



**STUDENTS' ACCURACY IN TRANSLATING LEGAL  
DOCUMENTS IN TRANSLATION FOR  
SPESIFIC PURPOSES COURSE**

**THESIS**

*Submitted to the English Teaching Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training  
Faculty of Islamic State University Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar as  
a Requirement to Obtain Bachelor Degree in English Teaching*

**SONIA FITRI**

Reg. No.21 3010 4070

**ENGLISH TEACHING DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING  
ISLAMIC STATE MAHMUD YUNUS BATUSANGKAR  
2025**



**KETEPATAN TERJEMAHAN MAHASISWA DALAM  
MENERJEMAHKAN DOKUMEN HUKUM DALAM  
MATA KULIAH TRANSLATION  
TO SPESIFIC PURPOSES**

**SKRIPSI**

*Diajukan kepada Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan  
Keguruan Universitas Islam Negeri Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar Sebagai  
Salah Satu Syarat untuk Memperoleh Gelar Sarjana Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris*

**SONIA FITRI**  
NIM 21 3010 4070

**JURUSAN PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS  
FAKULTAS ILMU TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAHMUD YUNUS BATUSANGKAR**

**2025**



في القانونية للوثائق الطلاب ترجمات دقة  
التدريبية الدورة محددة لأغراض الترجمة

### الوصف

الإسلامية يونس محمود جامعة المعلمين، وعلوم التربية كلية الإنجليزية، التربية قسم إلى مقدمة  
باعتبارها باتوسانجكار الحكومية،  
الإنجليزية اللغة تعليم في البكالوريوس درجة على الحصول متطلبات أحد

فيتري سونيا  
التسجيل الرقم : ٢١٣٠١٠٤٠٧٠

الإنجليزية اللغة تعليم قسم  
المعلمين وتعليم التربية كلية  
باتوسانجكار الحكومية الإسلامية يونس محمود جامعة  
٢٠٢٥

## SURAT KEASLIAN SKRIPSI

Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Sonia Fitri  
NIM : 2130104070  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa SKRIPSI yang berjudul: **“STUDENTS’ TRANSLATION ACCURACY IN TRANSLATING LEGAL DOCUMENT IN TRANSLATION FOR SPESIFIC PURPOSES COURSE”** adalah hasil karya sendiri, bukan plagiat, kecuali yang dicantumkan sumbernya. Apabila di kemudian hari terbukti sebagai plagiat, maka bersedia menerima sanksi sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku. Demikian surat pernyataan ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya untuk digunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Batuşangkar, February 2025  
Yang membuat pernyataan



**SONIA FITRI**

Reg. No. 2130104070

### **THESIS ADVISOR'S APPROVAL**

Thesis advisor of Sonia Fitri , Reg.Number 21 301 040 70  
entitled : STUDENTS' TRANSLATION ACCURACY IN  
TRANSLATING LEGAL DOCUMENT IN TRANSLATION FOR  
SPESIFIC PURPOSES COURSE, approve that be mentioned thesis  
has fulfilled the scientific requirements and can be approved to  
proceed to the thesis agenda after the thesis examination.

This approval is granted and be used appropriately.

Batusangkar, January 2025

Advisor,


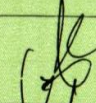
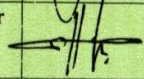


**Irwan, M.Pd**

**NIP. 19740424 2005 01 1 015**

### THESIS EXAMINERS' APPROVAL

Thesis written by Soniah Fitri, Reg. No. 2130104070, entitled: "Students' Translation Accuracy in Translating Legal Document in Translation for Specific Purposes Course", has been examined by board examiners of the English Teaching Department of Tarbiyah Faculty, State Islamic University (UIN) Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar on 3 February 2025 and approved to be accepted as the requirement for obtaining Bachelor Degree in Teaching English.  
Thus, this approval is given to be used as necessary

No	Names/NIP	Position	Signature	Date
1.	Zulhermindra, M.Pd NIP.196909101999031003	Examiner		10/02/2025
2.	Irwan, M.Pd NIP.197404242005011015	Advisor		17/2/25
3.	Elfi, S.Pdi., M.Pd NIP.197707042007012023	Co-Examiner		14/2- 2024

Batusangkar, February 2025

Approved by

The Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher  
Training Faculty



Dr. Ridwan Trisoni, S.Ag., M.Pd  
NIP. 197105261995031001

## **ABSTRACT**

**SONIA FITRI, NIM 2130104070**, thesis with the title “**ACCURACY OF STUDENT TRANSLATION IN TRANSLATING LEGAL DOCUMENTS IN THE TRANSLATION FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES COURSE**” English education study program, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Keguruan, Mahmud Yunus State Islamic University Batusangkar.

The problem in this study focuses on the students' low level of accuracy in translating legal documents in the Translation for Specific Purposes course. Many students have difficulty in understanding legal terms, complex sentence structures, as well as official language styles used in legal documents.. The purpose of this study is to find out and describe how accurate are students translation in translating legal document in Translation for Specific Purposes course at UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar in the 2023/2024 academic year.

This research uses a qualitative approach with content analysis. The key instrument of this research is the researcher herself and the main instrument is the document. The data were taken from the results of the midterm exam in the Translation for Specific Purposes course at UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar in the 2023/2024 academic year. There are 7 documents. The data were analyzed based on Nababan's theory of accuracy. In the theory, accuracy is categorized into three: very accurate, less accurate and inaccurate.

Based on the analysis of data from D-1 to D-7, this study found variations in the level of translation accuracy. Overall, 34 sentences were categorized as accurate, indicating a good understanding of the legal translation. Meanwhile, 20 sentences were categorized as less accurate, which means that the translation can still be understood but has some inaccuracies in word choice or structure. In addition, 13 sentences are categorized as inaccurate, indicating significant errors that affect the meaning of the translation.

## ABSTRAK

**SONIA FITRI , NIM 2130104070**, skripsi dengan judul “**KEAKURATAN TERJEMAHAN MAHASISWA DALAM MENERJEMAHKAN DOKUMEN HUKUM PADA MATA KULIAH TRANSLATION FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES**” Prodi pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan, Universitas Islam Negeri Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar.

Masalah dalam penelitian ini fokus pada kurangnya tingkat akurasi siswa dalam menerjemahkan dokumen hukum dalam mata kuliah *translation for specific purposes*. Banyak mahasiswa mengalami kesulitan dalam memahami istilah hukum, struktur kalimat yang kompleks, serta gaya bahasa resmi yang digunakan dalam dokumen hukum. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui dan mendeskripsikan seberapa akurat terjemahan mahasiswa dalam menerjemahkan dokumen hukum pada mata kuliah *translation for specific purposes* di UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar tahun akademik 2023/2024.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan analisis isi. Instrumen kunci dari penelitian ini adalah peneliti itu sendiri dan instrumen utama adalah dokumen. Data diambil dari hasil ujian tengah semester pada mata kuliah *translation for specific purposes* di UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar pada tahun akademik 2023/2024. Terdapat 7 dokumen. Data dianalisis berdasarkan teori keakuratan dari Nababan. Dalam teori tersebut, keakuratan dikategorikan menjadi tiga yaitu sangat akurat, kurang akurat dan tidak akurat.

Berdasarkan analisis data dari D-1 hingga D-7, penelitian ini menemukan variasi tingkat akurasi terjemahan. Secara keseluruhan, 34 kalimat dikategorikan akurat, yang mengindikasikan pemahaman yang baik terhadap terjemahan hukum. Sementara itu, 20 kalimat dikategorikan kurang akurat, yang berarti bahwa terjemahan masih dapat dipahami namun memiliki beberapa ketidaktepatan dalam pemilihan kata atau struktur. Selain itu, 13 kalimat dikategorikan tidak akurat, yang mengindikasikan adanya kesalahan signifikan yang mempengaruhi makna terjemahan.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>COVER PAGE</b>	
<b>SURAT PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>THESIS ADVISOR’S APPROVAL .....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>THESIS EXAMINER’S APPROVAL .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>CURICULUM VITAE.....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>ABSTRACT .....</b>	<b>ix</b>
<b>ABSTRAK .....</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS.....</b>	<b>xi</b>
<b>LIST OF APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>xiii</b>
<b>CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
A. Background of the Problem .....	1
B. Research Focus and Question .....	3
C. Definition of the Key Terms .....	4
D. Purpose of the Research.....	4
E. Significance of the Research.....	4
<b>CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE.....</b>	<b>6</b>
A. Review of Related Theories.....	6
1. Translation.....	6
a. Definition of Translation .....	6
b. Importance of Listening .....	7
c. Types of Translation.....	8
d. Criteria of Good Translation .....	11
2. Legal Documents .....	13
a. Definition of Legal Document.....	13
b. Types of Legal Documents.....	14
3. Accuracy .....	15
a. Definitions of Accuracy .....	15
b. Indicators of Accuracy .....	16
4. Content Analysis .....	20

a. Definitions of Content Analysis .....	20
b. Principle of Content Analysis.....	20
c. Procedure of Content Analysis.....	22
B. Review of Relevant Studies .....	28
<b>CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>31</b>
A. Research Design.....	31
B. Data and Data Source.....	31
C. Research Instruments .....	32
D. Tecnique of Data Collection .....	34
E. Technique of Data Analysis.....	35
<b>CHAPTER IV RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION .....</b>	<b>36</b>
A. Research Findings .....	36
B. Discussion .....	58
<b>CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTOIN .....</b>	<b>60</b>
A. Conclusion .....	60
B. Suggestoin.....	60
<b>BLIBIOGRAPHY</b>	
<b>APPENDICES</b>	

## **LIST OF APPENDICES**

Appendix 1: Syllabus Translation For Specific Purposes .....	65
Appendix 2: Classify Data From Students Translation .....	68
Appendix 3: Analyzing Data Analysis .....	76
Appendix 4: Conclusion from Students' Translation Based on The Accuracy .....	100
Appendix 5: Certificate Award Document From Students .....	110
Appendix 6: Students Translation .....	117
Appendix 7: Recommendation Letter Of Research .....	124

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Problem

Translation is the process of changing words or sentences from one language into another. It helps people communicate and share ideas, even if they don't speak the same language. For example, when a book is translated, readers from different countries can enjoy the same story. This process not only connects individuals but also helps spread knowledge and culture around the world.

Learning translation is important because it opens up many opportunities. When people said how to translate, it can be work in various fields like travel, business, or education. It also allows to understand other cultures better, making more open-minded and aware of different perspectives. Furthermore, being skilled in translation can improve our own language abilities, helping express yourself more clearly and confidently. Overall, studying translation enriches your life and helps build connections with people everywhere.

According to Newmark (1988) translation is work as a rendering task connected to the writer's intent (Kembaren, 2022). This means that when translating a text, we should consider the author's intentions in the original text and choose the most appropriate translations to accurately convey the same meaning in the target text.

As a means of international communication, translation is crucial. because books, news, journals, and articles—among other types of written material—are primarily written in English. People must translate information from the source language into the target language in order to access it, which is why translation is seen as crucial to communication and education.

So because of that Translation must be accurate because it ensures that the original message is correctly conveyed in another language. When a translation is not accurate, it can lead to misunderstandings or confusion, which can have serious consequences, especially in important fields like medicine, law, or

business. For example, If a legal document is translated incorrectly, it could lead to serious legal consequences. Accurate translation helps build trust and clear communication between people from different backgrounds.

In addition, that conveys information or messages from SL correctly, precisely, and honestly in accordance with the intent of the SL author. The information conveyed is nothing left behind, nothing is added, and nothing is different. Readers can understand the translation work easily and in accordance with the message contained there its theory of McDonald, S. V. (2020) about accurate. In addition accuracy in translation itself means staying true to the meaning and tone of the original text. It involves not just translating words but also understanding the context and cultural nuances. An accurate translation captures the intent of the speaker or writer, making sure that the message feels natural and appropriate in the target language. This way, readers or listeners can fully grasp the information being shared, creating a smooth flow of communication.

Based on the phenomena in learning in the classroom of Translation for Specific Purposes subject that has goal students' has the ability to translate from English into Indonesian with a specific purposes. This subject has many topics, one of which is translating legal documents such as cooperation agreements, transcript and so on. In the classroom, the lecturer provides an explanation of legal documents starting from definition, types, the purpose of translating then and what things must be considered when translating legal documents after that the lecturer gives a practical task to translate a legal document to improve translation skills.

The researcher's found there are differences in translation results between one student and another, then ask about their opinions from some students about what they think when translate through accurate, some students stated when they translating accurately is important because they need to keep the original meaning of the text. If the translation is incorrect, it can make the reader misunderstand the information conveyed. But the other students stated while accuracy is important, sometimes we need to adjust the translation to

make it more understandable to the reader. Focusing on context and language style can be more helpful than just translating word-for-word.

After conducting preliminary interview about students perception, researcher conducted preliminary analysis for 1-3 documents , then researcher saw that some students did accurate when they translated like word “sex” in dictionary its mean still sex and student translated it appropriate with the accurate in dictionary, and for other they translate word “sex” with the other way its mean “jenis kelamin” so its appropriate with the phenomena above.

Then researcher interested to research about this, and it also has several research had been done about the accuracy of translation. The first one is from (Aresta, 2018) had done a research entitled: “The Influence of Translation Techniques on the Accuracy and Acceptability of Translated Utterances that Flout the Maxim of Quality.”. then (Lubis et al., 2020) had done a research entitled : “Translation Techniques and Translation Quality of Indonesian Subtitles of Coco Movie: A Comparative of Two Subtitlers”. Last (Nainggolan et al., 2020) had done a research entitled: “Accuracy of the Translations of English Noun Phrases into Indonesian Using Google Translate”

From the three researches above, The limited research on translation studies with accuracy in translating legal documents encourages the researcher to conduct this research which focuses on the accuracy of translating legal documents, therefore can be seen that the focus of those researches is different from the ongoing one.

Based on the research phenomena above, the researcher wants to do a research about Student’s translation accuracy in translating legal documents competence in Translation for Specific Purposes course.

## **B. Research Focus and Question**

Based on the background of the problem above, the researcher will focus her research on “Student’s translation accuracy in translating legal documents competence in Translation for Specific Purposes course”.

Based on the focus research above, the researcher makes the research question as follows: “How accurate are students translation in translating legal document in Translation for Specific Purposes course?”

### **C. Definition of Key Terms**

In order to prevent confusion and misinterpretation regarding this study, the researcher provides the following definition for the major term:

1. Students' accuracy here means that a quality translation , the information conveyed is nothing left behind, nothing is added, and nothing is different. Readers can understand the translation work easily and in accordance with the message. The accurate itself check by dictionary, accurate translation app and validator.
2. Legal document means documents that have legal force which are studied in the translation for specific purposes course, the document themselves are divided into six types, namely diploma certificate, birth certificate, death certificate , diforce certificate,last wil and testament, and license agreement.
3. Translation for Specific Purposes means a course that provided by UIN Mahmud Yunus with intended to enable to translate from English to Indonesian with specific purposes.

### **D. Purpose of the Research**

Based on the research question above, the purpose of this research is to find out and describe how accurate are students translation in translating legal document in Translation for Specific Purposes course. Specifically, it seeks to assess the level of accuracy based on theory accuracy

### **E. Significance of the Research**

After conducting the research, the researcher is hoped to give contribution and benefit to some people. Theoretically, this research is going to be conducted in order to enhance the findings how accurate are students

translation in translating legal document in Translation for Specific Purposes course. Practically, it could give benefits to:

1. English Students

This result of this research may give information to the students' of English Teaching Department of Islamic State University of Mahmud Yunus how accurate are students translation in translating legal document in translation for specific purposes course. Besides that this study is expected to be a reference for the readers who wants to improve their translation ability and knowledge and to find out students' errors in translating accurately in order to improve their abilities.

2. Lecturer

The result of this research may give Lecturer the information about students' accurate on their translation in translating legal document and and as a reference to improve students' ability to translate documents accurately in Translation for Specific Purposes course

3. Researcher Herself

For the researcher, it may enrich her knowledge about how accurate are students translation in translating legal document in translation for specific purposes course. Besides, it will be intended to be one of the requirements in writing thesis proposal.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **A. Review of Related Theories**

##### **1. Translation**

###### **a. Definition of Translation**

There are many definition of translation according to experts. Translation according to Ghazala stated in (Sentana, 2022) is all procedures and techniques used to render and/or transmit the meaning of a text in the source language into the target language as precisely, fully, and closely as possible are referred to as translation, on the other hand, is "the process of transferring a written text from the source language (SL) to target language (TL)," according to Hatim and Munday. They did not specifically say that the translated item is the meaning or message. Rather, they highlighted the concept of translation as a procedure.

While, Translation involves changing text from one language (the source language, SL) into another language (the target language, TL) so that the meaning remains equivalent. In other words, it's about replacing the text in the source language with text in the target language that conveys the same meaning. (Herman, 2014). In other words, according to Sinurat, 2014 stated in (Nainggolan et al., 2020) In one sense, the translator must be able to comprehend the author's goal in the source language (SL), and in another, they must know how to appropriately translate that intention into the target language (TL).

In addition, In the context of teaching English in a classroom, translation refers to helping students' language proficiency. Translation is taught to students not so much for translation purposes as for improving their English language proficiency. Gaining proficiency in the English language leads to the development of translation skills. The translation abilities necessary for a competent translator are not taught to the students here in the classroom. However, this education provides a basis

for the translation abilities that will enable one to work as a professional translator in the future.(Panda, 2018).

From the quoted theories above, it can be seen the experts may have different definition about translation. But, the researcher can be concluded that translation is all the steps and techniques used to convey the meaning of a text from one language to another as accurately and completely as possible.

### **b. Importance of Translation**

Translation is vital because it helps people from different languages understand each other. It plays a key role in communication, business, and cultural exchange, making it easier for us to connect and work together globally. According to Kroulek, 2016 cited in (Furqan, 2024) There are several importance of translation:

1. Not All People Are Fluent in English

Without a question, the most often spoken language is English. However, that doesn't mean you should disregard others who don't speak it. There is a substantial minority or foreign language speaking population in even England. Furthermore, not everyone who speaks a little bit of English is able to communicate well in every situation.

2. Individuals Adopt Their Mother Tongue

English is the language that is spoken the most often. but only after accounting for speakers of second languages. And therein lays the issue: individuals, usually invariably, react more favorably to the language in which they are raised. Speaking a language that people can understand is insufficient. You have to speak to them in their inner language.

3. Translation Connects the Global Economy

The need for translation services is very high for a reason. Even though English has been called "the language of global

business," providing interpreters and translators services is still crucial to conducting business internationally.

#### 4. Emerging Languages, Emerging Markets

Even while English is currently the most widely spoken language in the world, this does not mean that it will stay that way forever. As developing nations take up positions in the global economy and more of their citizens gain access to the internet, more important developments will take place. For instance, most global content used to be written in English. That isn't true anymore. Recall that even individuals who speak English as a second language choose reading, watching, and shop in their own language.

#### 5. Ideas and Information Are Spread Through Translation

The process of translation modifies history. For example, Arabic interpreters during the Middle Ages maintained the ideas of the philosophers of Greece. Additionally, a lot of businesses use translation to get over linguistic and national barriers.

Based on theories above, it can be seen that the experts stated that translation is necessary because not everyone speaks English fluently, people prefer their native languages, it supports the global economy, helps adapt to emerging languages and markets, and allows ideas and information to spread across cultures.

### **c. Types of Translation**

Commonly There are two primary categories for translation (Larson in (Furqan, 2024). They are listed in the following order:

#### 1) The translation based on forms.

Translation that is form-based is a translation that mimics The term and structure used in the source text have the same meaning. However, there are situations when the original structure is either

acceptable or unacceptable. As an illustration: Language source: she loves me; language target: dia mencintaiku. An illustration of a structure that is unacceptable is: What is your name? is the source language; siapa nama mu or siapa nama anda is the target language. The translation based on meaning.

## 2) Meaning-based translation

is a type of translation in which the target language's equivalent expressions and structures are found to convey the same meaning as the source language text after the latter has been analyzed to determine the true meaning of the utterance and intended message. Take the following example: break a leg in source language, bekerja keras in target language. While the target language may be different, the translator must be able to translate the sentence into an equivalent form in order for the translation to seem natural. For example, in certain languages, the word "break a leg" means "bekerja keras."

Then according to (Catford in Yuliati et al, 2017) stated that there are six types of translation they are:

### 1) Full Translation

Full translation is types of translation thatThe entire text is sent for translation, meaning that all text that appears in the original language is replaced with new text. It refers to any spoken or written passage of language that is being discussed. Depending on the context, it can be one book, a full library of books, a chapter, a paragraph, a sentence, a clause, etc.

### 2) Partial Translation

Partial translation is types of that certain passages in the original language text have not been translated. All they do is transfer them to the text in the target language. It is unusual for certain lexical terms from the original language to be handled in this manner in a literary translation. For instance, when a

translator is requested to translate only the passages that are the most necessary or appropriate, or when some passages seem untranslatable.

### 3) Total Translation

The process of total translation involves substituting the grammar and lexis of the source language with those of the target language, and as a result, changing the phonology and graphology of the target language to non-equivalent forms.

### 4) Restricted translation

When text in the source language is substituted with text in the target language at a single level—that is, just at the phonological or graph logical levels, or at one of the two grammar and lexis levels—this is known as restricted translation. This is typically employed for political and censorship purposes, therefore a certain translation may not fully express the intended meaning.

### 5) Free translation

There is never a limit to a free translation; equivalents go up and down the rank scale, but they are usually at the higher ranks, occasionally straddling greater units than the sentence.

### 6) Word for word translation

Basically meaning what it says, this type of translation is rank-bound at the word level (albeit it may contain some morpheme to Morpheme equivalencies).

## **d. Criteria of Good Translation**

Nida (1975) states that criteria of good translation they are as follows (Nugraha, 2017) :

### 1) Accuracy

The translation should accurately convey the meaning of the source text. writers emphasizes the importance of conveying the message, rather than providing a word-for-word translation. The

focus is on capturing the intent, purpose, and effect of the original text.

2) Clarity

The translation should be clear and easily understandable to the target audience. It should avoid ambiguity, vagueness, and confusion. writers emphasizes the need for clear language and structure to ensure effective communication.

3) Naturalness

The translation should read naturally in the target language. It should sound as if it is originally written or spoken in that language. writers emphasizes the importance of using idiomatic expressions, appropriate cultural references, and natural syntax to make the translation sound authentic.

4) Relevance

The translation should be relevant to the target audience's culture, background, and experience. writers suggests adapting the translation to suit the readers' expectations and knowledge, ensuring that it resonates with their cultural context.

5) Functionality

The translation should fulfill its intended purpose in the target language. writers emphasizes the importance of considering the specific communicative function of the text and adapting it accordingly. Whether it is a persuasive text, informative text, or poetic text, the translation should achieve the desired effect on the target audience.

Nababan in (Prasetya et al., 2019) stated that criteria of good translation they are as follows:

1) Accuracy

When information is accurate, it simply means that it is correct between the source and the target. After analyzing the source and target texts, any additions, modifications, or deletions are made

while keeping in mind how well the translation will work in the intended context.

## 2) Readability

It can be defined as the process of determining which translation strategies and tactics work best with the original text so that readers can easily understand the translation. Readability is also influenced by diction, sentence structure and organization, spelling, and punctuation.

## 3) Acceptability

Acceptability is how a translated text correctly reflects the target culture, norm and linguistic rule Basically, the translation has to comply with to the standards that are considered appropriate in the local language, including any slang and words that have several meanings in specific cultures. To translate something that best suits the intended reader, acceptability is necessary. Acceptability is similar to readability in that it emphasizes dynamic equivalency over precision.

## **2. Legal Documents**

### **a. Definitions of Legal Documents**

Legal document is a written or printed record that contains instructions and information that has legal force behind it. It is frequently created with great care to adhere to legalese and format (Garner, 2014). These legal documents are essential for formalizing agreements, outlining obligations and rights, and establishing a foundation for resolving disputes in court. A broad variety of instruments can be classified as legal documents, including statutes, contracts, court rulings, and legal briefs.

A legal document, on the other hand, is a written text that contains the specifics of a legal transaction, relationship, or duty. It is frequently written in exact legal jargon. According to Dukeminier (2014), these

agreements are used to create, alter, or terminate legal rights and obligations between people, groups, or entities. Legal documents are fundamental instruments in the practice of law because they provide the framework for the execution of contracts and the settlement of conflicts inside the legal system.

Based on the theories above, it can be seen the experts may have different points of view about definition of legal document. but, researcher can be concluded that A legal document is a written record that has legal power, created with careful attention to legal language and format. It helps formalize agreements, define rights and responsibilities, and resolve disputes. Meanwhile these documents, like contracts and court rulings, establish or change legal relationships and are key for handling contracts and legal issues.

#### **b. Types of Legal Document**

There are many types of legal document according (Ishom, 2017) there are :

1. Deeds: These are formal legal documents that transfer or prove the transfer of property rights, such as real estate deeds.
2. Wills: Wills are legal documents that outline a person's wishes regarding the distribution of their assets after their death.
3. Contracts: Contracts are legally binding agreements between two or more parties that outline the rights and obligations of each party.
4. Pleadings: Pleadings are formal written statements filed with a court that set out the claims and defenses of the parties involved in a lawsuit.
5. Memorandum of understanding: Generally, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or Letter of Intent (LoI) is not a binding agreement between the parties. However, if the MoU/LoI contains provisions specifying the rights and obligations of the

parties within it, then it undoubtedly changes its status to that of an agreement under the Civil Code (KUHPer).

Meanwhile according to others theory, according to (Akhiroh & Fatimah, 2016) stated that legal documents can be in the form of birth, marriage or divorce certificates, academic transcripts, but in the concept of university official documents diplomas and transcripts of grades, are official legal documents in academia, in addition to being an important need for students, this is also a legally enforceable document that has a distinctive language style, so in the context of demanding the ability to translate this document is one that is officially organized.

Based on various theories, diplomas, certificates and academic transcripts fall under the category of legal documents as they have legal force and are recognized by educational institutions and government authorities. Thus, university documents such as diplomas and grade transcripts serve not only as academic records, but also as official documents that require accuracy in translation, especially in legal and administrative contexts.

### **c. Principles of Translating Legal Documents**

According to (Deyani & Nugraha, 2022) stated that Translating legal texts is not easy because every translator must be able to combine the terms technical text translation with the expertise of translating literary texts. To produce a good translation and achieve the target, the writer uses several steps in translating the document, the following are the steps used in the translation process carried out :

#### **1. Preparation**

The most important thing to do before translating documents is preparation, so translators must prepare everything needed when translating document

#### **2. Looking for references**

Here the author will look for some materials that will be used as a source of reading material when carrying out the

translation program. This is done to facilitate the author in determining the selection of the right words/sentences according to the target document/text to be translated (e.g Glosbe.Dictionary, ProZ.Com, and website for legal term).

### 3. Translating documents/archieves

The translation referred to here is translating text from certain languages into other languages. At the time of translating, the author must be able to adjust it with accurate information so that the submission contained in the original document can be translated into the target document. The method used by the author in translating this legal document is a descriptive method, so the data will be grouped based on SL and TL in the process and will be explained descriptively.

### 4. Editing

The next step after translating is editing. When referring to editing, the author is only referring to the review from the previous step. In this step, the author only edits and revises the translation segments that have been done and ensures that the translation is accurate with the original document.

### 5. Proofreading

The next stage that will be carried out is the proofreading stage or the correction stage which is carried out without referring to the original text. The main focus in this proofreading is to see how the translated text sounds natural and reads smoothly in the target language. In addition, the author will also check whether the punctuation and capital letters used are correct or not.

Then the other source (Anendya, 2023) stated that when translate legal document , translator must pay attention to :

### 1. Accuracy and Precision

Legal documents have legal ramifications, so small errors in translation can lead to misunderstandings or legal issues. Translators must ensure that the meaning of the original document is accurately conveyed in the translated version by using a dictionary or various translation app resources. Every word and sentence should be translated carefully without changing the legal intent.

### 2. Use of Formal Language

Legal documents use a formal and precise writing style. Translators must maintain this formality in the translated text and avoid casual language or slang. The translation should be clear, professional, and appropriate for legal contexts.

### 3. Understanding Legal Terminology

Legal translation requires knowledge of legal terms in both the source and target languages. Some legal terms do not have direct translations, so the translator must choose words carefully to match the meaning in the legal system of the target language.

So In translating legal documents such as diplomas, academic certificates, and transcripts, translators must apply strategies that ensure accuracy, precise terminology, and alignment with the legal language of the target text. Additionally, authors must pay attention for Preparation, Looking for references , Translating documents/archieves, editing, and Proofreading.

## 3. Accuracy

### a. Definition of Accuracy

When assessing translations, the term "accuracy" is used to describe how similar the text is in the two original languages. The idea of equivalency describes how the two concepts are equivalent in terms of

content or meaning (Nababan & Nuraeni, 2013). In translation evaluation, the term "accuracy" refers to how faithful a translation is to the original language. It typically refers to the retention of the source text's information content in the target text; an accurate translation is typically literal and devoid of the translation's true meaning.(Yolanda & Yuliasri, 2016).

Furthermore, accuracy in this context refers to the quality of a translation that accurately, exactly, and truthfully transmits information or messages from SL in line with the author's intended meaning. Nothing is added, nothing is changed, and nothing is left out of the information that is being communicated. The translation work is easily understood by readers and conveys the intended message. The most important factor in determining the quality of a translation is accuracy. The accuracy component of translation evaluation, according to Shuttleworth & Cowie (1997:3) cited in (Sanusi, 2019), is frequently employed to indicate how closely the translation relates to the source text. To put it briefly, accuracy has to do with how similar the source and target texts are.

Meanwhile according to (McDonald, 2020) Accurate translation refers to whether or not the translation conveyed the same meaning as the source text and whether or not the message that the ST reader understood was caught by the ST reader. Then according (Prasetya et al., 2019) translation accuracy is how that it is correct between the source and the target. After analyzing the source and target texts, any additions, modifications, or deletions are made while keeping in mind how well the translation will work in the intended context.

Next in Khoemeijani (2005) cited in (Nainggolan et al., 2020) accuracy is the degree to which a writer faithfully and precisely translates a text. According to him, there are two definition as methods by which one might know more of translation accuracy: To determine how similar the two sets of vocabulary items are, it is necessary to locate, highlight, and compare the key (or content) words from the source text with their

equivalents in the target language text. Finding the best potential substitutes for the keywords in the source language is the key here. Should the translator succeed in doing so, it can be said that they have “successfully communicated the same meaning as the original text”, making the translation acceptable in terms of the accuracy requirement.

Based on the experts explanation above. The researcher can be conclude that accuracy Nothing is added, nothing is changed, and nothing is left out of the information that is being communicated. The translation work is easily understood by readers and conveys the intended message.

#### **b. Indicators of Accuracy**

Larson (1984) stated what must be done in an accuracy test as follows (p. 490):

- 1) Verify that the information is appropriate. This verification is done to make sure that all the information has been provided and that nothing has been added, changed, or omitted.
- 2) After confirming that all the data is present, the translator must compare the ST and TT to check for any additional issues. The translator must make a note of the points that require further consideration. The translator should evaluate his work critically with the utmost objectivity. However, the translator had to exercise caution so as not to have to replace anything that didn't need to be replaced.

Besides that, Nababan (2004) added that we can use two instruments to assess translation quality (pp. 61-62). The first instrument is the Accuracy rating instrument. This instrument is used to assess the level of accuracy of a translation, especially at the sentence level. The following is a translation assessment scale adapted from Nagao, Tsujii and Nakamura (1988).

- 1) The target sentence accurately conveys the meaning of the source sentence. The evaluator can understand the translated sentences without needing to rewrite them.
- 2) The target sentence accurately conveys the meaning of the source sentence. The examiner can understand the translated sentences well, but some need to be revised, and the word order needs to be adjusted.
- 3) The target sentence does not accurately represent the meaning of the source sentence. The links between phrases, clauses, and sentence elements as well as word choice seem a little off.
- 4) The source sentence is completely omitted from the target sentence and is not translated at all.

Then (Nababan & Nuraeni, 2013) categorizes the translation as a Qualitative Parameter Score. The instrument for assessing the level of accuracy of the translation adheres to a scale of 1 to 3. The higher the score given by the assessor, the more accurate the resulting translation. Conversely, the lower the score given to a translation, the lower the level of accuracy of the translation.

- 1) Accurate There is zero distortion of Less's meaning in the target language when words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or text are translated from the source language.
- 2) Less Accurate majority of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, and source language texts have had their meanings accurately translated into the target language. The message's integrity is nevertheless compromised by meaning distortions, multiple meaning translations (taxa), and meaning omissions.
- 3) Inaccurate Words, technical terminology, phrases, clauses, sentences, or text in the source language are either left out or their meaning is mistranslated into the target language.

## **4. Content Analysis**

### **a. Definition of Content Analysis**

Is research that involves a thorough examination of the textual or printed content found in mass media is known as content analysis. comprehensive analysis of the material contained in printed or written forms in the media. Additionally, qualitative research typically uses this analysis. Symbol coding procedures, which include methodically recording symbols or messages and then assigning an interpretation, are employed in content analysis (Asfar, 2019).

Then, content analysis is one of the various qualitative techniques for data analysis and interpretation that are currently available, according to Schreier, referenced in (Elo et al., 2014) This method is an objective, methodical approach to describing and quantifying occurrences in study.

Meanwhile other theories (Prasad, 2009) cited in Krippendorff (1980) outlined content analysis as a research method for drawing reliable conclusions about the context of data. Regarding Weber (1985), it is a research methodology that uses a series of steps to draw reliable conclusions from text. These conclusions relate to the message's sender(s), message content, or message recipient(s).

From the quoted theories above, it can be seen the experts may have different definition about translation. But, the researcher can be concluded that Research that goes into great detail into the content of written or printed information and applies a set of processes to draw reliable conclusions from the text is known as content analysis. It is a qualitative method for assessing data and interpreting its meaning.

### **b. Principle of Content Analysis**

From the theory Budd cited in (Ahmad, 2018) stated that principle of content analysis, there are :

#### **1. Systematic**

Every content analysis undergoes an identical procedural process. Scholars are required to examine all of the stuff that has

been deemed worthy of investigation; they are not permitted to focus solely on the material that grabs their interest or attention.

## 2. Objective

The study methodology, not the subject, determines the analysis's outcomes. Even when the research is different, the outcomes must be the same when the same categories are applied for the same content using the same processes.

## 3. The apparent content

The observable, explicit information is examined and studied, not the researcher's subjective interpretation. It is acceptable if the examination's final result reveals that something is hidden. All of this, however, begins with a review of the stuff that is visible.

Meanwhile From the theory in (Asfar, 2019) Content analysis can be used if it has the following principles:

- a. Documented sources (books, newspapers, recordings, manuscripts) make up the majority of the available data.
- b. Supplementary data or a particular theoretical framework that provides an explanation of and an approach to the data are available.
- c. Because some of the documentation is extremely common or specialized, researchers have the technical capacity to process the materials and data they gather.

From the quoted theories above, the researcher can be concluded that The principle of content analysis emphasizes the importance of a systematic and objective approach to research, where each step should be followed consistently regardless of the researcher's personal interests. This ensures that the results of the analysis are not influenced by subjectivity, but rather grounded in visible and quantifiable information from documented sources, such as books and articles. Using a clear theoretical framework allows the researcher to organize and process the

data effectively, so that the analysis yields reliable insights, even when the information contained in the documents is complex or specialized.

### **c. Procedure of Content Analysis**

The process of qualitative content analysis often begins in the early stages of data collection. To get reliable and accurate results, qualitative content analysis requires a set of transparent, systematic data processing tools. According to (White & Marsh, 2006) they stated Procedures: Qualitative Content Analysis there are :

#### **1. Formulating Research Questions**

The text serves a different purpose because, as the researcher examines the data closely, new ideas and patterns might appear that weren't expected but are still important. In such cases, the researcher can change their focus and questions to explore these new findings.

#### **2. Sample**

The need for careful and iterative analysis usually limits the sample size. This highlights a key aspect of qualitative research, which emphasizes a focus on deep understanding rather than large sample sizes.

#### **3. Coding**

When using qualitative coding, the researcher's primary attention is on the first issues she hopes to address as a researcher, rather than on a priori codes. Although the technique is inductive rather than deductive, these questions direct the researcher's initial approach to the data. It is common for someone conducting a qualitative content analysis to initially study the data in an attempt to get a broad overview. The researcher starts to highlight important words and passages of text that relate to those queries as they are read through the documents. Throughout the process, the researcher might search for a range of viewpoints, divergent

texts, alternative approaches, and/or various applications of the book, possibly by various groups.

#### 4. Method of Analysis

When presenting their content without the use of numbers, researchers can also depend on progressively adding details. Provide, for instance, a graphical model that illustrates the criteria and decision-making guidelines that researchers employ at each step of a research project (*see Figure 6, p. 109*). *Table 2 (Wang & White 1999, pp. 104, 107)* provides data from a second study that supports the criteria and decision procedures in the second and third phases. This table also includes data from a prior study that covered the first stage (*Wang & Soergel, 1998*).

The tables show the number of people who specified each criterion and the number of documents mentioned for each criterion and decision rule. The content may consist of a summary of research results regarding the topic under investigation, supported with quotations that highlight key points. For instance, the authors of the same study mention using participant repute as a factor for relevance assessment.

Meanwhile the other expert (Prasad, 2009) stated that specifically studies using content analysis usually involve the following procedures :

##### 1) Formulating the aims or research question

The researcher can make sure that the analysis concentrates on the content components that are pertinent to the research by clearly stating the research question or purpose. One technique for examining textual material is content analysis. As a result, the topic chosen need to be one that may be resolved by looking over the relevant communication content.

##### 2) Content and sample selection for communications

Finding pertinent communication content to address the study question and deciding on the time frame to be addressed

would be the next stage. Work needs to be done on a sample if the body of information is too long. Although sampling in surveys and content analysis are similar, there are some specific sampling approaches created for content analysis due to the particular nature of the source material employed in this method. As a result, different sample strategies are used based on the type of communication content—a new item, editorial, short story, or TV series, for example. To reduce the bias of cyclical trends in news coverage, for example, constructed week and consecutive day sample

### 3) Creating categories for content

For analysis, the content units are coded. In actuality, they stem from the research topic and have to be supported by an analysis of pertinent literature and comparable studies. The question of which classification would most effectively produce the data required to address the research questions posed is the basis for creating content categories. The first stage in creating a category is for the researcher to conduct a small-scale or pilot study preliminary analysis of the communications in order to identify potential content categories into which the information might be categorized. Before deciding on a set of categories that can be used for the study, one often experiments with a number of them.

Sometimes, category systems already developed by other researchers may also prove useful for your study.

### 4) Concluding analysis units

The smallest unit of content coded into a content category is called the unit of analysis. The type of data and the goal of the study determine the different units of analysis. Therefore, the unit of analysis may be a single word, a letter, a symbol, a news report, a short tale, a character, an entire article, a film, or a piece

of programming. It could also be a theme, which is a single assertion about a particular subject.

- 5) Creating a timeline for coding, conducting pilot testing, and examining intercoder reliability

It is possible for the investigator to work as a programmer or for them to be the coder. Since meticulous training of coders typically results in more reliable coding, it is essential to include this task in any content analysis effort. To ensure inter-coder dependability and independently code the units, it is probably desirable to have many coders, even for small-scale studies.

- 6) Examining the information gathered

A summary of the primary category profiles, including traits and content categories broken down by time period, actors, and so forth, can serve as the foundation. This allows the study to proceed to more complex analyses by comparing two or more dimensions, time periods, or data sets. Tables and cross-tabulations can also be produced. With minor adjustments, content studies can benefit from statistical concepts that are applicable to other survey research domains, contingent on the characteristics of the data.

Simple cross-tabulations and percentages can effectively convey the results. Here are Tables 2 and 3 from the example article on violence related to dowries. One of the cases in Table 3 *had a policeman killing his wife and throwing her body into a river; the incident happened not far from the couple's home. disposed of the body in the river.*

In addition from first expert (Zhang & Wildemuth, 2005), the content analysis method can be used in a variety of ways, depending on the goals of the study. However, in general, it can be broken down into the following steps: gathering data, processing it, and finally writing up the findings in a report:

- 1) Gathering the data

Many forms of data can be analyzed using qualitative content analysis, however most of the time written text must be converted into the data before analysis can begin. If the information is derived from texts that already exist, the content selection must be supported by your research goals.

- 2) Explain the Analysis Unit

As part of content analysis, the unit of analysis is the basic textual unit that will be classified. Before coding, messages must be assembled. Differences in unit definitions could affect coding decisions and the capacity to compare study results with those of similar studies. For this reason, deciding on the coding units is among the most important and basic decisions. Qualitative content analysis typically uses individual themes as units of analysis, as opposed to quantitative content analysis, which typically uses real language units (such as words, phrases, or paragraphs). Themes can be articulated in single words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, or even whole written works. Your main goal while utilizing a theme as a coding unit is to find an idea's expression. As a result, you are able to code text passages of any length as long as they express a single subject or problem that is pertinent to the study question.

- 3) Create a coding scheme and categories.

Three sources can be used to create categories and a coding system: theories, earlier research on the subject, and the data itself. There are two ways to build coding schemes: deductively and inductively. When there are no hypotheses available for a study, categories must be created inductively from the data. Studies that aim to build theory, as opposed to those that describe a specific occurrence or validate an established theory, are most suited for the use of inductive content analysis. You are urged to

apply the constant comparative approach when creating categories inductively from raw data.

4) Testing your Coding Scheme on text samples

If the researcher is following a relatively standard technique, the code scheme should be designed and confirmed early in the analytic process. The simplest way to make sure that category definitions are clear and consistent is to code a sample of data. Following the coding of the sample, it is imperative to confirm the coding consistency, typically by the assessment of inter-coder agreement. If there is inconsistency, the coding guidelines need to be updated. It is necessary to discuss and find answers for queries and worries regarding category definitions, coding standards, or the categorization of particular cases within the research team. Up until a sufficient degree of coding consistency is achieved, the sample text should be coded iteratively, the coding rules should be adjusted, and coding consistency should be verified.

5) Each text should be coded.

The entire corpus of text can be subjected to the coding rules once adequate consistency has been attained. As you work, you must ensure that you are not "drifting into an idiosyncratic sense of what the codes mean." New themes and concepts will probably emerge during the coding process as additional data is gathered, necessitating their inclusion in the coding manual.

6) Evaluating the Coding's Consistency.

Researcher must verify the consistency of your coding once you have finished coding the complete data set. If a sample is coded consistently and reliably, it is not safe to infer that the entire text corpus is coded consistently. As software gets more complex, human programmers get more tired and prone to errors. It's possible that new codes have been added since the first consistency check. Even more errors may result from coders'

comprehension of the categories and coding rules gradually changing over time. You should double-check the consistency of your coding for the reasons listed above.

#### 7) Making Inferences Using the Coded Data

This phase entails comprehending the properties of the topics or categories that have been identified. At this point, the researcher will draw conclusions and offer a reconstruction of the meaning that the data have revealed. Investigating the characteristics and dimensions of categories, determining connections between categories, exposing categories, exposing patterns, and comparing categories to the total data are all part of the activity. These are crucial steps in the analytical process, and the researcher's capacity for reasoning will be nearly crucial to its success.

#### Reporting Procedures and Results.

Aim for a balance between description and interpretation when presenting the findings of a qualitative content analysis. A detailed and thorough description is necessary to provide your reader with background and context. Because qualitative research is by its very nature interpretive, interpretation reflects both the researcher's subjective understanding and theoretic understanding of the topic being studied. "Offers sufficient description to enable the reader to comprehend the foundation of the interpretation, and sufficient interpretation to enable the reader to comprehend the description," is what makes an engaging and easily read report.

### **B. Review of Relevant Study**

The researcher found the relevant studies about the accuracy of translation, there are :

First, The first one is from (Aresta, 2018) had done a research entitled: "The Influence of Translation Techniques on the Accuracy and Acceptability

of Translated Utterances that Flout the Maxim of Quality.”. All of the statements that could be construed as violating the quality standard in both the source text and its translation serve as the data for this study. The quality of the translation was evaluated through a focus group discussion. Due to the use of the translation techniques of amplification (addition), discursive construction, and literal translation, the bulk of the data was deemed accurate and acceptable, while the remaining portion was deemed inaccurate. Moreover, some data was discovered to be less credible because it was taken literally and was just borrowed. The similarity between the previous research with this research is they conduct the research about to assess translation quality ( accurate ) and classified considered less accurate and inaccurate, and The difference between the two researchers is that the previous researcher conducted a research took the data are all the utterances which may be said to be flouting the maxim of quality in the source text and its translation, but she tries to know about how accurate are students translation in translating legal document in translation for specific purposes course.

The second, (Lubis et al., 2020) had done a research entitled : “Translation Techniques and Translation Quality of Indonesian Subtitles of Coco Movie: A Comparative of Two Subtitlers” In this research The study aims to classify the different kinds of translation procedures, assess the quality of the translations, and determine how the translations employed by Pein Akatsuki and Deni Aurora in the Indonesian subtitles of the Coco movie affect the translation quality. The descriptive qualitative method is used in this study to evaluate data from informants and documents as data sources. While modulation and the other strategies yield high levels of acceptance and readability, they translate with high and medium degrees of accuracy. The similarity between the previous research with this research is they conduct the research about to assess translation quality ( accurate ). The difference between the two researches is that is that the previous researcher took the data from the Coco Movie and asses the accurate from the subtitles ( compares ). Meanwhile

she tries to know about how accurate are students translation in translating legal document in translation for specific purposes course.

Last (Nainggolan et al., 2020) had done a research entitled: “Accuracy of the Translations of English Noun Phrases into Indonesian Using Google Translate”. The purpose of this study is to determine how accurate Google Translate is while translating from English to Indonesian. The Google Translate output translation served as the primary source of the data. The research's sample noun phrases were taken from Rysava's. Twenty-five examples of noun phrases were included. The present study's assessment of translation quality (correct) and classification of less accurate and inaccurate translations bears similarities to earlier research. The difference between the two researches is that previous research is they took the data was the output translation of Google Translate and the sample noun phrases of this research were putted from Rysava?s. Meanwhile she tries to know about how accurate are students translation in translating legal document in translation for specific purposes course.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **A. Research Design**

Qualitative content analysis is the research methodology used in this research. According to its definition, qualitative research investigated and comprehended the meanings people or groups used to characterize social or human issues.

Through a methodical process of classification, coding, and pattern recognition, qualitative content analysis was used as a study approach to analyze the subject's comprehension of the content of text data (Hsieh & Shannon, 2005) cited in (Furqan, 2024).

As a result, the procedure comprised compiling and arranging data from the text to the context such that its qualities and meaning could be deduced. It became necessary to characterize the phenomenon taking place in the study field as a result of this research. Using qualitative content analysis as a research design.

Dealing with the theory, this research concerns to found out and describe how accurate are students translation in translating legal document in Translation for Specific Purposes course.

#### **B. Data and Data Source**

##### **1. Data**

The data in this study are in the form of student translation results in the Midterm Examination (UTS) in the Translation for Specific Purposes course. The students who were the subjects of the study were sixth semester students from the English Education Department enrolled in the 2021/2022 academic year at UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar. The data collected consisted of the source documents in English that the students chose as exam materials, as well as the translations they made. This data

focuses on analyzing how accurately students translate legal documents in the course's Translation for Specific Purposes reasons.

## **2. Data Source**

The source of data in this study comes from student projects in the Translation for Specific Purposes course. Students enrolled in this course were asked to translate various legal documents as part of their academic assignments. The documents were then collected and analyzed as data in this study. More specifically, the data used consists of 20 legal documents, which include: 7 award certificates, 2 divorce certificates, 1 contract, 1 divorce certificate, 3 death certificates, 2 birth certificates, 1 will. then researchers took the most documents from the data, namely award certificates as many as 7 documents.

Of all these data, the researcher chose to focus more on award certificates, as this type of document has the highest number of 7 documents, which can provide a more in-depth picture of the error patterns and challenges faced by students in translating them. Thus, the data source in this study is the students' work in translating legal documents in an academic context, which is then used to evaluate the accuracy and quality of their translation.

## **C. Reesearch Instrument**

According to (Sugiyono, 2018), an instrument is a tool used in research to measure a variable .the data collection instrument used in this research is Human Instrument. Human Instrument is positioned more on the ability to observe every symptom and interpret every data obtained based on knowledge sourced from the theories used as a research foundation. This instrument is applied starting from determining the focus of research, selecting data sources, collecting data, analyzing data, assessing data quality, interpreting data, and making conclusions.(Nasir & Sukmawati, 2023).

Then researcher used the instrument of accuracy that pre-defined by the expert, while in describing, She used the relevant theory. The researcher herself serves as the primary instrument in this study, and the primary instruments are the Midterm semester exam from the translation for specific purposes course, which is being studied by sixth semester English teaching department students registered 2021/2022 at UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar. When examining these documents, the researcher use table of catageories to catagories the doucement , researcher applies theory from Nababan, 2013 who categorizes the translation as a Qualitative Parameter Score. The translation quality assessment instrument consists of three sections. The first section shows the category of the translation. The second part is a score or number on a scale of 1 to 3, which is sorted according to an inverted pyramid, the higher the quality of the translation, the higher the score or number obtained and the lower the quality of the translation, the lower the score or number obtained. the researcher use this theory because a lot of research about translation of accuracy use this theory. The table illustrates it as follows:

**Table 4**  
**Theory Indicators of Accuracy**

<b>Translation Category</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Indicators of Accuracy</b>
Accurate	3	There is zero distortion of Less's meaning in the target language when words, and sentences are translated from the source language.
Less Accurate	2	majority of words, and sentences have had their meanings accurately translated into the target

		language. The message's integrity is nevertheless compromised by meaning distortions, multiple meaning translations (taxa), and meaning omissions.
Inaccurate	1	words, and sentences in the source language are either left out or their meaning is mistranslated into the target language.

#### D. Techniques of Data Collection

In qualitative research, there are four ways to get data: through questionnaires, interviews, observations, and document procedures (Furqan, 2024). Thus, the documentation approach is used by the researchers in this study to gather data. The documentation method is made to take data straight out of books, news articles, magazine articles, and transcriptions.

Because the writer uses students' midterm semester translation tests for certain goals as the object of gathering or receiving the data, the writer has decided to employ the documentation approach in this research. The study used multiple steps to gather and examine the data:

1. Planning
  - a. Conducting primarily research
  - b. Writing thesis proposal
  - c. Discussing with an advisor
  - d. Doing seminar proposal
  - e. Asking for letter of recommendation for doing research
  - f. Asking permission from the lecturer of translation for specific purposes to obtain Students' midterm test document

2. Operation
  - a. Sorting the document and give a code to classify
  - b. Classifying the accuracy of translation that Students' made in the document
  - c. Identify and analyzing Students' translation
  - d. Put the data into table of data display
3. Post operation
  - a. Discussing the research finding
  - b. Giving conclusion and suggestion

#### **E. Technique of the Data Analysis**

Content Analysis used for the data analysis. The content analysis procedures utilized in this study were based on Nababan's Theory. The following are some steps for data analysis, in general, it can be broken down into the following steps: gathering data, processing it, and finally writing up the findings in a report:

##### **1. Gathering the Data**

The data used in this study were collected from students' translations during a midterm exam, which required students to translate 5 types of documents. The data consists of 18 documents consisting of 7 award certificates, 2 divorce certificates, 1 contract, 1 divorce certificate, 3 death certificates, 2 birth certificates, 1 will. then researchers took the most documents from the data, namely award certificates as many as 7 documents.

##### **2. Explain the Unit Analysis**

In content analysis, there are two types of units of analysis, namely content units and recording units. The content unit refers to the boundary of the written material to be analyzed, while the recording unit is the specific part of the content unit that is categorized in the analysis. In this study, the content unit is the students' translation of legal documents in the form of

certificate awards related to diplomas. Meanwhile, the recording unit focuses on the aspect of accuracy in the resulting translated text.

### 3. Create a Coding Scheme and Categories.

At this stage the researcher coded the translation documents made by the students. D for respondent, such as D-1 for Document 1 and so on. Second, the researcher determines the codification for accuracy in the translation according to the score theory marked with (3) for accurate, (2) for less accurate, and (1) for inaccurate.

### 4. Making Inferences Using the Coded Data

At this stage, the researcher conducted an analysis to determine the extent to which the students' translations showed a good understanding of legal translation. Some translations showed conformity with the principles of legal translation, especially in the use of appropriate terminology and language structure in accordance with the standards of legal documents. However, there are also translations that are less precise.

In order to understand these variations, the factors affecting the differences in translation quality were further analyzed. The analysis was conducted by categorizing the translations based on predetermined scores. The analysis table is used to categorize and compare the translations based on the aspects of accuracy and conformity with the context of certificate award legal documents related to diplomas.

### 5. Reporting Results

At this stage the analysis results are categorized in a table based on predetermined scores, which reflect the differences in translation quality. In this stage, the researcher interprets how variations in word choice and sentence structure affect the accuracy of the text in the target language. Translations that show a good understanding of the legal text are characterized by the use of the term (Accurate) while inappropriate translations that show errors in the selection of legal terminology or lack of conformity with the context of the official document are characterized by

(less accurate) and for translations that are not appropriate or even not translated into the target language are characterized by (inaccurate).

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **A. Research Findings**

Each document was then labeled systematically, with codes such as D-1 for document one, D-2 for document two, and so on. This coding system facilitated organized documentation and ensured that each document could be easily referenced during the analysis process.

Following this, the translation accuracy of the documents was classified using Nababan's translation accuracy theory. Each translation was evaluated and assigned a code: Accurate for highly accurate translations, Less Accurate for moderately accurate ones, and Inaccurate for inaccurate translations. researcher did principle in translating legal document by Deyani's theory to support an objective evaluation. Finally, the data was interpreted, focusing on the accuracy levels of the translations.

#### **1. The Students Translate Legal Document Accurately**

In this part, some lines of the document show a very high level of accuracy. This accuracy is based on Nababan's theory, which states that there is "Less" distortion of meaning in the target language when a word, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or text is translated from the source language. The lines do not undergo any changes or additions, ensuring that the original meaning of the source language remains intact in the target language. In other words, the translation fully reflects the original meaning without any distortion, meeting the criteria for accurate translation according to Nababan's standards.

The following are the results of the accuracy analysis of D-1 which can be summarized in the table below

Table 1  
Accurate translation samples in translating legal English documents to  
Bahasa Indonesia

<b>Original Text</b>	<b>Students' Translation</b>	<b>Correct Translation</b>	<b>Students line</b>
Harvard University at Cambridge in the Commonwealth Of Massachusetts	Universitas Harvard Di Cambridge di Persemakmuran Massachusetts	Universitas Harvard di Cambridge negara Persemakmuran Massachusetts	<b>Title</b>
and with the consent of the Honorable and Reverend the Board of Overseers	Dan dengan persetujuan dari Yang Terhormat dan Yang Mulia Dewan Pengawas	dengan persetujuan dari Yang Terhormat dan Yang Mulia Dewan Pengawas	<b>Line 2</b>
Catherine Vaucelle the degree of Master in Design Studies. In witness whereof, by authority duly committed to us. we have hereunder	Catherine Vaucelle Gelar Master di bidang Studi Desain. Sebagai saksi, <i>dengan wewenang yang diberikan kepada kami, di bawah ini kami</i>	Catherine Vaucelle gelar aster di bidang studi desain. Sebagai saksi, <i>dengan wewenang yang diberikan kepada kami, di bawah ini kami</i>	<b>Line 3</b>
Dean of the Faculty of Design	Dekan Fakultas Desain	Dekan Fakultas Desain	<b>Last line ( Sign )</b>

The following are the results of the accuracy analysis of D-2, which can be summarized in the table below.

Table 2  
Accurate translation samples in translating legal English documents to  
Bahasa Indonesia

<b>Original Text</b>	<b>Students' Translation</b>	<b>Correct Translation</b>	<b>Students line</b>
Harvard University	Universitas Harvard	Universitas Harvard	<b>Title</b>

at Cambridge in the Commonwealth Of Massachusetts	Di Cambridge di Persemakmuran Massachusetts	di Cambridge negara Persemakmuran Massachusetts	
with the consent of T the Honorable and Reverend the Board of Overseers and acting on the recommendation of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences	dengan persetujuan dari Yang Terhormat dan Yang Mulia Dewan Pengawas dan bertindak berdasarkan rekomendasi dari Fakultas Seni dan <b>Sains</b>	dengan persetujuan dari Yang Terhormat dan Yang Mulia Dewan Pengawas dan bertindak berdasarkan rekomendasi dari Fakultas Seni dan Ilmu Pengetahuan	<b>Line 2</b>
our names and the seals of Harvard University	<b>Nama</b> kami dan stempel Universitas Harvard	Nama- nama kami dan stempel Universitas Harvard	<b>Line 4</b>
nineteen hundred and sixty-three, of Harvard College the three hundred and twenty-seventh, and of Radcliffe College the eighty-fourth.	seribu sembilan ratus enam puluh tiga, dari Harvard the tiga ratus dua puluh tujuh, dan dari Radcliffe yang kedelapan puluh empat	seribu sembilan ratus enam puluh tiga, dari <b>Universitas</b> Harvard the tiga ratus dua puluh tujuh, dan dari <b>Universitas</b> Radcliffe yang kedelapan puluh empat	<b>Line 4</b>
President Dean of the Faculty	Presiden Dekan Fakultas	Presiden Dekan Fakultas	<b>Last line ( Sign )</b>

The results of the accuracy analysis of D-3 are presented in the table below.

Table 3  
Accurate translation samples in translating legal English documents to  
Bahasa Indonesia

<b>Original Text</b>	<b>Students' Translation</b>	<b>Correct Translation</b>	<b>Students line</b>
University Of Oxford	Universitas Oxford	Universitas Oxford	<b>Title</b>
completed a course of special study and research under the supervision of the Board of the Faculty of English Language And Literatures	menyelesaikan program studi dan penelitian khusus di bawah pengawasan Dewan Fakultas Bahasa Dan Sastra Inggris	menyelesaikan program studi dan penelitian khusus di bawah pengawasan Dewan Fakultas Bahasa Dan Sastra Inggris	<b>Line 2</b>
and by examination has reached a standard of merit sufficient to entitle him to supplicate for the Degree of Bachelor Of Letters	dan dengan ujian telah mencapai standar prestasi yang cukup untuk memberinya hak untuk mengajukan permohonan gelar Sarjana Sastra	dan dengan ujian telah mencapai standar prestasi yang cukup untuk memberinya hak untuk mengajukan permohonan gelar Sarjana Sastra	<b>Line 3</b>
Signed on behalf of the Beard (Chairman) MichaelmanTerm, 1951. (Secretary)	<i>Ditandatangani atas nama Dewan (Ketua)</i>  Michaelmas <i>Jangka waktu,</i> 1951. (Sekretaris)	<i>Ditandatangani atas nama Dewan (Ketua)</i>  Michaelmas <i>Jangka waktu,</i> 1951. (Sekretaris)	<b>Last line ( Sign )</b>

The table below presents a summary of the accuracy analysis results for D-5.

Table 4  
Accurate translation samples in translating legal English documents to  
Bahasa Indonesia

<b>Original Text</b>	<b>Students' Translation</b>	<b>Correct Translation</b>	<b>Students line</b>
Department Of Medicine This is to certify that Michael Mustermann born on December 23 1962	Universitas Cambridge Fakultas Kedokteran Menyatakan bahwa Michael Mustermann lahir pada tanggal 23 Desember 1963	Universitas Cambridge Fakultas Kedokteran Menyatakan bahwa Michael Mustermann lahir pada tanggal 23 Desember 1963	<b>Line 1</b>
has fulfilled all the requirements to the honoris causa degree of	telah memenuhi semua persyaratan untuk mendapatkan gelar	telah memenuhi semua persyaratan untuk mendapatkan gelar	<b>Line 2</b>
Doctor oder Professor of Political Sciences Economics as agrees in the statutes of the Department of Medicine - University of Cambridge	Doktor Ilmu Politik Profesor Ilmu Ekonomi Sesuai dengan ketentuan dalam anggaran dasar Fakultas Kedokteran - Universitas Cambridge	Doktor Ilmu Politik Profesor Ilmu Ekonomi Sesuai dengan ketentuan dalam anggaran dasar Fakultas Kedokteran - Universitas Cambridge	<b>Line 3</b>
With all its rights and privileges in witness whereof the signature of the President of the Department of Medicine-University of Cambridge is hereunto affixed	<i>Dengan semua hak dan keistimewaan yang melekat, sebagai bukti, tandatangan Dekan Fakultas Kedokteran - Universitas Cambridge tertera disini</i>	<i>Dengan semua hak dan keistimewaan yang melekat, sebagai bukti, tandatangan Dekan Fakultas Kedokteran - Universitas Cambridge tertera disini</i>	<b>Line 6</b>

The accuracy analysis findings for D-4 and D-5 are summarized in the table below.

Table 5

Accurate translation samples in translating legal English documents to Bahasa Indonesia

<b>Original Text</b>	<b>Students' Translation</b>	<b>Correct Translation</b>	<b>Students line</b>
Harvard University	Universitas Harvard	Universitas Harvard	<b>Title</b>
the President and Fellows of Harvard College, with the consent of the Honorable and Reverend	Presiden dan Anggota Dewan Harvard College, dengan persetujuan dari Dewan Pengawas yang Terhormat	presiden dan anggota dewan Harvard College, dengan persetujuan dari dewan pengawas yang terhormat	<b>Line 1</b>
and acting on the recommendation of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, have conferred on Amy Wexford Elliott the degree of Bachelor of Arts	dan bertindak atas rekomendasi Fakultas Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Seni, telah memberikan ke Amy Wexford Elliott gelar sarjana seni	dan bertindak atas rekomendasi Fakultas Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Seni, telah memberikan ke Amy Wexford Elliott gelar sarjana seni	<b>Line 1-2</b>
by authority duly committed to us, we have hereunder placed our names	dengan wewenang yang sah yang diberikan kepada kami, kami telah menempatkan nama-nama kami	dengan wewenang yang sah yang diberikan kepada kami, kami telah menempatkan nama-nama kami	<b>Line 3</b>
Harvard University and of Radcliffe College on this fourth day of June in the Year of Our Lord nineteen hundred	Universitas Harvard dan Radcliffe College di bawah ini pada tanggal empat Juni dalam	Universitas Harvard dan Universitas Radcliffe di bawah ini pada tanggal empat juni dalam tahun	<b>Line 3</b>

and ninety-two, of Harvard College the three hundred and fifty-sixth, and of Radcliffe College the one hundred and thirteenth.	Tahun Masehi seribu sembilan ratus sembilan puluh dua, dari Harvard College yang ketiga ratus lima puluh enam, dan dari Radcliffe College yang seratus ketiga belas.	masehi seribu sembilan ratus sembilan puluh dua, dari Harvard College yang ketiga ratus lima puluh enam, dan dari Radcliffe College yang seratus ketiga belas.	
Dean of The Faculty President of Radcliffe College Master of Adams House Associate Master of Adams House	Presiden Universitas Presiden Universitas Radcliffe Dekan Fakultas Ketua Adam House Ketua Asosiasi Adam House	Presiden Universitas Radcliffe Dekan Fakultas Ketua Adam House Ketua Asosiasi Adam House	<b>Last line ( Sign )</b>

The accuracy analysis findings for D-7 are summarized in the table below.

Table 6

Accurate translation samples in translating legal English documents to Bahasa Indonesia

<b>Original Text</b>	<b>Students' Translation</b>	<b>Correct Translation</b>	<b>Students line</b>
Harvard University Department Of Medicine This is to certify that Laureen Magnolia Sage	Universitas Harvard Departemen Kedokteran Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa Laureen Magnolia Sage	Universitas Harvard Departemen Kedokteran dengan ini menyatakan bahwa Laureen Magnolia Sage	<b>Line 1</b>
has fulfilled all the requirements	telah memenuhi semua persyaratan	telah memenuhi semua persyaratan	<b>Line 2</b>

to the <b>honoris causa degree of</b>	untuk mendapatkan gelar	untuk mendapatkan gelar	
as agrees in the statutes of the Department of Medicine - Harvard University Harvard University The Senate of the Department of Medicine - Harvard University	Sebagaimana disepakati dalam undang – undang Departemen Kedokteran – Universitas Harvard Universitas Harvard Senat Departemen Kedokteran – Universitas Harvard	Sebagaimana disepakati dalam undang – undang Departemen Kedokteran – Universitas Harvard Senat Departemen Kedokteran – Universitas Harvard	<b>Line 3</b>
the person above the title by the principles of our religious community.	kepada orang yang berada diatas gelar tersebut berdasarkan prinsip- prinsip komunitas	kepada orang yang berada diatas gelar tersebut berdasarkan prinsip- prinsip komunitas	<b>Line 5</b>
With all its rights and privileges in witness whereof the signature of the President of the Harvard University	Dengan segala hak dan keistimewaan sebagai bukti, dengan ini tanda tangan	dengan segala hak dan keistimewaan sebagai bukti, dengan ini tanda tangan	<b>Line 6</b>

In this table, seven documents translated by students in the Translation for Specific Purposes course are analyzed to assess their translation accuracy. Each document shows that there is no “Less” distortion of meaning in the target language when a word, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence, or text is translated from the source language according to Nababan's theory. This can be shown through the few lines in the documents translated by the students, therefore only a few lines from the documents can be considered to correspond to the correct translation, which reflects the highest accuracy.

## 2. The Students Translate Legal Document Less Accurate

In this section, there are several lines of documents that show a less than optimal level of accuracy. Based on Nababan's theory, although most of the words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences and texts from the source language have translated accurately into the target language, there are some aspects that reduce the overall accuracy. The message is less complete due to changes in meaning, translations that create double meanings (taksa), and omission of meaning that should be there. In addition, some translations are less natural and difficult to understand in the target language context. As a result, although the general meaning is maintained, the overall message is less clear and effective.

The following are the results of the accuracy analysis of D-1 which can be summarized in the table below

Table 1  
Less accurate translation samples in translating legal English documents to Bahasa Indonesia

<b>Original Text</b>	<b>Students' Translation</b>	<b>Correct Translation</b>	<b>Students Line</b>
Have Confered On	Menganugerahkan	telah diberikan kepada	<b>Line 2</b>
Our Names And The University Seal	Nama Kami Dan Stemple	nama nama kami dan stempel (cap)	<b>Line 2</b>
On This Eighth Day Of June In The Year Of Our Lord Two Thousand And Six	Pada Hari Kedelapan Bulan Di Juni Di Tahun Tuhan Kita	pada tanggal 8 bulan di bulan juni di tahun 2006m	<b>Line 2</b>
President	President	Presiden	<b>Last Line ( Sign )</b>

in the analysis of contextual accuracy, several mistakes were identified in the students' translations. the phrase "have conferred on"

was translated as "menganugerahkan," which is incorrect because it is typically used for formal honors or awards. the correct translation, "telah diberikan kepada," is more appropriate for formal documents. in "our names and the university seal," the translation "nama kami dan stemple" used "stemple," a direct transliteration, which is not a standard term in Indonesian. the correct translation, "nama-nama kami dan stempel (cap)," is more formal and contextually accurate. additionally, the phrase "seal on this eighth day of June in the year of our lord two thousand and six" was translated as "pada hari kedelapan bulan di Juni di tahun Tuhan kita." this translation has issues such as redundancy in "bulan di Juni" and the literal translation of "year of our lord," which is uncommon in formal Indonesian. a better version would be "pada tanggal 8 bulan Juni di tahun 2006 m." lastly, the word "president" was left untranslated, leading to inconsistency in the document's language. the correct translation is "presiden," which aligns with the formal tone. these errors highlight a tendency toward literal translation without considering cultural context, proper terminology, or consistency in the target language.

The table below presents a summary of the accuracy analysis results for D-2.

Table 2  
Less accurate translation samples in translating legal English  
documents to Bahasa Indonesia

<b>Original Text</b>	<b>Students' Translation</b>	<b>Correct Translation</b>	<b>Students Line</b>
The President And Fellows Of Harvard College	Presiden Dan Rekan2 Harvard College	presiden dan anggota staf universitas harvard	<b>Line 2</b>
Year Of Our Lord	Di Tahun Tuhan Kita	1963m	<b>Line 2</b>
President	President	Presiden	<b>Last Line ( Sign )</b>

The translations provided by the students contain several notable issues. For "**The President and Fellows of Harvard College**," the students translated it as "Presiden Dan Rekan2 Harvard College," which uses "Rekan2," an informal and inappropriate term for a formal document. Additionally, "Harvard College" was translated directly without adapting the term to fit Indonesian academic language. The correct translation, "Presiden Dan Anggota Staf Universitas Harvard," is more formal and accurately reflects the academic structure. Similarly, for "**Year of Our Lord**," the students' translation, "Di Tahun Tuhan Kita," is a literal rendering that is uncommon in Indonesian. A better translation is "1963 M," which simplifies the phrase and follows standard conventions for expressing years in Indonesian. Lastly, for "**President**," the term was left untranslated, resulting in a lack of consistency in the document. The correct translation, "Presiden," ensures a formal and cohesive tone. These errors highlight the students' tendency to rely on literal translations, use informal expressions, and overlook cultural and linguistic norms in the target language.

The table below presents a summary of the accuracy analysis results for D-3.

Table 3  
Less accurate translation samples in translating legal English documents to Bahasa Indonesia

<b>Original Text</b>	<b>Students' Translation</b>	<b>Correct Translation</b>	<b>Students Line</b>
This Is To Certify That	Ini Menyatakan Bahwa	ini untuk menyatakan bahwa	<b>Line 1</b>
Has, In Conformity With The Requirements Of The Statutes	Sesuai Dengan Persyaratan Statuta	telah, sesuai dengan persyaratan anggaran dasar	<b>Line 2</b>

The students' translations show some issues with precision and formality. For **"This Is To Certify That,"** the translation "Ini Menyatakan Bahwa" misses the more formal tone conveyed by the original text. The correct translation, "Ini Untuk Menyatakan Bahwa," captures the formal intent and structure more effectively. In the case of **"Has, In Conformity With The Requirements Of The Statutes,"** the students' translation, "Sesuai Dengan Persyaratan Statuta," lacks completeness as it does not include "Has" ("Telah") and uses "Statuta," which is a less common or formal equivalent for "statutes." The correct translation, "Telah, Sesuai Dengan Persyaratan Anggaran Dasar," is more accurate and formal, as "Anggaran Dasar" is a term commonly used in Indonesian legal or formal documents.

The table below presents a summary of the accuracy analysis results for D-4.

Table 4  
Less accurate translation samples in translating legal English  
documents to Bahasa Indonesia

<b>Original Text</b>	<b>Students' Translation</b>	<b>Correct Translation</b>	<b>Students Line</b>
At Cambridge In The Commonwealth Of Massachusetts	Di Cambridge, Persemakmuran Massachusetts	di Cambridge, negara Persemakmuran Massachusetts	<b>Line 1</b>
In Witness Whereof	Demi Kesaksian Yang Diberikan	dalam kesaksiian yang mana	<b>Line 2</b>

The students' translations contain some inaccuracies and inconsistencies in capturing the formal tone and meaning of the original text. For **"At Cambridge In The Commonwealth Of Massachusetts,"** the translation "Di Cambridge, Persemakmuran Massachusetts" omits the preposition "di" before "Persemakmuran," which slightly affects the flow and clarity. The correct translation, "Di

Cambridge, Di Persemakmuran Massachusetts," ensures both accuracy and formal structure by maintaining the preposition.

For "**In Witness Whereof**," the students' translation, "Demi Kesaksian Yang Diberikan," is a literal and somewhat awkward rendering. It misses the formal and legalistic tone of the original phrase. The correct translation, "Dalam Kesaksian Yang Mana," better reflects the intent and structure of formal Indonesian, aligning with the style often found in official documents. These issues highlight the importance of paying attention to both grammatical structure and the formal tone required for translating official texts into Indonesian.

The table below provides a summary of the accuracy analysis for D-6

Table 5

Less accurate translation samples in translating legal English documents to Bahasa Indonesia

Original Text	Students' Translation	Correct Translation	Students Line
The President And Fellows Of Harvard College	Rektor Dan Anggota-Anggota Dari Perguruan	presiden dan anggota staf dari perguruan tinggi	<b>Line 1</b>
Have Confered On	Menganugerahkan	telah diberikan kepada	<b>Line 2</b>
Cum Laude In Psychology	Predikat Cum Laude Dalam Psikologi	predikat sangat memuaskan dalam ilmu psikologi	<b>Line 2</b>

The students' translations reveal several inaccuracies in terminology and formality. For "**The President and Fellows of Harvard College**," the translation "Rektor Dan Anggota-Anggota Dari Perguruan" is incomplete and imprecise. The term "Rektor" does not accurately represent the role of "President" in the context of Harvard, and "Perguruan" is too vague. The correct translation, "Presiden Dan Anggota Staf Dari Perguruan Tinggi," is more accurate, as it specifies "college" and uses "anggota staf" for

"fellows." For "**Have Conferred On,**" the translation "Menganugerahkan" implies a ceremonial or honorary context, which is not entirely appropriate for academic achievements. A more suitable translation is "Telah Diberikan Kepada," which is simpler and fits the formal tone of an academic certificate. Lastly, for "**Cum Laude in Psychology,**" the translation "Predikat Cum Laude Dalam Psikologi" retains the Latin term, which may not align with Indonesian academic conventions. The correct translation, "Predikat Sangat Memuaskan Dalam Ilmu Psikologi," translates the term into Indonesian and adds clarity by specifying the academic discipline.

The table below presents a summary of the accuracy analysis results for D-7.

Table 6  
Less accurate translation samples in translating legal English documents to Bahasa Indonesia

Original Text	Students' Translation	Correct Translation	Students Line
born on July 4th, 2002	Kelahiran 4 Juli 2002	lahir pada tanggal 4 juli 2002	<b>Line 3</b>
Doctor oder Professor of Political Sciences Economics	DOKTOR ATAU PROFESOR ILMU POLITIK EKONOMI	dokter ilmu politik profesor ilmu ekonomi	<b>Line 5</b>
has awarded for meritorious recognition	atas pengakuan berjasa	telah memberikan penghargaan atas jasa-jasanya	<b>Line 7</b>
the President of the Harvard University is hereunto affixed	Rektor Universtitas Hardvard dibubuhkan	yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini rektor Universitas Harvard	<b>Line 8</b>

The students' translations contain several inaccuracies in grammar, structure, and clarity according to Nababan theory its is accurate 2 level in translation. For "**Born on July 4th, 2002,**" the translation "Kelahiran 4 Juli 2002" uses "kelahiran," a noun, instead of the correct verb form, which changes the sentence structure and formality. The correct translation, "Lahir pada tanggal 4 Juli 2002," uses the appropriate verb form and maintains a formal tone. For "**Doctor or Professor of Political Sciences Economics,**" the translation "DOKTOR ATAU PROFESOR ILMU POLITIK EKONOMI" does not clearly differentiate between the two fields of study. The correct version, "Doktor Ilmu Politik Profesor Ilmu Ekonomi," properly separates the disciplines and aligns with academic language conventions. For "**Has awarded for meritorious recognition,**" the translation "Atas pengakuan berjasa" is incomplete, as it omits the subject and action. The correct translation, "Telah memberikan penghargaan atas jasa-jasanya," is more accurate and fully conveys the original meaning. Lastly, for "**The President of the Harvard University is hereunto affixed,**" the translation "Rektor Universitas Harvard dibubuhkan" is overly literal and unclear, failing to capture the formal tone. The correct translation, "Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, Rektor Universitas Harvard," ensures clarity and maintains the style of official documents. These errors highlight the importance of accurate grammar, proper terminology, and cultural adaptation in translating formal texts.

### 3. The Students Translate Legal Document Inaccurate

In this section, some lines of the document show a very low level of accuracy. According to Nababan's theory, this happens when words, technical terminology, phrases, clauses, sentences, or text in the source language are omitted or translated with the wrong meaning into the target language. In fact, there are also parts that are not

translated into the target language at all. These errors cause the original message to be poorly conveyed, so that the meaning intended by the original author is lost or significantly changed. As a result, these translations fail to meet the goal of effective communication between the source and target languages.

The following are the results of the accuracy analysis of D-1 which can be summarized in the table below

Table 1  
Inaccurate translation samples in translating legal English documents  
to Bahasa Indonesia

<b>Original Text</b>	<b>Students' Translation</b>	<b>Correct Translation</b>	<b>Students Line</b>
Harvard College	Harvard collague	Universitas Hravard	<b>Line 1</b>
Presidents	President	Presiden	<b>Line 2</b>

This analysis of document is focus to inaccurate because the word not change the meaning of the original text. Like "**Harvard College**," the translation "Harvard collague" contains a spelling error, with "collague" being incorrect and not matching the original **term**. This mistake causes confusion and changes the intended meaning. The correct translation, "Universitas Harvard," accurately reflects the institution's name in Indonesian. For "**Presidents**," the translation "President" is singular, while the original text is plural, which alters the meaning and makes the translation wrong. The correct translation should be "Presiden" or "Presiden-Presiden" to keep the plural form. These errors show that the students didn't pay enough attention to detail or understand how to translate formal terms correctly. This translation can be considered inaccurate because the language of the original text wasn't properly adjusted into Indonesian. Instead of keeping the original meaning and tone, the translation simply changed

words without considering context or grammar, leading to a misrepresentation of the document's original intent.

The table below presents a summary of the accuracy analysis results for D-2.

Table 2  
Inaccurate translation samples in translating legal English documents  
to Bahasa Indonesia

<b>Original Text</b>	<b>Students' Translation</b>	<b>Correct Translation</b>	<b>Students Line</b>
Have Conferred On	telah berunding	Telah diberikan kepada	<b>Line 1</b>
Bachelor of Arts magna cum laude	Bachelor of Arts magna cum laude	Sarjana seni dengan predikat sangat memuaskan	<b>Line 2</b>
President	President	Presiden	<b>Last line (sign)</b>

The students' translations for **"Have Conferred On,"** **"Bachelor of Arts magna cum laude,"** and **"PRESIDENT"** reveal several issues in accuracy and understanding of the original text. For **"Have Conferred On,"** the students translated it as "Telah berunding," which means "to negotiate" or "to discuss," but this is not the correct meaning in this context. The proper translation, "Telah diberikan kepada," accurately conveys the idea of awarding or granting something, fitting the formal tone of the sentence. For **"Bachelor of Arts magna cum laude,"** the students left the phrase untranslated, which is understandable in some cases, but a clearer translation would be "Sarjana seni dengan predikat sangat memuaskan." This correctly conveys the honor associated with graduating with high distinction, using familiar terms in Indonesian. Lastly, the students misinterpreted **"PRESIDENT"** as "PRESIDENT," is not translated in Indonesia language, meanwhile that everyone can know what is president.

The table below presents a summary of the accuracy analysis results for D-4.

Table 3  
Inaccurate translation samples in translating legal English documents  
to Bahasa Indonesia

Original Text	Students' Translation	Correct Translation	Students Line
Reverend	Reverend	pendeta atau pastor	<b>Line 1</b>
cum laude	Cumlaude	predikat sangat memuaskan	<b>Line 2</b>
seals	Materai	Stempel	<b>Line 3</b>

The students' translations have several issues with accuracy and appropriateness in conveying the original meaning of the text. For "**Reverend**," the term was left untranslated, but the students it is generally used for people of high rank such as judges, not for religious figures. The correct translation would be "Pendeta," which is a more appropriate term for a clergyman. For "**cum laude**," the students used "Cumlaude" without the proper spacing, which is a typographical error. The term "cum laude" should be written as two words and could have been translated as "predikat sangat memuaskan," which is a more culturally appropriate way of expressing academic honors in Indonesian. Lastly, for "**seals**," the students translated it as "Materai," which specifically refers to a legal stamp used in Indonesia to indicate that fees have been paid. However, "Stempel" is the correct term in this context, as it refers to the general seal or stamp used on official documents.

The table below presents a summary of the accuracy analysis results for D-5.

Table 4  
Inaccurate translation samples in translating legal English documents  
to Bahasa Indonesia

Original Text	Students' Translation	Correct Translation	Students Line
honoris causa degree of	doktor honoris causa	gelar kehormatan tertinggi di bidang sains	<b>Line 3</b>
has awarded for meritorious recognition	penghargaan atas pengakuan yang berprestasi	telah memberikan penghargaan atas jasa-jasanya	<b>Line 6</b>

The students' translations contain some inaccuracies that affect the clarity and meaning of the original text. For "**honoris causa degree of**," the students translated it as "doktor honoris causa," which is correct in terms of using the Latin phrase, but it does not fully explain the context. The correct translation, "gelar kehormatan tertinggi di bidang sains," provides a clearer explanation, indicating that it is the highest honorary degree in the field of science, which better reflects the intended meaning of the original text. For "**has awarded for meritorious recognition**," the students translated it as "penghargaan atas pengakuan yang berprestasi," which is not incorrect but sounds somewhat awkward in Indonesian. A more accurate translation is "telah memberikan penghargaan atas jasa-jasanya," as it better captures the meaning of awarding recognition for someone's contributions or achievements. These differences show the importance of maintaining clarity and precision when translating formal documents, especially when explaining honors or recognition.

The table below presents a summary of the accuracy analysis results for D-7.

Table 5  
Inaccurate translation samples in translating legal English documents  
to Bahasa Indonesia

Original Text	Students' Translation	Correct Translation	Students Line
honoris causa degree of	doktor honoris causa	gelar kehormatan tertinggi di bidang sains	<b>Line 3</b>
Harvard University	Univerditas Hardvard	Unerversitas Harvard	<b>Line 6</b>
of our religious community	keagaamn kita.	Komunitas keagamaan	

For the analysis "**honoris causa degree of**," the students translated it as "doktor honoris causa," which is technically correct, as it preserves the original Latin term. However, it lacks the explanation or context provided in the correct translation, "gelar kehormatan tertinggi di bidang sains." The correct version clarifies that it refers to the highest honorary degree in the field of science, making the translation more complete and understandable.

For "**Harvard University**," the students translated it as "Univerditas Hardvard," which contains a spelling error ("Univerditas" instead of "Universitas"), as well as a misplacement of letters in "Hardvard." The correct translation, "Universitas Harvard," accurately reflects the proper name of the institution.

Lastly, for "**of our religious community**," the students translated it as "keagaamn kita," which is a misspelling of "keagamaan kita" and lacks the nuance of the original meaning. The correct translation, "Komunitas keagamaan," is more appropriate as it refers to the "religious community" in a more formal and accurate way.

## B. Discussion

Based on the research findings above, the researcher found that The accuracy of students in translating legal documents can be divided into 3 levels according to Nababan's Theory, namely accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate.

The first is accurate according to (Nababan & Nuraeni, 2013) it means of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or source language texts that are accurately transferred into the target language (No distortion of meaning). By (Cahyani, 2023) translation works, 65.5% translation is accurate. This study also found the translation accuracy based on the analysis of data from D-1 to D-7. Although the number of accurate sentences varied in each document, a total of 34 sentences were identified as accurate.

The second is Less Accurate according (Rahmatia et al., 2023) translation accuracy is categorized as less accurate translation. which caused by the lack of vocabulary where in the students translation sheet to target language, there are; many missing word, mistranslations, and omitted meanings. This study also analyzed translation accuracy based on data from D-1 to D-7. While the number of less accurate sentences varied in each document, a total of 20 sentences were identified as less accurate.

The third is inaccurate according to (Cahyani, 2023) sentences are transferred inaccurately into target language or even deleted and untranslated are 13.5% and the rest 0.5% is not translated. This study also examined translation accuracy using data from D-1 to D-7. The number of inaccurate sentences varied across documents, with a total of 13 sentences identified as inaccurate

These findings highlight variations in translation accuracy, categorized into Accurate, Less Accurate, and Inaccurate translations. Based on the results of data analysis from D-1 to D-7, this study found variations in the level of translation accuracy. Overall, 34 sentences were categorized as accurate, indicating a good understanding of the legal translation. Meanwhile, as many as 20 sentences fall into the less accurate category, meaning that the translation can still be understood but has some inaccuracies in word choice or structure.

In addition, 13 sentences were found to fall into the inaccurate category, indicating significant errors that affect the meaning of the translation.

These results show that although students are able to produce accurate translations, there is still some variation in the quality of the translations produced. This indicates the need for a deeper understanding of legal terminology and appropriate translation strategies in translating legal documents.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

#### **A. Conclusion**

Based on the findings and discussion, the researcher found that variations in translation accuracy, categorized into Accurate, Less Accurate, and Inaccurate translations.

Based on the analysis of data from D-1 to D-7, this study found variations in the level of translation accuracy. Overall, 34 sentences were categorized as accurate, indicating a good understanding of the legal translation. Meanwhile, 20 sentences were categorized as less accurate, which means that the translation can still be understood but has some inaccuracies in word choice or structure. In addition, 13 sentences are categorized as inaccurate, indicating significant errors that affect the meaning of the translation.

#### **B. Suggestion**

##### **1. Students of English Teaching Department**

It is suggested that students of the English Teaching Department at UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar read this research to learn more about translation accuracy when translate the legal document. This study can also serve as a valuable reference for readers who wish to enhance their understanding of translation.

##### **2. Lecturer**

Based on the findings of this study regarding students' accuracy in translating legal documents, lecturers can provide materials on sentence accuracy in translating legal documents. This will help students to better understand the nuances of translation and improve their ability to handle different translation strategies.

##### **3. Future Researchers**

Researcher hopes that this study can be useful for future researchers in expanding knowledge about translation accuracy in translating legal

documents. Future research can focus on the acceptability and readability of translating legal documents, thus further contributing to the understanding of translation practices in this area.

## BLIBLIOGRAPHY

- Anindya Linguise. (2023). *Best Practices For Translating Legal And Official Documents*. Retrieved From <https://www.linguise.com>
- Ahmad, J. (2018). Desain Penelitian Analisis Isi (Content Analysis). *Jurnal Analisis Isi*, 5(9), 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.13140/Rg.2.2.12201.08804>
- Akhiroh, N. S., & Fatimah, N. (2016). Kebijakan Hukum Pidana Dalam Upaya Penanggulangan Tindakpidana Pemalsuan Ijazah. *Diponegoro Law Journal*, 6(02), 1–19.
- Aresta, R. (2018). The Influence Of Translation Techniques On The Accuracy And Acceptability Of Translated Utterances That Flout The Maxim Of Quality. *Jurnal Humaniora*, 30(2), 176. <https://doi.org/10.22146/Jh.V30i2.33645>
- Asfar, A. M. I. T. (2019). Analisis Naratif, Analisis Konten, Dan Analisis Semiotik. *Researchgate Article*, 1(January), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.13140/Rg.2.2.21963.41767>
- Cahyani, Y. (2023). An Analysis Of Students' Translation Accuracy And Methods In Translating English Phrasal Verbs Into Indonesia. *Jurnal Kreatif Online (Jko)*, 10(3).
- Deyani, C., & Nugraha, H. (2022). Problem Solving In Translating Legal Documents To English. *Journal Of Applied Linguistic And Literacy*, 6(1), 1–14. [http://scioteca.caf.com/bitstream/handle/123456789/1091/red2017-eng-8ene.pdf?sequence=12&isallowed=y%0ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.regs-ciurbeco.2008.06.005%0ahttps://www.researchgate.net/publication/305320484\\_sistem\\_pembetulan\\_terpusat\\_strategi\\_melestari](http://scioteca.caf.com/bitstream/handle/123456789/1091/red2017-eng-8ene.pdf?sequence=12&isallowed=y%0ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.regs-ciurbeco.2008.06.005%0ahttps://www.researchgate.net/publication/305320484_sistem_pembetulan_terpusat_strategi_melestari)
- Elo, S., Kääriäinen, M., Kanste, O., Pölkki, T., Utriainen, K., & Kyngäs, H. (2014). Qualitative Content Analysis. *Sage Open*, 4(1), 215824401452263. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2158244014522633>
- Furqan, A. (2024). *An Analysis Of Students' Error In Translating Legal Document On Translation For Specific Purposes Course Thesis* (Issue 1930104012).
- Herman. (2014). Category Shifts In The English Translation Of Harry Potter And The Philosopher's Stone Movie Subtitle Into Indonesia (An Applied Linguistics Study). *Iosr Journal Of Humanities And Social Science*, 19(12), 31–38. <https://doi.org/10.9790/0837-191253138>

- Ishom, M. (2017). Legal Drafting Dokumen Hukum Dan Surat Penting. *Al Qisthâs; Jurnal Hukum Dan Politik*, 8, 1–20.
- Kembaren, F. R. W. (2022). Theatre Translation: Theory And Practice. In *Theatre Translation: Theory And Practice*.
- Lubis, A. R. K., Muchtar, M., & Mono, U. (2020). Translation Techniques And Translation Quality Of Indonesian Subtitles Of Coco Movie: A Comparative Of Two Subtitlers. *Ethical Lingua: Journal Of Language Teaching And Literature*, 7(2), 227–235. <https://doi.org/10.30605/25409190.203>
- Mcdonald, S. V. (2020). *Accuracy , Readability , And Acceptability In Translation*. <https://doi.org/10.51708/Apptans.V14n2.1238>
- Nababan, M., & Nuraeni, A. (2013). Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan. *Kajian Linguistik Dan Sastra*, 24(1), 39–57.
- Nainggolan, W., Sinurat, B., & Hutauruk, B. S. (2020). Accuracy Of The Translations Of English Noun Phrases Into Indonesian Using Google Translate. *Jetafl (Journal Of English Teaching As A Foreign Language)*, 6(2), 66–87.
- Nasir, & Sukmawati. (2023). Analysis Of Research Data Quantitative And Qualitative. *Edumaspul - Jurnal Pendidikan*, 7(1), 368–373.
- Nugraha, A. (2017). *English – Indonesian Translation Methods In The Short Story “ A Blunder ” By Anton Chekhov*. 3(January), 79–86.
- Panda, A. K. (2018). Translation As A Part Of School Curriculum In Learning English Language. *Language Circle: Journal Of Language And Literature*, 12(2), 137–142. <https://doi.org/10.15294/Lc.V12i2.14182>
- Prasad, B. D. (2009). Content Analysis A Method In Social Science Research. *International Encyclopedia Of Human Geography*, 1–12(2008), 173–193. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-008044910-4.00415-6>
- Prasetya, I. Z., Hartono, R., & Yuliasri, I. (2019). *Accuracy , Readability And Acceptability In The Translation Of Android Xiaomi Redmi Note 4*. 9(3), 382–390.
- Rabacov, G. (2012). Types Of Legal Documents And Difficulties Of Their Translation. *Intertext*, 3(4), 45–54.
- Rahmatia, Umar, S., Ali, Jasin, H., & Adam, S. H. (2023). *The Accuracy Of Students’ Translation Of Report Text In The English Language Study Program Of Khairun University*. 13(2), 1–23.

- Sanusi, A. (2019). The Quality Translation Analysis Of Student Qirāah Text. *Arabi : Journal Of Arabic Studies*, 4(1), 11. <https://doi.org/10.24865/Ajas.V4i1.119>
- Sentana, A. (2022). An Analysis Of Translation Shifts In The Indonesian Translation Of Towards Zero. *Jurnal Sosial Humaniora Dan Pendidikan*, 1(1), 66–73. <https://doi.org/10.56127/Jushpen.V1i1.118>
- White, M. D., & Marsh, E. E. (2006). Content Analysis: A Flexible Methodology. *Library Trends*, 55(1), 22–45. <https://doi.org/10.1353/Lib.2006.0053>
- Yolanda, R., & Yuliasri, I. (2016). Technique And Quality Of English-Indonesian Translation Of Pun In Tolkiens The Hobbit. *English Education Journal*, 6(1), 87–96.
- Zhang, Y., & Wildemuth, B. M. (2005). *Qualitative Analysis Of Content By*. 2(1), 1–12.