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INTERNSHIP REPORT



TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE ANALYSIS OF THE REGULATION OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 5 OF 2024

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POLITEKNIK
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DEPOK
2026**



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LEGITIMATION PAGE OF THE INTERNSHIP REPORT

LEGITIMATE PAGE

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PREFACE

Praise be to God Almighty for His blessings and grace, which have enabled the author to complete this Internship Report. This report was prepared in partial fulfillment of the requirements for obtaining a Bachelor's Degree of Applied Sciences. The author realizes that, without the assistance and guidance of various parties throughout the academic period and during the preparation of this Internship Report, it would have been difficult to complete this report. Therefore, the author would like to express sincere gratitude to:

1. Farizka Humolungo, S.Pd., M.A., as the Coordinator of the English for Business and Professional Communication Study Program;
2. Septina Indrayani, S.Pd., M.TESOL., as the academic supervisor, who has generously provided her time, guidance, support, and valuable insights throughout the preparation of this Internship Report;
3. The Judicial Commission of the Republic of Indonesia for providing valuable opportunities, assistance, and the data required for the completion of this report;
4. The author's parents and family for their continuous moral and material support;
5. Friends who have provided assistance and encouragement throughout the completion of this Internship Report.

Finally, the author hopes that God Almighty will reward all those who have contributed their support and kindness. The author also hopes that this Internship Report will be beneficial for the advancement of knowledge and serve as a useful reference for future studies.

Depok, 10 June 2026

Jordan Rafael Nainggolan

2308411056



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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Law constitutes a set of norms governing human behavior in social, national, and state life. According to Utrecht (1962), law is a collection of life guidelines in the form of commands and prohibitions that regulate order within a society and should be obeyed by its members. In accordance with this, Soekanto (1986) views law as a norm that functions to create order, certainty, and protection in social relations. From these definitions, it can be understood that law is not merely a coercive rule, but rather an instrument for achieving order and justice in public life.

In practice, law is manifested in both oral and written forms, with legal texts serving as the written form of law. Legal texts are a form of written communication that contain norms, rights, obligations, prohibitions, procedures, and provisions that have legal consequences. Legal texts are generally found in various institutions performing legislative, regulatory, administrative, and law enforcement functions. In the context of Indonesian constitutional governance, legal texts can be found in institutions such as the House of Representatives, the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Court, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, and independent state institutions such as the Judicial Commission. The presence of legal texts in these institutions demonstrates the important role of language in law for carrying out institutional authority.

The Judicial Commission (KY) is a state institution established under Article 24B paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as an independent institution authorized to propose the appointment of Supreme Court Justices and to maintain the honor, dignity, and conduct of judges, as further elaborated in Law Number 18 of 2011 on the Amendment to Law Number 22 of 2004 on the Judicial Commission. In carrying out its duties and functions, KY produces various legal products that serve as normative foundations as well as instruments for coordination, accountability, and institutional representation. These legal products include Judicial Commission



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regulations, Secretary-General regulations, decrees, guidelines, and cooperation documents.

The translation of legal documents into English is important for KY in supporting the dissemination of legal information to the international community. The availability of bilingual documents may enhance information accessibility for partners, academics, and the global public who require an understanding of KY regulations. Furthermore, the use of English strengthens the institution's representational function in various forms of international cooperation. The translation of legal documents also plays a role in supporting transparency and standardization of legal information. Therefore, The Regulation of The Judicial Commission of The Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2024 requires an accurate translation so that the normative meaning contained therein remains preserved and can be understood by international readers.

1.2 Scope of Activities

During the Internship at the KY, participants were involved in various activities related to the translation of legal documents and institutional publications. The scope of activities carried out is as follows:

1. Translating regulations and laws used or issued by KY from Indonesian into English, with attention to terminological consistency and compliance with the norms of both the source and target languages.
2. Translating news articles and press releases published on the official website of KY into English.
3. Compiling and developing a legal terminology glossary to support consistent use of terminology in translated documents.
4. Checking and editing translation results to ensure accuracy of meaning, terminological consistency, and compliance with the applicable legal context.



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1.3 Time and Place of Implementation

The following are the details of the time and place of the Internship program:

- **Place** : Judicial Commission Office
- **Address** : Jl. Kramat Raya No. 57, Jakarta Pusat 10450
- **Period** : 2 February 2026 – 31 May 2026
- **Website** : <https://www.komisiyudisial.go.id/>

1.4 Objectives and Benefits

1.4.1 Objectives

The objectives of the Internship at KY are as follows:

- a. To develop professional skills in translation, particularly in the translation of legal texts and state institutional documents.
- b. To understand the translation process of official documents in a state institutional environment, from source text analysis, determination of term equivalents, to editing of translation results.
- c. To enhance the ability to maintain accuracy, legal terminological consistency, and compliance with legal drafting conventions in English.
- d. To broaden understanding of the role of KY in the Indonesian judicial system and to understand the dynamics of professional work in a state institutional environment.

1.4.2 Benefits

1. Benefits for the Author

- a. Gaining direct experience in translating regulations, official news, and legal documents within KY.
- b. Enhancing competence in legal text translation, including term analysis skills and legal glossary compilation.



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- c. Developing precision, professional responsibility, and adaptability in a formal and institutional work environment.

2. Benefits for Politeknik Negeri Jakarta

- a. Providing a real picture of the application of translation theory, particularly legal translation, in practice at state institutions.
- b. Strengthening the cooperative relationship between educational institutions and state agencies as a means of developing student competence.
- c. Serving as a reference for other students interested in the field of legal translation and institutional translation.

3. Benefits for the KY

- a. Helping to support the process of translating regulations and English-language publications within KY.
- b. Supporting efforts for legal terminological consistency through the compilation and development of a legal terminology glossary.
- c. Establishing cooperation with educational institutions for the development of human resources in the field of language and legal translation.

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CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the translation of the Regulation of the Judicial Commission of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2024, it can be concluded that legal translation is a complex process that requires a profound understanding of both language and law. Even the smallest error in the translation of a legal document can result in differences in interpretation that may affect the comprehension or application of a legal provision.

The results of the analysis indicate that the Established Equivalence technique is the most dominant technique used, at 38.4% (48 occurrences), followed by the Literal Translation technique at 18.4% (23 occurrences). The dominance of these two techniques demonstrates that the majority of legal terms found in the Regulation of the Judicial Commission already possess standardized equivalents in the target language, while also reflecting a tendency to preserve the structure and meaning of the source text as long as it remains consistent with the norms of the target language.

Conversely, the Modulation technique and the combination of Calque + Established Equivalence represent the techniques with the lowest frequency of use, each at only 3.2% (4 occurrences). The low use of the Modulation technique reflects the tendency of legal texts to avoid changes in perspective that may risk altering the normative legal meaning, while the low use of Calque + Established Equivalence indicates that terms which truly have no direct equivalent in English are very few in number and rarely encountered.

The experience gained during the Internship at KY provided profound insight into the importance of terminology standardization in legal translation. The process of compiling the technical glossary and standardizing terminology undertaken during the Internship serves as concrete evidence that legal document translation requires not only linguistic competence, but also a deep understanding of the legal system, institutional context, and the function of the documents being translated.



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Overall, the results of the analysis demonstrate that the application of appropriate translation techniques plays an important role in maintaining legal meaning equivalence between the source and target languages. Therefore, legal document translation requires a combination of linguistic competence, legal knowledge, and the ability to select translation techniques appropriate to the characteristics of the text being translated.

4.2 Recommendations

4.2.1 Recommendations for the Judicial Commission

KY has provided a valuable learning experience through the involvement of students in legal document translation and institutional publication activities. To support the effectiveness of future Internship programs, it is recommended that KY develop a glossary or legal terminology database containing institutional terminology and technical terms frequently used within KY. The availability of such a reference is expected to assist Internship participants in understanding institution-specific legal terms while maintaining consistency and accuracy in the translation and document drafting processes.

4.2.2 Recommendations for Future Internship Students

Students who will undertake the Internship at KY are advised to prepare their English language skills, particularly in relation to legal translation and legal terminology. In addition, a proactive attitude in seeking information, engaging in discussions with supervisors, and receiving feedback throughout the Internship period should be continuously developed so that the experience gained can provide optimal benefit for both academic and professional competence development.



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APPENDIX

Appendix 1. Company/Industry Supervisor Evaluation Form



KOMISI YUDISIAL REPUBLIK INDONESIA SEKRETARIAT JENDERAL

Jalan Kramat Raya No. 57 Jakarta Pusat 10450 Telepon: (021) 3905876/77

Faksimile: (021) 31903755 Website: www.komisiyudisial.go.id

Email: kyri@komisiyudisial.go.id

EVALUATION RESULTS

Name : Jordan Rafael Nainggolan
Student ID : 2308411056
Supervisor : Rr Diana Candra Hapsari
Internship Title : An Analysis of Translation Techniques in the Regulation of the Judicial Commission of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2024

Internship Performance Evaluation

No	Evaluation Components	Score Range	Achieved Score
1.	Speaking Skills	10-20	18
2.	Writing Skills	10-20	18
3.	Teamwork	10-20	18
4.	Discipline	10-20	18
5.	Ethics	10-20	18
Total Score(A)			90

Jakarta, 2 June 2026

Company/Industrial Supervisor



Rr Diana Candra Hapsari

EIN. 197809152007122001

Supervisor's Feedback and Recommendations for the Intern

1.
2.
3.



Appendix 2. Academic Supervisor Form (PNJ)



KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI, SAINS, DAN TEKNOLOGI
POLITEKNIK NEGERI JAKARTA

ADMINISTRASI NIAGA

Jalan Prof. Dr. G. A. Siwabessy, Kampus UI, Depok 16425 Telepon

(021)7863534,

7864927, 7864926, 7270042, 7270035

Fax (021) 7270034, (021) 7270036 Hunting

Laman: <http://www.pnj.ac.id> e-pos: humas@pnj.ac.id

INTERNSHIP SUPERVISION FORM*

((PNJ ACADEMIC SUPERVISOR))

JUDUL PKL: Analysis Of Translation Techniques In Regulation Of The Judicial
Commission Of The Republic Of Indonesia Number 5 Of 2024

No.	Day/Date	Supervision Topic	Signature
1	Thursday, March 5, 2026	Chapter I Consultation	YK
2	Wednesday, April 15, 2026	Chapter II Consultation and Revision of Chapter I	YK
3	Friday, May 22, 2026	Chapter III Consultation and Revision of Chapter II	YK
4	Monday, June 8, 2026	Chapter IV Consultation and Revision of Chapter III	YK
5			
6			
7			

Depok, 09 June 2026

Academic Supervisor,

(Septina Indrayani, S.Pd., M.TESOL.)

EIN. 198109262023212018 *

*Minimum of four supervision sessions required.



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Appendix 3. Work Outputs

Translation of Judicial Commission Regulation Number 5 of 2024

PERATURAN KOMISI YUDISIAL NOMOR 5 TAHUN 2024 TENTANG TATA CARA PENANGANAN DUGAAN PELANGGARAN KODE ETIK DAN/ATAU PEDOMAN PERILAKU HAKIM DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA KETUA KOMISI YUDISIAL REPUBLIK INDONESIA Mengingat :	REGULATION OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 5 OF 2024 ON PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING REPORT ON ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF THE CODE OF JUDICIAL ETHICS AND/OR CONDUCT BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY CHAIR OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA Considering :	Pasal 15 (1) Laporan tidak dapat diterima sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 14 ayat (4) diberitahukan kepada Pelapor melalui surat dengan menyebutkan alasannya. (2) Surat pemberitahuan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1), ditandatangani oleh Sekretaris Jenderal atas nama Ketua.	Article 15 (1) The Report that is inadmissible as referred to in Article 14 section (4) shall be notified to the Reporting Party by letter, stating the reasons therefore. (2) The Letter of notification as referred to in section (1) shall be signed by the Secretary General on behalf of the Chair.
		Pasal 16 (1) Dalam hal Laporan perlu dilakukan pendalaman kasus maka Petugas Verifikasi mengusulkan kepada Kepala Biro untuk dilakukan Investigasi. (2) Kepala Biro menyampaikan usul untuk dilakukan Investigasi sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) kepada Ketua Bidang.	Article 16 (1) In the event that a Report requires further case examination, the Verification Officer shall propose to the Head of Bureau that an investigation be conducted. (2) The Head of Bureau shall submit the proposal of investigation as referred to in section (1) to the Ketua Bidang.
		Bagian Ketiga Analisis Laporan Pasal 17 (1) Laporan yang telah memenuhi persyaratan sebagaimana dimaksud Pasal 14 ayat (1) huruf a dilakukan Analisis oleh Petugas Anotasi dan dapat mengikutsertakan Tenaga Ahli. (2) Analisis sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) meliputi: a. mengidentifikasi identitas Pelapor dan Terlapor; b. memeriksa materi Laporan; c. memuat pokok Laporan; d. memeriksa dan menghubungkan setiap pokok Laporan dengan peraturan yang berkaitan dan bukti pendukung Laporan; dan e. membuat kesimpulan dan rekomendasi hasil Analisis	Part Three Report Analysis Article 17 (1) A Report that has fulfilled the requirements as referred to in Article 14 section (1) point a shall be Analyzed by the Annotation Officer and may involve Experts. (2) The Analysis as referred to in section (1) consist of: a. identifying the identities of the Reporting Party and the Reported Party; b. examining the substance of the Report; c. drawing the subject matter of the Report; d. examining or correlating each subject matter of the Report with relevant regulations and supporting evidence of
1. Pasal 24B Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945; 2. Undang-Undang Nomor 22 Tahun 2004 tentang Komisi Yudisial (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2004 Nomor 89, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4415) sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 18 Tahun 2011 tentang Perubahan atas Undang-Undang Nomor 22 Tahun 2004 tentang Komisi Yudisial (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2011 Nomor 106, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5250); MEMUTUSKAN: Mencantumkan :	1. Article 24B of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia; 2. Law Number 22 of 2004 on the Judicial Commission (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2004 Number 89, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4415) as amended by Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2011 on the Amendment to Law Number 22 of 2004 on the Judicial Commission (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 106, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5250) HAS DECIDED: To issue: REGULATION OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSION ON PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF THE CODE OF JUDICIAL ETHICS AND/OR CONDUCT		
BAB I KETENTUAN UMUM Pasal 1 Dalam Peraturan Komisi Yudisial ini yang dimaksud dengan: 1. Kode Etik dan/atau Pedoman Perilaku Hakim yang selanjutnya disingkat KEPPH, adalah panduan dalam rangka menjaga dan meningkatkan kehormatan, keluhuran marwatab, serta perilaku Hakim dalam menjalankan tugas profesinya dan dalam hubungan kemasyarakatan di luar keadilan 2. Komisi Yudisial adalah lembaga negara sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945;	CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS Article 1 As defined under this Regulation of the Judicial Commission: 1. Kode Etik dan/atau Pedoman Perilaku Hakim (Code of Judicial Ethics and/or Conduct) hereinafter abbreviated as KEPPH, shall mean guideline for maintaining and upholding the honor, dignity, and behavior of Judges in carrying out their professional duties and in social relations outside of official duties. 2. Judicial Commission shall mean a state institution as referred to in the 1945		
		Bagian Keempat Forum Konsultasi Pasal 19 (1) Dalam hal memerlukan pembahasan atas hasil Analisis sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 18 ayat (4), Komisi Yudisial melaksanakan Forum Konsultasi. (2) Forum Konsultasi dilaksanakan oleh Tim Penanganan yang dipimpin oleh Penanggung Jawab. (3) Penanggung Jawab dapat memerintahkan Petugas Investigasi dan/atau Petugas Pemantauan untuk hadir dalam Forum Konsultasi untuk memberikan	Part Four Consultation Forum Article 19 (1) In the event that deliberation on the results of the Analysis as referred to in Article 18 section (4) is required, the Judicial Commission shall conduct a Consultation Forum. (2) The Consultation Forum shall be conducted by the Handling Team led by the Parties in Charge. (3) The Parties in Charge may instruct the Investigation Officer and/or the Monitoring Officer to attend the Consultation Forum to

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Appendix 4. Translation of News Articles Published on the Judicial Commission

KY Receives Visit from the LKDM of FSH UIN SGD

08 Apr 2026 20:05:00 WIB | Category: Institutional | Tag: Audien Kinerja KY Judicial Commission Mitra Kerja Socialization | Read: 279 times



The Judicial Commission (KY) hosted members of the Lembaga Kajian dan Debat Mahasiswa (LKDM) from the Faculty of Sharia and Law, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung (UIN SGD), on Tuesday (7/4/2026) at the KY Press Room, Jakarta.

Jakarta (Judicial Commission) – The Judicial Commission (KY) welcomed a delegation from the Lembaga Kajian dan Debat Mahasiswa (LKDM) of the Faculty of Sharia and Law, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung (UIN SGD), on Tuesday (7/4/2026) at the KY Press Room in Jakarta.

Juma'in, Head of the Center for Analysis and Information Services, outlined KY's commitment to upholding judicial integrity. He emphasized that the institution is responsible for ensuring judges adhere to the Code of Ethics and Judicial Conduct (KEPPH).

"KY was established under Article 24B of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. In carrying out its mandate, KY operates independently, free from any external interference," said Juma'in. Juma'in also detailed the selection process for Supreme Court justices and ad hoc judge candidates, which includes administrative screening, competency assessments, health and personality examinations, and open interviews. KY has opened online registration until 16 April 2026.

"KY is committed to ensuring the 2026 selection of Supreme Court justices and ad hoc judge candidates is conducted transparently, openly, and objectively. Through this process, we seek candidates who exemplify professionalism and integrity," Juma'in concluded.

Writer/editor: Fezya/Festy
Translator/editor: Jordan/Yuni

KY Hosted Janabadra Law Students to Learn About Justice and Ad Hoc Judge Selection

27 Apr 2026 19:40:00 WIB

The Judicial Commission (KY) hosted hundreds of law students from Janabadra University's Faculty of Law on Monday (27/4/2026) at the KY Auditorium in Jakarta.

Jakarta (Judicial Commission) – The Judicial Commission (KY) hosted hundreds of law students from Janabadra University's Faculty of Law on Monday (27/4/2026) at the KY Auditorium in Jakarta. KY Expert Consultant Imran presented the selection process for justice and ad hoc judge candidates.

The candidates underwent a series of selection stages: administrative screening, quality assessment, health and personality evaluation, and open interviews. This selection process was designed to ensure that selected candidates truly possessed the capacity and capability to carry out judicial functions.

During the session, Imran emphasized that track record was one of the crucial factors that could not be overlooked in the selection process. The assessment covers aspects of integrity, professionalism, and the candidates' career history.

"This track record cannot be denied or negated. It can become a stumbling block for justice and ad hoc judge candidates, as it reflects their life journey," he concluded. (KY/Imran/Festy)

Writer/editor: PKY Maluku/Festy

Translator/Editor: Jordan/ Yuni

(Disclaimer: The original version of the news is in Indonesian; in case of misinterpretation, the original version will prevail)

Appendix 5. Internship Documentation

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