

ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN IDIOMS OF ANIMALS

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ABSTRACT

This research was aimed at finding out the similarities, and dissimilarities, as well as possible learning problems faced by the students learning English and Indonesian idioms of animals, and also as the recommendations to TEFL. This research was regarded as descriptive research design. To collect the data, the researchers used documentation technique. To analyze the data, the researchers used a descriptive analysis. The results showed that there were two similarities and two dissimilarities between English and Indonesian

idioms of animals. The two similarities were in word choices and meanings, while the two dissimilarities were also in word choices and meanings. The possible learning problems faced by the students learning English and Indonesian were that they were perplexed with the meanings inside the idioms which has implied gloss. The recommendations of this research was as a fundamental teaching guidance in helping English teachers design a better teaching idioms of animals.

Keywords: *Contrastive Analysis; Idioms; Animals*

Introduction

Since this research deals with language, it will be much better to define what a language is and what it refers to. Language is the system of structural arrangement of human's sounds used to communicate in line with written representation unit such as morphemes, words, sentences, utterances. (Richards, Schmidt, Kendrick & Kim in Sulaiman, 2020). It is a means of communication used by people whatever else they may do, when they come together, whether they play, fight, make love, or make automobiles, and they talk. (Fromkin, Rodman & Hyams, in Sulaiman &

Yuliani, 2017). It means that in many situations as people want to converse one another, they tend to use either a formal or non-formal language. The common informal language used is idioms.

As the matter of facts, idiom is like the combination of two or more words which cannot be translated separately. It is a group of words refers to something different than the single word it contains It is impossible to learn idiom just through word by word because idioms have something different and it is true that idiom is an important aspect of language to be taught to students because in target language, they not only study the structure of the language but also its culture in which idiom is developed. (Curry, 2010; Hopkins & Potter, 2001; O'dell & Mc. Charty, 2017).

Idioms tend to be met in daily life communication for it makes the conversation more comfortable and interesting. Idioms are used to express something with a purpose to deliver more interest and more polite. (Rokhani, 2017; Vannest;

2016; Wright, 2002). In fact, there are so many idioms in English and Indonesian such as in colors, parts of body, money and animals, etc. English and Indonesian have their own idioms. Some of the idioms are same and some others are different. The differences make students confused and it becomes their possible learning problems or difficulties. One the problems that students face as studying idioms is that the entire translation of the phrase. It is supported by Gairns & Redman (2011) who reported that students have problems or difficulties in understanding idioms because they only look at the meaning from the individual word translation not in overall meaning and it makes them perplexed. In this context, in some idioms, the meaning can be almost impossible to guess out of their contexts.

In addition, students' weaknesses in grammar, especially in idioms become problems for them to improve their language ability. This occurs because they do not know the rules of English and Indonesian idioms of animals. It is such a normal condition which

is encountered by them since English and Indonesian grammatical characteristics are quite different. Richards, et al., in Sulaiman, (2020) itemized that the core obstacles in learning a new language is influenced by are much caused L1, and it can be assumed by contrastive analysis. Contrastive analysis (CA) is an analysis which is conducted to find out the differences and the similarities of sounds in two different languages. (Kridalaksana, 2008). It is always concerned with a pair of languages, and found on the assumption that languages could be compared applied to provide some comprehension dealing with practical needs like teaching and learning, translation study and further research. (James in Sukirmiyadi). Like other experts, Johansson in Sulaiman, (2018) explained that contrastive analysis (CA) is the systematic comparison of two or more languages applied for describing the similarities and differences and function to provide better language teaching materials for students. It means that contrastive analysis is a linguistics analysis that is regarded on

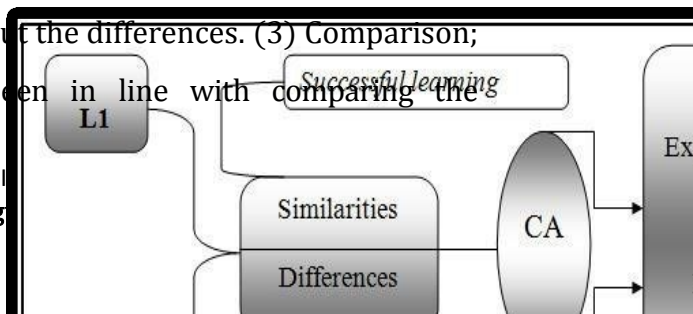
revealing the elements of differences and similarities inside the two different languages.

Furthermore, Tarigan (in Sulaiman, 2017) says that contrastive analysis as a transferring analysis which is parsed and formulated in the form of a theory of stimulating psychology and it is legally practiced in the 1950s as an application of structural linguistics in language teaching, and based on three assumptions, for instances: there must be an interference of L1 in learning a new language (target language), some problems faced in learning a new language (target language) can be predicted by using a contrastive analysis, and a contrastive analysis can be used as a guidance for a teacher, especially a teacher of English, in teaching pronunciation, in term of phonology.

Mozlan (in Thyab, 2022) says that contrastive analysis examines different languages with the aim of discovering their structural similarities and differences. It is a method that was greatly used in the 1960s and 1970s to explain

reasons behind new language learning difficulties and reasons why some features of a target language were more difficult to learn than others. In this context, contrastive analysis (CA) is such a study that is carried out to compare two different language components or aspects, and also to predict students' difficulties in learning L2 as the recommendations for teacher's teaching materials. There are five steps or procedures used to compare two or more languages, as follows: (1) Selection; this step has something to do with selecting or taking the two languages, L1 and L2, and writing formal descriptions of them that needs choosing a special theoretical model which can be traditional, structural or transformational. In this case, it is needed to decide what is to be contrasted/compared. (2) Description; this step has connection with describing the selected linguistic units/structures of the two languages based on CA theories to find out the differences. (3) Comparison;

this step has been



linguistic-selected units which have been described. It is to compare the differences and similarities of the forms and meaning. (4) Prediction; this step has relationship with making prediction of difficulty the contrast. The CA can noticeably predict for the similarities and differences of the two compared languages. (5) Verification; This last step is in keeping with verifying the predictions to know whether or not there are errors and difficulties on the basis of the contrastive analysis of the two languages. (Al-khresheh, 2016; Keshavarz, 2012). To be detailed, figure 1 was illustrated.

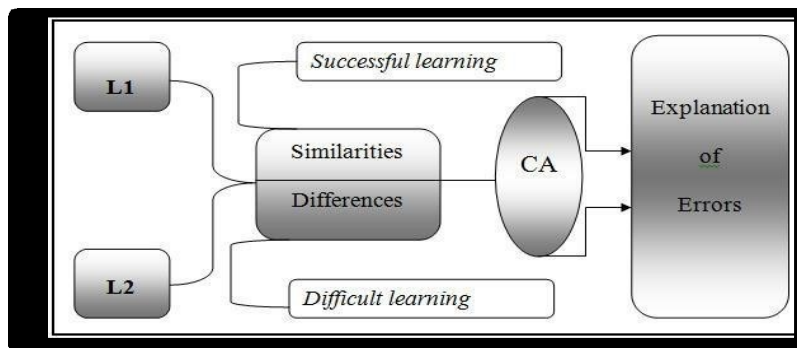


Figure 1. The Procedures of Contrastive Analysis (CA)

Figure 1 describes the procedures of contrastive analysis (CA) which are used to elaborate the comparison between the two language systems related to native language (L1) and target language (L2). It also shows that both of the two languages have similarities and dissimilarities. The similarities can create successful learning. Yet, the dissimilarities can cause difficult learning which enable the L2 students commit errors when learning target language,

Method

In this research, the researchers used the descriptive research design or method, since it describes the factual data of English and Indonesian idioms of animals without any treatment. Syahri, Sulaiman & Susanti (2017) confirmed that descriptive research design is such an in-depth research having no two or more variables and it has nothing to do with treatment. Besides, Tavakoli (2012) identified descriptive research as a research design or method used to establish the existence of phenomenon by

explicitly describing them and has no manipulating data. To collect the data, documentation technique was used and to analyze the data, descriptive analysis was applied

Findings

English Idioms of Animals

In this research, the researchers found out 108 English idioms of animals which were described in sentences. To be obvious, Table 1 was presented.

Table 1. English Idioms of Animals

No	Idioms	Meanings	Examples in S
1	Alley cat	A stray cat	I began to feed th
2	As awkward as a cow on roller skate	Very awkward	The little girl wa as a cow on ro when she rode he
3	As blind as a bat	Blind	He is as blind as a
4	As busy as a beaver	Very busy	I have been as bus
5	a bird brain	a stupid person	I'm such a bird br
6	A bird's eye view	A view from high above	We had a bird's Paris.
7	A bull in china shop	Someone who is very clumsy	Uci is like a bull in
8	As fat as a pig	Very fat	She is as fat as a p
9	Back the wrong horse	Support someone cannot win	We backed the w when we supp candidate for ma

10	Bet on the wrong horse	Misread the future	The man is betting the horse
11	Black sheep	Dislike member of family	I am a black sheep family
12	Buy a pig in a poke	Buy something without seeing first	Don't buy a pig in a poke
13	By shank's mare	By foot	I always come to you by shank's mare
14	Call the dog off	To stop chasing someone	The police decided to call the dog off
15	Cash cow	A product that makes much money	Our business is a cash cow
16	Cat burglar	A burglar who enters building by climb	A cat burglar entered the apartment and stole the money
17	Cat nap	A short sleep	I had a cat nap in the afternoon
18	Cat gets one tongue	One cannot speak cause shy	I couldn't say anything because I got my tongue tied
19	Copy cat	Someone who copies another person work	The student is a copy cat
20	Crocodile tears	Pretend to cry	Don't believe him, he is crying crocodile tears
21	Cry wolf	Give a false alarm	The farmer is crying wolf
22	Curiosity kill the cat	Being curious may get a person into trouble	Remember, curiosity killed the cat.
23	Dark horse	a secretive person	The candidate for the election was a dark horse

24	Dog eat dog	Fight others to get what one wants	It is a dog eat dog my campus
25	Donkey's years	A very long time	I had not seen donkey's year
26	Dumb bunny	A stupid or gullible person	He really is a dumb
27	Eager beaver	A person who always eager to work	The woman is a beaver
28	Eagle eyes	Have excellent vision	He has eagle eyes
29	Eat high off the hog	Eat good or expensive food	We are eating high hog in USA
30	Eat like a horse	Eat very much	She eats like a horse
31	Fight like cat and dog	Argue and fight with someone	The children is fighting cats and dogs
32	Flog a dead horse	Continue fighting a battle	My brother was flogging a dead horse
33	Fat cat	A negative description of a rich person	She is a fat cat
34	cat	Someone who is easily frightened	My friend is a cat will not climb
35	Get someone's goat	Annoy someone	He is trying to get my goat
36	Get off one's high horse	Begin to be humble	I wish my supervisor to get off his high horse
37	Go ape	to become angry	My teacher will go ape when I come late
38	Go hog-wild	Behave wildly	The soccer fan went hog-wild

39	Go to the dogs	To become bad	Many things in our life have gone to the dogs
40	Grin like a cat	To grin or smile broadly	The boy is grinning broadly
41	Harebrained idea	A foolish/stupid idea	My friends teased me about my harebrained idea
42	Have a cow	Become very angry	Our teacher will have a cow if you don't prepare for the test
43	Have a whale of a time	Have an exciting time	We had a whale of a time at the party last night
44	Have bats in one's belfry	To be a little bit crazy	I think you have bats in your belfry
45	Hit the bulls eye	Reach or focus on something	My teacher hit the bulls eye when she talks about the subject
46	Hold one's horse	To wait, be patient	Hold your horse! I'll be ready in a moment
47	Holy cow	To express strong feeling of astonishment	Holy cow!! I can't believe that
48	Hoof it	To walk or run	I decided to hoof it to the store
49	Horse around	To play around	I told you don't horse around with your studies
50	Horse sense	Common sense	The boy doesn't have horse sense
51	Horse trade	To bargain in a hard	We have to do some horse trading to get the best price
52	In a pig's eye	Unlikely, not so, never	Never in a pig's eye will my friend be able to earn that much money
53	In the dog house	In trouble	I am in the dog house with my boss
54	In two shakes of a lamb's tail	Very quickly	I will meet you in two shakes of a lamb's tail
55	Kangaroo court	An illegal court	The military court is a kangaroo court

56	Kill the fatted calf	Prepare elaborate banquet for someone	an	We will kill the fatted calf for my parents
57	Lead a dog's life	Lead a miserable life		The man is leading a dog's life
58	Let the cat out of the bag	To tell a secret		Don't let the cat out of the bag
59	Like a bat out of hell	With great speed		I ran like a bat out of hell to catch the bus
60	Lion's share	The biggest part of something		I plan to give him a lion's share of my food
61	Live high on/off the hog	The best of everything		She lives high on the hog in her class
62	Loaded for bear	Very angry		He was loaded for bear when I came
63	Loan shark	Usurer		The loan shark is charging high interest
64	Lone wolf	who prefers to spend time alone		The boy is a lone wolf
65	Look a gift horse in the mouth	Complain if a gift is not perfect		The girl should not look a gift horse in the mouth
66	Make a monkey out of (someone)	Make someone look foolish		He made a monkey out of me
67	Make a mountain out of a molehill	Make something that is unimportant seem important		You're making a mountain out of a molehill
68	Monkey around with (someone or something)	Play or waste time with something		I spent my time monkey around with television
69	Monkey business	Illegal activity		The boy should not get into monkey business

70	Monkey monkey do	see,	Someone copies something that someone does	We live in a m monkey do world
71	More fun than a barrel of monkeys		Very funny	I love him becaus fun than a barrel
72	Not enough room to swing the cat		Not very much space	There was not er to swing the cat i
73	Paper tiger		Cowardly person	Don't be nervous paper tiger
74	Piggy bank		A small bank	I put my mone piggy bank
75	Piggyback		Sitting on someone's back	The boy was ri back
76	Play cat and mouse with someone		Tease or fool someone	I love playing cat
77	Play possum		To be pretend to be sleep or dead	I think the man possum
78	Put one's head in the lion's mouth		Difficult situation	I put my head i mouth when I w my boss
79	Put the cart before the horse		To do things in the wrong order	You put the cart horse in your hor
80	Put the cat among the pigeons		To cause trouble	I put the cat pigeons when I d
81	Rain cats and dogs		Rain heavily	It is raining cat outside
82	Rat on someone		Report someone's bad	I ratted on my school
83	Rat race		A rushed and confusing way of living	Living in a big c rate race
84	Rat run		Short cut	I will take this rat

85	Sacred cow	A person or thing that never criticized	The school lunch a sacred cow
86	Scapegoat	Someone who are always blamed	I am a scapegoat group
87	Scaredy cat	Someone who is easily frightened	The children called a scaredy cat
88	Separate the sheep from the goats	Divide people into two groups	We have to separate sheep from the goats
89	Serve as a guinea pig	Allow some kind of test to be performed on someone	I had to serve as a guinea pig
90	Shaggy dog story	A long and pointless story	My friend told me a shaggy dog story
91	Smell a rat	To be suspicious of someone	There is something fishy with him. I smell a rat
92	Squirrel away something	To hide or store something	My friend likes to squirrel away money
93	Straight from the horse's mouth	Directly from a dependable source	I heard it straight from the horse's mouth
94	Take the bull by the horns	To take decisive and direct action	I decided to take the bull by the horns
95	There is more than one way to skin a cat	There is more than one way to do something	I knew that there was more than one way to solve the problem
96	Throw someone to the lions	To permit someone to be blamed or criticized	The company manager was thrown to the lions

97	Throw someone to the wolves	To send someone into danger	I throw my friends to the wolves cause he hurt me
98	Top dog	The most important person	I am the top dog in the company
99	Turn tail	To run away from trouble	We have to turn tail when he comes
100	Until the cows come home	For a long time	We can talk until the cows come home
101	When pigs fly	Impossible to happen	I will come to you when pigs fly
102	White elephant	Something not useful	His phone is a white elephant
103	Wildcat strike	A strike spontaneously	There was a wildcat strike at the factory
104	Wolf down	Eat something quickly	I wolfed down my food
105	Wolf in sheep's clothing	A person who pretends to be good but really is bad	Be careful, he is a wolf in sheep's clothing
106	Work like a dog	Work very hard	I worked like a dog
107	Work like a horse	Work very hard	She works like a horse
108	You can't teach an old dog new tricks	You cannot easily make people change their usual habit	You can't teach an old dog new tricks my father won't change

Table 1 shows one hundred and eight of English idioms of animals. The dominant idioms of animals were related to cats, horses, dogs, and pigs. In

other words, the researchers found out fifteen idioms of cats, eleven of horses, and ten of dogs and other idioms were related to rat, wolf, and so on.

Indonesian Idioms of Animals

In this research, the researchers found out 71 Indonesian idioms of animals which were described in sentences. To be clear, Table 2 was presented.

Table 2. Indonesian Idioms of Animals

No	Idioms	Meanings	Examples in Sentences
1	Akal kancil	Very tricky	Dia berbicara dengan akal kancilnya
2	Adu domba	Make someone fight	Dia mengadu domba sesama saudaranya
3	Anak ayam kehilangan induk	Someone who confused	Kamu berjalan seperti anak ayam kehilangan induknya
4	Akal buaya	Tricky, cheat	Adiknya mempunyai

			seribu akal buaya
5	Anjing geladak	Liar dog	Anjing itu adalah anjing geladak
6	Ayam sakit	Look tired	Kamu berjalan seperti ayam sakit
7	Ayam kampus	Bitch campus	at Dia adalah seorang ayam kampus di universitasny a
8	Akal bulus	Tricky	Dia menggoda dengan akal bulusnya
9	Air mata buaya	Pretend cry	Itu hanyalah air mata buanya saja.
10	Anak kalong	Someone who likes go out at midnight	Dasar! Anak kalong, kerjamu hanya keluar malam terus
11	Anget anget tahi ayam	Not seriously	Kalau kamu melakukan semua ini anget anget tai ayam lebih baik stop

12	Babi buta	Behave wildly	Jangan membabi buta dalam mengerjakan itu
13	Banteng kelaton	Very angry	Dia tiba tiba menjadi benjadi banteng kelaton
14	Buta ayam	Hazy at night	Dia mengalami buta ayam dimalam hari
15	Berani lalat	Like a brave but scary	Jangan takut dia hanya berani lalat
16	Buaya darat	Playboy	Dia adalah seorang buaya darat
17	Berkulit badak	No shame	Dasar manusia berkulit badak
18	Berlidah buaya	Full of lies	Laki laki itu berlidah buaya
19	Buaya pasar	A thief	Awas ada buaya pasar ! kamu harus hati hati

20	Berhati tungau	Someone who fears of something	Dia berhati tungau ketika menghadapi ujian
21	Cacing gila	Woman who likes go out	Perempuan itu adalah seorang cacing gila
22	Cacing kepanasan	Anxious	Dia kesana kemari seperti cacing kepanasan
23	Cakar ayam	Awful writing	Tulisanmu sangat jelek seperti cakar ayam
24	Cinta monyet	Teenager's love	Dia lagi mengalami cinta monyet
25	Dada ayam	Puffed up	Dia menunjukkan dada ayam ketika berjalan di depan rumahnya.
26	Dimakan tikus	Stolen by someone little by little	Uang saya habis dimakan tikus
27	Domba hitam	Dislike member of the family	Aku hanyalah seekor domba hitam

				di keluarga ini
28	Gajah bengkak	Very fat, disease		Tubuhnya seperti gajah bengkak
29	Gila babi	Very crazy, disease		Dia menjadi gila, seperti gila babi
30	Jalan tikus	Short way		Ayo kita mengambil jalan tikus
31	Kabar burung	Hot issue		Itu hanya kabar burung jadi jangan percaya
32	Kaki ayam	Walking without sandals or shoes		Dia pergi kesekolah hanya dengan kaki ayam
33	Kambing congek	Stupid		Kamu memang kambing congek, soal begitu saja tidak bias
34	Kandang buaya	Dangerous place		Dia berada di kandang buaya
35	Kambing hitam	Someone who are always blamed		Aku selalu menjadi kambing hitam

36	Kandang harimau	Dangerous place	Sial ! dia sudah masuk ke kandang harimau.
37	Katak dalam tempurung	Introverted person	Jangan mau jadi katak dalam tempurung
38	Kelinci percobaan	Allow some kind of test to be performed on someone	Anak kelas tiga menjadi kelinci percobaannya untuk penelitian
39	Kepiting batu	Very stingy	Boss saya adalah seorang kepiting batu
40	Kelas kambing	Very cheap class	Dia berada di kelas kambing di sekolahnya
41	Kelas kakap	A Big crime	Penjahat itu adalah penjahat kelas kakap
42	Kelas teri	Misdemeanor	Itu hanyalah penjahat kelas teri
43	Kucing bertanduk	Impossible	Kamu akan menunggu sampai

			kucing bertanduk.
44	Kucing dengan anjing	Argue and fight with someone	Anak itu berkelahi seperti anjing dan kucing
45	Kucing dalam karung	Buy something without seeing it	Saya tidak mau beli kucing dalam karung
46	Kuda hitam	Unpredictable winner	Dia adalah seorang kuda hitam di pertandingan itu
47	Kuda tunggang	Servant	Aku bukanlah kuda tunggangmu
48	Kupu-kupu malam	Bitch	Wanita itu adalah seorang kupu-kupu malam
49	Kutu buku	Someone who likes to read	Dia adalah seorang kutu buku menghabiskan waktu untuk membaca.
50	Kutu loncat	Someone who lives in one place to	Dia itu adalah seorang kutu loncat

		another place	
51	Lalat hijau	Bitch	Dia bekerja sebagai lalat hijau
52	Lidah buaya	someone who likes to lie	Hati-hati lidahnya adalah lidah buaya
53	Lintah darat	Usurer	Dia adalah seorang lintah darat di kampungnya
54	Macan ompong	Cowardly	Jangan takut dia itu cuman macan ompong
55	Macan betina	Cruel woman	Wanita itu seperti macan betina
56	Malu-malu kucing	Coy	Dia hanya malu-malu kucing
57	Mandi bebek	Take a bath quickly	Dia hanya mandi bebek
58	Mata elang	Have excellent vision	Matanya seperti mata elang
59	Mati kutu	Cannot do anything	Saya mati kutu dihadapan orang itu

60	Merem-merem ayam	Pretend to sleep	Saya tidur merem-merem ayam
61	Muka badak	No shame	Orang itu bermuka badak
62	Mulut harimau	Full of lie	Jangan percaya pada kata katanya mulutnya adalah mulut harimau
63	Naik kuda hijau	Drunk	Dia sedang naik kuda hijau
64	Otak udang	Idiotic	Dia adalah anak yang memiliki otak udang
65	Segesit kijang	Very quick	Dia berlari segesit kijang
66	Serigala berbulu domba	Pretend to be kind	Dia adalah seigala berbulu domba
67	Tidur ayam	Not really sleep	Saya semalam tidur ayam
68	Tidur kerbau	Sleep like dead people	Dia tidur sperti tidur kerbau
69	Tikus rakyat	Corruptor	Pemerintah itu adalah tikus rakyat

70	Ulat cabai	Very active	Dia bertingkah seperti ulat cabai
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71	Ular berkepala dua	Have two characteristi c	Orang itu adalah ular berkepala dua
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Table 2 shows seventy one Indonesian idioms of animals. The dominant idioms of animals were related to chicken, crocodile, and horses. In other words, the researchers found out ten idioms of chicken, six of crocodile, and three of goat. The other idioms were related to pig, bull, and so on.

The Similarity between English and Indonesian Idioms of Animals

In this case, the researchers wrote down the similarities between English and Indonesian idioms of animals in terms of word choices and meanings. To be clear, Table 3 was stated.

Table 3. The Similarities in Word Choices and Meanings

No	Idioms		Meanings
	English	Indonesian	

1	Black sheep	Domba hitam	Dislike member of the family
2			
3	Crocodile tears	Air mata buaya	Pretend to cry
4	Eagle eyes	Mata elang	Have excellent vision
5	Like cat and dog	Kucing dengan anjing	Argue and fight with someone
	Wolf's in sheep's clothing	Serigala berbulu domba	Pretend to be kind

Table 3 shows two similarities between English and Indonesian idioms of animals in word choices and meanings illustrated in five instances of idioms of animals which have similar meanings.

The Dissimilarity between English and Indonesian Idioms of Animals

In this context, the researchers wrote down the dissimilarities between English and Indonesian idioms of animals in terms of word choices and meanings. To be vivid, Table 4 was described.

Table 4. The Dissimilarities in Word Choices and Meanings

No	Idioms		Meanings
	English	Bahasa Indonesia	
1	As fat as a	Gajah	Very fat
2	pig	bengkak	Someone who
3	Book	Kutu buku	loves read
	worm	Beli kucing	Buy something
4	Buy pig in	dalam	without looking
5	a poke	karung	it first
6		Otak udang	A stupid person
	Dumb	Babi buta	Behave wildly
	bunny	Kelinci	Allow some
	Go hog	percobaan	kind of test to
	wild		be performed
	Guinea		on someone
	pig		
7	Loan	Lintah	Usurer
8	shark	darat	Pretend to
9	Play	Tidur ayam	sleep
10	possum	Jalan tikus	Short way
	Rat run	Kucing	Impossible to
	When	bertanduk	happen
	pig's fly		
11	A	Kuda hitam	Unpredictable
	secretive		winner
	person		

Table 4 shows two dissimilarities between English and Indonesian idioms of animals in word

choices and meanings illustrated in eleven instances of idioms of animals which have no similar meanings.

Discussion

This contrastive analysis study has something to do with primary and secondary data. The primary data related to "*Idioms and Phrasal Verbs*" written by Gairns and Redman, (2011) and "*51 Jalan Pintas Kuasai Idiom and Proverbs*" written by Riyanto (2010). The secondary data related to some other books and journal articles. The types of the data supported the object of the research in term of idioms of animals. Based on the findings, it was known that there were 108 instances of English idioms and 71 Indonesian idioms to be analyzed to figure out the similarities, dissimilarities, possible learning problems or difficulties and the contribution for TEFL.

In this research, there were two similarities and two dissimilarities between English and Indonesian idioms of animals in word choices and meanings. The similarities were as in English idioms

“black sheep” which means *“domba hitam”* in Indonesian and it has the entire meaning as *dislike member of the family (orang yang selalu dikucilkan dalam keluarga)*. *“crocodile tears”* which means *“air mata buaya”* in Indonesian and it has the entire meaning as *pretend to cry (berpura pura menangis)*. *“eagle eyes”* which means *“mata elang”* in Indonesian and it has the entire meaning as *have excellent vision (memiliki penglihatan yang sangat baik)*. *“like cat and dog”* which means *“kucing dengan anjing”* in Indonesian and it has the entire meaning as *argue and fight with someone (berkelahi seperti kucing dengan anjing)*. *“wolf’s in sheep’s clothing”* which means *“serigala berbulu domba”* in Indonesian and it has the entire meaning as *pretend to be kind (berpura pura baik)*.

The dissimilarities between English and Indonesian idioms of animals in word choices and meanings related to eleven idioms which were not similar in meaning and forms, such in English *“as fat as a pig”* which means *“gajah bengak”*, but it has another

meaning as *very fat (sangat gemuk)*. “book worm” which means “*kutu buku*”, but it has another meaning as *someone who loves read (seorang yang suka membaca)*. “buy pig in a poke” which means “*beli kucing dalam karung*”, but it has another meaning as *buy something without looking it first (membeli sesuatu tanpa melihatnya dulu)*. “dumb bunny” which means “*otak udang*”, but it has another meaning as *a stupid person (seorang yang bodoh)*. “go hog wild” which means “*babi buta*”, but it has another meaning as *behave wildly (bertingkah sembarangan)*. “guinea pig” which means “*kelinci percobaan*”, but it has another meaning as *Allow some kind of test to be performed on someone (menjadikan seseorang sebagai bahan percobaan)*. “loan shark” which means “*lintah darat*”, but it has another meaning as *usurer (renternir)*. “play possum” which means “*tidur ayam*”, but it has another meaning as *pretend to sleep (tidak benar- benar tidur)*. “rat run” which means “*jalan tikus*”, but it has another meaning as *short way (jalan pintas)*. “when pig’s fly” which means “*kucing*”

bertanduk”, but it has another meaning as *impossible to happen* (*tidak mungkin terjadi*), and “*dark horse*” which means “*kuda hitam*” but it has another meaning as “*unpredictable winner*”..

In relation to differences found between English and Bahasa Indonesia idioms, the researcher ultimately could predict the possible learning problems faced by students when learning English and Indonesian idioms that they do not get accustomed with using idioms, and they do not understand the implicit meanings inside the idioms.

Besides, there was also such contribution of this research to teaching English as a foreign language (TEFL) related to the dissimilarities between English and Indonesian idioms of animals found. In other words, the differences can be used as fundamental of teaching guidance in assisting English teachers in designing better teaching idioms, in terms of animals. The findings of this research should also be regarded as raw materials with no direct use in the classroom.

Conclusion

In conclusion, there were two similarities and two dissimilarities between English and Indonesian idioms of animals referring to word choices and meanings. The similarities between English and Indonesian idioms of animals made no problems for students to learn idioms both in English and Indonesian. Meanwhile, the dissimilarities between English and Indonesian idioms of animals became problems for students to learn idioms both in English and Indonesian. Yet, the dissimilarities made by the researchers could be a teaching guidance for teachers to develop teaching materials and supplemental resources for the teaching of idioms, and it should be emphasized that not all differences generate issues, nor do all problems occur as a result of differences

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