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### ON THE INDONESIAN CONSTITUTIONAL COURT'S WEBSITE

### **THESIS**

Proposed as a Compulsory Prerequisite for Bachelor's Degree in Applied Linguistics (S.Tr.Li.)

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STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH FOR BUSINESS AND

PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION

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### **PREFACE**

(C) Hak Cipta milik Praise be to God for His blessings and mercy, through which the researcher was able to complete this thesis titled "Translation Techniques and Quality of Noun Phrases on the Indonesian Constitutional Court's Website" in a timely manner. This study has deepened the researcher's understanding of linguistics, particularly the importance of accurate translation in public communication, especially within sensitive contexts. The journey to completing this thesis has been both challenging and rewarding. It has taught the researcher valuable lessons in perseverance and patience and reinforced her passion for language and its role in bridging communication gaps. The researcher is grateful for the opportunity to contribute to the field of applied linguistics and would like to express her sincere gratitude to the following individuals, whose support has been essential to the completion of this work:

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- The researcher would also like to express her deepest appreciation to her family and friends for their continuous support, love, and encouragement. Their unwavering belief in the researcher, along with their thoughtful advice, has been a constant source of strength throughout this process;
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The researcher hopes this thesis will be of great benefit to many. She extends her deepest gratitude to all parties involved and apologizes for any deficiencies during the writing process and in the content of this thesis.

Thank you.

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TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES AND QUALITY OF NOUN PHRASES
ON THE INDONESIAN CONSTITUTIONAL COURT'S WEBSITE

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ABSTRACT

A reliable legal system is essential for the stability of any democratic country. The Indonesian Constitutional Court holds a crucial role in upholding constitutional order and protecting citizens' rights. To support transparency and maintain public trust, the Court publishes official news texts on its bilingual website in both Bahasa Indonesia and English. Many key terms in these texts appear as noun phrases, which Indonesia and English. Many key terms in these texts appear as noun phrases, which often carry specific political and institutional information. This research focuses on how noun phrases are translated from Bahasa Indonesia into English in news texts on the Court's website. It aims to identify the types of noun phrases, the translation techniques applied, and the accuracy of the translations. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method of analysis. A total of 139 noun phrases are included as research data, as each has a corresponding translation. Based on Widjono's (2005) classification, 122 noun phrases (87.77%) are modificative, 11 (7.91%) are coordinative, and 6 (4.32%) are appositive. From Molina and Albir's (2002) framework, nine out of eighteen translation techniques are identified. The most frequently used are calque (42 instances), established equivalence (40 instances), and reduction (24 instances). Accuracy was assessed using Nababan et al.'s (2012) framework through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with three raters with relevant background and competences. Calque produced mostly accurate results (83.33%), while established equivalence consistently resulted in accurate translations. In contrast, reduction led to much lower accuracy, with only 3 out of 24 translations (12.5%) rated accurate. The final accuracy score is not based on frequency, but on the average of the three rater scores for each noun phrase. The overall mean score is 2.50, placing the translations in the "less accurate" category. The findings highlight the varying effectiveness of different techniques across noun phrase types and emphasize the importance of selecting appropriate techniques, particularly when translating politically sensitive texts where precision is crucial.

Keywords: Indonesian Constitutional Court, Noun Phrase Types, Translation Accuracy, Translation Techniques, Translation Quality



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### **ABSTRAK**

Sistem hukum yang andal merupakan fondasi penting bagi stabilitas negara demokratis mana pun. Mahkamah Konstitusi Republik Indonesia memegang peran krusial dalam menegakkan tatanan konstitusional dan melindungi hak-hak warga negara. Dalam rangka mendukung transparansi untuk menjaga kepercayaan publik. Mahkamah secara witir salah kelarah secara witir salah kelarah secara witir salah kelarah secara witir salah kelarah kelarah secara witir salah kelarah kelarah kelarah kelarah secara witir salah kelarah kelar publik, Mahkamah secara rutin menerbitkan berita resmi melalui situs web dwibahasa dalam Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Inggris. Banyak istilah penting dalam teks-teks ini berbentuk frasa nomina yang memuat informasi politis dan institusional. Penelitian ini berfokus pada bagaimana frasa nomina diterjemahkan dari Bahasa Indonesia ke dalam Bahasa Inggris pada teks berita di situs web Mahkamah. Tujuan utamanya adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis frasa nomina, teknik penerjemaha<mark>n yang di</mark>gunakan, serta tingkat keakuratannya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Dari seluruh frasa nomina yang ditemukan, hanya 139 yang memenuhi kriteria sebagai data karena masingmasing memiliki padanan terjemahan dalam Bahasa Inggris; sisanya tidak dianalisis karena tidak memiliki terjemahan. Berdasarkan klasifikasi Widjono (2005), sebanyak 122 frasa nomina (87,77%) tergolong tipe modifikatif, 11 (7,91%) koordinatif, dan 6 (4,32%) apositif. Berdasarkan teori Molina dan Albir (2002), ditemukan sembilan dari delapan belas teknik penerjemahan. Tiga teknik yang paling banyak digunakan adalah calque (42 data), padanan lazim (40), dan reduksi (24). Tingkat keakuratan diterjemahkan menggunakan kerangka Nababan et al. (2012) melalui diskusi kelompok terfokus (Focus Group Discussion / FGD) bersama tiga orang raters dengan kualifikasi dan kompetensi di bidang bahasa. Tingkat akurasi teknik calque bervariasi tetapi sebagian besar akurat (83,33%), sedangkan padanan lazim secara konsisten menghasilkan terjemahan yang akurat. Sebaliknya, teknik reduksi menunjukkan tingkat akurasi yang jauh lebih rendah, dengan hanya 3 dari 24 terjemahan (12,5%) yang dinilai akurat. Skor akhir keakuratan tidak dihitung berdasarkan frekuensi, melainkan dari rata-rata nilai yang diberikan oleh ketiga raters terhadap masing-masing frasa nomina. Nilai rata-rata keseluruhan adalah 2,50, yang menggolongkan kualitas terjemahan dalam kategori "kurang akurat". Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa efektivitas setiap teknik bervariasi pada setiap tipe frasa nomina serta menekankan pentingnya pemilihan teknik yang tepat, terutama dalam menerjemahkan teks-teks yang bersifat sensitif secara politik, di mana ketepatan makna sangatlah penting.

Kata Kunci: Akurasi Terjemahan, Kualitas Terjemahan, Mahkamah Konstitusi Republik Indonesia, Tipe-tipe Frasa Nomina, Teknik Penerjemahan



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### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

**Abbreviation Full Term** 

APP-n Appositive Noun Phrase (e.g., APP-1 to APP-6)

© Hak Cipta milik Politeknik Negeri Jakarta The Constitutional Court (used to refer to *MKRI\**) Court

Coordinative Noun Phrase (e.g., CRD-1 to CRD-11) CRD-n

MK Mahkamah Konstitusi (Constitutional Court)

Mahkamah Konstitusi Republik Indonesia (Indonesian MKRI\*

Constitutional Court)

Modificative Noun Phrase (e.g., MOD-1 to MOD-122) MOD-n

NP Noun Phrase

SL Source Language

ST Source Text

TL Target Language

TT**Target Text** 

\* in alphabetical order

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### **CHAPTER I** INTRODUCTION

Hak Cipta milik Politi A well-functioning law A well-functioning legal system that upholds justice and fairness is fundamental to the stability and sustainability of a democratic nation. In Indonesia, one of the key institutions responsible for maintaining this principle is the Indonesian Constitutional Court (Mahkamah Konstitusi Republik Indonesia, MKRI). The Court plays a central role in maintaining legal order, protecting Faiz, 2024). Over the years, it has exercised significant influence, at times extending beyond its constitutional mandate (Armia, 2023).

As stipulated in Article 24C of the 1945 Constitution and further elaborated in Law No. 24 of 2003 on the Constitutional Court, the Court is authorized to review laws, resolve disputes between state institutions, rule on the dissolution of political parties, and adjudicate disputes arising from election results. Additionally, it holds the constitutional authority to decide on motions from the House of Representatives (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat, DPR) seeking to impeach the President or Vice President for legal or ethical violations, or for failing to fulfill constitutional obligations. Through these duties, the Court plays a critical role in maintaining constitutional order, ensuring that the country's laws and political processes remain within their legal bounds.

Given the significance of the Court's authorities and influences, its activities inevitably draw attention from both domestic and international audiences. The dissemination of accurate and timely information about its decisions, hearings, and public engagements becomes essential. To fulfill this need, the Court provides official updates through its website, available in both Bahasa Indonesia (https://www.mkri.id/) and English (https://en.mkri.id/). By offering bilingual access to its news and information, the Court not only enhances public transparency and trust but also helps mitigate misinformation.



Hak Cipta:

○ Hak Cipta milik In the Court's news texts, many terms that deliver specific and detailed information are expressed as noun phrases, including names, titles, and institutional terms. These include individuals such as Wakil Ketua MK Saldi Isra (Deputy Chief Constitutional Justice Saldi Isra), institutions such as Komisi Pemilihan Umum (General Election Commission), and parts of ruling pronouncements. While all types of phrases are important in translation, this research focuses solely on noun phrases because, in a political news context, they often encapsulate crucial entities (General Election Commission), and parts of ruling pronouncements. While all phrases because, in a political news context, they often encapsulate crucial entities and concepts that require careful handling to preserve their full meaning. For example, consider the institutional noun phrase "Kejaksaan Republik Indonesia". In the translated version, it appears as "Attorney General's Office." While this rendering conveys the general institutional role, it omits the country reference "Republik Indonesia," thereby reducing the specificity of the original term. This subtle loss may affect readers' understanding, especially in international or comparative contexts where identifying the national affiliation of legal or governmental bodies is critical. Such cases highlight how the accurate translation of noun phrases can influence the perceived authority, jurisdiction, and identity of

Based on Widjono's (2005) classification, noun phrases are initially categorized into modificative, coordinative, and appositive types. Since noun phrases are micro-level linguistic units, the translation techniques are applied, using the theory formulated by Molina and Albir's (2002) to identify the techniques applied by the Court's translators. Translation quality is then assessed solely by accuracy, following Nababan et al.'s (2012) parameters, because accuracy ensures the target audience correctly understands the political content without misinterpretation. Given the importance of maintaining meaning and clarity in its sensitive political context, this research aims to provide an understanding of how well the Court's news content is translated from Bahasa Indonesia into English by providing an analysis of the types of noun phrases, the translation techniques employed, and the translation accuracy of each noun phrases.

political and legal institutions.

Several previous studies are relevant to this research, one of which is Nurmalasari (2023), who examined the translation of noun phrases in news texts on



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the Cabinet Secretariat's official website (setkab.go.id), focusing on translation techniques and readability. While her findings highlighted the role of established equivalent and reduction techniques in producing readable translations, this present reserach takes a different approach by prioritizing accuracy over readability. Specifically, it investigates the translation techniques employed and their potential impact on the accuracy level of noun phrases on the Indonesian Constitutional Court's website. Another relevant study is Nurjanah (2020), who explored the translation techniques and quality of noun phrases on the BBC website. Her research focused on how translation techniques influenced the overall quality of noun phrase translations, using the same theoretical frameworks applied in this study. While both studies examine noun phrase types and evaluate translation quality, the present research fills a gap by shifting the focus to noun phrases in political context. By analyzing translations on the Indonesian Constitutional Court's website, this research highlights the importance of accuracy in formal government communication and examines how different techniques affect the precision of

### 1.2 Statement of the Problems

meaning in a political context.

Based on the background of the study stated above, the problem can be formulated as follows:

- 1. What are the types of noun phrases in the source news text on the Indonesian Constitutional Court's website based on Widjono's (2005) classification?
- 2. What are Molina and Albir's (2002) translation techniques applied in translating noun phrases from source text (Bahasa Indonesia) to target text (English)?
- 3. How accurate is the translation of noun phrases from the source text to the target text, based on Nababan et al.'s (2012) accuracy parameter?

### 1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the statement of the problem stated above, the objectives of the study are as follows:



 Hak Cipta milik Politeknik Negeri Jakarta To identify the types of noun phrases in the source news text on the Indonesian Constitutional Court's website based on Widjono's (2005) classification.

- To identify Molina and Albir's (2002) translation techniques applied in translating noun phrases from source text (Bahasa Indonesia) to target text (English).
- To assess the accuracy of noun phrase translations from the source text to the target text using the accuracy parameter by Nababan et al. (2012)

### 1.4 Limitations of the Study

To maintain focus and analytical clarity, this study is limited in scope as follows:

- The linguistic scope is restricted to the analysis of noun phrases in Bahasa Indonesia (Source Language, SL) and their translations in English (Target Language, TL) found specifically within news texts published on the Indonesian Constitutional Court's official website.
- The data is drawn from the selected recent and general-topic news text published on the Constitutional Court's website as of March 2025, selected for its relevance and representativeness of the Court's current translation practices.
- 3. Although the data was initially drawn from ten recent and general news texts published on the Constitutional Court's website to observe translation consistency, only one news text was selected for final analysis due to its higher density of noun phrases. This allowed for more comprehensive evaluation. The selected text contains 139 identifiable noun phrases with direct English translations. Only translated noun phrases were considered as data.
- This research identifies the types of noun phrases in the source news text on the Constitutional Court's website, using the classification framework formulated by Widjono (2005).
- The analysis of translation techniques in this research is based on the framework formulated by Molina and Albir (2002).
- The focus of translation quality assessment is accuracy, evaluated using the parameters formulated by Nababan et al. (2012).



### 1.5 Significances of the Study

This study offers contributions in several fields, including:

### **Theoretical Significance**

Hak Cipta milik Politeknik Neg This research contributes to the understanding of types of noun phrases (Widjono, 2005), translation techniques (Molina & Albir, 2002), and accuracy assessment (Nababan et al., 2012) in translating noun phrases from source text to target text on the Indonesian Constitutional Court's website. The findings support the study of grammar and translation, particularly for students, translators, and language professionals dealing with political and/or journalistic texts.

### 2. Practical Significance

The research offers practical insights into how noun phrases are translated in political news content on a government website. It serves as a reference for translators and institutions needing accurate and contextually appropriate translations. The results can guide the translation of other official government texts, emphasizing precision and clarity in public communication.

### **Future Research**

The methodology and findings can be used as a reference for future research on noun phrase translation in other government websites or official documents. It supports further exploration into translation quality assessment and techniques in various formal and institutional contexts.

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CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

This research examined one hundred thirty-nine (139) noun phrases and successfully classified them according to Widjono's (2005) typology. The modificative type is the most prevalent, accounting for one hundred twenty-two (122) instances, demonstrating its dominance in formal institutional language. The coordinative type appears far less frequently, with only eleven (11) instances identified. The appositive type is the least common, with just six (6) occurrences in the dataset. These findings suggest that Indonesian legal and governmental texts rely heavily on modification structures to express precision and hierarchical information.

Out of the eighteen (18) translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002), nine (9) techniques are found to be used in translating the noun phrases. The most frequent is calque, occurring forty-two (42) times, followed closely by established equivalence, with forty (40) instances. Other techniques include reduction (twenty-four [24]), generalization (nine [9]), transposition (eight [8]), and literal translation (seven [7]). Less common techniques such as modulation (six [6]), amplification (two [2]), and borrowing (one [1]) were also present in the data. This variety reflects a broad range of translation strategies used when adapting structurally complex noun phrases from Indonesian to English.

According to the accuracy scale by Nababan et al. (2012), the overall translation quality of the noun phrases is rated less accurate, with a mean score of approximately two point five (2.50). Among the techniques used, established equivalence produced the highest accuracy, with all forty (40) of its uses judged accurate. In contrast, reduction frequently resulted in quality loss, with only three (3) accurate out of twenty-four (24) instances, and the rest either less accurate or inaccurate. Accuracy levels also vary depending on noun phrase type, where the modificative type shows the widest technique distribution and the largest variation in translation quality.



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When considering all noun phrase types collectively, calque and established equivalence emerge as the most frequently used and most effective techniques. While calque shows mostly accurate outcomes, thirty-one (31) out of forty-two (42), its performance varies by context. Established equivalence, however, stands out with consistent accuracy across all forty (40) instances. In contrast, reduction and generalization demonstrate a pattern of low accuracy. Of nine (9) generalization instances, only three (3) were accurate, suggesting that oversimplifying terms can negatively affect clarity and precision in political or legal translation.

These results confirm that certain techniques are better suited to institutional and political texts than others. Techniques like established equivalence and calque tend to preserve both structural integrity and semantic content effectively. On the other hand, techniques such as reduction and generalization may compromise the exactness required in high-stakes translation, especially where meaning loss can lead to misinterpretation or diminish legal validity. The consequences of inaccurate noun phrase translations in such contexts could affect public perception, policy understanding, or institutional credibility.

Conclusively, this research highlights the critical role of technique selection in achieving accurate noun phrase translations in institutional contexts. While some techniques offer clarity and precision, others require caution due to their tendency to omit or generalize key information. The findings reinforce that accuracy should be prioritized over surface-level fluency in legal or political texts, where even minor mistranslations can carry significant implications. Moving forward, translators working in official or governmental domains must weigh each technique's risks and benefits to ensure translations meet both semantic and structural expectations.

### 5.2 Suggestions

The findings of this study indicate that there are still several instances where meaning shifts, omissions, or structural inconsistencies occur in noun phrase translations on the Constitutional Court's website. These issues are particularly important in political context translation, where clarity, precision, and consistency





C Hak Cipta milik are essential. To address these findings, the following suggestions are offered by the researcher, which are:

- It would be beneficial for the Court's translators to refer to a standardized list of legal terminology. Consistent use of equivalent terms can help avoid ambiguity and maintain the integrity of the legal message.
- Politeknik Negeri Jakarta Translators might consider being more selective in applying translation techniques, particularly avoiding excessive simplification that could lead to loss of legal nuance.
  - An editorial review process may be helpful in ensuring that translations maintain both fidelity to the source and fluency in the target language. This could also support ongoing quality improvement.

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### **CURRICULUM VITAE**

### Naomi Andrea Zebua

https://www.linkedin.com/in/naomi-andrea-z-6458a5223/



Naomi Andrea Zebua values clear, respectful, and solutionfocused communication. Her preferred approach is practical, meaning she prioritizes realistic solutions and prefers to take decisive, effective action. However, she deeply values human connection and is drawn to diplomatic

leadership and collaborative problem-solving. Diverse ideas and angles from wide range of sources excite her, including from the people she meets and the media she consumes. Known for her curiosity, Naomi loves to explore, step beyond her comfort zone, and embrace challenges, even those that require necessary risks. She enjoys working both independently and as part of a team. Helping others brings her a sense of fulfillment. She takes pride when her contributions lead to meaningful outcomes. She also finds genuine excitement to observe closely and learning from those around her. In professional settings, she consciously avoids passive-aggressive behavior and prefers respectful, straightforward, face-to-face feedback. She handles criticism moderately well, seeing it as a tool for growth. Above all, Naomi deeply values honesty.

During her academic years at Politeknik Negeri Jakarta (PNJ), Naomi actively balanced academic excellence with student involvement. In her first year, she won first place in a public speaking competition held by her study program. She later became one of the top-performing students in the Department of Business Administration by achieving one of the highest GPAs, while also serving as President of the Polytechnic English Club (PEC), one of PNJ's student organizations. As PEC President, Naomi and her team played a significant role in reactivating on-site activities, successfully reintegrating face-to-face engagement and revitalizing participation post-COVID-19. One of the most notable initiatives during her term was organizing a structured mentorship program to prepare delegates for a national-level English competition. The program began with a campus-wide selection, followed by collaboration with lecturers



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who served as mentors. Funding was secured through both internal efforts and formal proposals to PNJ. This initiative, involving multiple stakeholders across the campus, led to several competition medals and enhanced the university's visibility. More importantly, it strengthened collaboration and fostered lasting, meaningful experiences for everyone involved.

So far, her professional experience spans both governmental and private institutions. At the Indonesian Constitutional Court, she interned under the Public Relations and Protocol Bureau, where she contributed to a variety of project, including international partnership proposals, one of which received moderately positive and enthusiastic internal feedback. Her other responsibilities including content creation, editing, translation, basic video editing, voice-over work, capturing footage from official hearings, managing data-related tasks and coordinating sensitive information between the Court and institutions such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In supporting official hearings and protocol arrangements, she ensured smooth execution and provided necessary support across events. Beyond adapting to high standards and tight deadlines, she valued the opportunity to collaborate with professionals across departments and broaden her professional insights.

Furthermore, she interned at O2 Consulting, a public affairs and communications firm, as an analyst intern. She was also entrusted to be part of variety of project from various valuable and diverse clients, including media monitoring, contributed to research-based projects, assisted with event planning and execution, created proposals and visual materials, etc. She adapted moderately well to the fast-paced environment, expanded her professional network, and consistently took initiative to learn while supporting her team.



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**APPENDICES** 

Jumat, 21 Maret 2025 | 05:15 Dilihat: 3144

### Pemohon Uji Kejaksaan Tidak Miliki Kedudukan Hukum

JAKARTA, HUMAS MKRI - Mahkamah Konstitusi (MK) memutus Perkara Nomor 178/PUU-XXII/2024 mengenai permohonan pengujian materi Pasal 9 ayat (1) huruf d Undang-Undang (UU) Nomor 11 Tahun 2021 tentang Kejaksaan Republik Indonesia tidak dapat diterima. Menurut Mahkamah, para Pemohon tidak dapat menunjukkan anggapan kerugian hak konstitusional atas ketentuan yang diuji tersebut sehingga dinilai tidak memiliki kedudukan hukum atau legal standing.

"Menyatakan permohonan para Pemohon tidak dapat diterima," ujar Ketua MK Suhartoyo dalam sidang pengucapan putusan pada Jumat (21/3/2025) di Ruang Sidang Pleno MK, Jakarta Pusat.

Dalam pertimbangan hukum Mahkamah, Hakim Konstitusi Arsul Sani mengatakan para Pemohon dalam pengujian undang-undang memiliki kewajiban untuk menjelaskan setidaknya lima syarat yang telah ditentukan terkait ada atau tidaknya hak konstitusional yang dirugikan. Para Pemohon harus menyampaikan uraian adanya hak dan/atau kewenangan konstitusional serta anggapan kerugian hak konstitusional yang diderita atau dialami dengan berlakunya norma undang-undang yang diuji.

Mahkamah menilai uraian berkenaan dengan anggapan kerugian hak konstitusional yang dialami para Pemohon tersebut tidak memiliki hubungan sebab akibat dengan berlakunya norma Pasal 9 ayat (1) huruf d UU 11/2021. Dalam permohonannya, para Pemohon mengaku mengalami kerugian hak konstitusional karena norma yang diajukan pengujian tersebut mensyaratkan untuk menjadi seorang jaksa adalah memiliki ijazah paling rendah sarjana hukum pada saat masuk Kejaksaan.

Namun, walaupun para Pemohon dinyatakan tidak lolos seleksi Calon Aparatur Sipil Negara (CASN) pada Kejaksaan Agung, para Pemohon tidak serta-merta memiliki kedudukan hukum kaitannya dengan perihal isu konstitusional berijazah paling rendah sarjana hukum pada saat masuk Kejaksaan karena pada saat melakukan pendaftaran seleksi CASN pada Kejaksaan Agung, para Pemohon telah berijazah sarjana hukum, dari segala jenis program studinya, dapat turut serta dalam seleksi CASN pada Kejaksaan Agung in casu sebagai calon Jaksa.

ss://www.mkni.id/benta/penichon-u-ji-kejaksaan-tidak-miliki-kedadukan-hukum-23076



# ○ Hak Cipta milik Politeknik Negeri Jakarta Hak Cipta:

7/22/25 , 4:32 PM

Pemohon Uji Ke jaksaan Tidak Miliki Kedudukan Hukum - Berita | Mahkamah Konstitusi RI

"Sehingga berkenaan persyaratan berijazah paling rendah sarjana hukum pada saat masuk Kejaksaan, sudah tidak lagi terdapat keterkaitan logis dan causal verband bahwa ketentuan tersebut mengakibatkan kerugian hak konstitusional bagi para Pemohon," jelas Arsul.

Sedangkan, ihwal tidak lolosnya para Pemohon pada tahap seleksi administrasi CASN Kejaksaan Agung karena tidak sesuai kualifikasi program studi yang dipersyaratkan adalah sepenuhnya menjadi kewenangan Kejaksaan Agung sebagai instansi yang berwenang dalam menentukan kualifikasi dan kompetensi terkait kebutuhan CASN pada organisasinya. Dalam konteks ini, kerugian yang diuraikan pada permohonan tidak cukup meyakinkan sebagai kerugian hak konstitusional yang bersifat spesifik (khusus) dan aktual atau setidak-tidaknya potensial yang menurut penalaran yang wajar dapat dipastikan akan terjadi sehingga tidak cukup terdapat hubungan sebab akibat antara kerugian dimaksud dan berlakunya undang-undang yang diuji.

Terlebih instansi yang membutuhkan CASN dapat menentukan secara spesifik kualifikasi program studi yang dibutuhkan. Misalnya, sangat mungkin suatu instansi membutuhkan sarjana hukum tanpa perlu menentukan program studi secara spesifik atau dapat juga menentukan sarjana hukum dengan spesifikasi atau kualifikasi tertentu.

"Dengan demikian, menurut Mahkamah, para Pemohon tidak memiliki kedudukan hukum untuk bertindak sebagai Pemohon dalam permohonan a quo," kata Arsul.

Sebagai informasi, para Pemohon perkara ini ialah dua sarjana hukum program studi (prodi) hukum tata negara yakni Silvi Nudia Nazla dan Mohammad Fajar Ismail. Menurut para Pemohon, frasa 'sarjana hukum' dalam ketentuan persyaratan menjadi seorang jaksa dalam Pasal 9 ayat (1) huruf d UU 11/2021 memuat cakupan yang terbatas sehingga mengakibatkan ketidakadilan bagi lulusan program studi yang serumpun di bidang hukum lainnya seperti program studi Hukum Islam, Hukum Tata Negara, atau Hukum Pidana Islam.

"Di Undang-Undang Advokat itu untuk mengakomodir adanya lulusan Fakultas Syariah itu frasanya itu bukan sarjana hukum lagi, tetapi sarjana yang berlatar pendidikan tinggi hukum sehingga kami bisa menjadi advokat di situ," ujar kuasa hukum Para Pemohon A. Fahrur Rozi dalam sidang perbaikan permohonan pada Kamis (6/3/2025) di Ruang Sidang Mahkamah Konstitusi (MK), Jakarta.

Namun, jika mengacu pada UU Kejaksaan yang mencantumkan frasa 'sarjana hukum', kesempatan untuk menjadi seorang jaksa hanya terbuka bagi sarjana hukum sedangkan sarjana hukum bidang Islam tidak mempunyai kesempatan yang sama untuk menjadi seorang jaksa. Fahrur mengatakan, dalam konteks pemberlakuan norma frasa 'sarjana hukum' tersebut menimbulkan eksklusivitas terhadap suatu kualifikasi pengetahuan yang sejatinya sama justru diberlakukan suatu ketentuan yang diskualifikatif kepada salah satunya.

Mekanisme rekrutmen aparatur sipil negara (ASN) pada formasi jaksa yang ekslusif dimaksud dialami para Pemohon yang dinyatakan tidak lolos syarat administratif karena tidak memenuhi kualifikasi pendidikan dengan program studi yang disyaratkan. Kejaksaan Republik Indonesia merumuskan syarat kelulusan pada formasi jaksa hanya mencakup dan diperuntukkan bagi dua nomenklatur lulusa program studi yaitu S-1 Program Studi Hukum.

Padahal, kata kuasa hukum para Pemohon lainnya Zulfikar Putra Utama mengatakan Republik Rakyat China telah menetapkan ketentuan yang progresif dan inklusif dalam sistem rekrutmen kerja sebagaimana tercermin dalam kebijakan yang memungkinkan berbagai jalur kualifikasi untuk mencapai posisi jaksa. Sistem mereka tidak hanya terbatas pada lulusan sarjana hukum melainkan juga memberikan kesempatan kepada individu dengan latar belakang pendidikan non-hukum untuk

https://www.mkri.id/beri.ta/pemohon-u.ji-kejaksaan-tidak-miliki-kedudukan-hukum-23076

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7/2225, 432 PM Pemohon Uji Kejaksan Tidak Miliki Kedudukan Hukum- Berita I Mahkamah Konstitusi RI berkarir sebagai jaksa sepanjang memiliki kompetensi dan pemahaman yang mendalam di bidang hukum.

Sementara ketentuan di Spanyol tentang kualifikasi jaksa telah ditetapkan serangkaian persyaratan kompetensi yang bersifat substantif dan komprehensif. Ketentuan dimaksud secara eksplisit menekankan pentingnya pemahaman mendalam terhadap aspek-aspek fundamental sistem hukum yang meliputi kemampuan untuk memahami dan menginterpretasikan unsur-unsur, struktur, sumber daya, serta penerapan sistem hukum dari berbagai yurisdiksi termasuk di dalamnya kemampuan untuk menganalisis mekanisme penyelesaian sengketa hukum, kedudukan hukum individu dalam konteksi administratif dan hubungannya dengan badan-badan publik, serta kemampuan untuk menerapkan kriteria prioritas sumber hukum dalam menentukan norma yang berlaku, khususnya dalam kaitannya dengan prinsip-prinsip dan nilai-nilai konstitusional yang mana seluruh persyaratan kompetensi tersebut ditetapkan tanpa membatasi secara rigid latar belakang program studi calon jaksa.

Dalam petitumnya para Pemohon memohon kepada Mahkamah untuk mengabulkan permohonan untuk seluruhnya. Para Pemohon memohon kepada Mahkamah agar menyatakan frasa 'sarjana hukum' pada Pasal 9 ayat (1) huruf d UU 11 Tahun 2021 tentang Kejaksaan Republik Indonesia bertentangan dengan Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia (UUD NRI) Tahun 1945 dan tidak mempunyai kekuatan hukum mengikat sepanjang tidak dimaknai "sarjana hukum atau sarjana yang serumpun di bidang hukum," sehingga bunyi pasal selengkapnya adalah "berijazah paling rendah sarjana hukum atau sarjana yang serumpun di bidang hukum pada saat masuk Kejaksaan."

### Baca juga:

Gagal Lolos CPNS Jaksa, Dua Sarjana Hukum Tata Negara Gugat UU Kejaksaan Menyoal Eksklusivitas Sarjana Hukum dalam Seleksi Jaksa

Sebagai informasi, para Pemohon adalah dua sarjana hukum program studi hukum tata negara yakni Silvi Nudia Nazla dan Mohammad Fajar Ismail. Mereka mengaku hak konstitusionalnya dirugikan akibat pasal a quo yang mensyaratkan untuk menjadi seorang jaksa adalah memiliki ijazah paling rendah sarjana hukum pada saat masuk Kejaksaan. Para Pemohon dinilai tidak memenuhi persyaratan administratif untuk menjadi jaksa. Keduanya dinyatakan tidak lolos syarat administratif Calon Pegawai Negeri Sipil (CPNS) Kejaksaan Agung untuk formasi Jaksa Ahli Pertama. Sebab, Silvia dan Fajar berstatus sarjana hukum bidang Hukum Tata Negara dari Fakultas Syariah dan Hukum Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.

Penulis: Mimi Kartika Editor: Lulu Anjarsari P. Humas: Raisa Ayuditha M.

https://www.mkri.id/beri.ta/pemohon-u-ji-kejaksa.an-tidak-miliki-kedudukan-hukum-23076

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :



**Hak Cipta** 

# 🔘 Hak Cipta milik Politeknik Negeri Jakarta **B.** Translated News Text

10000-4-0004

MICHELD Overseas Bloom No Logic Standard, Among Grand's Other Broom Studies

Petitioners Having No Legal Standing, Attorney General's Office Review Inadmissible



Jakarta (MKRI) - The Constitutional Court declared Case No. 178/PUU-XXII/2024 on the material kudicial review petition of Article 9 paragraph (1) letter d of Law No. 11 of 2021 on Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia (Attorney General's Office Law) inadmissible. According to the Court, the Petitioners could not present the constitutional losses due to the enactment of the provisions being challenged so they were considered to have no legal standing.

"Declare the petitioners" petition inadmissible," Chief Justice Suharyoto pronounced the decision on Friday, March 21, 2025, at the Plenary Courtroom.

In reading out the legal considerations, Justice Arsul Sani stated that Petitioners of judicial review have the obligation to explain at least five requirements regarding constitutional losses they suffer. The Petitioners must deliver their arguments on constitutional rights and authorities and the presumption of constitutional losses they suffer or experience due to the enactment of the norms being challenged.

The Court considered the arguments related to the perceived constitutional harm experienced by the Petitioners as not having causal relations with the implementation of norms in Article 9 paragraph (1) letter d of Law No. 11 of 2021, in their petition, the Petitioners admitted that their constitutional rights had been harmed because the norms being tested required that to become a prosecutor, one must have a minimum certificate of bachelor's degree when they join the prosecutor's office.

However, despite being declared unqualified during the Civil Servant Candidates Selection in the Attorney General's Office, the Petitioners do not automatically have legal standing related to the constitutionality issue of the educational requirement to become a prosecutor. This is because the Petitioners could participate in the selection process as candidates for prosecutor positions using their bachelor's degree certificate in law from various study programs.

"Hence, related to the requirement to have at least a certificate of a bachelor's degree in law when joining the prosecutor's office, it no longer has logical and causal relations to say that the requirement causes constitutional losses to the Petitioners." Justice Arsul

Meanwhile, the reason the Petitioners failed to qualify in the administrative process of civil servant selection in the Attorney General's Office is that they did not meet the study program qualification as required, which is fully the prerogative of the Attorney General's Office. The Attorney General's Office gets to decide on the qualifications and competence based on the needs of its organization. In this context, the constitutional losses, as the petitioners mentioned in the petition, were not convincing to be declared as specific and actual, or at least, potential, which, according to reasonable reasoning, would certainly occur. Hence, there are not enough causal relations between the losses being mentioned and the enactment of the law being tested.

Moreover, the institution that opens the selection could decide specifically the qualification of the study programs it needs. For example, it is possible that an institution may need a law graduate without the need to be specific about the study program, or it may also decide to specify the qualifications of a certain law graduate.

"Thus, according to the Court, the Petitioners do not have legal standing as the petitioners in the petition a quo," Justice Arsul said.

Also read:

Failing Test to Become Prosecutors. Two Constitutional Law Graduates to Test Prosecutor's Law

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### Questioning Bachelor of Law Exclusivity in Prosecutor's Selection

The petitioners are two constitutional law graduates, Silvi Nudia Nazla and Mohammad Fajar Ismail. Silvia and Fajar are graduates of constitutional law from the Faculty of Syariah and Law of the Universitas Islam Negeri Syarief Hidayatullah, Jakarta. According to the Petitioners, the phrase "bachelor's of law" in the requirement to become a prosecutor in Article 9 paragraph (1) of Law No. 11 of 2021 had limited scope so it created injustice to graduates from similar programs study of law, such as Islamic Law, Constitutional Law, or Islamic Criminal Law.

"In the Advocate Law, to accommodate graduates of Syaria Faculty, the phrase no longer uses Bachelor of Law, but bachelor with an educational background of law so we can become advocates," legal counsel A. Fahrur Rozi stated during the Petition Revision Hearing on Thursday, March 6, 2025, at the Courtroom.

However, based on the Attorney General's Office Law, which states the phrase "bachelor's degree of law," the opportunity to become a prosecutor only opens for law graduates; meanwhile, it does not apply to Islamic law graduates. Fahrur stated that implementing the norms created exclusivity toward a specific educational qualification, disqualifying others.

The petitioners suffered from the exclusivity of the prosecutor's formation in the civil servant selection process as they were declared administratively unqualified because they did not meet the educational qualification required. The Attorney General's Office listed the requirements for the prosecutor position by only including and targeting two graduates of the bachelor's program, Law and Law Studies.

Meanwhile, Zulfikar Putra Utama, also a legal counsel, stated that China has progressive and inclusive regulations on the recruitment system, which enables various qualification paths to hold the position of prosecutor. Their system is not only limited to a bachelor of law but also provides opportunities for individuals with educational backgrounds outside of law to own a career as a prosecutor as long as they have the competence and understanding in the legal field.

In Spain, the prosecutor qualification has been determined using competence requirements that are substantive and comprehensive. The requirement explicitly emphasizes the importance of an in-depth understanding of legal system fundamental aspects. The competence includes understanding and interpreting the elements, structures, resources, and implementation of legal systems from various jurisdictions. It must also be supported by the ability to analyze the mechanism of legal dispute settlement, an individual's legal standing in an administrative context and its relations to the public institutions, and the capacity to implement legal resources priority criteria in determining existing norms, especially related to the constitutional principles and values. These requirements are implemented rigidly without limiting the educational background of prospective prosecutors.

In the petitium, the Petitioners requested the Court to grant the petition in its entirety and declare the phrase "bachelor of law" in Article 9 paragraph (1) letter d of Law No. 11 of 2021 on Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia contradicts the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and does not have legally binding power as long as it is not interpreted as "bachelor of laws of another similar degree in the field of law."

Author: Mimi Kartika Editor: Lulu Anjarsari P. PR: Raisa Ayuditha M.

Translator: Rizky Kurnia Chaesario

Disclaimer: The original version of the news is in Indonesian. In case of any differences between the English and the Indonesian versions, the Indonesian version will prevail.

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# This postion arrows

This section presents the componential analysis of all 139 noun phrases extracted from the source and target texts. Each noun phrase is classified based on Widjono's (2005) structural typology, including Modificative (MOD), Coordinative (CRD), and Appositive (APP). The coding system (e.g., MOD-1, CRD-1, APP-1) indicates the type and order of appearance in the data. This sequential numbering facilitates accurate tracking, data referencing, and quantification of each noun phrase type across the analysis. Only noun phrases that appear in both the original and translated versions are deemed eligible as data for translation analysis. Omitted or untranslated noun phrases in the translated (English) version are excluded from analysis.

For each item, the applied translation technique is identified based on Molina and Albir's (2002) framework, selected through contextual analysis of the 83 full sentences. Due to space constraints in the table format, translation techniques are written directly as text rather than marked with visual indicators such as checkmarks. Accuracy is assessed using the scale proposed by Nababan et al. (2012), which includes three categories, including Accurate (2.51–3.00), Less Accurate (2.00–2.50), and Inaccurate (1.00–1.99). The accuracy score for each noun phrase is determined based on the mean score from three independent expert raters, who evaluated the translations in full contextual sentences.

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G 1	Noun Phrases		Noun Phrase Types				Quality		
Code No.	IN Source Text	<b>EN</b> Target Text	MOD	CRD	APP	Translation Techniques	Acc urat e	Less Acc.	Inac cura te
MOD-	Mahkamah Konstitusi (MK)	Constitutio nal Court	<b>√</b>			Established Equivalence	<b>√</b>		
MOD- 2	Perkara Nomor 178/PUU- XXII/2024	Case No. 178/PUU- XXII/2024	✓			Established Equivalence	✓		
MOD-	permohonan pengujian materi Pasal 9 ayat (1) huruf d	material judicial review petition of Article 9	<b>√</b>			Calque	✓		



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© Hak Cipta milik Politeknik Negeri Jakarta paragraph (1) letter d Undang-Undang MOD-Law No. 11 Established (UU) √ 4 of 2021 Equivalence Nomor 11 Tahun 2021 Attorney General's Office of Kejaksaan the MOD-Amplificatio Republik Republic of 5 Indonesia Indonesia (Attorney General's Office Law) MOD-Established para the Petitioners Equivalence Pemohon 6 kedudukan hukum atau Established legal CRD-1 legal standing Equivalent standing the anggapan constitution kerugian al losses hak due to the MODkonstitusion Modulation enactment 7 al atas of the ketentuan provisions yang diuji being tersebut challenged permohonan the MODpetitioners' para Calque 8 Pemohon petition Chief Established Ketua MK APP-1 Justice Suhartoyo Equivalent Suharyoto Ruang Sidang the Plenary APP-2 Pleno MK Reduction Courtroom. Jakarta Pusat. sidang MODpronounced Modulation pengucapan 9 the decision putusan pertimbanga legal MODn hukum consideratio Reduction 10 Mahkamah ns Hakim Established Justice APP-3 Konstitusi Arsul Sani Equivalence Arsul Sani MOD-Established para ✓ √ Petitioners 11 Pemohon Equivalence pengujian MODjudicial Established undang-Equivalence 12 review undang

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© Hak Cipta milik Politeknik Negeri Jakarta seleksi Calon Civil MOD-Servant Aparatur Calque 29 Sipil Candidates Negara Selection (CASN) Attorney MOD-Kejaksaan Established General's Equivalent 30 Agung Office Established MODpara the 31 Petitioners Equivalent Pemohon MODkedudukan Established legal 32 hukum standing Equivalent isu the konstitusion constitution al berijazah MODality issue Generalizatio paling 33 of the rendah educational sarjana requirement hukum seleksi the CASN pada selection Kejaksaan process as MOD-Agung in candidates Reduction 34 casu for prosecutor sebagai calon Jaksa positions MOD-Established the para Equivalent 35 Pemohon Petitioners bachelor's MODdegree sarjana Calque 36 hukum certificate in law segala jenis various MODprogram study Reduction 37 studinya programs the requirement persyaratan to have at berijazah least a MODpaling certificate Transposition 38 rendah of a sarjana bachelor's hukum degree in law keterkaitan logical and logis dan CRD-2 causal Calque √ causal relations verband MODketentuan the Reduction √ 39 tersebut requirement kerugian MODhak constitution √ Reduction ✓ 40 konstitusion al losses al MOD-Established the para √ √ 41 Pemohon Petitioners Equivalent ihwal tidak the reason MODlolosnya the √ Calque ✓ 42 para Petitioners

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Islam. Law. the MOD-UU Established Attorney √ 70 Kejaksaan General's Equivalent Office Law the phrase frasa MOD-"bachelor's Calque 'sarjana degree of law," 71 hukum' kesempatan the untuk opportunity MOD-Literal menjadi 72 to become a Translation seorang prosecutor jaksa MOD-Establish sarjana law **√** 73 graduates Equivalent hukum sarjana MODhukum Islamic law Calque bidang 74 graduates Islam pemberlaku an norma implementi MODfrasa ng the Reduction 75 'sarjana norms hukum' tersebut suatu kualifikasi a specific MODpengetahua educational Reduction 76 qualificatio n yang sejatinya sama Undang-MOD-Advocate Established Undang √ 77 Equivalent Law Advokat lulusan graduates of MOD-Syaria Fakultas Calque 78 Syariah Faculty MOD-Established sarjana Bachelor of 79 hukum Equivalent sarjana bachelor yang with an MODberlatar Calque educational 80 pendidikan background tinggi of law hukum Petition sidang MOD-Established 1 perbaikan Revision Equivalent 81 Hearing permohonan kuasa legal hukum Para APP-4 counsel A. ✓ Reduction √ Pemohon A. Fahrur Rozi Fahrur Rozi Ruang Sidang Mahkamah the APP-5 Reduction √ Konstitusi Courtroom. (MK), Jakarta.



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© Hak Cipta milik Politeknik Negeri Jakarta Mekanisme the civil rekrutmen MODservant aparatur 82 selection sipil negara process (ASN) the MODformasi prosecutor's √ 83 jaksa formation MOD-The para 84 Pemohon petitioners syarat MODadministrati administrati 85 vely kualifikasi the pendidikan MODeducational dengan qualificatio 86 program studi yang n required. disyaratkan Kejaksaan Attorney MOD-Republik General's 87 Indonesia Office the MODsyarat requirement 88 kelulusan MODformasi prosecutor 89 position jaksa two dua nomenklatu graduates of MODr lulusan the 90 program bachelor's studi program S-1 Program Studi Law and Hukum atau CRD-6 Law S-1 Studies Program Studi Ilmu Hukum kuasa Zulfikar hukum para Pemohon Putra Utama, also APP-6 lainnya Zulfikar a legal Putra counsel Utama Republik MOD-Rakyat 91 China China progressive ketentuan MODyang and 92 progresif inclusive dan inklusif regulations sistem the MOD-√ rekrutmen recruitment 93 kerja system kebijakan which MOD-

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 Hak Cipta milik Politeknik Negeri Jakarta qualificatio berbagai jalur n paths kualifikasi the position MODposisi jaksa of Calque **√** 95 prosecutor MOD-Sistem Their Calque √ √ 96 mereka system lulusan MOD-Established a bachelor sarjana 97 of law Equivalent hukum individuals individu with dengan latar educational MODbelakang Calque background 98 pendidikan s outside of non-hukum law competence kompetensi Literal and CRD-7 dan Translation understandi pemahaman ng Established MOD bidang legal field 99 Equivalent hukum ketentuan di In Spain, Spanyol the MODtentang prosecutor Transposition 100 kualifikasi qualificatio jaksa serangkaian competence MODpersyaratan requirement Reduction 101 kompetensi substantif substantive and Literal dan CRD-8 comprehens Translation komprehens if ive MOD-The Ketentuan Reduction 102 dimaksud requirement the importance pentingnya MODof an inpemahaman Calque 103 depth mendalam understandi aspek-aspek legal MODfundamental system Calque 104 sistem fundamenta hukum 1 aspects kemampuan untuk understandi MODmemahami ng and Reduction 105 dan interpreting menginterpr etasikan unsurelements, unsur, structures, struktur, resources, sumber CRD-9 Calque and √ daya, serta implementa penerapan tion of legal sistem systems hukum



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Tahun 1945 kekuatan hukum

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Calque

Calque

√

Established Equivalent

Reduction

The table consolidates noun phrase classification, applied technique, and accuracy score into a single table, enabling cross-analysis across all 139 data points.

This structure allows observation of how translation techniques interact with noun phrase types and how both affect translation quality. This componential analysis

provides the basis for deeper interpretation in the sub-chapter 4.2 Discussion,

institutional context.

revealing the current translation practices behavior in the Constitutional Court's