

Translation Procedures and Quality Assessment of King Charles III's 2022 Speech by CNN Indonesia

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Abstract

The quality of news translation has a significant impact on global understanding and communication, especially in an era of rapid information exchange and international media consumption. Speeches by high-profile figures, such as presidents, monarchs, and public figures, carry substantial international importance. As one of the leading news portals, CNN Indonesia plays a vital role in translating such content; however, its quality has not been thoroughly examined. This study adopts a qualitative descriptive approach using a comparative conceptual method to analyze source and target texts. It applies Vinay and Darbelnet's (1995) translation procedure theory and Nababan, Ardiana Nuraeni, and Sumardiono's (2012) translation quality assessment model. Findings reveal that transposition is the most frequently used procedure (66%), followed by modulation and literal translation (13%) each. Correspondingly, the overall TQA score is 2.35 out of 3, comprising accuracy at 2.19, acceptability at 2.44, and readability at 2.71. These results indicate that while the translation achieves a high level of readability and acceptability, there remains room for improvement in accuracy to fully capture the nuances of the source text. This study contributes to translation studies by demonstrating how Vinay and Darbelnet's procedures can inform effective linguistic and cultural strategies to enhance translation accuracy and comprehension. By emphasizing the role of strategic linguistic and cultural adaptation, the study offers practical insights for improving translation quality in journalistic contexts, particularly in political and ceremonial speeches.

Keywords: News translation; Political speech; Translation procedures; Translation Quality Assessment

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INTRODUCTION

English has become the primary language for global communication in today's interconnected world, rendering professional translation services essential. Lately, the number of texts written in or translated into English has increased. However, in Indonesia, a significant portion of the population is still not proficient in English, despite the frequent use of English in public spaces. The situation creates a pressing need for translation services to bridge language barriers and ensure accessibility for both Indonesians and foreigners to enable clear communication across cultures. The volume of texts written in or translated into English has lately increased, placing significant emphasis on translation quality. Media translation—specifically the translation of news articles—is vital for global understanding, allowing international events and statements to reach diverse audiences. In addition, the accuracy of the translation is crucial, as misinterpreting idioms or cultural references can distort the original message. Thus, media translation is not only a technical task but also a deeply interpretive one. CNN Indonesia, as one of the country's leading news outlets, plays a key role in delivering international news to Indonesian audiences, relying on accurate and culturally sensitive

translations. Assessing its translation quality offers information about how well it bridges language gaps and connects multicultural audiences to global events, including political speech.

Among the various types of texts translated in the media, political speeches present a unique challenge due to their formal structure, cultural nuances, and persuasive intent. Sárosi-Márdirosz (2015) stated that political speeches are often characterized by long, complex sentences to present information cohesively and minimize ambiguity. Politicians craft their speeches with their local audience in mind, not for translation into other languages. Their messages are typically tailored in a very personal way to resonate with the intended listeners. This specificity often causes translators to convey identical meanings or preserve the political and historical significance of speeches. Ghanem (2024) stated that political speeches are defined by three key characteristics: (1) use of highly formal language, (2) serve a social purpose, and (3) delivered by high-ranking politicians. To achieve these requirements, Pamungkas (2020) suggests that translators must prioritize established political terminology over creativity, considering formality, the speaker's style, and socio-cultural elements to ensure the message remains.

Speeches delivered by high-profile figures, such as presidents, monarchs, and entertainers, hold significant global importance. King Charles III's speech in 2022 is a landmark address as the head of the Commonwealth for 15 nations, marking a pivotal moment in British history since it was his first speech as monarch, honoring his mother's legacy while embracing continuity and modernity. The speech attracted much public attention, proving its importance. Previous research has already analyzed various linguistic features of this specific speech: Oktaviani, Wafa, Andayani, and Tjahyadi (2023) analyzed the use of deixis in the speech, Rachmi, Yassi & Sukmawaty (2023) studied the speech's lexical collocation, and Nurlaili (2024) analyzed the speech acts (locutionary and illocutionary). While previous research has discovered certain things mentioned, the Indonesian translation procedure and translation quality assessment of King Charles III's speech have not been explored, leaving a gap in the research. This study fills this gap by introducing novelty through two key analyses. First, it will specifically analyze the application of Vinay and Darbelnet's (1995) seven translation procedures (borrowing, calque, literal, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation) in CNN Indonesia's translation. Second, it is the first to systematically apply the Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012) quality model—assessing accuracy, readability, and acceptability—to a political speech translation by a major Indonesian news outlet.

This study aims to analyze CNN Indonesia's translation of King Charles III's 2022 speech through two key analysis. First, to identify the translation procedures used, using Vinay and Darbelnet's (1995) framework. This analysis, contrasts with findings from studies on translation of Obama's speech from English to Indonesia (Nur'azizah, 2015), translation on Google Translate from English to Indonesia (Putri & Dewi, 2021), and translations of English-to-Arabic political news (Fannouna, 2024). Second, to determine the translation quality score using the qualitative model proposed by Nababan et al. (2012). This model has been applied across various translation contexts. Ningsih, Pulungan, and Zainuddin (2020) assessed the *Bound* novel Indonesia–English translation. Similarly, Basriana, Junining, and Tabiati (2022) scored three VICE Indonesia YouTube videos. Meanwhile, Luke, Nababan, Djatmika, and Kristina (2024) examined Indonesian news translation of UNESCO's *The World Heritage Sites*.

Whereas previous studies examined diverse genres and translation tools, this study focuses exclusively on King Charles III's speech and its translation by CNN Indonesia. Through this focus, the study is expected to contribute to the broader field of media translation by demonstrating how translation strategies can enhance intercultural

understanding and strengthen public access to international discourse. In line with this aim, the study is guided by two research questions: What translation procedures are used by CNN Indonesia in King Charles III's speech? What is the translation quality of CNN Indonesia's version of King Charles III's speech? These questions are addressed through a comparative analysis of the English source text and its Indonesian translation to identify the translation procedures employed, assess the quality score, and draw relevant conclusions.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research employed a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the translation procedures and quality of CNN Indonesia's translation of King Charles III's first speech as monarch, delivered on September 9, 2022. This method was chosen because it enables an in-depth examination of linguistic and contextual features, making it well suited for translation studies that emphasize meaning, interpretation, and communicative intent. To capture both textual and situational dimensions, the study adopted a comparative contextual approach, comparing the English source text and its Indonesian translation to examine how translation strategies were used to maintain the speech's formality, emotional tone, and intent within political discourse. The analysis comprised identifying translation procedures, assessing translation quality, and examining how particular procedures influenced overall translation performance.

Research Subjects and Data Sources

The data sources in this study were the English and Indonesian versions of King Charles III's first speech as monarch. The English text was obtained from *Town & Country Magazine* (published on September 7, 2023), and the Indonesian translation from *CNN Indonesia* (published on September 10, 2022). The units of analysis consisted of textual segments—words, phrases, and sentences—that displayed identifiable translation procedures and were suitable for quality assessment. A total of 171 translation units were analyzed to capture linguistic and contextual variations, while 42 sentences were specifically evaluated for translation quality. To avoid redundancy, repeated words, phrases, or sentences applying the same translation procedure were analyzed only once (e.g., *today* → *hari ini*, *she* → *dia*). Any editorial or supplementary notes not part of the original speech were excluded. A word-for-word back-translation table was also employed to verify lexical equivalence and identify shifts in meaning between the source and target texts.

After the textual data were compiled and analyzed, two evaluators independently assessed the translation quality to ensure reliability and minimize subjectivity. The first evaluator was a final-year undergraduate English Literature student, while the second was a postgraduate in Translating and Interpreting Studies and a certified professional translator. Both evaluators conducted independent assessments, and discrepancies were resolved through collaborative discussion. This procedure ensured analytical transparency and strengthened the reliability of findings. The selection of CNN Indonesia's translation was based on its wide public visibility, making it a representative case of media translation practices in Indonesia.

Research Instruments and Procedures

This study employed two main theoretical frameworks: Vinay and Darbelnet's (1995) model of translation procedures and Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono's (2012) Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) model. Vinay and Darbelnet's model was applied to identify seven translation procedures—borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation—used in CNN Indonesia's version of King Charles III's speech. Meanwhile, the TQA model was used to evaluate translation quality in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability, each assessed on a

three-point qualitative scale. These frameworks were selected because of their wide application and established validity in translation research.

Guided by these frameworks, the research procedure consisted of the following steps: collecting the English and Indonesian versions of the speech transcription, segmenting the texts into comparable translation units, identifying the translation procedures applied in each segment, and calculating the frequency of each procedure. For the translation quality assessment, the steps were as follows: segmenting the translated text into sentences, evaluating each sentence based on the qualitative parameters of accuracy, acceptability, and readability, and calculating the overall quality scores.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Finding

Translation Procedure

This section presents the findings of the translation procedures and the translation quality assessment of King Charles III's speech (2022). The translation procedure will be discussed first, which will then be followed by the discussion of the translation quality assessment.

Table 1. Number of Findings on Translation Procedure

Translation Procedure			
No	Type of Procedure	Frequency	Percentage
1	Transposition	113	66%
2	Modulation	23	13%
3	Adaptation	-	0%
4	Borrowing	7	4%
5	Calque	2	1%
6	Equivalence	3	2%
7	Literal Translation	23	13%
Total		171	100%

According to the table above, the transposition procedure is the most frequently used by CNN Indonesia's translators, accounting for 66% (113 out of 171 data points). The next most common procedures are modulation and literal translation, each appearing in 23 instances, or 13% of the total data. The least-used procedure is adaptation, which was not found in any of the analyzed data (0%).

Transposition

According to Vinay and Darbelnet, transposition is a procedure that employs a change in the word class of the target language. In more detail, Catford (1965) categorizes this procedure as a level and category shift. The category shift is divided into 4 subtypes, which are structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intrasystem. The transposition procedure occurs in 113 instances, consisting of 62 cases of unit shifts, 32 structure shifts, 10 level shifts, 5 intrasystem shifts, and 4 class shifts.

Table 2. Findings on the Transposition Procedure

No	Source Text	Target Text	Word-for-Word Back Translation	Modulation Type
1	we have seen our society	<i>kita telah melihat masyarakat kita</i>	We already see society our.	Level Shift (grammatical to lexical)
2	As the Queen herself did with	<i>Seperti yang dilakukan Ratu sendiri dengan</i>	Like which done the Queen self with	Level Shift (grammatical to lexical)
3	important work	<i>pekerjaan penting</i>	Work important	Structure Shift

No	Source Text	Target Text	Word-for-Word Back Translation	Modulation Type
				(Modifier - Modified to Modified - Modifier)
4	my darling wife , Camilla.	<i>istri tercinta saya</i> , <i>Camilla</i> .	Wife darling my, Camilla.	Structure Shift (Modifier - Modified to Modified - Modifier)
5	and through times of sadness and loss	<i>dan melalui saat-saat</i> <i>sedih dan kehilangan</i>	And through times sad and loss	Class Shift (noun-adjective)
6	loving help of my darling	<i>bantuan penuh kasih</i> <i>dari istri tercinta saya</i>	Help full love from wife beloved I	Class Shift (adjective - noun)
7	we also share with so many of you	<i>kami juga berbagi</i> <i>dengan semua</i>	We also share with all	Unit shift (phrase - word)
8	and takes on the responsibilities	<i>dan mengambil</i> <i>tanggung jawab</i>	And take responsibility	Unit shift (word - phrase)
9	With Catherine beside him ,	<i>Dengan Catherine di</i> <i>sampingnya</i>	With Catherina beside him	Intrasystem (gender - neutral)
10	she combined these qualities	<i>dia menggabungkan</i> <i>kualitas-kualitas</i>	She combined qualities	Intrasystem (gender - neutral)

Modulation

Modulation is a translation procedure that involves a shift in meaning, categorized into two types: point of view modulation, which alters the perspective of the message, and scope of meaning modulation, which adjusts the semantic range of meaning, either broadening or narrowing it. In the translation analyzed, 23 instances of the modulation procedure were found, consisting of 14 cases of point of view modulation and 9 cases of scope of meaning modulation.

Table 3. Findings on the Modulation Procedure

No	Source Text	Target Text	Word-for-Word Back Translation	Modulation Type
1	to the service of her peoples .	<i>untuk melayani</i> <i>rakyatnya</i> .	To serve the people	Scope of Meaning (wide to narrow)
2	so diligently all these years .	dengan rajin selama ini .	With diligent during this	Scope of Meaning (narrow to wide)
3	sense of loss, beyond measure , with you all.	<i>rasa kehilangan itu, tak</i> <i>terkira, dengan Anda</i> <i>semua</i>	Feeling loss that, not counted , with you all	Point of View
4	Great sadness to so many of you	<i>Membawa kesedihan</i> <i>besar bagi banyak orang</i>	Bring sadness big to many people	Point of View

Equivalence

The equivalence procedure renders the meaning, effect, or context of a source language (SL) expression into a target language (TL) through a comparable situation. Vinay and Darbelnet use this method when direct translation fails, especially for idioms, fixed phrases, or culturally specific terms. This procedure appears in 3 instances within the analyzed political speech translation.

Table 4. Findings on the Equivalence Procedure

No	Source Text	Target Text	Word-for-Word Back Translation
1	Her Majesty The Queen	<i>Yang Mulia Ratu</i>	The Honorable Queen
2	to join my dear late papa,	<i>bergabung dengan mending</i> <i>papa tersayang,</i>	Join with the deceased father beloved

Borrowing

The borrowing procedure in translation refers to the direct transfer of a word or phrase from the source language into the target language without any modification. This method is often used when the term carries cultural, historical, or stylistic significance that could be lost in translation. The translation results identify 7 instances of borrowing, primarily in references related to royalty and a quotation from Shakespeare's Hamlet.

Table 5. Findings on the Borrowing Procedure

No	Source Text	Target Text	Word-for-Word Back Translation
1	as Duke of Cornwall	<i>sebagai Duke of Cornwall</i>	As Duke of Cornwall
2	Tywysog Cymru	Tywysog Cymru	Tywysog Cymru
3	from Cape Town to the Commonwealth	dari Cape Town ke Persemakmuran	from Cape Town to Commonwealth
4	May "flights of angels sing Thee to Thy rest".	May 'flights of Angels sing thee to thy rest'.	May 'flights of Angels sing thee to thy rest'.

Calque

Calque is a translation procedure in which a source language expression is translated in a literal manner and adjusted to fit the grammar and culture of the target language, often becoming a recognized term over time in the target language. As shown in the table below, in this translation, the calque procedure appears in 2 instances involving a title and a historical event.

Table 6. Findings on the Calque Procedure

No	Source Text	Target Text	Word-for-Word Back Translation
1	where The Queen was head of state ,	<i>di mana Ratu menjadi Kepala Negara</i> ,	Where Queen becomes head country
2	the Second World War	<i>Perang Dunia Kedua</i>	War World Second

Literal Translation

Literal translation involves the direct replacement of source language syntactic structures at the sentence level, transferring the source text word-for-word into a grammatically appropriate target text. The writer identified 23 instances of the literal translation procedure.

Table 7. Findings on the Literal Translation

No	Source Text	Target Text	Word-for-Word Back Translation
1	I speak to you today with feelings of profound sorrow.	<i>Saya berbicara kepada Anda hari ini dengan perasaan duka yang mendalam.</i>	I speak to you today with feeling sorrow which deep
2	That promise of lifelong service I renew to you all today.	<i>Janji pelayanan seumur hidup itu saya perbarui kepada Anda semua hari ini.</i>	Promise service along life that I renew to you all today,
3	She made sacrifices for duty.	<i>Dia berkorban untuk tugas.</i>	She sacrifices for duty

Translation Quality Assessment

The translation quality assessment focused on three key aspects, each assessed using a three-level qualitative scale: accuracy (accurate, less accurate, not accurate), acceptability (acceptable, less acceptable, not acceptable), and readability (high,

moderate, low readability). The table below shows the qualitative parameter of each aspect according to Nababan et al's translation quality assessment (2012).

Table 8. Accuracy Parameter

Category	Score	Qualitative Parameter
Accurate	3	The target language accurately translates the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or texts from the source language. There is no meaning distortion at all.
Less Accurate	2	The target language accurately translates most of the meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or texts from the source language. However, there are still meaning distortions or dual-meanings translation (ambiguities) or some omitted meanings that disrupt the integrity of the message.
Not Accurate	1	The meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, and sentences or texts in the source language is not accurately translated to the target text or deleted.

Table 9. Acceptability Parameter

Category	Score	Qualitative Parameter
Acceptable	3	The translation feels natural; technical terms used are familiar to the reader; phrases, clauses, and sentences are used in accordance with the grammar of the target language (Indonesian).
Less Acceptable	2	In general, the translation feels natural; however, there are minor issues with the usage of technical terms or some grammatical errors.
Not Acceptable	1	The translation is unnatural or feels like a translated work; the technical terms used are not commonly used and are not familiar to the reader; phrases, clauses, and sentences used do not follow the grammar of the target language (Indonesian).

Table 10. Readability Parameter

Category	Score	Qualitative Parameter
High Readability	3	The translated words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or texts can be easily understood by the reader.
Moderate Readability	2	In general, the translation is understandable to the reader; however, certain parts may require multiple readings to understand the translation.
Low Readability	1	The translation is difficult to understand for the reader.

The table above became the benchmark of the writer's analysis for the translation quality assessment. The benchmark is applied to several instances in the table below based on the results of the writer's analysis. Based on the source text, a total of 42 sentences were evaluated.

Table 11. Sample on Translation Quality Assessment

No	English	Indonesia	Score		
			Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability
1	I speak to you today with feelings of profound sorrow	<i>Saya berbicara kepada Anda hari ini dengan perasaan duka yang mendalam</i>	3	3	3
3	Queen Elizabeth was a life well lived, a promise with destiny kept and she is mourned most deeply in her passing	<i>Ratu Elizabeth adalah sebuah kehidupan yang dijalani dengan baik; sebuah janji dengan takdir yang ditepati dan begitu banyak duka atas kematiannya.</i>	2	1	2
31	As my Heir, William,	<i>Sebagai Pewaris saya,</i>	1	2	3

No	English	Indonesia	Score		
			Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability
	now assumes the Scottish titles, which have meant so much to me.	<i>William sekarang mengambil gelar Skotlandia yang sangat berarti bagi saya.</i>			
33	Today, I am proud to create him Prince of Wales, Tywysog Cymru (Prince of Wales in Welsh), the country whose title I have been so greatly privileged to bear during so much of my life and duty.	<i>Hari ini, saya bangga mengangkatnya sebagai Prince of Wales, Tywysog Cymru, negara yang gelarnya sangat saya sanjung selama hidup dan tugas saya.</i>	1	1	1

Table 12. Number of Findings and Average Score on TQA

Translation Quality Assessment (TQA)			
Level	Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability
High Score (3)	13 sentences x 3 = 39	23 sentences x 3 = 69	33 sentences x 3 = 99
Middle Score (2)	24 sentences x 2 = 48	14 sentences x 2 = 28	6 sentences x 2 = 12
Low score (1)	5 sentences x 1 = 5	5 sentences x 1 = 5	3 sentences x 1 = 3
Total Score	92	102	114
Average Score	2.19	2.43	2.71

The table above presents the total score and the average of each aspect. The current study finds that the length and complexity of a sentence significantly affect its accuracy and quality. Long, compound, or complex sentences often receive lower accuracy scores, commonly a 2 (less accurate) or even a 1 (not accurate). This is because such sentences typically contain multiple clauses, and if one clause is translated inaccurately, it affects the accuracy score of the whole sentence translation. In contrast, shorter and simpler sentences tend to receive higher accuracy scores (3). In addition, the current study also finds that when the acceptability score is 1, neither of the other two aspects scores 3. This indicates that when a translation fails to meet the cultural context of the target language, it is often due to inaccurate translation, which also affects the ease of readability for Indonesian readers. A similar case occurs when the readability score is 1, the translation can be considered low quality overall, as the translator has failed to translate the text accurately and has left foreign terms that are unacceptable to the target audience. This results in low scores in both accuracy and readability.

Table 13. Translation Quality Assessment Scores Calculation

Translation Quality Assessment (TQA)				
Accuracy (a)	Acceptability (b)	Readability (c)	Total (d)	Average Score
$\bar{x}$ accuracy x 3	$\bar{x}$ acceptability x 2	$\bar{x}$ readability x 1	a + b + c	d: 6
2.19 x 3	2.43 x 2	2.71 x 1		
6.57	4.87	2.71	14.14	2.35

The final score is calculated by multiplying the average of each aspect score by its respective weight based on the theory of Nababan et al: accuracy ($\times 3$), acceptability ($\times 2$), and readability ($\times 1$). The resulting scores are 6.57 for accuracy, 4.86 for acceptability, and 2.71 for readability. The overall average score, obtained by dividing the total by 6, results in 2.35. This indicates that, despite some grammatical, translation, and cultural issues, the Indonesian translation of King Charles III's speech by CNN News Indonesia can be considered accurate, acceptable, and readable for the target audience.

Discussions

The dominance of the transposition procedure can be attributed to the significant grammatical differences between English and Indonesian. For instance, the differences in grammatical terms that are translated into lexical terms in Indonesian, such as “have” to “*telah*” and “did” to “*dilakukan*,” represent a level shift. English typically follows a modifier–modified structure, whereas Indonesian often uses a modified–modifier structure, requiring a shift in word order. However, the transposition procedure does not occur only at the word level; some translations deviate from grammatical rules for stylistic purposes. Additionally, the differences in word class also happen in some cases of English and Indonesian, which contribute to the class shifting. Beyond that, some English words may be equivalent to phrase forms in Indonesian and vice versa, which occurs with shifting in the unit. A further structural divergence lies in the use of the Indonesian suffix “-*nya*” and the pronoun “*dia*,” which refer to third-person subjects without indicating gender. In contrast, English uses gender-specific pronouns like “he,” “him,” “she,” and “her.” These structural divergences necessitate the application of intrasystem transposition in English–Indonesian translation.

Furthermore, 23 cases, representing 13% of the total, primarily employed the modulation and literal procedures. Modulation procedures—such as shifting the scope of meaning from narrow to broad (or vice versa) and changing the point of view—helped align the translation more closely with the context and culture of the target language. By applying this procedure, the translation becomes more contextually appropriate in the target language, even if it involves slight shifts in meaning. For example, the phrase “all these years” (“*selama bertahun-tahun ini*”) is translated as “*selama ini*” (“*all this time*”), demonstrating a shift from a narrow to a broader scope of meaning. Additionally, a shift in point of view occurs in the translation of “beyond measure” (“*melampaui batas*”) into “*tak terkira*.”

In contrast, the use of the literal procedure indicates that the translator aimed to preserve the message and meaning of the source text by translating it word for word, as can be seen in the translation of “That promise of lifelong service I renew to you all today” to “*Janji pelayanan seumur hidup itu saya perbarui kepada Anda semua hari ini*.” This discussion will be talking about the application of the 7 translation procedures—transposition, modulation, equivalence, borrowing, calque, adaptation and literal translation.

Transposition

A level shift refers to a change from lexical to grammatical words or phrases and vice versa. For example, in “we have seen our society,” translated as “*kita telah melihat masyarakat kita*,” the English auxiliary verb “have” marked the present perfect tense, a grammatical function. In Indonesian, this is translated into the lexical word “*telah*” (“already”), since Indonesian does not use auxiliary verbs to express tense. A similar case occurs with the word “did,” which functions grammatically in English but is translated as “*dilakukan*” (“done”), a lexical term. A structure shift, a kind of category shift, occurs when English modifier–modified noun phrases are translated into the Indonesian modified–modifier structure. For example, “important work” is translated to “*pekerjaan penting*,” and “darling wife” becomes “*istri tercinta*.” While English places adjectives before nouns, Indonesian follows the opposite order.

A class shift involves a change in word class (e.g., verb, adjective, noun) from the source language to the target language. For instance, “times of sadness and loss” is translated as “*saat-saat sedih dan kehilangan*.” In the source language, “sadness” is a noun, while “*sedih*” in the target language is an adjective. Similarly, the translation of the adjective “loving” into the noun “*kasih*” results in a change in word class.

A unit shift refers to a change in a unit, such as from a word to a phrase or vice versa. For example, the phrasal verb “so many of you” is translated as the single word “*semua*,” and the noun “responsibilities” becomes the phrase “*tanggung jawab*.” An intrasystem shift occurs when a term within a grammatical system in the source language is translated using a different system in the target language. For instance, gendered pronouns in English are often translated into gender-neutral forms in Indonesian. Examples include “Beside him” rendered as “*di sampingnya*” and “she combined” translated as “*dia menggabungkan*.” While English distinguishes between “he” and “she,” Indonesian uses neutral pronouns like “*dia*” or suffixes such as “*-nya*” that carry no gender. Since transposition involves shifting grammatical structure without changing meaning, it may help CNN’s translation to align more closely with Indonesian grammatical norms, enhancing the naturalness and fluency of the target text.

Modulation

The scope of meaning modulation occurs when there is a shift in semantic range, either from a wider to a narrower meaning or vice versa. For example, from table 3, the phrase “her peoples” is translated as “*rakyatnya*.” In English, “peoples” refers to multiple groups of people across several Commonwealth countries, while “*rakyat*” in KBBI refers more narrowly to the population of a single nation. This represents a shift from wide to narrow scope. Conversely, “all these years” (“*selama bertahun-tahun ini*”) is translated as “*selama ini*” (“all this time”), which broadens the scope of meaning from a specific multi-year period to an unspecified duration, representing a narrow to wide scope of meaning modulation.

Point of view modulation involves a shift in the perspective or focus of the message. An example is the phrase “beyond measure” (“*melampaui batas*”), which is translated as “*tak terkira*.” While the source expression emphasizes exceeding a limit, the target phrase implies something incalculable—both convey intensity, but from different conceptual standpoints. Another case appears in the translation of “you” (“*kamu*”) being translated as “*orang*” (“people”). The English second-person pronoun “you” directly addresses the audience, whereas “*orang*” shifts the perspective to a third-person, general reference. However, one notable error occurs in the translation of “in a little over a week’s time,” which was mistranslated as “*dalam waktu kurang dari seminggu*” (“in less than a week”). The original phrase conveys a period slightly more than a week, while the Indonesian translation inaccurately shortens the time frame, thereby distorting the intended meaning.

Equivalence

One example of an equivalence procedure is the translation of “Her Majesty” as “*Yang Mulia*,” a formal and culturally appropriate equivalent used in Indonesia. People typically use this term to address royalty in a local kingdom and to refer to judges, upholding the same level of formality and respect. Another case is “the late,” a respectful substitution to refer to a deceased person, which is translated as “*mendiang*,” a direct and culturally suitable equivalent in Indonesian that carries the same respectful and solemn tone. These examples demonstrate how the equivalence procedure prioritizes communicative effect and cultural appropriateness by using terms that Indonesians can better understand. The translator seeks culturally meaningful equivalents in the target language to ensure the message is conveyed appropriately.

Borrowing

Despite the existence of semantically equivalent terms in the target language, the translator directly transfers terms or expressions without modification. Examples from table 5 that were retained in English include “Duke of Cornwall,” a title of nobility; “Cape Town,” a country name; the Shakespeare quote “May ‘flights of Angels sing thee

to thy rest””; and “Tywysog Cymru,” a Welsh term. Both languages are used to preserve specificity and authenticity, especially where translating them might compromise their cultural or ceremonial significance. However, while borrowing ensures the preservation of formal titles and stylistic nuance to avoid meaning distortion, it may present challenges for Indonesian readers who are unfamiliar with British monarchy terminology or literary references, as these elements are not part of common Indonesian cultural knowledge.

Calque

Based on the examples mentioned in table 6, the phrase “head of state” is translated as “kepala negara,” and “the Second World War” is translated as “Perang Dunia Kedua.” These examples illustrate the use of the calque procedure, as they reflect a word-for-word translation approach that retains the structure and meaning of the original phrases while adhering to the norms of the target language. In these cases, calque may be an effective strategy, as both translated terms are well-established and commonly used in Indonesian. This procedure helps maintain clarity and linguistic naturalness, supporting reader comprehension without introducing cultural incompatibility.

Adaptation

The adaptation procedure was not found in this translation. Adaptation typically involves replacing source cultural references with culturally equivalent terms or scenarios in the target language. However, in this case, the translator preserved the original cultural context, choosing not to localize references or expressions to suit Indonesian norms. This absence of adaptation reflects a foreignization approach, in which the translator deliberately retains elements of the source culture to emphasize the authenticity and origin of the text. This is evident from the frequent use of borrowing and literal translation procedures, both of which emphasize the source language.

Literal Translation

The example of literal translation is mentioned in table 7, one of them is “I speak to you today with feelings of profound sorrow” is translated as “*Saya berbicara kepada Anda hari ini dengan perasaan duka yang mendalam.*” In the target language, the translator tried to translate literally or word-for-word. The translator applied a literal approach by converting each word directly: “I” to “saya,” “speak” to “berbicara,” “to” to “kepada,” “you” to “Anda,” “today” to “hari ini,” “with” to “dengan,” “feelings” to “perasaan,” “sorrow” to “duka,” and “of profound” to “yang mendalam.” The result indicated that both the source and target languages were translated word-for-word with the same grammatical structure. Another example of literal translation is “That promise of lifelong service I renew to you all today,” translated as “*Janji pelayanan seumur hidup itu saya perbarui kepada Anda semua hari ini.*” In contrast, in the third example, not all words were directly translated word-for-word. The translation of “She made sacrifices for duty” underwent a minor grammatical adjustment, which is translated as “*Dia berkorban untuk tugas.*” Although the phrasal verb “made sacrifices” is translated to the verb word “berkorban” (“sacrifices”), the translation is still considered literal because the overall meaning and message are preserved.

The findings indicate that while the literal translation procedure maintains textual fidelity, it often results in awkward phrasing that can clash with the natural flow of Indonesian. A notable issue arising from this approach is the inappropriate use of pronouns in the target text, particularly in culturally sensitive contexts. For instance, the English pronoun “you,” used to address Queen Elizabeth II, is frequently translated as “Anda,” which is grammatically correct but may appear emotionally distant, as it fails to reflect the hierarchical and respectful tone expected in addressing a monarch or a mother figure, who would be referred to as “Ibu” or “Ibunda” in Indonesian. Likewise, the

pronoun “she,” referring to the Queen, is often rendered as “*dia*,” a neutral and informal third-person pronoun in Indonesian. This choice risks undermining the social and cultural status of the referent. In such cases, it would be more culturally and contextually appropriate to use titles or honorifics such as “*Yang Mulia*” (Her Majesty) or “*Ratu*” (Queen), which convey respect, formality, and emotional resonance in alignment with Indonesian norms. This observation highlights the limitations of literal translation when applied without adaptation to cultural context, bringing attention to the importance of cultural sensitivity in formal contexts.

Beyond the immediate findings, these results have broader implications for translation studies in political speech. Political speeches often contain complex sentence structures and formal expressions, which require restructuring to be clearly understood by the target audience (Pamungkas, 2020; Sárosi-Márdirosz, 2015). This suggests that translation procedures play a critical role in mediating political power relations and shaping public perception, making them highly relevant to studies of political discourse, media translation, and intercultural communication. The findings of this study show that CNN Indonesia most frequently uses transposition, followed by modulation and literal translation, in translating King Charles III’s 2022 speech. This pattern indicates that the translator prioritizes grammatical suitability and natural sentence structures in Indonesian rather than strictly preserving the original English structure (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995). Such an approach is common in English–Indonesian translation due to the significant structural differences between the two languages and to maintain formality and clarity in political speech. However, while transposition improves readability, it may also reduce accuracy when cultural or political meanings are not fully conveyed, particularly in references related to monarchy and political roles.

Translation Quality Assessment

Based on the translation quality assessment, a total of 42 sentences were evaluated, and some of the examples are presented in Table 11. An example of a perfect score in all aspects appears in the first sentence, “I speak to you today with feelings of profound sorrow,” translated as “*Saya berbicara kepada Anda hari ini dengan perasaan duka yang mendalam.*” This translation receives the highest score of 3 for accuracy, acceptability, and readability; it fully meets all evaluation criteria. In terms of accuracy, the translation conveys the original meaning clearly without distortion. For acceptability, it follows correct Indonesian grammar and uses formal and appropriate expressions. The phrase “*Saya berbicara kepada Anda hari ini*” aligns with Indonesian formal speech conventions, while “*duka yang mendalam*” is culturally and linguistically appropriate for expressing deep sorrow. Regarding readability, the translation is clear, natural, and easy to understand, with no awkward phrasing or complex vocabulary that could confuse readers.

In opposition, the third sentence scores 2 for accuracy and readability, and 1 for acceptability. The source text “Queen Elizabeth was a life well lived, a promise with destiny kept and she is mourned most deeply in her passing” is translated to “*Ratu Elizabeth adalah sebuah kehidupan yang dijalani dengan baik; sebuah janji dengan takdir yang ditepati dan begitu banyak duka atas kematiannya.*” In terms of accuracy, although it conveys most of the original message, omitting the subject “she” creates ambiguity. Furthermore, a meaning distortion happened in the word “deeply,” which is translated as “*banyak*,” which typically refers to quantity, while the intended meaning is emotional depth, with a better translation being “*dalam*.” The sentence receives a score of 1 for acceptability because it sounds unnatural and is overly literal. Phrases like “*sebuah*” is inappropriate when referring to a person. A more suitable version would be “*Ratu Elizabeth menjalani kehidupan dengan baik.*” Additionally, the use of “*kematian*,” which is often used for animals, is less appropriate. In this context, the more appropriate word would be

“kepergiannya.” These translations result in affecting the readability scores, which receive the scores of 2, where the reader might read a particular section more than once to understand its translation due to the awkward word choice, making it slightly confusing at first glance.

A variety of scores is also evident in the thirty-first sentence, in which the accuracy scores 1, the acceptability scores 2, and the readability scores 3. The sentence "As my Heir, William, now assumes the Scottish titles, which have meant so much to me," is translated to "*Sebagai Pewaris saya, William sekarang mengambil gelar Skotlandia yang sangat berarti bagi saya.*" This sentence receives an accuracy score of 1 due to the mistranslation of the word "heir." The correct term should be "*ahli waris*" (the one who receives the inheritance), not "*pewaris*," which refers to the giver. The acceptability score is 2, as there is a slight issue with technical terms and word choice. The verb "*mengambil*" (to take) is inappropriate for "titles," which are typically given, not taken. Despite these issues, the sentence remains understandable to most Indonesian readers, partly because the distinction between "*ahli waris*" and "*pewaris*" is commonly misunderstood. The readability score is 3, as the sentence flows naturally and is easily read in the target language, even with minor semantic inaccuracies.

In contrast to the first example, the thirty-third sentence receives a score of 1 in all aspects. The sentence "Today, I am proud to create him Prince of Wales, Tywysog Cymru (Prince of Wales in Welsh), the country whose title I have been so greatly privileged to bear during so much of my life and duty" is translated to "*Hari ini, saya bangga mengangkatnya sebagai Prince of Wales, Tywysog Cymru, negara yang gelarnya sangat saya sanjung selama hidup dan tugas saya.*" In terms of accuracy, the translation contains several meanings, distortions, and omissions. The word "create" is inaccurately translated as "*mengangkat*," which means "appoint" rather than "create."

Correlation Between Translation Procedure and Quality Assessment

The translation quality assessment results show that readability receives the highest score, followed by acceptability and accuracy. This finding is consistent with previous studies that applied Nababan et al.'s (2012) model, which also found readability to be the strongest aspect in news and political text translation (Ningsih et al., 2020; Basriana et al., 2022). This study further shows that a translation can be easy to read but still contain inaccuracies, particularly when literal translation or borrowing is used without sufficient explanation, as also noted by Nur'azizah (2015) and Fannouna (2024).

Identifying the translation procedure also gives insight into the overall quality for the three cases. First, although literal (word-for-word) translations are often associated with high accuracy scores, this study reveals that such translations do not always meet the criteria for a fully accurate score (3). According to the qualitative standard, a score of 3 requires no distortion of meaning; even slight inaccuracies or rigid structure retention can lower the overall translation quality. For example, the sentence "The affection, admiration, and respect she inspired, became the hallmark of her reign" is translated as "*Kasih sayang, kekaguman, dan rasa hormat yang dia ilhami menjadi ciri khas pemerintahannya.*" While this literal translation appears accurate at first, the word "reign" is better translated as "*kekuasaan*" in this context, as the Queen is the head of state rather than the head of government.

Second, the application of point of view modulation may be inaccurate in terms of meaning but maintains a high level of acceptability. This procedure allows the translator to deviate from literal translation in favor of expressions that are more culturally appropriate or contextually relevant in the target language. For example, the word "you" is translated to "*orang*" ("person"), which is not translated accurately; a direct translation might be "*kamu*" or "*Anda*," a second-person pronoun. The expression

"orang" is used to shift the perspective to a third-person, general reference to make the translation more contextually relevant in the target text.

Third, the application of five procedures—transposition, modulation, literal translation, calque, and equivalence— may result in a high readability score (3), which appears the most in the readability aspect. However, a low readability score (1) was observed in some sentences using borrowing procedures, where foreign terms such as “Duke of Cornwall,” “Tywysog Cymru,” and “Cape Town,” as well as a quotation from Shakespeare’s *Hamlet*, were left untranslated in English and Welsh, making the translation difficult for general Indonesian audience to understand. The findings suggest that translation procedures influence not only linguistic form but also how political messages are understood by readers. In news translation, translators play an important role in conveying political meaning accurately while ensuring the text remains accessible to the public (Ghanem, 2024). Therefore, translators need to balance accuracy, acceptability, and readability when translating political speeches.

CONCLUSION

The findings show that CNN Indonesia predominantly employs the transposition procedure, which accounts for more than half of the data. In addition, the next most frequently used procedures are literal and modulation, each occurring with equal frequency. Notably, no instances of the adaptation procedure were found. Despite minor grammatical, translation, and cultural issues, the overall translation is considered accurate, acceptable, and readable, with an average quality score of 2.35. An accuracy score can be influenced by the type of sentence. Long, compound, or complex sentences tend to have lower accuracy scores compared to short and simple ones. Additionally, when the acceptability score is 1, the other two aspects rarely achieve a perfect score. A similar pattern is observed with low readability scores (1), where neither accuracy nor acceptability reaches the highest score.

The relationship between translation procedures and quality assessment highlights that literal or word-for-word translation does not always ensure high accuracy in complex or lengthy sentences. In addition, the point of view modulation procedure can help maintain a high acceptability score by adapting the message to the target language, even if some accuracy is compromised. Furthermore, procedures such as transposition, modulation, literal translation, calque, and equivalence produce a high readability score since their translation results are generally more readable to the target audience. The findings of this study show that the most commonly used translation procedure—transposition—is consistent with previous research on political speech translation. Similarly, the quality assessment results are in line with earlier studies with readability receiving the highest score, followed by acceptability, and then accuracy.

RECOMMENDATION

This study also acknowledges several limitations. First, there was discrepancy in selecting the source and target texts’ publishers due to the speech transcript omission on CNN World News. Second, the assessment process involved only two evaluators, which may affect the reliability of the result. Last, this study only used a limited type of translation procedures and a limited range of TQA frameworks, potentially restricting the depth and comprehensiveness of the analysis. For future research, it is recommended to ensure consistency in data sources, involve multiple evaluators from diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds to minimise subjectivity, and adopt a more comprehensive model for evaluating translation quality.

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