



Introduction To The Law Of Indonesia

Sri Hardini

Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Medan Area, Indonesia

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Abstrak

Tata Hukum berasal dari kata bahasa Belanda. Dalam bahasa Belanda, *recht orde*, ialah susunan hukum, artinya memberikan tempat yang sebenarnya kepada hukum, yang dimaksud dengan "memberikan tempat yang sebenarnya" yaitu menyusun dengan baik dan tertib aturan – aturan hukum dalam pergaulan hidup. Itu dilakukan supaya ketentuan yang berlaku, dengan mudah dapat diketahui dan digunakan untuk menyelesaikan setiap terjadi peristiwa hukum. Oleh karena itu, dalam tata hukum ada aturan hukum yang berlaku pada saat tertentu, ditempat tertentu yang disebut juga hukum positif atau *ius constitutum*. Aturan hukum sejenis yang pernah berlaku dan tetap dinamakan hukum (*recht*)

Kata Kunci: Pengantar; Hukum.

Abstract

The law is derived from the Dutch language . In Dutch, recht order , the arrangement is legal , it means giving rightful place to the law , what is meant by " giving the actual place " that is prepare well and our rule - the rule of law in social life . It was done so that the applicable provisions , can easily be identified and used to resolve any legal event occurs . Therefore , the rule of law is no rule of law at a given moment , a particular place which is called positive law or ius constitutum . The rule of law its kind ever called laws apply and fixed (recht).

Keywords : Introduction ; Law..

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*Corresponding author:

E-mail: nurjannahantro@yahoo.co.id

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INTRODUCTION

Legal system is developing between a number of continental European countries are often referred to as. 'Civil law'. Actually, originally derived from at Empire codification of Roman law in the reign of Emperor Justinian VI century BC legal regulations is a collection of various rules of law existing before the time of Justinian which was then called "Corpus Juris Civilis." Main principle on which the legal system Continental Europe it is "legal binding strength, because formed in the form of regulations and laws systematically arranged in a certain codification or compilation." This basic principle is adhered to remember that the main value which is the purpose of the law is "legal certainty". Sources of law in the Continental European legal systems are "laws. The law was set up by the legislative authority.

Anglo-Saxon legal system came to be known as the "Anglo-American." Legal system began to develop in England in the eleventh century is often referred to as a system of "Common Law" and the system "Unwritten Law" (not written). Although called Unwritten law, this is not entirely true. The reason is in the legal system is also known as the sources of constitutional law (statutes). Sources of law in Anglo-American legal system is that "the decisions of the judge/court" (judicial decisions). Through the decisions of judges who embody the rule of law, principles and rules of law established and become general binding rules.

The legal system is only found in the social life in Indonesia and other Asian countries, such as China, India, Japan, and the other countries. Technical term derived from the Dutch "Adatrecht" which was first proposed by Snouck. Definition of customary law used by Mr.C.van Vollenhoven (1928) implies that the Indonesian law and decency is customary. Peoples can not be separated and distinguished the only possible legal consequences. The word "law" in the sense of the broader common law meaning of the term law in Europe. The legal system rooted in customary law rules written and maintained by the growing awareness of

the legal community. Customary laws that have the type that is traditionally the stems to the will of our ancestors.

The legal system was originally adopted by the Arabs as the beginning of the emergence and spread of Islam. Then expand to other countries in Asia, Africa, Europe and America individually or in groups. Source of law in the Islamic legal system are, 1) Qur 's are of the Muslim holy book revealed by Allah to the prophet Muhammad the Messenger of God, by the hand of the angel Gabriel. 2) Sunnah prophet, is the way of life of the prophet Muhammad or stories (hadith) of the Prophet Muhammad. 3) Ijma, is the consensus of the scholars about something in the way of work (organization). 4) Qiyas, is seeking as much as possible analogy in the similarities between the two events. This method can be incarnated through a method of jurisprudence based on deduction. This was done by creating a line or draw a new law of the line the old law with the intention of imposing a new to a state because of the similarities that exist therein.

METHOD RESEARCH

Technique of collecting data, method research based of qualitative research. library research and translate some reference books. technique of analyzing data, the manner of data can be library do translate some books, qualitative analysis based of form theory explanation so that some explain can be conclusion and discussion.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Indonesia as a country have state members consist of individuals citizens who always make contact to carry out their duties and maintain their survival. According to Logemann in his book "Staatsrecht van Nederlands Indie" that the state is a community organization that aims to regulate power and organizing a society. The organization has a werkverband (cooperation). In a country in order to achieve certain goals, present in a country. Therefore, it needs to be the truth, through the following:

Philosophy of Pancasila, the Indonesian nation is an idea "family." In this sense presented as a vision of Indonesia about the nature of human social life with regard to the place of individuals in social life. Vision was then expressed as a vision of family. It is the view of the association of human life as if it were family atmosphere.

The organizers state that is human in a single group that is the earth's crust are caused for the state. A state has the elements of the state. The elements of a state is as follows: 1) Man, the man who co-organized so-called members of the organization. Similarly, the state as an organization whose membership organization made up of people who follow state and called citizens. 2) Region, is an area of particular parts of the land is used as the main venue for citizens to carry out the organization of the state, a place to carry out tasks in an effort to achieve its goals.

In general, a country has a vast territory and a large number of citizens, so it may not reach its supervision by state direct leaders. it requires the division of the country in several areas.

Form of the state can be seen from the appointment of the country and can also be seen from the authority of the central government. Shape of a country can be divided into 2 forms, namely: 1) The form of the appointment of the Head of State visits the State. 2) The head of state is a symbol of the unity of the country. That is, each country has a head of state that describes the state as an organization is a set of activities performed by its citizens.

Judging from the appointment of heads of state, heads of state can be removed by the following: 1) Descendants, in this case the head of state appointed by the people for generations. His successor is not chosen from others, but from his descendants continued alternately. The form states that raised the country's head of parentage, is: a) the kingdom, the head of state called the king or queen; b) empire, the head of state called the emperor; c) the empire, the head of state called the sultan;

d) principality, head of the country's so-called prince, and so; 2) Selection, The head of state appointed by the people through the electoral process. People choose someone who is believed to be the head of state through elections with the position of head of state for five years and is specified in the constitution of the country.

While elections in choosing the head of state, there are two kinds, 1) direct election, meaning the people directly elect the general election one of the candidates to become head of state. 2) indirect election, meaning original people elect their representatives in the general election and the people's representatives were then propose candidates are required to become head of state. One of the candidates will be selected as the head of state by the representatives of the people. a) The form states that the head of state appointed by the people through elections. Country called the Republic and head of state called the president. State. b) Form seen from the authority of the Central Government

Organizers state organization under the responsibility of heads of state held by the state board called Main. In implementation of state government, central government horizontally and vertically divides the task of working towards a goal. The division of tasks at the same time it is also the division of authority.

The word translated *administratiefrecht* becoming state administrative law, administrative law, legal governance, shows that the use of the term is less uniform. Due to the improper use of the term, would likely reduce blurred understanding and description. As part of the administration, a state administrative law rules that manage specific parts of the legal activities of the state administration. If you used the term "governance law" meaning that government is twofold: 1) In a broad sense *bewindvoering* as regulators, and in the narrow sense *bestuur* an activity that does not include rulemaking and adjudicate disputes. This involves understanding the structure of government and not just functionally operational (working

procedures and practices). On the other hand, is defined as a state administrative law governing the administration of law, namely the relationship between citizen and government is the cause until it works. That is, a combination of both structural personnel under the leadership of the government as part duty, part of the job that are not addressed to the legislature, judiciary and local government or autonomous institutions (care of its own.) Thus, it can be argued that the use of term (administratiefrecht more appropriate if translated "State Administrative Law".

Understanding State Administration according Prof.Mr.AM.Donner in his *Bertuursrecht Nederlands common parts, 1953*, provides an overview of the administration State.It suggests that people want to be clear about the nature of government in the narrow sense of the word, administration and field work, it never hurts to temporarily release the trias politica, although it is a view which is important in distinguishing the form of government works, investigation under way trias politica was completely still be influence people into the core of their work each country fittings.

2) Constitutional and Administrative Law of the State, Prof.Mr.WG.Vegting in his *het Algemeen Nederland Administratiefrecht I, 1954*, arguing that the "Staats-en administratiefrecht hebben van een te gemeenschappelijk gebed bestuderen regelen, die Achter bij de ene studie anders benaderd worden and bij de andere." (Administrative law state and state administrative law study a field of the same rules, but use different approaches between learning areas and approaches one uses other subjects) "This opinion uses the difference" approach "constitutional law that aims to find the state organization and organizing tools state equipment. Meanwhile, the state administrative law aims to determine how the behavior of state and scientific equipment state. Therefore object of constitutional law that the fundamental problem state organizations, while the object of state administrative law concerning the

implementation of the technique in the management of the country.

In contrast to this opinion, Van Vollenhoven in his *Thorbecke en het administratiefrecht* expressed "On one side of constitutional law as a set of laws and institutions that conduct gives him power over the work of the agency division of highest to lowest; contained on the other hand as a state administrative law set of rules that bind the institutions to use their authority given by the administrative law state. "In *Omtrek van het Administratief*, Van Vollenhoven argued that" All laws which had for centuries is not accepted as a material constitutional law, private law (civil) material or material criminal law, by itself can be a good place in the law of the state administration. That is, that all laws that material should be included in the law of the state administration for all activities carried out by government agencies. According C.Van Vollenhoven state administrative law can be divided into several parts: a) Bestuurrecht (rule of law), b) Justitierecht (law courts), which consists of: 1) Staatrechterlijke rechtspleging (formal constitutional law / justice system of government). 2) Burgerlijke rechtspleging (law of civil procedure), 3) Administratieve rechtspleging (formal administrative law / administration of justice). 4) Strafrechtspleging (criminal procedure), c) Politie recht (law police), d) Regelaarsrecht (law of the legislation).

According to him, the state administrative law include: 1) Staatsrecht (material - Constitutional Law), 2) Bestuur (government); 3) Rechtspraak (judicial), 3) Politie (police), 4) Regeling (legislation), 5) This division is very broad but it is followed by the public. This is due to the absence of residue theory explicitly limits between constitutional law and administrative law of the country.

Indonesia country law system, Applicability Period Act of 1945, 1) Basic philosophy of Pancasila as the main guidelines in the state (1 June 1945), 2) Preamble to the Constitution (July 14, 1945), 3) Draft Constitution

In th. August 9, 1945 Investigators agencies Independence Preparation Efforts disbanded and replaced with Doritsu Zyunbi Inkai (Preparatory Committee for Indonesian Independence, by the Chairman Ir. Sukarno and Vice Chairman

Drs.Moh.Hatta, specify: 1) Opening Act of 1945, 2) Act of 1945.

With the enactment of the Constitution, it means Indonesia as a nation. D.Development Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Amendment of the 1945 Constitution resulted in a change in the system of governance mechanisms. Changes that occur centrally and local, and the judiciary in the division of duties and responsibilities.

The division of duties and powers that are structurally and functionally outlined below: 1) People's Consultative Assembly (MPR). People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) under section 2 of the 1945 Constitution, concerning membership consists of members of the House of Representatives (DPR) and the Regional Representative Council (DPD) were elected through general elections. Duties and powers of the Assembly was regulated by law on the orders of the 1945 Constitution and embodied in the Law Number 22 Year 2003 concerning the composition and the MPR, DPR, DPD, and parliament. Fill MPR assignment provision was the result of the 1945 changes are as follows: Duties and Powers, MPR as a consultative institution domiciled people as a state institution has the duty and authority to:

(1) Changing the Constitution and sets; (2) Inaugurating the president and vice president by the election results, in the plenary session of the Assembly; (3) Decide on the House proposal based on the decision of the Constitutional Court to dismiss the president and/or vice president in his tenure as president and/or vice president was given the opportunity to present an explanation in the plenary session of the Assembly; (4) Appoint the vice president becomes president if the president die, resign, retire or can not perform its obligations under the term of office; (5) Selecting the vice presidents of the two

presidential candidates were asked if the vacancy occurs; (6) Selecting the president and vice president if both quit at the same time in his tenure.

MPR conducted at least once every five years in the capital. (R.Abdoel Djamali, SH, Introduction to the Law of Indonesia, 1984, Pages 135-136)

2) President, Vice President and Regional Government, Article 1 of the 1945 Constitution states that: "The President of the Republic of Indonesia shall hold the power of government under the Constitution" Paragraph 2 stated: "In exercising his duties, the President is assisted by the Vice President"

That is, the president holds executive power in the state and functions appropriate legislation to govern. During its function was president assisted by vice-president. In running the government, the president has the right to draft laws to Parliament. Parliament set to run government regulation laws on the approval of Parliament. According to Article 6 UUD 1945, a person can be president and vice president. Since the birth of an Indonesian citizen and never received another citizenship and spiritually and physically able to perform their duties and obligations.

Meanwhile, the election is done directly by the people. Previously, candidates for president and vice president in a couple candidates nominated by a political party or coalition of political parties. That is, the choice made by the people through elections that are specific to it, and not through the people's representatives in the Assembly it was done for the first time in September 2004. Term of office for five years and thereafter be eligible for one more term. During his tenure running, the president and/or vice president can be dismissed by the Assembly or the proposal of the House of Representatives.

3) Representatives Council (DPR), Membership of the House of Representatives by a person acquired as a result of the election. The exercise is done directly. That is, the people who are entitled to choose to vote in the election for it directly to the person who has

been nominated members of Parliament. The members of the House of Representatives together with members of the Regional Representative Council (DPD) is a member of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR). Parliament as the legislative body pursuant to Article 26 of Law Number 22 Year 2003 has the following duties and authority: 1) Establish legislation discussed with the president for approval together. 2) Discuss and approve Government Regulation in Lieu of Law. 3) Receive and discuss the proposed draft bill of the proposed DPD.

Taking into account the above considerations DPD: 1) Bill State Budget (Budget), 2) Bill Tax Education, and Religion. 3) Establish budget along with the president, watching DPD. 4) Implement monitoring of the implementation of the Act, the state budget, and the government decision. 5) To discuss and follow up on the results of monitoring proposed by the Council to: a) implementation of the Law on Regional Autonomy; b) the establishment, expansion, and merging area; c) relationship between the center and the regions; d) natural resources and other economic resources; e) implementation of the State Budget, Taxes, Education and Religion. f) Select Audit limbs by taking into consideration of the Council. g) To discuss and act on the results of the country's financial accountability. h) Gives approval to the President on the appointment and dismissal of members of Judiciary Committee, i) Provide approval of the proposed candidates justices Judiciary Committee to be formally appointed to office by the President. j) Select three candidates for constitutional judges and present it to the president to set. k) Give consideration to the president to appoint ambassadors, and ambassadors from other countries receive placement, giving consideration to the granting of amnesty and abolition. l) gave approval for the president to declare war, make peace, and treaties with other countries. m) Absorb, collect, hold, and follow-up aspirations.

Regional House of Representatives (parliament) as an element of regional

government has a legislative function, budget, and oversight. Membership is elected directly by the people of the area have the right to vote in elections for that matter. Parliament has the duty and authority, and the rights and obligations of each region area. Duties and responsibilities are generally the same as the House of Representatives and members of Parliament.

Membership of the Regional Representative Council (DPD) of the province elected directly by the people through elections to it. Each province, according to the Law No. 22 Year 2003. set as much as 4 people who inaugurated the Presidential Decree. Meanwhile, during the term of office of five years from the oath / pledge.

DPD function during high state institutions there are two, namely: 1) To submit proposal, participate in discussions, and give consideration related to certain of the legislative branch; 2) Conducting oversight of the implementation of certain laws.

Based on the function, DPD has the duty and authority to submit the Bill to the House. The bill can be related to regional autonomy, the central and local relations, formation and expansion, merging areas, management of natural resources, economic resources, and financial balance between central and local governments. Besides the bill proposed by the House of Representatives discussed prior to submission to the government. Included in this authority with respect also give consideration to the Parliament on the draft Law on the State Budget, the selection of members of the State Audit Board, and oversight of the implementation of regional autonomy laws.

Members of the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK) was chosen by the House of Representatives with respect to consideration of the Council. The results of that choice later inaugurated by the president and is domiciled in the state capital. CPC representatives exist in each province with the same authority duties in their local area scale. His duty investigate the management and accountability of state finances and the results submitted to the

Parliament, Council and Parliament in accordance his power.

Before the 1945 changes, although there is exposure in the opening of human rights, in the articles are not stressed about it. Paragraph III Preamble states: Top blessings of Almighty Allah's grace and by pushing it by a noble desire, so life nationality free, the people of Indonesia hereby declare independence. "This paragraph seems clear that Indonesia no longer want to be colonized.

August 17, 1945 proclamation of independence needs to happen in a way stated in paragraph IV of the 1945 Constitution. The contents firmly and clearly stated that: "The government of Indonesia to protect all the people of Indonesia and the entire country of Indonesia and to promote the general welfare of the intellectual life of the nation ...". That is, for implementing the government apparatus that can be run in order to manifest good faith in the will of the state's goal. It reductions course through the articles of the 1945 Constitution, not just implementation of conscience. Therefore, the changes in the 1945 Constitution provisions that regulate the above two paragraphs set out in Article 28 A to 28 A. Under those provisions, the implementation would not hesitate to achieve protection of human rights on earth Indonesia.

The Constitutional Court is a separate judicial authority outside the courts below the Supreme Court. The establishment of this court as an order of the provisions of Article 24 C Act of 1945 that had previously been regulated in Law Number 24 Tahun 2003, on court later affirmed in the Constitution Act No. 4 of 2004, about the power of Justice.

Article 10 of Law No. 24 of 2004, on the Constitutional Court Article 12 of Law No. 4 of 2004, about the power of Justice argued on the duties of the Constitutional Court as follows: 1) Authority to hear at the first and the last: a) Examine the law of the Constitution of 1945; b) Decide: (1) Lawsuit authority between state institutions granted by the Act of 1945; (2) Dissolve political parties; (3) Dispute about the election results. 2) Obligated to make a decision

on the opinion of the House that the President and / or Vice President of the allegedly unlawful act of treason, corruption, bribery, other felonies. It also commit misconduct, and / or no longer qualifies as President and / or Vice President who is determined by the Constitution of 1945. To become a judge constitution, a person must meet certain requirements set forth in Section 15.16, and 17 of Law No. 23 of 2003, on the Constitutional Court.

If the terms of the provisions are met, then the three people filed by the Supreme Court, three by the House, and three by the President to be determined by the Presidential Decree. Against nine constitutional judges were required to elect the chairman and vice chairman. Then after take an oath or pledge before the president, they hold office for five years. If the time has expired occupation , be reelected for one subsequent term of office. Although the Constitutional Court is a judicial institution, but in the process has no legal events such as the judiciary in general. The procedural law used by this court under Article 25 to Article 49 of Law Number 24 Year 2003, on the Constitutional Court. The process consists of: 1) submission of application, 2) the application for registration and registration trial, and, 3) the evidence and, 4) the preliminary examination; 5) the court examination, and 6) the verdict. Every decision begins with the phrase "For Justice Based Belief in God Almighty" and then systematically and in detail to make the identity of the parties, a summary of the petition, consideration of the facts, legal considerations, and the principle of the decision. Every decision is always legally binding and no appeal or cassation.

CONCLUSION

In a system there are certain characteristics, which is composed of components that are interconnected, mutually dependent on the integrity of the organization had organized and integrated. "A system is an orderly arrangement or setting, a whole consisting of parts related to each other,

arranged according to a plan or design, the result of a writing to achieve a goal."

In the legal system should not be a duplicate or overlap (over-lapping) between the other parts. while it, "beginselen" are principles (basic principles) or a foundation that supports the system.

VOCABULARY FOCUS

The provision apply - ketentuan yang berlaku

Positive law - or ius constitutum – hukum positif

Law apply - hukum yang berlaku

Understanding the legal system - pengertian tentang sistem hukum

Inter connected - saling berhubungan

Orderly arrangement or setting - susunan/ tataan

To achieve a goal - untuk mencapai tujuan

Duplicate - duplikasi

Overlap (overlapping) - tumpang tindih

Continental European Legal System – sistem hukum Eropa kontinental – sistem hukum Eropa

Often referred – sering disebut

Derived – semula

Empire – kekaisaran

Century BC – sebelum masehi

Corpus juris civilis –kaidah hukum yang ada sebelum masa justinianus.

Legal binding strength – hukum mempunyai kekuatan yang mengikat

Reality – dinyatakan

Compilation – kompilasi – kelompok

Legal certainty – kepastian hukum

Legal system Anglo Saxon (Anglo Amerika) – sistem hukum Amerika

Adhered – menganut, mengikuti

Statutes – sumber-sumber hukum yang tertulis

Un written law – sistem hukum tidak tertulis

Judicial decisions – putusan hakim /pengadilan

General binding rules – kaidah yang mengikat umum

System Customary Law – sistem hukum adat

Customary law – hukum adat

Rooted – asal

Legal community – hukum masyarakat

The stems to – berpangkat

The will our ancestors – keinginan nenek moyang kita

Islamic Legal System – sistem hukum Islam

Revealed – yang diwahyukan kepada Nabi

Angel Gabriel –Malaikat Jibril

Sunnah prophet – Sunnah Nabi

Stories (hadith) of the prophet Muhammad – Sunnah Nabi Muhammad

Consensus of the scholars – para ulama besar

Analogy – persamaan

Can be incarnated – dapat dijumlahkan

Deduction – deduksi

State law – hukum tata negara

Legal administrative procedures state : hukum administrasi negara

Constitutional law – hukum tata negara

Some views on the stabt –beberapa pandangan tentang negara

Family ambience – suasana keluarga

Elements of the state – unsur-unsur keluarga

Earths' crust – kulit bumi

The main venue – tempat utama

Region – wilayah

The organization of the state – organisasi negara

To carry out tasks – untuk menjalankan tugas

Effort – usaha

Organization and implementation of Destination Countries – organisasi dan pelaksanaan tujuan negara

Vast territory – wilayah luas

Straight away – secara langsung

Shape of a country – bentuk sebuah negara

Form of the state – bentuk negara

Activities performed – bentuk kegiatan

Can be removed – dapat diangkat

Judging from the appointment of heads of state - dilihat dari pengangkatan kepala negaea

Descendants – keturunan

His successor – penggantinya

Empire – kekaisaran

Principality – kepangeranan

Selection – pemilihan

State administrative Law – hukum administrasi negara

Administrative Law – hukum tata usaha negara

Legal governance – hukum tata pemerintahan

Due – seharusnya

Reduce blurred understanding and description – mengurangi pengertian menjadi kabur uraiannya

Bewindvoering - dalam arti luas sebagai pembuat peraturan

Bestuur – dalam arti sempit merupakan kegiatan Yang tidak termasuk pembuatan peraturan dan mengadili perselisihan

Adjudicate disputes – mengadili perselisihan

Legislature – legislatif

Judiciary – yudikatif – lembaga yudikatif

Autonomous institution – lembaga otonomi

Can be argued – dikemukakan

Law constitutional – hukum tata negara

Approaches – pendekatan

Meanwhile – maksudnya

Material constitutional law – hukum tata negara material

Private law (civil) – hukum perdata

Material criminal law – hukum pidana material

Rule of law – peraturan hukum

Law courts – peradilan hukum

Formal constitutional law – hukum tata negara formal

Justice system of government – peradilan tata negara

Law of civil procedure – hukum acara perdata

Formal administrasi law – hukum administrasi formal

Administration of justice – peradilan administrasi negara

Criminal procedure – hukum acara pidana

Police law – hukum kepolisian

Law of the legislation – hukum perundang-undangan

Judicial – peradilan	Audit limbs – badan pemeriksa keuangan
Residue theory - tidak adanya pembatasan secara tegas antar hukum tata negara dan hukum administrasi negara	Dismissal of members – pemberhentian anggota
Explicitly limits – pembatasan yang jelas / tegas	Justice judiciary – hakim agung
Law constitutional Indonesia - hukum konstitusional Indonesia	Constitutional judges – hakim konstitusi
Applicability – berlaku	Consideration – pertimbangan
Guidelines – pedoman	Appoint ambassadors – mengangkat duta besar
Preamble to the constitution – pembukaan UUD 1945	Granting of amnesty – pemberian amnesti
Draft constitution – rancangan UUD	Abolition- abolisi – penghapusan, pemulihan nama baik
Investigators agencies Independence – Badan penyelidikan	Treaties with other countries – perjanjian dengan negara lain
Preparation efforts disbanded – persiapan kemerdekaan dibubarkan	Absorb – menyerap
Preparatory committee for Indonesian Independence – Panitia Persiapan Kemerdekaan Indonesia	Collect – menghimpun
Opening Act of 1945 – pembukaan UUD 1945	Hold – mengadakan, pegangan, menarik
Act of 1945 – UUD 1945	Follow up aspiration – menindak lanjuti aspirasi masyarakat
Enactment – perundang-undangan	Oversight – pengawasan
Amendment of the 1945 – Amandemen 1945	Vote – hak memilih
People consultative assembly – MPR	The oath – sumpah
The House of Representatives - DPR	Pledge – janji
Regional Representatives Council - DPD	To submit – mengajukan
Embodied – diwujudkan	Conducting oversight – melakukan pengawasan
Concerning – kedudukan	To submit the bill to the house – mengajukan rancangan undang-undang ke DPR
His tenure – masa jabatannya	The bill proposed – rancangan undang-undang
The plenary session of the Assembly – sidang paripurna MPR	Accordance authority – sesuai kewenangannya
Resign – berhenti	Submitted to - diserahkan
Retire – diberhentikan	Prior – sebelumnya
Vacancy occurs – kekosongan jabatan	State audit board – badan pemeriksa keuangan (BPK)
Regional government – pemerintahan daerah	Exposure – paparan (dikeluarkan)
Article – ayat	Articles – pasal-pasal
In exercising his duties – dalam melakukan kewajibannya	Paragraph – alinea
Holds – memegang	Preamble – pembukaan
Executive power – kekuasaan eksekutif	Noble desire- keinginan luhur
Appropriate – sesuai, tepat, pantas	Nationality free – kebangsaan yang bebas
The right to draft laws to Parliament – mengajukan rencana UU ke DPR	To be colonized – dijajah
Set to – menetapkan	Firmly and clearly – tegas dan jelas
Spritually – secara rohani	Protect – melindungi
Physically – secara jasmani	Protect law – perlindungan hukum
Perform – melaksanakan, melakukan	Intellectual life of the Nation – mencerdaskan kehidupan bangsa
Previously – sebelumnya	To promote the general welfare – memajukan kesejahteraan umum
There after – sesudahnya	Gonernment apparatus – aparat pemerintah
Be eligible – dipilih kembali	To manifest good faith – terwujud niat baik
Acquired – diperoleh	Explanation – penjelasan / penjabaran
Establih legislation – membentuk UU	Conscience – nurani
Approval – persetujuan	Hesitate – ragu-ragu
Government regulation inLieu of Law – Peraturan pemerintah pengganti undang-undang	Achieve – mencapai
The proposed draft bill of the proposed – usulan rancangan undang-undang yang diajukan	The constitutional court – mahkamah konstitusi
Consideration – pertimbangan	Supreme court – mahkamah agung
Bill state budget – rancangan APBN	Previously – sebelumnya
Bill tax education and religion – rancangan undang-undang pajak pendidikan dan agama	The power of justice – kekuasaan kehakiman
Implement monitoring – melaksanakan pengawasan	Argued – mengemukakan
Government policy – kebijakan pemerintah	Try the law – menguji undang-undang / mencoba
Establishment expansion area – pembentukan pemekaran daerah	Breaking – memutuskan
Merging area – penggabungan daerah	Authority dispute – sengketa kewenangan/perselisihan
	Political parties disperse – pembubaran partai politik
	About the election result s dispute – perselisihan tentang hasil pemilihan umum
	Alle gedly – dugaan/ pernyataan tanpa bukti

Unlawful act of treason – melanggar hukum dalam pengkhianatan terhadap negara
Bribery – penyuapan
Felonies – tindak pidana berat /kejahatan
Commit misconduct – melakukan perbuatan tercela
Subsequent – yang berikut
Submission of application – pengajuan permohonan
The application for registration and registration trial – pendaftaran permohonan dan pendaftaran sidang
Evidence – alat bukti
Preliminary examination – pemeriksaan pendahuluan
The court examination – pemeriksaan persidangan
The verdict – putusan
For justice based belief in god Almighty - Demi keadilan berdasarkan keTuhanan Yang Maha Esa.
A summary of the petition – ringkasan permohonan
Consideration of the facts – permohonan pertimbangan terhadap fakta
Legal considerations – pertimbangan hukum
The principle of the decision – azas putusan
Cassation – kasasi

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