ABSTRACT

ARYANTI, CINDY. (2018). **Lisping Pronunciation of Sibilant Sounds Produced by Valentino in *Kingsman: The Secret Service* Movie.** Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Language is one of the tools of communication. Language can ease people to communicate both in spoken and written communication. In spoken language, pronunciation is an important thing. However, not all people are fluent in their speaking and pronunciation. It can be known because there are some studies related to speech disorders. One of speech disorders that becomes the concern in this study is lisp or inability to pronounce certain sounds, especially sibilants. Moreover, people with lisp are unique because their pronunciations are different from the standard pronunciation. Thus, one of the people who speaks with lisp is Valentino, a character from *Kingsman: The Secret Service* movie. In addition, lisping pronunciation that he has, makes him easy to spot.

This study focusses on two objectives. The first is to find out how lisping pronunciation, especially sibilant sounds, was produced by Valentino. Therefore, as the data, the writer only took the words pronounced with sibilant sounds that were pronounced differently by Valentino. Then the second objective is to observe the phonological patterns in Valentino's lisping pronunciation.

The data in this study was collected by using population method. It meant that the writer took all words in Valentino's script that were pronounced with sibilant sounds. Furthermore, those words were sorted based on the words that were pronounced differently from the Received Pronunciation. In analyzing the data, phonological approach was applied in order to observe the processes that happened in Valentino's lisping pronunciation. The theory of lisp by Bowen was also applied alongside with the phonological approach.

From the discussion, there were 112 words in total that were pronounced differently from the Received Pronunciation. Moreover, only four sibilants found in the data. Those sounds were [s], [z], [ʃ], and [dʒ]. Furthermore, those sounds underwent the change into other sounds, the addition of other sounds, and the deletion of the sound itself. Sound [s] became the most pronounced sound and it underwent the change into sounds [f] and [t]. Besides, Valentino also added sound [t] before and after when pronouncing sound [s] so that it became [ts] and [st]. Meanwhile, the sound [z] underwent the change into sounds [f], [d], and [t]. Besides, this sound was added by sound [t] as well before and after sound [z] so that it became [tz] and [zt]. The analysis also showed that sound [ʃ] underwent the changing into sounds [f] and [dʒ], and obtained the addition of sounds [t]. Then the last sound [dʒ] only underwent the changing process into sound [ŋ].

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Bahasa merupakan salah satu alat komunikasi. Bahasa dapat memudahkan setiap orang agar dapat berkomunikasi secara lisan maupun tertulis. Dalam bahasa lisan, pengucapan merupakan hal yang penting. Akan tetapi, tidak semua orang lancar dalam berbicara dan pengucapan. Hal ini dapat diketahui karena sudah ada berbagai penelitian mengenai gangguan bicara. Salah satu gangguan bicara yang dibahas dalam studi ini adalah pelat atau ketidakmampuan dalam mengucapkan suatu huruf terutama sibilan atau bunyi desis. Selain itu, orang dengan pelat memiliki keunikan karena pengucapan mereka yang berbeda dari standar pengucapan. Salah satu orang yang memiliki pelat adalah Valentino, tokoh dalam film *Kingsman: The Secret Service.* Sebagai tambahan, pelat membuat peran Valentino di film ini menjadi mudah untuk dikenali.

Dalam studi ini, terdapat dua rumusan masalah yang dibahas. Masalah yang pertama adalah mengamati bagaimana Valentino mengucapkan kata-kata terutama yang mengandung bunyi desis. Oleh karena itu, yang dijadikan sebagai data adalah kata-kata yang mengandung bunyi berdesis yang diucapkan dengan berbeda oleh Valentino. Kemudian masalah yang kedua adalah mengamati pola fonologi yang terdapat dalam pengucapan pelat Valentino.

Data dalam studi ini dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan metode populasi. Hal ini berarti bahwa penulis mengambil seluruh kata yang mengandung sibilan yang diucapkan Valentino. Selanjutnya, kata-kata tersebut kemudian dipilah dan hanya kata-kata yang diucapkan berbeda dari standar pengucapan atau *Received Pronunciation* (RP) yang dimasukkan sebagai data. Dalam menganalisis data, diterapkan pendekatan fonologi untuk mengamati proses yang terjadi dalam pengucapan pelat Valentino. Teori pelafalan pelat oleh Bowen juga digunakan bersama dengan pendekatan fonologi.

Dari hasil diskusi, terdapat 112 kata yang diucapkan berbeda dari standar pengucapannya. Hasilnya, hanya ada empat sibilan yang ditemukan, yaitu [s], [z], [ʃ], dan [dʒ]. Selanjutnya, keempat sibilan ini mengalami perubahan ke konsonan lain, penambahan bunyi, dan juga penghapusan konsonan itu sendiri. Konsonan [s] menjadi bunyi yang paling banyak diucapkan dan mengalami perubahan ke bunyi [f] dan [t]. Selain itu, Valentino juga menambahkan bunyi [t] sebelum dan sesudah bunyi [s] sehingga menjadi [ts] dan [st]. Sementara itu, konsonan [z] mengalami perubahan menjadi bunyi [f], [d], dan [t]. Kemudian konsonan [z] juga mendapatkan penambahan dari bunyi [t] di awal dan di akhir konsonan tersebut sehingga menjadi [tz] dan [zt]. Analisis dalam studi ini juga menunjukkan bahwa [ʃ] mengalami perubahan menjadi bunyi [f] dan [dʒ] dan juga mendapat penambahan bunyi [t]. Terakhir, konsonan [dʒ] hanya mengalami perubahan ke bunyi [ŋ].