





	<p><i>Donkey:</i> Really?  <i>Shrek:</i> No!          (Shrek 2 min 10:05 pg. 5)</p>				
5.	<p>Donkey: Are we there yet?          [Shrek mimics]          That's not funny. That's really immature. [Shrek mimics]          This is why nobody likes ogres. [Shrek mimics]          Your loss! [Shrek mimics]          Donkey: <b>I'm gonna just stop talking.</b>          Shrek: Finally!          Donkey: This is taking forever, Shrek. There's no in-flight movie or nothing!          (Shrek 2 min 10:25 pg. 6)</p>	<p>I will not stop to talk</p>	<p>Commissive (Vouching)</p>	v	
6.	<p>Shrek: [chuckles] <b>So...you still think this was a good idea?</b>          Fiona: Of course! Look. Mom and Dad look happy to see us.          (Shrek 2 min. 14:01 pg. 7)</p>	<p>It's a really bad idea, right?</p>	<p>Expressive (Protesting)</p>		v
7.	<p><i>Shrek:</i> [chuckles] So...you still think this was a good idea?  <i>Fiona:</i> Of course! <b>Look. Mom and Dad look happy to see us.</b>          (Shrek 2 min. 14:01 pg. 7)</p>	<p>Please, think that Mom and Dad are happy to see us, although in fact, they are unhappy to see us.</p>	<p>Directive (Begging)</p>	v	
8.	<p><i>King:</i> That's not little! That's a really big problem. Wasn't she supposed to kiss Prince Charming and break the spell?  <i>Queen:</i> Well, he's no Prince Charming, but they do look...  <i>Shrek:</i> <b>Happy now?</b> We came. We saw them. Now let's go before they light the torches.  <i>Fiona:</i> They're my parents.          (Shrek 2 min. 14:25 pg. 8)</p>	<p>It makes disappointed and sad, right?</p>	<p>Expressive (Protesting)</p>	v	

9.	<p><i>Shrek:</i> Oh, boy. [slurps out of the washing bowl]  <i>Fiona:</i> Um, Shrek?  <i>Shrek:</i> Yeah? Oh, sorry! <b>Great soup, Mrs. Q. Mmmmm!</b>  <i>Fiona:</i> No, no. Darling. [dips her hands in her bowl to show Shrek what to do]  (Shrek 2 min. 16:29 pg. 9)</p>	It is a tasteless soup	Representative (Stating)	v	
10.	<p><i>Queen:</i> So, Fiona, tell us about where you live.  <i>Fiona:</i> Well...Shrek owns his own land. Don't you, honey?  <i>Shrek:</i> Oh, yes! It's in an enchanted forest abundant in squirrels and cute little duckies and...  <i>Donkey:</i> [laughing] What? I know you ain't talking about the swamp.  <i>King:</i> An ogre from a swamp. Oh! How original.  <i>Queen:</i> <b>I suppose that would be a fine place to raise the children.</b>  (Shrek 2 min. 17:08 pg. 9)</p>	Please, say that swamp is an appropriate place to raise children, although in fact is really no.	Directive (Begging)	v	
11.	<p><i>King:</i> I suppose any grandchildren I could expect from you would be...  <i>Shrek:</i> Ogres, yes!  <i>Queen:</i> Not that there's anything wrong with that. Right, Harold?  <i>King:</i> <b>Oh, no! No! Of course, not!</b> That is, assuming you don't eat your own young!  (Shrek 2 min. 18:01 pg. 10)</p>	Yes of course, much wrong with this.	Expressive (Protesting)	v	
12.	<p><i>King:</i> I only did that because I love her.  <i>Shrek:</i> Aye, day care or dragon-guarded castle.  <i>King:</i> You wouldn't understand. You're not her father!</p>	It is the worst dinner family that I ever had.	Representative (Complaining)	v	

	<i>Queen: It's so nice to have the family together for dinner.</i> (Shrek 2 min. 18:27 pg. 11)				
13.	<i>Fiona: Oh, uh...Fairy Godmother, furniture... I'd like you to meet my husband, Shrek.</i> <i>FG: Your husband? What? What did you say? When did this happen?</i> <i>Fiona: Shrek is the one who rescued me.</i> <i>FG: But that can't be right.</i> <b>Shrek: Oh, great, more relatives!</b> (Shrek 2 min. 22:07 pg. 12)	It's so bad; I do not need more relatives.	Commisive (Refusing)		v
14.	<i>Shrek: Oh, great, more relatives!</i> <i>Fiona: She's just trying to help.</i> <b>Shrek: Good! She can help us pack.</b> Get your coat, dear. We're leaving. (Shrek 2 min. 22:12 pg. 13)	So bad, I do not need her help.	Commisive (Refusing)		v
15.	<i>FG: No, that's all right. I need to go, anyway. But remember, dear. If you should ever need me... happiness...is just a teardrop away.</i> <b>Shrek: Thanks, but we've got all the happiness we need. Happy, happy, happy...</b> <i>FG: So I see. Let's go, Kyle.</i> (Shrek 2 min. 22:31 pg. 13)	I know, I haven't got the happiness, but I do not need your help.	Commisive (Refusing)		v
16.	<i>FG: No, that's all right. I need to go, anyway. But remember, dear. If you should ever need me... happiness...is just a teardrop away.</i> <b>Shrek: Thanks, but we've got all the happiness we need. Happy, happy, happy...</b> <i>FG: So I see. Let's go, Kyle.</i> <i>Fiona: Very nice, Shrek.</i> (Shrek 2 min. 22:41 pg. 13)	That's really bad and impolite, Shrek.	Expressive (Protesting)	v	

























































consists of 4 refusing function (Data 2), 1 offering function (Data 3), and 1 vouching function (Data 5).

Third, the expressive speech acts which commits the speaker to express his inner state toward something in the world. There are 5 implicatures belongs this speech act which consists of 4 protesting functions (Data 6, Data 8, Data 11 and Data 16) and 1 condoling function (Data 18). Last, a directive speech act which commits hearer to do something. There are 2 implicatures belongs this speech act which consists of 2 begging function (Data 7 and Data 10). However, there is no implicature has declarative speech act in this research.

Refusing and protesting are the most frequently functions which used in this movie. This is because of the movie more dominant in a situation which offering situation, it makes the character to have to accept or refuse it. Then, the result of the decision makes the agree or disagree situation whose wrought out the character to protest about the situation. Therefore, each conversational implicature has a different function. It depends on the implicature of the speaker's utterance. By using implicature, the speakers able to convey what he/she means indirectly since in his/her utterance has intended meaning.

The last problem which is proposed in this research is how the way to express conversational implicature of verbal irony occurs in *Shrek 2* movie. There are two ways to express the conversational implicature of verbal irony; those are polite and impolite ways. The speaker is polite when utters the utterance obey on politeness principle, while the speaker is called impolite when violating or





maximizes dispraise and minimizes praise of another. The agreement maxim is considered to express in an impolite way occurs when minimizes agreement and maximizes disagreement between self and other. Last, Sympathy maxim is also considered express in an impolite way occurs when the speaker maximizes antipathy and minimizes sympathy between self and other.

The ratio of using polite and impolite way is 4:5. It means the using of both ways is almost balanced. However, the impolite way has been more often to use than the polite way. Mostly, the impolite way to express implicature of verbal irony in *Shrek 2* movie is used in a commissive speech act which the function for refusing. All about refusing functions in this movie use impolite way to convey the implicature. The impolite way is not only for refusing but also for stating which belong to representative speech act, and for protesting which belong to expressive speech act. However, the stating and protesting functions are not only expressed in impolite way, but also in a polite way.

The other functions such as offering and vouching which belong to commissive speech act, begging which belong to directive speech act, complaining and reminding which belongs to representative speech act, and condoling which belongs to expressive speech act are also expressed through the polite way. Therefore, the implicature of speaker's utterance is able to convey in a polite or impolite way. It depends on the speaker on how he/she utters the utterance. The way to express implicature will be polite if the speaker utters the utterance by obey on politeness principle. On the contrary, it will be impolite if the utterance disobey on politeness principle.

Further, Huda in his research entitled *Conversational implicature found in dialogue of Euro Trip Movie* concludes that the speaker and the listener often flout conversational maxim in informal communication. The occurrence of flouting maxim often happens because the speaker and participants do not prior to the regulations of communication, but they tend to be more prior on how speaker's meaning can be understood by the listener. In this research, the writer concludes that although conversational flout maxims often occur in informal communication, but it can express in neither polite nor impolite way.

Then, Naskiki in her research entitled *Verbal Irony and Flouting Maxims in Bad Teacher Movie* concludes that verbal irony flouts conversational maxim in order to convey the intended meaning. In this research, the writer adds that verbal irony is not only used for conveying the intended meaning, but also has the function itself. It can be used for protesting, thanking, refusing, etc.

Savcanikova in her research entitled *Ironic Humour in a Comedy Program Television Black Books* concludes that verbal irony is used for giving a humor sense for everyone whose watch that television program. In this research, the writer illuminates that although verbal irony gives humor sense, but each verbal irony has a different function which delivered by the speaker to listener.

Last, Dynel in his article entitled "*Irony from a neo-Gricean perspective: On untruthfulness and evaluative implicature*" concluded and revealed subtype of irony those are propositional negation irony, ideational reversal irony, verisimilar irony and surrealist irony. He also argued that irony rests on overt untruthfulness

