

**TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES AND EQUIVALENCE IN THE
ENGLISH VERSION OF INDONESIA'S LAW NO.25 OF 2007
ON CAPITAL INVESTMENT**



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THESIS

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Bachelor Degree of Literature in English Literature Study Programme

Intelligentia - Dignitas
ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAMME

FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS

UNIVERSITAS NEGERI JAKARTA

2026

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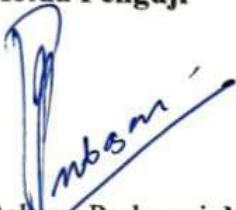
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise and gratitude to Lord Jesus Christ for His endless blessings, grace, guidance, and strength, so that the researcher was able to complete this thesis entitled “Translation Techniques and Equivalence in the English Version of Indonesia’s Law No. 25 of 2007 on Capital Investment.” This thesis is submitted as one of the requirements for obtaining the Bachelor Degree of Literature in the English Literature Study Programme, Faculty of Language and Arts, Universitas Negeri Jakarta.

The researcher realizes that this thesis would not have been completed without the support, prayers, guidance, and encouragement from many parties. Therefore, the researcher would like to express her sincere gratitude to:

1. Ma’am Ati Sumiati, S.S., M.Hum. and Miss Faizzah Shabrina Zhafirah, S.Hum., M.Hum., as the thesis supervisors, who have sincerely given their time, guidance, suggestions, encouragement, and constructive feedback throughout the process of writing this thesis.
2. The researcher’s beloved family: Papi, Mami, my sisters Michelle & Lolyta, my brothers Matzuoka & Yoshuka, for their endless love, prayers, support, and motivation. Their presence has been one of the strongest reasons for the researcher to keep going and complete this thesis.
3. The researcher’s beloved best friends, keluarga besar Rifki Nova, for their endless love, support, laughter, and togetherness throughout the researcher’s journey. Thank you for always being a safe place to return to,

for making difficult days feel lighter, and for filling this journey with warmth, joy, and unforgettable memories.

4. The researcher's beloved college sisters Kak Nadinny, Kak Putri, Kak Audie, Kak Delvi, Kak Yunisha, Kak Hiccha, Kak Nabila, and Kak Divanya, who have been like older sisters, thank you for generously sharing your knowledge and experiences, offering valuable advice, and always inspiring the researcher to keep learning, growing, and believing in herself.
5. The researcher's beloved college friends, Ally, Dhira, Gitasya, and Sophie, for being an important part of the researcher's college life and for leaving many meaningful memories along the way.
6. Lastly, the researcher would like to thank herself, Thalia Jessica Emeraldal, for choosing to keep going throughout this long journey. Thank you for continuing to learn, trying again after every doubt, facing each challenge with patience, and believing that every struggle has its own purpose. Thank you for choosing to become better each day, not better than others, but better than who you were yesterday. This journey has become a reminder of the researcher's strength, courage, and growth. May it be the beginning of a continuous process of becoming a better person and giving meaningful contributions in the future.

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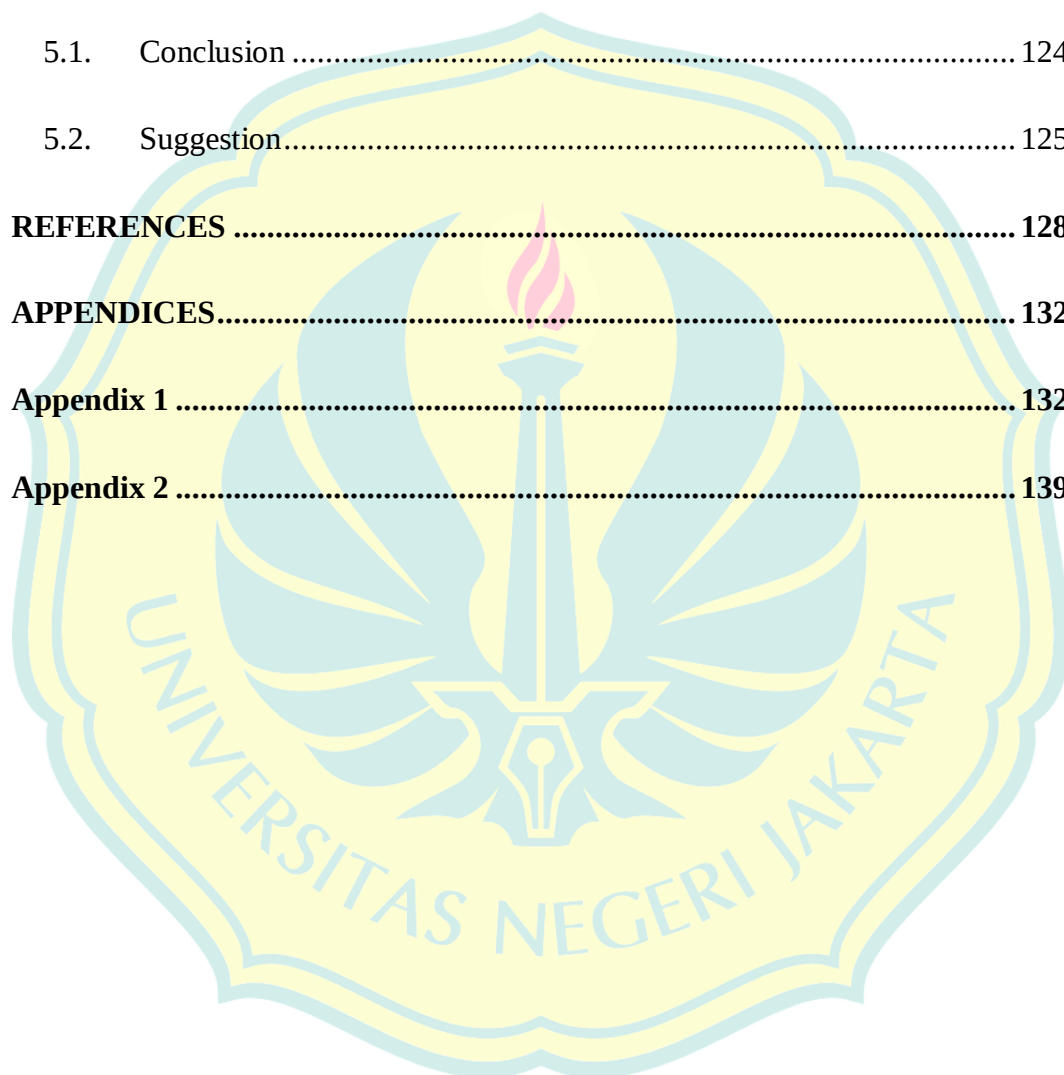
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ABSTRACT

Thalia Jessica Emeraldal. 2026. Translation Techniques and Equivalence in the English Version of Indonesia's Law No. 25 of 2007 on Capital Investment. Undergraduate Thesis: Jakarta English Literature Study Programme, Faculty of Language and Arts, Universitas Negeri Jakarta.

This study aims to analyze the translation techniques and equivalence in the English version of Indonesia's Law No. 25 of 2007 on Capital Investment. The objectives of this study are to identify the translation techniques used in translating Indonesian legal terms and expressions into English based on Molina and Albir's (2002) framework and to examine how equivalence is achieved based on Nida and Taber's (1969) theory. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method. The data consist of selected words, phrases, clauses, and sentences taken from six chapters of the law, namely Chapter I, Chapter III, Chapter V, Chapter VII, Chapter IX, and Chapter X. The findings show that eight translation techniques were identified, namely established equivalence, modulation, literal translation, calque, transposition, reduction, amplification, and borrowing. Established equivalence appeared in 16 data (30%), modulation in 8 data (15%), literal translation in 7 data (13%), calque and transposition in 6 data each (11%), reduction in 5 data (9%), and amplification and borrowing in 3 data each (6%). The findings also show that formal equivalence appeared in 39 data (72%), while dynamic equivalence appeared in 15 data (28%). Formal equivalence was mainly found in legal terms and institutional expressions that required terminological consistency, while dynamic equivalence appeared in expressions that required structural or lexical adjustment. This study concludes that the translation techniques used in the legal document contributed to the achievement of equivalence by preserving legal meaning, institutional function, and regulatory intent in the target text.

Keywords: Legal Translation, Translation Techniques, Equivalence, Capital Investment Law, Legal Document.

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ABSTRAK

Thalia Jessica Emerald. 2026. Translation Techniques and Equivalence in the English Version of Indonesia's Law No. 25 of 2007 on Capital Investment. Skripsi: Jakarta, Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni, Universitas Negeri Jakarta.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis teknik penerjemahan dan kesepadanan dalam versi bahasa Inggris Undang-Undang Nomor 25 Tahun 2007 tentang Penanaman Modal. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan dalam menerjemahkan istilah dan ekspresi hukum bahasa Indonesia ke dalam bahasa Inggris berdasarkan kerangka Molina dan Albir (2002) serta menelaah bagaimana kesepadanan dicapai berdasarkan teori Nida dan Taber (1969). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data penelitian terdiri atas kata, frasa, klausa, dan kalimat yang dipilih dari enam bab dalam undang-undang tersebut, yaitu Bab I, Bab III, Bab V, Bab VII, Bab IX, dan Bab X. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat delapan teknik penerjemahan yang ditemukan, yaitu established equivalence, modulation, literal translation, calque, transposition, reduction, amplification, dan borrowing. Established equivalence muncul dalam 16 data (30%), modulation dalam 8 data (15%), literal translation dalam 7 data (13%), calque dan transposition masing-masing dalam 6 data (11%), reduction dalam 5 data (9%), serta amplification dan borrowing masing-masing dalam 3 data (6%). Temuan penelitian juga menunjukkan bahwa formal equivalence muncul dalam 39 data (72%), sedangkan dynamic equivalence muncul dalam 15 data (28%). Formal equivalence banyak ditemukan pada istilah hukum dan ekspresi institusional yang memerlukan konsistensi terminologi, sedangkan dynamic equivalence muncul pada ekspresi yang memerlukan penyesuaian struktur atau leksikal. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan dalam dokumen hukum tersebut berkontribusi terhadap tercapainya kesepadanan dengan mempertahankan makna hukum, fungsi institusional, dan maksud regulatif dalam teks sasaran.

Kata kunci: penerjemahan hukum, teknik penerjemahan, kesepadanan, hukum penanaman modal, dokumen hukum.

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