

Analysis of Indonesian and English Code-Mixing in Master Chef Indonesia Season 3

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Abstract

Language is inseparable from human activity. Under certain conditions, people may also change speech or vocabulary. This happens because the speaker is in a demanding state of doing so called code-mixing. In Indonesia, code mixing often happen in some occasions. One of them is in Master Chef Indonesia season 3. This paper aims to analyze the code-mixing that occurs in master chef Indonesia season 3. This is qualitative research. The data were taken from YouTube channel master chef Indonesia then categorized between necessary and unnecessary. It is found 77 sentences that used code-mixing in this show, 30 necessary and 47 unnecessary. The writer concluded that There are two factors why people do code-mixing. The first is because of limited vocabulary, the second is to show their English language skills.

Key words: Code-Mixing, Master Chef, Sociolinguistics

INTRODUCTION

Language makes humans different from other creatures. Animals only have a song-like message whereas human language is more creative. Abdurahman (2019) said that human language has some properties that make it different from animal communication system. Language is also an important tool in society. Without language, humans cannot communicate with each other. When a person lives in society, they need a language to interact with others. The use of language is the main need in carrying out communication. Amberg and Vause (2010) said language is the most important thing in communication, and communication always takes place within some social context. This is why effective communication requires an understanding between a language and the people who use it. Language is inseparable from human activity.

Human Language has some properties that make it different from animal communication system. In interacting with others, the speaker shares knowledge that the listener may not be able to clearly understand. Therefore, experts research about sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is an attempt to find a connection between social structure and language structure. Studying sociolinguistics aims to better understand the structure of language and how language functions in communication. Nisa (2019) said that sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society.

Learning a language strongly relate with society. The society plays important role to develop and keep some languages as well. Cobigo, Martin, & Mcheimech (2016) said

that a community is a group of people that interact and support each other, and are bounded by shared experiences or characteristics, a sense of belonging, and often by their physical proximity. It means that community is a people who frequently spend time together. They keep in touch and give support each other. They tend to imitate the other people way of life when they are in the same area. All of those things make them look close. Under certain conditions, people may also change speech or vocabulary. This happens because the speaker is in a demanding state of doing so. This is called code-mixing. According to Gullberg & Couto) (2016) Code-mixing is a striking example of how two languages are active simultaneously in bilingual production. Code-mixing may happen because the speaker wants to look close and relate to the area of the language.

In Indonesia, code mixing often happen in some occasions. One of them is in Master Chef Indonesia season 3. Code-mixing occurred in the Master Chef Indonesia season 3 in the final episode. Many of the judges and participants of the event carried out English when they were speaking Indonesian. This is important to discuss because Master Chef Indonesia is the biggest cooking show broadcast by one of the private television stations in Indonesia. This paper will present: (1) What is the function and position of English in Indonesia? (2) What are code-mixings that occur in Master Chef Indonesia season 3? (3) Why does code-mixing occur in the Master Chef Indonesia season 3?

METHOD

This paper uses the descriptive qualitative method. Based on Corbin & Strauss (2015) qualitative research is a form of research or a designated coresearcher collects and interprets data, making the researcher as much a part of the research process as the participants and the data they provide. This method is for doing some research by collecting and analyzing data, making the researchers getting into the process of the research as participants and the data they supplied. The participants of this research are contestants of Master Chef Indonesia season 3. The video can be seen in YouTube channel of master chef season 3. The writer starts to analyze the Code-Mixing from collecting the conversations and expressions from the video in master chef Indonesia YouTube channel by identifying the sentences which belong to code-mixing. Then it is classifying the code-mixing into a more specific category. The next is giving an explanation about each code-mixing. While explain this data, the writer also uses relevant theories to get a clear analysis regarding to the code-mixing. Based on the type of this research, the writer is using interactive model from Miles and Huberman to analyze the data of this research. The activity in analyzing the data is conducting interactively and continuously until the data it needs fulfill. The process of the analysis of the data was conducted through some steps, i.e. collecting utterance that has a value in master chef YouTube channel. Then, those sentences which are found by the writer input each sentence of Code-Mixing based of the types. Next, the write identifies the sentences found into types classes.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

1. The function and Position of English in Indonesia

The end of the 2nd world war resulted in the development of science, technology and economy which were mostly controlled by western nations. Until the current era, which is commonly known as the era of globalization, these three development sectors are still controlled by western nations. This has resulted in many people from all over the world learning English. According to Hutchinson and Waters (2000:6) English is the key of international currency in technology and trade.

This situation forces people to learn English. Now English is a subject that is wanted, needed and demanded to be learned. In Indonesia, English is a compulsory subject in school and college curricula. Educational institutions under the auspices of the Indonesian Ministry of Education include English as a graduation requirement in addition to basic subjects such as mathematics and Indonesian. This is intended to encourage the quality of the individual population of Indonesia in getting to know the world globally.

One of the major English courses in Indonesia, English First on its website says that English is very important to support careers and prepare for the future. Considering the large number of investors and foreign workers who come to Indonesia. So that Indonesian citizens who can speak foreign languages, in this case English, will be needed a lot. Yamazumi (2000:39) says that the current method of learning English is due to the importance of English as a tool or weapon to survive in the era of globalization.

For example, entrepreneurs who want to expand the distribution of their products even today many companies have policies for their employees to master English. In addition, students, apart from being a compulsory subject, a student who wants to learn more science must read journals and books which are mostly available in English. Although English has become a compulsory subject in schools, the paradigm of Indonesian society regarding English users is still exclusive.

People believe that people who can speak English are educated and upper-middle class people who are broad-minded. According to Nababan (1986: 32) if the people talking in English are educated people, they usually mix Indonesian with foreign languages including English. So that many of the people also use English to make it look like they are educated and come from the upper middle class with broad insight.

2. Code-Mixing that occurs in the Master Chef Indonesia season 3

MasterChef Indonesia is a cooking talent search event adopted from *MasterChef* (UK). This event was broadcast in one National TV station in Indonesia so that it could be watched by all Indonesians. Master Chef Indonesia won the Panasonic Gobel Awards for Best Talent Search category for 2 consecutive years (2012 and 2013).

What is interesting about this event is the style of language used by the participants and judges. They did a lot of code-mixing in speaking. The code mix that is done is to mix English in speaking Indonesian. Considering that the cooking event carried by the MasterChef event is an international class cuisine, of course there are many foreign terms used. But not only that, the participants and judges mixed the code on conversations that were not actually necessary. Nababan (1986:32) states that there are 2 factors for code mixing to be done because there is no Indonesian that is appropriate to use and code mixing is done because they want to show learning or English language skills. Based on that theory, the writer will analyze and distinguish which code mixes need to be done and which do not need to be done. Here is a list of code-mixed sentences in the Master Chef Indonesia event:

Table 1. List of code-mixed sentences explained with N (necessary) and UN (unnecessary)

No	Kalimat Campur Kode (code-mixing)	Keterangan
1	dengan <i>level</i> yang semakin meningkat	UN (tingkat)
2	salah satu akan jadi <i>the next</i> masterchef indonesia	UN (berikutnya)
3	<i>grand final</i> masterchef akan dimulai dari sekarang	N
4	masuk ke grand final atau <i>top two</i>	UN (dua besar)
5	ngeliat <i>progress</i> brian dari <i>top five</i> memang luar biasa	UN (Kemajuan); (lima besar)
6	<i>supremacy</i> tertinggi untuk koki amatir	UN (keunggulan)
7	yaitu <i>title</i> masterchef Indonesia	UN (julukan)
8	Yaitu title masterchef Indonesia <i>season</i> ke-3	N
9	Saya tidak setuju william di dunia <i>culinary</i>	UN (memasak)
10	Kita semua <i>support</i> sama brian	UN (mendukung)
11	Kami sudah menghadirkan <i>chef profesional</i>	N
12	Menurut <i>feeling</i> gue sih	UN (perasaan)
13	Membuat tiga <i>appertizer</i>	N
14	kita menggunakan <i>seafood</i> sebagai bahan utama	N
15	Makanan saya adalah <i>scallop carpacio with lemongrass vinaigrettee and jellied coconut prawn</i>	N
16	Makanan saya adalah <i>ginger and lemongrass tomato soup with fish timbale</i>	N
17	Untuk saya <i>lobster 3 ways</i>	N
18	<i>component</i> nya banyak	UN (bagiannya)
19	Cukup <i>technical</i>	N

20	Focus pada saat kami masak	N
21	Kami akan memberikan <i>notes</i> untuk kalian mencatat.	N
22	Gue mencatat <i>point</i> pentingnya aja	N
23	Grand final kalo kata gue si <i>amazing</i> , gila, gokil.	UN (luar biasa)
24	Melihat 3 juri <i>mendemonstrasikan</i> masakan secara bersama-sama tu gue takut gak focus dan konsentrasi gue takut pecah banget.	N (menunjukkan)
25	Kalian inget baik-baik ya <i>boys</i>	UN (mengikuti budaya bahasa Inggris)
26	<i>Pressure point</i> nya mungkin kesanya gampang	UN (poin penekanan)
27	Tapi ini harus <i>low cook</i>	UN (tidak terlalu masak)
28	William dari awal saya tahu dia punya <i>passion</i> di masak	UN (keinginan)
29	Paling <i>complicated</i> dari pada chef marinka dan chef degan.	UN (rumit)
30	Karena ini adalah tantangan <i>duplikasi</i>	N
31	Silahkan maju dan lihat <i>presentasinya</i>	N
32	Cek <i>teksture</i> nya	N
33	Tidak terlalu <i>strong</i>	UN (kuat)
34	Ini sebenarnya cukup <i>simple</i> dan klasik	UN (sederhana)
35	Silahkan kembali ke <i>station</i>	N
36	<i>Dish</i> chef marinka yang sempurna	UN (hidangan)
37	Oke <i>guys</i> silahkan ke posisi <i>start</i> kalian	UN (mengikuti gaya bicara bahasa Inggris) (mulai)
38	<i>Complite</i> semua, <i>this is it and start now</i>	UN (lengkap)
39	Yang pertama kali gua lakukan adalah gua bikin <i>base-nya</i> dulu.	UN (dasar)
40	Intinya dari ke tiga dish ini adalah <i>time management</i> sama fokus.	UN (pengaturan waktu)
41	Yang harus diperhatikan adalah dari segi visual, tekstur, dan <i>consistency</i> .	UN (keteraturan)
42	Oke brian dan william waktu kalian tinggal 1 jam <i>make it good</i>	UN (buat ini menjadi bagus)
43	<i>Challence</i> pertama ibaratnya kita lagi latian fisik itu <i>warming up</i> .	UN (tantangan) (pemanasan)

44	15 menit terakhir saya mulai mem <i>plating</i> dish nya chef marinka	N
45	5 menit terakhir saya sibuk untuk meng <i>garnish</i> 3 dish itu.	N
46	Aku tinggal <i>finishing</i> di situ aja	UN
47	Harapanku aku bisa memenangkan <i>score</i> tertinggi.	UN (nilai)
48	Ini Cuma masih kurang <i>seasoning</i> aja	N
49	Oily juga tidak ada	UN (minyak)
50	Untuk cita rasa <i>almost as good</i>	UN (hampir sempurna)
51	Satu kesalahan saja <i>will bring you done</i>	UN (anda berakhir)
52	Ditanyakan selanjutnya kalian harus membuat dua <i>main course</i>	UN (hidangan utama)
53	Ditanyakan kali ini tidak hanya kami ber tiga yang perlu kalian <i>impress</i>	UN (memberi rasa takjub)
54	Silahkan menggunakan <i>pantry</i> dengan baik	N
55	Kalian bergerak seperti <i>amatir</i>	N
56	Dia terlalu mengulur waktu buat menge <i>sekusi</i> masakan dia	N
57	Ini ditambah <i>olive oil</i> sedikit cepet	UN (Minyak zaitun)
58	Gue sedikit <i>twist</i> asia di masakan gue	N
59	Masih tersisa 1 jam lagi untuk membuat <i>the best main course</i> pada grand final	UN (hidangan utama terbaik)
60	Kalo willi lebih ke arah <i>western</i>	UN (masakan barat)
61	Waktu kalian tinggal 1 menit saatnya untuk <i>final touches</i>	UN (sentuhan terakhir)
62	Stakenya tadinya mau <i>medium</i> tapi hasilnya <i>medium rare</i>	N
63	Score untuk kalian kami akan <i>credit</i> besok	N
64	Menurut gue <i>shock</i> dan ngakak akhirnya.	UN (terkejut)
65	Tolong dijelaskan kuncinya untuk meng <i>achieve</i> macarone ini.	UN (mencapai)
66	Kami ingatkan lagi kalo <i>pastry</i> adalah hal yang berbeda	N
67	Kalian membutuhkan <i>chemistry</i> , ketelatenan dan kesabaran	N
68	Lebih susah dari <i>cake</i> biasa	N

69	Itu juga harus <i>gentle and smart</i>	UN (lembut) (pintar)
70	Ini adalah tantangan yang cukup <i>fair</i>	UN (adil)
71	Dan gue ngeliat dua-duanya <i>frustasi</i>	N
72	Gue rasa dari <i>long hours</i> berjalan	UN (waktu panjang)
73	Bagaimanapun ini <i>challenge</i> terakhir aku pengen <i>all out</i> disini	UN (melakukan sebaik-baiknya)
74	Kemanginya <i>too strong</i> dan <i>over powering</i>	UN (terlalu kuat) N
75	Chef komang terimakasih sudah datang dan menunjukkan <i>masterpiecenya</i>	UN (karya agung)
76	Untuk <i>taste</i> dan tekstur saya memberi 6 dari 10	UN (rasa)
77	Makanan saya adalah <i>ginger and lemongrass tomato soup with fish timbale</i>	N

3. Mix code that needs to be done in the absence of proper expressions

There are 30 sentences in the event that use code mixes but do need to be done due to vocabulary limitations. For examples:

Marinka : “Makanan saya adalah *ginger and lemongrass tomato soup with fish timbale*”

Marinka: “kalian tahu kan *cake* ini lebih susah dari *cake* biasa”

Arnold: “Silahkan kembali ke *station*.”

The names of food, dining culture and kitchen utensils of Indonesians are not as complete as westerners. In the Master Chef show, almost all equipment is international standard. It is too difficult if it has to be interpreted in Indonesian. Even if it has to be interpreted in Indonesian will require long sentences and not very effective. So that in this situation there is no other option but to do code mixing in speaking. The food name *ginger and lemongrass tomato soup with fish timbale* will be difficult to define into Indonesian, as will the word *cake* if defined in Indonesian will be "round bread". Mixing the code in this case needs to be done to clarify and make the sentence more effective and efficient.

4. Mix unnecessary code

From 77 sentences Indonesian done with code-mixing, there are 47 sentences that do not have to mix between Indonesia and English. For Example:

William : “Masakan Chef Arnold Paling *complicated* dari pada *chef* marinka dan *chef* degan.”

Arnold : “Tolong dijelaskan kuncinya untuk meng*achieve* macarone ini.”

Degan : “Untuk *taste* dan tekstur saya memberi 6 dari 10.”

The example above shows that the speaker mixed the code with a foreign language in this case English which is not necessary. In the word *complicated* can be replaced with "rumit", the word *achieve* can be replaced "meraih" and the word *taste* can be used the word "rasa".

The MasterChef Indonesia event is a cooking talent search event with an international level. The judges always emphasized to make good dishes that can be sold in international restaurants even though the dishes made are Indonesian. Interfering with the English in speaking Indonesian will certainly give an international impression in the event. In addition, the Judges in this case are the Chefs who used to work in international restaurants also gave an important role in the use of code mixes. If the judges in everyday life are used to talking and cooperating with English-speaking people in Informal situations such as in the event it is very possible for the judges to mix codes because they have become accustomed to the English style.

5. Code-mixing and the Causes

According to Nababan (1986: 32), code mixing is an event when someone mixes two (or more) languages in a speech act. So, speakers insert words from other languages in their sentences when they are using a certain language. Meanwhile, according to Wardaugh (1998:103) code mixing occurs when the speaker uses two languages together in one sentence. Kridalaksana (1993: 35) states that code mixing is the use of language units from one language to another to expand language style or language variety, including the use of words, clauses, idioms, greetings. In code mixing there is a main code or basic code that is used and has its function and autonomy, while the other codes involved in the speech event are only fragments (Abdul Chaer and Leonie Agustina, 1995: 151-152).

Example:

Anggi : Tadi waktu kuliah Pak Lanjar, saya *chatting* dengan orang Lombok

Dina : Kuliah kok malah *chatting* dengan orang Lombok.

Anggi : Habisnya kuliah tadi membosankan. Materi tidak bisa ditampilkan karena laptop Pak Lanjar *LCD*-nya rusak, ditambah *AC* mati, membuat ruangan terasa panas.

In the conversation between Anggi and Dina above, Anggi mixes the code by inserting words in a foreign language (which are italicized) in the conversation that uses Indonesian. Thus, it can be concluded that code mixing is the use of several languages or a particular variety of languages in which one language is the main language that has linguistic autonomy while the other has no or less autonomy.

There are several reasons why people do code switching or code mixing. Such as reasons for solidarity, respect for the interlocutor, signals of membership (ethnicity),

role switching, quoting, affective, metaphorical reasons, and limited vocabulary (Holmes, 1992). The first dialogue above is an example of the reason for the membership signal, while the second dialogue is an example of the reason for the limited vocabulary in the language.

Meanwhile, according to Nababan (1984:32) the factor causing code mixing is that there are no appropriate terms/expressions in the language that is being used or the speaker wants to show expertise in another language (eg in a foreign language). Characteristics that show in code mixing is a relaxed or informal situation. In formal situations there is rarely code mixing. Even if there is code mixing, it usually occurs if there is no proper expression in the language being used, so it is necessary to use a foreign language. Sometimes there is also code mixing intended to show off his learning or position.

CONCLUSION

There are two factors why people do code-mixing the first is because of limited vocabulary, the second is to show learning or English language skills. Code mixing is usually done for informal events. If code mixing is done in a formal event, it means that there is a limited vocabulary in the language used, so it is necessary to use a foreign language. In the MasterChef Indonesia event, the participants and the jury mixed the code in speaking. Most of the reasons for prestige reasons to look international class. However, there are also some words which are terms that must use a foreign language to make sentences more effective and efficient.

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