

AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN IDIOMS AND PROVERBS

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ABSTRACT

This study described a study about an analysis of English and Indonesian idioms and proverbs. This research purposed to analyze the differences and similarities between English and Indonesian idioms and proverbs that used in daily life. Idiom is a set of word that have different meaning from the basic word. Proverb is a speech that can be used in everyday life for many situation that containing parable, comparison, and advice to that can apply as the way of life. The researcher used some research methodology such as research design, source of data, collecting data, data analysis and research instrument. The methodology of this study is library research. Based on researcher analysis English and Indonesian idioms and proverbs actually almost the same in meaning, but they have their own culture to deliver ideas about idioms and proverbs. It is misunderstanding among the people when they have to deliver the proverb in different culture and societies. So the writer concluded that there are similarities and differences between idioms and proverbs of English and Indonesian but it is depended on their culture.

. **Key Words:** *Analysis, Idiom, Proverb, English and Indonesian.*

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INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Language is the human way to communicate with each other in communication to express their emotion and destination. Communication divided into two parts; verbal and non-verbal. According to Deddy Muliana "Language can be defined as a system of verbal code, Non-verbal communication is the communication through a mimic and gesture of body (Deddy Muliana 2005). Verbal communication wanted for adequate knowledge in using term of language to socialize to other people especially idiom and proverb.

English and Bahasa Indonesia have idiom and proverb. Carter (1993: 65) defines idioms as special combinations with restricted forms and meanings that cannot be deduced from the literal meanings of the words which make them up. In daily conversation, it has a different meaning than the basic one that you would find in dictionary. For example, "Break a leg" is a common idiom, but in fact, it has different meaning. Literal meaning: I command you to break a bone in your leg and you should probably go to the doctor afterwards to get it fixed. Idiomatic meaning: do your best and do well. Often, actors tell each to "break a leg" before they go out on the stage to perform. Idiom is a set of two or more words that means something other than the literal meaning of its individual words (Gail Brenner). Briefly, Idiom is a set of words that have different meaning from the basic word.

Proverbs is a simple and a concrete saying that popularly known, which is

expressing a truth, based on common sense or the practical experience of humanity. They are often metaphorical. A prove that describes a basic rule of conduct may also be known as a maxim. Proverb is often borrowed from similar languages and cultures, and sometimes come down to the present through more than one language. For example, "where there's a will there's a way" in Bahasa Indonesia it has meaning "dimana ada kemauan ada jalan keluar". It is from different language and country, but it has the same meaning that tells about opportunity. According to Cecilia G. Samekto proverbs is statement containing a message or moral which can be used to describe situation or make it significant (Popular Proverb:1994). In Bahasa Indonesia proverb defines that the word 'Proverbs' as follow "Kelompok kata atau kalimat yang tetap susunannya dan biasanya mengiaskan maksud tertentu atau ungkapan atau kalimat-kalimat ringkas dan padat yang berisi perbandingan, perumpamaan, nasihat, prinsip hidup atau aturan tingkah laku (Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan:1989). In short proverb is a speech that can be used in everyday life for many situation that containing parable, comparison and advice that can apply as the way of life.

Most English idioms are similar to express in other language and can be easier for a learner to understand. Other idioms come from older phrases which have changed over time. "To hold one's horses" means to stop and wait patiently for someone or something. It came from a time when people rode horses and would have to hold their horses while

waiting for someone or something. “*Hold your horses,*” the man said when his friend started to leave the store.

Furthermore, other idioms came from such things as sports and may be required some special culture knowledge to understand them. To cover all of one’s bases means to thoroughly prepared for deal with a situation. It came from the American game of baseball where you must cover or protect the bases. “*I tried to cover all of my bases as I prepared for the job interview*”.

On the other hand, most of cultures in every country have their own ways to deliver some ideas by using proverb in their society. The ideas were delivering smoothly; so that something transferred in the proverb was connected to somebody could not be always comprehended. If someone would like to plague her friend by using a proverb, he might choose certain words, phrases, or appropriate sentence with a meaningful purposed in transferring it.

A traditional proverb that belongs to society is widely developed in common society, but only one small number of them are able to memorize the proverb inherited from the old generation to the young generation of a country. Most of people that came from the same country or downtown did not know about their own proverb or they exactly know but they could not use it as well as the native speaker do in their society. However, the people could understand it clearly, if the proverb is delivered to them by other people.

Although, most of people thought that they knew varieties of proverb that have

been developed in their society, but immediately they would find some difficulties to explain them with appropriate words, and it would not be understandable. The difficulties in explanation proverb may be faced by the speakers and the listener. Long time ago the traditional proverb were spread and well-known by common societies. But the societies or those who learn the proverb still had faced the difficulty to describe them clearly if someone asked them to explain it correctly and explicitly. The society often heard the proverb when they were saying by older society because they used it in ceremonies, such as in engaging for a marriage and doing funeral.

Since the proverb contents a certain value as an advice, religious advice and moral message, the proverb is important to be given and taught for the young generations. Inheriting the value of the proverbs in traditional society is carrying out through non-formal education that belongs to society. Occasionally, when the elder people of the community gathered to solve their problem in their surrounding, they occasionally use a keyword that called as a proverb which a functions to refine the language. That is why the proverb that we found is differentiation in form but has the same meaning in content. These are some ways that used among society in rebuking the value of the proverb for their generation. The proverb has function as a part of cultural completeness that belongs to the society in organizing their life.

The proverb often used by the elder people in society, such as a village chief, the elder person in the family (father, mother,

grandfather or grandmother), religious people and scholars. The purpose of the proverb that used by society is to solve the problem in their society, to give an advice for them, to raise the young generation, to act in traditional ceremonies, to propose to organize their life and to refine the language. The one of examples of proverb that may solve the society “time is money”. We take this proverb because it contained an advice for the society in order to do the right things and do not waste the time.

In this writing focused on an analysis of using English and Indonesian idiom and proverb, the objective is to help learners of foreign language in understanding English and Indonesia structure. Furthermore, it would be good for learners to increase their understanding and to enhance skill in language.

B. Research Problem

The writer wrote the research questions this study as follow:

- 1) What are the differences of English and Indonesian Idioms in meaning and structure?
- 2) What are the differences of English and Indonesian Proverbs in meaning and structure?

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Idiom

According to Gail Brenner in his book “*American Idiom Handbook*” stated that idiom is a set of two or more words that has meaning something other than literal meaning

of its individual words. Eventhough, Moeliono in Khalik book defined that the word of ‘idiom’ as follow: *bentukan bahasa yang kaidahnya tidak dapat dirumuskan secara umum dapat dimasukkan kedalam idiom* (1980).

Eugene. A. Nida stated that idioms usually carry more impact than non-idiomatic expressions because of their close innermost spirit and feelings (2007). Besides, Makkai in Muh. Abdul Khak journal stated that the word of ‘idiom’ as follow: idiom adalah bentukan yang mengandung lebih dari satu bentuk bebas minimum, mempunyai makna harfiah, dan juga mempunyai makna yang berbeda yang hanya dapat diberikan untuk bentuk itu secara keseluruhan (1972). Although, Lyons in Muh. Abdul Khak journal stated that idioms are expressions which are learned as unanalysable wholes.

Based on the definition above, the writer concluded that idiom is a set of words that have different meaning from the basic word. Idioms have dark meaning (*opaque*) and clear meaning (*transparent*). Idiom also has meaning as literal and idiomatic.

B. Proverbs

According to Cecilia G Samekto in her book “*Popular Proverbs*” stated that proverb is statement containing a message or moral which can be used to describe situation or make it significant (1994). Furthermore, Departement Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan defined that the word ‘proverb’ as follow: “Kelompok kata atau kalimat yang tetap susunannya dan biasanya mengiaskan maksud

tertentu atau ungkapan atau kalimat-kalimat ringkas dan padat yang berisi perbandingan, perumpamaan, nasihat, prinsip hidup atau aturan tingkah laku. Eventhough, Oxford Learners dictionary said that ‘proverb’ is well-known short saying that states the truth of gives advice.

The writer also concluded that proverb is a speech that can be used in everyday life for many situation that containing parable, comparison and advice that can apply as the way of life.

C. Structure of Idiom and Proverb

a) Structure of Idiom

Most idioms are fixed in their grammatical structure, result of change in grammatical structure, and idiom can be change in nouns, pronouns or in the verb tenses, and also in adjectives and adverbs.

- Idioms are fixed in their grammatical structure, for example: The expression to sit on the fence cannot become to sit on a fence or to sit on the fences.
- Idioms are result of a change in grammatical structure and would generally be considered to be incorrect. ‘to be broken’ literally means that something broken. ‘The lamp is broken so I cannot read my book’. To be broke is grammatically incorrect but it has the idiomatic meaning of to have no money. For example, ‘I am broke and I cannot go to a movie’.
- Idiom also can be change in nouns, pronouns or in the verb tenses. ‘I sat on

the fence and did not give my opinion’.

It has meant that told about confuse to do something. Another example is ‘many people are sitting on the fence and have not made a decision’.

- Idiom in adjectives and adverbs can also be added into an idiomatic phrase. ‘The politician has been sitting squarely in the middle of the fence since the election’. The words of ‘in the middle of fence’ has meant did not do anything since the election started.

Idiomatic turned of the expressions are usually forcible, terse, and vivid; the same meaning could be set forth in some other way, but not with equal force and brevity. It is the idiomatic part of a language that is the most difficult part of foreigner to be mastered. It is added to the difficulty of idiom that often no reason it can be given as to how or why a particular idiomatic phrase has assumed its present form. When the English turns of expression differ from those which is set forth the same meaning in his own language, the foreign student is liable to go astray.

As a general rule an idiomatic phrase can not be altered; no other synonymous word that can be substituted for any word in the phrase and the arrangement of the word that can be rarely modified; any attempted change in the wording or collocation will commonly destroy the idiom and perhaps render the expression meaningless. Frequently an idiomatic expression omitted several words by ellipsis; but to fill in the words, so omitted would destroy the idiom. Hence the foreign

student must be careful to note the precise words that make up any idiom, and also the exact arrangement of those words.

On the other hand, idiomatic expressions are to be found in daily speech of English people rather than in elaborate, polished compositions. Likewise, on the radio, in novels, newspaper and magazine articles, and book of travel, idiomatic turns of expression abound. The same may be said in the works of Defoe, Swift, Lamb, and others, whose writings draw largely on the Anglo-saxon element of the language and but little upon the classical (R.C. Goffin:1976). There is a steady tendency in writing English to develop a simple, vigorous, idiomatic style, and to get rid of stilted, high-flown composition.

Eventhough, in learning English idiom, the student should carefully study good modern authors. Periodicals and radio talks may also prove useful. We would say to the student who wishes to acquire the habit of using English idioms correctly, '*Read much; note idiomatic peculiarities; commit idiomatic expressions to memory; compare passages in which the same idiomatic phrase occurs, and endeavour by translation into your own language to find out the precise force and scope of the idiom. When opportunity occurs, listen to an educated Englishman speaking, and endeavour to catch the exact expressions he uses. Therefore, write much, getting your composition corrected if possible by an Englishman, and attend carefully to the corrections*' (R.C. Goffin:1976). Perseverance in this course will in time give the student

power in using English fluently and idiomatically.

b) **Structure of Proverb**

Act of expressing social-cultural life through Indonesian and English proverbs would give us the information about Indonesian and English culture in order to help the learner who are interested in learning those cultures and could be give them the explanation of each culture. In proverb, it contained the social and cultural value among the supporter of its society and each proverbs have various social function. The social function means are:

- As strengthening values and norms that occur in the society.
- As a device to carry out the self-correction in evaluating the measure that has been done in their real life.
- As a direction for society in order to determine their behaviour and attitude of their social intercourse in their surroundings.
- As an educational tools for those who are more adult than the other people in their society. If they think the proverb as an important thing in using an expression to engage the elder in a conversation by the younger people and it could not be happened cause them offended by his reprimand.

The proverb that is conducted for this script apparently may give us the illustration about the thing that has been mentioned above. The words or thing that has

being used as a comparison substance. The words clarified and help us to know the background of the society in delivering the proverbs for both Indonesian and English.

Furthemore, the proverb also reflected the way of how people think and work. It is used to reply the epoch challenge that will be faced in conversation. On the other hand, this research would give the learners who are interested in English and Indonesian languages or the other people. It is also used as an additional substance review about the view of people understanding the norms and the value that will be cultivated by international community. In the contrary, there are values of the proverbs that could not be or should not be used by them due to all. Because of it is may be not relevant for Indonesian and english society nowadays or for the future.

There are classification of proverbs that booked in 'Pengajaran Semantik' whose Henry Guntur Tarigan (1985) devided the proverbs inti three parts, namely: pepatah (aphorism), perumpamaan (parable), and ungkapan (expression).

- “Pepatah adalah sejenis peribahasa yang mengandung nasehat atau ajara yang berasal dari orang-orang tua”. (An aphorism is a kind of proverbs that contains advice or the lesson given by he old person). That is why an aphorism is a proverb containing an advice and a lesson from from the old people to the young generation to make them to be a good generation in using both languages and tu endure their way of life.
- “Perumpamaan adalah ibarat, amsal dan persamaan (perbandingan) ataupun peribahasa yang berupa perbandingan”. (Parable is simie, similarity (comparison) or the proverb in the form of comparison). Parable is a type of proverb that always uses something as a tool to compare the thing that is delivered by the old people to advice the young generation.
- “Ungkapan ialah perkataan atau kelompok kata yang khusus untuk menyatakan sesuatu maksud dengan arti kiasan”. (An expression is a word or a group of certain words to assert a certain intention with a figure of speech). An expression is a proverb that always chooses a spesific words and it is sometimes it is hard to understand, except for the people who are mastering of the proverbs.

In modern guide to synonym and related words, Hayakana and The Funk divided the proverb into three divisions, namely: an adage, a maxim, and a saying. These words all denote various forms of brief expression that are supposed to be accepted as the truths.

- An adage is a time – honored and widely known proverbs.
- A maxim is a practical rule of conduct or action.

- A saying is a figure of speech or remark of any type that is current among ordinary people.

Furthermore, the proverb came from various type, we would see them as the following types:

1) The proverb states a fact.

The proverb states a fact because they contain the wisdom of the truth that is delivered by the old person according to the fact that is going on the occasion of the problem of life.

For example:

English proverb:

- Confine your tongue, lest it confine you.
- Evil deeds come home to roost.

Indonesian proverb:

- Mulutmu harimaumu.
- Senjata makan tuan.

2) The proverbs in metaphorical form.

The metaphorical proverbs are the proverb used an expression which describe a person or object in literary way by referring to something. This following example of metaphorical proverb:

English proverb:

- Never buy a pig in a poke.
- Don't cry for the moon.

Indonesian proverb:

- Membeli kucing dalam karung.
- Si Cebol hendak menggapai bulan.

3) The proverb consisting of at least one topic.

A proverb consist at least one topic and comment about its topic too. It may have as a few as two words, such as:

English proverb:

- Money breeds.
- Silent gives.

Indonesian proverb:

- Lintah darat.
- Otak udang.

4) The proverb that fall into tradition pattern.

Many proverbs fall into one of several tradition pattern and they may present an alternative or an equation.

- a. The proverb of several tradition pattern on form of an alternative, for example:

English proverb:

- Better late than never.
- Ride or die.

Indonesian proverb:

- Ya atau tidak sama sekali.
- Bertahan atau mati.

- b. The proverb several tradition pattern in form of an equation, for example:

English proverb:

- Let bygones be bygones.
- After a storm comes a calm

Indonesian proverb:

- Yang lalu biarlah berlalu.
- Habis gelap terbitlah terang.

5) The proverb in form of contrast.

Some of the proverb are often make use of contrast, for example:

English proverb:

- A man ought to do his duty.
- As between the devil and the deep sea.

Indonesian proverb:

- Siapa yang berbuat dia yang bertanggung jawab.
- Bagai makan bauh simalakama.

Sometimes contrast is emphasized by parallel stucture, for Example:

English proverb:

- Waste not want not.
- Grasp all, lose all.

Indonesian proverb:

- Hati gatal mata digaruk.
- Hidup segan mati tak mau.

6) The proverb that used in rhyme:

The other type of proverbs is still used a rhyme, for example:

English proverb:

- East and west, home is best.
- Man purposes, god disposes.

Indonesian proverb:

- Rumahku istanaku.
- Manusia yang merencanakan, tuhan yang menentukan.

7) The proverb that traced to ancient Latin and Greek Literature.

We may find the other proverb that traced to ancient Latin and Greek Literature, for example:

English proverb:

- Love is blind.
- All's well that end well.

Indonesian proverb:

- Cinta itu buta.
- Hutang budi dibawa mati.

From the type of proverb above, the writer concluded that proverb came from another form and it is often supposed that proverb are full of wisdom. In fact, a proverb has been defined as “The wisdom of many and the wit of one” (Grolier:1968).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The method of this study is library research. Library research is a research done by selecting of many books based on research tittle. The writer used several sources of data or information related to the problem being investigated. The data collected are read and classified systematically. The result of the exploration of the differences idiom and proverb in English and Bahasa Indonesia.

Data are collected in note, then read clearly, and wrote down the important things. These are the following steps to collect and process data :

- Reading, it means read much from various definitions about the tittle in this research.
- Editing, namely the re-examination of the data obtained mainly in terms of

completeness, clarity and coherence of meaning from each other.

- Organizing, it means compile the data obtained that has been determined.
- Discovery research which is conducted further results analysis of preparation of the data by using rules, theories, and methods that have been determined, so

that the conclusion (inference) is certain that the answers of research problem.

RESEARCH FINDING

A. The Analysis of Idioms.

The idioms are fixed in their grammatical structure.

ENGLISH IDIOMS INDONESIAN IDIOMS

1. (Berjaga-jaga).

To be on the alert. alarm berjalan.

Orang yang menjadi catatan pengingat

2. (Mengejar).

To be after. Cinta buta

Betul-betul cinta.

Conclusion: The idioms above, English and Indonesian idiom are served a group of words

that cannot be taken literally. They have different meaning of the particular words.

The Idioms are Result of a Change in Grammatical Structure.

ENGLISH IDIOMS

1. (Tidak ada uang).
2. (isteri).
3. (Terkenang).

INDONESIAN IDIOMS

To be broken. Kantong kering.

Tidak ada uang (kere)

Better half. Buah hati.

Yang terkasih.

To be think oneself. Masa lalu.

Cerita-cerita lama.

Conclusion: The idioms above told about the result of a change in grammatical. They are not incorrect but have idiomatic meaning.

The Idioms that can be Change in Nouns.

ENGLISH IDIOMS

1. (Sasterawan).Orang yang pintar berimajinasi.
2. (Orang cerdas).Orang yang mudah memahami.
- 3.

INDONESIAN IDIOMS

A man of letters. Pujangga cinta.

A man of the world. Ringan kepala.

A man of straw. Kurang ilmu.

(Orang bodoh).Tidak mengerti apa-apa.

Conclusion: The proverb above described about idioms that can be change in nouns.

They can change their own meaning based on the context.

The Idioms in Adjectives and Adverbs Added into an Idiomatic.

ENGLISH IDIOMS INDONESIAN IDIOMS

1. *In the middle of the fence.* *Penantian tak usai.*

(Penantian yang panjang). Menunggu hingga akhir waktu.

2.

(Tengah malam).

In the middle of the night. *Dini hari.*

Larut malam.

3.

(Hamil)

In the family way. *Berbadan dua.*

Sedang mengandung

Based on the explanation above, the writer concluded that idiom cannot be taken literally, but it has their own structure and meaning of every phrases and sentences. For example, “To be on the alert” cannot be taken literally, but they have different meaning of every particular words. “To be on the alert” means somebody who keeps on eye for someone. In Indonesian, “Alarm berjalan” means somebody who become an alert for someone.

Another explanation, idiom are result in grammatical change of the structure, for example “To be broken” literally means that something broken. To be broken is grammatically incorrect but it has idiomatic meaning of “To have no money”. A correct example to broken is “I am broke and I cannot

go to the movie. In Indonesian, “Kantong kering” means someone who has no money.

Furthermore, idiom that can change in nouns. For example, “A man of letters” has idiomatic meaning that someone who write many poems, love stories and rhyme. In Indonesian, “Pujangga cinta” means someone who loves to write and read story about love.

Moreover, idiom in adjectives and adverbs added into an idiomatic. For example, “In the family way” means someone who is belongs to family member, but it has idiomatic meaning that told about pregnancy. In Indonesian, “Berbadan dua” means someone who has two bodies, but in idiomatic meaning that means someone who is pregnant.

The Analysis of Proverbs.

The Proverbs that State a Fact.

ENGLISH PROVERBS

1.

putus.

(Hubungan keluarga takkan bisa dipisah).

INDONESIAN PROVERBS

Blood is thicker than water. *Air dicencang tiada*

Hubungan darah takkan pisah.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>2. <i>pengalaman baik terbaik.</i>
(Guru terbaik adalah pengalaman).</p> | <p><i>Experience is the best teacher. Guru</i></p> <p>Jangan takut gagal.</p> |
| <p>3. <i>berat beban di kepala.</i>
(Setiap manusia harus menanggung hidup Masing-masing)</p> | <p><i>Every man must carry his own cross. Seberat-berat beban di kepala.</i></p> <p>Bagaimanapun tanggungan harus dipikul sendiri.</p> |
| <p>4. <i>kebijakan</i>
(Kejujuran kebijakan terbaik)</p> | <p><i>Honesty is the best policy. Kejujuran adalah terbaik.</i></p> <p>Setiap perkataan jujur akan mendapatkan perlakuan yang baik.</p> |
| <p>5. <i>dekat</i>
(Hidup bukan untuk makan, tapi makan untuk hidup).</p> | <p><i>Live not to eat but eat to live. Seperti ikan baung pemandian.</i></p> <p>Sangat rakus, semua dimakan.</p> |
| <p>6. <i>mengikhtiarkan, Allah</i>
(Manusia yang merencanakan, Tuhan yang menentukan).</p> | <p><i>Man purposes, God disposes. Manusia menakdirkan.</i></p> <p>Ikhtiar atau usaha ada ditangan manusia, maka orang harus bekerja sekeras-kerasnya.</p> |
| <p>7. <i>ada asap tanpa api.</i>
(Tiada asap tanpa api).</p> | <p><i>There is no smoke without fire. Masakan</i></p> <p>Bagaimana mungkin tersiar kabarnya jika tidak ada kebenaran sama sekali.</p> |
| <p>8. <i>karena biasa.</i>
(Orang yang dibawah tidak perlu takut jatuh).</p> | <p><i>He that is down need fear no fall. Alah bisa</i></p> <p>Karena sudah biasa menghadapi kesulitan, maka orang pun akan lebih tabah dan rasa takut pun hilanglah.</p> |
| <p>9. <i>berbuah dua kali.</i>
(Janganlah menolak tawaran yang baik).</p> | <p><i>Never refuse a good offer. Pisang tidak</i></p> <p>Kesempatan baik biasanya hanya</p> |

Conclusion: in above proverbs, Indonesian and English proverbs are used a different thing to deliver the proverbs, but it is also have the

The Proverb in Form of Metaphor.

ENGLISH PROVERBS

1. *dalam karung.*
(jangan membeli apapun tanpa memeriksanya terlebih dahulu dengan teliti).
2. *dua.*
(Tidak akan ada orang yang dapat melayani dua majikan).
3. *(Seekor burung di tangan lebih berharga daripada dua ekor disemak belukar).*
4. *akulah*
(Tukang gertak selalu pengecut).
5. *Empat belas.*
the town.
(Tuhan menciptakan alam, dan manusia membangun kota).

datang satu kali.

same meaning. The structure and the words choose is not a daily speaking words.

INDONESIAN PROVERBS

- Never buy a pig in a poke. Membeli kucing*
- Membeli sesuatu tanpa melihat kualitas atau keadaan yang akan dibeli.
- No man can serve two masters. Bermuka*
- Setia kepada dua pihak yang saling bertentangan.
- A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Harapkan guruh dilangit, air di tempayan ditumpahkan.*
- Mengharapkan sesuatu yang tidak tentu, barang yang telah ada dilepaskan.
- A bully is coward. Dimana tak ada elang, elang kata belalang.*
- Diantara orang lemah, orang dengan sedikit kekuatan dapat menggertak yang lainnya dengan mengatakan dirinya sebagai jagoan.
- God made a country and man made* *Bagai bulan*
- Wajah seorang wanita yang cantik jelita. buatan manusia tak dapat dibandingkan sama sekali dengan ciptaan Tuhan, bahkan kecantikan wanita pun masih diletakkan jauh dibawah kecantikan bulan.

6.

(Anjing hidup lebih baik daripada singa mati).

*A living dog is better than a dead lion.
Janganlah muka licin, ekor penuh kudis.*

Janganlah hidup banyak utang agar dapat berpenampilan sebagai hartawan. Lebih baik menjadi orang kecil yang hidup tenteram, daripada menjadi orang kaya atau berkuasa tetapi senantiasa gelisah.

Conclusion: The metaphor proverbs are used the things as a tool in delivering the proverb. In English proverb, the words choosed were daily words and depend on their culture.

Indonesian proverb used daily words and some of it words not referring to the real meaning, because it used a language term.

The Proverb Consist of at Least One Topic.

ENGLISH PROVERBS

1.
(Perkawinan adalah lotere).
2.
terlawan
(Ilmu pengetahuan itu berkuasa).
3.
ayam, kalau tidak mengais
(Kebutuhan adalah asal dari penemuan).
4.
padi.
(Tak ada berita berarti berita baik).
5.
lama

INDONESIAN PROVERBS

- Marriage is a lottery. Jodoh takkan kemana.*
Lahir, jodoh, dan mati itu ditangan Tuhan. Karena itu kalau sudah jodoh, bertemu juga akhirnya.
- Knowledge is power. Biar miskin asal cerdas, juga orang kaya.*
Ilmu jauh lebih berharga daripada harta.
- Necessity is the mother of invention. Seperti tidak makan.*
Orang yang terdesak kebutuhan, jika tidak berusaha mencari cara untuk mengatasinya, sudah pasti tidak akan tercukupi.
- No news is good news. Ayam bertelur di*
Perihal orang yang hidupnya bahagia.
- Every little helps. Sedikit demi sedikit, lama-*

- (Yang sedikitpun sangat membantu).
6. *tidak dijual*
(Kesopanan tidaklah mahal harganya).
7. *menyuruk*
(Dinding-dinding punya telinga).
8. *pajak, sehari*
(Keadaan mengubah cara).
- menjadi bukit.*
Meskipun pertolongan itu hanya sedikit, namun jika diberikan secara teratur, maka akhirnya pun menjadi banyak.
- Courtesy cost nothing. Bahasa dan bangsa*
atau dibeli.
Untuk tingkah laku yang baik tidak perlu mengeluarkan uang.
- Walls have ears. Memakan habis-habis,*
hilang-hilang.
Jika hendak merahasiakan sesuatu, hendaknya sesempurna mungkin melakukannya.
- Circumstances alter cases. Gadai terdorong ke*
sebulan juga.
Melakukan sesuatu yang tidak menguntungkan karena terpaksa oleh keadaan.

Conclusion: The words chosen and the structure used in English proverbs were a daily words and common structure. Indonesian

proverbs used words of language style and structure. However, they have close meaning both English and Indonesian proverbs.

The Proverbs that Fall into Tradition Pattern.

The Proverbs of Several Tradition Pattern in Form of Alternative.

- | ENGLISH PROVERBS | INDONESIAN PROVERBS |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>dirimu sendiri atau jangan
Cat will eat you.</i>
(Jangan jadikan dirimu seperti tikus atau kucing akan menangkapmu). | <i>Don't make yourself a mouse, or the</i> <i>Jadilah
berlagak pilon.</i>
Jangan jadikan dirimu seperti Orang yang tidak berilmu karena akan merugikan diri sendiri. |
| 2. <i>selamat, takkan</i> | <i>Better late than never. Biar lambat asal</i> |

- (lebih baik terlambat daripada tidak pernah sama sekali).
3. *lari gunung dikejar*
Untuk mencapai sebuah cita-cita atau tujuan, kita tidak usah tergesa-gesa. Karena terburu-buru justru dapat menggagalkan usaha kita.
Forgive and forget. Tiada gading yang tak retak.
(Memaafkan dan melupakan kesalahan Seseorang).
Kita hendaknya memaafkan orang lain dan melupakan kekurangannya.
4. *live and learn. Jauh berjalan banyak dilihat, lama*
(Hidup dan belajarlah).
hidup banyak dirasai.
Banyak merantau dan umur panjang memperkaya pengalaman hidup.
5. *Laugh and grow fat. Kelapa muda dikupas-kupas,*
(Tertawalah dan tumbuh gemuklah).
selagi muda berpuas-puas.
Selagi masih bisa melakukan sesuatu, lakukanlah sampai selesai atau nikmatilah kehidupan ini dengan hal yang berguna selagi masih ada kesempatan.
6. *Nothing venture, nothing gain. Berakit-rakit ke hulu, berenang-*
(Tidak berani, tidak memperoleh apapun).
renang ke tepian.
Orang yang ingin sukses harus berani kerja keras lebih dahulu, sebab didunia ini tidak ada sesuatu apapun yang bisa diperoleh dengan cuma-cuma.
7. *Give a dog a bad name and hang him. Habis besi*
karena karat, rusak
(Beri anjing nama buruk, dan gantunglah).
nama karena perbuatan.
Tingkah laku harus dijaga agar tidak mendapat aib.

Conclusion: The proverb of traditional pattern in form of alternative used a daily word and a common structure. They were not different

between Indonesian and English proverbs and just some words were differently by used.

The Proverbs of Several Tradition Pattern in Form of Equation.

ENGLISH PROVERBS	INDONESIAN PROVERBS
1. (Timur atau barat, rumah sendiri yang terbaik).	<i>East and west, home is best. Rumahku istanaku.</i> Walaupun menyenangkan tinggal dinegara orang lain, tiada seenak dinegeri sendiri.
2. (Bicara itu perak, diam itu emas)	<i>Speech is silver, silence is gold. Diam itu emas.</i> Hati-hatilah dalam berbicara, lebih baik diam daripada menimbulkan dosa.
3. <i>berkarat, diam ubi</i> (Diam berarti memberi ijin).	<i>Silence gives mean consent. Diam penggali berisi.</i> Diamnya orang bodoh adalah melamun sehingga merusak dirinya. Diamnya orang pandai adalah berpikir untuk kebaikan orang lain. Sedangkan diamnya gadis dianggap mau.
4. <i>pangkal kaya, rajin</i> (Semuanya terkabul bagi mereka yang menunggu).	<i>Everything comes to him who waits. Hemat pangkal pandai.</i> Segala sesuatu itu tidak terjadi secara tiba-tiba, tetapi sedikit demi sedikit; seperti orang yang ingin kaya harus hemat hidupnya. Orang yang ingin pandai harus rajin belajar.
5. (kuat berarti benar).	<i>Might is right. Ayam raja dikandang.</i> Setiap orang berkuasa ditempatnya kediamannya, atau lingkungannya sendiri.
6.	<i>Best is cheapest. Murah dan tahan lama.</i>

(Termurah yang terbaik).

7.
ayam kalau tidak mengais,
(Hidup tidak hanya untuk minum
bir dan bermain skittle).

8.
(Anak laki-laki, seperti ayahnya).

Conclusion: The proverbs of traditional pattern that in form of equation was using a daily word and a common structure. There was not

The Proverbs in Form of Contrast.

The Proverbs that often make use of contrast.

ENGLISH PROVERBS

1.

(Seperti berada diantara hantu dan laut dalam).

2.
dihati.
(Keluar mata, keluar pikiran).

3.
lubang.
(Lunas hutang, lepas bahaya).

4.
panas, hati
(Tak ada berita berarti berita baik).

Barang yang berkualitas terbaik dapat digunakan untuk jangka waktu yang lama.

Life is not all beer and skittles. Seperti tidak makan.

Buruh kecil, jika tidak bekerja, sudah pasti tidak makan.

Like father, like son. Buah tidak jatuh jauh dari pohonnya.

Tabiat seorang anak biasanya tidak lepas jauh dari orang tuanya.

different for English and Indonesian proverb, but they just used different things or words.

INDONESIAN PROVERBS

As between the devil and the deep sea. Bagai makan buah simalakama, dimakan ibu mati, tak dimakan bapak mati.

Sesuatu pekerjaan yang sangat sulit dikerjakan, tak dikerjakanpun berbahaya.

Out of sight, out of mind. Jauh dimata, dekat

Lupa pada apapun yang sudah tidak dilihatnya, atau sudah jauh darinya.

Out of debt, out of danger. Gali lubang tutup

Janganlah membuat hutang baru Untuk membayar hutang lama.

No news is a good news. Tiada angin tiada dingin merasa puas.

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 5. | <p>(Laki-laki membuat rumah, wanita menciptakan tempat tinggal).</p> | <p>Perihal orang yang hidupnya bahagia.</p> <p><i>Men make houses, women make home.</i></p> <p><i>Lain lubuk lain ikannya.</i></p> <p>lain orang lain tugasnya, jadi Bekerjalah sesuai dengan pekerjaan.</p> |
| 6. | <p>(Anjing menyalak jarang menggigit).</p> | <p><i>Barking dogs seldom bite. Anjing menggonggong tidak menggigit.</i></p> <p>Orang yang suka menggertak saja, tiadalah akan sampai medatangkan bahaya kepada orang lain.</p> |
| 7. | <p>(Jadilah penegak atau pembuat undang-undang, jangan menjadi pelanggar undang-undang).</p> | <p><i>Law makers should not be lawbreakers.</i></p> <p><i>Guru kencing berdiri, murid kencing berlari.</i></p> <p>Menjadi orang yang dipercaya, hendaknya memberikan contoh yang baik bukan merusaknya. karena orang akan membuatnya lebih rusak lagi.</p> |
| 8. | <p>(Sedikit bicara, cepat selesainya).</p> | <p><i>Least said, soonest mended. Sedikit bicara, banyak bekerja.</i></p> <p>Jika orang banyak bicara, maka pekerjaan mereka tidak akan pernah selesai.</p> |

Conclusion: Some of proverbs chosen were using daily words and some was not used it. Indonesian proverb used the term words and it

was not a daily word. So that it is just have different thing of words between Indonesian and English proverb.

The Proverbs of Contrast Which is Emphasized by Parallel Structure.

- | ENGLISH PROVERBS | INDONESIAN PROVERBS | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. | <p>(Semua dipegang, semua lepas).</p> | <p><i>Grasp all, lose all. Seperti ikan baung dekat pemandian.</i></p> <p>Sangat rakus, semuanya dimakan.</p> |

2. *dipikul, ringan sama*
(Bersatu kita teguh, bercerai kita Runtuh). *United we stand, divided we fall.* Berat sama *dijinjing.*
Dalam setipa pekerjaan, berat atau ringan, kita harus selalu bersama-sama, bergotong-royong sesuai dengan kepribadian bangsa kita.
3. *ladang, lain belalang.*
(Lain negeri, lain adat). *Other countries, other customs.* Lain
Tiap-tiap negeri atau bangsa
Berlainan aturan atau kebiasaanya.
4. *dipinggang,*
(Kota besar, sangat sepi). *A great city, a great solitude. Jika tak ada uang*
Sahabat karib menjadi renggang.
Di kota, jika kita sudah jauh
melarat, kawan kenalan kita
menjauhkan diri.
5. *manis*
(Yang melihat, percaya). *Seeing is believing. Pahit jangan dimuntahkan,*
jangan lekas ditelan.
Jangan terlalu lekas percaya, lihat
dulu buktinya.
6. *burung.*
(Buatlah pencuri menangkap pencuri). *Set a thief, to catch a thief. Bagai pemikat*
Perihal menangkap sesuatu dengan
jenisnya sendiri.
7. *lancung ke ujian, seumur*
(Salah satu, salah semua). *False in one thing, false in all.* Sekali
hidup orang tak percaya.
Bila tidak jujur dalam satu hal,
pasti tidak jujur dalam segala hal.
8. *(Jika kucing pergi, tikus bermain-main).* *When the cat is away, the mice will play.*
Kucing pergi tikus menari.
Bila orang yang paling ditakuti
tidak ada, semuanya gaduh.
tetapi jika ia datang, maka
semuanya diam.

Conclusion: The proverbs of contrast that emphasized by parallel structure is used a daily word and structure and it is similarities

between English and Indonesian proverb. The things that used were different because it has their own culture.

The Proverbs that Use a Rhyme.

ENGLISH PROVERBS

1. *berlalu.*
(Yang lalu biarlah berlalu).
2. *teman untuk dimeja makan*
(Sahabat dalam kesulitan adalah sahabat sejati).
3. *Allah yang*
(Manusia merencanakan, Tuhan yang menentukan).
4. *nasehat ulama,*
(Nasihat terbaik tak ternilai harganya).
5.
(Laki-laki membuat rumah, wanita menciptakan tempat tinggal).

Conclusion: The words have chosen in this proverb was not a daily word and also the structure that is quite different from daily used. The rhyme of this proverb may have it for

INDONESIAN PROVERBS

- Let's bygones be bygones. Yang lalu biarlah berlalu.*
Yang sudah, ya sudah; yang belum saja jangan diulang. Maafkanlah apa yang telah terjadi dan berhati-hatilah untuk yang akan datang.
- A friend in need is a friend indeed. Banyak*
teman untuk dimeja makan
tapi sahabat untuk dunia akhirat.
Dalam keadaan yang sulit, akan terlihatlah manakah sahabat sejati.
- Man purposes, God disposes. Manusia berikhtiar,*
menakdirkan.
Orang harus berusaha sekuat karena segalanya butuh usaha.
- Good advice is beyond price. Agama adalah*
nasehat ulama,
adalah tongkat.
Agama merupakan nasihat yang baik dan ulama adalah yang menyampaikan nasehat tersebut.
- Men make houses, women make homes. Besar beudu di kubangan, besar*
buaya di lautan.
Setiap orang mencintai tempat atau lingkungannya sendiri.

English proverb and also from Indonesian proverb as well. Although this proverb is a little different between Indonesian and English proverbs.

The Proverbs Traced to Ancient Latin and Greek Literature.

ENGLISH PROVERBS	INDONESIAN PROVERBS
1. (Orang bodoh menyerbu di tempat Malaikat takut memasukinya).	<i>Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.</i> <i>Orang bijak berlidah hati, orang Bodoh berhati di lidah.</i> Orng bijak berkata-kata dengan arif, sedangkan sibodoh berkata-kata tanpa pertimbangan.
2. <i>tahan uji.</i> <i>smooth.</i> (Cinta sejati tidak selamanya berjalan mulus).	<i>The course of true love never did run cinta sejati</i> Cinta sejati biasanya tidak lepas dari masalah yang perlu di atasi.
3. (Anak adalah ayah dari dirinya sendiri).	<i>The child is father of the man. Anak adalah raja.</i> Anak dikatakan raja karena ketika dia masih kecil orang tuanya harus melayani dan merawatnya, serta harus menuruti sebagian keinginannya. Seperti pelayan melayani raja.
4. <i>kejar kesalahan.</i> (Hati nurani benar-benar membuat kita semua menjadi pengecut).	<i>Conscience does make cowards of all. Dikejar-kejar kesalahan.</i> Siapa yang telah berbuat salah atau jahat selalu diliputi ketakutan dan kekhawatiran.
5. <i>ke parak.</i> (Semuanya wajar dalam cinta dan peperangan).	<i>All's fair in love and war. Bak kambing lepas</i> Melakukan segala yang diinginkan dengan semau-maunya.
6. <i>bagaikan panggung</i> <i>And women merely players.</i> (Laki-laki dan wanita hanya aktor yang bermain di panggung dunia).	<i>All the world's stage, and all the men Dunia</i> <i>Sandiwara.</i> Kita semua pemain sandiwara dipanggung kehidupan.

Conclusion: The proverbs that traced to ancient Latin and Greek Literature use for

English proverb and also for Indonesian proverb as well. The word used was daily

words and the structure was not the same as a common structure used.

From the analysis above showed some structural about the proverbs. There are parable, comparison and advice. For example, "East and west, home is best" is a proverb that told about parable. It means wherever we are supposed to be, our home is best. In Indonesian "Rumahku Istanaku" have the same meaning with the proverb above that told about home is best.

Furthermore, there is example of proverb that told about comparison. "Least said, soonest mended" means we have to work hard and do not waste the time with more talk. In Indonesian "Sedikit bicara banyak bekerja" have the same meaning with the proverb above that told about work hard. Moreover, another proverb that contained advice is "Better late than never". It means do what we want before it is too late. In Indonesian "Biar lambat asal selamat" have the same meaning as an advice proverb that told about opportunity.

Based on the analysis above, the writer was concluded that idioms and proverbs of English and Indonesian was easy to understand. English idiom and Indonesian have depended structure on the context. The meaning of idiom would be different in meaning from basic word if it put in difference speech. English and Indonesia culture were very influential in changing the meaning of the idioms.

Furthermore, the writer also concluded that the structure which is used in the proverbs is quite different from a common structure used and it is why the language used

was not always used in a daily conversation words. Because of this reason, it is used some term in language for some proverb. Due to English and Indonesian were different from each culture and the way of it delivered also different, but it was some similarities for each proverbs as in the language used in the English proverb might be used in Indonesian but surely both of them might not always result misinterpreting and misunderstanding in relation to its structure, the culture and the choice of the words.

CONCLUSION

Based on analysis above the differences of English and Indonesian proverbs and idioms; idioms have dark meaning (*opaque*) and clear meaning (*transparent*). Idioms have differences and similarities between English and Indonesian, especially idiom and proverbs have their own culture and their own way to deliver some ideas into the idioms and proverbs. Idioms usually used in part of speech and no one known that the idiom was delivered by the speech. Proverbs also have differences and similarities between English and Indonesian. Due to English and Indonesian have different culture, that is why they have their own way to deliver proverbs. Sometimes the proverb is also used by the people to solve the problem, to give an advice, to raise the young generation, to organize their life as a part of wisdom and to refine the language for the learner of Indonesian and English languages. The structure used in the proverb was closed with daily structure of sentence, and some of it

was different structure used from daily structure of sentence.

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