Features of Legal Language and Its Translation Analysis in Indonesian-English "Settlement Termination Agreement"

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Abstract
Translation procedures and translation quality assessment can be used to assist translators when translating to get more accurate results. This paper aims to find out what legal language features and procedures of translation are and determine the quality of the resulting translation. The data sources used are words, phrases, and sentences that contain legal linguistic features such as archaisms, technical terms, phrasal verbs, doublets, and word reciprocity. This research is a qualitative descriptive study and was compiled based on the translation procedure framework of 17 Newmark (1988) followed by an assessment of the quality of the translation by Nababan (2012). From the analysis, the most frequently used legal language features are technical terms and archaisms. Meanwhile, the most widely used procedure in settlement agreement documents is literal translation with a total of 18 data and a percentage of 23.3%. The second order is naturalization with a total of 15 and a percentage of 19.4%. These two procedures are most often used by translators in translating settlement agreement documents. The use of literal translation procedures dominates. This, of course, affects the quality of the translation of this document. Based on the evaluation of the quality of the translation carried out, the level of accuracy and acceptability is 89%, and the readability is 78%. So, it can be concluded that the results of the translation of this settlement termination agreement document can be declared valid because it is translated in accordance with the applicable legal system based on the target language.

Keywords: Legal language, Translation Procedure, Translation Quality Assessment

1. Introduction

Legal language is a language that belongs to the sociolinguistics category which correspondingly with legal and society that tends to be standard and must conform to the rules of the applicable language. This is in line with the function of the law itself is to bind the community, thus rules are written in language that has a high level of authenticity, in order to explain an article vividly contained in the legislation. In this regard, it can be concluded that writing any document that is based on statutory rules, inclusively must use standard language and be valid according to what is stipulated in a country. This also applies to documents submitted to the court and are in the nature of agreements between two companies that already have a legality deed. In this case, one of the examples is the settlement agreement document that is made if both parties have cooperated, or have a problem that could be solved by compromising and negotiation. This is a common occurrence and is not even bound only between local companies, it could also be with foreign companies (Pratama et al., 2021). If an agreement is made by the translator and cooperate with a foreign company, a credible legal translator is needed. A translator can be said to be professional if he has solutions in solving the problems when facing difficulties in the translation process (Nugroho et al., 2016). Moreover, in translating legal texts or documents, it is necessary to translate them equivalently or precisely.

The fundamental thing that becomes part of the legal translation process is word equivalents. Legal translators need to know and master the essence of the source language and the target language to be translated (Ana & Puspani, 2021). On the other hand, the legal translator must be knowledgeable about the legal rules in the target language. For example, a foreign company will cooperate with a local company from Indonesia. Both parties use English as an international language. Thus, if they want to make a settlement agreement, then they have to hire a legal translator to write and translate the file agreement. The contribution of a legal translator becomes crucial, especially in transferring meaning from English to Indonesian. However, to produce an equivalent translation, legal translators still experience difficulties, one of which is in the linguistic aspect in the form of the construction of a sentence which tends to be complicated. The same goes for the target language. As a matter of fact, sworn translators and legal translators are professions that are considered to have a high level of professionalism and are full of challenges in transferring legal documents (Kockaert & Rahab, 2017). In line with this, grasping the target language background is also requisite for fluency in translating. Translators are responsible for completing and producing proper translations. Thus, it takes rules for a translation activity or is called a translation procedure. Procedures and strategies have similarities that are relevant for the translator during the translation process depending on the purpose (Molina & Albir, 2002).

Translation procedure is part of the terminology group that occurs because the translation mechanism is carried out in terms that are correlated with each other and are used to gather special urgency. According to Pinchuck (1977), states that the translation procedure is part of a constituent system that functions to move or transfer messages between the source text and the target text. The procedure of translation relates to specific terminology that often appears in texts within the scope of knowledge, culture, and written rules, such as legal text, where this requires high accuracy and precision. On the other hand, the procedure of translating legal language is adjacent to the quality of translation. Quality translation is a form of assessment of translation that contains elements of the translated product and is assessed holistically (Nababan et al., 2012). Quality issues in translation are the main thing to pay attention to in order to find out whether the translation product is accurate with the appropriate delivery of meaning. This quality of translation makes some translation experts prioritize assessing a quality translation based on the classification here, the first is precise, in other words starting from transferring meaning from the target language to the target language or conveying the message must also be the same, not reduced or exaggerated, second is in conveying the meaning or message, of course, it is written by looking at the context and adapted to the rules or norms in the target language, such as in translating legal texts it is necessary to write it based on the legal rules that apply in the target language without bringing up conflicting

things, the third is an assessment in terms of quality translation products must certainly be understood by the targeted readers (Nababan et al., 2012).

Several strategies in conducting translation assessments must be carried out thoroughly, not only partially because it will result in an invalid assessment (Nababan et al., 2012). In this regard, this research was conducted on legal documents regarding settlements and agreements between foreign companies and local companies from Indonesia that used English which had never been done before in view of the translation procedure and the quality of the translation produced from the legal text itself. Legal texts contain terms that are of course related to the legal system that applies to a country, such as Indonesia. The writing rules can also be written in two languages, namely Indonesian and English. Making a lawsuit for a case or filing an appeal can be translated by a sworn translator. Moreover, if it is an international document. Nevertheless, in translating a legal text or document, translators still face problems in the process of conveying meaning. Moreover, Baker & Saldanha (2009) classify that the problem can be at the micro level (text elements) or macro level (comprehensive). In general, translators still often face obstacles at the micro level in translating a document. Melitz (2016), explains the solution to overcome these obstacles, translators must be able to master three areas of legal text translation skills to achieve competent and successful translation results. The first is the ability to regard legal schemes, from both language either source text and target text. In addition, the second is familiar with important terms. Correspondingly, the third thing is proficiency in a written approach related to the laws of the target language. Translators must have these three skills which are conducive to being able to translate intellectual legal texts. This is because the message production process from SL to BS needs attention. In addition, regarding messages in translation, the meaning must be equivalent and continuous (Sundari & Febriyanti, 2017).

Several studies on legal texts have been carried out previously. Some of them are research conducted by Buansari et al., (2020), entitled Translation Procedure Used in Translating Banking Term in Legal Documents of BCA. This research analyze the procedures for translating legal documents related to banking and are complete. The research focuses on the creation of banking terminology based on the General Guidelines for the Formation of Terms and translation procedures based on the theoretical framework of Newmark, (1988). However, this research only examines legal terms specific to banking and does not assess the quality of the translation. The results of this study indicate that the translation procedure analyzed based on Newmark's theory (1988) and often used by translators in banking documents is a literal translator (34.02%) and the second position is transference (26.5%) followed by the last position is couplets. (2.0%). Seeing the results of this analysis, the use of literal translation is the most frequently used procedure, however, in this study it was not followed by an assessment of the quality of the translation, considering that the reader needs to know the quality of the translation to determine the accuracy of the translation of legal texts in banking.

The next research related to legal texts entitled Translation Techniques and Quality of the Translation of Legal Text on Immigration Law was conducted by Ginting et al., (2020). In this study, researchers focused on translation techniques based on the theoretical framework of Molina & Albir (2002) and the assessment of translation quality theory based on Nababan et al., (2012). This research has a data source in the form of Immigration Law which is written in two languages, namely Indonesian which is the source language, and then translated into English, which functions as the target language. The results in this study found that there were 12 translation techniques used by translators and what was often used as literal translation with a percentage (39%) and the quality of the resulting translation was 2.77% where from these results it can be concluded that the results of this translation are close to perfect. However, this study does not explain further the types of legal language itself, both linguistically and syntactically. For readers, of course, this needs to be added and can be used as learning material to find out the type of legal language used in immigration law documents.

Furthermore, another research was conducted by Sofyan & Rosa, (2021). This research entitled Problems and Strategies in Translating Legal Texts. It is focuses on the same subject in general, namely legal documents owned by the community such as birth certificates or deed, land certificate, and others. The focus of this research discusses the problems and strategies that are effective in translating legal documents that apply in society. A common problem faced by translators in translating legal texts in this scope is the translator's lack of knowledge of the equivalent words in translating legal documents. In addition to discussing problems and strategies, this research also mentions a little about the features of legal language which are only explained in several parts. Researchers used theoretical guidelines based on Stanojević (2011). The novelty or the gap, in this current research will classify legal language features by looking at them from another point of view, namely based on Karjo's framework theory (2015) because the settlement termination agreement document is confidential or limited to several parties. The legal language feature itself has several classifications which are generally used in closed documents which are more personal in nature or open documents as contained in the law.

Based on several related studies that have been carried out previously, this research has the novelty of using confidential legal documents, namely the Settlement Termination Agreement involving two companies. The formulation of research objectives to be carried out includes the following:

1. To find out the features of legal language contained in the Settlement Termination Agreement document.
2. To find out the translation procedure using Newmark's theory (1988) which is used by translators in translating Settlement Termination Agreement documents.
3. To determine the quality of the translation produced by carrying out a translation quality assessment based on the theory from Nababan (2012) which is applied to the translation results of the Settlement Termination Agreement document.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Legal Languange Character Classification

Legal language refers to variations in language that are in accordance with the law or are used in a legal context. In line with this definition, Farhan (2023) also stated that legal language is a chaotic and exoteric language. Legal language is the language used to communicate in making rules that apply definitely or are bound by provisions in a country where the combination of language and legal rules in writing will form new terms (Fisilla et al., 2021). This language is also considered a separate language – different from the general language. Some of these legal terms certainly have differences with language in general, so this can increase knowledge for parties outside the legal field and they can be understood that legal language is knowledge that should be valid (Angermeyer, 2021). According to Colonna Dahlman (2022), the differences that appear in legal language must be handled directly by professionals in the legal field such as legal consultants or competent legal practitioners to avoid mistakes. However, sometimes these professionals still experience difficulties related to mastering the language between the parties involved as well as the system. On the other hand, difficulties in legal language happen from differences in legal culture and legal systems (Kocbek, 2017). Essentially, legal language has its own character because it is created to fulfill the rules or demands of the applicable legal system (Hadinata, 2023). In this regard, it can be said that legal language is "special" or *sui generis*. Legal language is the final output of a mixture of history and specific cultures. For example instead of using the normal phrases, mostly in legal language use "inter alia". In the legal document it is a common word, however common language it means "among the other". As a matter of fact, a lot of researchers have classified legal language, and one of them presents a theory of classifying legal. The grouping of characters in legal language is identified into two types, namely linguistic and syntactic features (Karjo, 2015).

Linguistics is a basic thing that is closely related to language features in any fields (Nugroho et al., 2019) .There are several types of linguistic features in legal language. According to Karjo (2015), archaism is a sequence of first linguistic features. Archaism is terminology related to terms that are no longer commonly used, such as herein, whatever, hereby. Apart from that, the second classification is terminology identified as technical terms. According to Karjo (2015), technical terms are defined as referring to legal terms, such as consideration, party, allegation, disputes, attorneys, agreement, and plaintiffs. The next sequence is the classification called doublets and triplets. Usually, it can be nouns, adjectives, and adverbs. This term is related to pairs connected with prepositions, such as for and on behalf of, be governed by and constructed in. Besides that, legal language is also classified as phrasal verbs. According to Karjo (2015), phrasal verbs are general terms that are often used, such as entering into, according to, accruing under, on, and from. The final order based on linguistic features is reciprocal words and titles. According to Karjo (2015), this is related to the relationship between the two words, meaning "mutual" between each other, and can also be the opposite in word pairs, such as claimant and defendant.

The second classification is syntactic features. In this case, Karjo (2015) explains that the parts included in syntax are sentence lengths. In this category contain complex sentences, such as "In such event or the threat of any such event, the disparaged party shall be entitled (in addition to any and all other remedies) to injunctive relief." Then nominalization is by changing common or simple words to become nouns, such as "agree" to the word "agreement". Furthermore, defined as an impersonal style. This impersonal style is related to pronouns, such as "In addition to the defined terms in the Recitals, the following words and expressions in this Agreement shall have the following meaning" (Tiersma, 1999).

2.2 Legal Translation

Translation can be defined as communication in the midst of text producers and text receivers, also explains the results of the transfer of ideas with the translator serving as an intermediary (Shalekhah et al., 2020). Legal document translators not only translate from one language into another, but also from one legal language into another. The translation in a law scope has historically enacted a significant role in the contact of different people and cultures, and it is playing an increasingly more vital function in current globalized society. Translating legal language also of course requires appropriate stages or procedures to avoid errors. Because errors in the translation process can make a text difficult to understand (Larassati et al., 2019). Therefore, researchers will use theory translation procedures according to Newmark (1988), because this theory is relevant to existing data sources.

The process in legal translation is transferring legal paper from one language into another. Legal translation can be grouped into the following categories based on the aims of the target language texts, one of them is legal translation is available for normative needs. It relates to the invention of equally authentic legal texts of domestic laws, global or commonly said as international agreement, and the multilingual or bilingual states of legislation. In the form of multilingual or bilingual succeeds are frequently written in the source language and then transferred into receiver language. They might additionally be written in both or all languages at the same time. In either instance, the various language documents have equal legal power and are not into superior to one another, regardless of their initial standing.

2.3 Translation Procedures

Scholars have made many theoretical frameworks for considering translation procedures. Investigations are part of the proceeding and are accomplished to find suitable procedures (Suryaningtyas et al., 2019). According to Newmark (1988), translation procedures are stages for completing translations with units such as words or phrases and clauses. For the current research uses the theory proposed by Newmark (1988) which is detailed and diverse. There are 17 theories described by Newmark (1988) and the following are the types.

Table 1. Newmark's Translation Procedure

Translation Procedures	Definition
Literal Translation	The structure grammatical is appropriate for the target language. ("He killed- Dia Membunuh")
Transference	Process to transfer the meaning without any change either to the source language or target language. ("Vitamin- vitamin")
Naturalization	Process adapted from the target text pronunciation. For example ("Synagogue- sinagog").
Cultural Equivalent	This procedure translates according to cultural terms in the TL. (" Chancellor of the Exchequer- Menteri Keuangan").
Functional Equivalent	This translation is free from cultural elements. ("Principal-Kepala Sekolah)
Descriptive Equivalent	Translation by explaining SL associated with TL. ("Nando's- explained as a African fast food")
Synonymy	This translation occurs when there is no appropriate equivalent. ("Kind person- Orang baik")
Through Translation	This translation is common and often used for organization. (United Nations Organization (UNO)- Perserikatan Bangsa- Bangsa (PBB)")
Shifts or Transpositions	This translation is about changes in grammatical structures. ("He wants the car to <u>be ready</u>- Ia ingin mobilnya <u>disiapkan</u> untuk <u>digunakan</u>")
Modulation	This translation has a different point of view. ("Congrats for having a new born baby- Selamat sudah menjadi ayah baru")
Recognized Translation	This translation is public and common. ("Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)- FBI (Indonesian)")
Translation Label	Translation procedures that do not last long, tend to be new terms. ("Heritage language- language d'heritage")
Compensation	This procedure occurs when a word is less but the message is still conveyed. ("This is, *however*, is not my business- *Bagaimanapun*, ini bukan urusan saya")
Reduction and Expansion	This translation is done responsively when transferring from SL to TL. ("She is smart, beautiful girl- Dia anak pintar")
Paraphrase	This procedure is used for rewriting but with a different version, the message is still the same. (" He likes to eat a hot sauce with extra pepper in the backyard- Dia suka ngemil di belakang dengan saus pedas dan lada")
Couplets	Translation by combining two procedures into one. ("Trout- Ikan trout")
Notes	Expressed as information contained in the text or under the text such as a glossary.

Translation procedure can be a way to find out whether a sworn translator can convey the SL message into TL properly and correctly, coupled with the presence of special terms in a text or legal document. This study focuses on the procedures used by translators for settlement agreement documents analyzed using the translation procedure model proposed by Newmark (1988). This settlement agreement document was written in Indonesian (SL) and translated into English (TL).

2.4 Translation Quality

In translating legal language, of course, the translator must look for truly equivalent words because legal language is a language that is firm and rigid, and must not give rise to ambiguity (Fisilla et al., 2021). The results of translating legal language must be clear in its content or extensive and holistic in its language (Hadinata, 2023). Translation quality is a task of the translator that assesses the level of language comprehensiveness and adequacy in a legal document (Han et al., 2021). To produce good translation quality, translators need to know several aspects that are the basis for assessing translation quality. This aspect of carrying out the quality of your own translation is based on three aspects. According to Nababan et al., (2012), the first one is accuracy. This is a term that represents the evaluation stage in translation which refers to the equivalence of the source language text and the target language text. Assessment in this aspect is divided into accurate, quick accurate, and inaccurate.The form of equivalence refers to the similarity of the content conveyed between the two. Therefore, efforts made to reduce or add to the message of the producer language text in the receiver language text must be avoided because it means being unfaithful to the original author of the source language text and at the same time lying to the target reader. Moreover, if done in a broad context, reductions or additions can have fatal consequences, especially in translated texts that have a high level of sensitivity, such as translated texts in the legal field.

The second aspect that is urgent in the process of assessing translation quality is the acceptability. Quality is related to acceptance issues. The term acceptability refers to whether the rules or regulations are in accordance with the target culture. Acceptability is important in producing quality translations because it assesses how the translator translates and whether it will produce textual results (House, 2002). There are three things to assess the acceptability aspect of translation quality, namely acceptable, quick acceptable, and unacceptable. This concept of acceptability is crucial because although a translation is accurate in terms of its message or content, the translation has the potential to be rejected by the target reader if the way it is expressed conflicts with the rules, norms, and culture of the target language. If this is related to legal language, then when translating messages it must be adjusted to the laws of the target language.

The third aspect of assessing translation quality is readability. With regard to the scope of translation, the term readability basically does not only refer to or evaluate according to the readability of the source language text but also the readability of the text in the target language. This is in consonance with the essence of every translation work which always involves both languages at once. Indicators used to measure the readability level of a text include high level, medium level, and low level. The results of the translation quality assessment will show the level of complexity, confidence and readability or fluency (Specia et al., 2013).

3. Research Methods

In this sub-section, the researcher discusses the methodology used in the current research which is in accordance with the research title, namely *Features of Legal Language and Its Translation Analysis in English-Indonesian "Settlement Termination Agreement"*. The following is an explanation.

3.1 Research Design

Qualitative research has a variation paradigm that can be used. This research leads to a qualitative research paradigm using language elements. The resulting research implementation is based on Karjo

(2015), Newmark's theoretical perspective (1988), and Nababan et al., (2012). The subjects chosen for this study were company settlement agreement documents translated into English. The part of the data that will be dissected are titles, phrases, and sentences that contain characteristics of legal language, whether archaisms, technical terms, phrasal verbs, doublets, or reciprocal words. The data used in this study is the copies of the documents and has legal validity marked by the use of stamps and signatures of related parties. The model in this study is qualitative descriptive research. Descriptive research has a focus on social phenomena like culture including language, content analysis, case studies, and ethnography (Creswell , 2017).

3.2 Participants

Participants involved in this research were linked to the source of the data obtained. Sources of data for this study are words, phrases, or sentences that are categorized as lexical features in the field of law such as archaisms, technical terms, doublets and triplets, phrasal verbs, and reciprocal words contained in settlement agreement documents between companies. This document is closed and the names of related parties are kept confidential. Party 1 is E1. The 2nd party is E2. Furthermore, the 3rd party is called E3. All of these parties are official companies registered in Indonesian legal entities. The related parties, make mutually beneficial agreements with each other to resolve the problems that occurred before. This settlement agreement document is examined based on the procedure of translation presented by Newmark (1988). The data used in this study is the copies of the documents and has legal validity marked by the use of stamps and signatures of related parties. The model in this study is qualitative descriptive research with purposive sampling. Descriptive research has a focus on social phenomena like culture including language, content analysis, case studies, and ethnography (Creswell & Creswell, 2017).

3.3 Instruments

This research uses an instrument in the form of sampling data taken from settlement termination agreement documents using the data collection method by conducting document analysis. Researchers use this method to find out and collect data on legal language and its translation into Indonesian.

3.4 Data Analysis

This research leads to a qualitative descriptive study by applying data collection techniques by studying documents obtained from legal associations. The segmentation of the data based on lexical characteristics and then determines what procedure to use. Data analysis techniques, namely analyzing the contents of this document using the theory of translation procedures from (Newmark, 1988) and translation quality assessment by Nababan (2012). Moreover, in the data analysis stage, the steps to do this must be carried out carefully and structured so that the results are also of high quality (Yulianty & Jufri, 2020). To arrange the data to be more systematic, the researcher also uses a deductive coding approach. The stages are initial coding, which aims to label the data to be selected to distinguish it from the others, specify the data line-by-line so that the data is more detailed, categorizing data to find out the relationship between data so that data can be arranged more systematically, after the data is compiled, the researcher begins content analysis to find out the content and themes of the data that has been compiled.

4. Results

4.1 Linguistic Features of Legal Language

Based on the analysis conducted on the settlement agreement document, the following linguistic features used in this settlement agreement are:

Table 2. Linguistic Features of Legal Language

Linguistic Features of Legal Language	Frequency	Percentage
Technical Terms	32	44%
Archaism	30	41%
Doublets and Triplets	6	8,3%
Phrasal Verb	3	4,1%
Reciprocal words and Titles	1	1,3%
Total	72	100%

Based on Table above, with a total amount of data of 72, the highest percentage results are technical terms at 44% followed by archaisms with a percentage of 41 %. Thus, from the resulting percentage, the dominant position in legal language features is technical terms, and then the second place is archaisms. The technical terms in the settlement agreement are the main components that characterize the document and are included in the obligations and joint payment section (Melitz, 2016). By knowing the characteristics of legal language, readers can understand language that tends not to be commonly found in other texts (Maley, 1994).

4.2 Translation Procedure in Settlement Agreement Document

Table 3. Translation Procedure in Settlement Agreement Document

Translation Procedure	Frequency	Percentage
Literal Translation	18	23,3%
Transference	11	14,2%
Naturalization	15	19,4%
Functional Equivalent	6	7,7%
Descriptive Equivalent	6	7,7%
Synonymy	2	2,5%
Through Translation	1	1,4%
Shift or Transposition	3	3,8%
Recognized Translation	3	3,8%
Compensation	4	5,1%
TOTAL	69	100%

4.2.1   Literal Translation

The literal translation procedure is formed by adjusting the grammar structure to the equivalent in the target language. Translation is done one at a time and out of the context (Newmark, 1988). Here is

one example.
Datum:
Page 9, Chapter 9
Table 1

Jaminan dan Kewenangan	*Warranty and Authority*

Literal translators have the characteristics of translating singly and out of context. The word "jaminan" (Indonesian/SL) outside the legal context of the equivalent word is "*warranty*" (English/SL). Meanwhile, the word "kewenangan" (Indonesian/SL) has the equivalent of "*authority*" (English/TL). Even so, this combination of words is one of the technical terms contained in settlement agreements and is related to legal language.

4.2.2 Transference

The transference procedure is by moving words in the source language to the target language without any changes (Newmark, 1988). One example is as follows:
Datum:
Page 22, Annex 2
Table 2

Audit E1 akan memilki hak satu kali, dengan pemberitahuan sepuluh hari..	*Audit E1 shall have the one-time right, upon ten days..*

From the results of the translation document, the translator uses the transference procedure by moving the original word without looking for an equivalent from the target language. The word is part of a sentence that contains technical terms. The word "audit" (Indonesian/SL) is still transferring as "audit" (English/TL). The word "audit" here does not refer to finance, but to a legal audit.

4.2.3 Naturalization

The form of adaptation of the terms contained in the source language is then translated into the target language by adjusting the pronunciation in terms according to the target language (Newmark, 1988).
Datum:
Page 3, Chapter 1
Table 3

...yang menjalankan fungsi eksekutif, legislatif, yudikatif...	*...exercising any executive, legislative, judicial...*

The data describes the results of the translation based on the technical terms in the legal language in the settlement agreement document. Translators use naturalization procedures. The word "eksekutif" as SL (Indonesian) is translated to "*executive*" as TL (English). It's the same with the word "legislatif" (Indonesia) which is translated into "legislative" (English).

4.2.4 Functional Equivalent

This translation procedure is not bound by terms related to culture, but new terms may be formed (Newmark, 1988). One example contained in this document is as follows:
Datum:
Page 6, Chapter 5

Table 4

...maupun turut tergugat, serta masing- masing dari afiliasi ...	*...or as co-defendant, as well as each affiliated ...*

The translator uses the functional equivalent procedure in translating the words contained in the sentence fragments. The word "turut tergugat" acts as SL (Indonesian) adapted to the TL legal equivalent, namely the word "co-defendant (English)

4.2.5 Descriptive Equivalent

This translation procedure is a form or way to explain the term SL. Translation is done in the target language or TL (Newmark, 1988). Adjustments in determining terms are also required in this procedure. One example is written here.
Datum:
Page 1, Recitals
Table 5

PT E1, berdomisili di Indonesia saat ini	*PT E1 having its legal domicile in Indonesia.*

From the translation results, the procedure used by the translator is descriptive, because the translator adds the word "legal" to the TL. This is done to provide a description that the company was established in accordance with applicable law. The word "legal" itself is also a form of a technical term in the legal language contained in the document.

4.2.6 Synonymy

Newmark (1988) uses the expression "synonymy" as a translation procedure that is used only when there is no suitable word and translator have to imprecise or equivalent with the TL. Examples as follows.
Datum:
Page 10, Chapter 12
Table 6

Salinan	*Counterpart*

Translators use this procedure to translate words that do not have a contextual equivalent. One example of the word is "salinan" (Indonesian/SL) and the translator estimates the appropriate word is "*counterpart*" (English/TL).

4.2.7 Through Translation

This translation procedure, in accordance with (Newmark, 1988) can also be referred to as loan translation which is general in nature, such as an organization, terms abbreviation, or terms that have equivalents according to context. Here is one example.
Datum:
Page 5, Chapter 5
Table 7

...Kitab Undang- Undang Hukum Perdata Indonesia...	*...the Indonesian Civil Code...*

In this sentence, a legal term in the form of "Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Perdata Indonesia" (Indonesia/SL) is translated into a legal context that also applies in the target language, namely "Indonesian Civil Code" (English/TL). Translators apply through translation procedure to translate specific terms such as "Civil Code" into "KUHP/Kitab Undang- Undang Hukum Perdata".

4.2.8   Shift or Transposition

This part of translation procedure means rearrange the grammatical structure from SL to TL (Newmark, 1988). This can be like changing a clause into a sentence or any other form.
Datum:
Page 7, Chapter 6
Table 8

Janji untuk tidak mencemarkan nama baik	*Non-disparagement*

Based on the results of the translation above, the translator uses the shift procedure. This can be seen in the SL "janji untuk tidak mencemarkan nama baik" in the form of a clause, which is translated into a phrase into the TL "*non-disparagement*". This of course changes the grammar structure of SL.

4.2.9   Recognized Translation

This translation procedure is to translate terms that have been recognized and are usually international (Newmark, 1988). For example.
Datum:
Page 15, Chapter 19
Table 9

Badan Arbitrase Nasional Indonesia (BANI)	*Indonesian National Arbitration Board (BANI)*

The data shows the translation procedure with the recognized translation type. This can be seen from the pattern of translators translating "Badan Arbitrase Nasional Indonesia (BANI)" (Indonesian/SL) which is translated under similar conditions in the target language, namely "*Indonesian National Arbitration Board (BANI)*" (English/TL). The name of the organization is general, which means that it applies internationally.

4.2.10   Compensation

This translation procedure occurs when several parts encounter the changes, both moving positions but still in the vicinity, and increasing pragmatic elements (Newmark, 1988) .
Datum:
Page 8, Chapter 6
Table 10

...pernyataan yang mencemarkan nama baik dengan sifat apapun....	*...or representation of whatsoever nature...*

Concerning the data given above, the change in location of the word "apapun" (Indonesian/SL) is translated into one of the archaisms, namely "*whatsoever*" (English/TL). It can be seen from the data, the word "apapun" is located at the end. Meanwhile, the word "*whatsoever*" comes before the word "*nature*", which means that there is a realignment in position in the sentence and modification related to the structure of the target language. In this point, compensation procedure is used by the translator to translate the sentence.

4.3 Translation Quality Assessment

According to the opinion expressed by Nababan et al. (2012), the quality of a translation is assessed based on its level of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Where each aspect in assessing the quality of translation results is clarified by level, including the following.

Table 14. Accuracy of Translation Quality

Criterion	Frequency	Percentage
Accurate	157	89%
Quick Accurate	10	6%
Inaccurate	9	5%
Total	176	100%

Table 15. Acceptability of Translation Quality

Criterion	Frequency	Percentage
Acceptable	157	89%
Quick Acceptable	10	6%
Unacceptable	9	5%
Total	176	100%

Table 16. Readability of Translation Quality

Criterion	Frequency	Percentage
High Level	137	78%
Medium Level	29	16%
Low Level	10	6%
Total	176	100%

5. Discussion

Based on the results of the analysis carried out above on confidential legal documents, namely settlement agreements, it was found that the use of legal language studied was based on linguistic features, the most frequently used type being technical terms aspects (44%), such as "parties", "jurisdiction", and "legislative". In a private legal document, it must be a specific technical terms (Farhan, 2023). The second position is archaism. This is of course relevant because the most common feature of legal language used in document writing is archaism (Karjo, 2015). By knowing the characteristics of legal language such as archaic patterns, readers can understand language that tends not to be commonly found in other texts (Maley, 1994). It can be seen from previous studies that are relevant to this research, the linguistic features of legal language have never been analyzed before. This means that the current research has a more exploratory perspective because it not only focuses on translation procedures but also on the characteristics of legal language and the results of assessing the quality of the translation. Buansari et al., (2020) conducted research by conducting an analysis of specific legal texts on banking law. In this study, the linguistic features contained in the legal text contained in banking documents were not explained. This means that the research only refers to the translation procedures used by translators to translate terminology in banking law. Furthermore, other related research in the legal field with current research is research conducted by Ginting et al., (2020). This research has data sources in the form of documents in immigration law, but unfortunately in this study, researchers only conduct in-depth research on translation techniques and assessment of the quality of translation of these legal texts with focus on accuracy only. This study also does not explain further about linguistic features in legal language. Linguistic features in legal texts are important things to study in general if you want to do research related to the language used

in genre sensitive texts such as law (Karjo, 2015). This is a gap when compared with research conducted currently. The current research focuses on the scope of types of legal language, translation procedures, and assessment of three aspects of translation quality, namely accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Translation procedures are different from translation techniques. Translation procedures are the stages chosen by the translator, while techniques can be interpreted as tools used to dissect the results of the translation (Newmark, 2003). Apart from that, there are also several studies in the legal field, such as research conducted by Angermeyer (2021), Colonna Dahlman (2022), and Fisilla et al., (2021). Three research discussed legal language and more focus on the semantics aspect. As a matter of fact, research in the legal field tends to discuss the scope of language aspects and the legal system. Meanwhile, research on legal language translation is still rarely carried out. Translation into legal language is a crucial thing that must be paid attention to and studied (Farhan, 2023). Therefore, to complement the research carried out by these researchers, the current research was carried out. Another research that focuses on the field of legal translation is research conducted by Farhan (2023). It can be seen from this research that the researcher discusses legal translation in Iraqi criminal law which is translated into English. This research tends towards legal discourse because it looks at the social aspect. The difference between the research conducted by Farhan and the current research can be seen in the translation. The research conducted by Farhan did not discuss translation further. Even though it seems the title alludes to translation. Apart from that, there is also research conducted by Prieto Ramos (2021). In the research conducted, the discussion was limited to SFL in legal terminology and phraseology. This is a gap between the research carried out by Prieto Ramos (2021) and the research currently being carried out. Apart from that, there is also research conducted by Vieira et al., (2021). Where the research also involves legal cases that are more inclined to the impact of machine translation. The gap between this research and current research is visible, in that it does not discuss the translation of procedures, techniques, or quality.

Furthermore, research conducted by Martínez et al., (2022). This research focuses on several factors that can cause difficulties in writing legal language. There are clear differences between that research and this research, where the research touches on several things that can become obstacles in writing legal language. Next is research conducted by Mansour, which discusses legal translation, and its interpretation in international documents. The translation in this research only focuses on the results and process but is not accompanied by an assessment of the quality of the translation. This is a gap with current research.

Next, it discusses the results of the translation procedures used in translating linguistic features in legal texts. Related to this, relevant previous research is research conducted by Buansari et al., (2020). In the current research, the most frequently used translation procedure is literal translation (23,3%). This has similarities with research conducted by Buansari et al., (2020), where literal translation is the dominant translation procedure used. The literal translation procedure is a way of translating with a structure that is made exactly the same or has a fundamental and structured level of translation (Tiersma, 1999). In addition, literal translation procedures are used by sworn translators to avoid elements of ambiguity or having two meanings at once. Ambiguity in translation must be eliminated so as not to make things difficult for the target reader (Muriçi, 2016). Even to translate legal texts, it is necessary to use language based on a legal dictionary or known as the Black Law Dictionary (Kocbek, 2017). Thus, to produce an equivalent and legally correct translation, it is necessary to translate legal documents or texts equally, therefore the use of literal procedures is a procedure that is often used to avoid the risk of errors that arise and is adapted to the Black Law Dictionary.

Next is the result of an analysis of the assessment of translation quality based on theory from Nababan et al., (2012). In the current research, the accuracy (89%), acceptability (89%), and readability (78%) of settlement agreement documents can be said to be close to perfect. This happens because the translation procedure that is carried out is also a literal translation, so this affects the quality of the resulting translation. The translation of legal texts is supposed to have high accuracy, acceptability, and readability

(Balogh, 2019). This is in accordance with the results of the research conducted by Ginting et al. (2020), where the focus of this research is translation techniques paired with an assessment of the quality of translation which results in a fairly perfect assessment. According to Wyner et al. (2010), accuracy is an important aspect of judgment in translating legal texts. Besides that, in translating legal texts, there are also several rules, such as legal understanding of the target language and based on legal dictionaries which tend to use formal and rigid language (Karjo, 2015). Legal texts tend to have high sensitivity, so the results of assessing the quality of the translation in terms of accuracy and acceptability can be concluded as very good even though the readability level is at a lower level (Nababan et al., 2012).

This legal document research is a novelty for previous research because there are several gaps that were not covered by previous research, such as research conducted by Buansari et al. (2020) and Ginting (2020). Both use the same legal text but with a different analysis process. It is hoped that the novelty of this research can help the target readers to know the linguistic features of certain legal texts in confidential documents such as settlement agreement documents. In addition, they can also find out the translation procedures used in this document through the data presented above and accompanied by an assessment of the quality of the translation written in a more specific aspect based on Nababan's theory (2012). By conducting an assessment of the results of the translation quality in this research, it is hoped that it will be possible to determine the equality of the translation results in this settlement termination agreement. According to Kobyakova (2017), the main source of problems in translating legal language is the emergence of word inequalities. The results of the analysis are based on an understanding of the translation procedure for legal text presented in this study based on Newmark's theory (1988) combined with the theory of translation quality assessment by Nababan et al., (2012).

6. Conclusion

Based on the process of analyzing legal texts such as settlement agreements in this document, researchers use the theory of linguistic features in legal language, translation procedures, and assessment of translation quality to find out in a structured way the results of translation carried out by a sworn translator in the writing of this document. Literal translation is the translation procedure with the most significant frequency. This is due to the high level of accuracy required by translators in translating non-literary text types. Applying translation procedures to legal texts can be an effort to overcome translators' problems when translating documents that have a high level of validity such as legal documents. On the other hand, translators can also find out which translation procedures are used effectively, such as literal translation. With the dominance of literal translations used in this document, the accuracy and acceptability of translation quality is high, although the level of legibility tends to be at a lower level. However, the results of the analysis of translation procedures carried out in this study only apply to legal documents between related parties and cannot be fully generalized or equated with settlement agreements of different parties. This depends on the agreement made between the parties.

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