## 1. Introduction

Kridalaksana (2008:169) defines a proverb as a sentence or part of a sentence that has been passed down through generations and is used to reinforce the meaning in writing, providing advice, teaching, or life guidance. Proverbs are often used as an alternative to convey meanings indirectly in various languages around the world. A proverb always carries a different meaning from the literal meaning of the words because it uses figurative language or expressions that cannot always be interpreted from their lexical meanings.

The Indonesian language has a vast number of proverbs, with Gandasudirja (1986) noting as many as 700 proverbs. According to Fasya (2011), humans have a historical record created from their habit of carefully observing various events that regularly occur in their surroundings. Research on proverbs has been conducted extensively, including Harja (2013), who studied the form and meaning of Indonesian proverbs formed by plant elements, plant types, and things related to plants. Alemina (2018) researched the comparison of meanings in Mandarin proverbs and Indonesian proverbs that use the word “Air” (water).

The oldest known Chinese characters date back to the 16th century BC, but the number and form of modern characters suggest that these characters have undergone development over several hundred years. Like Egyptian hieroglyphs, the earliest Chinese characters began as simple illustrations, which over time became more abstract and adopted a form better suited to modern writing.

These characters, along with many other elements of Chinese culture, came to Japan via the Korean Peninsula starting around the fourth century AD. Because the Japanese did not have their own writing system, Chinese characters were soon adapted for the Japanese language as well.

Kanji are Japanese characters adopted from Chinese characters. Kanji has two reading methods: the on-yomi (音読み), which mimics the Chinese pronunciation, and the kun-yomi (順読み), which mimics the pronunciation of the original Japanese vocabulary. This can be seen in the kanji "上." This kanji has the on-yomi readings "jou" and "shou," while its kun-yomi readings include "ue," "uwa," "kami," "ageru," "agaru," "noboru," and "noboseru."

According to the Dictionary Goo, "Jukugo" is defined as follows:

1. 2 字またはそれ以上の漢字で書かれる漢語。熟字。「幸福」「美少」など。
   *2-ji matawa sore ijō no kanji de kaka reru kango. Jukuji. “Kōfuku”,”bishō” nado.*

2. 二つまたはそれ以上の簡単が合わさって、一つの単語として用いられるようになったもの。複合語。合成語。

   *Futatsu matawa sore ijō no kantan ga awasatte, hitotsu no tango to shite mochii rareruyō ni natta mono. Fukugōgo. Gōsei-go.*

3. 寛容によって、特定の意味持ち用いられるようになった語句。慣用語。成句。イディオム。「気が抜ける」「油を売る」などの類。

   *Kan`yō ni yotte, tokutei no imi-mochi mochii rareru yō ni natta goku. Kan'yōgo. Seiku. Idiomu. `Ki ga nukeru'`-yu o uru' nado no rui.*

Translation:

1. Kanji written with two or more kanji characters. Jukuji (two or more kanji characters combined). Example: "kōfuku" (happiness), "bishō" (beautiful girl).
2. A word consisting of two or more simple elements combined and used as one word. Compound words. A compound word.
3. Phrases that, through extensive use, have acquired a special meaning. Kan'yōgo, seiku, and idioms. Examples: "ki ga nukeru" (to lose enthusiasm), "abura o uru" (to waste time).
   Of the many types of jukugo that exist. Idiomatic Yojijukugo is a type of jukugo with four kanji characters that is very interesting to study. Because they contain a lot of culture, philosophy and history. The ability to convey complex concepts in a very concise simple form. This makes it interesting for an effective and concise communication tool.

   When viewed from the Weblio dictionary the definition of Yojijukugo is

漢字 4 字で構成される熟語。特に、「以心伝心」「不信実行」など、成語として用いられるものをいう。

*Kanji 4-ji de kōsei sareru jukugo. Tokuni, "ishindenshin", "fushin jikkō" nado, seigo to shite mochiirareru mono o iu.*

Translation:

A phrase composed of four kanji characters, often used as an idiom or a fixed expression with a specific meaning. Examples include "ishindenshin" (heart-to-heart communication) and "fushin jikkō" (untrustworthy action).