



Developing the Use of Google Translate to Enhance Student's Ability to Translate Acehese Proverb

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ABSTRACT

Acehnese proverbs represent an important form of oral cultural heritage that reflects the values and identity of the Acehese people. However, their use has been declining, raising concerns about their preservation in the modern era. This study aimed to (1) evaluate the quality of Acehese proverb translations produced by Google Translate and (2) examine the level of understanding of Acehese people toward these translations. A descriptive qualitative approach was employed. Translation quality was assessed using a test method based on accuracy, acceptability, and readability criteria, while data on user understanding were collected through questionnaires distributed to 100 respondents proficient in both Acehese and English. The data consisted of six two-line Acehese proverbs. The findings indicated that translations generated by Google Translate were generally of low quality across all three aspects. Furthermore, respondents reported difficulty understanding the translated proverbs, as the outputs were often inaccurate, unnatural, and difficult to read. These results suggest that Google Translate is not yet reliable for translating culturally bound expressions such as Acehese proverbs and highlights the need for further development of machine translation systems for regional languages.

Keyword: Acehese Proverb; Cultural Studies; English; Quality; Translation



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1. Introduction

Aceh has uniqueness in terms of culture, social, history, religion and even language as an object of research where an interesting study of the cultural heritage produced is the Acehese proverb or hadih madja which is oral literature that is rich in values and wisdom. Acehese proverbs were first popularized with the term "hadih madja" by C.S Hurgronje in his book *De Atjeher*. The term "hadih" is derived from the term "Hadist" which is all the words, deeds, and signs of the Prophet Muhammad as the second reference after the Qur'an, namely the word of Allah, the Almighty God. Acehese proverbs or Hadih Madja are also known as Narit Maja which can be defined as an oral tradition passed down from generation to generation among the Acehese people in relation to daily activities that implement local values in the Acehese education curriculum. Thus, Acehese proverbs are a means of expression

in the form of metaphoric language that is connected to Islamic teachings that contain messages that must be understood effectively because they contain wisdom, knowledge and truth. The position of this Acehese proverb is in accordance with one of the Acehese proverbs itself, namely "Adat ngon hukom lagee zat dengon sifeut" where this oral literature emphasizes that Acehese customs and culture including Acehese proverbs are integrated with Islamic teachings throughout time for the Acehese people so that its position as a very high guideline for society. Therefore, its position is right below the Qur'an and the Hadith of the Prophet (Hakim, 2013; Muchsin, 2015; Nasir, 2015; Choiriyati, 2019; Mursyidin, et al., 2020; Ibrahim and Utsman, 2021; Abu Bakar, et al., 2022).

In previous research, Saputra et al. (2023) concluded that Acehese proverbs or hadih madja are heading towards extinction because these local proverbs are starting to fade in use by most Acehese people, both young and old, who are no longer familiar with Acehese proverbs. According to Iksan et al. (2020) concluded that the cause of the loss of the existential power of the Acehese proverb or hadih madja among the Acehese people, even though in ancient times it developed rapidly in the Acehese language, is the lack of concern for Acehese proverbs from the current generation of Acehese people.

Currently, revitalization is needed so that Acehese proverbs are not lost and can be understood by the people of Aceh so that they can continue to be maintained for future generations. With the advancement of the times, the help of machine translation can help understand the Acehese language into the target language. This is possible because machine translation made by a giant company, namely Google, through its product Google Translate has added the Acehese language to the system since July 4, 2024, even though the Acehese language is a regional language, not a national language in Indonesia. According to Cancino and Panes (2021), the usefulness of Google Translate in learning different languages as a machine translation that has been around since 2006 has changed the era of using paper-based dictionaries to the era of online translation with the help of the internet. Google Translate has an artificial intelligence system labelled "Google Neural Machine Translation" (GNMT) where the system combines algorithms like those that occur in neurons in the human brain where this technology carries out data reception, coding, placing data according to context, and producing output that has been re-coded. This capacity will help efforts to prevent Acehese proverbs that have begun to be abandoned from extinction because the Acehese people can be helped to learn this regional language via the help of machine translation technology. It has been concluded in King (2019) that Google Translate with the development of the neural machine translation program is an extraordinary success that is undoubtedly a significant breakthrough that has an impact on various important areas so that this ever-evolving translation tool cannot be ignored regarding its quality which continues to improve from its first launch to the future for poetry and literature where academics coordinate with the creators of Google Translate to be able to face challenges and embrace artificial intelligence in machine translation better so that it can control potential bias. Therefore, the novelty of this study lies in its focus on evaluating the quality of Acehese proverb translations using Google Translate while simultaneously examining users' understanding of these translations. Unlike previous studies that primarily assess translation accuracy, this research integrates translation quality analysis (accuracy, acceptability, and readability) with user perception data. This dual approach provides a more comprehensive understanding of both the technical performance of machine translation and its practical impact on users. Therefore, this study examines:

1. What is the quality of Acehese proverb translation via Google Translate?
2. How is the understanding of the Acehese people related to Acehese proverbs with the help of Google Translate?

2. Method

2.1. Data Collection and Analysis

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method approach. This descriptive qualitative design aims to describe in detail the identification of phenomena related to each aspect of the research experience so that it is useful in developing interventions or questionnaires in subsequent quantitative research (Junlapeeya et al., 2023). The qualitative approach deals with data in the form of words and also data in the form of numbers minimally. Different from quantitative which deals with numerical data in the majority. Therefore, in qualitative research does not mean that numerical data is not allowed at all (Leppink, 2017).

One of the advantages of the qualitative descriptive approach is the methodological flexibility which allows the use of various sampling techniques. The participants in this study were 100 students from Samudera University with the criteria of being from the Acehese ethnic group and have basic in English who were selected using purposive sampling and maintaining the privacy of participants through anonymity and confidentiality in accordance with the code of ethics for qualitative research involving human participants (Farrugia, 2019; Hall and Liebenberg, 2024; Wang et al., 2024).

The research took place at Samudra University on the research object from August 1 - August 31, 2024, which was to examine the quality of the translation of Acehese proverbs via Google Translate and from September 1 - September 30, 2024, to examine the understanding of Acehese people towards Acehese proverbs with the help of Google Translate. This study uses a test method. The test method is commonly used for teaching foreign language translation. This method is useful for measuring the value of the answers obtained from the instructions given (Saricoban, 2012; Hayati et al., 2020; Wu et al., 2024; Yang and Yu, 2024)

The research was conducted in August 2024, the source of the test data was taken from Nasir (2015) in the form of 6 Acehese proverbs in Acehese language, translated products in English, and the meaning contained in the proverbs with the two lined-proverbs criterion. The data source of the 10 Acehese proverbs in Acehese was tested for translation quality by inputting it into Google Translate to be translated into English as the target language which is an international language. The results of the translation were analyzed using parameters by Nababan et al. (2012) to determine the quality of the translation based on three criteria such as accuracy, acceptability, and readability (Bania and Faridy, 2023). All categories have a score level of 3 which indicates very good, 2 indicates good, and 1 indicates not good. The score for each category in the translation quality analysis is assessed by a rater who is an academic from Samudra University who understands Acehese culture and language as well as understanding the culture and language related to English.

In addition to the test instrument, this study also used a questionnaire given in the September 2024 session of the study to 100 respondents to determine their understanding of Acehese proverbs with the help of Google Translate. The questionnaire is a closed questionnaire and has 10 questions that must be filled out by respondents from the Acehese tribe so that they understand the local language and have basic English skills so that appropriate and structured answers were obtained. (Noels, 2014; Midena and Yeo, 2022; Hansen and Swiderska, 2024). After all the results of the data obtained are presented in three technical terms, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing or verification (Miles & Huberman, 2005)

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Result

3.2. Quality of Acehese Proverbs Translation Via Google Translate

The following are the results of the analysis of Acehese proverb data taken from 6 Acehese proverbs from the source in Nasir (2015) where there is Acehese language, its meaning, and the results of the English translation with the two lined-proverbs criterion. So, the original version of the Acehese proverb in English from the data source was analyzed by comparing it to the results of the Google Translate translation by raters from academics in order to determine the differences in the quality of the translation of Acehese proverbs in English from the data source version versus Google Translate based on the parameters of Nababan et al. (2012) related to accuracy which indicates that the translation is translated accurately and without distortion of meaning, acceptability which indicates that the translation feels natural and technical terms are familiar to the reader, and readability which indicates that the reader can easily understand the translation results.

Table 1. Acehese two lined- proverb translation

No.	Acehnese Proverb (Original)	Meaning of Acehese Proverb In Nasir (2015)	Acehnese Proverb Translation In Nasir (2015)	Acehnese Proverb Translation Via Google Translate
1	Awai buet dudoe pikée; teulah 'oh akhée keu peu lom guna	“Acting without thinking causes disappointment in the end”	Act first, think later; regret at the end is of no use	Work first think later; is 'oh end to what else use
2	Buet gob bèk ta-rindu; meukumat iku han ék ta-hila	“Do not interfere in other people’s affairs”	Do not long for what others have; when the tail is stuck, it does not wave)	Don't miss other people's work; meukumat tail can not be lost
3	Sulét meupalét; teupat sealamat	“Lies complicate life, honesty is better”	Lying will encircle; to be straight is safer	Difficult to digest; exactly good luck
4	Hana guna u, na guna teubèe; hana guna jinoe, na guna dilée	“One should not forget the merit of something in the past”	No use for coconuts when there is sugar cane; no use of now, but was yesterday	There is no use, there is no use; useless now, useful before
5	Lagèe alèe top beulacan; nyang malèe ureueng jak sajan	“A saying referring to a shameless person”	Like a naked shrimp in a pond; the people walking by are embarrassed	Like the top of the beulacan; the shy people go along
6	Gob pajôh boh panah; geu-tanyoe meuligan geutah	“Criticism of punishment for something which is not one’s fault”	Someone else ate the jackfruit; we are the ones stuck on the sap	People eat arrows; asked the rubber band

The result of the first Acehese proverb that is “*Awai buet dudoe pikée;teulah 'oh akhée keu peu lom guna*” against Google Translate as “Work first think later; is 'oh end to what else use “ obtain a score from a rater with accuracy score is 1 signifying inaccurate, acceptability is 1 signifying unacceptable, as well as readability is 1 signifying low readability. This is due to the fact that there are words in Acehese that are not translated well and do not convey the meaning that wants to be conveyed to the reader of the target language is English. In contrast to the translation of the Acehese proverb in Nasir (2015) which is “Act first, think later; regret at the end is of no use “ which scores 3 in all aspects of accuracy, acceptability, and readability where the meaning is conveyed clearly, can be read easily, as well as can be generally accepted to be understood by the target reader. Such as in syafitri and Ardi (2023) who stated that within the parameters of Nababan theory (2012) quality translation with accurate categories if the translation is done accurately without any missing messages. Accept category if the translation feels natural, common, and familiar to the reader. As well as the readable category if the translation can be easily understood by the reader. According to the above explanation for the first Acehese proverb in this research produced a better quality English translation in Nasir (2015) compared to the translation via google translate.

Acehnese proverb number 2 translated as “Don't miss other people's work; meukumat tail can not be lost” via Google translate from the source language “Buet gob bèk ta-rindu; meukumat iku han ék ta-hila” obtain an accuracy score is 1, acceptability is 1, and readability is 1. This happens because in the translation there are Acehnese languages that are not translated so they can not be read, not understandable, and not appropriate to the dictionary by the reader is the word "meukumat". While, the translation that has been listed in Nasir (2015) where the meaning of the translation can be understood well and in accordance with the meaning of the Acehnese proverb itself that is "Do not interfere in other people's affairs". According to Napitupulu (2022) the increasing use of Google Translate in academic and non-academic translation, an evaluation of the quality of the machine translation is needed because the quality of the translation is not perfect. Therefore, the presence of Acehnese words such as “*meukumat*” in Acehnese proverbs which translated via Google Translate in this study is still requires further efforts for Google to evaluate the Acehnese language translation into English.

For the translation results via Google Translate on the third Acehnese proverb "Sulét meupalét; teupat seulammat" becomes "Difficult to digest; exactly good luck" getting all categories is 1 for accuracy, acceptability, and readability because the terminology "Sulét" here is "lie" or "deceive" not derived from the word "Sulit" from Indonesian where the province of Aceh is located in the country so that finally all translations are of poor quality. In contrast to the translation "Lying will encircle; to be straight is safer" in the original data source where all categories are worth 3 for accuracy, acceptability, and readability indicating good quality. From the differences in translation quality via Google Translate and the translations already listed in the source for Acehnese proverbs, it cannot be separated from the understanding of the translator where in Koby et al. (2014) the achievement of translation quality must be measurable. Measurement of translation quality must be defined. As well as defining translation quality, must be able to define translation and quality. Therefore, Google Translate should not stop upgrading its translation capabilities but should also define the quality provided.

There is no use, there is no use; useless now, useful before” as a google translate translation of the fourth proverb does not correspond to the message of the proverb “One should not forget the merit of something in the past” and is very far from the Acehnese proverb “Hana guna u, na guna teubèe; hana guna jinoe, na guna dilée” so that for accuracy, acceptability, and readability it also gets a score of 1 which indicates the quality of the translation is poor. On the other hand, the quality of the translation from the source has conveyed the message of the Acehnese proverb accurately, acceptably, and is well readable with a score of 3 for each category. According to Feka et al. (2024) Google Translate does provide convenience in translating texts in various languages and is the most dominant to access, but Google Translate still has limitations in translation which can be caused by rhetorical, syntactic, lexical-semantic, grammatical, and pragmatic and cultural issues. The translation result of the fifth Acehnese proverb via Google Translate is "Like the top of the beulacan; the shy people go along" is very far from the source language and makes the message to be conveyed into deviant information because the word "top" in the Acehnese data source means "to hit" is not the same as the word "top" in English which has the meaning of "a place that is at the top" so that the accuracy, acceptability, and readability categories are 1 which indicates that the translation quality is not good. Then, for the translation of Natsir (2015) there is also a translation that has been changed far from the Acehnese data source in the first line where the sentence "Lagèe alèe top beulacan" has each meaning of the word "Lagèe" is Like "like/as if", "alèe" is "pounding/mortar", "top" is "pounding", and "beulacan" is "shrimp paste". Handayani et al. (2021) explained shrimp paste is A food seasoning with a distinctive aroma from fermented shrimp mixed with salt. So, the series of words should be translated as " Like a mortar pounding shrimp paste ". Therefore, the score for the translation "Like a naked shrimp in a pond; the people walking by are embarrassed" gets a score of 1 for the first line and a score of 3 for the second line because the second line of the original translation in the data source is good. Holistically, the message from the translation in the data source is still better conveyed than the translation from the Google Translate version.

Likewise, in the translation of the last Acehnese proverb in Natsir (2015) which reads "Gob pajòh boh panah; geu-tanyoe meuligan geutah" is translated with poor quality into "People eat arrows; asked the rubber band" according to Google Translate. In terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability, it gets a score of 1 because the word "panah" in Acehnese is not the same as "panah" in the national language in Indonesia. The word "panah" in Acehnese means "jackfruit" while the word "panah" in the national language in Indonesia means "arrow". The message conveyed becomes strange when it reads "people eat arrow" in the first line of the Google Translate translation. Then, the second line of the Google Translate version is of poor quality because it is still far from the source language of the Acehnese proverb. For the English translation in the data source "Someone else ate the jackfruit; we are the ones stuck on the sap" gets the highest score of 3 in the categories of accuracy, acceptability

and readability which indicates its good quality. Rowe et al. (2013) regarding the quality of translation via Google Translate, even though the words were not in the same order, in many cases the resulting quality is similar to word-for-word translations. Therefore, it is still necessary to upgrade the quality of machine translation on Google Translate for improvement.

3.3. Understanding of Acehese Proverbs by People via Google Translate

The following are the results of the answers by 100 respondents who understand the Acehese language and culture as well as understand western culture and language to 10 questionnaires regarding the understanding of Acehese proverbs, as follows:

Table 2. Questionnaire results

No.	Question	Yes (Number of Respondents)	No (Number of Respondents)
1	Do you understand Acehese language?	100	0
2	Do you understand English?	100	0
3	Do you know the Acehese Proverb (Hadih Madja)?	100	0
4	Can you understand the message in the Hadih Madja?	68	32
5	Can you translate hadih madja into national language?	100	0
6	Can you translate hadih madja into English?	100	0
7	Do you translate hadih maja using machine translation?	87	13
8	Do you use machine translation such as Google Translate?	87	13
9	Do you understand the translation of hadih maja via google translate?	0	100
10	Is the translation quality of Hadih Madja via Google Translate good?	0	100

In table 2, the results show that all respondents or 100% answered "yes" that they know acehese proverb (hadih madja), understand Acehese and English and can translate Acehese proverbs into the national language in Indonesia and also translate them into English as an international language. Translation is an essential process as a key to exchanging information, literature, and culture where the source text is changed into a different language with various accompanying aspects such as semantically, syntactically, pragmatically, and culturally. To understand Acehese proverbs, it is necessary to understand the Acehese language and culture itself so that it can be concluded that Acehese proverbs belong to the Acehese people who have that language and culture. Even so, in an effort to translate Acehese proverbs into the national language or English, it is not easy because there are idiomatic elements related to the culture and values of individuals in the social society of the Acehese nation. The core of translating Acehese proverbs is the translator's understanding of the culture in the Acehese language/target language with its relationship to customs, ceremonies, languages, climate, geographical places and religion (Sari et al., 2018). Thus, the translation of Acehese proverbs is needed to transfer the messages contained therein into the national language in Indonesia and English as an international language in order to introduce the oral Acehese culture to the national realm and various parts of the world.

Then, 68 respondents not only know the Acehese proverbs outwardly but also understand the message contained in the Acehese proverbs. While the other 32 respondents do not understand the message contained in the Acehese proverbs even though they know certain Acehese proverbs outwardly. This is in accordance with Syarfuni (2014) in general, traditional proverbs are widely developed in the general public, but the ability to memorize these proverbs is only possessed by a small portion of the younger generation which is inherited from the older generation. The use of proverbs if it does not fade, then most people who know the proverbs cannot use them properly, but only a small portion of certain native speakers. Most people claim to understand the proverbs that develop in society, but there is difficulty in explaining or describing the proverbs related to the messages they contain through precise and explicit words.

Questions no. 7 and no. 8 produced the same results, such as 87 respondents who answered "yes" that they translated Acehese proverbs using the help of machine translation in the form of Google Translate, while 13 other respondents did not translate them via machine translation, namely Google Translate. In Alawi (2019) it was concluded that in translating proverbs via Google Translate holistically, it is necessary to re-edit the translation results so that they are reasonable and in accordance with the cultural context.

Finally, none of the respondents understood the translation of Acehese proverbs via Google Translate, so none of the respondents agreed that the quality produced was good. Hakiki et al. (2023) the translation results via Google Translate are considered less accurate due to the use of equivalent words that are not understood in the target language, where the diction is not in line with the context of the sentence, and grammatical problems that convey a different meaning from the source language. Likewise, Bania and Faridy (2023) found that the original translation results from bilingual book data sources were better than the translation results via Google Translate, so an upgrade was needed so that the quality of the translation via Google Translate would improve.

3.4. Discussion

From the results of the study related to Acehese proverbs translated into English as an international language via Google Translate, it was found that the 6 Acehese proverbs based on the aspects of accuracy, acceptability, and readability were not good so that the quality of the translation was not satisfactory. While for the original translation in Natsir (2015) it was found that proverbs number 1,2,3,4 and 6 got a score of 3 for each aspect of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. However, in Acehese proverb number 5 in the first line, it got a score of 1 for each category of translation quality because there are words in Acehese that are not translated into English and there are additional translated words that are added in the translation while in Acehese proverbs there are no such words such as "naked" and "pond". In contrast to the second line in Acehese proverb number 5 is correct and gets a score of 3 for accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Holistically, the translation of Acehese proverb number 5 into English via Google Translate is not good because the first line of the sentence also influences the second line of the sentence as a whole, resulting in an inaccurate message being conveyed, unacceptable, and not easy to read.

Therefore, all Google Translate translations get a score of 1 for accuracy, acceptability, and readability because they are in accordance with Nababan et al. (2012) where the parameters for the translation of Acehese proverbs via Google Translate are inaccurate because "the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or source language texts are inaccurately transferred into the target language or deleted". The unacceptable parameters are "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; the phrases, clauses and sentences used are not in accordance with the rules of the Indonesian language". The low readability parameter of the Google Translate translation is "The translation is difficult for the reader to understand". In Alzain et al. (2020), translation via Google Translate is indeed not optimal where the variation of errors detected is caused by differences in morphology between the target language and the source language when one has poor morphology and the other has richer morphology. Thus, the problem of richness and poor morphology of Acehese and English is one of the reasons why the quality of Acehese proverb translation via Google Translate must continue to be upgraded to be more optimal.

In accordance with van Rensburg et al. (2012) who obtained the results that the quality of Google Translate translations is still significantly inferior to the results of translations by students and translations by

professionals on 6 text types such as newspaper articles, minutes, examinations, class notes, PowerPoint Slides, and official letters from Afrikaans to English and vice versa as many as 36 translation products and assessed by 5 raters. In Chon et al. (2020). obtained the results of Korean to English translation by seventy L2 Speakers of English but 4 of the participants were excluded to obtain comparative data between direct writing (DW), self-translated writing (TW), and machine-translated writing (MW) using Google Translate. Google Translate translation is indeed effective for reducing article and preposition errors but produces many mistranslation errors in contrast and an increase in the occurrence of word choice errors. Likewise, Munkova et al. (2020) conducted an in-depth analysis of Slovak to English text translations, finding that the use of machine translation is prone to common errors, the most common of which are word order, incorrect or omitted words, and synonyms or abbreviations. Therefore, post-editing is needed to utilize Google Translate in producing good translation quality.

Related to the understanding of *hadih madja* with the help of google translate by 100 respondents where all of them understand Acehnese and English and are able to translate Acehnese proverbs into the national language and even into English as an international language. However, only 68 respondents understand the message contained in the Acehnese proverb. 87 respondents use the help of machine translation in the form of google translate while 13 other respondents use the traditional method using a dictionary. However, related to the results via google translate, no one understands the translation of Acehnese proverbs so that none of the translations of Acehnese proverbs with two lines obtain good translation quality via google translate. This is in accordance with the data obtained by Onuegbu et al. (2024) where respondents who are journalists in southeastern Nigeria already have knowledge related to the Google Translate application, but there is a problem in the form of this application being underutilized by respondents where the majority of 49% have never used Google Translate, 31% have used it and there are uncertain answers between having or not using it by 20%.

The same thing applies to the quality of Google Translate translations which affect both the source and target languages as in Hunter et al. (2023) found that the use of Google Translate in Mandarin translation had an accuracy rate of 46.0–81.7%. However, there are very crucial problems in translating English to Mandarin caused by linguistic differences such as omitted pronouns in Mandarin, divergent syntactic structures, and a higher prevalence of English morphology. Therefore, it is natural that Google Translate does not have good quality for translating regional languages such as Acehnese which is still relatively new to the machine system where Mandarin, which is a strong national language, recognized by the UN, and used by many users, still causes a few problems in translation quality. Likewise, as happened in Shah et al. (2024) the use of google translate in translating Urdu to English that there was an unreasonable translation in the translated sentence caused by the lack of a coherent structure and the inability of google translate to process idioms for example "hakumat ka mahkota ulat kar ...". The problem of translating idioms and unreasonable results is also the same as what happened in the translation of Acehnese proverbs with two lines where there are Acehnese words that the machine thinks are Indonesian such as "sulet" and "panah" Where "sulet" in Acehnese is "lie" while translated as "sulet" in Indonesian which in English is "difficult" so the translation becomes strange. Likewise, "panah" in Acehnese is "jackfruit" while the machine translates "panah" in the national language so that it becomes "arrow". This is the reason why Google Translate produces poor-quality translations, leading to a lack of understanding among respondents.

4. Conclusion

Regarding the quality of the translation of Acehnese proverbs via Google Translate, it is not good for every aspect of the assessment in the form of accuracy, acceptability, and readability where the score obtained is the lowest score. All translations via Google Translate from the aspect of accuracy are bad because the translation does not match the dictionary, there are many oddities in the translation such as mistranslation of Acehnese words that are not well recognized by the system because the Acehnese language has just been added to Google Translate or there are translations that are written the same as the national language in Indonesia but not the same

meaning as the Acehese language where Google Translate instead translates the national language version into English. In the aspect of acceptability, the translation is not common and cannot be understood by the target reader because it does not match the culture contained in the Acehese nation where the Acehese proverbs are present. In terms of readability, this Google Translate version cannot be read easily because the translation feels strange. The quality of the translation of Acehese proverbs via Google Translate is significantly inversely proportional to the quality of the translation of the original version in the data source to English in Natsir (2015) of which 5 of them got good translation quality and only 1 proverb at number 5 got bad translation quality. So it can be concluded that the Google Translate translation is still worse than the translation by professionals in the original data source.

The public's understanding of Acehese proverbs with the help of Google Translate is also not good because all respondents answered "no" on the questionnaire which indicates that the results of Google Translate's translation of Acehese proverbs have not met the criteria that are useful in helping understanding. However, because the Acehese language is still too new to be present on Google Translate and is a regional language, not a national language, it is natural that the system is not perfect, it is hoped that in the future this research can explore the realm to help upgrade the Acehese language translation system so that in the future Google Translate can be better. This study has limitations because it only examined the city of Banda Aceh. Therefore, future research can be conducted in other cities in Aceh Province, not only in Islamic institutions but also in general educational institutions. It is also hoped that further research will draw on Javanese sources from renowned Javanese-script books written by Acehese children to provide more in-depth information on Acehese culture.

Conflict of Interest

There is no conflict of interest.

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