

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

#### 4.1 Data Description

In this study, the data analyzes are utterances that contain of illocutionary act used by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) in his speech. The data are taken from speech entitled “Pidato Kenegaraan Presiden Republik Indonesia dalam Rangka HUT Ke-69 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Republik Indonesia di Depan Sidang Bersama Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia dan Dewan Perwakilan Daerah Republik Indonesia” and its translated version entitled “State Address of The President of The Republic of Indonesia on The Occasion of The 69th Anniversary of The Proclamation of Independence of The Republic of Indonesia Before The Joint Session of The House of Representatives of The Republic of Indonesia and The Regional Representatives Council of The Republic of Indonesia”.

#### 4.2 Findings

The findings of this study are divided into two based on the research question of this study. The first finding is related to the types of illocutionary acts appears in SBY’s speech and the second finding is related to the clarity, accuracy, and naturalness of the translation of illocutionary act in SBY’s speech.

#### 4.2.1 Types of Illocutionary Act

Since this study aims to find the types of illocutionary act in SBY's speech both in Indonesian and English version, the findings on the types of illocutionary acts in his speech is divided into two. The first is the types of illocutionary act appear in the Indonesian version of SBY's speech. From the total of 5 types of illocutionary act, there are only 4 types of illocutionary act appear in the Indonesian version of SBY's speech, they are assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive. From the total of 161 utterances containing the illocutionary acts, there are 104 utterances of assertive, 36 utterances of directive, 1 utterance of commissive, and 20 utterances of expressive.

Then, the second is the types of illocutionary act appear in the English version of SBY's speech. The result is exactly similar with the types of illocutionary acts appear in the Indonesian version of SBY's speech. From the total of 5 types of illocutionary act, there are only 4 types of illocutionary act appear in the Indonesian version of SBY's speech, they are assertive, directive, commissive and expressive. From the total of 168 utterances containing the illocutionary acts, there are 104 utterances of assertive, 36 utterances of directive, 1 utterances of commissive, and 20 utterances of expressive.

No.	Types of Illocutionary Act	Total	Percentage
1.	Assertive	104	64,6 %
2.	Directive	36	22,4 %

3.	Commissive	1	0,6 %
4.	Expressive	20	12,4 %
	Total	161	100 %

Table 4.1: The Total of Types of Illocutionary Act in SBY's Speech

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#### 4.2.2 The Translation of Illocutionary Act in SBY's speech

The translation of illocutionary act in SBY's speech is translated clearly, accurately, and naturally. It is because 141 out of 161 utterances are translated clearly, 121 out of 161 utterances are translated accurately, and 95 out of 161 utterances are translated naturally.

#### 4.3 Discussion

This subchapter will focus on the discussion of the two findings of the study that are the types of illocutionary act and its translation in SBY's speech.

#### **4.3.1 The comparison between the types of illocutionary act in Indonesian and English Version**

From classifying the types of illocutionary act in Indonesian and English version, it is found that there is no differences between the types of illocutionary act in Indonesian and English version.

#### **4.3.2 The analysis of the types of illocutionary act in SBY's speech**

This subchapter discusses the analysis of the types of illocutionary act in Indonesian and English version. There are assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive illocutionary act appear in SBY's speech. Actually, there are many illocutionary acts found in SBY's speech, but not all data will be analyzed in this part.

##### **4.3.2.1 Assertive**

It is the utterance where the speaker believes it as the truth. There are some kinds of assertive such as stating, affirming, describing, telling, concluding, and predicting. From this speech, the researcher found 104 of assertives. These are some examples of utterances which contain assertive in SBY's speech:

- 1.) **ST:** Setelah 69 tahun merdeka, *saya yakin para pendiri bangsa akan bersyukur dan bergembira melihat transformasi bangsa Indonesia di abad-21.*

**TT:** After 69 years of independence, *I believe that our founding fathers would be grateful and pleased to see the transformation of Indonesia in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.*

After SBY spoke about the 45<sup>th</sup> generation which is struggle for this nation, he said that they will grateful to see the transformation of Indonesia. This utterance is included assertive because SBY said what he believes as the truth. Here, SBY states “I believe” which explains that he believes in Indonesia’s founding father would be grateful for the current condition of Indonesia because Indonesia has undergone a transformation. It is classified as stating. There is no change the types of illocutionary act from ST to TT.

2.) **ST:** *Berulang kali saya tegaskan, tidak ada yang kebal hukum di negeri ini, dan tidak ada tebang pilih kepada mereka yang melakukan tindak pidana korupsi.*

**TT:** *I have frequently reiterated no one has legal immunity and there is no discrimination against those committing criminal act of corruption.*

It is said when SBY talked about the law enforcement where the corruption is treated as extraordinary crime. This utterance is included as assertive because SBY said the utterance which he believes as the truth. The utterance which his believe can be seen from the affirmation that he said. SBY strongly affirms that in Indonesia, law

stands above all. No one has legal immunity, especially the corruptors. It is classified as an affirmation because SBY uttered “I have frequently reiterated” where it can emphasize what SBY said, that is no one has legal immunity. There is no change the types of illocutionary act from ST to TT.

3.) **ST:** *Saya yakin, dalam kurun 5-10 tahun mendatang akan lahir ribuan Master dan Doktor, generasi baru dari keluarga miskin.*

**TT:** *I believe that in the next 5-10 years, there will be thousands of master and doctorate graduates, a new generation from poor families.*

It is said when SBY talked about the education problem that still happend in Indonesia. This utterance is assertive because SBY said the utterance which he believes as the truth. In this utterance he said “I believe” which explains SBY believes that there will be thousands of clever children from the poor families will be master and doctorate graduates in 5-10 years ahead. It is classified as stating. There is no change the types of illocutionary act from ST to TT.

4.) **ST:** *Pendek kata, diplomasi bebas aktif akan selalu mengabdikan pada kepentingan nasional, akan selalu berupaya memajukan perdamaian dan kerja sama internasional, dan akan selalu berjuang melindungi warga kita di luar negeri.*

**TT:** *In short, the free and active diplomacy will always be dedicated to the national interests and will always strive to promote peace and*

*international cooperation, and will continually struggle to protect our citizens abroad.*

It is said when SBY explained the free and active diplomacy which always be implemented in his leadership. This utterance is included into assertive because SBY said the utterance which he believes as the truth. SBY believes that free and active diplomacy is always oriented to the national interests, international peace and partnership, and will always protect Indonesian citizens. It is classified as an affirmation because SBY uttered the word “will always” repeatedly. There is no change the types of illocutionary act from ST to TT.

5.) **ST:** *Perlu saya tegaskan disini bahwa perlindungan WNI khususnya TKI di luar negeri dilaksanakan tidak saja melalui pendampingan hukum, tetapi juga dilakukan sampai pada tingkat tertinggi.*

**TT:** *I need to assert-here that protection to Indonesian citizens, especially migrant workers abroad, is done not only through legal procedures, but also through ways taken up to the fullest extent possible*

This utterance is included as assertive because SBY said the utterance which he believes as the truth. It can be seen from his affirmation. Here, SBY affirms how Indonesian migrant workers are protected by the country. It is not only through the legal procedure, but also through the ways that reach the highest level. It is classified

as an affirmation because SBY uttered “*I need to assert*” which emphasizes about what he said. There is no change the types of illocutionary act from ST to TT.

6.) **ST:** Perjalanan bangsa Indonesia kini ditandai oleh *politik yang stabil, pertumbuhan ekonomi yang relatif tinggi, dan persatuan nasional yang semakin kokoh.*

**TT:** The journey of Indonesia at present has been marked by *political stability, relatively high economic growth, and increasingly stronger national unit.*

It is said after SBY explained the condition of democracy in Indonesia. This utterance is assertive because the speaker believes it as the truth. Here, SBY described the significant marks of Indonesian journey nowadays, they are political stability, relatively high economic growth, and increasingly stronger national unit. In other word, SBY explains the good condition of Indonesia nowadays. It is classified as describing because SBY mentioned clearly condition of Indonesian journey nowadays. There is no change the types of illocutionary act from ST to TT.

7.) **ST:** Walaupun ini adalah pidato yang ke-10 perasaan saya sebenarnya sama dengan sewaktu pertama kali berdiri disini tahun 2005: *penuh semangat dan tekad, untuk berbuat yang terbaik dan memberikan segalanya kepada bangsa dan negara.*



**TT:** Although this is my 10th State Address, I feel exactly the same way as I first stood here back in 2005: *full of spirit and strong will to do the best and to give the best to this country and this nation*

This utterance is assertive because SBY believes it as the truth. In this utterance, SBY describes to the audience what he feels when he does the speech. He feels like it is his first speech as a president. He still has the same motivation that is to give the best for Indonesia. It is classified as describing because SBY explained his feeling clearly which is still the same with the first time he stood in that rostrum. There is no change the types of illocutionary act from ST to TT.

8.) **ST:** Pendek kata, *Indonesia telah menjadi salah satu pemain inti dalam ekonomi internasional.*

**TT:** To put it simply, *Indonesia has become one of the key players in global economy.*

It is said after SBY mentioned some positive developments in Indonesia. This utterance is assertive because SBY believes it as the truth. It can be seen from he confidently claims that Indonesia is now considered as a key player in international economic. His claim is based on some facts on Indonesia's achievement in term of economic area. It is classified as claiming because SBY uttered "Indonesia has become". There is no change the types of illocutionary act from ST to TT.

9.) **ST:** Dari bangsa yang tadinya terbelakang di Asia, *Indonesia telah naik menjadi middle-income country, menempati posisi ekonomi ke-16 terbesar dunia, dan bahkan menurut Bank Dunia telah masuk dalam 10 besar ekonomi dunia jika dihitung dari purchasing power parity.*

**TT:** From a nation that was then underdeveloped in Asia, *Indonesia has now emerged as a middle-income country, gaining her position as the 16<sup>th</sup> biggest economy in the world, and even according to the World Bank, now belongs to the 10 biggest world economy viewed from the perspective of purchasing power parity.*

SBY mentioned some transformations of Indonesia after 69 of independence. This is supporting utterance from SBY's statement toward the transformation of Indonesia. This utterance is assertive because SBY believes this utterance as the truth. Here, SBY tells that Indonesia has increased its economic condition and become a middle-income country. His also gave an evidence from World Bank which stated that Indonesia belongs to the 10 biggest world economy. That evidence makes his statement stronger. There is no change the types of illocutionary act from ST to TT.

10.) **ST :** *Indonesia telah menjadi salah satu penyumbang utama dalam misi – misi perdamaian PBB.*

**TT** : *Indonesia has become one of the major contributors in the UN Peacekeeping Operations.*

It is said when SBY mentioned some international agendas where Indonesia has actively participated. This utterance is assertive because SBY said the utterance which he believes as the truth. SBY firmly claims that Indonesia has become one the main contributors in the UN peacekeeping mission. It is classified as claiming because SBY uttered “Indonesia has become”. There is no change the types of illocutionary act from ST to TT.

#### **4.3.2.2. Directive**

The utterance which the speaker commits to make the hearers do something. Directives are divided into some parts: inviting, advising, asking, forbidding, and ordering. From this speech, the researcher found 36 of directive. These are some examples of utterances which contain directive in SBY’s speech:

- 1.) **ST**: Mengawali pidato ini, *saya mengajak hadirin sekalian*, untuk sekali lagi, memanjatkan puji dan syukur ke hadirat Tuhan Yang Maha Kuasa, Allah SWT, karena atas rahmat dan karunia-Nya, kepada kita masih diberi kesempatan, kekuatan, dan insya Allah kesehatan untuk melanjutkan ibadah kita, karya kita, serta tugas dan pengabdian kita kepada masyarakat, bangsa, dan negara tercinta.

**TT**: Before I begin this address, *I would like to invite all of you to*, once again, express our gratitude to God the Almighty, Allah SWT,

because of His blessings and companion we are still granted the opportunity, strength, and insya Allah the health to continue our worship, our work, as well as duty and devotion to our beloved community, nation, and country.

SBY said this utterance when he was beginning his speech. This utterance is included into directive because it causes the hearer to take a particular action. It shows that Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) invites the audience to be grateful to Allah SWT. This utterance is classified as inviting because SBY said “I would like to invite all of you” where it utterance can cause the audience to do something, that is grateful. There is no change the types of illocutionary act from ST to TT. It is because the word “mengajak” has same meaning with “invite” where that word means to ask someone formally to do something.

2.) **ST:** *Marilah* kita terus jaga modal besar ini, agar dapat terus dinikmati generasi penerus.

**TT:** *Let us* continue to maintain this big asset in order that it can be benefitted by the next generations.

It is the supporting utterance from SBY to support his previous utterance about the success achieved by Indonesia in many sectors. This utterance is included into directive because it causes the hearer to take a particular action. Here, SBY invites the audience to maintain

the big success such as the stable political, a good economy condition and the solid national unity. It can make Indonesia in a safe and peace situation, so that it can be enjoyed by our next generation. This utterance is classified as inviting because SBY uttered “Let us” where it utterance can cause the audience to do something, that is maintaining the achievements of Indonesia. There is no change the types of illocutionary act from ST to TT. It is because the word “marilah” has same meaning with “let us” which means to say inviting or to express a request that includes the speaker and the hearer.

3.) **ST:** Sebagai bangsa yang menghargai apa yang telah dilakukan oleh para pendahulunya, *kita jangan sekali kali* menganggap remeh capaian bangsa ini.

**TT:** As a nation that respects what her predecessors have done, *we must never* underestimate the achievement of this nation.

SBY talked about the Indonesia’s achievement and development which is got from Soekarno until his era. He also said about the condition where Palestina which is not yet getting their freedom. This utterance is directive which causes the hearer to take a particular action. In this utterance, SBY shows that he forbids the audience to consider this nation’s achievement as an unimportant matter and to forget the crusaders who build this nation. It is classified as forbidding because SBY says “we must never” that makes the audience will not

to do the thing he said, that is underestimate the Indonesia's achievement. In other word, SBY wanted to the hearer to respect the achievement of this nation. There is no change the types of illocutionary act from ST to TT. It is because the word "kita jangan sekali-kali" has same meaning with "we must never" where it words means prohibit the hearer to do something as like speaker said.

4.) **ST:** Namun, sekali lagi, *kita tidak boleh* berpuas diri dan takabur melihat semua ini.

**TT:** However, once again, *we should not* be complacent and arrogant with all these achievements

It is said after SBY explained the positive development of Indonesia in the last decade. This utterance is directive which causes the hearer to take a certain action. Here, SBY forbids the audience to be arrogant for the good achievements of this nation. It is classified as forbidding because SBY uttered "we should not" that make the audience will not to do the thing as like he said, that is complacent and arrogant because got positive achievements. There is no change the types of illocutionary act from ST to TT. It is because the word "kita tidak boleh" has same meaning with "we should not" which means the speaker forbids the hearer to do something.

5.) **ST:** Para pemimpin di seluruh tanah air, *saya minta* untuk tegas mengambil sikap mengenai tantangan ini.

**TT:** To leaders all over the country, *I call on you* take strong actions against this challenge

When SBY mentioned personal reflection, the point number two is to maintain our identity as Indonesian. He explained that our duty nowadays is keeping our nation from the misguided teaching in Indonesia especially ISIS. In this utterance shows SBY asks to the leader in Indonesia to be firm in facing the spread misleading of ISIS in Indonesia because it is not match with our identity as Indonesian. It is clearly classified as asking because SBY says “I call on you” which means he wants the audiences do the thing he said. This utterance is directive because it causes the hearer to take a particular action. There is no change the types of illocutionary act from ST to TT.

- 6.) **ST:** Sama seperti sebelumnya, proses pemilu 2014 ini *harus benar-benar menyuarkan nurani rakyat*, dan bukan semata pertarungan elit politik.

**TT:** As the previous ones, the 2014 general election *shall represent the voice of the people*, and not merely political elite’s battle.

SBY explained about the election process which was doing in Indonesia. The illocutionary act of utterance is directive. It is included as ordering because SBY uttered “shall represent the voice of the people” where it word can emphasize the audience to do that. Here, he orders to make the election as the event which is rule out the political

elite's battle and put the interest of the people. In other word, SBY orders to the related parties of the election to carry out the election with honesty and accentuate the aspiration of the people. There is no change the types of illocutionary act from ST to TT. It is because the word "harus" has same meaning with "shall" which means the speaker emphasize the hearer to do something as like he said.

7.) **ST:** *Kita harus yakin dan percaya, bahwa negara hadir untuk memberikan keadilan –apakah keadilan sosial, keadilan politik, maupun keadilan hukum.*

**TT:** *We have to be convinced and believe that the state is present to provide justice –be it economic justice, social justice, political justice, and legal justice.*

It is said when SBY explained the justice in Indonesia. This utterance is included into directive because it causes the hearer to take a particular action. It shows SBY orders the audience to believe that this nation gives the justice to its people. It is classified as ordering because SBY uttered "*We have to*" where it utterance can emphasize the hearer to do something, that is convinced and believe. There is no change the types of illocutionary act from ST to TT. It is because the word "kita harus" has same meaning with "we have to" which means the speaker emphasize the hearer to do something under his authority.



8.) **ST:** Saya masih mendengar adanya sejumlah keluhan mengenai pelaksanaan undang-undang ini, dan karenanya *saya mengusulkan* untuk menambah dana bantuan hukum ini secara signifikan, serta mempermudah proses dana bagi mereka yang membutuhkannya.

**TT:** I still hear some complaints relating to implementation of this Law. Therefore, *I propose* to add significant fund to this legal support and also to ease the process of the withdrawal of funds for those who are in need.

It is said when SBY explained there are complains relating to the implementation of the Law Number 16 of 2011. This utterance is included into directive because it causes the hearer to take a particular action. This utterance shows that SBY wants to provide assistance to facilitate the process of legal supports for the underprivileged by giving suggestion to the audience in that room to add significant fund to this legal support and ease the process to take that fund. It is classified as suggestion because SBY uttered “I propose” which it utterance can cause the hearer to do something, that is follow his idea or suggestion. There is no change the types of illocutionary act from ST to TT. It is because the word “saya mengusulkan” has same meaning with “I propose” which means the speaker puts an idea for the hearer to think about.

9.) **SL:** *Kita harus meyakini* bahwa Indonesia di abad ke-21 adalah bagian dari solusi dunia.

**TL:** *We have to be convinced* that Indonesia in the 21st century will be part of the global solution.

SBY mentioned the point number five about the positive development of Indonesia where it shows its achievement amid of global economic turbulence and has become the member of G-20. This utterance is included into directive illocutionary act which causes the hearer to take a certain action. Here, SBY orders to the audience to believe that Indonesia is a nation which is independent and can bring a good solution to the world. It is classified as ordering because SBY uttered “we have to be convinced” where it words can emphasize the audience to do something, that is to be convinced about the ability of Indonesia. There is no change the types of illocutionary act from ST to TT. It is because the word “kita harus meyakini” has same meaning with “we have to be convinced” which means the speaker emphasize the hearer to be convinced.

10.) **ST:** Di sini *kita juga patut bersyukur* karena faktanya, ditengah gejolak dan krisis ekonomi global yang sering terjadi, tidak banyak bangsa di dunia yang bisa melakukan hal ini.

**TT:** *We should be grateful* since amid global economic turbulence and crisis that often happen, only few countries have managed to perform well.

It is said when SBY mentioned the point number four about the positive development of Indonesia. It is stated that Indonesia succeed to make some economic achievements. This utterance is included into directive because it causes the hearer to take a particular action. It shows that SBY orders the audience to be grateful because Indonesia in a good and safe economy condition amid of global economic turbulence and crisis that happen in the world at that time. It is classified as ordering because SBY uttered “We should be” where it utterance can emphasize the hearer to do something, that is to be grateful to God. There is no change the types of illocutionary act from ST to TT. It is because the word “*kita juga patut bersyukur*” has same meaning “we should be grateful” which means that the speaker emphasized the hearer to be grateful.

#### **4.3.2.3 Commisive**

It is the utterance which is used by the speaker to commit themselves to some future action. Commisive include promises, offering, refusals, etc. In this speech just found 1 utterance which consist commisive illocutionary act. These are some examples of utterances which contain commisive in SBY’s speech:

1.) **ST:** Di mimbar yang mulia ini, saya, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, juga *berjanji* untuk membantu siapapun yang akan menjadi Presiden Republik Indonesia tahun 2014 – 2019, jika hal itu dikehendaki.

**TT:** In this honourable session, I, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, also *vow* to help whoever will be the next President of the Republic of Indonesia for the period of 2014 - 2019, if it is desired.

SBY talked about the little journey of him which comes from ordinary family, then become soldier, cabinet minister, and president. Then, he realized that he has moral obligation to maintain helping this nation. In this utterance, SBY promises to help the next president in line his/her duty, if he/she desires. This utterance is commissive because SBY uttered “I, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, also *vow*” where it makes speaker to do action in the future, that is helping the next president in line his duty. In this context, SBY feels he has still responsibility toward this nation even though he is not president anymore, so he promises to help the duty of the next president. There is no change the types of illocutionary act from ST to TT. It is because the word “berjanji” has same meaning with “vow” which means the speaker does a serious promise to do something.

#### **4.3.2.4 Expressive**

It is the utterance that expresses the speaker’s attitudes and feeling toward propositions. The expression includes thanking, apologizing, welcoming,

condoling, etc. These are the examples of utterance that contain expressive in SBY's speech:

1.) **ST:** Dari lubuk hati yang paling dalam, *saya mohon maaf* atas segala kekhilafan dalam mengemban amanat rakyat selama ini.

**TT:** From the very bottom of my heart, *I would like to express my sincere apologies* for shortcomings in my performing the people's mandate.

SBY said this utterance after he talked about his story who just comes from ordinary family, then become soldier, cabinet minister, and president. He feels have many mistakes during his leadership. This utterance is expressive because it conveys or expresses the speaker's thought and feeling. This is classified as apologizing because SBY uttered "I would like to express my sincere apologies" where it expresses his feeling, that is apologies. In this case, he feels sorry for many people's expectations that cannot be fulfilled by him as the president. However, he is just a human being like us, and nothing is perfect from us. There is no change the types of illocutionary act from ST to TT. It is because "saya mohon maaf" has same meaning with "I would like to express my sincere apologies" which means the speaker says sorry to the speaker for something that has been done wrong.

2.) **ST:** *Terima Kasih*

**TT:** *Thank You*

Thank you is uttered by SBY to close his speech. This illocutionary act is expressive because it conveys about someone's thought and feeling. SBY expresses his thank to the audience because have listened his speech. It is classified as thanking because SBY uttered "thank you". There is no change the types of illocutionary act from ST to TT. It is because the word "terima kasih" has same meaning with "thank you" which means the speaker shows that he is grateful for something.

3.) **ST:** Melalui mimbar ini pula, *saya mengucapkan selamat kepada Presiden terpilih* yang nanti akan disahkan oleh Mahkamah Konstitusi.

**TT:** Through this honourable session too, *let me congratulate the president elect* who will be officially decided by the Constitutional Court.

SBY said this utterance in closing part of his speech. One of the part is he said congratulate to the president elect. This utterance is expressive because it expresses the speaker's feeling and attitude. SBY congrats the next president elected that will be officially decided by the Constitutional Court. The candidates are Joko Widodo - Jusuf Kalla and Prabowo Subianto – Hatta Rajasa. It is classified as congratulate because SBY uttered "*let me congratulate*" where it

expresses the congratulating toward the president elected. There is no change the types of illocutionary act from ST to TT. It is because the word “saya mengucapkan selamat” has same meaning with “let me congratulate” which means the speaker expresses his respect toward the situation where the new president is elected.

4.) **ST:** *Kita juga bersyukur*, pada hari yang istimewa ini, kita dapat menghadiri Sidang Bersama Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia dan Dewan Perwakilan Daerah Republik Indonesia dalam rangka Peringatan Hari Ulang Tahun Ke-69 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Republik Indonesia.

**TT:** *We are also grateful*, on this auspicious day, we are able to attend the Joint Session of the House of the Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR-RI) together with the Regional Representatives Council of the Republic of Indonesia (DPD-RI), in the Commemoration of the 69<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Proclamation of Independence of the Republic of Indonesia.

It is said in the part of opening of SBY’s speech. It is including as expressive because it expresses the speaker’s feeling and attitude. SBY and the audinces in the room express their grateful to God for the bless given so that they can attend the Joint Session of the House of the Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR-RI) together with the Regional Representatives Council of the Republic of

Indonesia (DPD-RI), in the Commemoration of the 69<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Proclamation of Independence of the Republic of Indonesia in excellent conditions. Even though the speaker just SBY, but “we” relates to the audience and SBY itself. It is classified as thanking because SBY uttered “We are also grateful” which expresses the gratitude feeling because they can attend to that event. There is no change the types of illocutionary act from ST to TT. It is because the word “Kita juga bersyukur” has same meaning with “We are also grateful” where those words show the speaker’s gratitude or thanks feeling.

5.) **ST:** Dalam hal ini, *alhamdulillah*, kita dapat terus memacu momentum pemulihan ekonomi, yang sejak krisis moneter telah dirintis oleh para pendahulu, baik Presiden B.J. Habibie, almarhum Presiden Abdurrachman Wahid maupun Presiden Megawati Soekarnoputri.

**TT:** In this regard, *alhamdulillah*, we can continue to accelerate the momentum of economic recovery, an effort that has been pioneered by my predecessors, President B.J. Habibie, the late President Abdurrahman Wahid as well as President Megawati Soekarnoputri ever since the monetary crisis hit.

It is uttered by SBY when he explained pro-people development policy where it can accelerate the economic recovery. This utterance



is included into expressive because it expresses speaker's attitude and feeling. Here, SBY expresses his gratitude to Allah SWT because of Indonesia keeps showing its existence in International world. It is classified as thanking because SBY uttered "alhamdulillah" where it expresses his grateful feeling toward Allah SWT. There is no change the types of illocutionary act from ST to TT. It is because the word "alhamdulillah" is also translated "alhamdulillah" into english. It word means showing the speaker's thanks or gratitude feeling toward his God, Allah SWT.

- 6.) **ST:** *Kita bangga* melihat berdirinya bandar udara yang megah dan modern di Makassar, Balikpapan, Medan dan Bali –tidak kalah megah dari bandara internasional Soekarno-Hatta.

**TT :** *We are proud* to see new luxurious and modern airports in Makassar, Balikpapan, Medan, and Bali - excelling the Soekarno-Hatta International Airport.

It is said when SBY explained the implementation of infrastructure outside Java island. This utterance is included into expressive because it expresses speaker's attitude and feelings. In this utterance, SBY expresses his and the audience's pride toward the situation where the development of airport in Makassar, Balikpapan, Medan and Bali success and have same quality with Soekarno-Hatta airport in which it is an international airport. Even though the speaker just SBY, but

“we” relates to the audience and SBY itself. It is classified as a pride because SBY uttered “We are proud”. There is no change the types of illocutionary act from ST to TT. It is because the word “kita bangga” has same meaning with “we are proud” which expresses the speaker’s satisfied feeling.

7.) **ST:** *Saya senang melihat hubungan Indonesia dengan negara-negara yang tergabung dalam Malanesian Spearhead Group (MSG), Pacific Island Forum, serta Pacific Island Development Forum yang mengalami peningkatan yang signifikan.*

**TT:** *I am pleased to witness the relations between Indonesia and the member countries of Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG), the Pacific Island Forum, and the Pacific Island Development Forum improve significantly.*

It is uttered when SBY stated to always implement Indonesia’s independent and active diplomacy. This utterance is included into expressive because it expresses speaker’s attitude and feeling. This utterance shows that SBY expresses his happiness because Indonesia can keep good relationship between *Malanesian Spearhead Group (MSG), Pacific Island Forum, and Pacific Island Development Forum*. It is classified as joy because SBY uttered “I am pleased” which expresses his happiness feeling toward a good relationship between Indonesia and other country. There is no change the types of

illocutionary from ST to TT. It is because the word “saya senang” has same meaning with “I am pleased” which describes the speaker’s happiness expression.

8.) **ST:** *Kita prihatin* bahwa hubungan antar negara – negara besar yang beberapa tahun belakangan ini berada dalam kondisi stabil dan kooperatif, kini mulai mengarah pada ketegangan baru.

**TT:** *We are concerned* that the stable and cooperative condition of relationship among major countries in recent years is now beginning to lead to new tensions.

It is expressed when SBY explained the international situation currently. This utterance is included into expressive because it expresses speaker’s attitude and feelings. It shows that SBY express his and the audience’s concerned toward the condition of some nations that begin to lead to new tension. Even though the speaker just SBY, but “we” relates to the audience and SBY itself. It is classified as concerned because SBY uttered “We are concerned” that expresses his and the audience’s concerned feeling. There is no change the types of illocutionary act from ST to TT. It is because the word “kita prihatin” has same meaning with “we are concerned” which means express the worried or concerned feeling toward the condition that happend between some nations which lead to new tension.

9.) **ST** : *Kita berbesar hati* melihat jalan tol atas laut di Bali, jalur kereta api baru dari bandara ke pusat kota Medan, atau jembatan Kelok Sembilan di Sumatera Barat, yang kesemuanya makin memacu kegiatan ekonomi masyarakat.

**TT** : *We are proud* to see the toll road above the Bali Sea, as well as new railway track from the airport to the center of Medan, or Kelok Sembilan Bridge in West Sumatra, all of which increasingly trigger community economic activities

It is said after SBY explained the implementation of infrastructure outside Java island. This utterance is included into expressive because it expresses speaker's attitude and feelings. SBY expresses his and the audience's pride toward the development of some facilities such as the toll road above the Bali Sea, new railway track from the airport to the center of Medan, or Kelok Sembilan Bridge in West Sumatra which makes easy people's activity and add the economic growth. Even though the speaker just SBY, but "we" relates to the audience and SBY itself. It is classified as a pride because SBY uttered "we are proud". There is no change the types of illocutionary act from ST to TT. It is because the word "kita berbesar hati" has same meaning with "we are proud" which means the speaker expresses his satisfied feeling.

10.) **ST** : *Kita bersyukur* bahwa sesuai mandat Konstitusi, anggaran pendidikan kita telah mencapai 20 persen lebih dari APBN.

**TT** : *We are grateful* that according to the mandate of the Constitution, our education budget has reached more than 20 percent of the State Budget.

It is uttered when SBY explained the education becomes the highest priority in the government's program and policy. This utterance is included into expressive because it expresses speaker's attitude and feelings. Here, SBY and all of his audiences express their grateful to God for the education budget of Indonesia that has reached more than 20 percents of the State Budget. It means that the government has successfully fulfilled the mandate of the Constitution. Even though the speaker just SBY, but "we" relates to the audience and SBY itself. It is classified as thanking because SBY uttered "we are grateful" which expresses the gratitude feeling. There is no change the types of illocutionary act from ST to TT. It is because the word "kita bersyukur" has same meaning with "we are grateful" which expresses the speaker's gratitude or thanks feeling.

#### **4.3.3 The Analysis of clarity, accuracy, and naturalness of translation of illocutionary act in SBY's speech**

This subchapter discusses the analysis of clarity, accuracy, and naturalness of translation of illocutionary act in SBY's speech.

#### 4.3.3.1 Clarity

1.) **ST** : Perjalanan bangsa Indonesia kini ditandai oleh politik yang stabil, pertumbuhan ekonomi yang relatif tinggi, dan persatuan nasional yang semakin kokoh.

**TT** : The journey of Indonesia at present has been marked by political stability, relatively high economic growth, and increasingly stronger national unit.

This utterance is translated clearly. It is because the meaning which is transferred into target text can be easily understood and not contain the ambiguity. Here, SBY describes the significant marks of Indonesian journey nowadays, they are political stability, relatively high economic growth, and increasingly stronger national unit.

2.) **ST** : Generasi kita juga telah mengukir sejarah; dalam beberapa tahun ini, untuk pertama kalinya, seluruh pemimpin daerah dari gubernur, bupati, walikota, dan anggota DPRD telah dipilih langsung oleh rakyat.

**TT** : Our generations have also gone down in history: In the past years, for the first time, all regional governments – from Governors,

Regents, Mayors, down to members of Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) - have been directly elected by the people.

In this utterance, SBY tells the audience that Indonesia in this generation has created a history to be remembered. That history raises in the form of the direct election from the people toward the Governors, Regents, Mayors, down to members of Regional House of Representatives (DPRD). It is translated clearly because what speaker intend is easily understood and not contain the ambiguity.

- 3.) **ST** : Kita bersyukur bahwa sejak perjanjian perdamaian tahun 2005, rakyat Aceh terus hidup damai dalam kerangka otonomi khusus dan dalam bingkai NKRI.

**TT** : We are grateful that since the 2005 Peace Treaty, the Acehnese people have lived a peaceful life in the framework of Special Autonomy and within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI).

This utterance is translated clearly because the meaning is easily understood and not containing the ambiguity. In this utterance, SBY and all Indonesian express their grateful to God for the peace in Aceh. After the Peace Treaty was signed in 2005, the conflict in Aceh was over and the peaceful situation was return.

- 4.) **ST** : Kita juga telah melunasi utang kita kepada IMF, dan melakukannya 4 tahun lebih awal dari jadwal yang telah disepakati.

**TT** : We also have settled our debt to the IMF and we did it four years earlier than scheduled.

This utterance is translated clearly. It is because the meaning of the utterance can be easily understood and not contain the ambiguity. Here, SBY tells the audience an information related to the state debt; Indonesia has settled its debt to the IMF and we did it four years earlier than scheduled

- 5.) **ST** : Pendidikan adalah cara yang paling tepat untuk memberantas kemiskinan, memperluas kelas menengah dan membangun Indonesia modern di abad ke-21.

**TT** : Education is the most appropriate way to eradicate poverty, to boost middle class and to build a modern Indonesia in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

In this utterance SBY firmly states that poverty rates can be decreased, middle class can be boosted, and a modern Indonesia can be built by carrying out a proper educational system. This utterance is transferred clearly because the meaning of the utterance can be understood and not contain the ambiguity.

#### 4.3.3.2 Accuracy



- 1.) **ST** : Pendek kata, setelah hampir 7 dekade merdeka, Indonesia di abad ke-21 terus tumbuh menjadi bangsa yang semakin bersatu, semakin damai, semakin makmur, dan semakin demokratis.

**TT** : In short, after almost seven decades of independence, Indonesia in the 21<sup>st</sup> century continues to flourish to be a more united, more peaceful, more prosperous, and more democratic nation.

This utterance is translated accurately. It is because the information in the utterance is not added and diminished, so that the meaning is still the same between ST and TT. This utterance is the conclusion of SBY's statement about the transformation of Indonesia. Overall, he states that Indonesia has become a much better country with a better unity, peace, welfare, and democracy.

- 2.) **ST** : Suatu kebijakan pembangunan yang secara bersamaan dapat mendorong pertumbuhan, mengentaskan kemiskinan, menciptakan lapangan pekerjaan, dan menjaga kelestarian lingkungan.

**TT** : a development policy that can simultaneously boost growth, alleviate poverty, create employment and preserve the environment.

It is translated accurately. Here, SBY describes some functions of pro-people policy which can support people's welfare. There is no information which is added and diminished in this utterance, so that the meaning from ST to TT is still the same.

3.) **ST** : *Pertama*, kita dapat menjaga stabilitas dan kondisi makro-ekonomi yang relatif baik, walaupun bangsa kita terus diterpa cobaan, apakah itu dalam bentuk bencana alam maupun krisis moneter global utamanya pada tahun 2008.

**TT** : *Firstly*, we are able to maintain the stability and condition of macro-economic relatively well, although our nation still faces challenges, be it in the form of natural disasters or global monetary crisis.

Here, SBY tells the first point of Indonesia's achievement. It is to maintain the stability and condition of macro-economic eventhough it is gaced by challenges. Those challenges are either nature disaster or global monetary crisis in 2008. It is translated accurately because there is no information which is added and diminished in this utterance, so that the meaning from ST to TT is still the same.

4.) **ST** : Hibah juga bukan lagi faktor penentu dalam pembangunan kita.

**TT** : Grant is now no longer a decisive factor in our development.

This utterance is translated accurately. In this utterance, SBY tells the reader a strong point that is now possessed by Indonesia; Indonesia's development does not relay on the grant anymore. There is information which is added and diminished in this utterance, so that the meaning is still the same between ST and TT.

5.) **ST** : Di abad ke-21, saya yakin semakin-yakinnya bahwa kemajuan Indonesia bukan diukur dari jumlah konglomerat, namun diukur dari jumlah kelas menengah.

**TT** : In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, I strongly believe that Indonesia's progress is not indicated by the number of rich businessmen, but measured by the number of middle class.

This utterance is translated accurately. It is because the information in this utterance is not added and diminished, so that the meaning from ST to TT is still the same. Here, SBY assures that the growth of the middle class is one of the measurement of the national development.

#### 4.3.3.3 Naturalness

1.) **ST**: Sepanjang masa, Generasi-45 akan dikenang sebagai generasi emas yang mengubah nasib bangsa dengan semangat perjuangan, pengabdian, dan pengorbanan yang luar biasa.

**TT**: Throughout the years, the 45<sup>th</sup> Generation, along with their extraordinary fighting spirit, dedications, and sacrifices will always be remembered as the golden generation that have changed the fate of the nation.

This utterance is natural translation because it does not sound strange for the target reader. It is translated more flexible by not

exactly following the pattern of sentence of the source text. In addition, the grammatical structure in this utterance is appropriate to be used in target text. For instance, the future tense and passive voice that can be seen in “*the 45<sup>th</sup> generation.....will always be remembered.....*”.

- 2.) **ST** : Saya masih mendengar adanya sejumlah keluhan mengenai pelaksanaan undang-undang ini,

**TT**: I still hear some complaints relating to implementation of this Law.

This utterance is translated naturally because it sounds natural for the target reader. The grammatical structure in this utterance is appropriate to be used in target text. There is simple present tense with auxiliary “still” as seen in “**I still hear** some complaints.....”

- 3.) **ST**: Indonesia tidak lagi melihat proses keputusan ekonomi dunia dari luar atau di pinggiran, kini kita ikut membuat keputusan ekonomi dunia tersebut dari dalam sebagai anggota G-20.

**TT**: Indonesia no longer sees the process of global economic decision making from the outside or afar; as a member of G-20, we are now engaged in the global economic decision-making

It is translated naturally because this utterance does not sound strange to the target reader. This utterance is translated more flexible

by not exactly following the pattern of sentence of the source text. The grammatical structure in this utterance is appropriate to be used in target text. There is simple present tense in “**Indonesia** no longer **sees...**”

- 4.) **ST:** Namun kita juga harus mengingat bahwa penambahan anggaran saja tidak otomatis menjamin suksesnya pendidikan.

**TT:** However, we should bear in mind that budget surplus does not automatically guarantee the success of education.

This utterance is translated naturally because it sounds natural for the target reader. The grammatical structure in this utterance is appropriate to be used in target text. For example, there is simple present in negative form as seen in “**surplus does not** automatically guarantee...”

- 5.) **ST:** Saya dapat katakan bahwa pemandangan yang paling indah di Indonesia bukan saja gunung tinggi, hutan lebat dan laut biru kita.

**TT :** I can say that the most beautiful scenery in Indonesia is not only high mountains, dense, lush forests and our blue seas.

It is translated naturally because this utterance does not sound strange to the target reader. The grammatical structure in this utterance is appropriate to be used in target text. There is superlative

sentence that can be seen in “**the most beautiful** scenery in Indonesia....”.