

# An Analysis Of Using Idioms In Michael Connelly’s “The Lincoln Lawyer” Movie

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## Abstract

One class of figurative expressions which occurs in all languages, but which is very language specific, is idioms. Idioms are expressions of at least two words which cannot be understood literally. The meaning idiomatikal is the meaning of a unit of language (whether words, phrases or sentences) that "deviate" from the meaning of lexical or grammatical meaning of its constituent elements. The objectives of the research are described as follows: to find out the idioms, to find out the type of idioms used, to find out the meaning of idioms used, in Michael Connelly’s “The Lincoln Lawyer” movie. To know the meaning of idioms of a word (phrase or sentence) there is no way other than to look in the dictionary. There are Idioms with adjectives and nouns in combination, idioms with prepositions or adverbs, two-word verbs, idiomatic verbal expressions and idiomatic adjective phrase in conversations “The Lincoln Lawyer” movie. There is no type of idioms in comparison and type of verbs and nouns used together idiomatically found in the movie. There are 86 conversations found using idioms. The most dominant types of idioms in “The Lincoln Lawyer” movie is idioms two-word verbs. On the other hand, idioms with prepositions or adverbs and idiomatic adjective phrase is the less dominant types of idioms which found in “The Lincoln Lawyer” movie.

Keywords :idioms, idioms, two-word verbs, figurative expressions

## 1. Introduction

All the things of language discussed in the linguistic. One study of the linguistic science is semantic. Semantic meaning associated with that exists in every language. one object of study of semantics is the meaning of idioms. Idioms of a language makes a beautiful and nowadays idioms are very often used in everyday communication. The use of idioms can be seen from foreign movies.

The use of idioms in the English language daily can be seen from the movie english. Here we find that many of their conversations often use idioms. In this study the writers want to analyze the use of idioms in a famous movie called "The Lincoln Lawyer". The movie was directed by Michael Connelly in 2011. This movie tells of a great lawyer and has won each of his clients in court.

The writer chose Michael Connelly’s "The Lincoln Lawyer" because in this movie the players often use language idioms. They used In their daily conversations are informal and formal as in the courts. And also because this movie was released in 2011 would have resulted in many new words a new meaning.

The writer is interested to know what kind of idiom that are used in communication on the movie “the lincoln lawyer” based on the theory of English idiom proposed by Robby Lou.

The objectives of the study are described as follows: to find out the idioms, to find out the type of idioms used, to find out the meaning of idioms used, in Michael Connelly’s “The Lincoln Lawyer”

The result of the research would give some significances as following:

- 1) will enrich the readers knowledge about idiom.
- 2) would be useful for other students, and this research can be a guide in understanding the meaning.
- 3) could be used for those who will make further research on idioms.

### **Language**

Language is an important communication tool for humans, because with a language we can find the information we need, besides our can convey ideas and our ideas through language. According to Shamsuddin (1986:2), he gave two language understanding. First, language is a tool used to shape our thoughts and feelings, desires and actions, a tool used to influence and be influenced. Second, language is a clear sign of a good personality and the bad, a clear sign of the family and the nation, a clear sign of the human mind.

According to Soejono (1983:01), language is a means of spiritual communication that is important in life together. Language has a very important role for human life. Without language we may not be able to interact, because language is the source for the creation of human interaction with others. The language in this world very much, on average, each state has different language although there are similar but not many and not entirely the same pronunciation.

Language is also a tool of self expression as well as well as a means to show identification. Through language, we can show our perspective, our understanding of a case, the origin of the nation and our country, our education, even our nature. According Keraf in Smarapradhipa (2005:1), providing two language understanding. The first notion of language as stated means of communication between members of the public in the form of a symbol of the sound produced by the tool man said. Second, language is a communication system that uses symbols vocal (speech sounds) that are arbitrary. Language becomes a mirror of us, both as a nation as well as yourself. That communication runs smoothly performed well, receiver and sender must have to master the language of the language.

### **Linguistics**

Linguistics is the scientific study of language. It endeavours to answer the question-- what is language and how is represented in the mind? Linguists focus on describing and explaining language and are not concerned with the prescriptive rules of the language (ie., do not split infinitives). Linguists are not required to know many languages and linguists are not interpreters.

The underlying goal of the linguist is to try to discover the universals concerning language. That is, what are the common elements of all languages. The linguist then tries to place these elements in a theoretical framework that will describe all languages and also predict what can not occur in a language.

Linguistics is a social science that shares common ground with other social sciences such as psychology, anthropology, sociology and archaeology. It also may influence other disciplines such as English, communication studies and computer science. Linguistics for the most part though can be considered a cognitive science. Along with psychology, philosophy and computer science (AI), linguistics is ultimately concerned with how the human brain functions.

Below are several different disciplines within linguistics. The fields of phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and language acquisition are considered the core fields of study and a firm knowledge of each is necessary in order to tackle more advanced subjects.

### **Semantics**

In the language it would use the word. And a definite word has many meanings. It can have connotative meaning and denotative. Learned about the meaning of a word is in semantic. Semantic is very important to study, because it is very beneficial to society, such as for language researchers, for journalists and the general public.

According to Wagiman Adisutrisno, “semantic is the study of meaning in language” (2008:1). It is a fact that meaning is a part of language, but this definition has not been clearly delineated and given fair treatment in the study of language until very recently. In traditional linguistics, language is viewed as the vocabulary which is contained in literary works. In the study of language, language definition is sometimes based on meaning, and sometimes on function. Studied about the sense we call figurative sense. There are studied about type of meaning according to the text.

### **Figurative sense**

A single word may have various senses and that these senses are signaled by the context, that is the other words with which it occurs. We noted that the primary sense is the sense which will come to the minds of most speakers of the language when the word is cited in isolation, and the secondary senses are those which are dependent upon context for an indication of the sense intended. We also noted that secondary senses are related to one another and to the primary meaning by some thread of meaning.

In addition to the primary and secondary senses, words also may have figurative senses. Figurative senses are based on associative relations with the primary sense. There are figures of speech according to Mildred L. Larson (1984 : 111), they are:

1. Metonymy
2. Synecdoche
3. Idioms
4. Euphemism
5. Hyperbole

### **Metonymy**

The use of words in figurative sense involving association is called metonymy, for example, in English it is correct to say, “the cattle is boiling.” However, a cattle cannot boil. In the special collocation with boil, cattle does not mean the kitchen utensil used for boiling water, but rather refers to the water which is in the cattle. It is the water which is

boiling. But the water is associated with the cattle, it is inside the cattle. Cattle is being used in a figurative sense to mean water.

### **Synecdoche**

Figurative sense based on part-whole relationship are also quite common in some language and are called synecdoche. This figure of speech is very common in Greek, so there are many occurrences of it in the New Testament. For example, in the Lord's prayer it says, "Give us this day our daily bread." One specific member, bread, of the class food, is substituted for food. The prayer is really talking about food, not just bread which is one part of the whole class of food. Sometimes a part of an object is used for the whole object. A person may say, "I am not going to let him come under my roof." Roof, which is a part of the house, is substituted for house. Roof is being used in a figurative sense. Word is used figuratively in the sentence "his word can be trusted," which means "what he says can be trusted."

### **Idioms**

One class of figurative expressions which occurs in all languages, but which is very language specific, is idioms. Idioms are expressions of at least two words which cannot be understood literally. In English we say, he has a hard heart, meaning "he is indifferent to the needs of others."

From the above description, it can be concluded that the meaning idiomatic is the meaning of a unit of language (whether words, phrases or sentences) that "deviate" from the meaning of lexical or grammatical meaning of its constituent elements. To know the meaning of idioms of a word (phrase or sentence) there is no way other than to look in the dictionary.

### **Euphemism**

A euphemism is a figurative expression which is some ways like a metonymy. There is substitution of one word for another or one expression for another. All languages have euphemistic expressions which substitute for certain word, especially in the area of sex, death, and the supernatural. The Jews avoided mention of the name of God by using the word heaven. Most languages have ways of saying die without using the word which has the primary meaning die.

### **Hyperbole**

A hyperbole is a metonymy or synecdoche with more said than the writer intended the reader to understand. The exaggeration is deliberately used for effect, and is not to be understood as if it were a literal description. For example, the expression they turned the world upside down is an exaggeration. World is used to stand for people, in this case many people but probably not all the people in the world. It is a deliberate exaggeration.

### **Idioms**

English is very rich in idiomatic expression. In fact, it is difficult to speak or write English without using idioms. Idioms are not a separate part of the language which one can choose either to use or to omit, but they form an essential part of the general vocabulary of English. A description of how the vocabulary of the language is growing

and changing will help to place idioms in perspective. An important fact which must be stressed is that idioms are not only colloquial expressions. They can appear in formal style and in slang. They can appear in poetry or in the language of Shakespeare and the Bible.

According to Jennifer Seidl, “idiom is a number of words which, taken together, mean something different from the individual words of the idiom when they stand alone” (1980:4). The way in which the words are put together is often odd, illogical or even grammatically incorrect. These are the special features of some idioms.

There are many different sources of idioms. The most important thing about idiom is their meanings. This is why a native speaker does not notice that an idiom is incorrect grammatically. According to Longman, “an idiom is a fixed group of words whose meaning is different from the meanings of the separate words” (1992:113). For example, to let the cat out of the bag means to let out a secret unintentionally. So if someone says John is to blame for letting the cat out of the bag, we must not interpret the words used literally. The other example similar, raining cats and dogs means raining very heavily. So if someone says it’s raining cats and dogs we must not think that these animals are falling down from the sky.

### **Using idioms**

There are several things that must be considered in studying idioms, namely:

1. the right situation to use the idiom, whether formal or informal.
2. selection of an appropriate idiom to be disclosed in a situation.
3. disclosure of idioms as phrases that is not always able to be altered word formulation.

Choice of words depends on the person one is speaking to and on the situation or place at the time. It would be wrong to choose an informal expression in some rather formal situation and bad manners to choose a slang expression. This means that we can express the same information or idea in more than one way using a different level.

### **Types of Idioms**

Idioms are not grammatically arranged, they form the structure themselves. Idioms have the wording by combining the word adjective, noun, verb, adverb and preposition. Here there are seven types according to Robby Lou idiom that viewed from any elements that form the word in the idiom.

#### **Idioms with adjectives and nouns in combination**

This analyzes deals with idioms consisting of some combination of adjectives and nouns. Example are given where necessary to indicate the type of context in which the idiom can be used.

##### **a. pairs of adjective**

English has many phrases which contain two adjectives joined together by and, but and or.

For example: Short and sweet has meaning not wasting time; direct; brisk.

Used in sentence: we don’t have much time, please make it short and sweet.

##### **b. Pairs of nouns**

There are a number of pairs of nouns in English which always occur together, and have a fixed order.

For example, flesh and blood has meaning one's family or relations.

Used in sentence: No matter how sinful he is, he is your own flesh and blood.

c. Pairs of adverbs and preposition

An adverb that can also function as a preposition. Unlike an ordinary preposition, a prepositional adverb is not followed by an object.

For example, by and by has meaning gradually: after a short period.

Used in sentence: by and by a dog came by.

d. Pairs of verbs

Some verbs can be used to express an action, others to express status or condition. These verbs often come in pairs and are usually mutually exclusive.

For example, wait and see has meaning wait patiently.

Used in sentence: Let's wait and see for a while before we make any decision.

e. Collective noun phrase

A collective noun is a word used to define a group of objects, where objects can be people, animals, emotions, inanimate things, concepts, or other things. For example, in the phrase "a pride of lions", pride is a collective noun. Most collective nouns encountered in everyday speech, such as "group", are mundane and are not specific to one kind of constituent object.

For example:

1. A company of actors
2. a bunch of bananas
3. a brood of chickens

f. Compound adjectives

Sometimes in English we find adjectives that are made up of a few words.

For example, a well-to-do family has meaning a rich family person

Used in sentence: He comes from a well-to-do family.

g. Adjective + noun phrase

English is full of phrases of the kind, consisting of an adjective and noun.

for example, a rolling stone has meaning a person who travels around a lot without staying in any one place or job for long.

Used in sentence: a rolling stone gathers no moss.

h. Noun + noun

We use the 'noun + noun' structure to name common kinds of things. The first noun is often like an object ( of a verb, or a preposition).

For example, Monday morning feeling has meaning general apathy when returning to work on Monday.

Used in sentence: Do you have that Monday morning feeling? You don't talk much today?

i. Noun phrases

In grammar, a noun phrase, nominal phrase, or nominal group is a phrase based on a noun, pronoun, or other noun-like word (nominal) optionally accompanied by modifiers such as adjectives.

For example, a fact of life has meaning a truth which must be accepted.

Used in sentence: Let's face it. We lost. This is a fact of life.

j. Proper names

Proper names are names of persons, places, or certain special things. In English, these are typically capitalized nouns. Such names are frequently a source of conflict between editors from different backgrounds, especially in cases where different cultures, using different names, "claim" someone or something as their own.

For example, Don Juan has meaning someone who falls in love with any pretty woman.

Used in sentence: you are a real Don Juan.

k. Irregular constructions

For example, so far has meaning up to now.

Used in sentence: so far he has written seven books.

### **Idioms with prepositions or adverbs**

Idiomatological prepositional phrases which can only follow the verb to be.

a. Prepositional phrases

At the minimum, a prepositional phrase will begin with a preposition and end with a noun, pronoun, gerund, or clause, the "object" of the preposition. For example, at last has meaning finally.

Used in sentence: at last he appeared.

b. Adverbial phrases

An adverb phrase can modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb, and it can appear in a number of different positions in a sentence.

For example, again and again, has meaning repeatedly.

Used in sentence: he did it again and again although I had warned him many times not to do it.

### **Two-words verbs**

Two-word verbs also call two-part verbs, composite verb, phrasal verb. The form of the two-word verb is verb+preposition-adverb.

For example, blow up has meaning cause to explode.

Used in sentence: the terrorists threatened to blow up the ship.

### **Idioms in comparison**

Modern English uses many short comparisons in order to make language vivid and clear. Some of these comparisons may seem very strange to the learner because they are unusual or unpredictable.

a. Expressions based on the quality of person

For example, as hungry as hunter

b. Expressions based on the quality of other living things

For example, as big as an elephant

c. Expression based on the quality of a thing

For example, as bitter as gall

### **Idiomatic verbal expressions**

a. Be+ noun/ adjective phrases/ participle

For example, be no chicken has meaning be no longer young.

Used in sentence: she is no chicken

- c. Be+ prepositional phrases

For example, be in the dark has meaning be ignorant (of a matter), informed.

Used in sentence: I'm still in the dark as to what is going on.

- c. Verbs other than be + all types of words

For example, fall in love (with someone) has meaning begin to feel passionate love (for him).

### **Verbs and nouns used together idiomatically**

verb and noun often use together but the meaning of the form not change.

For example, break a stick, a promise, the silence

### **Idiomatic adjective phrases**

An adjective may be a word or a group of words with the same meaning. This is idiomatic expression with preposition. Prepositions are a constant cause of difficulty to the learner, because there are no rules to govern their usage. Each adjective phrase is followed by an example which will help to fix the correct preposition.

- a. At

For example, hopeless at something, quick at something.

- b. About

For example, certain about something, nervous about something.

- c. For

For example, ready for something, fit for something.

- d. From

For example, different from something.

- e. In

For example, interested in somebody.

- f. Of

For example, afraid of somebody, nice of somebody.

- g. On

For example. Dependent on something, keen on somebody.

- h. To

For example, married to somebody, kind to somebody.

- i. With

For example, ill with something, busy with something.

### **Movie**

In dictionary the meaning of movie is “n 1: a form of entertainment that enacts a story by sound and a sequence of images giving the illusion of continuous movement; [syn: movie, film, picture, moving picture, moving-picture show, motion picture, motion-picture show, picture show, pic, flick]”. A movie, called moving pictures, is a series of still images or moving. It is produced by recording images with a photographic camera, or by creating images using animation techniques or visual effects.

The process of filmmaking has evolved into an art form and industry. Films are cultural artifacts created by specific cultures that reflect the culture, which in turn affect them. The film is regarded as an art form.

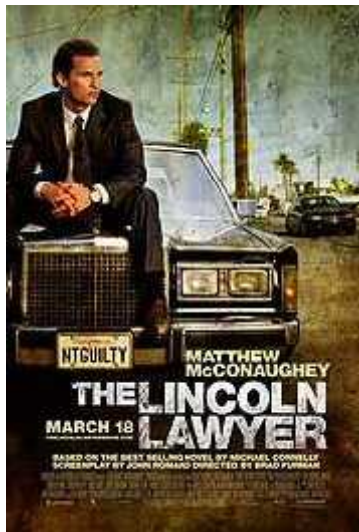


Definition Movies According to Law 8 / 1992, is the copyrighted works of art and culture which is a medium of mass communication-heard view that is based on the principles of cinematography to be recorded on celluloid, video tapes, video discs, and / or materials other technological inventions in all forms , type, and size through chemical processes, electronic process, or other processes, with or without sound, which can be displayed and / or displayed by the projection system of mechanical, electronic, and / or others; The term refers to the movie at the beginning of a media type of plastic that is coated with light sensitive substance. Light-sensitive media is often called celluloid. In the field of film photography is becoming the dominant medium used to store captured the reflection of light lens. <http://ayonana.tumblr.com/post/390644418/definisi-film>.

The movie has a lot of sense, each of the meaning can be elaborated extensively. movie is a medium of social communication, the which is formed from the merger of two senses, sight and hearing, the which has a core or theme of a story That many social reveal Realities That occur in the vicinity of the place where the film grows Itself. Different films with a story book, or a soap opera story. Although equally essential boost the value of a story, the film has its own principles

Movies can be shared by several things. First, the film distinguished by the form or media, which are then categorized into live, action, and animation. Secondly, the film is divided by type, ie fiction and nonfiction. Fiction film itself subdivided into two types, namely experimental and genre. Non-fiction film is divided into three, namely documentary, documentation and films for scientific purposes.

### The “The Lincoln Lawyer” Movie



This film was released in March 2011 and became a movie box office Hollywood 2011.

Movies playing in Indonesia	: 21 Cineplex (April 2011)
Type of Film	: Drama (action)
Runtime	: 118 min
Rating	: R (di Indo = Dewasa)
Players	: - Matthew McConaughey (Mick Haller)

Production : - Marisa Tomei (Maggie McPherson)  
 - Ryan Phillippe (Louis Roulet)  
 : Lionsgate (presents), Lakeshore  
 Entertainment (presents), Sidney  
 Kimmel.  
 Entertainment, Stone Village Pictures  
 Writers : - John Romano (skenario)  
 - Michael Connelly (novel)  
 Directed by : Brad Furman  
 Producer : Sidney Kimmel, Tom Rosenberg, Gary  
 Lucchesi.

### **Synopsis “The Lincoln Lawyer” Movie**

Mickey Haller (Matthew McConaughey) is a Lincoln Lawyer, not because he had a name for Lincoln but Lincoln Town Car is the place of work. Mickey was not a successful lawyer, but at least his livelihood Mickey is able to finance day-to-day life. Unfortunately, when a great opportunity to come, Mickey began to question the ethics of the work which he lived.

Unlike most of the clients that he can, this time the client was a son of a wealthy woman. Mickey has to defend a playboy named Louis roulette (Ryan Phillippe) who are accused of rape and attempted murder. At first, Mickey thought that Louis was a wealthy man who became the victim of blackmail as he often face and therefore he could not resist this golden opportunity.

When Mickey started to handle the case and conduct an investigation to find the evidence to free Louis from the snare of the law, lawyers began to doubt the honesty Louis. Soon after the murder occurred which further strengthened the suspicion Mickey. and this time Mickey also still able to maintain that principle.

### **2.The Research Method**

According to Nazir a research method is a way that is conducted in order to research that intended goal (2005:6). This research was conducted by using the descriptive qualitative design method. The purpose of this research are to find out the types of meaning idioms using in Michael Connelly’s “The Lincoln Lawyer”.

### **The Source of Data**

Data is very important in this research because without any data this thesis cannot be done. The data will be taken from Michael Connelly’s “The Lincoln Lawyer” produced by Michael Connely (2011).

Procedures for analyzing the data are very important. It is useful to make the research in target. With procedures for analyzing the data, the writer will take the most important an unimportant data. The steps of analyzing the data are:

1. Reading the transcription.
2. Identifying every idioms found in the transcription.
3. Making the categorization of the idioms based on the Robby Lou’s theory.
4. Explaining the meaning of the idioms.

5. Displaying the types and meaning of idiom into the tables.

**Data analysis**

The data are analyzed using the theory of idioms by Robby Lou, and follow the procedures of analyzing data as have been proposed in previous chapter. After reading the transcription, the writer identified every idioms found in the transcription, and made the categorization of the idioms based on the Robby Lou's theory. The writer also explained the meaning of the idioms. The data analyses of the idioms are as follows:

1. Step right through

Security: Next. Come on, step right through.

Sir, I need you to take your belt off and go back through.

This idiom is categorized as noun phrase.

“Step” is a noun. The noun phrase is “step right through”

2. Take off

Security: Next. Come on, step right through.

Sir, I need you to take your belt off and go back through.

This idiom is categorized as two-word verbs.

“Take” is a verb + preposition “off”

3. Go back

Security: Next. Come on, step right through.

Sir, I need you to take your belt off and go back through.

This idiom is categorized as two-word verbs.

“go” is a verb + preposition “back”

4. come on

Valenzuela: Mick, I just calling you.

I was just calling you at the office.

I got to talk to you.

Haller: Come on, stick with me.

This idiom is categorized as two-word verbs.

“come” is a verb + preposition “on”

5. Stick with me

Valenzuela: Mick, I just calling you.

I was just calling you at the office.

I got to talk to you.

Haller: Come on, stick with me.

This idiom is categorized as verbs other than be + all types of words.

6. depends on

Valenzuela: “how long are you going to be here today?”

Haller: depends on when the judge calls my client.

This idiom is categorized as idiomatic adjective phrase.

“Depends” is adjective.

“Depends on” is adjective phrase.

7. Move up

Val: what does it say about me that I let you treat me like this.

I'm giving you a big chance to move up in the world and help me.

My daughter's in surgery.

This idiom is categorized as two-word verbs.  
“move” is a verb + preposition “up”.

8. go up

Val: I got something big for you.

This guy's will be the big money.

It's in Inglewood. The problem is he goes up before the judge at noon.

You listening to me? So the client, his mother and his mother's lawyer comes to my office at 8.a.m. in the morning.

This idiom is categorized as two-word verbs.

“go” is a verb + preposition “up”.

9. Put on

Val: just listen.

It's no criminal, it's just real estate, OK?

I made them so crazy about you that now they want to put up their Malibu beach house against a million.

This idiom is categorized as two-word verbs.

“put” is a verb + preposition “up”

10. beat up

Haller: the bail's a million?

What did they book this guy for?

Val: I say it's a romantic tiff.

The cops said he beat up the girl really bad. They want assault with deadly weapon throw in a GBI.

This idiom is categorized as two-word verbs.

“beat” is a verb + preposition “up”

11. Take care

Haller: has the D.A. filed yet?.

Val: yes, he did.

See, I take care of my friends.

I even take care of you, Bubba.

This idiom is categorized as two-word verbs.

“take” and “care” are verbs.

12. Is going to stick

Val: you could do it. Go through some red lights, break the speed limit.

Haller: be honest with me, Val.

Is this real? Don't lie to me.

Is this going to stick?

This idiom is categorized as verbs other than be as in “is” + all types of words is “going to stick.

13. Of course

Haller: be honest with me, Val.

Is this real? Don't lie to me.

Is this going to stick?

Val: of course, it is. Would I lie to you?

You still take care of me, right?

Make them forget the beach house and go for my bond.

This idiom is categorized as irregular construction.

14. Go for my bond

Haller: be honest with me, Val.

Is this real? Don't lie to me.

Is this going to stick?

Val: of course, it is. Would I lie to you?

You sill take care of me, right?

Make them forget the beach house and go for my bond.

This idiom is categorized as verbs other than be + all types of words.

15. Be a second

Haller: Roberto.

Do you mind checking that list, seeing where my man Harold Casey is on it?

Don't go that low. I got a case across town a noon I got to get on.

Do you mind just bringing him down?

I'll only be a second.

This idiom is categorized as verbs other than be as in "be" + all types of words as in "a second".

16. Right now

Reynaldo: my name's Reynaldo, not Roberto.

Us bailiffs all look alike, right?

Your man white?

Haller: yeah, he's white.

Reynaldo: I got blacks down here right now.

This idiom is categorized as irregular contractions.

17. All right

Reynaldo: I got blacks down here right now.

Haller: all right, listen, Reynaldo.

My bad on your name. I took a wild guess, I was wrong.

But I didn't forget you at Christmas time, did I?

Remember that jur of nuts with the prize inside?

"happy holidays, your friend, Mick."

This idiom is categorized as irregular contractions.

18. My bad on your name

Reynaldo: I got blacks down here right now.

Haller: all right, listen, Reynaldo.

My bad on your name. I took a wild guess, I was wrong.

But I didn't forget you at Christmas time, did I?

Remember that jur of nuts with the prize inside?

"happy holidays, your friend, Mick."

This idiom is categorized as verbs other that be + all types of words.

19. A wild guess

Reynaldo: I got blacks down here right now.

Haller: all right, listen, Reynaldo.

My bad on your name. I took a wild guess, I was wrong.

But I didn't forget you at Christmas time, did I?

Remember that jur of nuts with the prize inside?  
“happy holidays, your friend, Mick.”

This idiom is categorized as adjective + noun phrase.

“wild” is an adjective

20. Jur of nuts

Reynaldo: I got blacks down here right now.

Haller: all right, listen, Reynaldo.

My bad on your name. I took a wild guess, I was wrong.

But I didn't forget you at Christmas time, did I?

Remember that jur of nuts with the prize inside?

“happy holidays, your friend, Mick.”

This idiom is categorized as collective noun phrase thing.

21. Pretty fast

Haller: all right, listen, Reynaldo.

My bad on your name. I took a wild guess, I was wrong.

But I didn't forget you at Christmas time, did I?

Remember that jur of nuts with the prize inside?

“happy holidays, your friend, Mick.”

Reynaldo: I went through those pretty fast.

This idiom is categorized as adjective + noun phrase.

22. Is bad form

Haller: Harold. You shouldn't be running from your lawyer. It's bad form.

Now, you know what I want to talk about?

Judge Powell's going to call us down.

He's going to want to know if we're ready for trial.

Harold: we are?

This idiom is categorized as verbs other than be as in “is” + all types of words as in “bad form”.

23. Call down

Haller: Harold. You shouldn't be running from your lawyer. It's bad form.

Now, you know what I want to talk about?

Judge Powell's going to call us down.

He's going to want to know if we're ready for trial.

Harold: we are?

This idiom is categorized as two-word verbs.

“call” is a verb + preposition “down”

24. Can't just quite

Haller: listen, Harold, I looked on the list of people I trust. You're not on it.

Harold: The law says you can't just quit.

the judge won't let you. I looked it up.

This idiom is categorized as verbs other than be “can” + all types of words as in “not just quit”..

25. Look up

Haller: listen, Harold, I looked on the list of people I trust. You're not on it.

Harold: The law says you can't just quit.

the judge won't let you. I looked it up.

- This idiom is categorized as two-word verbs.  
 “look” is a verb + preposition “up”.
26. Pay close attention  
 Harold: The law says you can’t just quit.  
 the judge won’t let you. I looked it up.  
 Haller: pay close attention.  
 This idiom is categorized as noun + noun.
27. Carry over  
 Haller: pay close attention.  
     Michael Haller for the defense, your honor.  
     If I may, I’d like to carry this over  
 Judge: do you have a reason, Mr. Haller?  
 This idiom is categorized as two-word verbs.  
 “carry” is a verb + preposition “over”.
28. That’s hard to say  
 Judge: how much time do you need?  
 Haller: that’s hard to say.  
 This idiom is categorized as verbs other than “is” + all types of words as in  
 “hard to say”.
29. Hold over  
 Judge: does the state object?  
 The state: no, your honor.  
 Judge: I’m going to hold this over pending notification from counsel.  
 This idiom is categorized as two-word verbs.  
 “hold” is a verb + preposition “over”.
30. Expect to hear.  
 Harold: that was some nonsense, Man.  
 Haller: I expect to hear from you, Harold.  
 This idiom is categorized as verbs other than “be” + all types of words.
31. Keep it on the surface streets  
 Haller: Inglewood, Earl.  
     Keep it on the surface streets.  
     Earl, headphones.  
     This is Haller.  
 This idiom is categorized as verbs other than “be” + all types of words..
32. Jot down  
 Haller: actually, I’m in my office, Miss Lorna.  
     On my way to the courthouse in Inglewood.  
     Listen, jot down to remind me to give Reynaldo the bailiff over in  
     San Fernando, 200 bucks for Christmas, all right?  
 This idiom is categorized as two-word verbs.  
 “jot” is a verb + preposition “down”
33. odds and ends  
 Lorna: got it. Did Val reach you about his customer?  
 Haller: “I got something big for you, Mick”  
     Every time. Any other calls?

- Lorna: no, just some odds and ends.  
 A few DUIs. I just quoted them the house number.  
 Gloria Larson called from county lockup.  
 This idiom is categorized as pairs of adjective  
 “odds”and “ends”are two adjective joined together by “and”.
34. got popped again.  
 Haller: she got popped again?  
 Lorna: the usual with a complication, cocaine possession.  
 Her first appearance is right after lunch.  
 This idiom is categorized as verbs other than be + all types of words.
35. Pull over up there.  
 Earl: hey, Boss. Do you want me to do something about that? Because I can.  
 Haller: no, just keep doing what you’re doing.  
 Earl: boss.  
 Haller: all right. Pull over up there.  
 This idiom is categorized as verbs other than be + all types of words.
36. How’s it hanging  
 Eddie: counselor.  
 Haller: Eddie.  
 Eddie: how’s it hanging?  
 Haller: a little to the left. How about you?  
 This idiom is categorized as other than be “is” + all types of words “it hanging”.
37. A little to the left  
 Eddie: counselor.  
 Haller: Eddie.  
 Eddie: how’s it hanging?  
 Haller: a little to the left. How about you?  
 This idiom is categorized as other than be + all types of words.
38. Put up  
 Eddie: we paid you 5.000.  
 Haller: that’s long gone, Eddie.  
 I could tell you that half of it went to an aerial-photo expert.  
 He’s going to blow The State’s case by showing that the DEA  
 violated the airspace over Harold’s farm by flying too low.  
 I could also tell you, I got to fly that guy in from New York city.  
 Get him to testify put him up in a hotel and all that kind of stuff but  
 you don’t need to know that.  
 All you need to know is that we had a deal.  
 It’s time to refill the tank.  
 This idiom is categorized as two-word verbs.  
 “put” is a verb + preposition “up”.
39. First-class hotel  
 Eddie: what, another five grand?  
 Haller: ten. he wants to fly business, wants a first-class hotel.  
 Eddie: and we want Harold back on the farm. He’s our best farmer.



If you know what I mean.

This idiom is categorized as compound adjective.

40. Keep that rubber on the road.

Eddie: Ain't you going to count it?

Haller: I just did.

Keep that rubber on the road, Eddie.

Let's roll, Eral.

This idiom is categorized as other than be + all types of words.

analyzed in "The Lincoln Lawyer" movie, the writer found 86 idioms. Next, the writer put those idioms into the table of types of idioms found in that movie to be more easily understood

**Table 4.1**

**List of types of idioms found in the "The Lincoln Lawyer" movie.**

No.	Idioms	Idioms with adjectives and nouns in combination	Idioms with prepositions or adverbs	Two-word verbs	Idioms in comparison	Idiomatic verbal expressions	Verbs and nouns used together idiomatically	Idiomatic adjective phrases
1	Step right through	✓						
2	Take off			✓				
3	Go back			✓				
4	Come on			✓				
5	Stick with me					✓		
6	Depends on							✓
7	Move up			✓				
8	Go up			✓				
9	Put on			✓				
10	Beat up			✓				
11	Take care			✓				
12	Going to stick					✓		
13	Of course	✓						
14	Go for my bond					✓		
15	Be a second					✓		
16	Right now	✓						
17	All right	✓						
18	My bad on your name					✓		
19	A wild guess	✓						
20	Jur of nuts	✓						

21	Pretty fast	√						
22	Is bad form					√		
23	Call down			√				
24	Can't just quite					√		
25	Look up			√				
26	Pay close attention	√						
27	Carry over			√				
28	That's hard to say					√		
29	Hold over			√				
30	Expect to hear					√		
31	Keep it on the surface streets					√		
32	Jot down			√				
33	Odds and ends	√						
34	Got popped again					√		
35	Pull over up there					√		
36	How's it hanging					√		
37	A little to the left					√		
38	Put up			√				
39	Firts-class hotel	√						
40	Keep that rubber on the road					√		

In addition to create tables according to the type, the writer also makes a table according to the meaning of each of the idioms that have been found in "The Lincoln Lawyer" movie, as many as 86 idioms. In this table we can see clearly the meanings of each idiom are contained in the film conversation.

**Table 4.2**

**List of the meaning of idioms found in the “The Lincoln Lawyer” movie**

No.	Idioms	Meaning
1	Step right through	go on
2	Take off	Release something
3	Go back	Come back
4	Come on	Let's go
5	Stick with me	Come with me
6	Depends on	Depends
7	Move up	Changes
8	Go up	To meet

9	Put on	Demand
10	Beat up	Beat someone
11	Take care	giving attention
12	Going to stick	Really
13	Of course	Sure
14	Go for my bond	Receive the assurance
15	Be a second	No long
16	Right now	Immediately
17	All right	Ok/ good
18	My bad on your name	Say wrong name
19	A wild guess	Guessing
20	Jur of nuts	
21	Pretty fast	spend quickly
22	Is bad form	Adverse action
23	Call down	Call somebody
24	Can't just quite	No just loose
25	Look up	had study
26	Pay close attention	let see
27	Carry over	Delay
28	That's hard to say	not necessary
29	Hold over	Hold
30	Expect to hear	Wait for news
31	Keep it on the surface streets	go fast
32	Jot down	to take a note
33	Odds and ends	little things
34	Got popped again	Caught
35	Pull over up there	stop aside
36	How's it hanging	how are you
37	A little to the left	a little difficult
38	Put up	to give
39	Firts-class hotel	a famous hotel
40	Keep that rubber on the road	give the situation

### 3 Research Finding

The writer analyzed the data above from the movie according theory proposed by Robby Lou's. Based on the analysis, the writer found 86 conversations using idioms. The types of idioms found in the "The Lincoln Lawyer" movie are as follow:

No.	Types of Idioms	Total
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1	Idioms with adjectives and nouns in combination	24
2	Idioms with prepositions or adverbs	2
3	Two-ward verbs	33
4	Idioms in comparison	-
5	Idiomatic verbal expressions	25
6	Verbs and nouns used together idiomatically	-
7	Idiomatic adjective phrase	2

From the table it can be seen that:

1. Idioms with adjectives and nouns in combination were 24.
2. Idioms with prepositions or adverbs were 2.
3. Two-ward verbs were 33.
4. Idioms in comparison were nothing.
5. Idiomatic verbal expressions were 25.
6. Verbs and nouns used together idiomatically were nothing.
7. Idiomatic adjective phrase were 2.

#### 4. Conclusions

After analyzing the data, the writer made some conclusions which were related to the idioms used in the dialogues found in the movie “The Lincoln Lawyer”:

1. There are Idioms with adjectives and nouns in combination, idioms with prepositions or adverbs, two-ward verbs, idiomatic verbal expressions and idiomatic adjective phrase in conversations “The Lincoln Lawyer” movie.
2. There is no type of idioms in comparison and type of verbs and nouns used together idiomatically found in the movie.
3. There are 86 conversations found using idioms.
4. The most dominant types of idioms in “The Lincoln Lawyer” movie is idioms two-word verbs. On the other hand, idioms with prepositions or adverbs and idiomatic adjective phrase is the less dominant types of idioms which found in “The Lincoln Lawyer” movie.
5. This analysis prove that is true that idioms often using in daily life

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