ENGLISH-INDONESIAN CODE MIXING USED IN MASTERCHEF INDONESIA SEASON 7

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Getting Bachelor Degree of English Education School Teacher Training Education

By:

SAVRILLIA PUTRI FATNASANTY

A320170039

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION
SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SURAKARTA
2021
APPROVAL

ENGLISH-INDONESIAN CODE MIXING USED IN MASTERCHEF INDONESIA SEASON 7

PUBLICATION ARTICLE

by:

SAVRILLIA PUTRI FATNASANTY
A320170039

Approved to be examined by consultant
School of Teacher Training and Education
Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta

Consultant,

[Signature]

Dr. Marvadi, M.A.
NIP. 19580304 198603 1 001
ACCEPTANCE

ENGLISH-INDONESIAN CODE MIXING USED IN MASTERCHEF
INDONESIA SEASON 7

by:

SAVRILLIA PUTRI FATNASANTY
A320170039

Accepted by Board Examiner of English Education
School of Teacher and Training Education
Muhammadiah University of Surakarta
On, 10 August 2021

The board Examiers:

1. Drs. Maryadi, M. A
   (Head of Examiner)

2. Dr. Sigit Hariyanto, M. Hum
   (Member I of Examiner)

3. Dra. Siti Zuhriah Ariatmi, M. Hum
   (Member II of Examiner)
TESTIMONY

I testify that in this publication article there is no plagiarism of previous literary works which been raised to obtain bachelor degree of certain university, nor there are opinions or masterpieces which have been written or published by others, except those in which the writing is referred to the manuscript and mentioned in literary review and bibliography.

Hence later, if it is proven that there are some untrue statements in this testimony, I will fully be responsible.

Surakarta, 10 August 2021
The Researcher

SAVRILLIA PUTRI F
A320170039
ENGLISH-INDONESIAN CODE MIXING USED IN MASTERCHEF INDONESIA
SEASON 7

Abstract

This study aims to identify and describe the type of code mixing and the reason of using code mixing used in MasterChef Indonesia season 7. This research used qualitative descriptive research and content analysis research. The researcher takes several steps to collect the data, such as: (1) watching and observing the video of grand final MasterChef Indonesia season 7, (2) documenting by transcribing the whole utterances said by judges and contestants manually, (3) signing the utterances which are code mixing by giving bold on the words or sentences, (4) classifying the types and reasons of using code mixing. To identify the type of code mixing, the researcher used Suwito (Vinansis: 2011), while to describe the reason of using code mixing, the researcher used Hoffman’s theory (1991). The results of this study was found 5 types of code mixing and 4 reason of using code mixing. The dominant types appear in this research is word insertion which is 25 out of 40 data (62.5%), while the dominant reason is talking about particular topic which is 26 data out of 40 (65%).

Keywords: Sociolinguistics, Code Mixing, MasterChef

1. INTRODUCTION

Humans are social creatures, this means they are created to live side by side because they cannot live alone. Because of this need, humans are encouraged to create ways of interacting with one another to meet their communication needs. Communication is an essential part of
human interaction. It was created in many ways and developed in many ways. Nowadays it is
common thing for people to communicate in more than one language, that phenomenon is
called bilingualism, while the people who did this is called bilingual. Bilingual people tend to
mix his or her utterance using the different languages they master, for example in cooking
competition the chefs and contestants often mix their utterance when chefs judge the dish or
contestants want to explain about the dish. A phenomenon in mixing two or more different
languages is known as code mixing and code mixing is one part of linguistics.

Part of linguistic that discuss about relationship between language and society is sociolinguistic. According to Yule (2006), the relationship between language and society in
general can be studied in terms of sociolinguistics. According to Herk (2018), sociolinguistics
is the relationship between language and society, but the relationship in question is based on
who says and what interested to find will produce different forms, while according to
Fishman (1972), sociolinguistics has various characteristic that are related to each other, so
that if one changes it will affect other characteristic in communicating. As previously stated,
people tend to mix his or her utterance using the different languages they master when
communicating with someone, for example, the use language in the world of cooking
competition. In cooking competition, the judges and the contestants are common to mix their
language during the competition when talking about cooking, such as “bikin tiga course”,
“aku pilih rib eye”, “membuat sponge cake”, and etc. The use of two or more different
language in an utterance is called code mixing. According to Wardhaugh (2006:103), code
mixing occurs when two languages are used simultaneously by the speaker so that it shows a
language change. Even though it use different languages but it will not change the meaning of
the whole utterance. According to Chaer and Agustina (2004:114), code mixing is used when
the speaker inserts some pieces or elements of another language while he is basically using a
certain language. In determining the types of code mixing, the researcher used theory by
Vinansis (2011:21) cited by Suwito (1983) which revealed 6 types of code mixing, namely
word insertion, phrase insertion, repetition insertion, hybrid insertion, idiom insertion, and
clause insertion. Meanwhile, in determining the reason of using code mixing, the researcher
used theory by Hoffman (1991) which revealed 7 reasons of using code mixing, namely
talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something,
repetition used for clarification, take the form of an interjection, to express group identity,
and the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor.

This topic has been researched by several researchers but this research is different.
This research focuses on indentifying types of code mixing and reasons of using code mixing
in MasterChef Indonesia season 7, the best cooking competition on television show in RCTI which the goal of this competition is to find the winner of amateur chef in Indonesia. In this cooking competition will be found many code mixing used by the judges and contestants.

As previously stated by the researcher, research on code mixing has been investigated by several previous researches. Here are some researches on code mixing. The first study was conducted by Adi Wahyu Pradana (2017). The aim of this study was to identify the forms and explain the factors influencing Akbar using of code-mixing in Master Chef Junior Indonesia. The result of this study was found four forms of code-mixing, they were 6 of word insertion, 11 of phrase insertion, 3 of hybrid, and 3 of clause insertion. The similarity between this study and the research above is the theory used in classified the type of code mixing the topic about cooking. The difference is in the data.

The second research was conducted by Fitriah Fahruddiningrum (2019). This research focused on investigating the use of code mixing in Jantuk Village Mantang. The objective of this research is to analyze the types of code mixing and find out the reason of using code mixing. The difference of this study is on the data.

The third research was conducted by Riaz M (2019). This study examines the language variations in the form of code mixing and code switching. This study analyzes the number of code mixing uses in advertisements on Pakistani TV in Urdu-English. The difference from this study is the data.

The fourth study related to code mixing is conducted by Zhang K (2019). This study discusses the use of code mixing in Macau. This study focuses on how the attitude of the Mainland students to overcome the Mandarin-English code mixing that they have to experience while living there. As a result, it was found that students could deal with Mandarin-English code mixing strategically when they were in Macau due to the influence of the local flexible ideology of multilingualism. The difference from this study is the data.

The fifth study was conducted by Valentin Valentinov Tassev (2020). This study focuses on the use of code mixing or mixing of Thai and English languages used by Thais and foreigners when communicating. The difference from this study is the data.

This research aims to enrich various researched on code mixing that have been previously carried out by previous researchers using sociolinguistics theory which then will be discussed in detail in the section of underlying theory in chapter II.

This topic is important to research because nowadays code mixing has become a common phenomenon used by people in many field, including cooking competition. Other than that, code mixing can be found in many platform such as television show, radio, twitter,
instagram, youtube, etc. One of Television show that uses a lot of code mixing is MasterChef Indonesia. MasterChef Indonesia is the biggest cooking competition television show in Indonesia and has much in demand by everyone both those who have an interest in cooking and those who are looking for entertainment. The proof is MasterChef Indonesia has had eight seasons in ten years. In this study, the researcher found 40 code mixing on grand final MasterChef Indonesia season 7.

The objectives of this research are to identify and describe the types of code mixing and reasons of using code mixing in MasterChef Indonesia season 7.

2. METHOD

In conducting this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method and content analysis research design. Moleong (2017) said that qualitative research is a research method that has descriptive data as the object of its research both written and oral that will be examined and analyzed. The researcher used this type of research is in line with what will be research, this research focuses in analyzing utterances of judges and contestant in grand final MasterChef Indonesia season 7 which are contained code mixing to identify the type of code mixing and the reason of using code mixing. Krippendorff (1980) said to make conclusions, it is necessary to replicate and validate data through context to provide knowledge, new insight, ways of acting, and representing facts. In this study, researcher conducted a discussion of the context of information in the electronic media, namely television show. In collecting the data, researcher used observation and documentation techniques. The data of this research are various words and sentences related to cooking competition in MasterChef Indonesia season 7. To collect the data, the researcher goes through various steps, namely: (1) watched and observed the grand final MasterChef Indonesia season 7 on YouTube, (2) documented by transcribing the whole utterance said by judges and contestant manually, (3) signed the utterances which are code mixing by giving bold on the words or sentences, (4) classified the types of code mixing and the reason of using code mixing. In analyzing the data, the researcher used theory by Vinansi (2011:21) cited by Suwito (1983) for types of code mixing and Hoffman (1991) for reasons of using code mixing.
### 3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1 Finding

After conducting the analysis data, the researcher presents the findings of the types of code mixing and reasons of code mixing through the following tables.

**Table 1. Finding of Types of Code Mixing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Type of Code Mixing</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>∑</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Word Insertion</td>
<td>The real grand final <em>dan akhirnya aku</em> Sias 5ngerasain <strong>bench</strong> yang bulat dengan tata lampu yang baru. Aku sangat excited <em>dan aku akan tetap semangat dan melakukan yang terbaik.</em></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>62,5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Phrase Insertion</td>
<td><em>Di challenge sebelumnya orang tua pernah Sias 5g menghampiri menyemangati aku hingga akhirnya aku berada di titik grand final dan sekarang mereka Sias 5g untuk men-support aku. Aku akan menghasilkan yang terbaik dan membawa pulang piala tersebut.</em></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hybrid Insertion</td>
<td><em>Di challenge sebelumnya orang tua pernah Sias 5g menghampiri menyemangati aku hingga akhirnya aku berada di titik grand final dan sekarang mereka Sias 5g untuk men-support aku. Aku akan menghasilkan yang terbaik dan membawa pulang piala tersebut.</em></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Idiom Insertion</td>
<td>Chef Arnold: <em>Seseorang yang up and down – up and down dan</em></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
setalu miss the spot untuk masakan. Yang tinggal dikit lagi, kurang dan juga terlalu over complicate, overthinking di suatu hidangan. Dan perjalanan kamu, kamu telah belajar, berkembang, and now slowly but surely telah memberikan hasil dan membawa kamu ke?

5 Clause Insertion Oke, 6ias dibilang kalian sudah semakin dekat dengan tujuan kalian yaitu to be the next Masterchef Indonesia season ke tujuh. Nggak usah jauh jauh, pialanya pun sudah terlihat sangat dekat dengan kalian. Tapi untuk kalian mencapai itu kami sudah janji it’s not gonna be easy.

## Table 2. Finding of Reasons of Using Code Mixing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Reason of Using Code Mixing</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>∑</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Talking about particular topic</td>
<td>Di challenge sebelumnya orang tua pernah datang menghampiri menyemangati aku hingga akhirnya aku berada di titik grand final dan sekarang mereka datang untuk men-support aku. Aku akan</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 40 100%
menghasilkan yang terbaik dan membawa pulang piala tersebut.  

2 Being emphatic about something  
The real grand final dan akhirnya aku bisa ngerasain banch yang bulat dengan tata lampu yang baru. Aku sangat excited dan aku akan tetap semangat dan melakukan yang terbaik.  

3 Repetition used for clarification  
Seseorang yang up and down dan selalu miss the spot untuk masakan. Yang tinggal dikit lagi, kurang dan juga terlalu over complicate, overthinking di suatu hidangan. Dan perjalanan kamu, kamu telah belajar, berkembang, and now slowly but surely telah memberikan hasil dan membawa kamu ke?  

4 Expressing group identity  
Perjalanan kalian pengorbanan kalian sudah sampai di titik akhir dimana kalian sekarang harus berduel memasak dan memperebutkan piala Masterchef Indonesia season ke tujuh. Are you guys ready?  

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Being emphatic about something</td>
<td>The real grand final dan akhirnya aku bisa ngerasain banch yang bulat dengan tata lampu yang baru. Aku sangat excited dan aku akan tetap semangat dan melakukan yang terbaik.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Repetition used for clarification</td>
<td>Seseorang yang up and down and selalu miss the spot untuk masakan. Yang tinggal dikit lagi, kurang dan juga terlalu over complicate, overthinking di suatu hidangan. Dan perjalanan kamu, kamu telah belajar, berkembang, and now slowly but surely telah memberikan hasil dan membawa kamu ke?</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Expressing group identity</td>
<td>Perjalanan kalian pengorbanan kalian sudah sampai di titik akhir dimana kalian sekarang harus berduel memasak dan memperebutkan piala Masterchef Indonesia season ke tujuh. Are you guys ready?</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total | 40 | 100% |

3.2 Discussion
3.2.1 Type of Code Mixing
Based on table 4.1, out of a total of six types of code mixing: 1) word insertion, 2) phrase insertion, 3) repetition insertion, 4) hybrid insertion, 5) idiom insertion, and 6) clause insertion, it is found that there are five types of code mixing used in Grand Final MasterChef Indonesia season 7, namely word insertion were 18
out of 40 data or 45%, phrase insertion were 13 out of 40 data or 35.25%, hybrid insertion were 4 out of 40 data or 10%, idiom insertion were 2 out of 40 data or 5%, and clause 3 out of 40 data or 7.5%. This finding is supported by the theory of Vinansis (2011:21) cited by Suwito (1983) which classified code mixing into six types.

This finding of code mixing is in line with research conducted by Adi Wahyu Pradana (2017) that in their research the researcher examined types of code mixing used by Akbar in Master Chef Junior Indonesia, where various types of code mixing were found which could be examined through linguistic perspective to enrich research in the field of linguistics.

In the findings of table 4.1, the type of code mixing that appears most frequently or is the most dominant found in Grand Final MasterChef Indonesia season 7 is word insertion, which is 18 out of 40 data or 45%. This means that in grand final MasterChef Indonesia season 7, the most frequently used type of code mixing is word insertion such as verb, noun, pronoun, adjective, etc. because the judges and the contestants mix their utterance in English to refers to an object such as tool of cook, name of food, their feeling while competition.

3.2.2 Reasons of Using Code Mixing

Based on table 4.2, the judges and the contestant had some reasons behind mixing their utterance. Out of a total seven reason of using code mixing: 1) taking about particular topic, 2) quoting somebody else, 3) being emphatic about something, 4) repetition used for clarification, 5) take the form of interjection, 6) to express group identity, and 7) the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, it is found that there are four reasons of using code mixing used in grand final MasterChef Indonesia season 7, namely talking about particular topic were 26 out of 40 data or 65%, being emphatic about something were 5 out of 40 data or 12.5%, repetition used for clarification were 1 out of 40 data or 2.5%, to express group identity were 8 out of 40 data or 20%. This finding is supported by the theory of Hoffman (1991) which classified the reason of using code mixing into seven reasons.

This finding of code mixing is in line with research conducted by Fitria Fahruddiningrum (2019) that in the research the researcher examined reason of using code mixing used by people in Jantuk Village, where various types of code mixing were found which could be examined through linguistic perspective to enrich research in the field of linguistics.
In the findings of table 4.2, the reason of using code mixing that appears most frequently or is the most dominant found in Grand Final MasterChef Indonesia season 7 is talking about particular topic. It is found 26 data out of 40 data or 65%. This means that in grand final MasterChef Indonesia season 7, the most frequently reason used in code mixing is talking about particular topic because the judges and the contestant mix their utterance most to mention something related on cooking competition topic.

4. CLOSING

Based on the data analysis and findings in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that: 1) Types of Code Mixing, Based on the previous chapter consist data analysis, finding, and discussion, there are five types of code mixing found by the researcher in this research paper, namely word insertion (62.5%), phrase insertion (15%), hybrid insertion (10%), idiom insertion (5%), and clause (7.5%). Based on the percentage, it can be concluded that the highest frequency data on the types of code mixing in this study is the word insertion which is 62.5%. In this study, word insertion types were analyzed more deeply based on the form. 2) Reasons of Using Code Mixing, Based on the previous chapter consist data analysis, finding, and discussion, there are four reasons of using code mixing found by the researcher in this research paper, namely talking about particular topic (65%), being emphatic about something (12.5%), repetition used for clarification (2.5%), to express group identity (20%). Based on the percentage, it can be concluded that the highest frequency data on the reason of using code mixing in this study is the talking about particular topic (65%). This research has impact on sociolinguistic learning. Sociolinguistics lecturers need to explain the types of code mixing and the reasons of using code mixing in their teaching and learning program. In addition, this study can enrich previous research on code mixing and also as a reference to sociolinguistics lecturer to teach sociolinguistics. This analysis also can add knowledge and insight into term in the world of cooking competition. It can be useful to be used in life, especially related to cooking competition. After conducting this research, the researcher would like to present suggestions to Based on conclusion, the researcher suggest the sociolinguistic lecturer to deliver code mixing topic in the type and reason of using code mixing. The researcher suggests the future researcher to research code mixing from other source, such as code mixing in beauty world, education world, music world, novel, film, or other source in any social media.
REFERENCES


