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The Degree of Strata One (S1)

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ABSTRACT

Dicky Rinaldi, Metaphor Translation of The State Address of The President of The Republic of Indonesia on The Occasion of The 71st Anniversary of The Proclamation of Independence of The Republic of Indonesia By Sekretariat Kabinet. A Thesis: English Letters Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University of Jakarta, 2017.

This research aims to analyze the metaphor translation strategies and its equivalent in the transcript of the State Address of The President of The Republic of Indonesia on The Occasion of The 71st Anniversary of The Proclamation of Independence of The Republic of Indonesia. This is a qualitative research that relies on verbal and other non-numeric data. The purpose of this research is to identify the metaphor translation strategies and to determine the meaning equivalent of the translation of metaphorical expression. The metaphor translation strategies are analyzed based on Newmark’s theory. The writer also uses the Nida’s theory to analyze the meaning equivalent. There are several metaphor translation strategies proposed by Newmark and each strategy is different depending on the type of the metaphor. Also, there are two types of equivalent, namely formal equivalent and dynamic equivalent. In this research, writer found 15 sentences that contain metaphors in the speech transcript as the data. Based on the metaphor translation strategies, there are 4 replacing the image in the SL with a standard TL image and 3 reproducing the SL image into TL image. Also, there are 3 translating the same metaphor combined with sense and 2 translating into ordinary language. Moreover, there are 2 retaining the series of metaphor and 1 converting metaphor to sense. Meanwhile, most of the meaning equivalent found by the researcher is dynamic equivalent 10 data (66.7%). On the other hand, formal equivalent is only 5 data (33.3%).

Keywords: Metaphor Translation, Strategy, Meaning Equivalent, Speech
APPROVEMENT


A Thesis

Submitted to Faculty Adab and Humanities in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for Bachelor Degree (S1)

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty's Examination Committee on December 5th, 2017. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, December 5th, 2017

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, Agustus 29th 2017

Dicky Rinaldi
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Bismillahirrahmanirrohim

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The Writer
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

In communicating, humans use language both written and spoken, as a media to convey messages, ideas, and thoughts. In conveying the messages or ideas, they certainly try to make the readers or listeners to understand and comprehend the writing and speaking. Sometimes, humans unconsciously use languages metaphorically because they already have a concept of thought which is metaphorical in nature. As described by Lakoff and Johnson (3), that the existence of metaphor is very extensive in human life because the human thought system is metaphorical. Thus, the metaphor is not only in the realm of language, but the concept of thought and action is also metaphorical naturally.

Translation is an effort to convey the meaning or message of a text into another language (Newmark 5). This shows that the translation is also away to convey message, like communication.

The problem that appears in the translation of metaphor relates to the acceptability of metaphor meaning when translated from the source language to the target language. Metaphors in source language are likely understood by the translator, but it may have lack of the equivalence of meaning when translated into the target
language (Sjørup 72). This is because the characteristic of the meaning of metaphor that has a specific function or purpose. Metaphor consists of two meaning, those are referential meaning and pragmatic meaning (Newmark 104). Referentially, metaphor describes a process and a state of mental, concept, person, or object becoming more comprehensive and concise than the meaning literally. Meanwhile, in pragmatic, metaphor only focus on its function, namely to adorn the language.

The transcript of the state address is chosen as the research corpus, entitled State Address of The President of The Republic of Indonesia on The Occasion of The 71st Anniversary of The Proclamation of Independence of The Republic of Indonesia which was translated by the Sekretariat Kabinet in www.setkab.go.id website. It is an official website that belongs to the Secretariat of the Cabinet of the Republic of Indonesia. It also contains a lot of information about state administration and provides the political speech and its translation from Indonesian to English.

The use of metaphors is acquired in the transcript of the speech. For example, (1) *Kemerdekaan yang kita raih adalah jembatan untuk memakmurkan rakyat, untuk menegakkan keadilan, untuk membuat seluruh rakyat Indonesia meraih kemajuan bersama*. Then, it is translated into the target language to be (2) *The independence that we gained is a bridge to bring prosperity to the people, to uphold justice, to Achieve progress for the whole Indonesian people.*

The sentence of source language has the use of metaphor on the word *jembatan*. In the target language, it is translated literally into *brigde*. From this translation, the
translator translates the metaphor from source language to target language with the
same image or object. Another example is on the sentence such as

(3)  *Tanpa kerjasama, tanpa gotong royong, kita akan digulung oleh arus sejarah*
translated into

(4)  *Without close cooperation, without mutual cooperation, we would be lagging
behind, swept away by the swift waves of change.*

The phrase *digulung oleh arus sejarah* that is a metaphor in the source text is
translated into *swept away by the swift waves of change*, which is also a metaphor in
the target text. But there is an additional phrase such as *be lagging behind* in the TL.
This kind of differences in the metaphor translation strategies seems to be a very
interesting topic to be discussed by researcher.

In this research, speech is selected as the research corpus considering that the
speech is one way of communicating that cannot be separated out from the use of
metaphorical expression. The intensity of the use of metaphors in speech is widely
used in common usage, especially in the state address, so that the translation of
metaphors in the script of the speech is needed.

**B. Research Focus**

Based on the research background that has been explained, the research is
focused on analyzing the metaphor translation strategies and the meaning equivalence
in the transcript of the State Address of The President of The Republic of Indonesia
on The Occasion of The 71st Anniversary of The Proclamation of Independence of
The Republic of Indonesia translated by Sekretariat Kabinet.
C. Research Questions

1. What are the strategies used in translating metaphor in the transcript of the State Address of The President of The Republic of Indonesia on The Occasion of The 71st Anniversary of The Proclamation of Independence of The Republic of Indonesia?

2. How are the meaning equivalences of the translation of metaphorical expression in the transcript of the State Address of The President of The Republic of Indonesia on The Occasion of The 71st Anniversary of The Proclamation of Independence of The Republic of Indonesia?

D. Research Objectives

1. To identify the metaphor translation strategies in the transcript of the State Address of President Joko Widodo of The Proclamation of Independence of The Republic of Indonesia based on Newmark’ theory.

2. To determine the meaning equivalence of the translation of metaphorical expression translated by Sekretariat Kabinet based on Nida’s theory.

E. Research Significance

Theoretically, this research is expected to provide information and knowledge of metaphor translation strategy and the meaning equivalence. Practically, this research is hoped to be a guideline for a translator when facing metaphorical expression in the source language text. Also, this research can help in overcoming the problem of translating metaphorical expression in terms of the meaning equivalence in a transcript of state address.
F. Research Methodology

1. Research Method

This research is a qualitative research that relies on verbal and other non-numeric data as the basis for analysis and problem solving that is being studied (Farkhan 10). The translation strategies of metaphors and the meaning equivalences in the transcript of state address will be described in this research.

2. Technique of Collecting Data and Analysis

In this research, documents technique is used for data collecting. According to Creswell (223), Documents consist of public and private records that qualitative researchers obtain about a site or participants in a study, and they can include newspapers, minutes of meetings, personal journals, and letters. These sources provide valuable information in helping researchers understand central phenomena in qualitative studies. They represent public and private documents. Examples of public documents are minutes from meetings, official memos, records in the public domain, and archival material in libraries.

There are several steps in collecting the data, namely:

a. Reading the transcript of state address both Indonesian version and English version in Setkab website.

b. Downloading the source language and target language transcript of the state address.

c. Reading the transcript both in the source language (Indonesian) and the target language (English).
d. Marking the source language sentence and the translation assumed having metaphorical expressions.

After performing the data collection, all data is analyzed as follows:

a. Analyzing the metaphors based on the theory of Lakoff and Johnson.
b. Analyzing metaphor translation strategies based on Newmark’s theory.
c. Determining the meaning equivalence by using Nida’s theory.

3. Research Instrument

In this research, the marked sentences having metaphorical expression are recorded in a data card. The data card is used for the metaphor sentence both in the source language and the target language. According to Nawawi (171), data card is used to produce summary from extensive data or information that come from documentation.

4. Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis of this research is a transcript of Jokowi’s State Address, entitled State Address of The President of The Republic of Indonesia on The Occasion of The 71st Anniversary of The Proclamation of Independence of The Republic of Indonesia which was translated by the Sekretariat Kabinet in www.setkab.go.id website. The transcript of this speech was published on August 16, 2016. This study focuses on the use of the metaphor translation strategies and the meaning equivalence of the translation of metaphorical expression.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research

Based on the literature reviews, the researcher found the studies of metaphor translation. One of the studies was conducted by Rahmat Budiman (2013) on his journal entitled *Translating English Metaphors into Indonesian: A Mission Impossible?* This research discusses metaphor translation from English into Indonesian by using paraphrase procedure form Newmark (1988) and Baker (1992) to translate metaphor. The aim is to recognize the disadvantages of paraphrasing metaphors. Based on this research, there are four risks when translator chooses paraphrase procedure, namely:

1. Aesthetic values in the TT decrease;
2. The writer’s purpose cannot be maintained in the TT;
3. Meaning becomes literally expressed;
4. Translation tends to be longer. Publisher seems to be out of favor with this version.

Another study relating to the translation of metaphors conducted by Sri Rahayu Muntaha (2014). The study, titled *An Analysis of The Translation of Metaphors in The Ghost, A Novel Written By Danielle Steel* aims at finding the type of metaphors and the procedure used by the translator. The Larson theory is used to find out the
types of metaphors while Newmark’s theory is applied to recognize the procedure of
the translation. This research uses descriptive-qualitative method.

Based on this research, dead metaphor and live metaphor are found in the
novel. According to this study, the Newmark’s theory about translation procedure is
used as the strategies in translating the metaphors. Reduction procedures mostly used
in translating metaphors with 28 data (20.29%). On the other hand, cultural
equivalent is only 1 (0.72%). The other various translation procedures based on this
research are literal 4 data (2.90%), transference 5 data (3.62%), naturalization 2 data
(1.45%), transposition 9 data (6.52%), modulation 12 data (8.70%), synonymy 5 data
(3.62%), paraphrase 23 data (16.67%), addition 21 data (15.22%), couplet 22 data
(15.94%), and triplet 4 data (2.90%).

B. Theoretical Framework

1. Translating Metaphor

   a. Metaphor

   In translation, according to Newmark (104), metaphor is the most
important particular problem whilst the central problem of translation is
the overall choice of a translation method for a text. This happens because
metaphor may be ‘single’ – one word – or extended (a collocation, an
idiom, a sentence, a proverb, an allegory, a complete imaginative text).
Metaphor is a comparison concept of the language structured systematically through human knowledge and understanding. The concept that is metaphorical affects the language used by humans relating to particular concept that is also metaphorical (Lakoff and Johnson 7). Lakoff and Johnson gives an example where human conceptualization that argument is same as war. From the conceptualization of argument is war, the understandings of the concept of war can be used in terms of argument. For example:

(1) Your claims are indefensible;
(2) I demolished his argument;
(3) He attacked every weak point in my argument.

From these examples, the metaphor is a concept of human thought created systematically because it is based on human understandings that use other concept, so the metaphor in this notion is known as a conceptual metaphor.

Conceptual metaphor puts an abstract concept as the target domain while the concrete concepts is the source domain (Kovesces 7). As in the above examples, the understanding of the concept of WAR that is concrete used in the concept of ARGUMENT. Then, (Tarigan 15) defines a metaphor as a stylistic comparison of the most concise and well-structured. It contains two ideas: one is a reality, which becomes the
object; and the other is a comparison to the reality. According to him, the metaphor is a comparison between concrete and abstract ideas.

Metaphor is created based on human knowledge. However, metaphor is also a cultural product which the existence has been conventionalized in particular culture. Although humans have had a certain concept of knowledge or understanding, but when it deals with culture, the understanding cannot be absolutely agreed. As in the example of white and black, white is a symbol of goodness and black is a symbol of the evils described by Beier. For example in the culture of Chinese people who regard white as a symbol of bad luck (Beier 136). Thus, in this context, the comparison concept structured by knowledge is not always universal.

b. Types of Metaphor

There are many types of metaphors given by scholars. According to Suryawinata and Haryanto (115), there are two types of metaphors:

1. Universal metaphor, a metaphor that has similar semantic meaning in every culture. The sentence ‘you are my sunshine’ is a universal metaphor because people have already known that sun always shines. Also, the sunshine is a symbol of enthusiasm, pleasure, happiness, etc;
2. Cultural metaphor, a metaphor that has been conventionalized by some cultures. The symbols and meanings are only understood by certain culture. For example: ‘nasibku di ujung tanduk’.

In the theory of conceptual metaphor, Lakoff and Johnson classify metaphors into three types: structural metaphors, orientational metaphors, and ontological metaphors.

1. **Structural Metaphor** is a metaphor that uses certain area of understanding to replace the other (Lakoff and Johnson 5). The used area is typically concrete understanding while the replaced area is abstract concept. For example, *He shot down all of my arguments and I do not have the time to give you*. 

2. **Orientational Metaphor** is a metaphor that uses concept of understanding of dimensions, space, or direction. (Hurford, Heasley, and Smith335). It is structured from the understanding of human knowledge about the physical space. Such as HAPPY IS UP in the sentence of *I'm feeling up today* which describes the excitement of having associations with particular dimension or direction.

3. **Ontological Metaphor** is an abstract metaphor that constructs the abstract thing as if it were a concrete object (Hurford, Heasley, and Smith336). It gives the idea that the abstract concepts are able to act. For example, *we have to combat inflation*. 

Newmark divides metaphors into six types, as follows:

1. **Dead Metaphor** is a kind of metaphor that has lost its metaphorical meaning because it has been known universally. Dead metaphor is a kind of metaphor that is considered dead because it is too often used. It has become ordinary language so that the metaphorical meaning does not sense as figurative language anymore (Sayogie 209). The frequency of use of this kind of metaphor makes the figurative sense as if it is an ordinary language. Dead metaphor is usually used in language of science as concepts to clarify or define (Newmark 106). For example: *space, field, line, top, bottom, foot, mouth, arm, circle, drop, fall rise.*

2. **Cliché metaphor** is a metaphor that has excessive use. This kind of metaphor is commonly used as a description or a substitute for clear thought emotively. (Newmark 107). Cliché metaphor is not effective or interesting because of the excessive use. For example: *jewel in the crown.*

3. **Stock or Standard metaphor** is a metaphor structured referentially or pragmatically from a mental or physical understanding. (Newmark 108). The term stock or standard metaphor is as equal as structural metaphor given by Lakoff and Johnson where the mental (abstract) understanding is structured by the physical (concrete) understanding. For example: *they oil the wheels.*
4. Adapted metaphor is a fixedness of a stock or standard metaphor that has been adapted or personalized (Bojović 76). It is a standard metaphor which the use of the context has been adapted into other languages. Newmark gives the example such as *the ball is a little in their court, get them in the door.*

5. Recent metaphor is a metaphor that is new in the source language and it is used as a new term in the target language (Sayogie 215). Recent Metaphor is a metaphor as the results of neologism. For example *groovy, sensass* (good).

6. Original metaphor is a metaphor created or quoted from the source language writer (Newmark 112). It is a metaphor that quoted totally from SL by the translator. For instance, in the terms like computer, law, economy, politic etc (Sayogie 216-217).

c. Metaphors in Speech

In a speech, metaphor is one of linguistic elements that is often used by the speakers. Usually, metaphors are considered as features of literary language, especially in poetry and prose. However, it is not true because metaphors are pervasive in all kinds of discourse. Also, metaphors are not just about stylistic features (Al-Faki 190).

In speech, speakers may use metaphors as a tool to clarify meaning, to inspire, and to motivate the listeners. For political leaders, especially
presidents, they might use metaphors to inspire the voters with presidential speeches (Mio et al. 288).

A speaker who uses metaphors in the speech can convey emotional meaning. This is why political leaders often use metaphors in the speeches. Some of the inspirational speeches built on metaphor and designed to inspire audiences are the speeches of Martin Luther King Jr’s “I have dream”, Winston Churchill’s “iron curtain”, and George H.W. Bush’s “thousand points of light” (Mio et al. 288).

d. Metaphor Translation Strategies

Some metaphors sometimes have the resemblance among languages, but they differ in frequency or formality, so the translator might just choose a different form of words (Knowles and Moon 90). For example, the verb in the sentence ‘I see what you mean’ might use the verb verstehen (understand) in German rather than sehen (see) that has a metaphorical expression.

Also, some metaphors do not translate precisely into another language, although there may be similar metaphors that use underlying concept equally, such as ‘the machinery of government’ might be translated into

(1) les rouages du gouvernement in French or

(2) die Mühlen der regierung in German.

The other possibility is that between source and target languages may probably have metaphorical expressions with similar meaning, but the
metaphors are not equivalent such as the verb invest in English as in ‘I’ve invested a lot of time’. The equivalent metaphor in French is consacrer (devote, consecrate) as in ‘j’ai consacré beaucoup de temps’, but the connotation of the metaphor is different (Knowles and Moon 90-91).

There are several problems that metaphors are difficult to be translated. According to Larson (263),

(1) First, the image used in the metaphor is hard to be recognized in the TL. For example, the word snow may not be meaningful for those who live in pacific region because snow cannot be found. One can say ‘as white as snow’, but the similar comparison in pacific might be ‘as white as sea shell’ or ‘as white as bones’.

(2) Then, the topic of metaphor that is not revealed clearly may lead to problem to the readers. For example, a sentence that has implicit topic like ‘the situation is back to attack the government’.

(3) And another problem appears a fact that the resemblances are able to be interpreted differently among different cultures. For example, each culture has different image with the word sheep. Speakers can understand sheep as drukard, one who cannot think, etc.

Newmark gives the metaphor translation strategies as follows:

1. Dead Metaphor

According to Newmark, dead metaphors can be translated into ordinary language because these metaphors relate to universal
16

terms. (Newmark 106). For example the word *bridge*, *chain*, and *link* can act as metaphor and can be translated literally.

2. Cliché Metaphor

In certain texts such as vocative text and authoritative statements like political speech, the series of cliché metaphor should be retained (Newmark 107). In addition to Newmark (107), to translate this type of metaphor, the translator can reduce or replace it into sense. When translating informative text, the translator is given a choice whether to reduce or to replace the metaphor into be more simple metaphor. (Newmark 107).

3. Stock or Standard Metaphor

According to Newmark as cited by Sayogie (211-215) there are seven strategies in translating standard metaphors, namely:

(1) The translator can translate metaphor of the source language with the same image in the target language (reproducing the same image in the target language);

(2) The translator can replace the image of the source language to the standards that exist in the target language that does not create conflict in the target language culture (replacing the image in the SL with a standard TL image of the which does not clash with the TL culture);
(3) Translator can translate metaphors using similes (translation of metaphor by simile, retaining the image);

(4) Translator can translate the metaphor to simile added with sense (translation of metaphor or simile by simile plus sense or occasionally a metaphor plus sense);

(5) Translators can change the metaphor into a form of explanation (conversion of metaphor to sense);

(6) The translator can perform deleting metaphor (deletion);

(7) Lastly, the translator can translate the same metaphor with metaphor and combined with sense (same metaphor combined with sense).

4. Adapted Metaphor

Adapted metaphor cannot be translated literally because of contextual differences in the use of the source language to the target language. According to Newmark, adapted metaphor must be translated using equivalent adapted metaphor(Newmark 111).

5. Recent Metaphor

Recent metaphor is a metaphorical neologism that has resulted in the SL (Newmark 111). This type of metaphor is a metaphor resulted and created by the source text writers. This metaphor can be translated using metaphor which is generally known in the target language readers. (Sayogie216). Newmark added that this
kind of metaphor can also be treated like a standard metaphor, it can be translated by replacement of image, a reduction to sense, or a combination of sense and metaphor (Newmark 92).

6. Original Metaphor

Newmark points out that the translation of this metaphor should be translated literally in authoritative and expressive texts. This is intended to enrich the content of the text in the target language. (Newmark 112).

2. Meaning Equivalence

Translation is an act to transfer meaning from source language into target language. In transferring the meaning, equivalence is an important aspect that should be acquired by a translator in order to get a good translation. Nevertheless, it is difficult to seek the corresponding translation. It can be argued that there can be no perfect correspondence between languages (Nida 156).

Since there are no absolute identical equivalents, a translator must find the closest possible equivalent in the translation. According to Nida, there are two types of equivalence: formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence.

a. Formal Equivalence

The focus of formal equivalence is on the form and content of the source language. The translator only concerns with the corresponding
translation like poetry to poetry, sentence to sentence, and concept to concept. In the translation of the formal equivalence, the language elements in the source language are kept in the receptor language and the message should match as closely as possible (Nida 159). The SL forms such as syntactic structures and idioms can be transferred as long as it is acceptable in TL.

The orientation of formal equivalence is clearly oriented toward the source text structure. Because the orientation is based on the source language, the translator uses close approximation to source text structure, footnotes, and customs of the source culture (Munday 42). Since the SL terms are retained in the TL, the footnotes can be made. Moreover, the translator is allowed to obtain the SL structures and cultural words.

According to Nida (165), formal equivalence translation attempts to reproduce several parts, such as:

1. **Grammatical units**
   - There are three kinds of reproduction of grammatical units: 1) translating nouns by nouns, verbs by verbs, etc. 2) keeping all phrases and sentences intact. 3) preserving all formal indicators, e.g. marks of punctuation, paragraph breaks, and poetic indentation.

2. **Consistency in word usage**
   - In attempting to reproduce consistency in word usage, a formal translation usually aims at what Nida called ‘concordance of
terminology. It always renders a particular term in the source language text by the corresponding term in the target language.

(3) Meanings in terms of the source context

In order to reproduce meanings in terms of the source context, a formal equivalent translation attempts to reproduce idiom expressions more or less literally.

b. Dynamic Equivalence

Translation that tries to choose dynamic equivalence rather than formal equivalence is based on what Nida called “the principle of equivalent effect.” This translation is not only concerned with corresponding with the receptor language message with source language message, but with the dynamic equivalence, the relation between receptor and message should be substantially equal as that which existed between the original receptors and message (Nida 159).

Dynamic equivalence is receptor-oriented approach that considers adaptations of grammar, of lexicon and of cultural references to be essential in order to achieve naturalness; the target text language should not show interference from the SL, and the ‘foreignness’ of the source text setting is minimized (Munday 42).

Nida remarks that the definition of this type of equivalence is the closest natural equivalent to the source language message (Nida 166). He
states that there are three essential terms that build up for this definition, namely:

(1) Equivalent, which points toward the source language message;
(2) Natural, which points toward the receptor language; and
(3) Closest, which binds the two orientations together on the basis of the highest degree of approximation.

He also added that the term natural is an important aspect that should be applied in dynamic equivalence translation. The term of natural is applicable to three areas of the communication process for a natural rendering must fit, namely: the receptor language and cultures as a whole, the context of the particular message, and the receptor language message (Nida 166-167).

1. The receptor language and cultures as a whole

A natural translation entails the adaptation of grammar and lexicon. The adaptation of grammar can be performed since many grammatical changes are dictated by the structures of the receptor language (Nida: 167). The grammatical forms of the TL can be used as long as the message does not clash with the SL. For example: grammatical modifications using verbs in place of nouns and substituting nouns for pronouns.

The lexical structure of the source message is less adapted to the semantics requirements of the receptor language (Nida 167). In
addition to Nida (167), he proposes that there are three lexical levels that need to take:

1. The first is available of parallels, the examples: river, tree, stone, knife, etc.

2. The second is a different object, but similar function, the examples: book and New Testament.

3. And the last is cultural specialties, the examples: synagogue, homer, cherubim, etc.

In the process of translating, when source and receptor languages represent very different cultures, it is not avoidable that there are many principal themes and descriptions which cannot be “naturalized” (Nida 168). As the result, it is almost impossible to reproduce the corresponding translation between two languages. For instance, the Jivaro Indians in Equador who do not understand Corinthians 11:14, “Does not nature teach us that for a man to wear long hair is a dishonor to him?” (Nida 168). In this case, there is a different culture there. In Jivaro’s culture, men let their hair grow long while the women cut the hair shorter than men.

2. The context of the particular message

In the context of the particular message, a natural translation can be stated more simple in terms of what it avoids than in what it actually states (Nida 168). In a successful translation, a translator
needs to be careful in choosing dictions in order to keep away from serious anomalies. Anachronism is a term that appears because of violating the co-suitability of message and context. It can appear due to the use of contemporary words that is historically different periods and the use of old-fashioned words in the receptor language that may have an impression of unreality (Nida 169). For example: a Bible translation that used English word “iron oxide” in place of “rust” would be technically correct, but it would be anachronistic.

3. The receptor language message

A third element in the naturalness is that the message fits with the receptor language audience (Nida 170). In this naturalness, the translation involves a number of formal adjustments. For example, the literary forms, like poetry involves more adjustments because the rhythmic forms differ with prose. In semantic exocentric expressions, such as idiom, the translator needs to make adjustments if it is translated literally in the receptor language. It is done if the semantic exocentric phrases in the source language are meaningless or misleading. For example, in Semitic idiom “gird up the loins of your mind” will be “put a belt around the hips of your thoughts” if translated literally. The translator needs to change
from an exocentric to an endocentric type of expression, e.g. “get ready in your thinking” (Nida 170-171).

The translation of metaphor can also be adjusted into simile in dynamic equivalence. It is done if it may not be merely meaningless, but convey the wrong meaning (Nida 171). For example, “sons of thunder” may become “men like thunder.”

c. Areas of Tension Between Formal Equivalence and Dynamic Equivalence Translation

Although formal equivalent and dynamic equivalent give some differences, there are also areas of tension between them. The problems are not caused by the differences of type of equivalent. These are caused by the conflicting factors that create real difficulties when governing formal or dynamic equivalent (Nida 171). Nida remarked that there are three principle areas of tension between formal and dynamic equivalence, namely formal and functional equivalents, optional and obligatory equivalents, and rate of decodability.

1. Formal and functional equivalents

In the formal and functional equivalents, the conflict can occur because of two different factors. First, there may be no object or event in the receptor culture which corresponds to some referent in the source text, but the equivalent function is realized by another object or event (Nida 171). For example,
(1) People may have no understanding of snow, and hence no word for it, but they may have a phrase such as “white as kapok down” which is functionally equivalent to “white as snow.”

(2) One may find that the receptor culture own almost the same object or event as is appeared in the source message, but in the receptor culture it may have different function (Nida 172). For example, in Western European languages, the word ‘heart’ is understood as the center of the emotions and as the focal element in the personality, yet other languages may have different understanding about ‘heart’.

2. Optional and obligatory equivalents

Optional and obligatory equivalent are the second area of tension between formal and dynamic equivalent. Nida stated that optional and obligatory equivalents are the most difficult problem because each language has various restrictions so that the corresponding translation is difficult to be made equivalently (Nida 173). For example, in Campa, a language in Peru always needs specification of the positional relationship of the grammatical subject. It must have an indication whether the person is already on the scene, has just arrived, or is passing by or leaving the scene. Because such specifications are obligatory, the translator cannot
avoid them. On the other hand, the tense-aspect suffixes obligatory in Greek have no immediately suitable equivalents in Campa, and all such features of an event are optional.

3. Rate of decodability

The third area of tension between formal equivalent and dynamic equivalent is the rate of decodability. The translator must pay attention with the rate at which the message is both transmitted and decoded (Nida 175). In addition to Nida (175), Dynamic equivalent translation aims at a higher degree of decodability, even if it involves a rather extensive redundancy, which expands the translation in order to make it relevant with the setting. On the other hand, formal equivalent has little or no attention to the rate with which the receptor can decode. In the example as given by (Nida 175), he stated that in Huichol, a language in Mexico, the closest equivalents to English love, joy, and peace are three nouns constructed from corresponding verbal forms, and capable of being used syntactically. In formal equivalent, this can be achieved. But, in dynamic equivalent, this cannot be done. Unlike the English that can be used without the specifications as to the participants involved, Huichol must use corresponding verb forms, specify the persons involved, and indicate the tense, aspect, and mode of the action.
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Descriptions

In this chapter, the metaphor translation in the speech transcript of President Joko Widodo will be analyzed using Newmark’s theory to identify the metaphor translation strategies and Nida’s theory to determine the meaning equivalences of the metaphor translation.

Here are the steps before analyzing the data:

- In this research, the data are collected by using documents technique.
- 27 metaphorical expressions are found in the transcript of the State Address.
- In analyzing the research findings, the data are classified based on the strategy of metaphor translation. Then, the classified data are analyzed to identify the metaphor translation strategies and to determine the meaning equivalence.
- There are only 15 metaphorical expressions selected as the data to be analyzed.
Table 1: The Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Strategies</th>
<th>Equivalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Kemerdekaan yang kita raih adalah jembatan untuk memakmurkan rakyat, untuk menegakkan keadilan, untuk membuat seluruh rakyat Indonesia</td>
<td>The independence that we gained is a bridge to bring prosperity to the people, to uphold justice, to achieve progress for the whole Indonesian people.</td>
<td>Translated into ordinary language.</td>
<td>Formal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sudah 71 tahun Indonesia merdeka, kita belum mampu memutus rantai kemiskinan, memutus rantai pengangguran, memutus rantai ketimpangan dan kesenjangan sosial.</td>
<td>Since we gained our independence 71 years ago, we have not been able to break the chains of poverty, sever the chains of unemployment, nor narrow down social gap.</td>
<td>Translated into ordinary language.</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Masih segar dalam ingatan kita, pada tanggal 14 Januari 2016 di Jalan MH Thamrin, Jakarta, teroris mencoba menimbulkan kepanikan masyarakat.</td>
<td>We all still have a vivid recollection of the 14 January 2016 terrorist attack on Jalan MH Thamrin, Jakarta, when terrorists tried to spread panic.</td>
<td>Conversion of metaphor to sense</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Kita harus menjadi bangsa yang maju, Indonesia maju,</td>
<td>We have to become an advanced nation, a nation</td>
<td>Replacing the image in</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bangsa yang berdiri sejajar dengan bangsa-bangsa lain di dunia.</td>
<td>That is on a par with other nations in the world.</td>
<td>The SL with a standard TL image</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Reformasi yang menyeluruh dari hulu sampai hilir. Bukan reformasi tambal sulam atau parsial.</td>
<td>Fundamental <strong>top-down</strong> reforms, not <strong>patchy</strong> reforms.</td>
<td>Replacing the SL image with a standard TL image and performing Deletion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kita kembangkan daerah seperti Entikong, Natuna, dan Atambua agar dunia melihat bahwa Indonesia adalah negara besar dan setiap jengkal tanah airnya diperhatikan dengan sungguh-sungguh.</td>
<td>We develop the regions such as Entikong, Natuna, and Atambua for the world to see and recognise Indonesia as a great country whose every square inch of her land is constantly treasured, defended and well taken care of.</td>
<td>Replacing the image in the SL with a standard TL image</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sedangkan daerah-daerah lain yang ekonominya menggeliat dan tumbuh, Pemerintah mendorong peran dunia usaha dan kerjasama dunia usaha</td>
<td>And in the meantime, in areas with <strong>thriving and growing economy</strong>, the Government enhances private enterprises to</td>
<td>Replacing the image in the SL with a standard TL image</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dengan BUMN.</td>
<td>promote closer cooperation with State-Owned Companies.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Dalam Pidato Kenegaraan tahun lalu sudah saya sampaikan bahwa Kabinet Kerja berkehendak meletakkan fondasi pembangunan nasional yang kokoh pada tahun pertama.</td>
<td>In the State Address delivered last year, I mentioned that the Working Cabinet had intended to lay a solid national development foundation in the first year of administration.</td>
<td>Retaining the series of metaphor</td>
<td>Formal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Banyak regulasi kita sudah usang, sudah harus diperbaharui untuk menyongsong perubahan jaman.</td>
<td>Many of our regulations are outdated and need to be renewed to go forward to meet the changes of time.</td>
<td>Retaining the series of metaphor</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Kita harus melangkah menuju Indonesia maju.</td>
<td>We have to move forward to an advanced Indonesia.</td>
<td>Reproducing the same image in the target language</td>
<td>Formal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Dengan demikian Indonesia tidak hanya menjadi penonton dalam perlombaan ekonomi global, Indonesia</td>
<td>Therefore, Indonesia not only becomes a spectator in the global economy race, but also takes an</td>
<td>Reproducing the same image in the target language</td>
<td>Formal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>harus ikut berlomba dan harus menjadi pemenang.</td>
<td>active part in the race and eventually comes out winner.</td>
<td>language</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Selama ini kita terkungkung oleh sikap pesimis dan tidak sadar bahwa sebagian dari hambatan kemajuan Indonesia justru datang dari diri kita sendiri.</td>
<td>All this time we have been kept shackled by pessimism oblivious that fragments of the obstacles to the advancement of Indonesia indeed stem from ourselves.</td>
<td>Reproducing the same image in the target language.</td>
<td>Formal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Bangsa ini tidak akan produktif, tidak akan maju, tidak akan menjadi bangsa pemenang apabila tidak menghargai hak asasi manusia dan terus didera gonjang-gonjang politik.</td>
<td>This nation would not be productive, would not be developed, nor be a winning nation if it did not respect human rights and constantly got mired in political turmoils.</td>
<td>Translating the same metaphor combined with sense</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Tanpa kerjasama, tanpa gotong royong, kita akan digulung oleh arus sejarah.</td>
<td>Without close cooperation, without mutual cooperation, we would be lagging behind, swept away by the swift waves of change.</td>
<td>Translating the same metaphor combined with sense</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Dengan kerja nyata bangsa Indonesia bisa menjadi bangsa</td>
<td>with “concrete” works, the Indonesian nation could be</td>
<td>Translating the same</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Data Analysis

In the data analysis, the selected data are classified based on the types of and analyzes it based on the strategies and the meaning equivalence using relevant theories. There are five types of metaphor found in the speech. The data analysis can be elaborated as follows:
1. Translated into ordinary language

Table 2: Datum 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kemerdekaan yang kita raih adalah jembatan untuk memakmurkan rakyat, untuk menegakkan keadilan, untuk membuat seluruh rakyat Indonesia meraih kemajuan bersama.</td>
<td>The independence that we gained is a bridge to bring prosperity to the people, to uphold justice, to achieve progress for the whole Indonesian people.</td>
<td>Page 62, on 3rd paragraph.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the sentence above, the word **jembatan** that literally means *bridge* is a metaphor. The concept of bridge as an object used as pathway or roadway is brought in terms of freedom that can bring prosperity. The understanding of bridge is used as the source domain, on the other hand, the understanding of freedom is the target domain. Conceptual metaphor puts an abstract concept as the target domain while the concrete concepts is the source domain (Kovesces 7). The clause *Kemerdekaan yang kita raih adalah jembatan untuk memakmurkan rakyat* is translated by using ordinary language. It is translated into *The independence that we gained is a bridge to bring prosperity to the people*. The word *bridge* in the TL is an ordinary language that can act as if it is a metaphor. The translation by using ordinary
language is selected because it is a dead metaphor. Dead metaphors can be translated into ordinary language (Newmark 106). He assumes that the words like bridge, chain, and link can act as metaphor and can be translated literally (Newmark 107).

Because it is translated literally, the translation is a formal equivalence. The orientation of that translation is source-oriented where the source language structures are kept in the target language. The focus is based on the form and content of the source language. The language elements in the source language are kept in the target language and the message should match as closely as possible (Nida 159). The form is when the structure of the SL sentence is retained in the TL while the content is when it is translated literally.

2. Translated into ordinary language

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sudah 71 tahun Indonesia merdeka, kita belum mampu memutus rantai kemiskinan, memutus rantai pengangguran, memutus rantai ketimpangan dan kesenjangan sosial.</td>
<td>Since we gained our independence 71 years ago, we have not been able to break the chains of poverty, sever the chains of unemployment, nor narrow down social gap.</td>
<td>Page 63, on 3rd paragraph.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There are three phrases that contain metaphorical expressions in the sentence above. The phrase memutus rantai that means break the chains consequently structure the sentence into metaphor. The understandings of chain that can hold or shackle things are borrowed to describe that the poverty, unemployment, and social gap can act as if it is a chain that can hold and shackle people from achieving their prosperity. Then, the phrase break the chains provides the concept if the chain is broken, there will be no more thing that can hold or shackle. This is a structural metaphor that uses certain area of understanding to replace the other (Lakoff and Johnson 5).

The clause such as kita belum mampu memutus rantai kemiskinan, memutus rantai pengangguran, memutus rantai ketimpangan dan kesenjangan sosial translated into ordinary language in the TL. In the target language, it is translated using ordinary language into we have not been able to break the chains of poverty, sever the chains of unemployment, nor narrow down social gap. The use of ordinary language is done because the word rantai in the SL and its translation, chain in the TL are categorized as dead metaphor. Dead metaphors relate to universal term so it can be translated into ordinary language (Newmark 106). The word chain has been used in many aspects, so the use of ordinary language is necessary in the translation.

The translator uses dynamic equivalence. The last phrase memutus rantai ketimpangan dan kensenjangan is translated into nor narrow down social gap. There is a different structure between SL and TL. According to Nida, Dynamic
equivalence is receptor-oriented approach that considers adaptations of grammar, of lexicon and of cultural references to be essential in order to achieve naturalness (Munday 42). The grammatical units in the source language are not maintained and replaced in the target language.

Furthermore, the clause **nor narrow down social gap** is an optional and obligatory equivalent. Optional and obligatory equivalent are the second area of tension between formal and dynamic equivalent (Nida 173). The structure change in the TL is obligatory and the translator cannot preserve the SL structure. The word *nor* is used to continue the preceding clause **we have not been able to break the chains of poverty** and the word *nor* makes an inverted verb. When a negative expression appears in front of a subject and verb in the middle of a sentence, the subject and verb are also inverted. This happens often with the negative words neither and nor (Phillips 135).
3. Conversion of metaphor to sense

Table 4: Datum 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masih segar dalam ingatan kita, pada tanggal 14 Januari 2016 di Jalan MH Thamrin, Jakarta, teroris mencoba menimbulkan kepanikan masyarakat.</td>
<td>We all still have a vivid recollection of the 14 January 2016 terrorist attack on Jalan MH Thamrin, Jakarta, when terrorists tried to spread panic.</td>
<td>Page 63, on 8th paragraph.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The translator translated the metaphor *masih segar dalam ingatan kita* into *We all still have a vivid recollection* that is actually not a metaphor in the target language. In this translation, the translator convert metaphor image in the SL into sense in the TL. In the SL, the word *segar* forms the sentence above into metaphor. This is a structural metaphor that uses certain area of understanding to replace the other (Lakoff and Johnson 5). According to online KBBI, in terms of vegetable, the word *segar* means *masih baru* (fresh) and *tidak layu* (not wilted) and it can be used metaphorically. Then, in the target language, the word *segar* is translated into *vivid recollection*. According to Merriam Webster, the word *vivid* has some meanings, one of them is producing distinct mental images. Example: *a vivid description*. According
to Oxford online dictionary, vivid means producing powerful feelings or strong, clear images in the mind, example: *memories of that evening were still vivid*. In The TL, the word vivid is a general term used in terms of memories and recollection.

In the meaning equivalence, the translation is dynamic because it focuses to the target-oriented approach that considers adaptation of grammar and cultural references of the target language. As stated by (Nida 159), in the dynamic equivalence, the relation between receptor and message should be substantially equal as that which existed between the original receptors and message. The use of sense in the TL such as *We all still have a vivid recollection* is far more natural and substantially equal than if it uses literal translation.

4. Replacing the image in the SL with a standard TL image

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kita harus menjadi bangsa yang maju, Indonesia maju, bangsa yang berdiri sejajar dengan bangsa-bangsa lain di dunia.</td>
<td>We have to become an advanced nation, a nation that is on a par with other nations in the world.</td>
<td>Page 62, on 3rd paragraph.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The word *berdiri sejajar* used in the sentence above is a metaphorical expression. According to KBBI, *sejajar* has some meanings, namely: *sebaris, sejalan*
(same direction and distance), and sama derajat (same level, degree, and etc) which literally means standing on the same direction, level, or degree. On the sentence above, it is used in terms of nation, a nation that can stand on the same direction, level, or degree. This metaphor is structured from concept of understanding of dimension, space, or direction, called orientational metaphor (Hurford, Heasley, and Smith335). To translate this metaphor, the translator replaces the image in the SL with a standard TL image. There are seven strategies proposed by Newmark (109) to translate this kind of metaphor, one of them is replacing the image in the SL with a standard TL imagewhich does not clash with the TL culture. The sentence bangsa yang berdiri sejajar dengan bangsa-bangsa lain di dunia is translated into a nation that is on a par with other nations in the world. According to Merriam Webser, the image of on a par means at the same level or standard as (someone or something else). The image sejajar is translated using target language image. It is translated into on a par that means equal or similar to someone or something.

Because it uses TL term, of course the meaning equivalence is dynamic. As stated by Nida, dynamic equivalenceis receptor-oriented approach that considers adaptations of grammar, of lexicon and of cultural references to be essentialin order to achieve naturalness (Munday 42). The metaphor image in the SL such as berdiri sejajar is replaced into on a par, an image that belongs to TL culture.
5. Replacing the SL image with a standard TL image and performing Deletion

Table 6: Datum 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reformasi yang menyeluruh dari <strong>hulu sampai hilir</strong>. Bukan reformasi <strong>tambal sulam</strong> atau parsial.</td>
<td>Fundamental <strong>top-down</strong> reforms, not <strong>patchy</strong> reforms.</td>
<td>Page 66, on 8th paragraph, line 5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The phrases **hulu sampai hilir** and **tambal sulam** are applied in term of politic in the source language. The use of another term to replace other area of understanding turns the sentence above into metaphor. These two metaphors are translated by replacing the SL image with a standard TL image and performing deletion. The metaphor **hulu sampai hilir** is replaced by a TL image into **top-down** while the metaphor **tambal sulam** is deleted in the TL. The SL phrase such as **top-down** is an orientational metaphor, a metaphor that uses concept of understanding of dimensions, space, or direction. (Hurford, Heasley, and Smith335).

The translation is dynamic because it performs a number of adjustments in the target language. In semantic exocentric expressions, such as idiom, the translator needs to make adjustments if it is translated literally in the receptor language. It is done if the semantic exocentric phrases in the source language are meaningless or misleading. For example, in semitic idiom “gird up the loins of your mind” will be
“put a belt around the hips of your thoughts” if translated literally. The translator needs to change from an exocentric to an endocentric type of expression, e.g “get ready in your thinking” (Nida 170-171). The phrase hulu sampai hilir cannot be translated literally in the TL so that it is adjusted in the TL term into top-down. Meanwhile, the phrase tambal sulam is adjusted by deleting it in the TL text.

The term top-down in the TL functionally has different understanding with the term hulu sampai hilir because the object or event in TL does not correspond to a certain referent in the SL. However, the equivalent function is understood by another object. This is similar as what stated by (Nida 171) that in the formal and functional equivalents, the conflict can occur because of two different factors. First, there may be no object or event in the receptor culture which corresponds to some referent in the source text, but the equivalent function is realized by another object or event.

6. Replacing the image in the SL with a standard TL image

Table 7 : Datum 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kita kembangkan daerah seperti Entikong, Natuna, dan Atambua agar dunia melihat bahwa Indonesia adalah negara besar dan setiap jengkal tanah</td>
<td>We develop the regions such as Entikong, Natuna, and Atambua for the world to see and recognise Indonesia as a great</td>
<td>Page 68, on 1st paragraph.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>airnya diperhatikan dengan sungguh-sungguh.</strong></td>
<td><strong>country whose every square inch of her land is constantly treasured, defended and well taken care of.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the sentence above, the phrase *setiap jengkal tanah airnya* is considered as metaphorical expression. It is translated into *every square inch of her land*. According to KBBI, the word *jengkal* is a unit of linear measure between the top of thumb and the top of little finger. The concept of measurement unit is borrowed and placed into the concept of land. The phrase *setiap jengkal tanah airnya* which literally means *every span of land of the country* is usually used to point out or to show every area or land. The image in the SL is replaced with a standard TL image. This metaphor is replaced by using TL image into *every square inch of her land*. The word *inch* belongs to the TL image which has different meaning with the word *jengkal*. According to Cambridge Dictionary, inch is a unit used for measuring length, approximately equal to 2.54 centimeters, sometimes shown by the symbols.

Meanwhile, the metaphor translation is dynamic when the orientation is based on the TL. The term *every square inch of her land* belongs to the TL culture. The use of TL items is done to be more natural so that the SL image is replaced by the TL image. The term of natural is applicable to three areas of the communication process.
for a natural rendering must fit, namely: the receptor language and cultures as a whole, the context of the particular message, and the receptor language message (Nida 166-167). The phrase in the TL **every square inch of her land** fits with source language culture, the context, and the message.

Although the TL phrase **every square inch of her land** fits with source language culture, the context, and the message, but it has different function. The phrase **her land** that refers to a country or a nation cannot function as it is because it may have different understanding. Unlike the TL phrase, the SL phrase **tanah airnya** can refer to a country or a nation. Nida stated that one may find that the receptor culture own almost the same object or event as is appeared in the source message, but in the receptor culture it may have different function (Nida 172). For it may have different function in the TL, the translation can be formal equivalent.

7. Replacing the image in the SL with a standard TL image

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sedangkan daerah-daerah lain yang ekonominya menggeliat dan tumbuh, Pemerintah mendorong peran dunia usaha dan kerjasama dunia usaha dengan BUMN.</td>
<td>And in the meantime, in areas with <strong>thriving and growing economy</strong>, the Government enhances private enterprises to promote closer</td>
<td>Page 64, on 6th paragraph, line 3.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The phrase like *menggeliat* and *tumbuh* structure the sentence above intometaphor. *Menggeliat*, according to KBBI, is a move of stretching body, wood board, etc. meanwhile, *tumbuh* means emerge, arise, grow (can be used in terms of plant, skin disease like acne, tumor, etc. Part of human body like hair, teeth, etc.). The concept of movement is used in terms of economy. This is an ontological metaphor, an abstract metaphor that constructs the abstract thing as if it were a concrete object (Hurford, Heasley, and Smith 336). Economy is an abstract concept that cannot move. The SL metaphor *ekonominya menggeliat dan tumbuh* is translated by the TL metaphor into *thriving and growing economy*. According to Wilkinson (489), the word *thrive* can also be used as metaphor, such as *thrive like fish*, means prosper and grow healthy.

The translation of this metaphor uses replacement the image in the SL with a standard TL image. In this case, the recent metaphor in SL is replaced into TL standard metaphor. It can be performed because recent metaphor can also be treated like a standard metaphor, it can be translated by replacement of image, a reduction to sense, or a combination of sense and metaphor (Newmark 92). The equivalence is dynamic because there is a replacement that uses TL term. Besides, if it keeps
retaining the metaphor *mengeliat* that means *writhing*, the TL readers may be difficult to understand because the impression is unnatural.

8. Retaining the series of metaphor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dalam Pidato Kenegaraan tahun lalu sudah saya sampaikan bahwa Kabinet berkehendak meletakkan fondasi pembangunan nasional yang kokoh pada tahun pertama pemerintahan.</td>
<td>In the State Address delivered last year, I mentioned that the Working Cabinet had intended to lay a solid national development foundation in the first year of administration.</td>
<td>Page 62, on 4th paragraph.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The SL sentence above contains metaphorical expression on the phrase *meletakkan fondasi pembangunan nasional yang kokoh*. The phrase *meletakan fondasi* is a physical understanding used as the source domain to replace the mental understanding of *kabinet Kerja* as the target domain. Conceptual metaphor puts an abstract concept as the target domain while the concrete concepts is the source domain (Kovesces 7).
The translator selects to retain the metaphorical image in TL. The use of phrase *pembangunan nasional yang kokoh* is excessive or cliché. Cliché metaphor is a metaphor that has temporarily outlived their usefulness (Newmark 107). According to Newmark, cliché metaphors can be translated into several ways depending on the type of the text. In a political speech or any authoritative statements, cliché metaphors have to be retained (Newmark 107). In the target language, the translator retained the cliché metaphor and translated into *solid national development*.

On the phrase *meletakkan fondasi pembangunan nasional yang kokoh* that translated into *lay a solid national development foundation*, the equivalence is formal because the orientation is based on the SL structure. The SL grammatical units are reproduced in the target language text. There are three kinds of reproduction of grammatical units: 1) translating nouns by nouns, verbs by verbs, etc. 2) keeping all phrases and sentences intact. 3) preserving all formal indicators, e.g marks of punctuation, paragraph breaks, and poetic indentation (Nida 165).

9. Retaining the series of metaphor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Banyak regulasi kita sudah usang, sudah harus diperbaharui untuk</td>
<td>Many of our regulations are outdated and need to be renewed to go forward</td>
<td>Page 66, on 2nd paragraph.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The sentence above can assumed as metaphor. The phrases such as sudah usang, diperbaharui, and menyongsong perubahan jaman act as metaphor in the sentence. The metaphorical expression can be recognized on the phrases sudah usang and diperbaharui that construct the word regulasi as if it were concrete object. The phrase untuk menyongsong perubahan jaman can actually be removed in the target language. As the aim to translate authoritative statements, it is not removed. The translator retained the cliché metaphor and translated it into to go forward to meet the changes of time.

The phrase to go forward to meet the changes of time is dynamic equivalence. Although it can be translated literally, the translator used collocations seemed more natural in the target language. The term natural is an important aspect that should be applied in dynamic equivalence translation (Nida 166).

10. Reproducing the same image in the target language

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kita harus melangkah menuju Indonesia maju.</td>
<td>We have to move forward to an advanced Indonesia.</td>
<td>Page 63, on 2nd paragraph.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The SL metaphor *Kita harus melangkah menuju Indonesia maju* is translated into *We have to move forward to an advanced Indonesia*. *Melangkah* is equivalently translated into *move forward*. The image of moving forward has an understanding to advance with something or to make progress with something. It has the equivalent image between the source language image and target language image. As mentioned by Newmark, standard metaphor can be translated by reproducing the same image in the target language (Newmark 108). The image of *melangkah menuju Indonesia maju* and *move forward to an advanced Indonesia* has the same meaning because everyone can understand that moving forward is an action to advance or to make progress.

Because it is translated literally and based on the SL structure, of course it is formal equivalence. The focus is on the form and content of the source language. The translator only concerns with the corresponding translation like poetry to poetry, sentence to sentence, and concept to concept (Nida 159).

11. Reproducing the same image in the target language

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dengan demikian Indonesia tidak hanya menjadi penonton dalam perlombaan ekonomi</td>
<td>Therefore, Indonesia not only becomes a spectator in the global economy</td>
<td>Page 65, at line 1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**global, Indonesia harus ikut berlomba dan harus menjadi pemenang.**

**race, but also takes an active part in the race and eventually comes out winner.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>global, Indonesia harus ikut berlomba dan harus menjadi pemenang.</th>
<th>race, but also takes an active part in the race and eventually comes out winner.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The phrases *menjadi penonton dalam perlombaan ekonomi global* and *ikut berlomba dan harus menjadi pemenang* are metaphorical expression. These metaphors give a conceptualization of *nation is a competition*. The concept of competition results some understanding like winner, race, spectator, etc. These metaphors are reproduced with the same image in the TL into *becomes a spectator in the global economy race and takes an active part in the race and eventually comes out winner*. The translation of reproducing the same image in the target language is committed because these metaphors are standard metaphor. The image of *penonton* and *spectator* has the same meaning. In KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia), the word *penonton* means *one who looks a show or one who watches*. According to Merriam Webster Dictionary, *spectator* means *one who looks on or watch*. Meanwhile the word *pemenang* and *winner* mean *one who wins* and *someone who is successful especially through praiseworthy ability and hardwork*.

The translation is formal due to the same reproducing SL image of metaphor. The image *penonton* and *pemenang* is translated literally into *spectator* and *winner*. In order to reproduce meanings in terms of the source context, an formal
equivalent translation attempts to reproduce idiom expressions more or less literally (Nida 165). The metaphor translation is reproduced from the SL image into the TL image.

12. Reproducing the same image in the target language

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selama ini kita terkungkung oleh sikap pesimis dan tidak sadar bahwa sebagian dari hambatan kemajuan Indonesia justru datang dari diri kita sendiri.</td>
<td>All this time we have been kept shackled by pessimism oblivious that fragments of the obstacles to the advancement of Indonesia indeed stem from ourselves.</td>
<td>Page 68, on 8th paragraph.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sentence Selama ini kita terkungkung oleh sikap pesimis clearly contains metaphorical expression. The phrase sikap pesimis is used as if it is concrete object that can shackle things. In the translation, the SL metaphorical image such as terkungkung and sikap pesimis is reproduced into shackled and pessimism in the TL. Reproducing the same image is committed because this metaphor is standard metaphor, a metaphor structured referentially or pragmatically from a mental or physical understanding. (Newmark 108).
Although the translator chooses reproducing the same image by translating it literally, but the sentence *All this time we have been kept shackled by pessimism* adapts TL grammatical structure. Dynamic equivalence is receptor-oriented approach that considers adaptations of grammar (Munday 42). It is not translated by using present simple because the translator knows the context when the simple perfect tense is used.

13. Translating the same metaphor combined with sense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangsa ini tidak akan produktif, tidak akan maju, tidak akan menjadi bangsa pemenang apabila tidak menghargai hak asasi manusia dan terus didera gonjang-ganjing politik.</td>
<td>This nation would not be productive, would not be developed, nor be a winning nation if it did not respect human rights and constantly got mired in political turmoils.</td>
<td>Page 68, on 2nd paragraph.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The phrases such as *bangsa pemenang* and *didera gonjang-ganjing politik* structure the sentence above into metaphor. It is translated into *winning nation* and *got mired in political turmoils*. The phrase *winning nation* is resulted from the conceptualization of *nation is a competition* while the phrase *didera gonjang-
ganjing politik is structured from ontological metaphor, as if politic is a living thing that can lash something. The translator translated the metaphor by Translating the same metaphor combined with sense. The images bangsa pemenang is translated by the same metaphor into winning nation. On the contrary, didera gonjang-ganjing politik are translated using sense into got mired in political turmoils.

Although it is translated by same image like the SL, the metaphor sense can still be understood in the TL. In this case, the translator used formal equivalence by keeping the meaning in terms of the source context. The SL image is kept and reproduced more literally in the TL text. Moreover, there is a consistency in word usage. The SL images such as bangsa pemenang and gonjang-ganjing politik are rendered with the same term like winning nation and political turmoils. In attempting to reproduce consistency in word usage, a formal translation usually aims at what Nida called ‘concordance of terminology. It always renders a particular term in the source language text by the corresponding term in the target language (Nida 165).

14. Translating the same metaphor combined with sense

Table 15 : Datum 14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tanpa kerjasama, tanpa gotong royong, kita akan <strong>digulung</strong> oleh arus sejarah.</td>
<td>Without close cooperation, without mutual cooperation, <strong>we would be</strong></td>
<td>Page 69, at line 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The SL phrase *digulung oleh arus sejarah* is a metaphorical expression that forms the sentence above into structural metaphor. The concept of arus (*means: flow*) which can heave in a river or sea is used in terms of history as if it can wave things. Metaphorically, the history can wave people if they do not have mutual and close cooperation. In the translation, it is translated by using the same metaphor from SL into TL and combining with sense. The image *digulung arus sejarah* is replaced into *swift waves of change* instead of translated literally into *stream of history*. Also, there is a clause such as *we would be lagging behind* that is actually an additional sense.

If it is structured by the TL terms, of course, the equivalent is dynamic. In this case, the translation is aimed to be more natural for TL readers by adding the sense such as *we would be lagging behind* and using TL term like *swept away by the swift waves of change*. A third element in the naturalness is that the message fits with the receptor language audience (Nida 170).

In this dynamic equivalent translation, it entails the rate of decodability. The third area of tension between formal equivalent and dynamic equivalent is the rate of decodability. The translator must pay attention with the rate at which the message is both transmitted and decoded (Nida 175). The translator involves extensive
redundancy by adding the sense like **we would be lagging behind**. It expands the translation in order to make it appropriate with the SL context and setting. Dynamic equivalent translation aims at a higher degree of decodability, even if it involves a rather extensive redundancy, which expands the translation in order to make it relevant with the setting (Nida 175).

15. Translating the same metaphor combined with sense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Dengan kerja nyata bangsa Indonesia bisa menjadi bangsa pemenang, dengan Kerja nyata bangsa Indonesia bisa menjadi bangsa maju, menjadi bangsa yang berdaulat, mandiri, dan berbudaya. Sekarang ini biduk kita sedang berlayar menuju ke sana.</em></td>
<td>with “concrete” works, the Indonesian nation could be onto a winner. With concrete works, Indonesia will become a developed, sovereign, self-sufficient and civilised nation. We are now setting sail toward the course as charted by our founding fathers.</td>
<td>Page 69, on 1st paragraph.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The sentence *Sekarang ini biduk kita sedang berlayar menuju ke sana* contains some metaphorical expressions. The SL words such as *biduk*, *berlayar*, and *menuju kesana* are the area of understanding called source domain that replace other area called target domain. The phrases such as *jadi bangsa maju*, *menjadi bangsa yang berdaulat, mandiri, dan berbudaya* are the target domain. According to Newmark (108), standard metaphor is a metaphor structured referentially or pragmatically from a mental or physical understanding. The words like *biduk* and *berlayar* are the physical understanding while the words such as *jadi bangsa maju*, *menjadi bangsa yang berdaulat, mandiri, dan berbudaya* are the mental understanding. The SL sentence *Sekarang ini biduk kita sedang berlayar menuju ke sana* is translated with the same metaphor into *We are now setting sail toward the course as charted by our founding fathers.*

The sentence is not only translated using same metaphor, but it is combined with sense. The translator can translate the same metaphor with metaphor and add with sense. The translator can give the explanation whilst other reader would not understand the metaphor (Newmark 110). The TL phrase *as charted by our founding fathers* is the additional sense.

The metaphor image in the source language is equal with the image in the target language. The SL images like *biduk*, *sailing*, and *menuju kesana* are reproduced in the TL. The equivalence is dynamic because the translation has three essential terms, namely: *equivalent, natural*, and *closest*. There are three essential terms that build up the dynamic equivalence, namely: 1) *equivalent*, which points
toward the source language message; 2) *natural*, which points toward the receptor language; and 3) *closest*, which binds the two orientations together on the basis of the highest degree of approximation (Nida 166). The use of SL image is included as *equivalent* while the additional sense is classified as *natural*. The last, the term *closest* appears when both *equivalent* and *natural* combined.

The additional sense **toward the course as charted by our founding fathers** is obligatory in the TL. Optional and obligatory equivalents are the most difficult problem because each language has various restrictions so that the corresponding translation is difficult to be made equivalently (Nida 173). It is significant to add the sense that replaces the phrase *menuju ke sana*. The SL phrase *menuju ke sana* refers to the early phrases on the sentence above. If the translator retains or replace this term, it may have a difficulty to understand the message. In this case, the translator must add the additional phrase to achieve corresponding translation.
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

In the research findings, the researcher has analyzed the metaphor translation strategies and the meaning equivalences in the transcript of State Address of The President of The Republic of Indonesia on The Occasion of The 71st Anniversary of The Proclamation of Independence of The Republic of Indonesia translated by Sekretariat Kabinet.

In the metaphor translation strategies, there are 4 replacing the image in the SL with a standard TL image and 3 reproducing the SL image into TL image. Also, there are 3 translating the same metaphor combined with sense and 2 translating into ordinary language. Moreover, there are 2 retaining the series of metaphor and 1 converting metaphor to sense. The analysis of metaphor translation strategies use the theory of Newmark.

Meanwhile, most of the meaning equivalent found by the researcher is dynamic equivalent 10 data (66.7%). On the other hand, formal equivalent is only 5 data (33.3%). Almost Indonesian metaphors have the equivalent meaning in English. But, most of the SL sentence structures that contain metaphorical phrases do not have equivalent in the TL structures grammatically.
B. Suggestion

After conducting the research, the researcher would like to give some suggestions that might be helpful and useful relating with the metaphor translation strategies and the meaning equivalent.

For the translator, it is better to understand the SL message and meaning before translating the whole text. It is aimed to recognize the strategies that the translator wants to choose and the meaning equivalent that the translator wants to apply.

For researchers, who are interested in metaphor translation research, they must have much knowledge about translation theories, for example like the meaning equivalent. Moreover, they have to acquire the understandings about figurative language such as metaphor.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


APPENDIX

PIDATO KENEGARAAN PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA DALAM RANGKA HUT KE-71 PROKLAMASI KEMERDEKAAN RI DI DEPAN SIDANG BERSAMA DRI RI DAN DPD RI, JAKARTA, 16 AGUSTUS 2016

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim,
Assalamu’alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh,
Selamat pagi,
Salam Damai Sejahtera untuk kita semua,
Om Swastiastu,
Namo Buddhaya

Yang saya hormati Ketua, para Wakil Ketua, dan para Anggota Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia; Yang saya hormati Ketua, para Wakil Ketua, dan para Anggota Dewan Perwakilan Daerah Republik Indonesia;

Yang saya hormati Ketua, para Wakil Ketua, dan para Anggota Lembaga-Lembaga Negara; Yang saya hormati Bapak BJ Habibie, Presiden Republik Indonesia Ketiga;

Yang saya hormati Ibu Megawati Soekarnoputri, Presiden Republik Indonesia Kelima;

Yang saya hormati Bapak Try Sutrisno;

Yang saya hormati Bapak Boediono;

Yang saya hormati Ibu Shinta Nuriyah Abdurrahman Wahid;


Saudara-saudara se-Bangsa dan se-Tanah Air,
Hadirin sekalian yang saya muliakan.


Hadirin yang saya muliakan,  

1Kemerdekaan yang kita raih adalah jembatan untuk memakmurkan rakyat, untuk menegakkan keadilan, untuk membuat seluruh rakyat Indonesia meraih kemajuan bersama. Untuk mencapai semua itu, kita harus membangun. Bangunlah jiwnya! Bangunlah badannya! Dari Sabang sampai Merauke harus kita bangun. Dari Miangas hingga Rote harus kita bangun. 4Kita harus menjadi bangsa yang maju, Indonesia maju, bangsa yang berdiri sejajar dengan bangsa-bangsa lain di dunia.

Dalam Pidato Kenegaraan tahun lalu sudah saya sampaikan bahwa Kabinet Kerja berkehendak meletakkan fondasi pembangunan nasional yang kokoh pada tahun pertama pemerintahan.


Saudara-saudara se-Bangsa dan se-Tanah Air,
Percepatan pembangunan tersebut mutlak kita perlukan. Sudah 71 tahun Indonesia merdeka, kita belum mampu memutus rantai kemiskinan, memutus rantai pengangguran, memutus rantai ketimpangan dan kesenjangan sosial.


Perbedaannya, kita menghadapi tantangan tersebut di tengah tatanan baru dunia, di tengah era kompetisi global. Kompetisi tidak lagi terjadi antardaerah tetapi antarnegara, antarkawasan. Sebuah era dimana semua negara saling terhubung satu sama lain, satu masalah bisa menjadi masalah bagi negara-negara di dunia.


Sementara itu, tantangan politik dan keamanan global juga semakin berat dan semakin beragam. Fenomena pergolakan politik di Timur Tengah, misalnya, berdampak pada ketidakstabilan kawasan dan memicu perluasan aksi terorisme di dunia termasuk di Ibukota negara kita.


Masyarakat dunia pun memuji kecepatan, respon, dan penanggulangan terorisme yang kita lakukan. Oleh karena itu saya mengajak seluruh lapisan masyarakat untuk terus meneguhkan komitmen bersama mencegah dan melawan aksi terorisme. Mari kita tegaskan bahwa tidak ada tempat untuk terorisme di Nusantara yang ber-Bhinneka Tunggal Ika.
Hadirin yang saya muliakan,

Melalui percepatan pembangunan infrastruktur, kita bangun sarana infrastruktur secara lebih merata di seluruh Tanah Air guna memperkuat konektivitas antarwilayah dan memperkecil ketimpangan dan keseimbangan sosial. Akselerasi pembangunan infrastruktur logistik meliputi jalan nasional dan jalan tol, jembatan, jalur kereta api tidak hanya di pulau Jawa tapi juga di Pulau Sumatera, di Kalimantan, di Sulawesi, dan juga dibangun Mass Rapid Transportation (MRT), Light Rail Train (LRT), dan commuter line.

Pelabuhan, sebagai perwujudan program tol laut, dan juga bandara. Sedangkan akselerasi pembangunan infrastruktur strategis mencakup pembangkit listrik, waduk, telekomunikasi, dan perumahan rakyat.

Percepatan pembangunan infrastruktur tersebut, baik infrastruktur logistik maupun infrastruktur strategis, tentu saja tidak melupakan kelestarian alam. Pemenuhan target rasio kelistrikan juga mengutamakan penggunaan energi baru dan terbarukan. Selain itu juga dilakukan percepatan pembangunan waduk dan embung untuk memperkuat program Ketahanan Air.

Bersamaan dengan pembangunan infrastruktur yang mengedepankan kelestarian alam itu, Pemerintah melakukan konservasi lahan gambut dan pencegahan pembakarannya. Pemerintah tidak ada toleransi pada pelaku pembakaran lahan gambut dan hutan karena tindakan itu termasuk kejahatan kemanusiaan.

Saudara-saudara se-Bangsa dan se-Tanah Air,
Dalam percepatan pembangunan infrastruktur, Pemerintah berkewajiban untuk membangun wilayah-wilayah yang marginal, wilayah-wilayah yang tertinggal dengan menggunakan dana APBN. Sedangkan daerah-daerah lain yang ekonominya menggeliat dan tumbuh, Pemerintah mendorong peran dunia usaha dan kerjasama dunia usaha dengan BUMN. Nilai investasi BUMN akan terus kita perbesar.

Selain itu, dengan dukungan DPR, Pemerintah melakukan terobosan dengan mengeluarkan aturan tentang Amnesti Pajak. Diharapkan basis penerimaan pajak menjadi semakin luas guna mempercepat pembangunan dan meningkatkan daya saing nasional.

Hadirin yang saya hormati,
Di era kompetisi global, pembangunan infrastruktur fisik saja belum cukup untuk mengatasi kemiskinan, mengatasi pengangguran, mengatasi ketimpangan dan kesenjangan sosial. Terlebih Masyarakat Ekonomi ASEAN (MEA) sudah dimulai yang berarti persaingan di Asia Tenggara akan semakin sengit.

Agar Indonesia bisa bersaing dalam kompetisi global maka pembangunan infrastruktur sosial, yaitu kapasitas produktif dan Sumber Daya Manusia (SDM) harus dipercepat. Dengan demikian
Indonesia tidak hanya menjadi penonton dalam perlombaan ekonomi global, Indonesia harus menjadi ikut berlomba dan harus menjadi pemenang.

Terkait dengan itu, Pemerintah memandang penting untuk memperluas akses masyarakat pada kegiatan ekonomi produktif, dengan mendorong kemajuan dan produktivitas sektor UMKM. Sektor yang selama ini menjadi tulang punggung ekonomi Indonesia. Untuk itu, dalam dua tahun terakhir Pemerintah telah menurunkan suku bunga Kredit Usaha Rakyat (KUR) per tahun dari 22 persen menjadi 12 persen pada tahun 2015, dan turun menjadi 9 persen pada tahun 2016. Pemerintah juga terus mempermudah akses masyarakat untuk memperoleh KUR.

Sedangkan dalam rangka menyiapkan SDM menghadapi kompetisi global, Pemerintah memperkuat sistem pendidikan vokasional. Melalui pendidikan vokasional, kita dapat melahirkan angkatan kerja dengan kemampuan yang relevan dengan kebutuhan industri. Di saat yang bersamaan, kita pastikan masyarakat usia produktif bisa lebih cepat mendapatkan pekerjaan.

Pemerintah juga terus mendorong terwujudnya hilirisasi penelitian dengan memperkuat sinergi antara pemerintah, perguruan tinggi dan dunia industri. Begitu juga sejumlah Sentra Teknologi dan Inovasi dibangun di tanah air untuk mendukung industrialisasi nasional. Sedangkan untuk mempercepat BUMN agar makin produktif dan menguat daya saingnya, Pemerintah mempersiapkan ‘holdingisasi’.


Selanjutnya, dalam membangun manusia Indonesia yang berkualitas, produktif, dan berdaya saing, kita tingkatkan kualitas pembangunan di sektor kesehatan, pendidikan, dan jaminan sosial.


Di sektor pendidikan, sekarang ini sedang dilakukan percepatan pembagian Kartu Indonesia Pintar di seluruh pelosok Tanah Air. Perhatian Pemerintah terutama diberikan kepada anak usia sekolah 6-21 tahun dari keluarga tidak mampu. Melalui KIP diberikan jaminan untuk mendapatkan layanan Pendidikan Dasar sampai Menengah, pendidikan formal dan non formal, termasuk untuk mendapatkan ketrampilan dari lembaga kursus/BLK.
Selain itu, juga sosialisasi nilai-nilai keutamaan dan pendidikan karakter pada anak didik. Pemerintah juga berusaha untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan guru yang mengabdi di daerah-daerah terpencil, pulau-pulau terdepan, dan wilayah-wilayah perbatasan.

Hadirin yang saya muliakan,
Sebagai katalisator pembangunan infrastruktur fisik dan sosial, Pemerintah berkomitmen melakukan deregulasi dan debirokratisasi. Banyak regulasi kita sudah usang, sudah harus diperbaharui untuk menyongsong perubahan jaman.

Maka regulasi yang membingungkan harus disederhanakan, prosedur yang rumit harus dipangkas. Deregulasi dan debirokratisasi itu kita lakukan untuk memberikan kecepatan pelayanan, kepastian, sinkronisasi, kemudahan berinvestasi, serta meningkatkan produktivitas.


Sebagai bagian dari deregulasi, Pemerintah telah mensinkronkan berbagai peraturan daerah (Perda) terkait perdagangan dan investasi. Lebih dari 3.000 Perda sudah dibatalkan karena tidak kondusif bagi kemajuan perdagangan dan kemudahan berusaha. Mencermati berbagai kesalahpahaman tentang pembatalan Perda, saya tegaskan dua hal. Pertama, sinkronisasi Perda dilakukan untuk kepentingan nasional, yang artinya termasuk kepentingan daerah. Sinkronisasi yang telah dilakukan akan membawa manfaat bagi daerah dalam menarik investasi dan menciptakan lapangan kerja. Kedua, Perda yang dibatalkan hanya terkait urusan perdagangan dan investasi.


Sidang yang saya hormati,
Agar terobosan-terobosan yang dilakukan di Tahun Percepatan Pembangunan mampu menurunkan kemiskinan, menurunkan pengangguran, dan menurunkan ketimpangan dan kesenjangan sosial, Pemerintah menaruh perhatian besar pada empat aspek strategis.

Percepatan penggunaan Teknologi Informasi dalam sistem kerja Pemerintah juga terus dipercepat, sebagai bagian penting dari peningkatan kualitas layanan publik, efisiensi, dan pencegahan praktik korupsi.


Aspek strategis kedua adalah perombakan manajemen anggaran pembangunan. Berulang kali telah saya sampaikan bahwa kita harus meninggalkan paradigma lama, yaitu paradigma anggaran dibagi rata. Kita harus bekerja dengan paradigma baru, yaitu anggaran difokuskan untuk program-program prioritas. Esensinya adalah uang rakyat harus digunakan untuk kepentingan rakyat melalui program-program yang nyata, melalui kerja yang nyata, dan terasa manfaatnya bagi rakyat.

Sudah tidak bisa lagi anggaran pembangunan, uang rakyat, habis untuk kegiatan operasional birokrasi seperti perjalanan dinas dan anggaran rapat yang sebenarnya dapat di-efisienkan. Begitu pula tradisi lama penggunaan kalimat-kalimat yang bersayap pada nomenklatur penyusunan anggaran harus ditinggalkan karena berujung pada ketidakefisienan penggunaan dana pembangunan.

Aspek strategis ketiga adalah politik luar negeri. Dengan diplomasi yang kuat Pemerintah mempercepat penjajakan berbagai kerjasama pedagangan internasional dan mempertimbangkan partisipasi Indonesia di Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPPA), RCEP, dan lain-lainnya.


Kita juga mendorong penuntasan perang saudara di Suriah secara damai serta pemenuhan hak-hak kemerdekaan rakyat Palestina.

Sedangkan dalam rangka pemantapan kedaulatan, Pemerintah mengedepankan pembangunan daerah-daerah terdepan, daerah-daerah yang menjadi beranda Indonesia. 6Kita kembangkan daerah seperti Entikong, Natuna, dan Atambua agar dunia melihat bahwa Indonesia adalah negara besar dan setiap jengkal tanah airnya diperhatikan dengan sungguh-sungguh.

Aspek strategis keempat adalah demokrasi, stabilitas politik, dan keamanan. 13Bangsa ini tidak akan produktif, tidak akan maju, tidak akan menjadi bangsa pemenang apabila tidak menghargai hak asasi manusia dan terus didera gonjang-ganjing politik. Energi kita sebagai bangsa akan habis untuk meredakan keriuhan politik daripada melakukan lompatan-lompatan kemajuan.

Kita bersyukur sekarang ini kerjasama politik sudah kondusif dan konsolidasi politik menjadi semakin matang. Berbagai proses pengambilan keputusan politik dan pengesahan beragam produk hukum terlaksana secara demokratis.


Sementara itu, kedaulatan bangsa dan keamanan masyarakat terus terjaga karena TNI dan Polri terus siaga dan tak pernah berhenti mengabdi. Pemerintah terus berupaya meningkatkan profesionalisme TNI dan Polri dengan pendekatan kesejahteraan dan modernisasi persenjataan. Pemerintah juga mendukung kemandirian industri dalam negeri untuk memasok alutsista TNI dan alat operasional Polri.

Secara khusus saya ingin mengapresiasi keberhasilan TNI dan Polri yang sudah melumpuhkan salah satu pemimpin kelompok teroris di Indonesia, yaitu Santoso. Tetap waspada dan terus tekan potensi dan ancaman terorisme di Nusantara.

Saudara-saudara se-Bangsa dan se-Tanah Air,
Kita hanya dapat membuat terobosan bagi kemajuan bangsa dan negara kalau pola pikir kita progresif, optimis, dan inovatif. Untuk itu Pemerintah terus menjalankan proses Revolusi Karakter Mental, yaitu perubahan pola pikir dan perubahan sistem yang dimulai dari berbagai institusi pemerintahan.

12Selama ini kita terkungkung oleh sikap pesimis dan tidak sadar bahwa sebagian dari hambatan kemajuan Indonesia justru datang dari diri kita sendiri. Padahal Bangsa Indonesia adalah bangsa yang besar, bangsa yang pernah menginspirasi negara-negara yang terjajah untuk merdeka, bangsa yang memberikan Pancasila, memberikan Trisakti, memberikan nilai-nilai gotong royong untuk dunia. Oleh sebab itu, kita harus percaya diri, harus yakin, bahwa kita bisa menjadi bangsa pemenang.

Hadirin yang saya muliakan,
Di akhir Pidato Kenegaraan di depan Sidang Terhormat, saya mengajak segenap elemen bangsa untuk bersinergi mengatasi kemiskinan, mengatasi pengangguran, serta mengatasi ketimpangan

Oleh sebab itu, apapun bidang yang saudara-saudara geluti, jadilah yang terbaik. Dengan kerja nyata bangsa Indonesia bisa menjadi bangsa pemenang, dengan Kerja nyata bangsa Indonesia bisa menjadi bangsa maju, menjadi bangsa yang berdaulat, mandiri, dan berbudaya. Sekarang ini biduk kita sedang berlayar menuju ke sana. Menuju kemajuan Indonesia Raya!

Dirgahayu Republik Indonesia!
Dirgahayu Negeri Pancasila!
Merdeka! Merdeka! Merdeka!

Terima kasih.
Wassalamu’alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh,
Om Shanti Shanti Shanti Om,
Nama Buddhaya.

Jakarta, 16 Agustus 2016

PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

JOKO WIDODO

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim,
Assalamu’alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh,
May peace be upon us all,
Om Swastiastu,
Namo Buddhaya

Honourable Speaker, Vice Speakers, and Members of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia;
Honourable Speaker, Vice Speakers, and Members of the Regional Representatives Council of the Republic of Indonesia;
Distinguished Chairperson, Vice Chairpersons, and Members of State Institutions;
Distinguished Bapak B.J. Habibie, the Third President of the Republic of Indonesia;
Distinguished Ibu Megawati Soekarnoputri, the Fifth President of the Republic of Indonesia;
Distinguished Bapak Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, the Sixth President of the Republic of Indonesia and Ibu Ani Yudhoyono;
Distinguished Bapak Try Sutrisno and Bapak Hamzah Haz;
Distinguished Bapak Boediono and Ibu Herawati Boediono;
Distinguished Ibu Shinta Nuriyah Abdurrahman Wahid;
Distinguished Ibu Karlina Umar Wirahadikusumah;
Exellencies Ambassadors of Friendly Countries and Heads of International Agencies and Organizations;
Fellow Countrymen,
Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let us together express our gratitude to God the Almighty, for His blessings and compassion we are able to attend the Joint Session of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia and the Regional Representatives Council of the Republic of Indonesia in the Commemoration of the 71st Anniversary of the Proclamation of Independence of the Republic of Indonesia.

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

1The independence that we gained is a bridge to bring prosperity to the people, to uphold justice, to achieve progress for the whole Indonesian people. To achieve those goals, we have to build the nation. Let us awaken our souls and let us awaken our bodies. We have to develop from Sabang to Merauke, from Miangas to Rote. 4We have to become an advanced nation, a nation that is on a par with other nations in the world.

8In the State Address delivered last year, I mentioned that the Working Cabinet had intended to lay a solid national development foundation in the first year of administration. Our national development paradigm is now shifting from being consumptive to being productive, and from
being ‘Java-centric’ to being ‘Indonesia-centric’. Regulations have been improved and cumbersome bureaucracy has been massively cut out as we implement information and telecommunications technologies. We have also set to encourage infrastructural development in remote areas across the country, particularly in rural and marginal areas, as well as border towns in order to strengthen national connectivity.

Emboldened by the achievement of fundamental economic transformation, in this second year of my tenure, the Government resolves to accelerate the development. The year of 2016 shall be termed as the National Development Acceleration Year. We have to move forward to an advanced Indonesia.

Fellow Countrymen,

Development acceleration is sorely needed. Since we gained our independence 71 years ago, we have not been able to break the chains of poverty, sever the chains of unemployment, nor narrow down social gap.

Each and every President of the Republic of Indonesia had struggled and toiled to address those three challenges during their respective tenures, starting from President Soekarno, President Soeharto, President B.J. Habibie, President Abdurrahman Wahid, President Megawati Soekarnoputri, to President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. Now we are also addressing the very challenges now.

The difference is that we are facing these challenges in the new world order, in the era of global competition, when competition takes place not only between areas but also between countries and regions. It is taking place in an era when all countries are interconnected to one another, one problem could turn into another problem for other countries in the world.

Now the global economy is still experiencing a slowdown. Consequently, our national economic growth is also being affected. Despite the brunts, we should be grateful that Indonesia’s economy in the first quarter of 2016 grew by 4.91 percent. Even in the second quarter this year, the national economic growth increased to 5.18 percent. The growth is much greater than the above-average economic growth of the world and of the developing countries. Indonesia’s economic growth is one of the highest in Asia.

In the meantime, the global political and security challenges also get more enormous and diverse. The phenomena of political upheavals in the Middle East, for example, create an impact on regional instability and trigger the spreading of terrorism in the world, including in the capital city of our country.

We all still have a vivid recollection of the 14 January 2016 terrorist attack on Jalan MH Thamrin, Jakarta, when terrorists tried to spread panic. Yet, they failed. Indonesian people are not afraid of being terrorised as unity is our asset as a strong nation.

The global community also praised our speedy response to act and crack down on terrorism. Therefore, I call on the whole community to keep reaffirming our commitment to prevent and
fight against terrorist acts. Let us reassert that there is no place for terrorism in our homeland which has the motto Bhinneka Tunggal Ika ‘Unity in Diversity’.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In the year of development acceleration, the Government is focusing on three breakthrough measures to alleviate poverty, unemployment, inequality, and social disparities. The three steps are namely: First, the acceleration of infrastructural development. Second, the preparation for productive capacity and human resources. Third, deregulation and de-bureaucratization.

Through the acceleration of infrastructural development, we are building infrastructure more equitably throughout the country in order to strengthen inter-regional connectivity and reduce inequality and social disparities. The development acceleration of logistics infrastructure includes roads, ports, airports, and railroads. While the development acceleration of strategic infrastructures encompasses power generation, telecommunications, irrigation, and public housing.

In the last two years, the Government has accelerated the construction of 2,225-km national roads, 132-km toll roads and 16,246-m bridges, or as many as 160 bridges. In 2016 we have the targets to construct 703 km national roads and more than 8,452-m bridges.

The construction of the railway is not only being carried out in Java, but also on the islands of Sumatra, Kalimantan, and Sulawesi. Up to this moment, the railway roads that have been in commission have reached 5,200 spoor-kilometers. In 2015, a 179.33 Km railroad was constructed and another 271.5 Km railroad was in the construction process. Besides, we have also been developing trains for urban transportation such as the Mass Rapid Transportation (MRT), Light Rail Train (LRT), as well as the commuter line.

For the Sea Toll program, the Government has designated 24 ports as the Hubs for the Sea Toll Line. As supporting facilities, 47 non-commercial ports have been constructed and 41 ports are in the process of construction. The Government targets to build 100 ports until 2019. We will be providing vessels: we provided three (3) vessels in 2015 and we expect to provide 30 vessels in 2016. This is intended to realize our dreams to make Indonesia as the World Maritime Fulcrum. The ocean is the future of the nation, or known as Jalesveva Jayameha.

We also accelerate the construction and development of airports as a form of “Air Bridge”. In 2016, nine airports have been upgraded to have a better standard and another airports have been officially opened. With respect to flight path, the Government has found ways of overcoming the density of the flight path in the north of Java Island. I dare say that we now have embarked on a plan to open a flight path in the South of Java.

In regard to electricity supply, the 35,000-MW electricity program continues to be accelerated and closely monitored. We want to ensure a well-implemented programme and expect to achieve the target of 100 percent electrification ratio in 2019. When the target is reached, then Indonesia will no longer have blackouts or suffer from power outage. With sufficient supply of
power, small entreprises and home industries are expected to run smoothly and children are hoped to be able to study in the night without a hitch.

The acceleration of infrastructural development, both logistics and strategic infrastructures will surely take the issues of nature preservation into account. The fulfillment of the target of electrification ratio also prioritises the use of new and renewable energy. Moreover, we are also accelerating the construction of dams and reservoirs to enhance the Water Resilience programme. In 2016, we intend to speed up the completion of the construction projects of 22 dams under construction, construct 8 new dams, 387 new ponds/lakes, and rehabilitate 71 ponds/lakes.

Along with the infrastructural development prioritising the preservation of nature, the Government has taken steps to conserve peatland and prevent it from being set on fire. The Government will not tolerate arsonists of peatlands and forests for their acts because their acts are considered crimes against humanity.

Then, to speed up the birth of innovations in information technology and to make Indonesia the largest digital economy country in Southeast Asia, the Government continues to improve the quality and coverage of telecommunications infrastructures. To keep up with the times, the Government has put the 4G technology in place. As for its coverage range, the Government continues to construct the Palapa Ring to connect 400 regencies/municipalities using fiber-optic networks in 2015. Up to April 2016, to cover broader areas across the country, a preparatory phase has been set up to enable the construction of the West Package and Central Package of the Palapa Ring.

Meanwhile, to meet the housing needs of the people, in 2016 the Government has targeted to build of one million houses, some 700 thousand houses will be provided for Low Income People and 300,000 others for non-Low Income People.

Fellow Countrymen,

In the acceleration of infrastructural development, the Government has the obligation to develop marginal, underdeveloped areas by utilizing the State Budget finance. And in the meantime, in areas with thriving and growing economy, the Government enhances private enterprises to promote closer cooperation with State-Owned Companies. In 2016, the investment of the State-Owned Enterprises is expected to reach Rp410.2 trillion consisting of 62 strategic projects with the project value of Rp347 trillion. The investment value of the State-Owned Enterprises will continue to grow to reach Rp764 trillion in 2019.

Moreover, with full support from the House of Representatives, the Government has made a breakthrough by issuing a law on Tax Amnesty. It is expected to widen the base of tax revenues in order to accelerate the development and improve national competitiveness.

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,
In the era of global competition, physical infrastructural development alone is not enough to overcome the issues of poverty, unemployment, social disparity, and inequality. This is coupled with the advent of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) signalling that the competition in Southeast Asia is becoming increasingly fierce.

To be able to compete in the global competition, Indonesia has to accelerate social infrastructural development namely productive capacity and human resources. Therefore, Indonesia not only becomes a spectator in the global economy race, but also takes an active part in the race and eventually comes out winner.

In relation to that matter, the Government views the importance of broadening people’s access to productive economy activities by beefing up the progress and productivity of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector. This sector has been the backbone of Indonesian economy. As a result, in the last two years, the Government has slashed the interest rate per annum of Small-scale Business Credit from 22 percent to 12 percent in 2015, and down to 9 percent in 2016. The Government continues to provide the people with easy access to get such facilities.

A part from that, in a bid to prepare human resources to face global competition, the Government strengthens vocational education system. Through vocational education, we will be able to create our workforce equipped with capabilities and skills relevant to industrial needs. At the same time, we ensure that people of productive age can get jobs more easily.

The Government also continues to boost the creation of downstreaming research by strengthening synergy among government, universities, and industrial world to build a number of Centres of Technology and Innovation to support national industrialisation. In the meantime, to promote the State-Owned Enterprises to be more productive and to strengthen competitiveness, the Government explores the possibility of forming ‘holding company structure’.

In particular, the Central Government appreciates breakthroughs made by Regional Governments to prepare Indonesia’s productive capacities, including the readiness of the regions in enhancing the implementation of the One-Stop Integrated Service and Subdistrict Integrated Administration Service policy.

Distinguished Session,

The Government intends to develop social infrastructures, especially in human resource development to enable every single being in Indonesia to have the capability of reaching his/her maximum potentials. This step begins by giving nutritionally balanced menu during the first 1,000 days of one’s life.

Then, we promote the development quality in the sectors of health, education, and social security to develop qualified, productive, and competitive Indonesian people.

In the sector of health, the Programme of Healthy Indonesia has three pillars. Firstly, the implementation of the paradigm of healthy. Secondly, strengthening health services. Thirdly, the
implementation of the National Health Security (JKN). According to the Social Security Providers Body (BPJS) for the Health, data per July 2016, the number of JKN members has reached almost 170 million people.

The number of service facilities in cooperation with BPJS for the Health is now on the increase. Until July 2016, the Health Facilities of the First Level (FKTP) working together with BPJS for the Health have reached 20,239 facilities, while the Referral Health Facilities of Advanced Level (FKRTL) has 1,910 facilities related with drugstores 1,953 facilities, and optical stores 938 facilities.

In the sector of education, the Government is accelerating the distribution of Smart Indonesia Cards (KIP) all over Indonesia. The Government pays a special attention to school children of 6-21 years coming from disadvantaged families. By this card (KIP) the children are ensured to get the service of the Primary and Secondary Education, both formal and non formal education, including skills from courses/training institutions/Vocational Training Centres (BLK), as well as information on the main values on character education. The Government also attempts to increase the welfare of the teachers who are dedicating themselves in remote areas, outermost islands, and border areas.

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

As the catalyst of physical and social infrastructural development, the Government is committed to undertaking regulatory reform: de-regulation and de-bureaucratization. 9Many of our regulations are outdated and need to be renewed to go forward to meet the changes of time.

Thus, complex regulations need to be simplified, and cumbersome procedures eliminated. The de-regulation and de-bureaucratization that we are carrying out is meant to render speedy services, provide regulatory certainty, synchronization, ease in investment and to increase productivity.

This is irrefutably evidenced by 12 Economic Policy Packages issued by the Government until early June 2016. Out of those 12 Economic Policy Packages, I must say that 96 percent of the regulatory instruments are already in place. In order to capitalise on the benefits of those packages, the Government set up a Task Force for the Acceleration and Effectiveness of the Implementation of Economic Policies on 28 June 2016. In the future, in a bid to beef up the national economy, the Government will launch other Economic Policy Packages.

As part of the de-regulation measure, the Government has also synchronized a number of regional regulations on trade and investment. More than 3,000 regional regulations have been revoked as they are considered no longer conducive for the progress of trade and ease of doing business. In response to a number of misconceptions on the annulment of a number of regional laws, let me reiterate two things. First, synchronization of regional regulations is done for the national interest, which also include the interests of the regions. Synchronization that has been
performed is expected to bring benefits for the regions in attracting investment and providing job opportunities. Second, the annulled regional regulations are only those on trade and investment.

Synchronization is performed to create harmony and sustainability of the regulations from the 1945 Constitution with a litany of regulations, both at the central government and regional governments. No government regulation – either at the Central Level or at regional level is above the 1945 Constitution. All regulations have to comply with the Constitution, have to be under the will of the people.

Distinguished Session,

To enable the breakthroughs made in the Year of Development Acceleration to alleviate poverty, to reduce unemployment, and to narrow down social gaps, the Government focuses its attention to four strategic aspects.

The first aspect is to accelerate legal reforms in order to provide legal certainty and satisfy the sense of justice of the people, and encourage bureaucratic reforms to provide more excellent public service. A crucial part of which is reforms within the Indonesian National Police and the Attorney General Office, through fundamental top-down reforms, not patchy reforms. Therefore, the professionalism of the Indonesian National Police and the Attorney General Office continues to be improved. We continue to improve the quality of the national civil servants to make our country become more competitive.

We also have to continue accelerating the use of Information Technology in the Government’s working system as an important part of the efforts to improve quality of public services, to promote efficiency, and to prevent corruption.

In addition, in an effort to strengthen the sense of justice, the Government has made breakthroughs in protecting the marginal groups. The Government has set a target of more than 55,000 severely disabled people to receive the Social Assistance in 2016. Furthermore, to protect children against crimes, the Government has issued Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2016 on the Second Amendment of Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection. This regulation states that crimes against children is categorized as an extraordinary crime and requires extraordinary handling.

The second strategic aspect is the reforms on the management of development budget. I have repeatedly pointed out on many occasions that we have to abandon the old paradigm which equitably distributes the budget. We have to work with a new paradigm, in which the budget is focused on priority programmes. The essence is that the people’s money must be used for the interests of the people through concrete programmes and real actions so as to make the benefits felt by the people.

Development budget, the people’s money can no longer be used up for bureaucratic operational activities such as official travels and budget for meetings that can actually be made more efficient. We also have to abandon the old tradition of using vague terms on the nomenclature of budget formulation because it will result in the inefficient use of development funds.
The third strategic aspect is foreign affairs. With a strong diplomacy, the Government accelerates efforts to embark on a number of international trade cooperations and considers Indonesia’s participation in the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPPA), RCEP, and many others.

We also continue to encourage the pacific settlement of international conflicts. As the spirit that we bring when we call for tolerance and peace in a number of meetings with Arabian countries as well as with the United States, be it through dialogues or socialmedia. Indonesia also continues to be actively involved in encouraging the settlement of South China Sea disputes through negotiation and peace efforts following the International Permanent Court of Arbitration’s ruling in The Hague.

We are also calling for a peaceful end to the civil war in Syria as well as for the fulfilment of the independence rights of the Palestinian people.

In line with that, we improve the quality of Indonesian nationals abroad. Through Multi-track diplomacy, we succeeded in releasing 14 Indonesian citizens held hostage by an armed group in South Philippines. It was also through diplomacy that two Indonesian citizens held hostage in Papua New Guinea were successfully released. Until the end of July 2016, 7,555 cases of Indonesian citizens abroad were successfully resolved, most of whom are Indonesian Migrant Workers (TKI). For the same period, an estimated 23,651 Indonesian Migrant Workers were facilitated to be sent home through various means.

Meanwhile, in the framework of sovereignty stabilisation, the Government will take priority over the development of outermost regions, as the veranda of Indonesia. We develop the regions such as Entikong, Natuna, and Atambua for the world to see and recognise Indonesia as a great country whose every square inch of her land is constantly treasured, defended and well taken care of.

The fourth strategic aspect is democracy, political stability, and security. This nation would not be productive, would not be developed, nor be a winning nation if it did not respect human rights and constantly got mired in political turmoils. Our energy as a nation would be exhausted and only used to still political clamours rather than making leaps of progress.

We are grateful that nowadays our political cooperation is becoming more conducive and political consolidation is getting increasingly stronger. As a result, we have been able to democratically carry out a number of political decision making processes and enact a number of legal products.

We are also grateful that simultaneous regional elections on 9 December 2015 were held in a generally peaceful and orderly manner. All have been done in the tradition of democracy that is direct, general, free, confidential, honest and fair. Then, the Government together with the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia and the Regional Representatives Council of the Republic of Indonesia continually strive to improve the regional election regulation, creating a better 2017 simultaneous regional elections and next regional elections.
With the Indonesian National Defence Forces (TNI) and the Indonesian National Police (Polri) constantly remaining alert and dedicated, the sovereignty and security of the people is always safeguarded. The Government continually seeks to improve the welfare and the professionalism of the TNI and the Polri through modernisation of weaponry, and continue to support the autonomy of our country’s industry to supply Primary Weaponry Defense Systems (alutsista) of the TNI and the operation of the Polri.

Last but not least, I would like to express my genuine appreciation to the TNI and the Polri for their success in clamping down on Santoso, one of the leaders of the terrorist groups in Indonesia. We stress the need for constant vigilance and continue to put pressure on any potentials and threats of terrorism across the Indonesian Archipelago.

My Fellow Countrymen,

We can only make breakthroughs for the advancement of our nation and state if we adopt a progressive, optimistic, and innovative mindset. As a result, the Government strives to stimulate the process of Mental Character Revolution, i.e. the change of mindset and the change of system that start from a number of government institutions.

All this time we have been kept shackled by pessimism oblivious that fragments of the obstacles to the advancement of Indonesia indeed stem from ourselves. Indonesia is, in point of fact, a great nation, a nation that once had inspired other countries to free themselves from the shackles of colonisation. A nation that offers the world the true values of mutual cooperation contained in Pancasila and Trisakti. Bearing that in mind, we have to have high confidence and be resolved that we can be a winner nation.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

At the end of my State Address before the Honourable Session, I invite all elements of the nation to work in synergy together to alleviate poverty, unemployment, disparity and social gap. Without close cooperation, without mutual cooperation, we would be lagging behind, swept away by the swift waves of change. It would be virtually unthinkable.

Therefore, whatever field of work you are engaged in, be the best that you can be, for actions speak louder than words, with “concrete” works, the Indonesian nation could be onto a winner. With concrete works, Indonesia will become a developed, sovereign, self-sufficient and civilised nation. We are now setting sail toward the course as charted by our founding fathers. Toward the prosperous and great Indonesia.

Long live the Republic of Indonesia!

I thank you.

Wassalamu'alaikumWarahmatullahiWabarakatuh,
Om Shanti Shanti Shanti Om,

Namo Buddhaya.

Jakarta, 16 August 2016

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

JOKO WIDODO