Analyzing translation techniques and quality in a Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman's speech: a study of accuracy and acceptability

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ABSTRACT

In the era of globalization, translation quality plays a pivotal role in ensuring the accurate and culturally appropriate transfer of messages, particularly in high-stakes diplomatic contexts. This study addresses the urgency of analyzing translation techniques and quality in the Indonesian rendering of Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman's speech delivered at the Arab-Islamic Extraordinary Summit in Riyadh. The main objective is to assess the effectiveness of translation techniques in achieving accuracy and acceptability, two critical aspects of translation quality. Employing a qualitative content analysis method, the study scrutinized 30 speech segments drawn from social media video excerpts. Data collection involved expert evaluation by two Arabic language specialists and acceptability assessments from 20 trained student respondents. The analysis revealed that modulation, transposition, and literal translation were the most frequently applied techniques, with modulation and transposition contributing significantly to maintaining message clarity and cultural relevance. Meanwhile, excessive reliance on literal translation occasionally reduced contextual accuracy. The findings underscore the necessity of strategic technique selection to balance fidelity to the source text and naturalness in the target language. This research contributes to the field of translation studies by emphasizing the importance of culturally informed approaches in diplomatic translation and suggests further investigations involving diverse text genres and readability considerations.

Keywords: translation techniques, translation quality, diplomatic speech, accuracy, acceptability

Introduction

In the context of globalization, language barriers can still be an obstacle to understanding information (Rivera, 2022). In international meetings, it is essential that all participants understand the speaker's message; therefore, a translator or translators are needed who can understand what is being said. It is important to know how the quality of translation can affect acceptability among international audiences (Manurung, 2024).

A translator is required to produce translations that are not only meaningfully correct but also sound natural and appropriate to the culture of the destination language (Husin & Hatmiati, 2018). Such a perspective underscores that the target audience must easily understand a translation and should preserve a natural flow, eliminating any impression of awkwardness or foreignness. In addition, translators also need to consider cultural differences so that the message conveyed remains relevant and can be well received by the reader (Hadi et al., 2020). As stated by Nababan, the quality of a translation can be judged from three main aspects, namely accuracy, acceptability, and readability (Nababan et al., 2012).

Accuracy means that the translation must conform to the original meaning of the source text without any alterations or distortions. Acceptability refers to the extent to which the translation conforms to the norms and culture of the target language so that it feels natural to the reader. Meanwhile, readability shows the extent to which the translated text is easy to understand and flows well so as not to confuse the reader. A good translation should look natural and not feel like a translation but

rather like the original text in the target language (Afriani, 2023).

Furthermore, the research conducted by Sofie and Niza was related to the quality of translations from Indonesian to Chinese. The translation on the website of the Indonesian Embassy in Beijing has a suboptimal level of accuracy (2.45/3), fairly high acceptability (2.51/3), and medium readability (2.56/3). The overall score of the translation quality is 2.48 out of 3, indicating that some distortions of meaning can make it difficult for the reader to understand the content of the text (Sofie & Ayuningtias, 2023).

The third research was conducted by Adib Darmawan, who analyzed the quality of the translation of speech in the events of war speeches in the novel *Ghost Fleet: A Novel of the New World War* and its translation. The results of this study show that the translation of speech acts in this novel is of very good quality, with an average score of 2.97 out of 3. The accuracy aspect reached 2.99, acceptability 2.95, and readability 2.95. Translations are considered natural, clear, and not awkward, although there are some cases where readability decreases due to the lack of word equivalents in Indonesian (Darmawan, 2023).

While these studies offer valuable insights, they primarily focus on general and literary texts. A notable gap remains in the analysis of translations of high-stakes diplomatic speeches that carry substantial political, religious, and cultural weight. This study addresses that gap by analyzing the Indonesian translation of Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman's speech delivered at the Arab-Islamic Extraordinary Summit. It connects specific translation techniques Molina & Albir, (2002) with quality indicators namely accuracy and acceptability Nababan et al., (2012). Unlike earlier works, this research examines how translation strategies influence meaning transfer in a highly sensitive multilingual context, employing expert evaluation and audience reception to generate applicable insights for professional diplomatic translators.

Accordingly, this study seeks not only to assess the translation strategies used in Mohammed bin Salman's speech but also to critically evaluate their impact on translation quality particularly in terms of accuracy and acceptability in order to ensure that the original message is faithfully and naturally conveyed to the Indonesian-speaking audience within a complex international setting (Nababan et al., 2012).

Method

This study employs a qualitative approach using content analysis to describe and interpret the translation techniques, accuracy, and acceptability of Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman's speech translated into Indonesian. Content analysis is selected because it enables the systematic identification of meaning patterns, linguistic strategies, and message quality within translated texts in a deep and contextual manner (Algryani, 2021).

The primary data were sourced from an Instagram video reel titled *"KTT Luar Biasa Gabungan Arab-Islam di Riyadh: Peran Arab Saudi dalam Membela Palestina"*(Extraordinary Arab-Islamic Joint Summit in Riyadh: Saudi Arabia and Its Role in Defending Palestine) uploaded by the @saudinesia.id account. This account was chosen due to its high credibility, consistent coverage of news related to Saudi Arabia, and broad audience reach with over 123,000 followers. The video received 28.7 thousand views on Instagram and 325 views on YouTube. The full speech was transcribed and segmented into 30 distinct sentences, which served as the units of analysis.

This study adopts the translation technique framework by Molina & Albir, (2002) and the translation quality assessment model by Nababan et al., (2012), focusing on two core aspects: accuracy and acceptability. Evaluation instruments were developed based on structured indicators derived from these models.

The translation quality assessment involved two categories of informants: expert evaluators and user respondents. The expert evaluators consisted of two individuals who hold both bachelor's and master's degrees in Arabic language studies. Both have worked as academics for more than four years and possess substantial knowledge in linguistics and translation. They assessed the accuracy of

selected translations using structured evaluation sheets and guided discussions.

Meanwhile, the user respondents were 20 students who had completed and passed courses in Arabic–Indonesian and Indonesian–Arabic translation. The criteria for selection included: (1) physical and mental fitness, (2) proficiency in both Arabic and Indonesian, and (3) successful completion of translation-related courses. These respondents assessed the acceptability of the translated sentences using pre-distributed evaluation forms.

Data analysis followed Spradley's ethnographic method, which consists of four stages: (1) domain analysis, to identify major translation techniques or semantic categories; (2) taxonomy analysis, to structure these categories hierarchically; (3) componential analysis, to examine distinctive features between techniques; and (4) cultural theme analysis, to determine patterns and tendencies in the translation strategies used in political discourse.

This multi-faceted approach strengthens the validity and reliability of the findings by combining document analysis, expert evaluation, and user-based feedback, ensuring that the analysis reflects both professional insights and end-user reception (Al Hasanah & Anis, 2022).

Results and Discussion

The study aims to identify and analyse the translation techniques employed in rendering Muhammad bin Salman's speech delivered at the Extraordinary Summit in Riyadh. Guided by the theoretical framework proposed by Molina and Albir (2002), the analysis covers 30 data samples segmented at the sentence level. The findings are presented in the following table, outlining ten translation techniques identified within the data corpus along with their respective frequencies of occurrence.

Table 1. Distribution of Translation Techniques

No	Techniques used	Number
1.	Modulation	26
2.	Transposition	20
3.	Literal	17
4.	Amplification	11
5.	Reduction	10
6.	Adaptation	4
7.	Equivalent Prevalent	2
8.	Borrowing	3
9.	Transliteration	1
10.	Discursive Creation	1

Based on the data obtained from the analysis of translation techniques in the speech of Muhammad bin Salman during the Extraordinary Summit in Riyadh, the dominant use of the *modulation* technique (26 instances or 27.37%) indicates a tendency to shift the point of view or reformulate expressions from the source language into more natural or acceptable forms in the target language. This is often applied to maintain the implicit meaning, especially in diplomatic or political contexts, where the structure of Arabic may not be directly transferable into Indonesian without semantic adjustments.

The transposition technique, which ranks second with 20 occurrences (21.05%), reflects grammatical adjustments—such as changes in word class or phrase structure—that are frequently necessary. This shows the translator's effort to maintain fluency and naturalness in the target text while preserving the original meaning. Meanwhile, the literal

translation technique, used 17 times (17.89%), demonstrates that in several parts of the speech, Arabic structures could be translated directly into Indonesian without compromising meaning. This typically occurs when lexical meaning and syntactic structures are relatively similar in both languages.

Furthermore, the use of amplification (11 times) and reduction (10 times) reveals an effort to adapt the informational load between two distinct linguistic and cultural systems. Amplification is used when the translator feels the need to elaborate on certain points to ensure clarity for the target audience, while reduction is applied to simplify or omit elements deemed less relevant to the cultural or communicative context of the audience.

The use of other techniques such as adaptation (4 times), established equivalent (3 times), and borrowing (2 times) demonstrates the translator's flexibility in selecting strategies. Adaptation is commonly employed when there is no direct equivalent in the target language and the message must be adjusted to suit cultural expectations. Meanwhile, the use of established equivalents and borrowing indicates either lexical limitations or the necessity to retain original terms for formal or technical reasons. Finally, the minimal application of transliteration and discursive creation—each occurring only once (1.05%)—suggests that creating new terms or converting script was only needed in highly specific contexts where direct translation was not feasible. Overall, the distribution of techniques reflects the complexity of the translation process, which is not only linguistic but also deeply rooted in pragmatic and cultural considerations.

Table 2. Translation Quality

No	Quality Aspect	Number (%)
1.	**Accuracy**	
	Accurate	26 (43.33%)
	Less Accurate	27 (45.00%)
	Inaccurate	7 (11.67%)
	Sum	60 (100%)
	Average	2.32 out of 3.00
2.	**Acceptability**	
	Acceptable	312 (52%)
	Less acceptable	47 (41.17%)
	Unacceptable	41 (6.83%)
	Sum	600 (100%)
3.	**Average**	2.45 out of 3.00
	Average Total	2.44 out of 3.00

The data presented in Table 2 reflects the analysis of speech translation quality, examined through two primary aspects: accuracy and acceptability. In terms of accuracy, from a total of 60 translated sentences, 43.33% were categorized as accurate, 45% as less accurate, and 11.67% as inaccurate. The average accuracy score reached 2.32 on a scale of 3.00. Meanwhile, the acceptability aspect, evaluated by 20 respondents, indicated that out of 600 translated sentences, 52% were considered acceptable, 41.17% less acceptable, and 6.83% unacceptable, with an average score of 2.45. When calculated based on a weighted average from the total amount of data in both aspects, the overall score should be 2.44. These findings indicate that the overall quality of the translation in this study can be categorized as fairly good, although improvements are still necessary, particularly in terms of accuracy.

Furthermore, the findings are supported by qualitative evaluations

conducted by two translation experts on 30 data samples. The first expert, who is more source-language oriented, assessed that only 20% of the data were accurate, 56.67% less accurate, and 23.33% inaccurate, with an average score of only 1.70. This low score suggests that, according to the first expert, the translations did not fully convey the meaning and structural integrity of the source text. Based on annotations in the assessment document, it is evident that the expert prioritized terminological precision and semantic structure in the Arabic source text, such as criticizing the use of the term "Israeli occupiers," which does not explicitly appear in the original. This evaluation reflects a formal equivalence approach that emphasizes structural fidelity.

In contrast, the second expert's evaluation showed considerably more positive results. Of the 30 samples assessed, 66.67% were deemed accurate and the remaining 33.33% less accurate, with no data considered inaccurate. This expert emphasized the communicative clarity and naturalness of the translation in the target language, with a focus on how well the intended meaning was preserved and conveyed in Indonesian. This approach aligns with dynamic equivalence, where the primary objective is the effectiveness of message delivery to the target audience rather than strict adherence to the source text's form. The divergence in assessments illustrates inherent differences in evaluating translation quality, depending on whether the orientation lies more with the source or the target language.

From an academic perspective, supported by translation theories such as Skopos Theory and Nida's equivalence framework, these differences can be acknowledged as two equally valid approaches to translation quality assessment. However, in the context of formal texts such as official speeches, the ideal evaluation approach should strive to balance fidelity to the original meaning with clarity and acceptability in the target language. Accordingly, these findings underscore the importance of a holistic and contextual evaluative approach in assessing translation quality—one that accounts for the communicative purpose and semantic adequacy in the target language while maintaining the integrity of the source message. Such an approach allows for a deeper understanding of both acceptability and accuracy within the practical functions and real-world usage of translated texts.

Opening Speech

SL: يَطِيبُ لَنَا نِيَابَةً عَنْ سَيِّدِي خَادِمِ الحَرَمَيْنِ الشَّرِيفَيْنِ، المَلِكِ سَلْمَانَ بْنِ عَبْدِ العَزِيزِ آلِ سُعُودٍ، حَفِظَهُ اللَّهُ، أَنْ نُرَحِّبَ بِكُمْ فِي بَلَدِكُمُ الثَّانِي، مَمْلَكَةِ العَرَبِيَّةِ السُّعُودِيَّة

TL: *Atas nama Khadimul Haramain Raja Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud hafidzohullah, kami menyambut Anda di negara kedua Anda Kerajaan Arab Saudi.* (On behalf of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud (ḥafiẓahullāh) we welcome you to your second home, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.)

Translation Techniques: Transposition, Borrowing, Modulation, Customary Equivalents.

This sentence uses four techniques: borrowing ('*khadimul haramain*' and '*hafidzohullah*') to retain religious and cultural connotations; transposition by shifting passive into active structure in '*kami menyambut Anda*';

modulation in '*negara kedua Anda*' to localize the possessive nuance; and equivalence for '*Kerajaan Arab Saudi*' as a widely accepted term in the target language.

Speech Content

SL: وَنَرْفُضُ تَهْدِيدَ أَمْنِ لُبْنَانَ وَاسْتِقْرَارِهِ، وَ انْتِهَاكَ سَلَامَتِهَا الإِقْلِيمِيَّة، وَتَهْجِيرَ مُوَاطِنِيهِ

TL: *Kami menolak ancaman terhadap keamanan dan stabilitas Lebanon, serta pelanggaran yang dilakukan keamanan teritorial dan pengusiran warga penduduk.* (We reject all threats to the security and stability of Lebanon, as well as violations of its territorial integrity and the displacement of its citizens.)

Translation Techniques: Literal, Transposition, Modulation, and Reduction.

This segment employs literal translation (e.g., '*kami menolak ancaman...*')

where source and target structures align closely; transposition in changing syntactic forms (e.g., 'keselamatan wilayahnya' to 'keamanan teritorial'); modulation to shift perspective (object to agent), and reduction by condensing 'warga negaranya' to 'warga sipil'.

Closing of the Speech

SL: لِحُضُورُ الكِرَامُ، لَقَدِ اتَّخَذَتْ دُوَلُنَا خُطُوَاتٍ مُهِمَّةً عَبْرَ تَحَرُّكٍ مُشْتَرَكٍ عَلَى الصَّعِيدِ الدُّوَلِيِّ لِدَائِرَةِ العُدْوَانِ الإِسْرَائِيلِيِّ الآثِمِ

TL: *Para hadirin yang terhormat, negara kami telah mengambil langkah-langkah penting melalui tindakan partisipasi penuh mengangkat isu ini ke tingkat internasional atas agresi Israel yang penuh dosa.* (Distinguished guests, our country has taken significant steps through full participation in raising this issue to the international level in response to Israel's grievous aggression.)

Translation Techniques : Adaptation, Amplification, Modulation, Transposition, and Reduction.

There are several translation techniques in the above. The adaptation technique is used in the translation of "*para hadirin yang terhormat*" because this form is more prevalent and polite in the formal culture of the Indonesian language. The amplification technique is used in translation "*melalui tindakan partisipasi penuh untuk memperjelas maksud dari gerakan bersama*". The modulation technique is used in the translation " *mengangkat isu ini ke tingkat Internasional*" from the origin of the translation lingkaran agresi, there is a change of perspective to be more communicative for the reader. The transposition technique is used in the translation "*negara kami telah..*" due to the change in structure from the verb that precedes the subject to the common SPO structure in Indonesian. The reduction technique is used in the translation of "*negara kami*" from the original plural to singular.

High-Accuracy Translation

SL: يَطِيبُ لَنَا نِيَابَةً عَنْ سَيِّدِي خَادِمِ الحَرَمَيْنِ الشَّرِيفَيْنِ، المَلِكِ سَلْمَانَ بن عَبْدِ العَزِيزِ آل سُعُودٍ، حَفِظَهُ اللَّهُ، أَنْ نُرَحِّبَ بِكُمْ فِي بَلَدِكُمُ الثَّانِي، مَمْلَكَةِ العَرَبِيَّةِ السُّعُودِيَّةِ

TL: *Atas nama Khadimul Haramain Raja Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud hafidzohullah, kami*

menyambut Anda di negara kedua Anda, Kerajaan Arab Saudi. (On behalf of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud (ḥafiẓahullāh) we welcome you to your second home, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.)

The sentence has a high level of accuracy because the main message, the character's honor, and the diplomatic feel are well conveyed. However, the sentence structure undergoes reasonable adjustments for fluency in the target language.

Moderate-Accuracy Translation

SL: وَنُؤَكِّدُ أَنَّ اِسْتِمْرَارَ إِسْرَائِيلَ فِي جَرَائِمِهَا بِحَقِّ الأَبْرِيَاءِ وَالمُعْتَكِفِينَ، يُعَدُّ اِنتِهَاكًا لِقُدْسِيَّةِ المَسْجِدِ الأَقْصَى المُبَارَكِ

TL: *Kami menegaskan bahwa kelanjutan kejahatan yang dilakukan Israel atas hak orang-orang yang tidak bersalah dan tidak berdosa serta melanggar kesucian masjid Aqsha yang diberkati.* (We affirm that the continuation of Israel's crimes against the rights of innocent and blameless people, as well as its violations of the sanctity of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, is utterly unacceptable.)

The translation of the sentence shows that it is accurate because some of the meanings are conveyed. However, there are distortions of meaning, such as the word "*kelanjuutan kejahatan*" does not represent "*kelanjutan kejahatan tindakan Israel.*" then, in the translation "*atas hak orang-orang yang tidak bersalah dan tidak berdosa*" there is a misinterpretation of the meaning of "المُعْتَكِفِينَ" means that the person who lives to worship is not defined as an innocent, and the last one in the last part is syntactically less neat in the translation "*serta melanggar kesucian..*" feels awkward, the structure should be separated more clearly between clauses.

Low-Accurate Translation

SL: بِالوَقْفِ الفَوْرِيِّ لِلاِعْتِدَاءَاتِ الإِسْرَائِيلِيَّةِ عَلَى الأَشِقَّاءِ فِي فِلَسْطِينَ وَلُبْنَانَ، وَإِلْزَامِ إِسْرَائِيلَ بِاحْتِرَامِ

TL: *Dengan berdiri untuk menghentikan segera atas serangan Israel terhadap saudara kandung kami, Palestina dan Lebanon serta mewajibkan Israel untuk menghormati*

(By standing firmly to immediately stop the Israeli attacks on our brothers and

sisters in Palestine and Lebanon, and making it a duty to do so)

The above translations have a low or inaccurate level of accuracy, as some of the main parts are mistranslated, obscuring the overall meaning. The example in the translation "*dengan berdiri untuk menghentikan segera*" translated too literally should be replaced with an immediate stop, then in the translation "*saudara kandung kami*" should be interpreted as our brother or brother because لِأَشِقَّاءِ is a term of solidarity, not blood relations. The translation in the section "*dengan berdiri untuk menghentikan segera atas serangan..*" is a literal translation that is forced because it does not follow the flow of the sentence.

High-Acceptability Translation

SL: كَمَا أَطْلَقْنَا التَّحَالُفَ الدُّوَلِيَّ لِتَنْفِيذِ حَلِّ الدَّوْلَتَيْنِ بِالشَّرَاكَةِ مَعَ الِاتِّحَادِ الأُورُوبِّيِّ وَمَمْلَكَةِ النُّرُوِيج

TL: *Seperti yang telah kami nyatakan bersama koalisi internasional, untuk menerapkan solusi dua negara dalam kemitraan dengan Uni Eropa dan Kerajaan Norwegia.* (As we have jointly declared with the international coalition, we are committed to implementing the two-state solution in partnership with the European Union and the Kingdom of Norway.)

In the results of the respondents, it was found that the sentence had a high acceptability rate judging from the Number of respondents. As many as 13 people out of 20 respondents chose the high acceptability rate of the sentence because the grammatical structure of the sentence had collapsed. There are subjects, predicates, and objects. Then, the language style corresponds to the diplomatic context or official document. However, there are a few potentially ambiguous translations in the co-translation of the International Coalition as if declaring coalition.

Moderate-Acceptability Translation

SL: مِنْ شَأْنِهَا تَقْوِيضُ الجُهُودِ الهَادِفَةِ لِحُصُولِ الشَّعْبِ الفِلَسْطِينِيِّ عَلَى حُقُوقِهِ المَشْرُوعَةِ وَإِحْلَالِ السَّلَامِ فِي المِنْطَقَةِ

TL: *Hal ini melemahkan upaya yang bertujuan untuk mengamankan akses bagi rakyat*

Palestina atas hak-haknya yang sah, dan membawa kedamaian di wilayah. (Such actions undermine ongoing efforts to ensure the Palestinian people's access to their legitimate rights and to establish lasting peace in the region.)

This inaccuracy is evident in the choice of diction, such as "*mengamankan akses*" (to secure access), which in the Indonesian context sounds non-idiomatic and does not adequately convey the original meaning of the Arabic phrase لِحُصُولِ الشَّعْبِ الفِلَسْطِينِيِّ عَلَى حُقُوقِهِ المَشْرُوعَةِ (to enable the Palestinian people to attain their legitimate rights) Furthermore, the phrase "*di wilayah*" (in the region) appears vague and incomplete, whereas the source text clearly refers to the broader context of the Middle East. In terms of structure and language style, the translation does not fully reflect the intent of the source text in a natural and accurate manner within the target language. Therefore, an adjustment of meaning is necessary by considering lexical, syntactic, and cultural aspects to produce a more accurate translation that aligns with the principles of diplomatic translation.

Low-Acceptability Translation

SL: عَلَى حُدُود ٦٧ وَعَاصِمَتُهَا القُدْس الشَّرْقِيَّة، كَمَا نُؤَكِّدُ ضَرُورَةَ المُحَافَظَةِ عَلَى سِيَادَةِ الدَّوْلَةِ اللُّبْنَانِيَّةِ عَلَى كَامِل أَرَاضِيهَا

TL: *Tahun 1967 dengan ibukotanya Yerusalem Timur, seperti yang kami perlu menjaga atas kedaulatan penuh negara Lebanon atas wilayahnya.* (Based on the 1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as the capital, just as we must uphold the full sovereignty of the State of Lebanon over all its territories.)

In the above translation, there are some errors, sentences that are not grammatically complete, misinterpretations, unnatural translations (such as translations word for word without adjustment of context), and improper translation styles in official documents. Therefore, the respondents' results from the acceptability rate of the above translation were not accurately selected by three people, which means more than other data.

The Relationship between Translation Techniques and Quality

In translation studies, the techniques used by translators not only determine the final result of a translated text, but also contribute directly to aspects of translation quality, namely accuracy, readability, and acceptability. Based on the frequency data of the techniques used in the Arabic-Indonesian translation corpus analyzed—which consisted of 26 cases of modulation, 20 transpositions, 17 literal translations, 11 amplifications, 10 reductions, as well as minor techniques such as adaptation, borrowing, common equivalents, transliteration, and discursive creation—it can be seen that translators rely on a certain number of techniques to achieve high translation quality.

Modulation, as the most frequently applied technique, allows translators to adapt expressions for cultural naturalness, thereby enhancing both accuracy and acceptability (Sarah et al., 2021), modulation techniques provide space for translators to convey messages appropriately, as they take into account cultural viewpoints and norms of local expression in the target language. Therefore, even though there is a change in shape, the meaning is still maintained and can even be better understood by the reader. It shows the contribution of modulation techniques to the aspects of accuracy and acceptability in translation quality models Nababan et al., (2012), which prioritizes the accuracy of meaning and acceptability in the target language norms.

The transposition technique used 20 times in the corpus shows an adjustment of grammatical structure from Arabic to Indonesian structure. This technique is very important in creating readability because the sentence structure of Arabic is very different from that of Indonesian. Gumilar et al., (2019) It shows that transposition techniques play a big role in making the translation results feel more natural and easier to understand by the target readers. Transposition allows for syntactic flexibility that supports the smooth flow of sentences and clarity of information, two important factors in the readability dimension, according to Nababan et al., (2012).

Meanwhile, the literal translation technique was used 17 times and represented the translator's desire to maintain the original semantic structure. However, the application of this technique must be done carefully, as it risks reducing readability and acceptability if it is not adjusted to the norms of the target language. Murtafi et al., (2017) Warns that literal translation is important to maintain fidelity to the meaning of the source. However, if applied rigidly, it can result in a strange and unfamiliar structure for the reader. Therefore, this technique is typically more effective when combined with other techniques, such as modulation or transposition, to maintain accuracy while ensuring readability and acceptability.

The amplification technique used 11 times shows the translator's efforts to clarify cultural or religious concepts that are not necessarily known to Indonesian readers. In research Widyastuti et al., (2023), amplification is considered to be able to bridge cultural differences by adding contextual information without deviating from the original meaning. The use of amplification techniques makes a substantial contribution to the receptivity dimension in the Nababan et al., (2012) model, as such strategies enhance the reader's ability to grasp implicit or unstated meanings embedded in the source language.

However, the reduction technique used 10 times showed the potential to reduce the quality of translations in terms of accuracy and acceptability. The omission of certain information can indeed accelerate understanding, but if the omission of the information is an important part of the context, then the meaning becomes blurred or incomplete. Research by Putra et al. (2017) suggests that the use of reduction techniques can lead to a decrease in accuracy and acceptability scores in translation quality assessments, although it does not necessarily affect readability.

Minor techniques such as adaptation, borrowing, prevalent equivalents, transliteration, and discursive creations, although low in frequency, still play an important role in certain contexts. Adaptation, for example, allows translators to replace cultural elements that are irrelevant in

Indonesia with prevalent equivalents. Borrowing and transliteration techniques are often used in foreign or religious terms and, in many cases, do not significantly reduce the quality of translations, especially if the terms are already accepted in local language practices. As shown by Putra et al. (2017), the use of purely borrowing techniques in technical terms does not degrade the quality of translation, particularly in very specific domains such as technology or religion.

From these overall findings, it can be concluded that the most widely used techniques modulation, transposition, and amplification have a significant contribution to

The Relationship between Translation Accuracy and Acceptability

The relationship between accuracy and acceptability in translation is an important topic that shows the complexity of assessing the quality of translations. Conceptually, accuracy refers to the extent to which the meaning of the source text is appropriately maintained in the target text without addition, subtraction, or distortion of meaning. On the other hand, acceptability refers to the extent to which the target reader can accept the translated text based on the linguistic and cultural norms that apply in the target language (Nababan et al., 2012). While both accuracy and acceptability contribute to translation quality, they often diverge: a text may preserve meaning yet sound rigid, or appear fluent but deviate semantically.

Some studies have shown that the relationship between accuracy and acceptability is complex and contextual. Putri et al., (2017) found that in the translation of commissive speech in the novel Insurgent, there was a positive correlation between accuracy and acceptability . They noted that the more accurate the translation, the more likely it is that the reader will accept it, as the meaning is

Conclusion

This study concludes that modulation, transposition, and literal translation are the most frequently used techniques in translating Muhammad bin Salman's speech, significantly influencing translation quality in terms of accuracy and acceptability. These findings highlight the importance of culturally and

translation quality in three main aspects, according to Nababan et al., (2012) : accuracy, readability, and acceptability. These techniques allow translators to not only transfer meaning but also convey cultural nuances, adjust sentence structures, and clarify terms to make them more acceptable to the target reader. Meanwhile, literal translation and reduction techniques need to be used with caution and are usually effective when combined with other techniques. Therefore, the right combination of techniques, based on the linguistic and cultural context, is an indicator of translation success and a reflection of the high quality of translation.

retained and conveyed appropriately in the context of the target culture. However, in practice, especially in texts with a high cultural or rhetorical burden, such as religious, legal, and literary texts, a compromise between the two aspects is often necessary. Pharisees, (2016) his analysis of the imperative verses in the Qur'an shows that although accuracy is a basis that should not be ignored, acceptability is the key for the message to be understood correctly and not to create a foreign impression.

Therefore, translation techniques such as modulation, transposition, and amplification are often used to bridge the gap between accurate meaning and culturally acceptable forms of expression. In conclusion, accuracy and acceptability ideally complement each other: accuracy ensures that the meaning does not distort. In contrast, acceptability ensures that the meaning is conveyed well and understood by the target reader. The relationship between the two is not absolutely linear but functional — the success of translation depends on how the translator balances between the two based on the context and communicative purpose of the text (Kurniawan et al., 2023).

structurally appropriate strategies in diplomatic translation to ensure clarity and message integrity. The study affirms the relevance of Nababan's quality model and Molina and Albir's translation techniques in contemporary contexts. Although limited to one speech and excluding readability analysis, the research underscores the need for more

comprehensive studies involving diverse texts and pragmatic perspectives. It is recommended that translators in diplomatic settings apply context-sensitive strategies, while institutions strengthen training and curriculum to enhance translation quality across intercultural communication.

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