

## CHAPTER IV

### RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of research findings and discussion. The data taken in this study are idioms as phrasal verbs found in Real Steel movie. But not every conversation or dialogue in this movie that produces idioms as phrasal verbs. Therefore, the writer describes only a few conversation or dialogue that produces idioms as phrasal verbs. The analysis of the study is based on the problems in chapter I.

#### A. Research Findings

##### 1) Hang on (page 1, dialogue 1)

Charlie: **Hang on, hang on, hang on**

##### a) Form

Hang : *Verb*

On : *Adverb or Preposition*

*Hang on* is formed by a verb and a particle (an *adverb* or *preposition*).

So, it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

##### b) Meaning

*Hang on* has several meanings: 1) To hold on something, usually tightly.

2) To continue doing something; persist. 3) To hold a lead in a race or other contest while one's opponents try to rally. 4) To continue to give trouble or

cause suffering. 5) To continue listening on the telephone.<sup>1</sup> 6) To continue clinging something.<sup>2</sup> 7) To wait. 8) To continue in spite of difficulties.<sup>3</sup>

Based on the story Charlie is woken up due to his phone is ringing, he tries to look for his phone's position and the phone is still ringing until he finds his phone. So, *hang on* means to wait. (He said "hang on" at the same time he looks for his phone).

c) Function

The function of speech of this idiom is directive, because in this context Charlie hopes someone who calls him to wait while he finds his phone.

2) Come on (page 1, dialogue 2)

Charlie: **Come on**

a) Form

Come : *Verb*

On : *Adverb or Preposition*

*Come on* is formed by a verb and a particle (an *adverb* or *preposition*).

So, it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

b) Meaning

*Come on* has several meanings: 1) To begin; appear. 2) To grow or do well; thrive. 3) To meet accidentally; encounter; find. 4) *Informal* Let's get

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<sup>1</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.p. 142.

<sup>2</sup>W McMordie, *English Idioms and How to Use Them*, London: Oxford University Press, 1954, p. 183.

<sup>3</sup>Tan Cheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effective Communication*, p. 219.

started; let get going; don't delay; don't wait. 5) *Informal* Please do it!<sup>4</sup> 6) To advance; to begin to occur; to thrive<sup>5</sup>. 7) To hurry up. 8) Don't be ridiculous.<sup>6</sup>

Based on the story Charlie tries to find his phone on the table, because his phone makes noisy he needs to take his phone immediately on his bag. So *come on* means to hurry up.

### c) Function

The function of speech of this idiom is directive, because Charlie directs himself to find his hand phone.

This form of idiom with the same function is also existed in: (page 2, dialogue 27, 44), (page 5, dialogue 111, 113, 117), (page 6, dialogue 118, 120), (page 9, dialogue 191), (page 11, dialogue 240, 254), (page 17, dialogue 391, 402, 404), (page 18, dialogue 431), (page 19, dialogue 438), (page 22, dialogue 517, 518), (page 24, dialogue 567), (page 25, dialogue 584), (page 31, dialogue 735), (page 35, dialogue 842), (page 36, dialogue 844, 861, 864), (page 36, dialogue 844, 861, 864), (page 37, dialogue 875), (page 38, dialogue 899, 903), (page 41, dialogue 988), (page 47, dialogue 1126), (page 48, dialogue 1135), (page 51, dialogue 1213, 1224, 1225), (page 54, dialogue 1296), (page 58, dialogue 1374), (page 59, dialogue 1405), (page 60, dialogue 1442), (page 61, dialogue 1461, 1467, 1469), (page 62, dialogue 1477, 1495).

### 3) Meet up (page 1, dialogue 12)

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<sup>4</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.P. 62.

<sup>5</sup>W McMordie, *English Idioms and How to Use Them*.P. 158.

<sup>6</sup>Tan Cheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effective Communication*, p. 96.

Charlie : So why don't we **meet up** on the...

a) Form

Meet : *Verb*

Up : *Adverb*

*Meet up* is formed by a verb and an adverb. So, it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

b) Meaning

*Meet up* means to see and talk to someone familiar or someone you do not know.<sup>7</sup>

Based on the story Charlie asks Bill Panner to meet up. So *meet up* means to see and talk to someone familiar.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is directive because Charlie asks to his friend to encounter.

4) Slow Down (page 2, dialogue 43)

Ricky : Whoa, hey, **slow down** there, hoss.

a) Form

Slow : *Verb*

Down: *Adverb*

*Slow down* is formed by a verb and an adverb. So it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

b) Meaning

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<sup>7</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/meet+up>, accessed on March 13<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

*Slow down* has several meanings: 1) To go more slowly than usual.<sup>8</sup> 2) Cause to move at slower rate.<sup>9</sup> 3) To be less active and relax more.<sup>10</sup>

Based on the story Ricky coaxes Charlie's bot to fight with a 2,000 pounds bull. But Charlie disagrees because they have agreed before that Ambush would fight an 800-pounds steer. So, *Slow Down* means to be less active and relax more.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is directive because Ricky asks Charlie to relax more.

5) Straight Up (page 4, dialogue 58)

Charlie : My bot against your bull, **straight up**.

a) Form

Straight : *Verb*

Up : *Adverb*

*Straight up* is form by a verb and an adverb. So it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

b) Meaning

*Straight Up* means something that you say in order to emphasize that you are being honest or to ask someone whether they are being honest.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>8</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.P. 313.

<sup>9</sup>Tan Cheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effective Communication*, p. 441.

<sup>10</sup>Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, Cambridge University Press, 2013, [http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/slow-down?q=Slow+down#slow-down\\_\\_2](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/slow-down?q=Slow+down#slow-down__2), accessed on March 13<sup>rd</sup>, 2013.

<sup>11</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/straight+up>, accessed on March 13<sup>rd</sup>, 2013.

Based on the story Charlie emphasize that his bot against Ricky's bull. So *Straight Up* means something that Charlie says in order to emphasize that he is being seriously.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Charlie emphasizes Ricky that his bot fights with Ricky's bull.

6) Stand Back (page 3, dialogue 66)

Charlie : In the ring you **stand back** like a girl. Just shake.

a) Form

Stand : *Verb*

Back : *Adverb*

*Stand Back* is a form of phrasal verb because it consists of Verb + Adverb.

b) Meaning

*Stand back* means to stand or move well away and to the rear of someone or something;<sup>12</sup> to move a short distance away from something or someone.<sup>13</sup>

Based on the story Charlie tells that Ricky is coward in the ring. So *Stand back* means to move a short distance away from something or someone.

c) Function

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<sup>12</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/stand+back>, accessed on March 14<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

<sup>13</sup>Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, Cambridge University Press, 2013, <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/stand-back?q=stand+back>, accessed on March 14<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Charlie tells that Ricky is coward.

7) Cheer For (page 4, dialogue 70)

Ricky : **Cheer for** this guy. Give him some luck.

a) Form

Cheer : *Verb*

For : *Preposition*

*Cheer for* is formed by Verb + Preposition. So it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

b) Meaning

*Cheer for* means to give a shout of encouragement for someone or something.<sup>14</sup>

Based on the story Ricky makes the robot boxing match more challenging. So, *cheer for* means to give a shout of encouragement for someone.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is directive because Ricky asks the audiences to give shout for Charlie.

8) Bring something (it) on (page 5, dialogue 97)

Charlie : Yeah, brother. **Bring it on.**

a) Form

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<sup>14</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/cheer+for>, accessed on March 15<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

Bring : *Verb*

On : *Adverb*

*Bring it on* is formed by Verb + Adverb. So it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

b) Meaning

*Bring it on* means said to show that you are prepared and willing to compete in a competition or to do something difficult.<sup>15</sup>

Based on the story Charlie takes a control of Ambush. So *bring it on* means said to show that Ambush is prepared and willing to compete in a competition.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is directive because Charlie wants Ambush to compete the competition.

9) Mess With Someone/Something (the bull) (page 5, dialogue 97)

Ricky : ... Black Thunder but when you **mess with** the bull...

a) Form

Mess : *Verb*

With : *Preposition*

*Mess with* is a form of phrasal verb, because it consists of Verb + Preposition

b) Meaning

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<sup>15</sup>Cambridge Dictionaries Online, Cambridge University Press, 2013, <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/bring-sth-on?q=Bring+it+on>, on March 16<sup>th</sup>, 2013.



*Mess with someone* or something means: 1) To bother or interfere with someone or something. 2) To annoy, worry, or cause problems for someone. 3) To change something in a way that is likely to cause harm. 4) To take apart or fix something complicated esp. in order to learn more about how it works. 5) To take apart or fix something complicated esp. in order to learn more about how it works.<sup>16</sup> 6) To try to change or repair something, but not carefully and usually without success.<sup>17</sup>

Based on the story Charlie is careless, he doesn't know if Ambush will get the horn of the bull (Black Thunder). So *Mess with* means to bother or interfere with something.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom in this context is referential because Ricky tells that Ambush will get the horn of the bull.

This kind of idiom and the same function of them is also existed in the page 4, dialogue 968.

10) Get Up (page 5, dialogue 117)

Charlie : All right, come on. **Get up....**

a) Form

Get : *Verb*

Up : *Adverb*

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<sup>16</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/mess+with>, accessed on March 16<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

<sup>17</sup>Cambridge Dictionaries Online, Cambridge University Press, 2013, <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/mess-with-sth?q=mess+with>, on March 16<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

*Get up* is formed by a verb and an adverb so it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

b) Meaning

*Get up* means: 1) To get out of bed. 2) To stand up; get to your feet. 3) To prepare; get ready. 4) To dress up. 5) To go ahead.<sup>18</sup>

Based on the story Charlie directs Ambush to get his feet. So *get up* means to stand up.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is directive because Charlie directs Ambush to get his feet.

This form of idiom with the same function is also existed in: (page 6, dialogue 118), (page 19, dialogue 443, 450), (page 20, dialogue 470), page 36, 37 dialogue 867, 870), (page 60, dialogue 1434, 1441, 1442, 1443), (page 61, dialogue 1461, 1462, 1463).

11) Come (-ing) out (page 6, dialogue 123)

Ricky : Now, thank you all for **coming out**...

a) Form

Come : *Verb*

Out : *Adverb*

*Come out* has a form of phrasal verb, because it consists of Verb + Adverb.

b) Meaning

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<sup>18</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.P. 119.

*Come out* means: 1) To be formally introduced to polite society at about age eighteen, usually at a party; begin to go to big parties. 2) to be published. 3) To become publicly known. 4) To end; result; finish. 5) To announce support or opposition; declare yourself.<sup>19</sup> 6) To become known.<sup>20</sup> 7) To go somewhere with someone for a social event.<sup>21</sup>

Based on the story the composition is finished and Black Thunder as a winner, Ricky says thanks to the audiences. So *come out* means to go somewhere (San Leandro) for a social event (Robot Boxing Match).

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is expressive because Ricky feels happy and says thanks to the audience who comes to see the competition.

This form of idiom with the same function is also existed in: (page 49 dialogue 1172).

12) Come by (page 6, dialogue 130)

Ricky : I am going to **come by** for my money, Charlie boy. You best have it.

a) Form

Come : *Verb*

By : *Preposition*

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<sup>19</sup>Maxine Tull Boatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*. P. 62.

<sup>20</sup>Tan Cheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effective Communication*, p. 96.

<sup>21</sup>Cambridge Dictionaries Online, Cambridge University Press, 2013, [http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/come-out\\_1?q=come+out](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/come-out_1?q=come+out), on March 16<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

*Come by* is formed by Verb + Preposition. So it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

b) Meaning

*Come by* means: 1) to get or obtain.<sup>22</sup> 2) To stop some place for a visit. 3) To travel by a specific means, such as a plane, a boat, or a car. 4) To find or get something. 4) To obtain money, wealth, or goods. 5) To learn a skill.<sup>23</sup>

Based on the story Ricky tells Charlie that he is going take the money. So *come by* means to get or obtain.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Ricky tells to Charlie that he is going to takes the money to Charlie.

13) Provide For (page 7, dialogue 153)

Debra : And we can more than **provide for** Max.

a) Form

Provide : *Verb*

For : *Preposition*

*Provide for* is formed by a verb and a preposition. So it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

b) Meaning

*Provide for* means: 1) To give someone the things they need such as money, food, or clothes.<sup>24</sup> 2) to supply the needs of someone or something. 3)

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<sup>22</sup>Tan Cheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effective Communication*, p. 94.

<sup>23</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/come+by>, accessed on March 15<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

to give someone the things they need to live. 4) To take care of a need. 5) to allow something.<sup>25</sup>

Based on the story Debra wants the custodial status is addresses to her because she and her husband can give Max the things he need to live. So *provide for* means to take care of a need.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Debra tells that he can take care of Max.

This kind of idiom and the same function of them is also existed in the page 8, dialogue 167.

14) Show Up (page 7, dialogue 160)

Charlie : I got to **show up** with something.

a) Form

Show : *Verb*

Up : *Adverb*

*Show up* is formed by a verb and an adverb. So it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

b) Meaning

*Show up* means: 1) To make known the real truth about (someone). 2) To come or bring out; become or make easy to see. 3) *Informal* To come;

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<sup>24</sup>Cambridge Dictionaries Online, Cambridge University Press, 2013, <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/provide-for-sb?q=Provide+for>, on March 16<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

<sup>25</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/provide+for>, accessed on March 16<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

appear.<sup>26</sup> 4) To arrive for a gathering or event.<sup>27</sup> 5) To arrive somewhere in order to join a group of people, especially late or unexpectedly.<sup>28</sup>

Based on the story Charlie talks on the telephone with his friend. They talk about robot; Charlie needs a new robot for a big fight next Saturday. So *show up* means to come.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Charlie informs that he will come to a big fight in the next Saturday.

15) Live With (page 8, dialogue 164)

Charlie : I can **live with** that...

a) Form

Live : *Verb*

With : *Preposition*

*Live with* is a form of phrasal verb because it consists of Verb + Preposition.

b) Meaning

*Live with* means: 1) To endure something unpleasant<sup>29</sup>. 2) To put up with something; to endure something. 4) To live together with someone; to live in

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<sup>26</sup>Maxine Tull Boatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*. P. 62.

<sup>27</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/show+up>, accessed on March 16<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

<sup>28</sup>Cambridge Dictionaries Online, Cambridge University Press, 2013, <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/show-up?q=show+up>, on March 16<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

<sup>29</sup>Tan Cheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effective Communication*, p. 326.

a romantic relationship with someone outside of marriage. 5) To accept something that is not exactly what you wanted.<sup>30</sup>

Based on the story Charlie tries to make a good deal about noisy boy price. So *Live with* means to endure something.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Charlie tells that he can buy noisy boy if he can reaches the price.

16) Step Out (page 9, dialogue 189)

Charlie: ... **step out** and call my attorney, if that's all right.

a) Form

Step : *Verb*

Out : *Adverb*

*Step out* is a form of phrasal verb, because it consists of Verb + Adverb.

b) Meaning

*Step out* means 1) To go out of a place. 2) To take one step to get out of pants of some type that has been dropped. 3) To be unfaithful to a spouse or lover. 4) To leave a place, esp. for a short time.<sup>31</sup>

Based on the story Charlie takes permission to go out to call his attorney.

So *Step out* means to leave a place, esp. for a short time.

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<sup>30</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/live+with>, accessed on March 16<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

<sup>31</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/step+out>, accessed on March 17<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Charlie informs to the Judge that he wants to leave for a moment.

## 17) Sign (-ed) Over (page 10, dialogue 213)

Charlie : ... if you tell her I just **signed over** that kid to the state of Texas.

## a) Form

Signed : *Verb*

Over : *Adverb*

*Signed Over* is formed by a verb and an adverb. So it belong to idiom as phrasal verb.

## b) Meaning

*Signed over* means: 1) To give legally by signing your name.<sup>32</sup> 2) To give up your rights to something by writing your name on a document.<sup>33</sup>

Based on the story Charlie will delegate his right to the custody of his son to the state of Texas. So *signed over* means to give up your rights to something by writing your name on a document.

## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Charlie informs that he will give up his right to the custody of his son to the state of Texas.

This kind of idiom is also existed in: (page 10, dialogue 216), (page 14, dialogue 311), which they have the same function.

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<sup>32</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.P. 309.

<sup>33</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/sign+over>, accessed on April 07<sup>th</sup>, 2013.



18) Drop off (page 10, dialogue 224)

Marvin : I will give you 50 grand tonight when we **drop off** Max...

a) Form

Drop : *Verb*

Off : *Adverb*

*Drop off* belongs to a form of phrasal verb because it is formed by a verb + an adverb.

b) Meaning

*Drop off* means: 1) To take (someone or something) part of the way you are going. 2) To go to sleep. 3) To die.<sup>34</sup> 4) To leave someone or something at a particular place.<sup>35</sup>

Based on the story Marvin tells to Max that he will give Charlie 50 grand when he takes Max to him. So *drop off* means to take Max part of the way Marvin is going.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Marvin tells to Charlie that he will give him 50 grand when he takes Max to him.

19) Get Back (page 10, dialogue 225)

Marvin : ... and the other 50 when we **get back** in August.

a) Form

Get : *Verb*

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<sup>34</sup>Maxine Tull Boatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*. P. 85.

<sup>35</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/drop+off>, accessed on April 07<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

Back : *Adverb*

*Get back* belongs to a form of phrasal verb because it is formed by a verb + an adverb.

b) Meaning

*Get back* means: 1) To move away.<sup>36</sup> 2) To return to a place after you have been somewhere else.<sup>37</sup>

Based on the story Marvin tells that he will give 50 grand again to Charlie when he comes from Italy in August. So *get back* means to return to a place after Marvin and his wife have been somewhere else.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Marvin tells to Charlie that he will come from Italy in August.

20) Give something (it) up (page 11, dialogue 238)

Bailey : **Give it up**, Charlie.

a) Form

Give : *Verb*

Up : *Adverb*

*Give it up* is a form phrasal verb because it consists of verb +adverb.

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<sup>36</sup>Tan Cheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effective Communication*, p. 188.

<sup>37</sup>Cambridge Dictionaries Online, Cambridge University Press, 2013, <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/get-back?q=get+back>, on April 07<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

## b) Meaning

*Give it up* means: 1) To stop trying to keep; surrender; yield. 2) To stop doing or having; abandon; quit. 3) To stop hoping for, waiting for, or trying to do.<sup>38</sup> 4) Stop trying.<sup>39</sup>

Based on the story Bailey directs Charlie to stop having a bot fight because he is always defeated. So *give it up* means to stop having.

## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is directive because Bailey directs Charlie to stop having a bot fight because he is always defeated.

## 21) Climb Out (page 12, dialogue 257)

Charlie : Your father would **climb out** of his grave and kick your ass if you sold this place.

## a) Form

Climb : *Verb*

Out : *Adverb*

*Climb out* is a form of phrasal phrase because it consists of a verb + an adverb.

## b) Meaning

*Climb out* means to get, crawl, or move out of something.<sup>40</sup>

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<sup>38</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.P. 124.

<sup>39</sup>Richard A. Spears, *NTC's American Idioms Dictionary*, p. 152.

<sup>40</sup>Cambridge Dictionaries Online, Cambridge University Press, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/climb+out>, on April 07<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

Based on the story Charlie disallows Bailey to sell her gym, then he say to Bailey that her father will move out from his grave if she sells that gym. So *climb out* means move out of something (grave).

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Charlie tells to Bailey that her father will move out from his grave if she sells that gym.

This kind of idiom also existed in the page 12, dialogue 258, which both of them have the same function.

22) Used To (page 12, dialogue 226)

Bailey : I **used to**. Once.Briefly.

a) Form

Used : *Verb*

To : *Preposition*

*Used to* is formed by verb + preposition so it belongs to phrasal verb.

b) Meaning

Used to means: 1) In the habit or doing something in the past. 2) Accustomed to something.<sup>41</sup> 3) Familiar with something.<sup>42</sup>

Based on the story Bailey does not want to get kissed by Charlie, she likes it in the past, now she likes money more. So *used to* means doing something in the past.

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<sup>41</sup>Tan Cheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effective Communication*, p. 484.

<sup>42</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/used+to>, accessed on April 09<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Bailey tells that she likes to get kissed by Charlie in the past but now she likes money more.

## 23) Go around (page 13, dialogue 284)

Marvin : It's OK. You want me to **go around** the other side here and I will get Max?

## a) Form

Go : *Verb*

Around : *Adverb*

*Go around* is formed by a verb and an adverb so it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

## b) Meaning

*Go around* means: 1) To go from one place or person to other. 2) to go together; keep company. 3) To be enough to give to everyone; be enough for all.<sup>43</sup>

Based on the story Marvin is directed by Debra to go from her side to the car to get Max. So *go around* means to go from one place or person to other.

## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Marvin tells that he shall get Max from the car.

## 24) Take Off (page 13, dialogue 295)

Bailey : Charlie, dude's pissed. He's going to **take off**.

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<sup>43</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.P. 126.

## a) Form

Take : *Verb*

Off : *Adverb*

*Take off* is formed by a verb + an adverb so it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

## b) Meaning

*Take Off* means: 1) To begin to fly. 2) Remove.<sup>44</sup> 3) To leave fast; depart suddenly; run away. 4) *Informal* to go away; leave. 5) To leave on a flight, begin going up. 6) *Informal* to imitate amusingly; copy another person's habitual actions or speech. 7) To take (time) to absent from work.<sup>45</sup>

Based on the story Bailey tells to Charlie that dudes pissed will go away.

So *take off* means to go away; leave.

## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Bailey tells to Charlie that dude's pissed will go away.

## 25) Shut Up (page 14, dialogue 312)

Charlie : Will you **shut up** now?

## a) Form

Shut : *Verb*

Up : *Adverb*

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<sup>44</sup>Tan Cheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effective Communication*, p. 463.

<sup>45</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.P. 337.

*Shut up* is formed by a verb and an adverb so it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

b) Meaning

*Shut up* means: 1) *Informal* To stop talking. 2) To close the doors and windows. 3) To close and lock for a definite period of time. 4) To confine.<sup>46</sup>

Based on the story Charlie aska Max to be silent. So *shut up* means stop talking.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is directive because Charlie directs Max to be silent.

This kind of idiom also existed in: (page 21, dialogue 502), (page 36, dialogue 844), (page 65, dialogue 1562), Which they have same function of speech.

26) Look (-ing) After Someone (You) (page 14, dialogue 331)

Charlie : ... This is Bailey. She will be **looking after** you for a few weeks.

a) Form

Look (-ing) : *Verb*

After : *Adverb*

*Looking after* is formed by a verb and an adverb so it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

b) Meaning

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<sup>46</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.P. 308.

*Look after* someone/something means: 1) To take care someone or something.<sup>47</sup> 2) To watch over; attend to.<sup>48</sup>

Based on the story Charlie tells to Max that Bailey who will take care of him for a few weeks. So *looking after* means to take care someone (Max).

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Charlie informs to Max that Bailey who will take care of him for a few weeks.

27) Look After (page 15, dialogue 333)

Charlie : I need you to **look after** the kid for a few weeks or, like, eight.

a) Form

Look : *Verb*

After : *Adverb*

*Look after* is formed by a verb and an adverb so it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

b) Meaning

*Look after* someone/something means: 1) To take care someone or something.<sup>49</sup> 2) To watch over; attend to.<sup>50</sup>

Based on the story Charlie asks Bailey to take care of Max for a few weeks. So *Look after* means to take care someone (Max).

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<sup>47</sup>Tan Cheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effective Communication* . P. 326.

<sup>48</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.P. 221.

<sup>49</sup>Tan Cheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effective Communication* . P. 326.

<sup>50</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.P. 221.



## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is directive because Charlie asks Bailey to take care of Max for a few weeks.

## 28) Put Something (it) In (page 15, dialogue 347)

Charlie : When Noisy fought in Brazil, they must have **put it in**.

## a) Form

Put : *Verb*

In : *Preposition*

*Put it in* is a form of phrasal verb because it consists of verb + preposition

## b) Meaning

*Put it in* means: 1) To add to what has been said. 2) To buy and keep in a store to sell. 3) To spend (time). 4) To plant. 5) To stop at a port on a journey by water. 6) To apply; ask.<sup>51</sup> 7) To fix a large piece of equipment or system into a room or building, ready to be used.<sup>52</sup>

Based on the story Charlie tells to Max when Noisy fought in Brazil Brazilians must apply the voice recognition on it. So *Put it in* means to apply Noisy Boy's voice recognition.

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<sup>51</sup>Maxine Tull Boatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*. P. 275.

<sup>52</sup>Cambridge Dictionaries Online, Cambridge University Press, 2013, [http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/put-sth-in\\_1?q=Put+in](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/put-sth-in_1?q=Put+in), on April 11<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Charlie informs to Max when Noisy fought in Brazil Brazilians must apply the voice recognition on it.

## 29) Come (-ing) With (page 16, dialogue 372)

Max : I am coming with you.

## a) Form

Come (-ing) : *Verb*

With : *Preposition*

*Come (-ing) with* is a form of phrasal verb because it consists of verb + preposition.

## b) Meaning

*Come (-ing) with* means to depart in the company of someone or something; to travel with someone or a group.<sup>53</sup>

Based on the story Max wants to join Charlie to go to Crash Palace. So *Come (-ing) with* means to travel with someone (Charlie).

## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Max tells that he wants to join Charlie go to Crash Palace.

This form of idiom with the same function is also existed in: (page 16, dialogue 375), and (page 21, dialogue 506).

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<sup>53</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/come+with>, accessed on April 14<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

## 32) Put On (page 17, dialogue 385)

Charlie : **Put on** your seatbelt and don't talk.

## a) Form

Put : *Verb*

On : *Preposition*

*Put on* is formed by a verb and a preposition so it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

## b) Meaning

*Put on* means: 1) To wear.<sup>54</sup> 2) To increase.<sup>54</sup> 3) To dress in. 4) To pretend, assume, show. 5) To exaggerate; make too much of. 6) To begin to have more; gain. 7) To plan and prepare; produce; arrange; give; stage. 8) To make (an effort). 9) To choose to send; employ on a job.<sup>55</sup>

Based on the story Charlie directs Max to use seatbelt and disallow him to talk. So *put on* means to wear.

## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is directive because Charlie directs Max to use seatbelt and disallow him to talk.

## 33) Keep Up (page 17, dialogue 387)

Charlie : **Keep up**. Stay close.

## a) Form

Keep : *Verb*

Up : *Adverb*

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<sup>54</sup>Tan Cheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effective Communication* . P. 402.

<sup>55</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.P. 276.

*Keep up* is a form of phrasal verb because it consists of a verb + an adverb.

b) Meaning

*Keep up* means: 1) To go on; not stop; continue. 2) To go on with (something); continue steadily; never stop. 3) To go at the same rate as others. 4) To keep (something) at the same level or rate or in good condition. 5) To keep informed.<sup>56</sup>

Based on the story Charlie and Max go to Crash Palace, in the house definitely there are many people so that way Charlie takes care of Max and directs Max to go on. So *keep up* means continue.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is directive because Charlie directs Max to go on.

This form of idiom with the same function is also existed in: (page 22, dialogue 509), (page 22, dialogue 512), and (page 51, dialogue 1224).

34) Get Back (page 19, dialogue 450)

Finn : **Get back** in that corner, bitch, and take this whooping like a man.

a) Form

Get : *Verb*

Back : *Adverb*

*Get back* belongs to a form of phrasal verb because it is formed by a verb + an adverb.

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<sup>56</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.P. 190.

## b) Meaning

*Get back* means: 1) To move away.<sup>57</sup> 2) To return to a place after you have been somewhere else.<sup>58</sup>

Based on the story Midas hits Noisy Boy till Noisy Boy almost being destroyed, then Finn gives support and directs Midas to move away to the corner to hits Noisy Boy. So *get back* means to return move away.

## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is directive Finn gives support and directs Midas to move away to the corner to hits Noisy Boy.

This form of idiom is also existed in the page 33, dialogue 776, which they have same function.

## 35) Look Around (page 21, dialogue 496)

Charlie: But **look around** you. This place...

## a) Form

Look : *Verb*

Around: *Adverb*

*Look around* is formed by a verb and an adverb so it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

## b) Meaning

*Look around* means to investigate something; to study something visually.<sup>59</sup>

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<sup>57</sup>Tan Cheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effective Communication*, p. 188.

<sup>58</sup>Cambridge Dictionaries Online, Cambridge University Press, 2013, <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/get-back?q=get+back>, on April 07<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

Based on the story, Charlie tells to Max angrily and directs to Max to investigate around him, in that place (Crash Palace) where once great robots go to die. So *look around* is to study something visually.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is directive because Charlie directs to Max to investigate around him, in that place (Crash Palace) where once great robots go to die.

36) Throw Something (him) Away (page 21, dialogue 498)

Max : So **throw him away**. That's what you do, right?

a) Form

Throw : *Verb*

Away : *Adverb*

*Throw something (him) away* is a form of phrasal verb because it consists of verb + adverb.

b) Meaning

*Throwaway* means: 1. To get rid of as unwanted; or not needed; junk. 2) To waste. 3) To fail to make use of.<sup>60</sup> 4) To toss something out; to dispose of something.<sup>61</sup>

Based on the story Max assumes that Charlie only to make Noisy Boy useless. So *throw him away* means to waste of Noisy Boy.

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<sup>59</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/Look+Around>, accessed on April 11<sup>th</sup>, 2013

<sup>60</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.P. 249.

<sup>61</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/throw+away>, accessed on April 14<sup>th</sup>, 2013

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential Max assumes that Charlie only to make Noisy Boy useless.

This form of idiom with the same function is also existed in:page 21, dialogue 499.

37) Look For (page 21, dialogue 505)

Charlie : You stay put. I am going to go **look for** some parts.

a) Form

Look : *Verb*

For : *Preposition*

*Look for* is a form of phrasal verb because it consists of a verb and a preposition.

b) Meaning

*Look for* means: 1) To think likely; expect. 2) To try to find; search for; hunt. 3) To do things that cause (your own trouble); make (trouble) for yourself; provoke.<sup>62</sup>4) To seek someone or something. 5) To expect something.<sup>63</sup>

Based on the story Charlie tells to Max that he wants to come in the Metal Valley to find some parts of bot. So *look for* means search for.

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<sup>62</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.P. 212.

<sup>63</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/look+for>, accessed on April 14<sup>th</sup>, 2013

## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Charlie tells to Max that he wants to come in the Metal Valley to find some parts of bot.

## 38) Stay Back (page 22, dialogue 511)

Charlie: **Stay back, stay back, stay back.**

## a) Form

Stay : *Verb*

Back : *Adverb*

*Stay back* is a form of phrasal verb because it consists of verb + adverb.

## b) Meaning

*Stay back* means to keep one's distance from someone or something.<sup>64</sup>

Based on the story, Charlie wants to open the key of the fence so he directs Max to keep his distance from the tool which used to open the keys. So *stay back* means to keep one's distance from something.

## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is directive because Charlie directs Max to keep his distance from the tool which used to open the keys.

This form of idiom with the same function is also existed in page 27, dialogue 633.

## 39) Move (-ed) On (page 23, dialogue 529)

Charlie : Because the money **moved on**.

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<sup>64</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/stay+back>, accessed on April 14<sup>th</sup>, 2013.



## a) Form

Move (-ed) : *Verb*

On : *Adverb*

*Move on* is formed by a verb and an adverb so it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

## b) Meaning

*Move on* means: 1) To continue moving; to travel on; to move along and not stop or tarry. 2) To do something different.<sup>65</sup>

Based on the story Charlie tells to Max about human boxing which just faded, it because the money move along, people wanted more carnage, more show. So *moved on* means continue moving.

## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Charlie tells to Max about human boxing which just faded, it because the money move along.

## 40) Hook (-ed) him Up (page 26, dialogue 622)

Bailey : ... and I **hooked him up** to this old G-2 remote that I had, so...

## a) Form

Hook (-ed) : *Verb*

Up : *Adverb*

*Hook (-ed) up* is a form of phrasal verb because it consists of verb + adverb.

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<sup>65</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/move+on>, accessed on April 14<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

## b) Meaning

*Hook up* means: 1) To connect or fit together.<sup>66</sup> 2) To set something up and get it working.<sup>67</sup>

Based on the story Bailey tells that she connect the bot to the old G-2 remote that she has. So *hook up* means set something (the bot) up to the old G-2 remote.

## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Bailey tells that she connects the bot to the old G-2 remote that she has.

## 41) Move Something (him) Around (page 26, dialogue 623)

Bailey : You can at least **move** him **around**, Charlie, but he's crap.

## a) Form

Move : *Verb*

Around: *Adverb*

*Move around* is a form of phrasal verb because it consists of verb + adverb.

## b) Meaning

*Move around* means to move someone or something from place to place.<sup>68</sup>

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<sup>66</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.P. 126.

<sup>67</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/hook+up>, accessed on April 16<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

<sup>68</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/move+around>, accessed on April 16<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

Based on the story Bailey tells that the bot which found by Max is crap and Charlie can at least mobilize it. So *move around* means to move the bot from place to place.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Bailey tells that the bot which found by Max is crap and Charlie can at least mobilize it.

42) Fight (-ing) Over (page 27, dialogue 629)

Bailey : You idiots should see if he powers up before you start **fighting over** him.

a) Form

Fight : *Verb*

Over : *Adverb*

*Fight over* is a form of phrasal verb because it consists of verb + adverb.

b) Meaning

*Fight over* means to fight a battle that decides who gets someone or something.<sup>69</sup>

Based on the story Bailey tells to Max and Charlie that they have to see if the bot powers up before they start fighting over him. So *fight over* means to fight a battle that decides who gets something (much money).

c) Function

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<sup>69</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/fight+over>, accessed on April 16<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Bailey tells to Max and Charlie that they have to see if the bot powers up before they start fighting over him.

43) Watch Out (page 27, dialogue 633)

Charlie : **Watch out.** Stay back.

a) Form

Watch : *Verb*

Out : *Adverb*

*Watch out* is a form of phrasal verb because it consists of verb + adverb.

b) Meaning

*Watch out* means: 1) Pay attention to.<sup>70</sup> 2) Be aware.<sup>71</sup>

Based on the story when Bailey tries to turn on the bot's powers, it can sit, so Charlie directs Max to be careful. So *watch out* means be aware.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is directive because Charlie directs Max to be careful.

This form of idiom with the same function is also existed in: page 35, dialogue 841.

44) Clean Something/ Someone (-him)Up (page 27, dialogue 639)

Charlie : Use it and **clean him up.** He smells like crap.

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<sup>70</sup>Tan Cheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effective Communication*, p. 989.

<sup>71</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/watch+out>, accessed on April 16<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

## a) Form

Clean : *Verb*

Up : *Adverb*

*Clean up* is a form of phrasal verb because it consists of verb + adverb.

## b) Meaning

*Clean up* means 1) To get someone or something clean. 2) To win or earn a lot of money.<sup>72</sup>

Based on the story Charlie directs Max to clean the robot. So *clean him up* means to get something (the robot) clean.

## c) Function

The speech function of the idiom is directive because Charlie directs Max to clean the robot.

## 45) Wash Someone (yourself) Off (page 27, dialogue 640)

Charlie : **Wash** yourself **off**, too, while you're at it. You stink.

## a) Form

Wash : *Verb*

Off : *Adverb*

*Wash off* is formed by verb + adverb so it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

## b) Meaning

*Wash off* means: 1) To clean someone or something by washing.<sup>73</sup>

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<sup>72</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/clean+up>, accessed on April 17<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

Based on the story, Charlie directs Max to take a bath. So *wash off* means to clean someone or something by washing.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is directive because Charlie directs Max to take a bath.

46) Dish (-ing) Out (page 28, dialogue 654)

Charlie : Built to take a lot of hits, but never **dishing out** any real punishment.

a) Form

Dish : *Verb*

Out : *Adverb*

*Dish out* is formed by verb + adverb so it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

b) Meaning

*Dish out* means: 1) To serve something out to people. 2) To distribute.<sup>74</sup>

3) To serve (food) from a large bowl or plate. 2 *Informal* To give in large quantities. 3) *Slang* To scold; treat or criticize roughly.<sup>75</sup>

Based on the story Charlie tells that the robot is built to take a lot of hits, but never hits back to his opponent. So *dish out* means to serve something out to his opponent.

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<sup>73</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/wash+off>, accessed on April 17<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

<sup>74</sup>Tan Cheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effective Communication* . P. 131.

<sup>75</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.P. 79.

## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Charlie tells that the robot is built to take a lot of hits, but never hits back to his opponent.

## 47) Sell Something (him/ the bot) Off (page 28, dialogue 655)

Bailey : You could always **sell him off** for parts.

## a) Form

Sell : *Verb*

Out : *Adverb*

*Sell out* is formed by verb + adverb so it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

## b) Meaning

*Sell out* means to sell all of something.<sup>76</sup>

Based on the story Bailey tells to Max that he can sell the whole parts of the robot. So *sell out* means to sell all of the parts of the robot.

## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Bailey tells to Max that he can sell the whole parts of the robot.

## 48) Grow (grew) Up (page 28, dialogue 670)

Bailey : Too long. We both kind of **grew up** in this gym.

## a) Form

Grow (grew): *Verb*

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<sup>76</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/sell+off>, accessed on April 11<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

Up : *Adverb*

*Grew up* is a form of is a form of phrasal verb because it consists of verb + adverb.

b) Meaning

*Grow up* means: 1) To become an adult.<sup>77</sup> 2) To increase in size or height; become taller or older; reach full height. 3) become adult in mind or judgment; become old enough to think or decide in important matters.<sup>78</sup>

Based on the story Bailey tells to Max that she and also Charlthe become adult in that gym. So *grow up* means to become an adult.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Bailey tells to Max that she and Charlie became adult in that gym.

49) Come (-ing) At (page 29, dialogue 683)

Bailey : ... nobody told Charlie that, so he just kept coming and **coming** at him.

a) Form

Come : *Verb*

At : *Adverb*

*Come at* is a form of is a form of phrasal verb because it consists of verb + adverb.

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<sup>77</sup>Tan Cheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effective Communication* . P. 131.

<sup>78</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.P. 137.



## b) Meaning

*Came at* means: 1) To approach; come to or against; advance toward. 2) To understand (a word or idea) or master (a skill); succeed with.<sup>79</sup>

Based on the story Bailey tells to Max that Charlie keeps attacking Nico again and again. So *come at* means come to or against Nico.

## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Bailey tells to Max that Charlie keeps attacking Nico.

## 50) Toy (-ing) With Someone (Nico) (page 29, dialogue 690)

Bailey : He was **toying with** Nico.

## a) Form

Toy (-ing): *Verb*

With : *Preposition*

*Toying with* is a form of phrasal verb because it consists of verb + preposition.

## b) Meaning

*Toy with* means: 1) To tease someone; to deal lightly with someone's emotions. 3) To encourage someone to believe you care about them when you do not.<sup>80</sup>

Based on the story Bailey tells that Charlie plays Nico. So *toy with* means to tease Nico.

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<sup>79</sup>Maxine Tull Boatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.p. 61.

<sup>80</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/toy+with>, accessed on April 18<sup>th</sup> 2013.

## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential Bailey tells that Charlie plays Nico.

## 51) Go (went) On (page 30, dialogue 701)

Charlie : Nico Tandy rung my bell and **went on** to be the undefeated

## a) Form

Go (went): *Verb*

On : *Adverb*

*Went on* is a form of phrasal verb because it consists of verb + adverb.

## b) Meaning

*Go on* means: 1) To continue; not stop. 2) To happen. 3) To talk for too long. 4) To fit on. 5) Stop trying to fool me; I don't believe you.

Based on the story, Charlie tells that Nico Tandy continues to be the undefeated. So *went on* means not stop.

## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Charlie tells that Nico Tandy continues to be the undefeated.

## 52) Knock (-ed) Out (page 30, dialogue 703)

Max : So he **knocked** you **out**?

## a) Form

Knock (-ed) : *Verb*

Out : *Adverb*

*Knock out* is formed by verb + adverb so it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

b) Meaning

*Knock out* means: 1) To make helpless, unworkable, or unusable.<sup>81</sup> 2) To knock someone unconscious. 3) To make someone unconsciousness. 4) To surprise or please someone. 5) To wear someone out; to exhaust someone.<sup>82</sup>

Based on the story Max asks whether NicoTandi makes he unworkable. So *knock out* means to make someone (Charlie) unconsciousness.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is directive because Max needs Charlie to answer his question.

53) Knock (-ed) Out (page 30, dialogue 704)

Bailey : You **knocked** a lot of guys **out**, too.

a) Form

Knock (-ed) : *Verb*

Out : *Adverb*

*Knock out* is formed by verb + adverb so it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

b) Meaning

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<sup>81</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.P. 193.

<sup>82</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/knock+out>, accessed on April 18<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

*Knock out* means: 1) To make helpless, unworkable, or unusable.<sup>83</sup> 2) To knock someone unconscious. 3) To make someone unconsciousness. 4) To surprise or please someone. 5) To wear someone out; to exhaust someone.<sup>84</sup>

Based on the story Bailey tells that Although Charlie is lost by Nico but he can make a lot of guys unworkable. So *knock out* means to make somebody (a lot of guys) unconsciousness.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Bailey tells that Charlie can make a lot of guys unworkable.

54) Head (-ing) Off (page 30, dialogue 719)

Charlie : I am **heading off** to Atlanta tonight to see if I can get a partner...

a) Form

Head : *Verb*

Off : *Adverb*

*Head off* is formed by verb+ adverb so it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

b) Meaning

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<sup>83</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.P. 193.

<sup>84</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/knock+out>, accessed on April 18<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

*Head off* means: 1) To get in front of and stop; turn back; or turn aside.

2) To block; stop; prevent. 3) To start a journey or leave a place.<sup>85</sup>

Based on the story Charlie tells to Bailey that he going to Atlanta to see if he get partner. So *head off* means to start a journey or leave a place.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Charlie tells to Bailey that he going to Atlanta to see if he get partner.

55) Listen Up (page 31, dialogue 735)

Charlie : **Listen up.** I got to go find Finn.

a) Form

Listen : *Verb*

Up : *Adverb*

*Listen up* is a form of phrasal verb because it consists of verb + adverb.

b) Meaning

*Listen up* means to listen carefully. (Usually a command).<sup>86</sup>

Based on the story Charlie directs Max to stay at the place while he got to find Finn. So *listen up* means to listen carefully.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is directive because Charlie directs Max to listen carefully what he says.

56) Coming Trough (page 31, dialogue 738)

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<sup>85</sup>Cambridge Dictionaries Online, Cambridge University Press, 2013, <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/head-off?q=head+off>, on March 18<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

<sup>86</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/listen+up>, accessed on April 18<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

Man : Out of the way. Champ **coming through**. Zeus **coming through**.

a) Form

Coming : *Verb*

Trough : *Adverb*

*Coming through* is a form of phrasal verb because it consists of verb + adverb.

b) Meaning

*Coming through* means please let me pass through. (Often said by someone trying to get through a crowd of people, as in a passageway or an elevator.)

Based on the story a man tells that Zeus wants to pass. So *coming through* means please let Zeus passes through.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is directive because the man asks the people in the house to out of Zeus' way.

57) Go (-ing) Into (page 32, dialogue 759)

Finn : I am never **going into** business with you.

a) Form

Go (-ing) : *Verb*

Into : *Preposition*

*Going into* is formed by verb + preposition so it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

b) Meaning

*Go into* means: 1) To discuss something in detail.<sup>87</sup> 2) To go or fit inside of; able to put in. 3) To be busy in or take part in; enter as a job or profession. 4) To start to talk about; bring up the subject of; examine.<sup>88</sup>

Based on the story Finn tells to Charlie that he never talk about business to him. So *go into* means to discuss something (business) in detail.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Finn tells to Charlie that he never talks about business to him.

58) Beat (-ing) Up (page 33, dialogue 783)

Charlie : Zeus **beating up** some piece of steel that they feed him?

a) Form

Beat (-ing) : *Verb*

Up : *Adverb*

*Beating up* is formed by verb + adverb so it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

b) Meaning

*Beat up* means: 1) To give a hard beating to; hit hard and much; thrash; whip.

Based on the story Charlie asks to Max whether Zeus hits Axelrod severely. So *beating up* means to give a hard beating to Axelrod.

c) Function

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<sup>87</sup>Tan Cheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effective Communication*, p. 385.

<sup>88</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.P. 128.

The speech function of idiom is directive because Charlie needs to know whether Zeus hits Axelrod severely (Charlie needs Max to answer it).

59) Deal With Something (it) (page 33, dialogue 785)

Max : **Deal with** it. And I love it, and I am in it now.

a) Form

Deal : *Verb*

With : *Preposition*

*Deal with* is formed by a form of phrasal verb because it consists of verb + preposition.

b) Meaning

*Deal with* means: 1) To be about something. 2) To manage something.

3) To do business.<sup>89</sup>

Based on the story Max directs Charlie to face the robot boxing because he loves it. So *deal with* means to manage something (the robot boxing).

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is directive because Max directs Charlie to face the robot boxing.

60) Rise Up (page 34, dialogue 795)

Max : Bend your knees. **Rise up** with both hands.

a) Form

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<sup>89</sup>Tan Cheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effective Communication* . P. 121.



Rise : *Verb*

Up : *Adverb*

*Rise up* is a form of phrasal verb because it consists of verb + adverb.

b) Meaning

*Rise up* means: 1) To come up; to ascend. 2) To get up from lying down.<sup>90</sup>

Based on the story Max trains Atom, then he asks atom to raise his hands. So *rise up* means to ascend.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is directive because Max directs Atom to raise his hands.

61) Clean (-ed) Something (him) Up (page 34, dialogue 797)

Max : Yeah. I **cleaned** him **up**.

a) Form

Clean : *Verb*

Up : *Adverb*

*Clean up* is a form of phrasal verb because it consists of verb + adverb.

b) Meaning

*Clean up* means 1) To get someone or something clean. 2) To win or earn a lot of money.<sup>91</sup>

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<sup>90</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/rise+up>, accessed on April 19<sup>th</sup> 2013.

<sup>91</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/clean+up>, accessed on April 17<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

Based on the story Max tells to Charlie that he cleans the robot. So *clean him up* means to get something (the robot) clean.

c) Function

The speech function of the idiom is referential because Max tells to Charlie that he cleans the robot.

62) Take Over (page 36, dialogue 862)

Charlie : That's a thousand bucks. Twenty seconds. Let me... Let me **take over**.

a) Form

Take : *Verb*

Over : *Adverb*

*Take over* is formed by verb + adverb so it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

b) Meaning

*Take over* means: 1) To take control or possession. 2) To borrow, imitate, or adopt.<sup>92</sup>

Based on the story Charlie wants Max give him a change to drive Atom because the time is twenty seconds left. So *take over* means take a control of Atom.

c) Function

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<sup>92</sup>Maxine Tull Boatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*. P. 62.

The speech function of this idiom is directive because Charlie wants Max give him a change to drive Atom.

63) Stand Up (page 37 dialogue 881)

Charlie : He can barely **stand up** in there.

a) Form

Stand : *Verb*

Up : *Adverb*

*Stand up* is formed by verb + adverb so it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

b) Meaning

*Stand up* means: 1) to rise a standing position; get on your feet. 2) To be strong enough to use hard or for a long time. 3) *Informal* to make a date and then fail to keep it.<sup>93</sup>

Based on the story Charlie disagree if Atom get fight in second round because he thinks Atom can barely get his food. So *stand up* means raise a standing position.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Charlie tells to Max that Atom can barely get his food.

64) Pay Up (page 38 dialogue 901)

Charlie : Kingpin, **pay up**.

a) Form

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<sup>93</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*. p. 322.

Pay : *Verb*

Up : *Adverb*

*Pay up* is formed by verb + adverb so its belong to a form of phrasal verb.

b) Meaning

*Pay up* means to pay in full; pay the amount of; pay what is owed.<sup>94</sup>

Based on the story Charlie directs Kingpin to pay the payment which has agreed before. So *pay up* means to pay in full.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is directive because Charlie directs Kingpin to pay the payment which has agreed before.

65) Start Over (page 39 dialogue 927)

Max : I had to **start over**.

a) Form

Start : *Verb*

Over : *Adverb*

*Start over* is formed by verb + adverb so it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

b) Meaning

*Start over* means to begin again.<sup>95</sup>

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<sup>94</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.P. 262.

<sup>95</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/start+over>, accessed on April 16<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

Based on the story Max tells to Charlie that he had to make a new remote. So *start over* means to begin again.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Max tells to Charlie that had to make a new remote.

66) Turn On (page 39 dialogue 932)

Max : I got to **turn** it **on**.

a) Form

Turn : *Verb*

On : *Adverb*

*Turn on* is formed by verb + adverb so it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

b) Meaning

*Turn on* means: 1) Turn start by turning a knob or handle or working a switch; cause to be on. 2) *Informal* To put forth or succeed with as easily as turning on water. 3) To attack. 4) The opposite of turning someone off; to become greatly interested in an idea, person or undertaking; to arouse the senses pleasantly. 5) Introducing someone to a new experience, or set of values.

Based on the story Max tells that he can make a new remote of Atom, so he shows to Charlie by starting up it. So *turn on* means cause to be on.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Max shows to Charlie by starting up the remote of Atom.

67) Start Over (page 39 dialogue 943)

Max : **Start over** from the ground up.

a) Form

Start : *Verb*

Over : *Adverb*

*Start over* is formed by verb + adverb so it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

b) Meaning

*Start over* means to begin again.<sup>96</sup>

Based on the story the remote of Atom is made to be new by Max then he needs Charlie to teach Atom everything (moves and commands) to box although start again from the basic level. So *start over* means to begin again to teach Atom from the basic level.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom in this context is directive because Max needs Charlie to teach Atom everything (moves and commands) to box although start again from the basic level.

68) Mess (-ing) With (page 41 dialogue 967)

Max : You're really not **messing with** me?

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<sup>96</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/start+over>, accessed on April 16<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

## a) Form

Mess (-ing) : *Verb*

With : *Preposition*

*Messing with* is a form of phrasal verb, because it consists of Verb + Preposition.

## b) Meaning

*Mess with someone* or something means: 1) To bother or interfere with someone or something. 2) To annoy, worry, or cause problems for someone. 3) To change something in a way that is likely to cause harm. 4) To take apart or fix something complicated esp. in order to learn more about how it works. 5) To take apart or fix something complicated esp. in order to learn more about how it works.<sup>97</sup> 6) To try to change or repair something, but not carefully and usually without success.<sup>98</sup>

Based on the story Max makes sure that Charlie does not mock him. So *Mess with* means to annoy Max.

## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom in this context is directive Max makes sure that Charlie does not mock him.

## 69) Put On (page 43 dialogue 1022)

Another man: You guys **put on** a good show.

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<sup>97</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/mess+with>, accessed on March 16<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

<sup>98</sup>Cambridge Dictionaries Online, Cambridge University Press, 2013, <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/mess-with-sth?q=mess+with>, on March 16<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

## a) Form

Put : *Verb*

On : *Preposition*

*Put on* is formed by a verb and a preposition so it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

## b) Meaning

*Put on* means: 1) To wear. 2) To increase.<sup>99</sup> 3) To dress in. 4) To pretend, assume, show. 5) To exaggerate; make too much of. 6) To begin to have more; gain. 7) To plan and prepare; produce; arrange; give; stage. 8) To make (an effort). 9) To choose to send; employ on a job.<sup>100</sup>

Based on the story a man tells to Charlie that Atom stages a good show. So *put on* means to give.

## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because a man tells to Charlie that Atom stages a good show.

## 70) Head Up (page 44 dialogue 1046)

Charlie : Sure. Yeah. Let's **head up** to the champ's suite. Sure.

## a) Form

Head : *Verb*

Up : *Adverb*

*Head up* is formed by verb + adverb so it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

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<sup>99</sup>Tan Cheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effective Communication* . P. 402.

<sup>100</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.P. 276.



## b) Meaning

*Head up* means: 1) To be at the head or front of. 2) To be the leader or boss of.<sup>101</sup> 3) To get something pointed in the right direction.<sup>102</sup>

Based on the story Charlie directs Max to go in front of the champ's suite. So *head up* means to be in front of the camp's suite.

## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is directive because Charlie directs Max to go in front of the champ's suite.

## 71) Clear Up (page 45 dialogue 1072)

Charlie : Listen, give me a minute to **clear** this **up**, OK?

## a) Form

Clear : *Verb*

Up : *Adverb*

*Clear up* is formed by verb + adverb so it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

## b) Meaning

*Clear up* means: 1) To make plain or clear; explain; solve. 2) To become clear. 3) To cure. 4) To put back at a normal, proper, or

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<sup>101</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.p. 151.

<sup>102</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/head+up>, accessed on March 21<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

healthy.<sup>103</sup> 5) To make something more clear. 6) [For the sky] to become more clear or sunny. 7) [For something] to become more understandable. 8) [For a rash or skin condition] to clear the skin and return to normal.<sup>104</sup>

Based on the story Charlie asks a time to Farra for making the decision plainer. So *clear this up* means to make something (the decision to sell Atom) more clearly.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom in the context is directive Charlie asks a time to Farra for making the decision plainer.

72) Kick (-ing) Off (page 45 dialogue 1092)

MC : **Kicking off** the evening, in our first undercard,

a) Form

Kick (-ing) : *Verb*

Off : *Preposition*

*Kicking off* is formed by verb + adverb so it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

b) Meaning

*Kick off* means: 1) To make the kick that begins a football game. 2)

*Informal* to begin; launch; start.<sup>105</sup>

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<sup>103</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.P. 57.

<sup>104</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/clear+up>, accessed on April 22<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

<sup>105</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.P. 191.

Based on the story the master of ceremony informs to the audiences that the beginning of the first undercard is Twin Cities against Atom. So *kicking off* means to start.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because the master of ceremony informs that the beginning of the first undercard is Twin Cities against Atom.

This form of idiom with the same function is also existed in: (page 63, dialogue 1508)

73) Put down (page 46 dialogue 1100)

Charlie : This bot is tough to **put down**.

a) Form

Put : *Verb*

Down : *Adverb*

*Put down* is a form of phrasal verb because it consists of verb + adverb.

b) Meaning

*Put down* means: 1) To stop by force; crush. 2) To put a stop to. 3) To write a record of; write down. 4) To write a name in a list as agreeing to do something. 5) To decide the kin or class of; characterize. 6) To name as a cause; attribute. 7) To dig; drill; sink.

Based on the story Charlie tells that Twin Cities is difficult to be defeated. So *Put down* means to crush (Twin Cities is difficult to be crushed).

## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Charlie tells that Twin Cities is difficult to be defeated.

## 74) Cover Up (page 47 dialogue 1117)

Charlie: **Cover up.**

## a) Form

Cover : *Verb*

Up : *Adverb*

*Cover up* is formed by verb + adverb so it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

## b) Meaning

*Cover up* means: 1) *Informal* To hide something wrong or bad from attention. 2) *In boxing*: To guard your head and body with your gloves, arms and shoulders. 3) To protect someone else from blame or punishment; protect someone with a lie or alibi.<sup>106</sup>

Based on the story Charlie directs Atom to shelter his head and his body from Twin Cities' strike. So *cover up* means to guard Atom's head and body with his gloves, arms and shoulders.

This form of idiom with the same function is also existed in page 47, dialogue 1121, (page 61, and dialogue 1455).

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<sup>106</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.P. 63.

## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is directive because Charlie directs Atom to shelter his head and his body from Twin Cities' strike.

## 75) Put Away (page 48 dialogue 1135)

Max : **Put him away**, Charlie.

## a) Form

Put : *Verb*

Away : *Adverb*

*Put away* is formed by verb + adverb so it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

## b) Meaning

*Put away* means: 1) To put in the right place or out of sight. 2) To lay aside; stop thinking about. 3) *Archaic* To divorce. 4) *Informal* To eat or drink. 5) *Informal* To put in a mental hospital. 6) To put to death for a reason; kill.<sup>107</sup>

Based on the story Charlie can find the weakness of Twin Cities so Charlie can take control of Atom then Max directs Charlie to finish Twin Cities. So *put him away* means to kill Twin Cities.

## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is directive because Max directs Charlie to finish Twin Cities.

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<sup>107</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.P. 275.

## 76) Get Off (page 51, dialogue 1226)

Man : **Get off** him. **Get off** him.

## a) Form

Get : *Verb*

Off : *Adverb*

*Get off* is a form of phrasal verb because it consists of verb + adverb.

## b) Meaning

*Get off* means: 1) To come down from or out of. 2) To take off. 3) To get away; leave 4) To go free. 5) To make (something) go. 6) To tell.<sup>108</sup>

Based on the story Ricky's friend can catch Max then Charlie asks him to get out of Max. So *get off* means to leave.

## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is directive because Charlie asks the man to get out of Max.

This form of idiom with the same function is also existed in page 62, dialogue 1496.

## 77) Ride Off (page 54, dialogue 1279)

Charlie : ... we are going to **ride off** into the sunset?

## a) Form

Ride : *Verb*

Off : *Adverb*

*Ride off* is a form of phrasal verb because it consists of verb + adverb.

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<sup>108</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.P. 116.

## b) Meaning

*Ride off* means: 1) To depart 2) riding something such as a horse or a bicycle.<sup>109</sup>

Charlie recalls the first day that Max decides to go with him. So *ride off* means to depart.

## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Charlie recalls the first day that Max decides to go with him.

## 78) Catch Up (page 57, dialogue 1366)

Host : Our cameras tried to **catch up** with him earlier this week.

## a) From

Catch: *Verb*

Up : *Adverb*

*Catch up* is formed by verb + adverb so it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

## b) Meaning

*Catch up* means: 1) To take or pick up suddenly. 2) To capture or trap (someone) in a situation; concern or interest very much. 3) To go past enough or do enough so as not to be behind; overtake; come even. 4) To find out about or get proof to punish or arrest. 5) To result in something bad; bring punishment.

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<sup>109</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/ride+off>, accessed on April 25<sup>th</sup> 2013.

Based on the story the host tells that a camera tries to record TakMashindo in the earlier of that week. So *catch up* means to capture or trap someone (TakMashindo) in a situation.

a) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because host tells that a camera tries to capture TakMashindo in the earlier of that week.

79) Step Into (page 58, dialogue 1385)

Host : Atom and his pint-size trainer **step into** the ring

a) Form

Step : *Verb*

Into : *Preposition*

*Step into* is a form of phrasal verb because it consists of verb + preposition.

b) Meaning

*Step into* means: 1) To come or go into. 2) To begin to do, undertake.<sup>110</sup>

Based on the story Atom and his trainer (Max) go into the ring. So *step into* means to come into.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because the host tells that Atom and his trainer (Max) go into the ring

80) Make Out (page 58, dialogue 1388)

Finn : I am giving 1-to-5 odds that Atom don't **make** it **out** the first round.

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<sup>110</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.P. 324.



## a) Form

Make : *Verb*

Out : *Adverb*

*Make out* is a form of phrasal verb because it consists of verb + adverb.

## b) Meaning

*Make out* means: 1) To write the facts asked for (as in an application blank or a report form) ; fill out. 2) To see, hear, or understand by trying hard. 3) *Informal* To make someone believe; show prove. 4) *Informal* Do well enough; succeed. 5) To kiss or pet.

Based on the story, Finn makes a bet that Atom will be defeated. So *make it out* in this context means succeed.

## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because Finn informs that he makes a bet that Atom will be defeated.

## 81) Bow Down (page 59, dialogue 1411)

MC : **Bow down** to the mighty Zeus.

## a) Form

Bow : *Verb*

Down : *Adverb*

*Bow down* is formed by Verb + Adverb. So, it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

## b) Meaning

*Bow Down* means: 1) To adopt a subservient attitude towards someone.<sup>111</sup> 2) To obey someone or something.<sup>112</sup>

Based on the story the host asks the audiences to give their respect to Zeus, so *bow down* means to obey someone or something.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is directive because the host directs the audiences to obey Zeus.

83) Stand Up (page 60, 61, dialogue 1436, 1460)

Charlie : Push up. **Stand up.**

a) Form

Stand: Verb

Up : Adverb

*Stand up* is formed by verb + adverb. So, it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

b) Meaning

*Stand up* means: 1) To raise to a standing position; get up on your feet. 2) To be strong enough to use hard or for long time.<sup>113</sup> 3) To arise from a sitting or reclining position. 4) To wear well; to remain sound and intact. 5) [For an assertion] to remain believable.<sup>114</sup>

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<sup>111</sup>Tan Cheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effective Communication*, p. 58.

<sup>112</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/Bow+down>, accessed on July 14<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

<sup>113</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.P. 322.

<sup>114</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/stand+up>, accessed on July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

Based on the story Charlie directs Atom to get up on his feet. So, *stand up* means to rise to a standing position.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is directive because Charlie directs Atom to get up.

84) Back Down (page 62, dialogue 1480)

Man : Zeus has met a bot who simply won't **back down**.

a) Form

Back : *Verb*

Down : *Adverb*

*Back down* is formed by verb + adverb. So, it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

b) Meaning

*Back down* has several meanings: 1) To retract. 2) To withdraw charges, claims.<sup>115</sup> 4) To give up a claim; not follow up a threat.<sup>116</sup>

Based on the story the man as the host tells that Atom never gives up. So *back down* means to retract.

c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because the man tells that Atom is never give up.

85) Sit Down (page 62, dialogue 1496)

Ricky : OK, you **sit down**.

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<sup>115</sup>Tan Cheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effective Communication*, p. 38.

<sup>116</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.P. 19.

## a) Form

Sit : *Verb*

Down : *Adverb*

*Sit down* is formed by verb + adverb So, it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

## b) Meaning

*Sit down* means to seat on a seat or resting place.<sup>117</sup>

Based on the story Ricky cannot go from his seating because Finn and his friend come to asks money with him. So, he directs his honey to sit in her chair. So, *sit down* means to sit on a seat.

## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is directive because Ricky directs his honey to sit on a seat.

## 86) Work (-ing) On (page 63, dialogue 1500)

Man : Both corners furiously **working on** their bots.

## a) Form

Work : *Verb*

On : *Adverb*

*Work on* is a form of phrasal verb because it consists of verb + adverb.

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<sup>117</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.p. 310.

## b) Meaning

*Work on* means: 1) Have something as the subject of thought or effort.  
 2) Have an effect on someone/something.<sup>118</sup> 3) To try to influence or convince.<sup>119</sup> 4) To repair, build, or adjust something.<sup>120</sup>

Based on the story Atom has opportunity to against Zeus in the second round, Host tells that both Atom and Zeus are repaired. So, *work on* means to repair or adjust something (Robot Boxer).

## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because the host tells that both corners repair their robot boxing.

## 87) Cook (-ed) Up (page 63, dialogue 1514)

Man : Whatever strategy either corner had **cooked up** has been destroyed.

## a) Form

Cook : *Verb*

Up : *Preposition*

*Cook up* is formed by verb + adverb so it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

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<sup>118</sup>Tan Cheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effective Communication*, p. 496.

<sup>119</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.P. 328.

<sup>120</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/work+on>, accessed on Juli 18<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

## b) Meaning

*Cook up* means: 1) To plan and put together. 2) Make up. 3) Invent.<sup>121</sup>

4) To invent something to produce a result you want.<sup>122</sup>

Based on the story both of Atom and Zeus trade deafening blows then causes they forget their strategy which have invented by them. So, *cook up* means to plan.

## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because the master of ceremony informs that Atom and Zeus have forgotten their plan.

## 88) Rises Up (page 63, dialogue 1523)

Man : And yet again, Atom **rises up**.

## a) Form

Rise : *Verb*

Up : *Adverb*

*Rise up* is a form of phrasal verb because it consists of verb + adverb.

## b) Meaning

*Rise up* means: 1) To come up; to ascend. 2) To get up from lying down.<sup>123</sup>

Based on the story the host tells that Atom get up again after he goes down for a while. So *rise up* means to get up from lying down.

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<sup>121</sup>Maxine TullBoatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*.P. 66.

<sup>122</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/cook+up>, accessed on Juli 18<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

<sup>123</sup>Farlex, The Free Dictionary, 2013, <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/rise+up>, accessed on April 19<sup>th</sup>, 2013

## c) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because the host tells that Atom can get up again.

## 89) Slow (-ing) Down (page 66, dialogue 1591)

Man : Zeus is **slowing down**.

## a) Form

Slow : *Verb*

Down : *Adverb*

*Slow down* is formed by a verb and an adverb. So it belongs to a form of phrasal verb.

## b) Meaning

*Slow down* has several meanings: 1) To go more slowly than usual.<sup>124</sup>

2) Cause to move at slower rate.<sup>125</sup> 3) To be less active and relax more.<sup>126</sup>

Based on the story Zeus knocks Atom until he looks tired and run on empty. So, *Slow Down* means to go more slowly than usual.

## d) Function

The speech function of this idiom is referential because the host tells to the audience that Zeus looks tired and run on empty.

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<sup>124</sup>Maxine Tull Boatner and John Edward Gates, *A dictionary of American Idioms*. P. 313.

<sup>125</sup>Tan Cheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effective Communication*, p. 441.

<sup>126</sup>Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, Cambridge University Press, 2013, [http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/slow-down?q=Slow+down#slow-down\\_\\_2](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/slow-down?q=Slow+down#slow-down__2), accessed on March 13<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

## B. Discussion

This section presents the discussion based on the findings of the study. The discussion is concerned with the idioms in the form of phrasal verbs in the *Real Steel* Movie's script.

The finding of this study is answering the research problem of the study as follows:

### 1. The forms of Idioms occurred in *Real Steel* Movie.

The forms of idioms in this analysis focused on the idioms as phrasal verb. The discussion below will be presented in the form of table for each category of idioms as phrasal verbs and their forming which often occurred in the *Real Steel* Movie's script. It is conducted to make it more understandable and make easy thereaders in reading it.

**Table 4.1 The Forms of Idioms Occurred in *Real Steel* Movie**

No	Kind of idioms as phrasal verb	The forming of idiom as phrasal verb	Number
1	Intransitive	Hang + on	3
2	Intransitive	Come + on	42
3	Intransitive	Meet + up	1
4	Transitive Inseparable	Slow + down	2
5	Intransitive	Straight + up	1
6	Intransitive	Stand + back	1
7	Transitive Inseparable	Cheer + for	1
8	Transitive Separable	Bring + (it) + on	1
9	Transitive Inseparable	Mess + with	3
10	Intransitive	Get + up	14
11	Intransitive	Come (-ing) + out	2
12	Intransitive	Come + by	1
13	Transitive Inseparable	Provide + for	2
14	Intransitive	Show + up	1
15	Transitive Inseparable	Live + with	1



16	Intransitive	Step + out	1
17	Transitive Inseparable	Sign (-ed) + over	3
18	Transitive Inseparable	Drop + off	1
19	Intransitive	Get + back	3
20	Transitive Separable	Give + ( <i>it</i> ) + up	1
21	Intransitive	Climb + out	2
22	Intransitive	Used + to	1
23	Transitive Inseparable	Go + around	1
24	Intransitive	Take + off	1
25	Intransitive	Shut + up	4
26	Transitive Inseparable	Look (-ing) + after	2
27	Transitive Separable	Put + ( <i>it</i> ) + in	1
28	Transitive Inseparable	Come (-ing) + with	3
30	Transitive Inseparable	Put + on	2
31	Intransitive	Keep + up	4
32	Transitive Inseparable	Look + around	1
33	Transitive Separable	Throw + ( <i>him</i> ) + away	2
34	Transitive Inseparable	Look + for	1
35	Intransitive	Stay + back	4
36	Intransitive	Move (-ed) + on	1
37	Transitive Separable	Hook (-ed) + ( <i>him</i> ) + up	1
38	Transitive Separable	Move + ( <i>him</i> ) + around	1
39	Transitive Inseparable	Fight (-ing) + over	1
40	Transitive Inseparable	Wach + out	2
41	Transitive Separable	Clean + ( <i>him</i> ) + up	2
42	Transitive Separable	Wash + ( <i>yourself</i> ) + off	1
43	Transitive Inseparable	Dish (-ing) + out	1
44	Transitive Separable	Sell + ( <i>him</i> ) + off	1
45	Intransitive	Grow (grew) + up	1
46	Transitive Inseparable	Come + at	1
47	Transitive Inseparable	Toy (-ing) + with	1
48	Intransitive	Go (went) + on	1
49	Transitive Separable	Knock (-ed) + ( <i>a lot of guys</i> )/ ( <i>you</i> ) + out	2
50	Intransitive	Head (-ing) + off	1
51	Intransitive	Listen + up	1
52	Intransitive	Coming + through	3
53	Transitive Inseparable	Go (-ing) + into	1
54	Transitive Inseparable	Beat (-ing) + up	1
55	Transitive Inseparable	Deal + with	2
56	Intransitive	Rise + up	2
57	Intransitive	Take + over	1
58	Intransitive	Stand + up	3
59	Intransitive	Pay + up	1
60	Intransitive	Start + over	2

61	Transitive Separable	Turn + ( <i>it</i> ) + on	1
62	Intransitive	Head + up	1
63	Transitive Separable	Clear + ( <i>this</i> ) + up	1
64	Transitive Inseparable	Kick (-ing) + off	2
65	Intransitive	Put + down	1
66	Intransitive	Cover + up	3
67	Transitive Separable	Put + ( <i>him</i> ) + away	1
68	Transitive Inseparable	Get + off	3
69	Intransitive	Ride + off	1
70	Intransitive	Catch + up	1
71	Transitive Inseparable	Step + into	1
72	Transitive Separable	Make + ( <i>it</i> ) + out	1
73	Intransitive	Bow + down	1
74	Intransitive	Back + down	1
75	Intransitive	Sit + down	1
76	Transitive Inseparable	Work (-ing) + on	1
77	Intransitive	Cook (-ed) + up	1
<b>Total of idioms</b>			171

Based on the table above, the writer conclude that the highest quantity of idiom as phrasal verb in the *Real Steel* movie's script is a phrase *come on*, and it belongs to intransitive phrasal verb.

The most particles in forming the verbs become a phrasal verb are a particle “*up*” which can be as an adverb and a preposition.

## 2. The meanings of idiom used in *Real Steel* Movie.

The meanings of the idioms found in *Real Steel* movie is based on the dictionary of idioms, and then the writer gives the meaning of idioms found and matches it based on the story of the *Real Steel* Movie. In spite of, The meanings of the idioms semantically describe: *Actions, events, situations, people and things, attributes, evaluations, emotions, greetings and farewells, directives, agreements, feelers, and rejections* but as phrasal verb the meanings of idiom can be “*concrete*” and “*abstract*”. To make it more understandable and make easy

thereaders in reading, the writer presents the table of the idioms their meanings and their functions as follows:

**Table 4.2 The Meanings of Idioms Used in *Real Steel* Movie**

No	Idioms	Meanings		Speech Function Types
		Contexts/Phrasal verbs	Idioms Semantically based on the Story Context	
1	Hang on	To wait. (Abstract)	Directive	Directive
2	Come on	To hurry up. (Abstract)	Directive	Directive
3	Meet up	To see and talk to someone familiar. (Concrete)	Directive	Directive
4	Slow down	To relax more. (Abstract)	Emotions	Directive
5	Straight up	Something that Charlie says in order to emphasize that he is being seriously. (Abstract)	Agreement	Referential
6	Stand back	To move a short distance away from something or someone. (Concrete)	Action	Referential
7	Cheer for	To give a shout of encouragement for someone. (Concrete)	Directive	Directive
8	Bring <i>it</i> on	Said to show that Ambush is prepared and willing to compete in a competition. (Abstract)	Directive	Directive
9	Mess with	To bother or interfere with something. (Abstract)	Action	Referential
10	Get up	To stand up. (Abstract)	Directive	Directive
11	Come(-ing) out	To go somewhere (San Leandro) for a social event (Robot Boxing Match). (Concrete)	Action	Expressive
12	Come by	To get or obtain. (Abstract)	Action	Referential
13	Provide for	To take care of a need. (Abstract)	Action	Referential
14	Show up	To come. (Abstract)	Action	Referential
15	Live with	To endure something. (Abstract)	Agreement	Referential
16	Step out	To leave a place, esp. for a short time. (Concrete)	Action	Referential
17	Sign (-ed)	To give up your rights to	Action	Referential

	over	something by writing your name on a document. (Concrete)		
18	Drop off	To take Max part of the way Marvin is going. (Abstract)	Action	Referential
19	Get back	To return to a place after Marvin and his wife have been somewhere else. (Concrete)	Action	Referential
20	Give <i>it</i> up	To stop having (Abstract)	Rejection	Directive
21	Climb out	Move out of something (grave). (Concrete)	Action	Referential
22	Used to	Doing something in the past. (Abstract)	Action	Referential
23	Go around	To go from one place or person to other. (Concrete)	Action	Referential
24	Take off	To go away; leave. (Abstract)	Action	Referential
25	Shut up	Stop talking. (Abstract)	Directive	Directive
26	Look (-ing) after	To take care someone (Max). (Abstract)	Action/ Directive	Referential
27	Look after			Directive
28	Put <i>it</i> in	To apply Noisy Boy's voice recognition. (Concrete)	Action	Referential
29	Come (-ing) with	To travel with someone (Charlie). (Concrete)	Event	Referential
30	Put on	To wear. (Concrete)	Directive	Directive
31	Keep up	Continue. (Abstract)	Directive	Directive
32	Get back	To return move away. (Concrete)	Directive	Directive
33	Look around	To study something visually. (Abstract)	Directive	Directive
34	Throw <i>him</i> away	To waste of Noisy Boy. (Concrete)	Rejection	Directive
35	Look for	Search for. (Concrete)	Action	Referential
36	Stay back	To keep one's distance from something. (Concrete)	Directive	Directive
37	Move (-ed) on	Continue moving. (Concrete)	Action	Referential
38	Hook (-ed) <i>him</i> up	Set something (the bot) up to the old G-2 remote. (Concrete)	Action	Referential
39	Move <i>him</i> around	To move the bot from place to place. (Concrete)	Action	Referential
40	Fight (-ing) over	To fight a battle that decides who gets something (much	Event	Referential

		money). (Concrete)		
41	Watch out	Be aware. (Abstract)	Directive	Directive
42	Clean <i>him</i> up	To get something (the robot) clean. (Concrete)	Directive	Directive
43	Wash <i>yourself</i> off	To clean someone or something by washing. (Concrete)	Directive	Directive
44	Dish (-ing) out	To serve something out to his opponent. (Abstract)	Action	Referential
45	Sell <i>him</i> off	To sell all of the parts of the robot. (Concrete)	Action	Referential
46	Grow (grew) up	To become an adult. (Concrete)	Situation	Referential
47	Come (-ing) at	Come to or against Nico. (Concrete)	Action	Referential
48	Toy (-ing) with	To tease Nico. (Abstract)	Action	Referential
49	Go (went) on	Not stop. (Abstract)	Action	Referential
50	Knock (-ed) <i>you</i> out	To make someone (Charlie) unconsciousness. (Concrete)	Directive	Directive
51	Knock (-ed) <i>a lot of guys</i> out	To make someone (a lot of guys) unconsciousness. (Concrete)	Action	Referential
52	Head (-ing) off	To start a journey or leave a place. (Abstract)	Situation	Referential
53	Listen up	To listen carefully. (Concrete)	Directive	Directive
54	Coming Through	Please let Zeus passes through. (Abstract)	Directive	Directive
55	Go (-ing) into	To discuss something (business) in detail. (Abstract)	Action	Referential
56	Beat (-ing) up	To give a hard beating to Axelrod. (Concrete)	Directive	Directive
57	Deal with	To manage something (the robot boxing). (Abstract)	Agreement	Directive
58	Rise up	To ascend. (Concrete)	Directive	Directive
59	Clean (-ed) <i>him</i> up	To get something (the robot) clean. (Concrete)	Action	Referential
60	Take over	Take a control of Atom. (Abstract)	Directive	Directive
61	Stand up	Raise a standing position. (Concrete)	Action	Referential
62	Pay up	To pay in full.(Concrete)	Directive	Directive

63	Start over	To begin again. (Concrete)	Situation	Referential
64	Turn <i>it</i> on	Cause to be on. (Concrete)	Action	Referential
65	Start over	To begin again. (Concrete)	Directive	Directive
66	Mess (-ing) with	To annoy Max. (Abstract)	Directive	Directive
67	Put on	To give. (Abstract)	Action	Referential
68	Head up	To be in front of the camp's suite. (Concrete)	Situation	Directive
69	Clear <i>this</i> up	To make something (the decision to sell Atom) more clear. (Abstract)	Directive	Directive
70	Kick (-ing) off	To start. (Abstract)	Situation	Referential
71	Put down	To crush (Twin Cities is difficult to be crushed). (Abstract)	Action	Referential
72	Cover up	To guard Atom's head and body with his gloves, arms and shoulders. (Concrete)	Directive	Directive
73	Put <i>him</i> away	To kill Twin Cities. (Abstract)	Directive	Directive
74	Get off	To leave. (Abstract)	Directive	Directive
75	Ride off	To depart. (Concrete)	Action	Referential
76	Catch up	To capture or trap someone (TakMashindo) in a situation. (Concrete)	Action	Referential
77	Step into	To come into. (Concrete)	Action	Referential
78	Make <i>it</i> out	Succeed. (Abstract)	Situation	Referential
79	Bow down	To obey someone or something. (Concrete)	Directive	Directive
80	Stand up	To rise to a standing position. (Concrete)	Directive	Directive
81	Back down	To retract. (Concrete)	Action	Referential
82	Sit down	To sit on a seat. (Concrete)	Directive	Directive
83	Work (-ing) on	To repair or adjust something (Robot Boxer). (Abstract)	Action	Referential
84	Cook (-ed) up	To plan. (Abstract)	Action	Referential
85	Rise (-es) up	To get up from lying down. (Concrete)	Action	Referential
86	Slow (-ing) down	To go more slowly than usual. (Concrete)	Action	Referential

On the dictionary, idioms have many meanings, but each idiom has a meaning depends on its context and story. Although there are some idioms which have the same forms and words but they have different meaning according to the context and story. First finding, there are *slow down*. *Slow down* (page 2, dialogue 43) means *to relax more*; (page 66 dialogue 1591) means to go more slowly than usual. Second finding, *put on* (page 17, dialogue 385) means *to wear*; *put on* (page 43, dialogue 1022) means *to give*.

Based on the table above the meaning of idiom as phrasal verbs a large of idiom has *concrete meaning* and idioms semantically which occurred in the *Real Steel* movie describe: *Events, agreements, rejections, situations, directives, and action* which the most frequently used is “action” because the most idioms describe action done without direction from somebody.

### **3. The Speech Function Types of Idioms in *Real Steel* Movie**

Based on the table 4.2, there are three types of speech function occurred in *Real Steel* movie. From six types of speech function there are found three types of speech function which are; *referential, directive, and expressive*. There are some idioms which have same meaning and form but have different speech function. They are *slow down, mess with, get back, look after, clean up, knock out, rise up, stand up, and put on*.

The idioms; *Slow down* (page 2, dialogue 43) the speech function is directive; (page 66, dialogue 1591) the speech function is referential. *Mess with* (page 5, dialogue 105) the speech function is referential; (page 41, dialogue 967) the speech function is directive. *Get back* (page 10, dialogue 225); the speech

function is referential; (page 19, 33, dialogue 450, 766) the speech function is directive. *Look after* (page 14, dialogue 331) the speech function is referential; (15 dialogue 333) the speech function is directive. *Clean up*(page 27 dialogue 639) the speech function is directive; (page 34 dialogue 797) the speech function is referential. *Knock out* (page 30, dialogue 703) the speech function is directive; (page 30 dialogue 704) the speech function is referential. *Rise up*(page 34 dialogue 795); the speech function is directive; (page 63 dialogue 1523) the speech function is referential; *Stand up* (page 3 dialogue 66) the speech function is referential; (page 60,61 dialogue 1436,1460) the speech function is directive. *Put on*(page 17, dialogue 385) the speech function is directive ;( page 43 dialogue 1022) the speech function is referential.

The most frequently speech function type of idiom used in *Real Steel* movie is *referential*; it is because most of the idioms are uttered to provide the information. Then the most rarely used is the type of *expressive*.