

**REGISTER USED IN MASTER CHEF INDONESIA (SEASON 7): A
SOCIOLINGUISTICS PERSPECTIVE**

ARTICLE PUBLICATION



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Getting Bachelor
Degree in Department of English Education**

By

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SURAKARTA
2021**

APPROVAL

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**Approved to be examined by Consultant, School of Teacher Training and Education
Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta**

Consultant,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Maryadi', with a horizontal line underneath.

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ACCEPTANCE

**REGISTER USED IN MASTER CHEF INDONESIA (SEASON 7): A
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Accepted by the Board Examination of English Education School of Teacher and Training
Education Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta
On Monday, August 23 2021

Team of Examiner

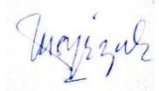
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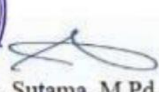
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TESTIMONY

I hereby declare that in this scientific publication there is no work that has ever been submitted to obtain a bachelor's degree at a university and to the best of my knowledge there is also no work or opinion that has been written or published by another person, except in writing referred to in the manuscript and mentioned in the list. References.

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Surakarta, August 23 2021

Who make the statement



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REGISTER USED IN MASTER CHEF INDONESIA (SEASON 7): A SOCIOLINGUISTICS PERSPECTIVE

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dan mendeskripsikan tipe register dan tipe makna register yang digunakan di Master Chef Indonesia (Season 7). Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif kualitatif dengan menggunakan desain penelitian analisis isi. Data penelitian ini adalah percakapan yang berisi register. Data diambil dari Master Chef Indonesia (Season 7) pada 26 September 2020 sampai 27 Desember 2020. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan observasi dan dokumentasi. Peneliti menganalisis data ke dalam kategori tipe register berdasarkan teori Martin Joos (1967). Sedangkan untuk menganalisis data menjadi jenis-jenis makna, peneliti menggunakan teori Dell Hymes (1972). Berdasarkan analisis, peneliti menemukan 12 kata register konsultatif (60%), dan delapan kata register kasual (40%) di Master Chef Indonesia (Musim 7). Selain itu, penelitian ini juga menemukan tiga jenis makna register, yaitu satu makna konseptual (5%), 17 makna afektif (85%) dan makna sosial (10%). Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa register dari berbagai jenis digunakan dalam komunikasi di banyak bidang, terutama di bidang kompetisi memasak.

Kata kunci: Sociolinguistik, Register, Master Chef

Abstract

This study aims to identify and describe the type of register and the type of register meaning used in Master Chef Indonesia (Season 7). This research is descriptive qualitative using a content analysis research design. The data of this research are conversations with contain register. The data were taken from Master Chef Indonesia (Season 7) on 26 September 2020 to 27 December 2020. The data were collecting using the observation and documentation. The researcher analyzed the data into register type categories based on the theory of Martin Joos (1967). Meanwhile, to analyze the data into types of meaning, the researcher used the theory of Dell Hymes (1972). Based on the analysis, the researcher found 12 consultative register words (60%), and eight casual register words (40%) in Master Chef Indonesia (Season 7). In addition, this study also found three types of register meaning, namely one conceptual meaning (5%), 17 affective meaning (85%) and social meaning (10%). This study shows that registers of various types are used in communication in many fields, especially in the field of cooking competition.

Keywords: Sociolinguistics, Register, Master Chef

1. INTRODUCTION

Social life always happens to everyone. They interact and communicate with each other. Communication between humans, such as children and parents, communication between friends, teachers and students, leaders with their

members, and other humans inter definitely use language. According to Wardhaugh (1992:8), language allows people to say something to each other and expresses the need to communicate. In short, language is always used by humans in everyday life as a means of communication.

Language is also a collection of words where each word has an abstract meaning and is related to a concept that is only understood by certain fields, for example, humans use language in the world of cooking competitions. The use of various languages that are only understood by certain fields is called registers and is one part of linguistics.

There have been previous research on register, however this research is different from existing research. This study focuses on identifying the types of registers and the meaning of the types of registers used by the Judges and Indonesian Master Chef participants which focuses on the field of cooking competitions and used by chefs.

Master Chef Indonesia is a competitive program as well as a search for people who have talent in the field of cooking. This program has a lot of enthusiasts from season 1 to season 7, because the cooking competition is interesting and the judges in the Master Chef are very interesting and inspiring. Quoted from the replubika.co.id website, the Managing Director of RCTI and MNCTV who is also the Production Director of 3 TV said that since the premiere of Masterchef Indonesia Season 7, it has become the new prima donna for prime time weekends and has received extraordinary responses from television and digital viewers. Noersing also said that

Master Chef was ranked 1st on the talent search program. The judges and participants in Master Chef Indonesia (Season 7) often communicate in mixed Indonesian English from the first season to the season that just ended, namely season 7.

This topic is very important to discuss as well to provide knowledge to students in using registers or to provide additional knowledge to people who do not know the true meaning of registers. In this research, the researcher focus on register analysis which looks for specific words or a kind of language

variation in a sociolinguistics perspective. The researcher was found many registers on YouTube video, such as gallery, appetizer, dessert, utensil room, chewy, plating, acidity, and etc.

As stated by previous researchers, research on registers has been investigated by several previous studies. The research includes research entitled by Siti Nurani, Widya, and Nico Harared (2017) "Commerce Register Analysis of Minangkabau Vernacular in a Colloquial Conversation", "A Study on Register used by Front Office Employees in Balava Hotel Malang" by Lestari, Tri (2019), "Penerjemahan Register Militer pada Subtitling Film (The Great Raid)" by Havid Ardi (2017), "A Register Analysis of Photographers Commentaries on Social Media Community (Instagram)" by Haryani, Ainur Rosyidah, and Azmie Putry (2021), "Register in Persaudaraan Setia Hati: Sociolinguistics Study" by Kartikasari, Sumani, and Ambarwati (2018). The purpose of this study is to enrich various studies on registers that have been previously carried out by previous researchers using sociolinguistics theory.

Considering the phenomena above, the researcher is interested in analyzing the register analysis in YouTube videos of Master Chef Indonesia (Season 7). In the Master Chef Indonesia (Season 7) shows the Chef and participants Master Chef who often used English words or sentences related to cooking terms to communicate. There are many words and varieties mentioned by the Chef and Master Chef participants, and there are some words that cannot be explained, so that it becomes a good title to research, the types of register and types of meaning of register used in Master Chef Indonesia (Season 7) by Sociolinguistics Perspective.

This research will investigate the types of register used in Master Chef Indonesia (Season 7) videos and the meaning types of register used in Master Chef Indonesia (Season 7).

2. METHOD

To conduct this research, the researcher used a YouTube video entitled Master Chef Indonesia (Season 7) as a data source. The data in this study are conversations between the Indonesian Master Chef judges with the contestants

and also the contestants with the Indonesian Master Chef viewers containing registers. In this study, the researcher found 20 register words in Master Chef Indonesia (Season 7). The data were then analyze by referring to the theory of Martin Joos (1967) about types of register and the theory of Geoffrey Leech (1974) about meaning types of register. The technique of collecting data was a non-interactive technique because it did not involve the researcher interacting with subjects who were being studied. Therefore, the researcher collects the data, analyzes, and interprets them, and draw conclusion about it. In descriptive qualitative research the data collected are in the form of word rather than numbers. First, the researcher searches about Master Chef Indonesia. Second, the researcher finds and notes the register from the YouTube videos while watching all the videos. Then researcher can analyzing the data that has been found from YouTube in a paper.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Finding

After analyzing the data in the form of registers, the researcher presents the findings of the types of registers used in Master Chef Indonesia (Season 7) through the following tables:

Table 1. Table of Found Types of Register

No.	Types of Register	Example	Σ	%
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1.	Consultative Register	Gallery Appetizer Dessert Utensil room Chewy Plating Acidity Starchy Seasoning Flavor	12	60%
2.	Casual Register	Judgment Scallop Pressure test Main Course Pantry Infused Whipping Serve	8	40%
			20	100%

Table 2. Table of Found Meaning Types of Register

No.	Types of Meaning	Data	Meaning		Σ	%
			Standard	Register		

1.	Conceptual meaning	Chewy	chewy or spongy texture	still needing to be chewed or crushed hard for some time before being swallowed	1	5%
2.	Affective or emotive meaning	Plating	a thin coating of metal or a very thin layer of metal deposited on the surface of the base metal	the process of decorating food to enhance its presentation	17	85%
3.	Affective or emotive meaning	Acidity	the amount of acid in substances such as soil, water, or wine	flavors or sour tastes		
4.	Affective or emotive meaning	Starchy	foods that contain relatively high amounts of starch. (foods containing sugar and flour)	stiff texture, when the food is chewed the texture is a little hard		

5.	Affective or emotive meaning	Seasoning	sweet, savory, sour or bitter taste.	something that serves to season especially ingredients such as spices, herbs or condiment		
6.	Affective or emotive meaning	Flavor	the taste of a drink or food	the blend of taste and smell sensations or the distinctive taste of a drink or food as experienced in the mouth		
7.	Affective or emotive meaning	Judgment	Punishment or a misfortune or calamity viewed as a divine punishment	considered decisions or come to a reasonable conclusion		
8.	Affective or emotive meaning	Pressure test	testing to ensure safety, and pressure	elimination round, contestants do a cooking		

9.	Affective or emotive meaning	Infused	to inject by infusion infused into the patient	The process of extracting the taste of an ingredient into a liquid or the process of soaking		
10.	Affective or emotive meaning	Whipping	thrashing or hitting with a whip or similar device	The process of shaking the material to introduce air, which makes the material foamy		
11.	Affective or emotive meaning	Serve	perform a task or service for another person or organization.	To distribute or present someone with something (food or drink)		
12.	Affective or emotive meaning	Ingredients	food component parts	a specific dish, something that enters as an element into a food mix		
13.	Affective or emotive meaning	Utensil room	any implement or tool serving a useful purpose as for use in farming	a space that stores any tool or container that is normally used in the kitchen, such as cutlery		

14.	Affective or emotive meaning	Pantry	a room (such as in a hotel, hospital or company) where food is prepared to order	a room or cupboard used for storing food, dishes, and cooking utensils		
15.	Affective or emotive meaning	Bench	a long seat for several people, usually made of stone or wood	a long table with a sink and stove in the kitchen for washing (vegetables, dishes) and cooking		
16.	Affective or emotive meaning	Scallop	edible fan- shaped clam mollusk	give something an edge consisting of a series of semicircles. It is applied to dishes to describe the cooking style. (a baking dish shaped like a valve of a scallop)		
17.	Affective or emotive meaning	Gallery	a museum or art gallery	a room or building for the display of works of art		

18.	Affective or emotive meaning	Main Course	core curriculum or core course of study refers to selection of courses in education	primary dish in a meal or the biggest dish		
19.	Social meaning	Appetizer	the first dish served in the form of a small plate before eating	Small portions of delicious food or drink to stimulate appetite at the beginning of a meal	2	10%
20.	Social meaning	Dessert	dish (as of pastry or ice cream)	A sweet course that is eaten at the end of the meal, not only pastry, it can also be fruit		
					20	100%

3.2 Discussion

3.2.1 Types of Register

Based on table 4.1, from a total of five types of registers: (1) formal registers, (2) consultative registers, (3) ordinary registers, (4) intimate registers, and (5) frozen registers, it is found that there are two types of registers used in Master Chef Indonesia, namely consultative registers as many as 12 of 20 data (60%), and casual registers as much as 8 out of 20 data (40%). From a total of five types of registers, the researcher did not find three other types of registers in this study because the data from this study were conversations carried out by the Chef or the jury and his

contestants who tended to be formal and knew each other but were not familiar, while the other three types of registers, two of them is a type of language variation that is carried out formally, while others are carried out informally but are carried out by two or more people who have close relationships. This finding is supported by the theory of Martin

Joos (1967) which classifies registers into five types due to different situations in language and differences in social relations between speakers and listeners.

This finding is in line with research conducted by Lestari, Tri (2019), that in their research, researchers examine the types of registers used by front office employees at Hotel Balava Malang, where various register types can be learned from a linguistic perspective, which in the end can enrich research and add insight in the field of linguistics.

In the findings of table 4.1, the type of register that appears most often or is the most dominant found on Master Chef Indonesia (Season 7) is the consultative register, which is 12 of the total 20 data (60%). This means that in Master Chef Indonesia (Season 7), the type of register that is most often used is the consultative register because the conversations that occur between the judges and contestants are carried out formally and those languages are acceptable in professional settings.

3.2.2 Meaning Types of Register

Based on table 4.2, some words have almost the same meaning in standard English and in the register such as the word 'bench' which has almost the same meaning in standard English and in the register, namely chairs/long tables. Although they have almost the same meaning, the two meanings are different when used in different fields. In addition, based on table 4.2, from a total of seven types of registers of meaning: (1) conceptual meaning, (2) connotative meaning, (3) social meaning, (4) affective meaning, (5) reflection meaning, (6) collocative meaning and (7) thematic meaning, in this study found three types of meaning in the register used by Master Chef Indonesia (Season 7), namely conceptual

meaning is 1 of 20 (5%) register data, affective meaning is 17 of 20 (85%) data register, and social meaning is 2 of 20 (10%) register data. From a total of seven types of register meanings, the researcher did not find four other types of register meanings in this study because the data from this study were conversations conducted by the jury with contestants and contestants with the audience of Master Chef Indonesia (Season 7) which tended to occur formally and involve feelings. the speaker's personal or personal emotions regarding the results of the contestants' efforts, while the other four types of register meanings do not represent the relationship between the speaker and the listener and do not represent the speaker's personal feelings.

The findings of this study are supported by the theories of Geoffrey Leech (1974) and Dell Hymes (1972) which classify register meaning types into seven types and explain how to find contextual analysis using the SPEAKING Hymes theory.

This finding is in line with research conducted by Haryani, Ainur Rosyidah, and Azmie Putry (2021) that in their research, researchers examine the meaning of registers used by Rembang photographers in their conversations on social media (Instagram), where various register meanings can be learned from a linguistic perspective, which in the end can enrich research and add insight in the field of linguistics.

In the findings of table 4.2, the meaning type of register that appears the most dominant found in Master Chef Indonesia (Season 7) is the affective meaning. There are 85% or 17 data from a total of 20 data that use a type of affective meaning. This means that in Master Chef Indonesia (Season 7), the most frequently used meaning type of register is the affective meaning because the conversation that occurred between the speaker and the listener affects the speaker's personal feelings, emotions, including the speaker's attitude towards the listener, or towards something being discussed.

4. CLOSING

This research investigated the types of register and the meaning types of register in one of social media, that is YouTube.

Based on data analysis and discussion of findings in the previous chapter, the researcher found two types of registers in this research paper, from the five types of registers proposed by Martin Joos, namely consultative registers (60%) and casual registers (40%). Based on these findings, it can be concluded that the percentage results indicate that the highest frequency data on the register type in this study is the consultative register, which is 60%.

Based on the data analysis and discussion of the findings in the previous chapter, of the seven types of register meaning proposed by Geoffrey Leech (1974), the researcher found three types of register meaning in this research paper, namely conceptual meaning (5%), affective meaning (85%), and social meaning (10%). Based on the findings of these percentages, it can be concluded that the highest frequency data on register meaning types in this study is affective meaning, which is 85%. This research brings implication in pedagogical implication that is this research can enrich previous research on registers and also as an additional reference in teaching sociolinguistics and non-pedagogical implication, that is it can be used in life, especially those related to the cooking field.

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