

**AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING USED BY JUDGES IN
MASTER CHEF INDONESIA SEASON 5**

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Abstract: *This study seeks to search the types of code mixing and the dominant of code mixing which are often used the television program in Master Chef Indonesia Season 5. In this study research, descriptive analysis and documentation method were applied. The finding discovers that the types of code mixing which had been observed in the television program are the intra-sentential code mixing 89%, intra-lexical code mixing 11%, and involving a change pronunciation 0% in Master Chef Indonesia Season 5.*

Keywords: *Analysis, Code-Mixing, Television program, Master Chef Indonesia Season 5*

ANALISIS TENTANG PENGGUNAAN CODE MIXING YANG DIGUNAKAN OLEH JURI DALAM MASTER CHEF INDONESIA SEASON 5

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini berupaya untuk mencari jenis-jenis code mixing dan dominannya code mixing yang sering digunakan pada program televisi Master Chef Indonesia Season 5. Dalam penelitian penelitian ini digunakan metode analisis deskriptif dan dokumentasi. Dari hasil penelitian ditemukan bahwa jenis code mixing yang diamati dalam program televisi adalah intra-sentential code mixing 89%, intra-lexical code mixing 11%, dan perubahan pengucapan 0% pada Master Chef Indonesia Season 5.

Kata Kunci: Analisis, Code-Mixing, Program Televisi, Master Chef Indonesia Season 5

INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool in social interaction. Language is used by people to communicate with each other, expressing ideas, and giving opinion. Wardhaugh (2006) states that communication among people who speak the same language is possible because they share such knowledge, although how it is shared or even how it is acquired is not well understood.

Code Mixing is a phenomenon that often occurs in bilingual or multilingual society and it can exist not only in written form but also in spoken form, such as the television program. Master Chef Indonesia is one of the television programs that present the use of code-mixing. Furthermore the judges seems like adopting or using English words within her or his sentence, the code-mixing usage also allows this phenomena exist in daily life.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study was kind of qualitative research that aimed to find out the forms of code mixing and the dominant of code mixing in the television program in Master Chef Indonesia Season 5. One hundred sentences, which are code-mixed in the television program, were selected only from grand final episode.

In order to achieve the purpose of the study, the English words which were code-mixed into the sentences were observed according to Hoffman's theory. Then, the researcher analyzed the form of code mixing according to some theories and identified the dominant of code mixing.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

From one hundred collected data, it was found that there were two type from of code mixing. They are the intra-sentential of code mixing and the intra-lexical of code mixing. The data and analysis are presented, as follows:

1) Word

Word is the smallest element that can be uttered in isolation with object or practical meaning. Word can be classified into some types such as verb, noun, adjective, and etc. Through the finding data in the video, the Researcher found 68 data in the word construction. The following some examples and analysis of data:

1. (1) Chef Juna:

Pada *round* kedua ini

The dominant language that he used is Indonesian language and Chef Juna inserted and English word "*Round*" in his utterance. In Indonesian language "*Round*" means "babak". Based on the theory about intra-sentential of code mixing, Chef Juna did code mixing in inter-sentential of code mixing, because he mixed his language in the sentence boundary.

2. (2) Chef Juna:

Kalian harus memasak *appetizer*, main course, dan dessert

Chef Juna inserted and English word “*appetizer*” in his utterance. In Indonesian language “*appetizer*” means “hidangan pembuka”. Based on the theory about intra-sentential of code mixing, Chef Juna did code mixing in inter-sentential of code mixing, because he mixed his language in the sentence boundary.

3. (3) Chef Juna:

Kalian harus memasak appetizer, main course, dan *dessert*.

In Indonesian, the word dessert often uttered by the people who work in the culinary field and usually it has been widely used in the daily activity which is particular when talking about something to eat and it is related with some kind of foods for common people. In the utterance above, the speaker used the word dessert as code mixing, which also has a function as a noun. The meaning of word dessert becomes more popular because it is used as a terminology in foreign language from the culinary field, that is English than in Indonesian, that called a “makanan manis, hidangan penutup”. Based on the theory about intra-sentential of code mixing, Chef Juna did code mixing in inter-sentential of code mixing, because he mixed his language in the sentence boundary. Chef Juna inserted and English word “*dessert*” in his utterance.

4. (5) Chef Juna:

Kami akan mencicipi, memberi penilaian, dan tentunya memberikan *score*

Chef Juna inserted and English word “*score*” in his utterance. In Indonesian language “*score*” means “angka”. Based on the theory about intra-sentential of code mixing, Chef Juna did code mixing in inter-sentential of code mixing, because he mixed his language in the sentence boundary.

5. (43) Chef Juna:

Alright, kita bisa coba rasanya

In Indonesian language “*Alright*” means “Baiklah”. This word is classified as the types of code mixing in the Intra-sentential of code mixing. Based on the Researcher analysis the word of “*Alright*” happened in chef Juna utterance when he wanted to started in tasting food.

2) Phrase

A phrase is a set of words that are meaningful and up patterned. In finding the data in the video, the researcher found 22 data which are indicated as phrase. Here, the researcher took some samples that are discussed:

6. (2) Chef Juna:

Itu yang merupakan *signature dish* kalian.

In the culinary field, especially most of the professional chef has already known the phrase of signature dish which is often to be uttered. This phrase has two words, signature and dish, where both of it are noun. So, the phrase above is a noun phrase. The definition of signature dish in the culinary field is a dish that is closely identified with a chef or a restaurant and stands out as a prime example of that person's or establishment 's cuisine.

7. (22) Chef Arnold:

Bagaimana rasanya berada di *grand final* dan masak untuk terakhir kali nya?

Chef Juna inseted the foreign language that is English in his first language which is Indonesian language. He said "grand final" in the middle of his utterance. The mixing is classified as intra-sentential of code mixing because the English words in the form of phrase. So, based on the explanation about intra- sentential of code mixing, the mixing above is included in the type of intra- sentential of code mixing.

The researcher counted the data and got the percentage of the data by using Sudijono's formula. The percentage of the data based on the types of code mixing.

The percentage of Types of Code Mixing in the Video

No	Types of Code Mixing	Percentage
1	Intra-sentential of code mixing	89%
2	Intra-lexical of code mixing	11%
3	Involving a change of pronunciation	0%
Total		100%

From the result of the analyzing by using Hoffman's theory in classifying the types of code mixing and after counting the percentage by using formula that proposed by Sudijono, the researcher concludes that the most types of code mixing happens in the videos is intra-sentential of code mixing, the second types is intra-lexical of code mixing and the last percentage is Involving a change of pronunciation.

Besides the types of code mixing, it was found that two dominant of code mixing in Master Chef Indonesia Season 5. From 100 collected data, consists of 79 words, 19 phrases, and 2 sentences in the television program in Master Chef Indonesia. In addition, the researcher also notices the dominant of code mixing which are mostly used or code-mixed within the sentence of Master Chef Indonesia Season 5.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

This study concludes that there are two types of code mixing. They are the intra-sentential code mixing and intra-lexical code mixing. there are 100 data which had been found by the researcher. The data showed that intra-lexical of code mixing is the most dominant types of code mixing in video, and it is about 89%. In the bellow of intra-sentential of code mixing, there is intra-lexical of code mixing with the percentage 11% and the lowest percentage is involving a change of pronunciation, because the researcher did not find data which are indicated as involving a change of pronunciation.

Recommendations

Based on the result of the research and considering the previous conclusion, the researcher would like to provide some of suggestions. Some suggestions are pointed to:

1. The Readers

For the readers who want to get little bit knowledge about code mixing in someone's utterance especially in the types and the dominant of code mixing, the researcher does hope that this research can help the readers in answering the questions which come to their mind. The researcher thinks that learning new language is essential to face the modern era. There is a lot of thing that we can use in improving our ability in foreign language one of them is television program. Many television programs that serve the video about english and other languages and perhaps the readers want to look for television programs that really often mixing their language in their television program, so it can be easier for the readers get the point of their utterance.

2. The Next Researchers

For the next researchers, the researcher does hope that this research can be useful as the reference if the next researchers want to conduct the research about code mixing which is happened on someone's utterance especially on television program.

3. The English Teacher

The researcher gives the suggestion for the English teacher that television program can give the advantages for him or her in teaching learning process as media to teach his or her students. Many vocabularies in English that can be taken in the video that researcher analyzed and it also can improve the students' vocabulary mastering by watching the television program.

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