

The Comparative Analysis of Cultural Aspect in the Idioms of Zodiac Animals in Indonesian and Chinese Language

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ABSTRACT

Language is a part of culture. In the modern world, people who have the ability to speak other languages beside mother language are no longer taboo. Learning the second language, probably will find some dynamics, including interesting things in the foreign language. Researcher's mother language is Bahasa, and Chinese language is another language that has been studied as the second language, found the interest in idioms. China as a country that has a variety of cultures and traditions and also socio-cultural conditions, has a distinctive culture of trust in the 12 Chinese zodiac animals. The existence of the 12 Chinese zodiac animals in the proverbs in Mandarin and Indonesian, raises the idea to explore how the comparison of both in terms of socio-cultural elements contained in the meaning of 12 Chinese zodiac animals proverbs. The purpose of this article is to compare the cultural viewpoints that form the idioms of the 12 Chinese zodiac animals. The result is the use of the twelve elements of this Chinese zodiac animals in the proverb represents the character represented in the element, the existence of the similarity of nature and circumstances possessed. However, not all the idioms of the twelve zodiac animals are related to the social and cultural background of their lives.

Keywords: Comparative, Culture, Idiom, Zodiac Animals.

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is the most important medium of human communication. In many ways, language can be called the essence of social phenomena. Without language, it is impossible to form a society, and there will be no activities in society except instinct driven activities. Language is a social skill that everyone must master in order to communicate in social life. Language is not only an important communication tool, but also an important part of culture.

Second language is a language type that is not the learner's mother tongue, but often used as an advanced communication medium in the speaker's environment. The second language is different from a foreign language because a foreign language is another language that learners are learning, but they are not applicable to the learner's region. Some second languages are used as official languages in various countries. The process of language acquisition is very complex. The process of mastering the second language can be completed at the same time as the process of

mastering the first language, or by learners in order. Mastering a second language can be acquired by learners in various ways. Second language can be acquired through formal and informal learning, and through natural acquisition. Learning is a process through implicit language rules, and the purpose is clear. In learning, the second learner knows the subtleties of the second language he or she learns, which is a conscious process. In acquisition, the second language learner obtains the second language and obtains the natural language in his environment, which is a subconscious process.

Idioms are segments or groups with fixed devices and words with certain meaning. Sometimes they are also called proverbs. The idiom is called "proverb" in English, and even the word comes from the Latin "proverbium", which is repeatedly called practical experience based on interpersonal common sense to express truth, that is, words and simple concrete. These words are often also referred to as a metaphor, that is, an open formal analogy to express the idea of someone's behavior of something that is considered inappropriate

in the community environment. Idioms describe the basic law of behavior and are generally applicable according to the existing culture of society. Idioms are the rules and principles of people who don't write maxims in life, but it is still effective as a whip or a reminder of people who violate customs or cultural environment. Idioms are metaphors containing wisdom, truth, morality and traditional teaching, unforgettable affirmation forms, and a short sentence passed down from generation to generation. Taking Chinese as a second language will find all kinds of interesting things to further deepen.

2. THEORY

Paremiology is the study of idioms, which focuses on the classification of idioms, the tracking and investigation of the origin of idioms, the social history, and the role of idioms. Paremiology also appears idioms from a more inclusive perspective as anthropology, art, communication, culture, story, history, literature, linguistics, psychology, religion and sociology. Specifically, the paremiology is greatly evaluated through shape, style, function and meaning, and these idioms are human values and cultural maxims. In order to distinguish between the wording seen from the perspective of paremiology and the viewpoint of "idiom", in this paper, the mother tongue "proverb" is used to refer to the concept of "idiom" in the perspective of the concept of proverbs, and the term "idiom" refers to the paremiology clause existing in the world. Although many scholars have systematically and deeply studied the comparison of idioms, there are not so many studies on the comparison of Chinese and Indonesian idioms related to animals, and the use of paremiology from the perspective of idiom cultural background is still very weak. Therefore, this paper attempts to explore the comparative study of Chinese and Indian idioms related to animals on the basis of previous scholars' research, Preliminarily collect idioms about animals to increase scholars' understanding of Chinese and Indonesian culture, so that they can be used in the teaching process and provide reference for students to improve their learning effect.

3. METHOD

Due to the similarities and differences between Chinese and Indonesian idioms, this paper adopts the method of comparative analysis. The data resources are from 成语大词典 (Dictionary of Idioms) for the Chinese language idioms, and from 7700 Peribahasa Indonesia (7700 Indonesian Idioms) for the Indonesian language idioms. Data were also obtained from conducting interviews with several Chinese people and seeing firsthand the culture in the daily environment of Chinese society.

4. DISCUSSION

The source of idioms is created according to the social and cultural circumstances of each country. China and Indonesia are two countries with various cultures and trust societies. In Chinese culture, idioms about animal names have many meanings. In this article, the scope of the problem is to use the animal names of the twelve zodiac animals, namely rat, ox, tiger, rabbit, dragon, snake, horse, goat, monkey, chicken, dog and pig.

The story about the Chinese zodiac in Chinese traditional culture was in ancient times. At that time, there were no provisions on the day, month and year. Because of the close relationship between humans and animals, the Jade Emperor decided to use the animal name as the name of the year. The Jade Emperor decided to hold a river crossing competition on his birthday. Twelve animals that can only cross the river and reach the destination will be assigned the name "year". At that time, the cat and mouse were very close friends. The mouse expressed the hope of winning the competition, but because they were small and were not good at swimming, the cat told the mouse that we should get up earlier than other animals, and asked the buffalo who got up early every day to wake them up,. When the day of the race came, the cow kept his promise, woke up the mouse and cat and let them sit on themselves. When the cow entered the river, the mouse suddenly pushed the cat into the river. The cow was so focused on the game that he didn't find that the cat had fallen into the river. When it was close to the end of the race, the mouse suddenly jumped up from the buffalo and surpassed the cow. Finally, the mouse won the first place and the cow won the second place. After a while, the tiger soaked to the third place. When the Dragon rose from the sky to the end of the competition, suddenly, the rabbit who could not swim and jumped on other animals on the river to participate in the competition came to the dragon and became the fourth. Long came a little late to finish the task of rainfall in the eastern region and won the fifth place. The horses, sheep, monkeys, chickens and dogs behind tried to run to the end of the race. Suddenly a snake came out of the grass and won the sixth place. The horse came seventh, the sheep eighth, the monkey ninth, and the chicken tenth. The 11th place is the dog. The reason why the dog came late is that he prefers to take a bath and play in the water before crossing the river. In the last place, everyone was curious, and the pig hurried in and suddenly asked if there was any food to eat, which made everyone laugh. The pig is the laziest animal. After the twelve winners were announced, suddenly the cat came wet and asked if it could enter the winner. Unfortunately, the game was over. Since then, cats and mice are no longer friends, but enemies.

Table 1. The Representation of The Same Animal in Two Languages

Animal	Indonesian Language			Chinese Language		
	Positive	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Negative	Neutral
Rat 老鼠	2	6	-	-	8	-
Ox 牛	-	11	2	-	7	-
Tiger 老虎	1	1	-	4	6	5
Rabbit 兔子	-	-	-	1	3	-
Dragon 龙	2	-	-	10	2	4
Snake 蛇	-	12	2	-	3	1
Horse 马	2	9	-	6	6	1
Goat 羊	-	9	-	-	4	-
Monkey 猴子	-	3	-	-	3	-
Chicken 鸡	3	11	1	1	11	-
Dog 狗	5	19	-	-	9	1
Pig 猪	-	8	-	-	4	1

1. Rat

In Chinese idioms, there are 8 idioms containing rat, all of which are negative connotation. Rat are described as small, dirty, bad, and even considered thieves. In Indonesian idioms, there are 8 idioms containing rat, 6 are negative connotation and 2 are positive connotation. Rat are also regarded as cowards, subordinates or servants, and have no power. They are also compared to timid and spiritless people.

2. Ox

In Chinese idioms, there are seven idioms containing ox, all of which are negative connotation. Ox represent bad people, poor people, or stupid people. In Indonesian idioms, there are 13 idioms containing ox, with positive connotation, negative connotation and neutral connotation meanings. But most of them are negative connotation. Ox represents a lazy person who always orders others or does what others say. It also represents a stupid person.

3. Tiger

There are 16 idioms containing tiger in Chinese idioms. These idioms contain positive connotation, negative connotation and almost the same numbers as neutral connotation meaning. Tigers represent power, strength, ambition and danger. In Indonesian idioms, there are two idioms containing tigers, one is positive connotation and the other is negative connotation.

Although the tiger is a very dangerous wild animal, it is very loving to its children.

4. Dragon

In Chinese idioms, there are 16 idioms containing dragons, most of which are positive connotation. The Dragon represents a handsome and talented young man. Describe strong and outstanding style. However, in Indonesian idioms, there are two idioms containing dragons, both of which are positive connotation. Although the dragon is a unique animal in China, the Indonesian idiom is to have power as a person with wealth.

5. Snake

There are four Chinese idioms containing snakes. Three are negative connotation and one is neutral. Snakes are dangerous animals. There are 14 idioms in Indonesian that contain snakes. Most are negative connotation. Snake expresses a bad character, likes to profit from others, betrays his friends, and can't be trusted.

6. Horse

In Chinese idioms, there are 13 idioms containing horses, most of which are positive connotation, but there are also some negative connotation and neutral meaning. The horse is strong. However, in Indonesian idioms, there are 10 idioms containing horses. Although there are positive connotation meanings, most of them

are negative connotation. Although the horse represents hard work, the horse also represents a person who is not good in nature, likes to spend money, and always obeys the orders of others.

7. Goat

In Chinese idioms, there are four idioms containing goat, all of which are negative connotation. There are nine idioms containing goat in Indonesian, which are also negative connotation. Goat represent people who pretend to be strong but are actually timid.

8. Monkey

In Chinese idioms, there are three idioms containing monkeys, all of which are negative connotation. There are also three idioms containing monkeys in Indonesian, all of which are negative connotation. Monkeys represent people who pretend to be great, ugly, and don't appreciate a good thing.

9. Chicken

In Chinese idioms, there are 12 idioms containing chicken, almost all of which are negative connotation, and only one is positive connotation. The use of chicken metaphor is usually negative, such as strict discipline, disharmony, quarrel, or people who can't understand each other. In Indonesian idioms, there are 15 idioms containing chicken, including positive connotation, negative connotation and neutral meanings, but most of them are negative connotation. Describe people who can't make good use of things. Even if they are good people, they are weak and stupid.

10. Dog

In Chinese idioms, there are 10 idioms containing dogs, most of which are negative connotation, and only one is neutral connotation. A dog means a bad man, a slave, and a bad mouth. But in the Chinese idiom, dogs bark on behalf of strangers and are unfriendly. But if strangers are bad people, it's a good thing. In Indonesian idioms, there are 24 idioms containing dogs, which are positive connotation, but most of them are negative connotation. A dog describes a person who doesn't know the return, is greedy, weak and evil, and likes to complain. But in the idiom "Anjing menggonggong, kafilah berlalu", this idiom means positive connotation, but the dog here represents a bad thing.

11. Pig

In Chinese idioms, there are five idioms containing pig, most of which are negative connotation and one is neutral connotation. In Indonesian idioms, there are 8 idioms containing pig, all of which are negative connotation. Pig represent a bad thing, an unforgivable bad man.

Table 2. The Same Meaning which Represented by Different Animals in Two Languages

Chinese Language	Indonesian Language
Rat 老鼠	Ox 牛
Ox 牛	Horse 马
Tiger 老虎	Tiger 老虎 Horse 马
Rabbit 兔子	-
Dragon 龙	Horse 马
Snake 蛇	Snake 蛇
Horse 马	Ox 牛 Goat 羊
Goat 羊	Tiger 老虎 Rat 老鼠
Monkey 猴子	Horse 马
Rooster 鸡	Rooster 鸡
Dog 狗	Snake 蛇
Pig 猪	Pig 猪

1. Rat

In Chinese idioms, the idiom "一粒老鼠屎坏了一锅粥 a grain of rat excrement spoils a pot of porridge" rats are considered annoying animals in daily life. Rat excrement indicates the existence of rat. The body and dirty habits of mice are harmful to human health. Especially rat feces. In this Chinese idiom, human beings have a negative view of rat, which may be due to people's observation of rat's lifestyle. But it has a lot to do with mice in Chinese social culture, such as the story of rat wedding. It is said that the seventh day of the first lunar month is the day when rat breed. According to custom, the sleeping time on that day will be earlier than usual. Also, there should be no lights in the room and keep quiet. In the corner of the house, food such as rice and flour are also provided for rats to eat. It is said that whoever dares to disturb the rat's marriage that night will face a disaster at home. In the long agricultural society, stories and customs represent the wishes of people who have good weather in the new year and don't worry about harvest. In modern times, the image of rat often appears in the form of art, such as paper-cut works with the theme of "marriage rat". The Chinese idiom "a rat excrement spoils a pot of porridge" and the Indonesian idiom "a bucket of milk is damaged by Indigo spots". Rat are considered annoying animals, small thieves in the house, and destroyers in some parts of the house are used as feeding routes, dirty and noisy at night.

The Chinese idiom "a grain of rat excrement spoils a pot of porridge" does not use a mouse idiom in Indonesian, but according to its meaning, there is the same idiom in Indonesian idioms as "seekor kerbau berkubang, sekandang kena lumpurnya (an ox wallows, the whole cage is hit by the mud)" This idiom defines

cattle as a stupid animal. In other words, just like a person who makes a mistake, everyone is affected. In short, from this idiom, we can see the negative impression related to Buffalo.

According to the belief in the animal meaning of the zodiac, the mouse is compared to an attractive and persistent person, as well as a lively and enthusiastic person. Everything he does will always produce something of value and have a great chance of sustenance.

2. Ox

Ox represent strong and powerful animals, like people, who work hard and hard. People often use it to represent a big thing. Ox are patient, honest and simple animals. For the Chinese, ox work as hard as the Chinese. However, ox also has the weakness of stubbornness and disobedience. In addition, in Chinese idioms, Ox is like a stupid person. In Chinese traditional culture, the story related to cattle is China's Tanabata Festival. In addition, Chinese traditional culture is related to ox, which is paper cutting or painting. Ox and children are often used as the subject background of painting. But in the Chinese idiom "对牛弹琴 playing the piano for the ox", this idiom defines the ox as a stupid animal. It refers to saying things without looking at the object and telling profound truth to stupid people. It's a waste of words to those who don't understand the truth. It means to despise each other. It will be useless to play an instrument in front of him, because the ox can't understand music. In other words, it is vain to speak or deliver to someone like an ox. Because in daily life, cattle will obey only when they pull their nose from the front or whip them from the back. In short, from these two idioms, we can see the negative impression related to ox. In the social culture of Indonesia and China, ox are used to represent stupid people, big and powerful animals, and their advantages can be used to help pull heavy but slow loads.

In Indonesian, an idiom with the same meaning as "playing the piano for the ox" is "sia-sia mencambuk kuda mati (it's a waste to whip a dead horse)". This idiom has the same meaning as the Chinese idiom "playing the piano for the ox" The meaning is the same, but this idiom is represented by a horse. It is a more neutral positioning of the horse, which is more likely to lead to the person himself. Of course, dead animals will not respond to anyone or anything. If a person reluctantly wants to be willing, it means that his own people can't understand, or his own people are stupid, because such a simple thing is unknown, but still and act stubbornly.

3. Tiger

Tigers show courage, strength, and respect. In Chinese culture, tigers are brave animals. Children like to wear tiger skin shoes. Tiger animals are identified as

New Year's Eve celebrations. The tiger, considered brave, cruel, powerful and terrible, is a symbol of strength and divinity. In ancient times, people usually used tigers to symbolize emperors or ancestors. In both Chinese and Indonesian cultures, tigers are regarded as the king of beasts. Therefore, there are many metaphors using these animals, and the two languages also have similarities. The Chinese idiom "虎毒不食子 even a vicious tiger will not eat its cubs" means that although the tiger is fierce, it does not eat its cubs. In fact, it is actually the child of the tiger itself, or the original offspring, because sometimes a male tiger who wants to marry a female tiger will be willing to kill a child who is not of his own blood. There is also a very same idiom in Indonesian, which is also represented by tiger, and the meaning is the same, which is "tidak ada macan yang makan anaknya (no tiger eats its cubs)".

In addition, the Chinese idiom about the tiger also has the idiom "势成骑虎 if you ride a tiger, it's hard to get off ", which means that if you encounter difficulties halfway, you can't stop if you want to stop because of the situation. This idiom emphasizes the consequences of choosing to ride a tiger. It is difficult for wild animals like tigers to retreat from quarries during hunting. The indomitable chase was captured at that time, and it was impossible to retreat in the process of riding, because the tiger would continue to chase him and could not be stopped for any reason. The idiom with the same meaning but represented by different animals in Indonesian idiom is "jangan mengganti kuda di tengah sungai (don't change horses in the middle of the river)". The meaning of this idiom is more to highlight a person's riding behavior. The harness has a neutral position and regards the horse only as a simple riding animal.

4. Dragon

Dragon has a very high reputation in Chinese traditional culture. It is a symbol of authority, dignity, honor, success and luck. In ancient China, this creature was thought to fly across the sky with the power of God. As a heavy burden dragon, it is said that it can help people avoid disasters and misfortunes and make people happy. Dragons are often associated with male sexual intercourse, and dragons are also symbols of toughness, strength, excellence and wealth.

The Chinese idiom "龙生龙凤生凤 dragon births dragon, phoenix births phoenix" means that the nature of a child is almost the same as his parents, and the decline of his ancestors is similar to his parents. Dragon and Phoenix are mythical animals. This is only different from the perspective of ability. Dragons can spit fire. Both mythical animals have a positive impression of the divine beast in Chinese culture as an animal in heaven. The idiom with the same meaning in Indonesian is "asal kuda itu kuda jua, keledai itu keledai jua (originally a

horse is a horse, a donkey is a donkey)", which means that everything returns to the origin. Horse positioning is positive, while donkey is negative. In the case of simple comparison, such as comparing day and night.

5. Snake

Snakes express a bad, terrible and dangerous thing. Snake is a kind of reptile, some are poisonous, some are non-toxic, but it is still harmful to human beings. Wild animals are not suitable for keeping the right animals in the house. In the story of the Chinese zodiac, the snake is registered after the dragon, but its status and significance as a symbol of worship are far less than the dragon. It has the meaning of evil, hatred, mystery and sharpness. As described in the idiom, it is not good to paint the snake and add the foot, which means that it is not good to do an excessive thing. In addition, the snake also symbolizes a beautiful woman, but with a bad heart, she always does bad things. The Chinese idiom "打草惊蛇 beat the grass and frighten away the snake" means that if you do something carelessly, you will alert the other party. It is a metaphor for carelessness, leaking the news, making the people concerned aware of it and taking precautions in advance. In this idiom, the snake becomes an animal that is very dangerous to human beings, leaving a negative impression. We should pay attention to or stay away from human animals.

There is also an idiom with the same meaning in Indonesian, and the idiom using snake is "mendengarkan siul ular (listening to the snake whistle)" This Indonesian idiom is the same as the Chinese idiom. Snakes are harmful to human security. Snakes give a negative impression. Hearing the hiss of snakes itself will make people aware of the existence of snakes near them, so it's best to stay away from things that may hurt themselves.

6. Horse

Horses expressed diligence, strength, and resilience. In Chinese culture, horses are very similar to cows. They are animals that express hard work and hard work. Horses are often used as transmission services. Ma expresses a character with more skills or talents. The spirit of horses is recognized as the nature of the Chinese people and the improvement of unremitting efforts. The horse is energetic, bright, harmonious, smart, and hardworking. Ancient people like to call a capable person a "thousand horse". For Indonesians, the horse is an animal whose power and speed can be used by humans. In the wild, the horse has the charm of being an independent animal. With its speed and strength, it is difficult to prey on predators. As a pet, he can only be controlled by someone he trusts.

The Chinese idiom is "马无夜草不肥, 人无外快不富 horses are not fat without night grass, and people are not rich without extra money" means that without extra

income, human beings will not get rich. This idiom is basically an attempt to make an analogy between obesity and wealth or welfare. It is almost impossible to find an overweight or obese horse. But in this case, when there is more food than usual, horses and humans or other animals that may be obese. It is this potential that is the idea of horse obesity. In this idiom, a horse that looks fat is definitely better than a horse that loses weight due to lack of food. This Chinese idiom has the same meaning as the Indonesian idiom "seperti kerbau mandi (like a bathing ox)". It means that one thing cannot be done without the help of others. The dependence of an ox on his master is necessary. In this case, there is a metaphor that shows that humans need another kind of assistance. In this idiom, the position of the ox is neutral.

In addition, there is another Chinese idiom that uses horses as "害群之马 an evil member of the herd", which means that there is a person who is a problem in a group. This idiom locates a horse that is causing trouble to his flock. In the wild, hungry horses hang on ropes. In this context, collective interests take precedence over their survival. The existence of a horse that endangers his flock will certainly give the horse a negative impression, because it will cause the flock to fall into a situation that endangers them. The same idiom meaning in Indonesian but using different animals is "kambing hitam (black goat)". This idiom is commonly used in Indonesia. Although there is no clear relationship between sheep and black people to deal with people accused of making mistakes. The meaning of the meaning of existence indicates that there is a helpless person, or that he himself is a criminal offender. He probably does not know it, or is like a victim. From this point of view, it will look like a naive positive impression related to sheep. In this sense, the sheep has no power to the black that comes with itself, but the black color itself is bad luck.

7. Goat

Goat show weakness and obedience. The smell of animals for consumer purposes is a little annoying. Although in some places, sheep act as fighting animals, most of them are used for meat or milk consumption. Chinese people like to eat fish and mutton. Sheep is one of the most popular animals because it is soft and calm. Since ancient times, people have learned to use wool to make brushes and wool to make sheepskin clothes.

In Chinese idioms, the idiom about sheep is "羊质虎皮 a goat in a tiger's skin", which means strong outside and weak inside. This idiom leads to two contradictory things: sheep and tigers, skin and heart. Such a contradiction must represent the binary opposition formed by this sentence. The tiger is an ideal predator or strong one, which can be seen from the outside. However, the sheep can't see anything in the heart.

Ideally, a prey or a weak person will produce a negative impression. This is because mentality itself has more influence on attitude or behavior. So while it looks powerful, it's not necessarily as powerful as it looks. Because the fact is, sheep are not brave animals. There is also an idiom with the same meaning in Indonesian, which is "rupa harimau hati tikus (tiger face rat heart)" It means looking brave but actually cowardly. In this idiom, there are other dual meanings of tiger and rat positioning. A tiger with strong character and courage can be seen from the outside. But a rat whose heart can't be seen with his eyes is weak and timid. In this sentence, the tiger is a positive explanation, while the rat is a negative explanation.

8. Monkey

Monkey show that they are smart, lively, unruly, and gossip, which is also the basic nature of monkeys. In Chinese, monkey means people who lose their skin, lively, rumored, and smart. In Indonesian, monkeys can also express ugly or ugly people, but in Chinese, monkeys can express lovely and charming people. In Chinese traditional culture, monkeys show a lively figure and full of spirit, just like humans. Monkey's character and essence is to pursue perfection and jealousy. If something sees something else, it will not be satisfied. However, the old things will be abandoned and want new things. For Chinese society, if the children at home are as thin and weak as monkeys, their family situation is not good. The monkey is a clever animal. This is usually compared with smart people.

In Chinese idioms, the idiom "沐猴而冠 a monkey with a hat on" puts the monkey in a negative sense. This idiom indicates an inappropriate or useless situation, because monkeys do not need to wear hats, whether hot or accessories. The monkey wears a hat and pretends that he is human, which means that he is well dressed and pretends that he is powerful, but in fact he is not powerful. In Indonesian, the idiom with the same meaning is "kuda belang betina (female striped horse)" being told that someone or someone is not very good, but because he looks good, he looks like an expensive object or a glorious person. Horses are useful animals in life and are used as vehicles. In Indonesia, the striped horse is a very expensive horse.

9. Rooster

The rooster represent on time. The rooster's voice is unique and loud. Like fighting for hens. Meat and eggs are well maintained because they are needed by human beings. However, chickens are defined as small and irritable, unable to control emotions, weak and weak, which better describes the figure of women. In Chinese culture, chicken symbolizes a good thing. Chicken is a natural alarm in the morning. For people without alarm clock, rooster crow is very important because it can wake people up and start working. In Chinese, the idiom

of chicken is "偷鸡不成蚀把米 try to steal a rooster only to end up losing the rice used to lure it", which means that the chicken didn't steal it, but lost a handful of rice. It means that it wanted to take advantage but suffered a loss. In this idiom, the impression of chicken is as neutral as the existence of chicken. The view of this idiom is a futile situation. In Indonesian, the idiom "bagai tikus memperbaiki labu (like a rat fixing a pumpkin)" It has the same meaning as a person who is not proficient in work but tries to repair it, even destructive. As is usually understood, the mouse is a destroyer. But it is the opposite in this idiom. The mouse originally wanted to improve, but it proved that the mouse could not repair something. In this idiom, the positioning of the mouse is a negative impression.

Secondly, the other Chinese idiom of chicken is "杀鸡儆猴 killing the rooster to warn the monkey", which means to warn others by punishing one person. This idiom puts forward two kinds of animals, namely rooster and monkey. Chicken is an object killed to scare other objects, namely monkeys. The negative impression is monkey, and the neutral impression is chicken. Like the Indonesian idiom, it is "seperti ayam patuk anaknya (like a rooster pecking its chick)", which means to give a child a punishment in order to change his ugly nature. This idiom is more positive for the chicken because it has the behavior of educational value for children.

10. Dog

Dogs mean bad. People often associate dogs with nausea or bad people. In Indonesian and Chinese, "dog" is often used to curse others. In Chinese culture, dogs are human's best friends. Dogs are very enthusiastic. Chinese people like dogs very much. Dogs also have cunning traits. What they don't like is that when they look at others, dogs are too mean. A dog is a male friend who can understand a man's soul and obey his master, whether he is rich or not. The dog is considered a lucky animal by the Chinese. If a dog happens to come home, usually the owner will be happy to take care of it, because it symbolizes the coming of wealth. In the idiom, there is an idiom that means you can't tell the good from the bad. The Chinese idiom is "狗咬吕洞宾 dog bites Lu Dongbin", and the Indonesian idiom is "ular bukan, ikan pun bukan (not a snake, not even a fish)". In Lu Dongbin's story, the idiom "dog bites Lu Dongbin", which often says "Gou Yao, Lu Dongbin, does not know a good people", because "狗咬 Gou Yao" is homonymous with "dog bite", it has become "dog bites Lu Dongbin, does not know a good people".

In the idiom "ular bukan, ikan pun bukan", the binary similarity between snake and fish is contradictory. In this idiom, the snake is a negative impression and the fish is a positive impression.

Although actually this sentence shows the negation of both, the snake is not a fish.

11. Pig

Pigs represent lazy and eating animals. In Chinese traditional culture, pigs are considered to be very important, such as houses. Houses have a food source, so they don't need to go out of the house to look for food. Pigs can be considered a source of human food because their meat can be eaten by humans. However, the bad thing is that humans are considered pigs, which means that humans are considered a low-level person. Pigs are not as clever as dogs. He likes sleeping, eating and being fat. So it usually has laziness and embarrassment. On the positive side, he performs well, does not calculate to hurt others, and can bring prosperity to people. As a result, pigs were once considered a symbol of wealth. Both Indonesian and Chinese regard pig as a symbol of laziness, greed and dirtiness. Pig is sometimes used to mean clumsiness in Chinese, but it doesn't mean it in Indonesian.

In Chinese, the idiom “狼奔豕突 run like a wolf and rush like a pig” means to describe groups of bad people rushing about and harassing everywhere. The comparison between wolves and wild pigs, when walking fast, wolves run and wild pigs go. The positive impression that exists in the wolf with its running position shows integrity and elegance. In contrast, the running of wild pigs leads to a negative impression. In Indonesian, the idiom of pig is “membabi buta (going on rampage)”, which means anger or behavior without thinking. This idiom also shows a negative impression of the pig image. A pig running or chasing something seems blind because it hits everything in front of it. So this idiom is similar to those who don't think about it or like a pig who seems to be blind when running.

5. CONCLUSION

Idioms are literary works in the form of sentences, words or phrases with fixed structure and certain meaning or understanding. Idioms describe cultural values and even have similar meanings in different phrases. This difference is caused by cultural factors. The meaning of a word is constrained by the culture and ecological environment of specific language users. Based on the purpose of this study is to compare the cultural views of forming the idioms of the twelve Chinese zodiac animals, it can be concluded that the characters represented by the twelve animal representative elements, the existence of the same nature or the country they own are used in idioms. However, not all idioms of the zodiac animals are related to the social and cultural environment in which they live.

In Chinese idioms, idioms with the elements of cattle and dogs are the opposite of Chinese society and culture. However, idioms containing mouse, tiger, dragon, snake, horse, sheep, monkey, chicken and pig are the same as Chinese society and culture. However, in Indonesian, the idiom with horse element is the opposite of Indonesian society and culture. The idioms containing mouse, ox, tiger, dragon, snake, sheep, monkey, chicken, dog and pig are the same as Indonesian society and culture.

There is no Indonesian idiom containing rabbit in 7700 peribahasa Indonesia, so we can't compare the idiom containing rabbit element in Chinese with that in Indonesian. Moreover, the idiom of rabbit with the same meaning in the two languages can not be compared, because in Indonesian, an idiom does not have the same meaning as the Chinese idiom containing rabbit.

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