5. Conclusion and Recommendations

1. Structure: “Yojijukugo” in Japanese consists of four kanji characters, whereas Indonesian proverbs are typically composed of longer sentences. This highlights a significant structural difference between the two types of expressions.
2. Moral Messages: Both Japanese “Yojijukugo” and Indonesian proverbs share a common goal of conveying moral lessons, advice, and life wisdom. They are used to teach and warn through the hidden meanings within the expressions.
3. Religious and Cultural Elements: “Yojijukugo” often contains elements of Buddhist teachings, indicating the influence of religion in shaping these expressions. In contrast, Indonesian proverbs generally do not include religious elements but are products of oral tradition and local culture, passed down through generations.
4. Idiomatic Meaning: Both “Yojijukugo” and Indonesian proverbs have idiomatic meanings that depict water elements found in the surrounding environment. This suggests that natural elements, particularly water, play an important role in various expressions in both cultures.
5. Difference in Meaning: While both cultures have expressions involving "clear water" and "tame fish," the meanings conveyed are different. In “Yojijukugo”, such an expression can mean that excessive kindness may result in good intentions not being appreciated by others. In contrast, the Indonesian proverb "air jernih ikannya jinak" describes the safety and prosperity of a nation.