

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter explains related studies, definition of idiom, forms of idiom, the social function of idiom, definition of movie, kinds of movie, the movie genres, and the last is the description of Real Steel Movie.

A. Related Studies

Actually the researcher is not the first who analyzes idioms in English. But it does not mean that the researcher only plagiarizes the previous study. To prove the originality of the study the researcher shows the related studies.

The study of idioms had been conducted by Nasrul Akbar. In his study it was found there are number of idiomatic expression in ten tittle of Celine Dion's song (*Your Light* released on March 12th, 1996, *Have a Hearth* released July 6th 1991, *Declaration of Love* released on 10th 1996, *What a Feeling* released on May 20th 1990, *Iam Your Angel* released on November 9th 1998, *Love is on the Way* released on November 18th 1997, *Call the Man* released on June 23rd 1997, *The Power of Love* released on November 9th 1992, *If I Were You* released on September 7th 1992, *Make You Happy* released on June 7th 1997). Celine Dion's songs have 8 kind of idiomatic expression, they are: separable phrasal verb, in separable phrasal verb, figurative of speech, idiom with adjective, idiom with adjective followed by various preposition, idiom with adjective+ noun combination, verb + noun + preposition combination and preposition noun

combination. Celine Dion's songs express about love. Most of Celine Dion's song use figurative of speech.¹

There are many differences between the present study with Nasrul Akbar's study, his study subject is Celen Dion's song lyric, meanwhile in this study it is a movie entitled *Real Steel*. His study problem is looking for the form and meaning of idiomatic expression used in Celen Dion's song, whereas in this study, it tries to determine the forms of idioms as phrasal verbs, meaning, and speech function types used in movie entitled *Reel Steel*.

The study of idioms also had been conducted by YovitaDewi. In her study it was found the use of idioms in Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince's movie. There were 72 idioms found in *Harry Potter and Half Blood Prince's Movie*. Here are details: (1) *Phrasal Verbs*, example: Come by means *get something*, (Quantity: 43 idioms, percentage 59.7 %). (2) *Phrasal-prepositional Verb*, example: Get out of means *get out by force*, (Quantity: 3 idioms, percentage: 4.2 %). (3) *Prepositional Phrase*, example: By the way means *in addition*, (Quantity 6 idioms, percentage: 8.3 %). (4) *Idioms with Verb as Key Word*, example: Get it a go means *try*, (Quantity: 12 idioms, percentage: 16.7 %). (5) *Idioms with Nouns as Key Words*, example: A lost cause means *a matter which has failed or it means a futile attempt*, (Quantity: 5 idioms, percentage: 6.9 %). (6) *Idioms with Adjective as Key words*, example: Couldn't careless means *unable to care at all*, (Quantity: 1 idioms, percentage: 1.4 %). (7) *Idioms Pairs*, example:- (Quantity: 0 idioms,

¹Nasrul Akbar, "Analysis Idiomatic Expression In Celine Dion's Songs" A Paper submitted to Faculty Of Culture Studies, University Of North Sumatera, June 2011, p. 32.

percentage: 0 %). (8) *The Writer Finding*, Example: Up to means *planning something secretly*, (Quantity: 2 idioms, percentage: 2.8 %).²

The differences between the present study with Yovita's study, his study subject is *Half Blood Prince's* movie, meanwhile in this study it is a movie entitled *Real Steel*. His study problem is looking for the form and meaning of idioms in *Half Blood Prince's* movie, whereas in this study, it tries to determine the forms of idioms as phrasal verbs, meaning, and speech function types used in movie entitled *Real Steel*. Yovita investigated all idioms as phrases, but the writer in this study more specific investigated idiom as phrasal verbs only.

Amarapa Suksrirohad been conducted a study of idioms by the title *A Study of Informal English Language Used in the Movie "The Holiday"*. In his study it was found the number of slangs. *First*, the function of idiom as nouns as the majority with 28 out of the 39 in total, adjective constitutes the second largest group, meanwhile there is only one adverbial term appearing in the conversation of the movie.³ Then, the used of idioms in the movie are divided into seven categories such as: (1) Traditional idioms (2) Sayings (3) similes and comparisons (4) Phrasal verbs (5) Phrasal prepositions, phrasal adjectives and phrasal adverbs (6) Allusions (7) Idioms with "it". Phrasal Verb is the commonly used in the conversation of the movie, amounting to 23 out of 42 phrases. Idioms which are

²Yovita Devi, "The Use Of Idioms Found In Harry Potter And The Half Blood Prince's Movie By David Yates", a paper submitted as the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the attainment of the Diploma III in English Language Departement, Yogyakarta: Sinema Yogyakarta Foreign Language, 2010, p. 67-69.

³Amarapa Suskriroj, "A Study of Informal English Language Used in the Movie 'The Holiday'", a term paper presented to the faculty of liberal arts in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of bachelor of arts, English Language Department: Faculty of liberal, 2009, p. 46.

Similes, and those followed by the pronoun “it” are the rarest, both appeared once in the movie.⁴

There are distinctions from the result of Amarapa study and the present study. Amarapa had been conducted about the informal English Language used in the movie “The Holiday”. Whereas the writer in this study only investigated about the idioms as phrasal verbs.

BayuIndrayanto also had been conducted the study of idiom by the title *Pemakaian Gaya Bahasa Dalam Novel Laskar Pelangi Karya Andrea Hirata*. In his study it was found some of figurative languages in Laskar Pelangi novel are metaphor, simile, personification, and hyperbola. There are 45 data of idiom, 3 data of figurative sense, 24 data of metaphor, 4 data of metonymy, 54 data of simile with the use of comparative word such as: *Seperti, seumpama, laksana, danselayaknya*. There are also 8 data of personification, 25 data of hyperbola. Those are the examples of figurative language use. The use of this unique language style gives aesthetic effects to the reader.⁵

The real distinction between the current study with Bayu’s study is the movie, the writer investigates English movie script in the current study and Bayu had been conducted Indonesian movie script. Therefore positively this study will produce different result because the idioms of Indonesia and English are different.

⁴*Ibid.*, p. 48

⁵BayuIndrayanto, “*Pemakaian Gaya Bahasa Figuratif Dalam Novel Laskar Pelangi Karya Andrea Hirata*”, paper, p. 745, <http://journal.unwidha.ac.id/index.php/proceeding/article/view/339>, accessed on 29th, 2013.

B. Definition of Idiom

An expression like *turn up* (meaning ‘arrive’), *break even* (meaning ‘make neither a profit nor loss’) or *can of worms* (meaning ‘a complicated problem’) can be difficult to understand, because its meaning is different from the meanings of the separate words in the expression. (If you know *break* and *even*, this does not help you at all to understand *break even*.) Expressions like these are called ‘**idioms**’. Idioms are usually special to one language and cannot be translated word for word (though related languages may share some idioms).⁶

An idiom can be defined as a group of words strung together to assume a specific meaning different from the meaning of each individual word. Such an idiomatic meaning can normally be expressed through other means, but it is usually not done so with equal force and vividness.⁷

For example:

*Sam is real cool cat. He never blows his stack and hardly ever flies off the handle. What's more, he knows how to get away with things . . . Well, of course, he is getting on, too. His hair is pepper and salt, but he knows how to make up for lost time by taking it easy. He gets up early, works out, and turns in early. He takes care of the hot dog stand like a breeze until he gets time off. Sam's got it made; this is it for him.*⁸

⁶Michael Swan, *Practical English Usage*, Third Edition. Oxford University Press, P. 231.

⁷TanCheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effective Communication*, Jakarta: Erlangga, 2004, preface.

⁸Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*, United states of America: Barron's Educational Series, inc, P. iv (preface).

Below you will find a 'translation' of this highly idiomatic, colloquial American English text, into a more formal, and relatively idiom free variety of English:

*Sam is really a calm person. He never loses control of himself and hardly ever becomes too angry. Furthermore, he knows how to manage his business financially by using a few tricks . . . Needless to say, he, too, is getting older. His hair is beginning to turn grey, but he knows how to compensate for wasted time by relaxing. He raises early, exercises, and goes to bed early. He manages his frankfurter dispensary without visible effort, until it is someone else's turn to work there. Sam is successful; he has reached his life's goal.*⁹

The other most important group of idioms is of larger size. Often they are an entire clause in length, as our examples *to fly the handle*, 'lose control over oneself,' and *to blow one's stack*, 'to become very angry.' There are great many of these in American English. Some of the most famous ones are: *to kick the bucket* 'die,' *to be up the creek* 'to be in a predicament or a dangerous position,' *to be caught between the devil and deep blue sea* 'to have to choose between two equally unpleasant alternatives,' *to seize the bull by the horns* 'to face a problem and deal with it squarely,' and so on. Idioms of this sort have been called *turnures* (from the French), meaning 'turns of phrase,' or simply *phraseological idioms*. What they have in common is that they do not readily correlate with a given grammatical part of speech and require a paraphrase longer than a word.¹⁰

⁹Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*, United States of America: Barron's Educational Series, inc, P. iv (preface).

¹⁰*Ibid.*, P. vi

Gear.J and Gear. R (2002: 83) states that an idiom is a group of words that together have different meaning from the individual words. Remember that, the meaning of idiom cannot figure out by putting together the meaning of the individual word. Instead, the group of words as a whole has a special meaning which needs to learn.¹¹

Burger (2007: 803) says that a pure idiom must have constituent element which overall the meaning of the whole is not deductible. Whereas some of idiom having both meaning can be found in various languages, there are also idioms from the same semantic field which resist developing a secondary meaning. Idiom is able to associate it constituent's parts with the corresponding parts of its actual meaning.¹²

Some definitions of idiom have been written above, but simply idioms are fixed combination of words whose meaning is often difficult to guess from the meaning of each individual word.¹³

C. Forms of Idiom

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary defines an idiom as a phrase or sentence whose meaning is not clear from the meaning of its individual words and which must be learnt as a whole unit.

Base on the definition above the forms of idiom can be as a sentence and phrase.

¹¹Nasrul Akbar, "Analysis Idiomatic Expression In Celine Dion's Songs", P 5-6.

¹²*Ibid.*, P. 6.

¹³Felicity O'Dell and MichaelMcCarthy, *English Idioms Advanced in Use*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010, P. 6.

1. The definition of sentence

Sentence is a set of words expressing a statement, a question or a command.

Sentence usually contains a subject and a verb. In written English they begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop or an equivalent mark.¹⁴

Base on the definition above, the researcher make an example of sentence as follow:

“My friend lends me an Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary.”

a. Subject : My friend

b. Predicate : Lends

2. The definition of phrase

Phrase is a group of words without a verb, especially one that forms part of sentence.¹⁵ Douglas Biber (202:38) states that a phrase may consist of a single word or a group of words. Phrases can be identified by substitution that is by replacing one expression with another, to see how it fits into the structure. In particular, a multi word phrase can often be replaced by a single-word phrase without changing the basic meaning.¹⁶

Douglas (2002:39) writes down the example of diagram that shows us the position and function of a phrase in a clause.¹⁷

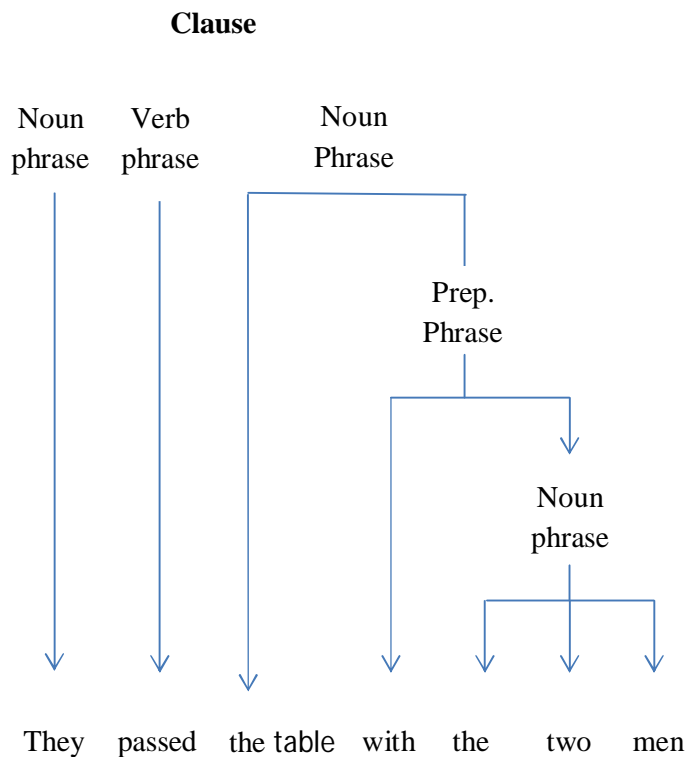
¹⁴A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of Current English*, P. 1071.

¹⁵*Ibid.*, p. 868.

¹⁶Yovita Devi, “The Use Of Idioms Found In Harry Potter And The Half Blood Prince’s Movie By David Yates”, p. 8.

¹⁷*Ibid.*,p. 10.

Figure 2.1 Positions and Function of a Phrase in a Clause



From chart above simply “a phrase is a group of words forming a part of a sentence. In “*They passed the table with the two men*,” “with the two men” is a prepositional phrase.¹⁸

From these explanations above the researcher make a conclusion that phrase is a group of words without a predicate with the result that when they are placed in a sentence they construct a unit of phrase in each component of the sentence.

The example of phrase:

¹⁸Cambridge Dictionaries Online, *Phrase*, Cambridge University Press 2011, http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/american-english/phrase_1?q=phrase, accessed on August 2nd, 2012.

The green car’ and *‘at half past four’* are phrases.¹⁹ Both of them are clear and neither are sentences, because they do not have either subject or predicate.

3. Idioms as sentences

There are some examples of idioms as a sentence as following:

- a. Accidents can happen in the best regulated families.

Subject : *Accidents*

Verb : *can* (auxiliary verb) *happen* (V₃)

From the explanation above it is clear if it is an idiom as a sentence, because it has at least a subject and a predicate.

This idiom means *‘mishaps will unfortunately happen whatever precautions one may take*. Example: *Though a careful driver, John was involved in a road accident. No wonder people say: ‘Accidents can happen in the best-regulated families.’*²⁰

- b. Actions speak louder than words

Subject : *Actions*

Verb : *Speak* (main verb)

This idiom means *‘what we do is more important than what we say.’* Example: *In order to prove that you are a good man, you must behave yourself. Actions speak louder than words!*²¹

- c. All things are difficult before they are easy.

¹⁹ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of Current English*, p. 868.

²⁰ Tan Cheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effective Communication*, p. 3.

²¹ *Ibid*, p. 6.

Subject : *All things*

Verb : *Are* (to be)

This idiom is as a nominal sentence, it means ‘*whenever we do something, it is always difficult at the beginning.*’ Example: *You are sure to fall off form a bicycle when you the first learn to ride it; but as you go on practicing, you will ride it properly. All things are difficult before they are easy.*²²

d. Barking dogs seldom bite.

Subject : *Barking dogs*

Verb : *Bite*

This idiom means ‘*a man who utters threats in a loud voice need not to be taken seriously.*’ Example: *Those rascals speak loudly and rudely, but barking dogs seldom bite, don’t care about them.*²³

e. Money is the root of all evil.

Subject : *Money*

Verb : *Is* (to be)

This idioms means ‘*money is the basic cause of all wrongdoing.*’

Example: *Any criminal can tell you that money is the root of evil.*²⁴

4. Idiom as a phrase

²²*Ibid.*, p. 15.

²³*Ibid.*,p. 40.

²⁴*Ibid*, p.350.

Here the example of idiom as a phrase as following:

“Give away something”.

An Idiom above is a phrase because it has no subject. It only has a predicate: *Give*. Whereas, a sentence at least has to have a subject and a predicate as the researcher’s explanation above. When this idiom is placed in a sentence it is usually as a predicate of the sentence. Example: *He gave away their hiding-place*.

There are two meanings of this idiom: *the first is* ‘to give something to someone.’ Example: *I’m going to give some presents away*, and *the second is* ‘to cause something to become known’. Example: *He gave away their hiding-place*.²⁵

In this study, the researcher limits the discussion on idioms as phrasal verbs so that the researcher tries to find out the theories of idiom as phrasal verbs as many as possible. English phrasal compound is two or more words put together to create a single, complex idea.²⁶ Geoffrey Leech (2001:205) states phrasal verb and phrasal-prepositional verbs are an important classes of idioms²⁷. Moreover, English idioms take different forms and are unclear in meaning on the surface structure. Generally speaking, they consist of the following six types:

a. Phrasal verbs.

²⁵Tan Cheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effective Communication*, p. 196.

²⁶Nasrul Akbar, “Analysis Idiomatic Expression In Celine Dion’s Songs” *A Paper*, p. 6.

²⁷Yovita Devi, “The Use Of Idioms Found In Harry Potter And The Half Blood Prince’s Movie By David Yates”, p. 10

- b. Prepositional phrase.
- c. Idioms with verbs as key words.
- d. Idioms with nouns as key words.
- e. Idioms with adjectives as key words.
- f. Idioms pairs.²⁸

Many idioms cannot be altered in any component part. As a rule, no other synonymous word can replace any word in an idiom; nor can the arrangement of words be willfully modified, added or deleted. Any attempted change in wording or word arrangement will destroy the idiom concerned and render the expression meaningless or turn it into another idiom with a vastly different meaning. For example, 'out of the question' is 'impossible', whereas 'out of question' is 'without question' and 'without question' means 'without doubt' or 'undoubtedly'. Another example: 'on the air' is 'speaking on the radio or on TV' like 'The Minister of Education will be on the air to announce a new policy.' On the other hand, 'in the air' either means 'an idea, opinion, etc. is present, but not talked about' or 'an action is uncertain' like (1) 'A feeling of conflict between the two leaders in the air.' (2) 'What I will do next is still in the air.' This is some as proverbs. For example, 'A stitch in time saves nine,' 'more haste, less speed', 'never say die', 'Practice makes perfect' and many others should be kept intact, with nothing added, deleted, or modified. They are so fixed that they have to be used as they are.²⁹

²⁸Tan Cheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effective Communication*, preface.

²⁹*Ibid.*

Taking into consideration the function of the phrase, Halliday was quoted by Fernando in Leah groups idioms into ideational, interpersonal and relational idioms.³⁰

1) Ideational idioms

Ideational idioms *either signify message content, experiential phenomena including the sensory, the affective, and the evaluative, or they characterize the nature of the message.* These expressions may describe:

- 1) Actions (tear down, spill the beans).
- 2) Events (turning point).
- 3) Situations (be in a pickle).
- 4) People and things (a red herring).
- 5) Attributes (cut-and-dried), evaluations (a watched pot never boils).
- 6) Emotions (green with envy).

2) Interpersonal idioms

Interpersonal idioms on the other hand, ‘fulfill either an interactional function or they characterize the nature of the message’: they can, for instance, initiate or keep up an interaction between people and maintain politeness. These expressions include:

- a) Greetings and farewells (good morning).
- b) Directives (let’s face it).
- c) Agreements (say no more).

³⁰Claudia Leah, “Grammatically and Figurativeness”, Journal, p.9, http://www.theroundtable.ro/Current/Language/Claudia_Leah_Idioms_Grammaticality_and_Figurativeness.pdf, accessed on October 23th, 2013.

- d) "Feelers" which elicit opinions (what do you think?).
- e) Rejections (come off it).

3) Relational idioms

Halliday in Leah distinguishes relational (or textual) idioms, which ensure that the discourse is cohesive and coherent. Examples of relational idioms are on the contrary, in addition to and on the other hand.

Other classifications of idioms are more detailed and complicated. According to Strässlerin Adam Makkai's book *Idiom structure in English* (1972) is the most extensive work ever written on idioms. Makkai in Leah identifies two major types of idioms: those of encoding and those of decoding. Makkai in Leah classifies idioms of decoding into *lexemic* and *sememic* idioms.

4) Idioms of Encoding (Identifiable)

Idioms of encoding are those idiosyncratic lexical combinations that have transparent meanings. This type of idioms could be best recognized through making a comparison between different languages by the use of proper prepositions. Therefore, 'at' is used instead of 'within' in the English expression 'drive at 70 mph' (not 'drive with' as in French).

5) Idioms of Decoding (Non-Identifiable)

Idioms of decoding refer to those non-identifiable and misleading lexical expressions whose interpretation could not be figured out by using only independently learned linguistic conventions. They include expressions like „beat around the bush“ and 'fly off the handle'. This type of idioms could be classified into *lexemic* and *sememic*.

- a) Lexemic idioms include:
 - 1. Phrasal verbs: e.g., to come up with, to turn off, to take part in.
 - 2. Phrasal compounds: e.g. black ice, black board.
 - 3. Incorporating Verbs: e.g. man-handle.
 - 4. Pseudo-Idioms: e.g. spick and span, kit and kin
- a) Sememic Idioms, on the other hand, usually, convey pragmatic meanings related to a particular culture. They include:
 - 1. Proverbs: e.g. Chew of something over, A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.
 - 2. Familiar Quotations: e.g. Not a mouse stirring.

From the explanation above the writer explains further more explanations about idioms as phrasal verbs which will be analyzed. Here are the further explanations:

1. Phrasal Verb

Phrasal verbs consist of a verb followed by an adverbial particle (e.g. carry out, find out, or pick up). When these adverbial particles are used independently, they have literal meanings signifying location or direction (e.g. out, in, up, down, on, off). However, in phrasal verbs they are commonly used with less literal meanings. For example, the meaning of *find out* does not include the 'place' meaning of *out*.³¹ Meanwhile in other definition *phrasal verbs* are verbs that consist of a verb and a particle. Particles are small words which already known as prepositions or adverbs. Here are the most common

³¹Douglas Biber et al, *Longmen Student Grammar of Spoken and Written English, England*: Pearson Education Limited, 2002, p. 124

phrasal verb particles:³²*About, (a) round, at, away, back, down, for, in, into, off, on, out, over, through, to, and up.*

Phrasal verbs can either be *transitive* (the verb takes a direct object) or *intransitive* (the verb cannot take a direct object). Transitive phrases are those that can take a direct object. Some transitive verbal phrases are separable. That is, the verb can be separated from the preposition by a direct object. If the direct object is a noun it may or maynot come between the verb and the preposition; however, if the direct object is a pronoun, it must come between the verb and the preposition.

There are no rules for helping you to determine which *transitive* phrases are *inseparable*. In these cases the verb and the preposition or adverb cannot be separated by the direct object. Here are examples of transitive separable and inseparable:

Table 2.1 Examples of transitive separable and inseparable

Transitive	
Transitive Separable	Inseparable
Can you addup the total in your head?	Although Jason has been very ill this year and has missed a lot of school, he does not want to drop out of school.
*In this sentence, you see that the phrase is not separated. The direct object comes after the phrase “ add up ”.	
She added it up in her head.	*For this sentence to keep its idiomatic meaning, <i>to quit school</i> , the phrase cannot be separated.
*In this sentence the phrase is separated by the direct object, it, which is a pronoun. Because the	

³²Michael McCharty and Felicity O’dell, *English Phrasal Verb in Use*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004, p. 6

direct object is a pronoun, it must come between the verb and the preposition.	
She added the total up in her head	
*In this sentence you see that the phrase is separated by the direct object, <i>the total</i> , which is a noun. The direct object comes between the verb and the preposition.	

Intransitive phrases are those that do not take a direct object and cannot be separated.

For Example:

1. Sean began to **catch on** after he read the directions several times.
(“Directions” is the direct object of the verb- *read*, not the object of the verb “catch on.”)
2. Sean began to **catch on** to the directions. (“Directions” is the object of the preposition to, it is not the direct object of the sentence.³³)

The most common verbs that form part of phrasal verbs are *break, bring, call, come, cut, get, give, go, keep, knock, look, make, pass, pick, pull, put, run, set, take, and turn*. The basic meaning of those verbs refer to concrete action (e.g. *break* means separate into pieces), but when they are part of phrasal verbs, they often have abstract meanings too. Sometimes the concrete meaning can help us to guess the abstract meaning, for example:³⁴

³³Brooke Brown, *Phrasal Verb as Idioms*, Academic Center and the University of Houston-Victoria, 2003, <http://www.uhv.edu/ac/efl/pdf/phrasalverbs.pdf>, accessed on September 18th 2013.

³⁴Michael McCharty and Felicity O’dell, *English Phrasal Verb in Use*, p. 8.

Table 2.2 Concrete and Abstract Meaning of Phrasal Verbs

Verb	Concrete Meaning	Abstract Meaning
Give	I gave my essay in yesterday. [handed it to the teacher]	Her parents finally gave in and let her go to the party. [agreed to something they had refused before]
Get	She got on the bus. [entered]	Jim and Mary don't get on . [don't like each other and are not friendly to each other]
Come	Would you like to come round this evening! [come to my home]	He was unconscious for three hours but came round in hospital. [became conscious again]

The examples of phrasal verb as idioms are:

a) *Take off* means:³⁵

1) Begin to fly

*The plane **took off** despite the storm.*

2) Remove

*He **took off** his hat before entering the auditorium.*

b) *Look After* someone/something means to take care of someone/something.³⁶

The Browns employed a maid to look after their six-year-old son and the house.

2. Phrasal-Prepositional Verbs

Phrasal-prepositional verbs contain both an adverbial particle and a preposition, as in *get away with*.³⁷ Based on the explanation the researcher

³⁵Tan Cheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effective Communication*, p. 463.

³⁶*Ibid.*, p.326.

takes the conclusion that the form of phrasal-prepositional verbs is VERB+ADVERB+PREPOSITION.

Here are some examples:

- a) *Put up with* someone/something means to tolerate someone/something.³⁸

*I can't not **put up with** that naughty boy any more.*

- b) *Look forward to* (doing) something means to expect something with pleasure.³⁹

*I'm **looking forward to** seeing you.*

3. Prepositional Phrase

Prepositions are always followed by noun (or pronoun). They are connective words that show the relationship between the noun following them and of the basic sentence elements: subject, verb, object, or complement. They usually indicate relationship such as position, place, direction, time, and so on between their objects and other part of the sentence. Prepositions with noun or noun phrase are called prepositional phrase.⁴⁰ Prepositional phrases mostly consist of a preposition which followed by a noun phrase.⁴¹

The examples of Prepositional Phrases as idioms are:

³⁷Douglas Biber et al, *Longman Student Grammar of Spoken and Written English, England*, p. 124.

³⁸Tan Cheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effective Communication*, p. 407.

³⁹*Ibid.*, p. 327.

⁴⁰Eva Febriyanti, "An Analysis of Prepositional Phrase in Jane Austen's Novel 'Pride And Prejudice' ", a thesis English Literature Department, Medan: university of north Sumatra faculty letters, 2008, p. 4.

⁴¹Douglas Biber et al, *Longman Student Grammar of Spoken and Written English, England*, p. 44.

- a) *In a fog* means in a confused and uncertain state of mind.⁴²

*Tom was **in a fog** about his science lesson.*

- b) *From hand to mouth* means with just enough money to live on.⁴³

*Most poor people live **from hand to mouth**; they have no extra money for saving.*

4. Idioms with Verbs as Key Words

For example:

- a) *Come in handy* means to be useful.⁴⁴

*This book will **come in handy** one day.*

- b) *Fight shy of* someone/something means to avoid someone/something.⁴⁵

*Tom **fought shy of** introducing his girl teacher.*

5. Idioms with Nouns as Key Words

For example:

- a) *Child's play* means something that is quite easy to do.⁴⁶

*Teaching kindergarten children are **child's play** for Teresa; she has been doing it for years.*

- b) *Food for thought* means something to think about.⁴⁷

⁴²Tan Cheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effective Communication*, p. 258.

⁴³*Ibid.*, p. 182.

⁴⁴*Ibid.*, p. 95.

⁴⁵*Ibid.*, p. 170.

⁴⁶Tan Cheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effective Communication*, p. 85.

*The teacher's advice gave us much **food for thought**.*

6. Idioms with Adjective as Key Words

For example:

- a) *Wishful thinking* means imagining something to be true as one wish.⁴⁸

*Qi must have got the first prize! But she knew that it was only **wishful thinking** on her part.*

- b) *Plain sailing* means an easy, uncomplicated plan for action.⁴⁹

*There's no opposition to your application, which is **plain sailing** for you.*

7. Idiomatic Pairs

This type of idioms is pairs of words combined together by using the conjunctions “and” and “or”. Because idioms are fixed expressions, the word order of idioms is always static; the position of each word is unchangeable. One cannot change “touch and go” as “go and touch” or “high and dry” as “dry and high”.⁵⁰

For example:

- a) *Safe and sound* means unharmed; safely.⁵¹

*The hunter returned home **safe and sound**.*

- b) *Chapter and verse* means by the exact reference.⁵²

⁴⁷*Ibid.*,p. 177.

⁴⁸*Ibid.*,p. 494.

⁴⁹*Ibid.*,p. 394.

⁵⁰AmarapaSuskriroj, “A Study of Informal English Language Used in the Movie ‘The Holiday’, p. 16.

⁵¹Tan Cheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effective Communication*, p. 422.

*When he was asked to prove his statement, he quoted **chapter and verse***

D. The Speech Function Types of Idioms

Halliday (1994:30) states *speech function* is an action or performance done by language users such as: asking, commanding, and answering. It is used as the medium exchange the experiences among speakers and listeners in order to fulfill their needs.⁵³

In addition Martin (1992:36) also states that speech function is a semantic aspect of meaning which is realized by mood at the level of lexicogrammar. In this case, all the speech functions should be coded by the three moods in declarative, interrogative, and imperative. All are the representation of human being utterances in their communication. Therefore, speech function is used to exchange human's experiences through language function by using interpersonal meanings and coded by mood.⁵⁴

Clear rules for polite behavior differ from one speech community to another. Linguistic politeness is culturally determined. Different speech communities emphasis different functions and express particular functions differently.

⁵²*Ibid.*, p. 83.

⁵³SempaPerangin-angin ,“ *Speech Function Used by Men and Women in Business Transactions in the Traditional Markets*”, p. 4.

⁵⁴SempaPerangin-angin ,“ *Speech Function Used by Men and Women in Business Transactions in the Traditional Markets*”, p. 4.

Example:

Boss : Good morning Sue. Lovely day.

Secretary : Yes it's beautiful. Makes you wonder what we're doing here here doesn't it.

Boss : Mm, that's right. Look i wonder if you could possibly sort this lot out by ten. I need them for a meeting.

Secretary : Yes sure. No problem.

Boss : Thanks that's great.

This dialogue is typical of many everyday interactions in that it serves both an affective (or social) function, a referential (or informative) function. The initial greetings and comments on the weather serve a social function; they establish contact between two participants. The exchange then moves on to become more information-oriented or referential function.

There are a number of ways of categorizing the functions of speech. The following list has proved a useful on sociolinguistic research.

1. **Expressive** utterances express the speaker's feeling, e. g. *I'm feeling great today.*
2. **Directive** utterances attempt to get someone to do something, e.g. *Clear the table.*
3. **Referential** utterances provide information, e. g. *At the third stroke it will be three o'clock precisely.*
4. **Metalinguistic** utterances comment on language itself.
5. **Poetic** utterances focus on aesthetic features of language, e. g. a poem, an ear-catching motto, a rhyme: *Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.*

6. **Phatic** utterances express solidarity and empathy with others, e.g. *Hi, how are you, lovely day isn't it.*⁵⁵.

E. Definition of Movie

Movie is a term we use to describe a particular material and medium of communication that has certain specific properties governed by certain physical laws. Movie is also the term we use to describe both a single work and an entire body of works through the material and in the medium. Movie is not only its material and medium, but also their use to produce particular communicative text that formulate particular fields of symbolic meaning and effects, and meet particular sets of criteria that give them particular value.⁵⁶In the other definition which simply, series of moving images form a story called movie.⁵⁷

The movie or film offers two forms of magic, since its conquest of the visible world extends in two opposite directions. The first, on which realist theory concentrates, gives it the power to possess the real world by capturing its appearance. The second focus of the traditional aesthetic permits the presentation of an ideal image, ordered by the movie maker's will and imagination. Furthermore however indirectly and obliquely, movies are social representation. That is they derive their images and sounds, themes, and stories ultimately from their social environment.

⁵⁵London Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, 1992, United State of America: Longman Group Limited, p. 285.

⁵⁶SyahriniJunaid, *Social Stratification In Titanic Movie*, p. 5.

⁵⁷PancaJavadalasta, *5HariMahirBikin Film*, Surabaya: Mumtaz Media, 2011, p. 1.

In fictional movies, the characters are given attitudes, gestures, sentiments, motivations, and appearances that are in part at least, based on social roles and general notions about how a policeman, factory worker, mother or husband is supposed to act. Since movie reflects every day, it is very popular in people daily life. It is not just for entertainment because it has a message behind the story for the people. Therefore, people can get double benefits from enjoying this kind of entertainment.⁵⁸

Afterwards completely the meaning of movie consist of three aspect, these are:⁵⁹

1. Cultural Aspect

Movie is one of human culture product; it is the result of the human creation of art.

2. Communicational Aspect

Movie is the audio-visual mass communication media that could show pictures, motions, and sounds.

3. Technically

Movie is the motion picture recorded in particular medium (celluloid ban, video band, etc.) as the invention of technology.

There are so many features of the movie. Five of them are:⁶⁰

⁵⁸YettyFaridatulUlfah, *Register Analysis In English Movie Advertisements Of www.21-cineplex.com*(A Sociolinguistics Study), a thesis submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of Requirement for the *Sarjana*Degree in English Department Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts SebelasMaret University, Surakarta: SebelasMaret University, 2010, p. 36

⁵⁹SyahruniJunaid, *Social Stratification In Titanic Movie*, p. 6.

- a. Movie can deliver a powerful emotional impact, able to connect the audience with personal stories.
- b. Movie can illustrate visual contrast directly.
- c. Movie can communicate with the audience without reaching the limits of thought into perspective thinking.
- d. Movie can motivate viewers to make changes.
- e. Movies can be a tool which able to connect the audience with the experience through the language of images displayed.

F. Kinds of Movie

The kinds of movies are commonly produced for various purposes.⁶¹

1. Documentary Movie

This kind of movie is something which is truly exist or a recording of an event that had happened and has a historical value.⁶² Documentary is never out of the purpose of information dissemination, education, and propaganda for a particular person or group. In essence, Documentary remains grounded on things as real as possible.⁶³

Now the documentary became a distinct trend in world cinema. Even now quite a lot of television stations that broadcast documentary films such as National Geographic, Discovery Channel and Animal Planet. In

⁶⁰PancaJavadalasta, *5HariMahirBikin Film*, p. 1.

⁶¹Ibid., p. 2.

⁶²SyahriniJunaid, *Soul Stratification In Titanic Movie*, p. 8.

⁶³PancaJavadalasta, *5HariMahirBikin Film*, p. 2.

addition to the consumption of television, documentary movies are also commonly included in various movie festivals at home and abroad, such as the Eagle Awards on Metro TV.⁶⁴

2. Short Movie

The definition of a short movie here means a work of fiction movie that lasts less than 60 minutes. In many countries, such as Germany, Australia, Canada, and the United States, a short movie made a sort of laboratory experiment and a springboard for the movie maker to produce feature-length movie.⁶⁵

3. Feature-Length Movie

Feature-length movie is fiction movie that lasts more than 60 minutes. Generally range between 90-100 minutes. Movie Theater plays generally included in this group. Some movies, such as *Dances with Wolves*, even last more than 120 minutes. India production movies usually last up to 180 minutes.⁶⁶

G. The Movie Genres

The genre of the movie simply called type or form of a movie based on the whole story. In spite of, it doesn't compartmentalize the movie, but it makes the

⁶⁴*Ibid.*,p. 2.

⁶⁵*Ibid.*,p. 2.

⁶⁶PancaJavadalasta, *5HariMahirBikin Film*.p. 3.

audiences easier to determine which movie will be watched.⁶⁷ There are several types of movie genres, following bellows are the genres of Real Steel Movie:

1. Science Fiction Movie

Science Fiction movie is a genre that incorporates hypothetical, science-based themes into the plot of the movie. Often, this genre incorporates futuristic elements and technologies to explore social, political, and philosophical issues. The movie itself is usually set in the future, either on earth or in space. Traditionally, a Science Fiction movie will incorporate heroes, villains, unexplored locations, fantastical quests, and advanced technology.

Examples of Science Fiction Movie:

- a. *The Matrix* - The fight for the future begins when a computer hacker learns the world exists in an alternate reality and he is chosen as “The One” who can save mankind in the war against the computer agents who control it.
- b. *2001: A Space Odyssey* - An artifact is discovered on the moon and humans set out on a quest, with the help of a sophisticated computer system named HAL.
- c. *Star Wars: Episode VI- Return of the Jedi* - Rebels rescue Han Solo from Jabba the Hutt and go on to battle the Empire, while Jedi Knight, Luke Skywalker, attempts to bring his father away from the Dark Side.⁶⁸

2. Sports Movie

⁶⁷*Ibid.*

⁶⁸TheScriptLab, *Science Fiction*, 2012, <http://thescriptlab.com/screenplay/genre/science-fiction>, accessed on December 25th, 2012.

A Sport movie revolves around a sport setting, event, or an athlete. Often, these movies will center on a single sporting event that carries significant importance. Sports movies traditionally have a simple plot that builds up to the significant sporting event. This genre is known for incorporating movies techniques to build anticipation and intensity. Sport movies have a large range of sub-genres, from comedies to dramas, and are more likely than other genres to be based true-life events.

Examples of Sport Movie:

- a. *Field of Dreams* - An Iowa farmer hears a mysterious voice in his cornfield and takes it as a sign to build a baseball field for the Chicago “Black” Sox.
- b. *Million Dollar Baby* - With the help of a hardened trainer, a woman is determined to establish herself as a legitimate boxer.
- c. *The Blind Side* - The true-life story of Michael Oher, a homeless boy who became an All American football player with the help of a generous family.⁶⁹

3. Drama

Drama movie is a genre that relies on the emotional and relational development of realistic characters. While Drama movie relies heavily on this kind of development, dramatic themes play a large role in the plot as well. Often, these dramatic themes are taken from intense, real life issues. Whether heroes or

⁶⁹TheScriptLab, *Sports*, 2012, <http://thescriptlab.com/screenplay/genre/sports>, accessed on December 25th, 2012.

heroines are facing a conflict from the outside or a conflict within themselves, Drama film aims to tell an honest story of human struggles.

Examples of Drama Movie:

- a. ***The Shawshank Redemption*** - A former banker convicted of murdering his wife develops a lifelong friendship with a fellow prisoner, and ultimately tries to defy the odds by keeping hope alive inside prison walls.
- b. ***The Godfather*** - The aging patriarch of an organized crime circle must secure the future of his family's empire by leaving it in the hands of his reluctant son.
- c. ***Casablanca*** - A jaded nightclub owner must choose whether or not to help his ex-lover and her husband flee Nazi-occupied Morocco.⁷⁰

H. Description of Real Steel Movie

1. The Background of Real Steel Movie

Real Steel is a 2011 *Americanscience fictionsports drama film* starring *Hugh Jackman* and *Dakota Goyo* and co-produced and directed by *Shawn Levy*. The film is based in part on the 1956 short story "Steel" by *Richard Matheson*, though screenwriter John Gatins placed the film in U.S. *state fairs* and other "old-fashioned" *Americana* settings. *Real Steel* was in development for several years before production began on June 11, 2010. Filming took place primarily in the U.S. state of *Michigan*. *Animatronic* robots were built for the film, and *motion capture* technology was used to

⁷⁰TheScriptLab, *Drama*, 2012, <http://thescriptlab.com/screenplay/genre/drama>, accessed on December 25th, 2012.

depict the brawling of computer-generated robots and animatronics.⁷¹ The movie contains of a number of idioms which can be applied in everyday English usage.

2. Real Steel Movie Synopsis

In 2020, human boxers have been replaced by robot boxers. Charlie Kenton (*Hugh Jackman*) is a former boxer who owns such a robot, Ambush, competing in unsanctioned matches and in exhibitions with it. At a rural fair, Ambush is destroyed by Black Thunder, a bull belonging to promoter Ricky (*Kevin Durand*). Having made a bet that Ambush would win, Charlie now owes Ricky \$20,000, which he doesn't pay before leaving.

Charlie is informed his ex-wife has died, and that he must attend a hearing to decide the fate of his preteen son Max (*Dakota Goyo*). Max's wealthy aunt Debra (*Hope Davis*) and uncle Marvin (*James Rebhorn*) want full custody, which Charlie gives them in exchange for \$100,000, half in advance, on the condition that Charlie take care of Max for three months while the couple are away on a second anniversary.

Charlie and Max meet with Charlie's childhood friend Bailey Tallet (*Evangeline Lilly*), who runs the boxing gym of her deceased father, Charlie's old coach. There, Charlie buys a secondhand World Robot Boxing league (WRB) robot, the once-famous Noisy Boy, and arranges for it to fight the illegal circuit's champion, Midas, at a venue belonging to his friend Finn. The fight starts well for Charlie, but partly due to both his inexperience with

⁷¹From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, "Real Steel".

Noisy Boy's combinations and his own overconfidence, Charlie ends up losing control of Noisy Boy and Midas destroys it.

Charlie breaks into a junkyard with Max to steal scraps that he can use to put a new robot together. There, Max falls over a ledge, where he is saved from doom by getting snagged on the arm of a buried robot. After Charlie pulls Max back up, Max digs out the entire robot, called Atom. On Max's insistence, Charlie takes it back to Bailey's gym, where they discover Atom is an obsolete Generation-2 sparring bot built in 2014. Atom has been designed to sustain massive damage, but is unable to deal much damage itself. Atom also has a "shadow function" which allows for following human movement. Partly due to both Max's insistence and Charlie needing money, the duo has Atom fight an unsanctioned outdoor match against a robot called Metro. Atom wins, earning back some of Charlie's money.

Max later upgrades Atom to take vocal commands, using parts from Charlie's demolished robots, and convinces Charlie to train Atom. Atom's string of subsequent wins attracts the attention of a promoter from the WRB, who offers Atom a professional fight against the robot Twin Cities. Charlie accepts, and Atom wins again, thanks to Charlie's boxing experience allowing him to locate and take advantage of a small tell in Twin Cities' punch. Reveling in their subsequent novelty attention, Max challenges WRB champion Zeus, designed by genius TakMashido (*Karl Yune*) and sponsored by wealthy FarraLemkova (*Olga Fonda*), a woman who is shown to

monopolize the robot-boxing industry, who before the match tries to buy the upstart Atom.

As Max and Charlie leave after the Twin Cities fight, Ricky and his men attack them, and steal their winnings. Feeling guilty, Charlie returns Max to his aunt and uncle, feeling Max will be safer with them and refusing the second half of the money he was promised. Bailey convinces him that he can be a better father. Debra allows Charlie to take Max out for one last night, to the Zeus-Atom match. Zeus severely damages Atom while also getting injured for the first time. Ricky, who had bet Finn \$100,000 that Atom would not last the first round, tries to slip away, but is cornered by Finn and his colleagues. In the fourth round of the five-round match, Atom's vocal receptors are damaged, and Atom must fight the last round in shadow mode, copying Charlie's moves from the aisle. Zeus, now controlled manually by a furious Mashido, expends energy on trashing the defensive Atom, running low on power and turning sluggish as a result. The fight swings in Atom's favor as he overwhelms the weakened Zeus, even knocking the seemingly invincible champion down once, but Atom is unable to win before the round ends. The judges declare Zeus the winner on points, but the near-defeat leaves the Zeus team humiliated. The people cheered for Atom, who is labeled the "People's Champion" as Charlie and Max celebrate their success and their love.⁷²

I. Frame of Thinking

⁷²From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, "Real Steal.

There are many phrases in English which can be very confusing to people trying to learn the language, especially phrases which we try to understand literally, but actually mean something very different. These phrases are known as idiomatic phrases, or idioms. In the script of *Real Steel* movie, the writer found the are many idioms as phrases.

The writer applies six steps in analyzing the data collection in order to produce the findings and answer the question. The steps are:

1. Reading and comparing the English movie scripts and Indonesian movie scripts.
2. Juxtaposing the written dialogues (English version) and the subtitle (Indonesian version) of the movie.
3. Finding the idioms as phrasal verb in the movie.
4. Giving the meaning of the idioms found in the conversation of the movie from several dictionaries.
5. Determining the social function of idioms.
6. Drawing conclusions according to the result.

Based on the consideration above, it could be make a frame of thinking, as follow:

Figure 2.2 Frame of Thinking

