CODE MIXING ANALYSIS OF THE JUDGES’ UTTERANCES
IN THE 14TH EPISODE OF MASTER CHEF INDONESIA SEASON 3

A Thesis
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ABSTRACT


This research is intended to know the words and phrases that encounter code mixing in the 14th episode of Master Chef Indonesia Season 3 on a cooking competition program from television. It also aims to know the types and factors of code mixing that influence and motivate the speaker from the factors in the utterances that are used in daily conversations.

The writer uses the descriptive analysis method in this research by analyzing the linguistics forms and the factors based on related theory of word, phrase and the theory of Weinrich. After collecting the data, the writer identified and classified the data from the utterances of the judges in the 14th episode of Master Chef Indonesia Season 3. To analyze data, the writer uses qualitative analysis employing sociolinguistics approach which has a relation with the relevant code mixing theory. This research uses the writer herself as the main instrument.

This research describes the kinds of word classes and phrases and also factors influencing code mixing. From the research findings that the writer analyzes, there are thirteen data of code mixing found. In the thirteen data, it consist of code mixing that contain six phrases which is noun phrase. Others are eight data contain code mixing in words which is all of them were nouns. In this research, the code mixing occurs because of some factors, such as: oversight, low frequency of word, social value, and introduction and development of a new culture.

Keywords: word class and phrase, code mixing, sociolinguistics approach, code mixing factors
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in text.

Jakarta, June 2016

The Writer
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

It cannot be denied that language is the most important communication tool, basic to human life and society. Language plays an important role for human’s life because one of its purposes is to communicate and to interact with each other. Human uses language in their almost all aspects in life through centuries.

Linguists define the meaning of the language in many different ways. One of the opinions comes from a sociolinguist, Janet Holmes. Holmes says that without language, people cannot get involved with their society.\(^1\) That is why language has important roles in human life.

The opinion from Holmes is also supported by another opinion from Darjowidjojo, an Indonesian psycholinguist who shares similar point of view with Holmes. The opinion come from the point of view of human psychology aspect through psycholinguistics approaches. This asserts that besides the language purposes which are used by human along centuries is designed for the communication tool to interact and to communicate with each other, it is also to deliver and to reflect the thoughts, such as: asking questions, giving information, etc, which comes from their mind and then produces through

As one of the linguistic branches, sociolinguistics plays roles in the placement of language position with the speaker in society. It is because in the living society humans are no longer individuals, but parts of a social community.³

There are many researchers who tried to examine sociolinguistics, including the phenomenon of code switching and code mixing. It is due to the language functions that can be developed. The language variation is one of the factors that cause language function to develop.

Talking about language variation, the things that can be portrayed is such as language diverse (formal or informal); cedar says (speech level), registers, dialects, sociolects, and so on. The phenomenon of the language uses is controlled by social and situational factors.⁴ Furthermore, based on the linguistic principle, it can refer to the more specific discussion of bilingualism and particularly it is called as the language codes which uttered by human.

The phenomenon of codes nowadays are used by the people who live in the bilingual or multilingual environment. They usually communicate using two or more language codes to interact as the effect from their environment. People who speak more than two languages are also motivated from their habit to combine between two languages from the environment that

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⁴Ibid., p. 6.
surrounded them.\footnote{P. W. J. Nababan, \textit{Sosiolinguistik : Suatu Pengantar}, (Jakarta : Gramedia, 1984), p.27}

However, some of the descriptions on the previous paragraph examine language form which related to the language variation. It is because nowadays, the situation is prevalent and it is done by modern people in their society because they often mix language as the code to show their ability in bilingual or multilingual.

There are some reasons in using code mixing or code switching according to Weinrich’s theory. The first is as an alternative in speech, where it is caused by the speaker that shift their utterances from original language to a foreign language, in this case is from Indonesia to English or vice versa.

The use of English is often considered in order to make the meaning of a language more subtle and polite to use. Secondly, it is used to avoid ambiguous meaning if the appropriate meaning from original language cannot be found. The third reason is because vocabularies in English are easier to remember, when the native speaker has the limitation of the words in their language.

The writer wants to analyze the use of code mixing that is related to bilingualism in a way to find the factors which influence the speaker to mix one language to another when they speak. Nowadays, society often mix language as codes in their utterances to communicate on many aspects which also includes on social aspect.
In Indonesia, the code mixing that are used by bilinguals is between Indonesian into English or vice versa. English has become the most popular foreign language among other languages and it is necessary to master it in the globalization era as the international language.

From the explanation above, the writer considers to use a corpus of the research that contain code mixing as many as possible to study the factors of code mixing in the utterances. Not only to study the factors that influence the speaker to use code mixing, but also to analyze and classify the word classes and phrases in the code mixing form from the speaker’s utterance.

The writer chooses a corpus of the research from a cooking competition program on television. It is because there are many occurrences of code mixing from daily conversation that are used by three judges on the cooking competition program. On the cooking competition program, the three judges often mix the code to mention cooking terminologies from Indonesian into English. Out of curiosity, the writer wants to analyze the word classes, phrases, and the factors that influence code mixing based on their utterances on the program.

Due to the lack of research that study code mixing from daily conversation which is uttered verbally, especially in the cooking field, so, the writer wants to analyze code mixing of cooking terminologies used by the three judges in their utterances on the cooking competition program. The three judges mix the code when they are giving comments, suggesting advices, interacting with the contestants, and so on.
The title of the cooking competition program is Master Chef Indonesia Season 3. Master Chef Indonesia has a concept to find the new talents to be a master in cooking and to get the prestigious champion title as the real “Master Chef.”

The program of Master Chef Indonesia adopted by one of Indonesia’s largest commercial television network, RCTI, the concept license produce by the Freemantle Media, England, with similar program title. The program is very popular since its first airing in May 2011 until the third season in 2013. The program hosted by the three professional chefs and also become the judges on the program.

B. Focus of the Study

The study focuses on word classes, phrases, and the factors that influence the judges to mix codes from Indonesian into English as their utterances in the 14th episode of Master Chef Indonesia Season 3. The source of data is taken from the transcript of the comments and utterances of the three judges in the 14th episode of Master Chef Indonesia Season 3 on RCTI television station.

C. Research Question

There are three research questions based on the focus of the study above, the questions as in follows:

1. What are the factors that influence code mixing used by the three judges in hosting the program and giving comments?

2. What kinds of word class and phrase that appear in code mixing used by the three judges in the 14th episode of Master Chef Indonesia Season 3?
D. **Objective of the Research**

The purposes of the study are:

1. To explain what factors that influence the three judges in mixing the code in the 14th episode of Master Chef Indonesia Season 3.
2. To analyze and classify the kinds of word class and phrase in code mixing utterances that appears in the 14th Master Chef Indonesia Season 3.

E. **Significance of the Research**

The result of the study is expected to be used theoretically and practically:

1. Theoretically
   
   a. The result of this study is expected to be able to widen insights for the readers in order to study the kinds of word classes, phrases, and the factors that influenced the speaker to mix the code from utterances in daily conversation by the speaker that resource from cooking field.
   
   b. To add references to other researchers who want to study code mixing more intensively and clearly data in analyzing the similar research.
   
   c. To compare the result of this research that study code mixing which is sourced from the contextual corpus than other researches that are sourced from the textual corpus.
2. Practically
   a. The result of this study is suggested to examine linguistics aspects that occurs on the cooking competition program.
   b. To give the knowledge to the readers about the appropriate meaning of cooking terminologies on the cooking competition program when it occurs code mixing from Indonesian into English.

The writer realizes that this research has a lot of shortcomings and limitations, but the writer hopes that this research can give at least a little bit contribution to help others who need the research questions in this research.

F. Research Methodology

1. The Methods of The Research
   Because the data in this research are the utterances of the judges in daily conversation on the cooking competition program, this research uses a descriptive qualitative method in the data analysis technique. Based on theory from Zoltan Dornyei, qualitative research involves data collection procedures that result primarily in open-ended, non-numerical data, which then analyze primarily by non-statistical methods. The typical example from a qualitative research, such as: interview research, with the transcribed recordings that analyzed by qualitative content analysis.\(^6\)

Dornyei explains that qualitative research works with a wide range of data including recorded interviews, various types of texts (for example, field

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notes, journal and diary entries, documents) and images (photos or videos).

2. Technique of Data Analysis

There are some steps that the writer did. First, the writer watches the video of 14th episode of Master Chef Indonesia Season 3 program from http://youtube.com that downloaded by the writer. After watches the recorded video, the second step is the writer observes the utterances that contain the occurrences of code mixing that are used by the three judges in the program as many as possible. The third step, the writer listens to all utterances and the transcribes it.

For the next step, the writer chooses randomly the data which contains code mixing. Before the writer analyzes the data, as the fifth step, she makes the data table in order to put the data into the data table. The last step, the writer analyzes and classifies the data according to the research questions.

Data analysis in this research is using qualitative data analysis technique. The writer chooses the data randomly from transcribe dialogues which interest to be analyzed.

3. Instrument of Research

It is the writer herself that becomes the instrument to get the data for this research. There are some processes in collecting data for this research and divided into five steps: first; recording the dialog as the utterances from
the three judges as video Master Chef Indonesia of 14th episode from youtube, second; listening to all conversations, third; transcribing the conversations, fourth; finding the code mixing that is used in the conversation, then analyzing and classifying the data using theory of code mixing and word class and phrase by the judges in the 14th episode of Master Chef Indonesia Season 3, fifth; making the data table to categorize the types and factors of code mixing from the cooking competition show.

4. The Unit of Analysis

The comments and the utterances of the three judges on Master Chef Indonesia Season 3 of 14th episode on RCTI television channel is the unit of analysis in this research.

5. Time and Place

This research was conducted since the 10th semester of 2014 in Department of English Language and Literature, Faculty of Adab and Humanity, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University of Jakarta and in selected libraries such as in the main Library of Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University of Jakarta and the main Library Studies of Language and Culture at Atma Jaya Catholic University.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research and Research Position

Before the writer explains the theoretical bases from the next part in this chapter, at this part, it deals with the review on related references that consists of previous study that may similar to the theories in doing this research. It is in order to know the position of this research and its relevance with the references. Some previous researches which are related to this research can be stated below.

The first previous research entitled “A Preliminary Study of Code Switching in The Speech of an Indonesian English Bilingual” by Grace Wiradisastra (2006). In her research journal, she analyzes only code switching of the corpus of the research. Wiradisastra wanted to find the bilingual background and the attitude of the subject investigated, toward code-switching and also the experience of the subject in the corpus of the research from her research journal.

Although the research journal by Wiradisastra only analyzes code switching, there are two focuses of the study that are discussed on the research journal by Wiradisastra. The first focus is to highlight the English words, phrase, and sentences. The second focus is to identify the types of code switching that occurs and determines the reasons in code switching from her corpus of the research.
The corpus of the research between this research and the research journal by Wiradisastra is different. Since Wiradisastra analyzes code switching, the corpus of the research on her research journal is taken from a recorded interaction which mostly contains the utterances of speech act that occurs code switching.

Nevertheless, Wiradisastra analyzes code switching in her research journal, but it gives reflection for the writer in doing the research. The focuses that are studied and discussed in the research journal are relevant to this research. It is because Wiradisastra describes the terms of grammar of the words, phrase, and sentences in code switching and the types of code-switching in terms of what part of a speech act is switched to another language that occurs in the subject utterance from the corpus of the research. According to Wiradisastra, code switching is the same continuum from the ‘borrowings’ or ‘code mixing’.

The second previous study is “Code Mixing Analysis of The Judges’ Comments and The Host Utterances in Indonesian Idol Singing Competition” by Nopita Mulyani (2011). This research is more similar to the research by Nopita Mulyani. Nopita Mulyani analyzes code mixing occurrences from the host and the judges utterances from a singing competition program. She analyzes and classifies the word classes and phrases and the factors that influence the host and judges utterances in the singing terminologies that use the code mixing.
From these two previous studies, the writer tries to improve the research about the linguistic forms that analyze and classify the kinds of word classes and phrases and also the factors that influence the judges utterances while mixing the code to use cooking terminologies. Although the resource to find the corpus between this research and the research by Nopita is similar, the writer considers to use different context for this research. So that, the video content that the writer has chosen as the corpus of the research is different from the research by Nopita Mulyani.

Nopita analyzes a video from a singing competition contest “Indonesian Idol.” Different from the research by Nopita Mulyani, the writer analyzes code mixing in this research from the utterances of speech act that are used by the three judges on the cooking competition program, it is in the 14th episode of Master Chef Indonesia Season 3. The code mixing that occurs in this research is mostly about cooking terminology. Since this research is following the research by Nopita, so, this research not only has similarity from the corpus of research with the research by Nopita, but also in the focus of the study. The writer has to limit discussion which focuses to the kind of word class and phrase and the factors that influence the speaker to mix the code.

The writer uses a descriptive qualitative method in accordance with two researches that became the reference to her own research. The descriptive qualitative method started from collecting the data that are related to the research. Henceforth, the writer recorded the conversations from the recorded video. Then, the writer listens carefully to the recorded video.

After listening to the recorded video, the writer transcribes the
conversations which encounter the code mixing and then finally the writer analyzes the code mixing from the conversation in the recorded video with the theory that is related to the focus of the study in the research.

After describing the corpus and the method in order to compare the position of this research and the previous researches as the reference, the writer considers that it is also important to explain the theory that are used between the previous researches and her own research. The research journal by Wiradisastra uses the theory from Blom and Gumperz that support her research in studying code switching.

Furthermore, in a way to compare the theory between her own research and the research journal by Wiradisastra, the writer uses the theory from Ralph Fasold. Different from the theory from Gumperz that are used in the research journal by Wiradisastra, the theory from Fasold explained the criterion which distinguished code switching from code mixing.

The theory from Fasold is relevant for the research which analyzes code mixing. Ralph Fasold states that both of the code switching and code mixing can be distinguished based on grammar. Code mixing occurs when there is a word or a phrase which is used in other languages, while code switching happened when a clause arranged based on the grammar of a language and next language is arranged by another language.
B. Theoretical Bases

1. Bilingualism

Bilingualism often becomes one of the necessary parts that are used in the theoretical framework of a research about code switching and code mixing. Before starting to investigate the code switching and code mixing that occurs from verbal contextual in a television program, the definition of bilingualism theory is needed in order to reveal the importance of itself that involves and influences people in using code switching or code mixing in the speech society.

In The Handbook of Bilingualism which edited by Tej K. Bhatia and William C. Ritchie, there are many theories that come from a number of researchers in linguistics to define bilingualism on each chapter from the book. One of the researchers that define bilingualism is John Edward.

At the introduction of the first chapter of Foundations of Bilingualism, Edward states that everyone is bilingual.\(^1\) The statement on the book, as follows:

That is, there is no one in the world (no adult, anyway) who does not know at least a few words in languages other than the maternal variety. If, as an English speaker, you can say c’est la vie or gracias or guten Tag or tovarisch – or even if you only understand them – you clearly have some “command” of a foreign tongue.

The statement above explains that everyone who is a bilingual or has an ability to understand more than one language, although with only

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few lexical meaning of foreign language or at least in order to make a command sentence. Yet, John Edward also adds that the competence in more than one language can be approached at both individual and social levels, so these need not be as neatly connected as it might first be thought.²

According to John Edward, another opinion in defining bilingualism is from Weinrich (1953). It is still cited in the chapter of Foundations of Bilingualism. In Weinrich’s perception, he defines that bilingualism is the alternate use of two languages.³ His simple definition is also supported by other suggestion about bilingualism from a linguist, Einar Haugen.

John Edward cites Haugen’s opinion that bilingualism begins with the ability to produce complete and meaningful utterances in the second language. So, it means and suggests that even members of the c’est la vie camp, or the speech society which only knew a few lexical meaning of foreign language, are bilingual.⁴

The definition of bilingualism is also found in the different book of Chaedar Alwasilah. In the book by Alwasilah, he cites from Mackey (on Fishman, ed 1968:554).

Menurut Mackey (dalam Fishman), kedwibahasaan bukanlah gejala bahasa, tetapi merupakan karakteristik penggunaananya. Lebih lanjut Mackey menjelaskan bahwa, jika bahasa (adalah) milik kelompok (baca: Speech Community), maka bilingualisme adalah kekayaan

² Ibid., p.7
³ Ibid., p.8
⁴ Ibid.
According to Mackey (on Fishman), bilingualism is not symptom of the language, but it is the characteristic of its use. Furthermore, Mackey explained that if language is belong to the speech community, then bilingualism is as the wealth of individual.

Moreover, Bernard Spolsky in his book title of Sociolinguistics said that rather than worrying about the definition, it is more useful to consider what is needed to describe the nature of an individual’s bilingualism. From the point of view by Spolsky, a second important feature is the way each language was acquired. He also said that it is useful to distinguish between mother (or native) tongue learning, second (or informal) language learning, and foreign (or additional) language learning. Spolsky assumes that each of these suggest different possible kinds of proficiency.

The explanation from some of those theories as the definition of bilingualism above, eventually relates with the theory of John Edward as on the book that entitled The Handbook of Bilingualism in the chapter of Foundations of Bilingualism. The enclosure of Edward’s perception on the book, he says:

Further complicating this (bilingualism) matter of degree, this question of where bilingualism starts, is the fact that any line drawn must cross not just one general language dimension, but many more specific threads of ability. Consider, first, that there are four basic language skills: listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Consider further the possible subdivisions: speaking skill, for example, it includes what may be quite divergent levels of expression in vocabulary, grammar, and accent.

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6 Bernard Spolsky, Sociolinguistics, (New York: Oxford University Press, 2010), p.45
7 Tej K. Bhatia and William C. Ritchie (2010), op. cit, p.8
In the theory of John Edward, he said that he agrees if in bilingualism acquisition, it also considers the possible subdivisions in speaking skill, it includes the grammar, where it has direct connection to examine the research of Code Mixing and Code Switching, especially to classify for the form by its word class and phrase.

2. Code Switching and Code Mixing

After explaining some theories about bilingualism which can be the effect that causes the use of code switching and code mixing, on the next part in this paper, it will discuss the main theory itself. There are code switching and code mixing. In sociolinguistics theory from a book entitled “Sosiolinguistik (Perkenalan Awal)” by Abdul Chaer and Leonie Agustina, there is an explanation from the theory of the nature of communication, which relates to the language.

The explanation gives an understanding that leads to the definition of the meaning of code. The communication theory that is quoted from Webster’s New Collegiate Dictionary (1981:225), as follows:

*Communication is a process by which information is exchange between individuals through a common system of symbols, signs, or behavior.*

Komunikasi adalah proses pertukaran informasi antar individu melalui sistem symbol, tanda, atau tingkah laku yang umum.

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8 Abdul Chaer and Leonie Agustina, *Sosiolinguistik Perkenalan Awal*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2004), p.17
In terms of the nature of communication quoted in Webster’s New Collegiate Dictionary above, it refers to an understanding of the definition about a code, where the code that is used as a speech often becomes a question, whether if it refers to the language or not.

Then, when there are some bilingual people in the speech society do the communication, it would make a language shifting, thus can cause either a mixing code or switching code. Language shifting in Dell Hymes’s opinion, not only occurs because the shifting of the language, but it is also because of the varieties of language or even speech styles.\(^9\)

Similar to Hymes’s theory, Chaer and Agustina on their book, gives another story as an example that shows an illustrated situation which causes the code switching in Sociolinguistics, with a chance by changing the style in the local language to the official language, such as from an informal style to a formal one, or vice versa for instance.\(^10\)

On the other hand, in contrast to Hymes’s theory, there is another different opinion that interprets code switching. It is based on the popular theory that belongs to Rene Appel (1976:79). In a book of sociolinguistics by Abdul Chaer and Leonie Agustina which discuss about the social function in language shifting, Appel declares that code switching as the phenomenon of language use changing because of the change of situation.\(^11\)

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9. Ibid., p.107
10. Ibid.
11. Ibid., p.108
According to the point of view that belongs to Hendrik Boeschoten’s theory in the book entitled “Code Switching Worldwide” edited by Jacobson, code switching is associated with language change. Through the notion that based on the norms and meaning toward code switching itself, Boeschoten had been classify some of his concepts, one of them is regarding that code switching as the state of the art (on language) which emphasized to the dimension of motivation on sociolinguistics, where the interface between language choice and language mixing caused problems on the structural level.\(^1\)

Meanwhile, based on Peter Auer’s theory as quoted from Boeschoten’s chapter, Auer continues to stress the inherent difference between code mixing and code switching, both from a social and from a structural perspective. Auer also had explained his thought that it should not to be slightly discarded the difference between code switching and code mixing.\(^2\)

Following to Bokamba (1988: 21-62), the definition of code-mixing and code switching for instance, is devoid of sociolinguistic considerations: in Bokamba’s perception that code mixing coincides with intrasentential code switching.\(^3\)

Furthermore, to understand the differences between two codes that contain in the discussion of this section, it can also be viewed from a

\(^{13}\) *Ibid.*, p.16
\(^{14}\) *Ibid.*
theory that presented from Ralph Fasold. On his explanation, Fasold offered an idea about simple grammatical criterion in order to distinguish code switching and code mixing in the terms of those two grammatical. Pursuant to his theory, he simply defines that if a person is using a word or a phrase in one language to another, it occurs a mixing. While a switching occurs when a clause is arranged based on the grammar of one language and next clause is arranged by another language.\(^{15}\) There are two examples of the sentence, which is on each sentence occurs the code switching and code mixing, as follows:

“Pumpkin, harus sweet. That’s why it’s called a dessert. Mau bentuknya cantik banget kalo rasanya gak manis, bukan dessert namanya”. (Code Switching sentence)

“Sama ya sarang burungnya, undercook keliatannya. Kita selalu suruh kalian cobain supaya kalian tau bagaimana comment kita.” (Code Mixing sentence)

Those examples look similar to one and another, but if it is analyzed by using the theory of code mixing and linguistic form especially part of speech and phrase, then also considers from the types and factors that influence code mixing and code switching, it will give some differences as the results. The writer only analyzes code mixing based on Fasold’s theory to describe the world class and phrase in the particular data. Fasold’s explains that to distinguish between the code mixing and code switching are based on the grammar.

He distinguishes it with a criterion that is cited, as follows:

“One criterion that is sometimes offered to distinguish switching from mixing is that the grammar of the clause determined the language. By the criterion, if a person uses a word a phrase from another language, he has mixed, not switched. But if one clause has the grammatical structure of one language and in the next is constructed of one language and the text is constructed according to the grammar of another, a switch has occurred.”

In Wardaugh’s perspective, a particular group of people may employs different kinds of code-switching and code-mixing for different purposes.16 Wardhaugh, cited in Gumperz’s analysis, that both of choice of language and types of code-switching and code-mixing in the community reveals that the situation is quite complex because of the number of possibilities that are available, with the ‘right’ choice highly dependent on the social context and intent of the speaker.17

3. Words

In English, the words have traditionally been classified into eight classes: nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions.18 William Labov had explained his theory, which quoted by the book that edited by Fasold, as follows:

“If we take seriously the traditional notion that linguistic signs represent the union of a form and meaning, there can be no limit to our interest in the meanings of words. But for a number of reasons, linguists have concentrated their attention on the forms of words and their combinations, and the meanings of only a small number of grammatical

17 Ibid., p.106
particles."\textsuperscript{19}

Another opinion from the two writers on a book entitled “Language and Literary Today,” they said simply that a word may be defined as the smallest portions of a sentence which can be pronounced alone and still retain meaning.\textsuperscript{20}

In order to analyze and to classify code mixing as the main object in this research, it is needed to understand the kinds of word class in English. Following to the Modern English book, there are eight word classes in English, such as: part of speech as a part of central core (noun, pronoun, and verb) or a modifier (adjective, adverb) or a connector (preposition, conjunction) and another part of speech is interjection.\textsuperscript{21}

a. Noun

Frank had described that the noun is one of the most important part of speech. It’s arrangement with the verb helps to form the sentence or which is essential to every complete sentence. In addition, it may function as the chief or “head” word in many structures of modification.\textsuperscript{22}

\begin{flushright}
\textsuperscript{19} Ralph Fasold, Variation in the Form and Use of Language, (Washington, D.C : Georgetown University Press, 1983), p.29
\textsuperscript{20} Patrick D. Hazard and Mary E. Hazard, Language and Literary Today, (Chicago : Science Research Associates, Inc. 1987), p.31
\textsuperscript{22} Ibid., p.6
\end{flushright}
preposition. There are two kinds of divided noun. Those are common and proper noun. A common noun never begins with a capital letter unless it is the first word in a sentence: man, boy, girl, house, river, tree, etc. A proper noun always begins with a capital letters: God, the Deity, Galileo, Baltimore, the Romans, Boston, etc.\textsuperscript{23}

b. Verb

The verb is also explained by Marcella Frank on her book, that like the noun, the verb has the grammatical properties of person and number, properties which require agreement with the subject. But, the verb also has several other grammatical properties that are shared with no other part of speech. Those properties are:

1) Tense. Which is contains the special verb endings or accompanying auxiliary verbs signal the \textit{time} an event takes place.

2) Voice. It is to divide the special verb form into two types. Those are active and passive voice. It is arranged in certain position with nouns to indicate whether the grammatical subject of a sentence is performing an action (The Policeman arrested the burglar—active) or is itself being acted upon (The burglar was arrested by the policeman—passive).

3) Mood. Including (a) commands and requests; (b) statements expressing wishes, unreal conditions, or matters of urgency or importance.

4) Aspect. Certain verb forms, often with accompanying adverbial

expressions, may indicate whether an event is to be regarded as a single point on a time continuum, a repetition of points, or a single duration with a beginning, a middle, and an end.24

c. Adjective
An adjective is used to modify a noun or pronoun. It is also as a word that is used to describe or limit a noun or pronoun. For example: big house, handsome man. Following to Marcella Frank, the adjective is a modifier that has the grammatical property of comparison.25 The adjective system allows to compare one thing to another and grade them on the same adjectival quality, such as: smart, smarter, the smartest.

d. Adverb
Adverbs range in meaning from words having a strong lexical content (those that describe the action of the verb, or those that indicate such meanings as time and place) to those that are used merely for emphasis. They range in function from close to lose modifiers of the verb; from close modifiers of single words, prepositional phrases, or clauses, to lose modifiers of the entire sentence26. There are six classes of divided adverbs according to their meaning. The first is adverb of place: here, there, away, inside; second is adverb of time: early, nowadays, already, recently, then, soon, later, tomorrow, today, immediately; third is adverb of manner: friendly, hard, fast, well, slow,

24 Marcella Frank, (1972), op. Cit, p.47
25 Ibid, p.109
26 Ibid, p.141
tenderly, nicely, quickly; fourth is adverb of cause: accordingly, therefore; fifth is adverb of number: first, firstly; sixth is adverb of degree: terribly, too, very, quite, extremely; adverb of frequency: always, never, sometimes, often.

e. Pronoun

Still based on the theory that belongs to the book by Marcella Frank, she described on her book that the pronouns make up a small class of words of very high frequency. The function of pronoun as an identifying word which is used instead of a noun and it is inflected in the same way nouns are. Pronouns are divided into six classes or groups, there are: personal pronoun (I, You, They, We, She, He, It); relative pronouns is a pronoun which relates to an antecedent and at the same time joins to it a limiting or qualifying clause (who, which, what, that); demonstrative pronouns (these, that, there, here, such); indefinite pronouns (each, some, many, any, few, either); interrogative pronouns (who, which).

f. Preposition

There is an explanation in defining the meaning of preposition that stated by Marcella Frank, as follows:

“The preposition is classified as a part of speech in traditional grammar. However, prepositions as well as conjunctions differ from other parts of speech in that (1) each is composed of a small class of words that have no formal characteristic endings; (2) each signals syntactic structures that function as one of the other parts of speech.

27 Ibid, p.20
For these reasons modern linguists prefer to classify prepositions as structure words rather than as parts of speech.”

On the other word, the definition of the preposition is words that combine with a noun or pronoun to form a phrase. The basic role of a preposition is to detail the position of something, its physical location or direction, or a more abstract relationship to other things. Such as: on, at, in, during, since, by, from, until, for, many, before, etc.

g. Interjection

The definition of an interjection is a word that used independently of all grammatical relation, it also has function to express feeling or also an interest: Uh! Oh! Hallo! The exclamations in various parts of speech may be used to express surprise or sudden emotion or intense feeling of any kind. They have the force of interjections and are called exclamatory nouns or adjectives. Example: What! Never! Good! Heavens! Mercy!

h. Conjunction

As the eighth type of the word class, in accordance with the grammatical theory by Marcella Frank, she also had given a review about conjunctions. In her explanation, like prepositions, the conjunctions are members of a small class that have no characteristic form. They function chiefly as non-movable structure words that join such units as parts of speech, phrases, or clauses.

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28 Ibid, p.163
The conjunctions are divided into two kinds. The first is coordinate conjunction, namely: nevertheless, however, and, but, neither, nor. Another is subordinate conjunction: because, after, while, if, unless, since, whether, where, when.

4. Phrases

The definition of phrase is from an entitled book Introduction to Linguistics, by the theory from Muhammad Farkhan. A phrase is a group of related words that does not have a subject and a predicate. It performs the function of a single part of speech. A phrase is often thought of simply as a multiword unit, and it is contrasting with the single word. According to the grammar of the key word or head word, there are five types of phrases. The first word is often to be the head word of the phrase.\(^{31}\) Phrase may be classified by the type of head word:

a. Prepositional phrase

A phrase with a preposition as head word and followed by a noun or pronoun object. For example: In the kitchen, after sleep, in love.

b. Noun phrase

Noun phrase is a phrase with a noun as head word with other modifying words on either side of it. The noun phrase is premodified by determiners and adjectives (one or more). The most common modifiers of nouns are adjectives. For example: The faithful guy, a lady in the house.

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\(^{31}\) Muhammad Farkhan, Introduction to Linguistics, (Jakarta : UIN Jakarta Press, 2006), p.82
c. Verb phrase

Verb phrase is a phrase with a verb as head word and one or more auxiliary verbs. As example: Read text books, push away.

d. Adjective phrase

It is a phrase with an adjective as head word. As example: Full of flowers.

e. Adverbial phrase

It is a phrase with adverb as head word. As examples: Too cold, Very carefully.

5. Factors Influencing Code Switching and Code Mixing

In this research, the writer also uses the theory of factors influencing code switching and code mixing as the theoretical framework, in order to analyze and to answer relates to the research question as the main purpose of this paper. In sociolinguistics, there are many theories that explained about the factors that influencing people using code switching and code mixing.

According to Uriel Weinrich’s theory (1963), he describes that there are attitudinal and linguistic type that often becomes the factors that are used by the people in their utterance, when they are uses both of code switching and code mixing. As the attitudinal type, it consists of several functions, such as: need or synonym, social value, and introduction and development of new culture. Besides, linguistic factors that influence a speaker to mix code are as follows: low frequency of word, pernicious homonymy, oversight, and end which is contain with purpose and goal.
Those explanations are as follows:

a. Attitudinal type

1) Need for synonym

It is happen to soften the aim of the utterance that the speaker used in another language. As the example:

“Kamu terlalu overconfident sehingga bisa menyebabkan attitude kamu jadi agak lebay.” The word overconfident sounds more polite to be softened than using in the meaning from Bahasa Indonesia, which means “terlalu percaya diri.” It is needed for the speaker to keep the interlocutor not to be annoying or embarrassed without using the word in Bahasa Indonesia, so it considered to better to mix the code with a synonym in an attitudinal type.

2) Social value

This social value is frequent to use by the speaker that some of them are modern people, by considering social factor. The speaker often inserted a word or a phrase in foreign language as their language especially using English, in order to distinguish themselves with other which is the other would think if they mixed the code using English than their mother tongue. The speaker was an educated and modern people.

3) Introduction and development of new culture

As nowadays there are many aspects in people life that is develop, such as in the field of fashion, food, automotive, marketing,
business and many more. It is also give the impacts in the language development. There are many new terminologies that are used, but not from the origin of the speaker’s mother tongue.

b. Linguistic type

1) Low frequency of word

It is the factor where the word in the foreign language giving more stable to the sense of the word and easier to be remembered.

2) Pernicious homonymy

If the speaker used the word from his own language, the word could make a homonymy problem that namely ambiguous meaning.

3) Oversight

It is the limitation of the word of the speaker’s language. There are many kind of fields that is have the terminologies from another language that make the speaker difficult to find similar word in the speaker’s language.

4) End (Purpose and Goal)

The end that contains purpose and goal is the result or the consequence that is wanted. End includes persuading, convincing, explaining, the listener to do what the speaker said. The speaker should use code mixing to reach the goal.\(^\text{32}\)

\(^{32}\) Uriel Weinrich (1963) \textit{Loc. Cit.}
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

In chapter III, the writer will discuss the research findings from the corpus of the research. The data in this research are taken from the 14th episode of Master Chef Indonesia Season 3 program. In the chapter of research findings, the writer analyzes the data using the theory of code mixing based on the sociolinguistics paradigm.

There are three professional chefs in the program of Master Chef Indonesia Season 3, they are Chef Degan Septoaji, Chef Irene Marinka, and Chef Arnold Poernomo. Most of the data that the writer analyze are the utterances of the three judges, because they are frequently mix code in the 14th episode Master Chef Indonesia Season 3.

The 14th episode of Master Chef Indonesia Season 3 is taken from the date at it first airs in the private commercial local television RCTI, it is on June, 22nd, 2013. The writer only focuses in one episode from many episodes on the seasons in Master Chef Indonesia, especially in the Season 3.

In order to make the data easier to be analyzed, the writer classifies the data based on the research questions and put it into the data table. The following data tables includes the transcript of utterances, linguistics forms and factors that are influenced the speaker to mixes code. Each data will be completed with explanation in every number as detail from Data I. It is also will be added the description of prosodic features to determine the factors of code mixing.
Table

Linguistic Forms and Factors Influencing in Code Mixing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Utterances</th>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Factors Influencing</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2) Pantry</td>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>Oversight</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Chef Marinka: “Tantangan ini adalah tantangan <strong>reward</strong>, sebetulnya untuk kalian semua, karena siapa yg menang dalam tantangan ini akan mendapatkan <strong>immunity pin</strong>”.</td>
<td>3) Reward</td>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>Low frequency of word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4) Immunity Pin</td>
<td>Noun Phrase</td>
<td></td>
<td>Introduction and development of new culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Chef Degan: “Ya balik lagi ke <strong>common sense</strong> ya, kalo kalian mencicipi kaya gini, dan memang kurang manis di</td>
<td>5) Common Sense</td>
<td>Noun Phrase</td>
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<td></td>
<td>6) Dessert</td>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Utterances</td>
<td>Corpus</td>
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<td>Part of Speech</td>
<td>Phrase</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td><em>dessert</em>, ya tambah aja gula, ya.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Chef Marinka: “Karena ini <em>signature dish</em> ibu daisy, kami mau kalian untuk berusaha menyamai ilmunya sebisa mungkin.”</td>
<td>8) Signature Dish</td>
<td>Noun Phrase</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Chef Marinka: “Dan satu lagi, <em>catch</em> yang mungkin belum kita <em>announce</em>, <em>pressure point</em>”</td>
<td>11) Catch</td>
<td>Noun</td>
<td></td>
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<td>12) Pressure Point</td>
<td>Noun Phrase</td>
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<td>No.</td>
<td>Utterances</td>
<td>Corpus</td>
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<td>Part of Speech</td>
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<td>13)</td>
<td>Invention Test</td>
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<td>Noun Phrase</td>
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<td>14)</td>
<td>Elimination Test</td>
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<td>Noun Phrase</td>
<td>Introduction and development of new culture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Data Analysis

In the part of data analysis, the results from the data table above to explain each utterance which contains the code mixing based on its word class and phrases found. There are eight numbers of utterances which have been chosen randomly by the writer from the corpus of this research. Every number has one or more results of the code mixing.

Datum 1:

“Okay, resep dan bahan-bahan ada di station, dan kalian tidak boleh ke pantry. Paham ya. Ok, good.”

1) After explaining his comments to the contestants by using Indonesian, Chef Degan Septoadji mixes the code in his utterances from Indonesian into English in two words. First, he does not continue his word by using Indonesian, but he puts the word station instead, which is a noun.

The word station uttered by Chef Degan is a terminology in the cooking field. So, the factor that influences him to mix the code is because of oversight. For some of common people as the audiences who watch the
Master Chef Indonesia Season 3 or another cooking competition program, the word *station* does not sound familiar to them. However, it occurs in order to mention one of terminologies from the cooking field, so, Chef Degan rather to use the word in English than in Indonesian.

According to the explanation in Weinrich’s theory, one of the factors that can influence the speaker to mix the code from a linguistic type is an oversight. Oversight occurred when the speaker has the limitation of the words in their language and due to some kinds of field that has many terminologies which uses another language to give clear meaning. So, an oversight makes the speaker, in this case is chef Dagan who is difficult to find similar word when he says it in Indonesian, then he mixes language and they consider to use it in foreign language as the terminology, that is in English.

Although the factor that makes chef Degan mixes the code is oversight, but, the word *station* that is mixed by chef Degan also tends to be considered as one of linguistics factor of low frequency of word. The factor of low frequency of word occurs due to the language the word that the speaker mixed is easier to remember in another language, to make the sense of the word is more stable too.
The picture above represents the station that the writer has explained. In the Oxford dictionary, the terminology of the word *station*, one of its meanings is: building, etc where a service is organized. In professional cooking field, *station* that the speaker means, is a working place to every contestants in the cooking competition to cook, where it is organized with many cooking equipments. In the English – Indonesia dictionary, the similar meaning of the word *station* is *Pos*.

If the speaker uses the word *Pos* in that program, the audience would be confused, because in Indonesian the word *Pos* does not have similar meaning of *station* in the cooking program.
2) Another code mixing occurs in the second word uttered by Chef Degan, it also occurs another code mixing. In English, the word **pantry** is categorized as a noun. In the utterance by Chef Degan, after he speaks Indonesian, then he mentions an English word that is inserted in his speech. For the professional field, the cooking terminology in Indonesian of “*kamar sepen, pendaringan*” is rarely mentioned. People who work in the cooking field, often use a foreign word ‘**pantry**’ to call a place to store foodstuffs and ingredients, it is often used in a foreign language. The picture below represents a place that is often called **pantry** in the culinary field, which is different from common kitchen in every house.

![Picture 2.0 Pantry on Master Chef Indonesia](image-url)
There are two types of factors that influence the speaker in mixing the code. It is between the factor of oversight and low frequency of word. By mixing the code, the chef can easily deliver the meaning sense from the word that he choose in foreign language, which it is a terminology that often used by most of the chefs from the professional cooking field and the stressed syllables of the word in a rhythmicallity sounds clear to understand for the interlocutor. The word pantry is more suitable to be considered as the factor from an oversight when the speaker mixes his code than the factor from a low frequency factor that makes the word in another language is easier to remember.

Datum 2:
“Tantangan ini adalah tantangan reward, sebetulnya untuk kalian semua, karena siapa yang menang dalam tantangan ini akan mendapatkan immunity pin.”

3) There occurs two English words when Chef Marinka mixes the code. The two words are noun. The word reward in Indonesian means “upah, penghargaan, hadiah”, but the word reward is rarely used in Indonesian in the Master Chef Indonesia Season 3. The speaker considers to use the word in English is because it makes the word sense and more stable in its meaning for the purpose. The factor that influences Chef Marinka to mix the code is because low frequency of word from her utterances above.
Chef Marinka can emphasize the meaning of the word *reward* in English and can be determined the factor that influences her to mix the code. The low frequency of word becomes the factor that influenced the code mixing is due to the speaker that considers the insertion of foreign language is easier for her to remember and it is more frequently to hear the sense of stable word.

The word ‘*reward*’ in Indonesian does not have a stable meaning in a cooking competition program. The judges use the word ‘*reward*’ to explain the advantages that will be gained by the contestants when they win a cooking challenge. The advantages can be a convenient thing or a gift as the present from the sponsor in the Master Chef Indonesia.

Picture 3.0 Immunity Pin on Master Chef Indonesia
4) Meanwhile, the phrase of **immunity pin** can be categorized as a noun phrase, with **pin** as the head word. This noun phrase contains two words that stand as noun. Each of those words namely **immunity** and **pin**. It is an example of one code mixing. Since on the first season of Master Chef Indonesia program, **immunity pin** is first introduce as a small pin with the symbol of Master Chef Indonesia. A terminology of **immunity pin** has a function that based on the adjective of it name. It is to give an immune for the contestant to save them from an elimination test or being eliminated if lost in the battle of cooking challenge.

The speaker uses the phrase of **immunity pin** it influences from an attitudinal type of introduction and development of new culture from the factor when she mixes the code. The **immunity pin** introduce only in the cooking competition program of Master Chef Indonesia as the new thing. Although the phrase is not from the speaker's mother tongue, however the new terminology becomes more sophisticated if have an English name and many of new objects has been developed as the innovation.

**Datum 3 :**

“Ya balik lagi ke common sense ya, kalo kalian mencicipi kaya gini, dan memang kurang manis di dessert, ya tambah aja gula, ya.”

5) The utterance above is an example of mixing phrase from a code mixing. It is categorized as a noun phrase, where this mixing phrase
contains of two words, they are **common** and **sense**, which is both of it are noun. The phrase of **common sense** is rarely to be uttered in Indonesian. The speaker uses it in English language is to give more appropriate and stable meaning.

So, the mixing phrase of **common sense** that is used by the speaker is a factor of low frequency of word. It has more stable meaning in English, because the mixing phrase of **common sense** is frequently used rather in Indonesian and to get the satisfactorily translated to explain the people makes a sensible decision especially in cooking.

6) Not only mixes one word in foreign language which is a code mixing at once, Chef Degan also uses another English vocabulary for the word **dessert** that is he mixed too. 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 particularly 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. According to Merriam-Webster dictionary, the meaning of dessert is a usually sweet course or dish (as of pastry or ice cream) and usually served at the end of a meal.

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”. The type that can be the factor is from an oversight. Although it is indicated as an oversight because the word often called as a terminology, but dessert that often uttered by the chef in Master Chef Indonesia mostly reflects as social value.

Social value is a factor when the speaker says the word which has equal meaning between two different languages, but the speaker decided to use it only in one language, where one of the language would be more appreciated by the listener due to the speaker understood to use the cooking terminology.

As the professional chef, chef Degan must have an ability to communicate well and his speech must be understandable, in this case is to the contestants on the 14th episode of Master Chef Indonesia.
program and also for the audiences.

Datum 4:

“Sama ya sarang burungnya, undercooked keliatannya”.

7) Another example of a code mixing from the utterance that said by one of the chef in Master Chef Indonesia Season 3 is an adjective. The factor that the speaker uses in this word is because of an oversight factor. In the cooking terminology, the word undercook has no similar word in Indonesian to state this word clearly. It is a terminology from the cooking field.

In English, the word undercook explained in Merriam-Webster’s dictionary with the meaning to cook insufficiently or less than thoroughly, or in Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries is something for long enough, with the result that it is not ready to eat. The speaker uses that word in the utterance as the code mixing is to show the audiences that he understood almost every cooking terminology, so the audience would be thought that he had good competence in cooking skill.

From the linguistic type factor that influencing chef Arnold on this sentence occurs an oversight factor. The oversight occurs because it is from the limitation of the word of the speaker’s language. Due to take a terminology from another language that make the speaker difficult to find similar word in the speaker’s language.

Datum 5:

“Karena ini signature dish ibu daisy, kami mau kalian untuk berusaha
menyamai ilmunya sebisa mungkin.”

8) 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. Based from one of the source which explained about that 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. A signature dish can be either an entirely new, exclusive creation, or just a variation on an old favorite. Because there is no appropriate word with the definition of the phrase signature dish in Indonesian that can be clearly defined and the writer does not find any word that similar too, so, the writer considers that the speaker uses this noun phrase because of oversight.

The limitation of the word of the speaker’s language makes her to mix the code and speak through the normal loudness in order to find the word that appropriate with the word that does not have the similar meaning to her.

Datum 6 :

“Gimana pak yogi, excited? Seneng?”

9) The example above is a simple utterance which is using English with only one word as the code mixing, it is the word excited. The word excited often used by the Indonesian people nowadays. This word is
an adjective. Rather than in Indonesian that has a meaning “bersemangat, bergairah, terangsang”, the word excited has more stable meaning to say.

The speaker using this word is because of low frequency of word which becomes the factor that influences them. The people in Indonesia are also more familiar to hear it in English than in Bahasa.

There is the low frequency factor that influences Chef Arnold when he mixes the code in asking the sentence question. His intonation is to make the contestants get the meaning from a word that he mixes into English, because the intonation is in the normal way from the pitch level, so the interlocutors can listen to the adjacent syllable carefully.

Datum 7 :

“Ok, kemudian Nino. Ini dikasih seasoning gak nih?”.

10) The underlined word that uttered above is a code mixing. The word also is a noun. This word is more frequently used in the cooking terminology. Since there are many cooking competition program on television that is adopted from international television network, the people whose occupation as the chef and works in the cooking field, they often to use the word seasoning. It is happens in the Master Chef Indonesia too, where the judges are rarely to use the word “membumbui” in Indonesian instead uses it in English word.

Although the judges in the cooking program are Indonesian, but they are more frequently to use the word seasoning as a cooking
terminology to mix their language from speaking Indonesian into English. The factor of code mixing that used by chef Degan in the utterance above is because an oversight. The terminology of the word **seasoning** becomes popular for the chefs, especially in Indonesia.

Nevertheless, the code mixing factor of the word **seasoning** that are used by Chef Degan also has a possibility from the factor of social value. As the professional chef, the speaker can considers to use the word in foreign language in order to show the audience that he has a good skill in cooking, so it makes him understood to speak another terminology and it makes themselves to be an educated and modern chef if they are inserted a word of foreign language especially English, to make people more familiar with the terminology in cooking technique.

**Datum 8 :**

“Dan satu lagi, **catch** yang mungkin belum kita **announce**, **pressure point** dari **invention test** ini dan ini adalah, **elimination test**. Jadi salah satu diantara kalian, akan pulang”.

11) As the first, is the word **catch**, which is a noun. One of the meanings from the word **catch** in Bahasa Indonesia is “**maksud tersembunyi**”. In her utterance, the word **catch** that she means here is to describe that the judges still have another hidden clue, but they do not tell to the contestants yet. The hidden clue is to notice the contestants to be more aware in the next of cooking battle challenge. So, the contestants can
continue their chances in the Master Chef Indonesia Season 3 of 14\textsuperscript{th} competition.

The speaker uses this word because influenced by the factor of low frequency of word. Furthermore, this word is also rarely to use in Indonesian, so it is made the speaker considers to makes the audience become more familiar when using the word \textit{catch} rather than its meaning in Indonesian. The prosodic features in this code mixing is from the \textit{tempo} of the word \textit{catch} that she used, the stretches in her utterances is slower than normal for a speaker, it makes Chef Marinka mixing the code and influenced by the factor of the low frequency of word due to another language easier to remember and to deliver to the contestants.

12) Secondly, the phrase that uttered in this utterance is a mixing phrase.

This phrase is a code mixing which is consists of two word, those are \textbf{Pressure} and \textbf{Point}, where each word is a noun. So, the phrase above is a noun phrase. There are many definitions about the phrase of \textbf{pressure point}, but one of them is a place, area, or situation that is a source or possible source of problems; it is also can means of a point where pressure is applied or felt.

According to the linguistic type based from Weinrich’s theory as one of theories in this research findings, this mixing phrase is also caused by the factor of low frequency of word. As the code mixing, the mixing phrase above cannot be satisfactorily translated into
Indonesian.
The phrase is often used when people must to face something that challenges them and then there is another important thing which becomes the aim in something that they face and to force them to do it well.

13) In the Master Chef Indonesia, there is a cooking challenge that named an “Invention Test.” The phrase invention test is a noun phrase. It has two words these are invention and test, where each of the words is a noun. The head word of this phrase is the word test. Following to the meaning in Oxford dictionary, although invention is a noun, but, that word sourced from a verb. The source of invention is from the verb invent which means make or design something that did not exist before.

The speaker, Chef Marinka uses this phrase in mixing the code is because the factor of oversight. According to the explanation of linguistic type about oversight, oversight happens when the speaker could not find any appropriate meaning from a terminology, at this case is the terminology in the culinary field. That culinary terminology is from English language, which is cannot be well translated by her language that is in Bahasa Indonesia. So, the speaker decided to keep using the culinary terminology that she used from the origin language of that phrase.
14) Since there are many cooking competition programs in Indonesia, it is created the new term or name of something that is used to give action as the aim in the program. Master Chef Indonesia is the first pioneer of cooking competition program on television in Indonesia. So, the program has already popularized the phrase in the utterance above. The phrase above is a code mixing. Both the word elimination and test is noun. It is classified as a noun phrase, with the word test as the head word.

Unlike other cooking competitions program on television, such as Allez Cuisine (Indosiar), Top Chef (SCTV), Panic Kitchen (Trans TV) and many more, the concept that Master Chef Indonesia apply to its program is quite different. The contestants at the competition of Master Chef Indonesia, must face the individual challenge if they got the worst point and down to the bottom. This individual challenge is in order to filter the next contestant that will stay and go through in the next episode. So, the individual challenge is called an “elimination test” on third session in the program of Master Chef Indonesia.

The phrase elimination test is a method which applied first only in Master Chef Indonesia to eliminate due to the judges are looking for a champion every weeks, this method is also to determine the Master Chef Indonesia with other cooking competition program. Eventually, the phrase elimination test that the speaker uttered as a code mixing
above, is because a factor of introduction and development of new culture, according to the attitudinal type that became one of the factor in using the code mixing.

After analyzing and describing all of the corpuses above, the writer found some overlapping results from the factors that influenced the judges in their utterances to mix the code between Indonesian and English. The utterances that overlapping with one to another from the code mixing factors, for example it is can be found in the datum 1, 3, and 7.

In the datum 1 that consists of two code mixings in an utterance, it is found that the factor that influenced the judges because they mixes the code is overlapping between oversight and low frequency of word factor. From datum 3, there is a word that uses code mixing which is overlapping between oversight and social value.

The word dessert is inserted in English because it considered by an oversight, because the speaker would think that social value is a factor when the speaker says the word which has equal meaning between two different languages, but the speaker decided to use it only in foreign language only to show the listener that the speaker is an educated person, yet the word dessert nowadays can be used by everyone because it is a terminology from the culinary field.

The last overlapping factor is in the datum 7. In datum 7, there is a word seasoning, nowadays this word often used by many local or international
chefs, including Indonesia’s chef. The word seasoning also can be used even by the common people. So, the factor that the speaker used to mix the code for the word seasoning is more considered because of oversight than a social value.

At the end of the research findings, it is obvious that the speakers, namely the three judges in the 14th episode of Master Chef Indonesia Season 3 who do the code mixing, are good bilingual speaker. They fulfill the requirements when mixing the code mixing. The factors mostly used by the judges, are from the linguistics type instead of the attitudinal type of code mixing. It makes the speaker looks like as if they understand the language very well.
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

In this chapter, the writer concludes that the most frequent type of code mixing from the data that are analyzed in the 14th episode of Master Chef Indonesia Season 3 are those in word level. The data selected are 13 utterances of code mixing by the judges. From 13 data that analyzed, 8 of them are nouns and 6 are phrases.

For the first research question, the writer uses the theory of word and phrase from Fasold and also the theory from Weinrich in order to analyze the factors influencing code mixing. After analyzing the factors influencing code mixing, the writer found 5 factors that also mostly influenced the speaker to mix the code. They are oversights in 6 data, low frequency of word in 5 data, introduction and development of a new culture in 2 data, and social value in 1 data.

The dominant factor causing the code mixing is ‘oversight’, in which the speakers cannot find the appropriate meaning equivalence to the language they want to use. Although the judges and contestants use daily conversation in the cooking competition program, there are many terminologies of culinary field that are used from another language in order to find similar language with the speaker’s language, especially the judges. In this case is between
Indonesian and English that make the three judges often mix the code caused by the factor of oversight.

After the factor of oversight that are used many terminologies in the culinary field from English, another factor that causes code mixing in Master Chef Indonesia Season 3 is low frequency of word. This factor also often occurs when the judges remember the English words more easily since it has more stable sense than that of Indonesian. In the utterances of the judges that mix the code, low frequency of word factor is overlap with the oversight factor to identify the motivate the judges that indicate code mixing from several data that analyzed by the writer.

From the two factors that mostly influenced the judges to do the code mixing, between the oversight and the low frequency of word, they are from the linguistic type. Meanwhile, the next factor is introduction and development of a new culture and the social value that are types from the attitudinal type. An Introduction and development of a new culture in the judges utterance is occur in order to create a new terminology in foreign language from many fields. In the 14th episode of Master Chef Indonesia Season 3, the judges have to announce and introduce some new terminologies in foreign language from the program in order to develop something which is brand new.

As the last is the factor of social value that becomes the rare factor that influence the judges. It is because the judges not only want to took the other word from foreign or other language by considering social factor to show the
audience that the judges are modern and educated people when inserts the word or phrase that not from their mother tongue. The judges are from the professional chefs that use language to explain from their background. So, they are more often mixing the code to say the terminology from culinary field.

The research of code mixing from daily conversation in the cooking competition program which is culinary field particularly, it is still rarely to find. So, in this research the writer tries to analyze the code mixing in the different context with some other researches that analyzed about code mixing too. Because the Master Chef Indonesia Season 3 is adapted from America, so it gives implication for the mindset of the judges to use English rather than Indonesian in describes cooking terminologies and cooking style in an international way of cooking.

English as the foreign language that is often used by the judges in their utterances when saying the word or phrase becomes the factor that influenced code mixing conveyed by the speaker. The previous chapter explained that some factors that are mostly used by the speaker shows ambiguous or overlapping categories. Each factor has more than one possibility, for example in one code mixing in an utterances it occurs oversight, but it might be caused by the low frequency of word too.

B. Suggestion

The writer suggests that this kind of research needs various and combined methods. For the next researchers who want to study conversational
code mixing particularly in the culinary field, there are other methods that can be used for the research of code mixing, it can be from discourse analysis, direct interview or also from a conversational analysis by using ethnography. The next researchers can also observe the speaker that mixing the code in daily conversation from different fields based on their social variables which is influencing code mixing. In the sociolinguistics book that studies about varieties studies, there are several social variables that can be classified from the speaker. According to Labovian methodology, social variables are from social classes, speech styles, age, sex, ethnic group or contextual style and region.

The writer expects that this research can be the reference for the student college especially for the linguistics students who want to extend their knowledge in sociolinguistics particularly in the code mixing fields. The writer receives any suggestion and criticism.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Thesis Summary

CODE MIXING ANALYSIS OF THE JUDGES’ UTTERANCES

IN THE 14TH EPISODE OF MASTER CHEF INDONESIA SEASON 3

A. Background of Study

Linguists define the meaning of the language in many different ways. One of the opinions comes from a sociolinguist, Janet Holmes. Holmes says that without language, people cannot get involved with their society.¹ That is why language has important roles in human life.

The opinion from Holmes is also supported by another opinion from Darjowidjojo, an Indonesian psycholinguist who shares similar point of view with Holmes. The opinion come from the point of view of human psychology aspect through psycholinguistics approaches. This asserts that besides the language purposes which are used by human along centuries is designed for the communication tool to interact and to communicate with each other, it is also to deliver and to reflect the thoughts, such as: asking questions, giving information, etc, which comes from their mind and then produces through utterance.²

As one of the linguistic branches, sociolinguistics plays roles in the placement of

language position with the speaker in society. It is because in the living society humans are no longer individuals, but parts of a social community.³

There are many researchers who tried to examine sociolinguistics, including the phenomenon of code switching and code mixing. It is due to the language functions that can be developed. The language variation is one of the factors that cause language function to develop.

Talking about language variation, the things that can be portrayed is such as language diverse (formal or informal); cedar says (speech level), registers, dialects, sociolects, and so on. The phenomenon of the language uses is controlled by social and situational factors.⁴ Furthermore, based on the linguistic principle, it can refer to the more specific discussion of bilingualism and particularly it is called as the language codes which uttered by human.

The phenomenon of codes nowadays are used by the people who live in the bilingual or multilingual environment. They usually communicate using two or more language codes to interact as the effect from their environment. People who speak more than two languages are also motivated from their habit to combine between two languages from the environment that surrounded them.⁵

However, some of the descriptions on the previous paragraph examine language form which related to the language variation. It is because nowadays, the situation is prevalent and it is done by modern people in their society because they often mix language as the code to show their ability in bilingual or multilingual.

⁴Ibid., p. 6.
There are some reasons in using code mixing or code switching according to Weinrich’s theory. The first is as an alternative in speech, where it is caused by the speaker that shift their utterances from original language to a foreign language, in this case is from Indonesian to English or vice versa.

The use of English is often considered in order to make the meaning of a language more subtle and polite to use. Secondly, it is used to avoid ambiguous meaning if the appropriate meaning from original language cannot be found. The third reason is because vocabularies in English are easier to remember, when the native speaker has the limitation of the words in their language.

The writer wants to analyze the use of code mixing that is related to bilingualism in a way to find the factors which influence the speaker to mix one language to another when they speak. Nowadays, society often mix language as codes in their utterances to communicate on many aspects which also includes on social aspect.

From the explanation above, the writer considers to use a corpus of the research that contain code mixing as many as possible to study the factors of code mixing in the utterances. Not only to study the factors that influence the speaker to use code mixing, but also to analyze and classify the word classes and phrases in the code mixing form from the speaker’s utterance.

The writer chooses a corpus of the research from a cooking competition program on television. It is because there are many occurrences of code mixing from daily conversation that are used by three judges on the cooking competition program. On the cooking competition program, the three judges often mix the code to mention cooking terminologies from Indonesian into English. Out of curiosity, the writer wants to analyze
the word classes, phrases, and the factors that influence code mixing based on their
utterances on the program.

Due to the lack of research that study code mixing from daily conversation which is
uttered verbally, especially in the cooking field, so, the writer wants to analyze code
mixing of cooking terminologies used by the three judges in their utterances on the
cooking competition program. The three judges mix the code when they are giving
comments, suggesting advices, interacting with the contestants, and so on.

B. Focus of the Study

The study focuses on word classes, phrases, and the factors that influence the judges to
mix codes from Indonesian into English as their utterances in the 14th episode of Master Chef
Indonesia Season 3. The source of data is taken from the transcript of the comments and
utterances of the three judges in the 14th episode of Master Chef Indonesia Season 3 on RCTI
television station.

C. Research Question

There are three research questions based on the focus of the study above, the questions as
in follows:

1. What are the factors that influence code mixing used by the three judges in hosting the
   program and giving comments?

2. What kinds of word class and phrase that appear in code mixing used by the three judges
   in the 14th episode of Master Chef Indonesia Season 3?

D. Bilingualism

Bilingualism often becomes one of the necessary parts that are used in the
theoretical framework of a research about code switching and code mixing. Before
starting to investigate the code switching and code mixing that occurs from verbal contextual in a television program, the definition of bilingualism theory is needed in order to reveal the importance of itself that involves and influences people in using code switching or code mixing in the speech society.

In The Handbook of Bilingualism which edited by Tej K. Bhatia and William C. Ritchie, there are many theories that come from a number of researchers in linguistics to define bilingualism on each chapter from the book. One of the researchers that define bilingualism is John Edward.

At the introduction of the first chapter of Foundations of Bilingualism, Edward states that everyone is bilingual. The statement on the book, as follows:

That is, there is no one in the world (no adult, anyway) who does not know at least a few words in languages other than the maternal variety. If, as an English speaker, you can say c’est la vie or gracias or guten Tag or tovarisch – or even if you only understand them – you clearly have some “command” of a foreign tongue.

The statement above explains that everyone who is a bilingual or has an ability to understand more than one language, although with only few lexical meaning of foreign language or at least in order to make a command sentence. Yet, John Edward also adds that the competence in more than one language can be approached at both individual and social levels, so these need not be as neatly connected as it might first be thought.

According to John Edward, another opinion in defining bilingualism is from Weinrich (1953). It is still cited in the chapter of Foundations of Bilingualism. In Weinrich’s perception, he defines that bilingualism is the alternate use of two languages.

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8 *Ibid.*, p.8
His simple definition is also supported by other suggestion about bilingualism from a linguist, Einar Haugen.

John Edward cites Haugen’s opinion that bilingualism begins with the ability to produce complete and meaningful utterances in the second language. So, it means and suggests that even members of the c’est la vie camp, or the speech society which only knew a few lexical meaning of foreign language, are bilingual.9

The definition of bilingualism is also found in the different book of Chaedar Alwasilah. In the book by Alwasilah, he cites from Mackey (on Fishman, ed 1968:554).

Menurut Mackey (dalam Fishman), kedwibahasaan bukanlah gejala bahasa, tetapi merupakan karakteristik penggunanya. Lebih lanjut Mackey menjelaskan bahwa, jika bahasa (adalah) milik kelompok (baca: Speech Community), maka bilingualisme adalah kekayaan perorangan.10 According to Mackey (on Fishman), bilingualism is not symptom of the language, but it is the characteristic of its use. Furthermore, Mackey explained that if language is belong to the speech community, then bilingualism is as the wealth of individual.

Moreover, Bernard Spolsky in his book title of Sociolinguistics said that rather than worrying about the definition, it is more useful to consider what is needed to describe the nature of an individual’s bilingualism. From the point of view by Spolsky, a second important feature is the way each language was acquired. He also said that it is useful to distinguish between mother (or native) tongue learning, second (or informal) language learning, and foreign (or additional) language learning. Spolsky assumes that each of these suggest different possible kinds of proficiency.11

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9 Ibid.
11 Bernard Spolsky, Sociolinguistics, (New York : Oxford University Press, 2010), p.45
The explanation from some of those theories as the definition of bilingualism above, eventually relates with the theory of John Edward as on the book that entitled The Handbook of Bilingualism in the chapter of Foundations of Bilingualism. The enclosure of Edward’s perception on the book, he says:

_Further complicating this (bilingualism) matter of degree, this question of where bilingualism starts, is the fact that any line drawn must cross not just one general language dimension, but many more specific threads of ability. Consider, first, that there are four basic language skills: listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Consider further the possible subdivisions: speaking skill, for example, it includes what may be quite divergent levels of expression in vocabulary, grammar, and accent._

In the theory of John Edward, he said that he agrees if in bilingualism acquisition, it also considers the possible subdivisions in speaking skill, it includes the grammar, where it has direct connection to examine the research of Code Mixing and Code Switching, especially to classify for the form by its word class and phrase.

**E. Code Switching and Code Mixing**

According to the point of view that belongs to Hendrik Boeschoten’s theory in the book entitled “Code Switching Worldwide” edited by Jacobson, code switching is associated with language change. Through the notion that based on the norms and meaning toward code switching itself, Boeschoten had been classify some of his concepts, one of them is regarding that code switching as the state of the art (on language) which emphasized to the dimension of motivation on sociolinguistics, where the interface between language choice and language mixing caused problems on the structural level.

Meanwhile, based on Peter Auer’s theory as quoted from Boeschoten’s chapter,

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12 Tej K. Bhatia and William C. Ritchie (2010), _op. cit_, p.8
Auer continues to stress the inherent difference between code mixing and code switching, both from a social and from a structural perspective. Auer also had explained his thought that it should not to be slightly discarded the difference between code switching and code mixing.\(^{14}\)

Following to Bokamba (1988: 21-62), the definition of code-mixing and code switching for instance, is devoid of sociolinguistic considerations: in Bokomba’s perception that code mixing coincides with intrasentential code switching.\(^{15}\)

Furthermore, to understand the differences between two codes that contain in the discussion of this section, it can also be viewed from a theory that presented from Ralph Fasold. On his explanation, Fasold offered an idea about simple grammatical criterion in order to distinguish code switching and code mixing in the terms of those two grammatical. Pursuant to his theory, he simply defines that if a person is using a word or a phrase in one language to another, it occurs a mixing. While a switching occurs when a clause is arranged based on the grammar of one language and next clause is arranged by another language.\(^{16}\) There are two examples of the sentence, which is on each sentence occurs the code switching and code mixing, as follows:

“Pumpkin, harus sweet. That’s why it’s called a dessert. Mau bentuknya cantik banget kalo rasanya gak manis, bukan dessert namanya”. (Code Switching sentence)

“Sama ya sarang burungnya, undercook keliatannya. Kita selalu suruh kalian cobain supaya kalian tau bagaimana comment kita.” (Code Mixing sentence)

Those examples look similar to one and another, but if it is analyzed by using the theory of code mixing and linguistic form especially part of speech and phrase, then also considers from the types and factors that influence code mixing and code switching, it

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\(^{14}\) Ibid., p.16

\(^{15}\) Ibid.

will give some differences as the results. The writer only analyzes code mixing based on Fasold’s theory to describe the world class and phrase in the particular data. Fasold’s explains that to distinguish between the code mixing and code switching are based on the grammar.

He distinguishes it with a criterion that is cited, as follows:

“One criterion that is sometimes offered to distinguish switching from mixing is that the grammar of the clause determined the language. By the criterion, if a person uses a word a phrase from another language, he has mixed, not switched. But if one clause has the grammatical structure of one language and in the next is constructed of one language and the text is constructed according to the grammar of another, a switch has occurred.”

In Wardaugh’s perspective, a particular group of people may employs different kinds of code-switching and code-mixing for different purposes.17 Wardhaugh, cited in Gumperz’s analysis, that both of choice of language and types of code-switching and code-mixing in the community reveals that the situation is quite complex because of the number of possibilities that are available, with the ‘right’ choice highly dependent on the social context and intent of the speaker.18

F. Words

In order to analyze and to classify code mixing as the main object in this research, it is needed to understand the kinds of word class in English. Following to the Modern English book, there are eight word class in English, such as: part of speech as a part of central core (noun, pronoun, and verb) or a modifier (adjective, adverb) or a connector (preposition, conjunction) and another part of speech is interjection.19

18 Ibid., p.106
a. Noun

Frank had described that the noun is one of the most important part of speech. It’s arrangement with the verb helps to form the sentence or which is essential to every complete sentence. In addition, it may function as the chief or “head” word in many structures of modification. There are two kinds of divided noun. Those are common and proper noun. A common noun never begins with a capital letter unless it is the first word in a sentence: man, boy, girl, house, river, tree, etc. A proper noun always begins with a capital letters: God, the Deity, Galileo, Baltimore, the Romans, Boston, etc.

b. Verb

The verb is also explained by Marcella Frank on her book, that like the noun, the verb has the grammatical properties of person and number, properties which require agreement with the subject. But, the verb also has several other grammatical properties that are shared with no other part of speech. Those properties are:

1) Tense. Which is contains the special verb endings or accompanying auxiliary verbs signal the time an event takes place.

2) Voice. It is to divide the special verb form into two types. Those are active and passive voice. It is arranged in certain position with nouns to indicate whether the grammatical subject of a sentence is performing an action (The Policeman arrested the burglar---active) or is itself being acted upon (The burglar was arrested by the policeman---passive).

3) Mood. Including (a) commands and requests; (b) statements expressing wishes, unreal conditions, or matters of urgency or importance.

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20 Ibid., p.6
4) Aspect. Certain verb forms, often with accompanying adverbial expressions, may indicate whether an event is to be regarded as a single point on a time continuum, a repetition of points, or a single duration with a beginning, a middle, and an end.\textsuperscript{22}

c. Adjective

An adjective is used to modify a noun or pronoun. It is also as a word that is used to describe or limit a noun or pronoun. For example: big house, handsome man.

d. Adverb

Adverbs range in meaning from words having a strong lexical content (those that describe the action of the verb, or those that indicate such meanings as time and place) to those that are used merely for emphasis. There are six classes of divided adverbs according to their meaning. The first is adverb of place: here, there, away, inside; second is adverb of time: early, nowadays, already, recently, then, soon, later, tomorrow, today, immediately; third is adverb of manner: friendly, hard, fast, well, slow, tenderly, nicely, quickly; fourth is adverb of cause: accordingly, therefore; fifth is adverb of number: first, firstly; sixth is adverb of degree: terribly, too, very, quite, extremely; adverb of frequency: always, never, sometimes, often.

e. Pronoun

The function of pronoun as an identifying word which is used instead of a noun and it is inflected in the same way nouns are. Pronouns are divided into six classes or groups, there are: personal pronoun (I, You, They, We, She, He, It); relative pronouns is a pronoun which relates to an antecedent and at the same time joins to it a limiting or qualifying clause (who, which, what, that); demonstrative pronouns (these,\textsuperscript{22} Marcella Frank, (1972), \textit{op. Cit}, p.47
that, there, here, such); indefinite pronouns (each, some, many, any, few, either); interrogative pronouns (who, which).

f. Preposition

On the other word, the definition of the preposition is words that combine with a noun or pronoun to form a phrase. The basic role of a preposition is to detail the position of something, its physical location or direction, or a more abstract relationship to other things. Such as: on, at, in, during, since, by, from, until, for, many, before, etc.

g. Interjection

The definition of an interjection is a word that used independently of all grammatical relation, it also has function to express feeling or also an interest: Uh! Oh! Hallo! The exclamations in various parts of speech may be used to express surprise or sudden emotion or intense feeling of any kind. They have the force of interjections and are called exclamatory nouns or adjectives. Example: What! Never! Good! Heavens! Mercy!23

h. Conjunction

The conjunctions are divided into two kinds. The first is coordinate conjunction, namely: nevertheless, however, and, but, neither, nor. Another is subordinate conjunction: because, after, while, if, unless, since, whether, where, when.

G. Phrases

The definition of phrase is from an entitled book Introduction to Linguistics, by the theory from Muhammad Farkhan. A phrase is a group of related words that does not have a subject and a predicate. It performs the function of a single part of speech. A phrase is often thought of simply as a multiword unit, and it is contrasting with the single

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word. According to the grammar of the key word or head word, there are five types of phrases. The first word is often to be the head word of the phrase.\textsuperscript{24}

Phrase may be classified by the type of head word.

a. **Prepositional phrase**

A phrase with a preposition as head word and followed by a noun or pronoun object.

For example: In the kitchen, after sleep, in love.

b. **Noun phrase**

Noun phrase is a phrase with a noun as head word with other modifying words on either side of it. The noun phrase is premodified by determiners and adjectives (one or more). The most common modifiers of nouns are adjectives. For example: The faithful guy, a lady in the house.

c. **Verb phrase**

Verb phrase is a phrase with a verb as head word and one or more auxiliary verbs. As example: Read text books, push away.

d. **Adjective phrase**

It is a phrase with an adjective as head word. As example: Full of flowers.

e. **Adverbial phrase**

It is a phrase with adverb as head word. As examples: Too cold, Very carefully.

**H. Factors Influencing Code Switching and Code Mixing**

According to Uriel Weinrich’s theory (1963), he describes that there are attitudinal and linguistic type that often becomes the factors that are used by the people in their utterance, when they are uses both of code switching and code mixing. As the attitudinal type, it consists of several functions, such as: need or synonym, social value,

\textsuperscript{24} Muhammad Farkhan, *Introduction to Linguistics*, (Jakarta : UIN Jakarta Press, 2006), p.82
and introduction and development of new culture. Besides, linguistic factors that influence a speaker to mix code are as follows: low frequency of word, pernicious homonymy, oversight, and end which is contain with purpose and goal. Those explanations are as follows:

a. Attitudinal type

1) Need for synonym

   It is happen to soften the aim of the utterance that the speaker used in another language.

2) Social value

   This social value is frequent to use by the speaker that some of them are modern people, by considering social factor. The speaker often inserted a word or a phrase in foreign language as their language especially using English, in order to distinguish themselves with other which is the other would think if they mixed the code using English than their mother tongue.

3) Introduction and development of new culture

   As nowadays there are many aspects in people life that is develop, such as in the field of fashion, food, automotive, marketing, business and many more. It is also give the impacts in the language development.

b. Linguistic type

1) Low frequency of word

   It is the factor where the word in the foreign language giving more stable to the sense of the word and easier to be remembered.

2) Pernicious homonymy
If the speaker used the word from his own language, the word could make a homonymy problem that namely ambiguous meaning.

3) Oversight

It is the limitation of the word of the speaker’s language. There are many kind of fields that is have the terminologies from another language that make the speaker difficult to find similar word in the speaker’s language.

4) End (Purpose and Goal)

The end that contains purpose and goal is the result or the consequence that is wanted. End includes persuading, convincing, explaining, the listener to do what the speaker said. The speaker should use code mixing to reach the goal.\textsuperscript{25}

I. Data Descriptions

The data in this research are taken from the 14\textsuperscript{th} episode of Master Chef Indonesia Season 3 program. In the chapter of research findings, the writer analyzes the data using the theory of code mixing based on the sociolinguistics paradigm.

In the part of data analysis, the results from the data table are to explain each utterance which contains the code mixing based on its word class and phrases found. There are eight numbers of utterances which have been chosen randomly by the writer from the corpus of this research. Every number has one or more results of the code mixing.

\textsuperscript{25} Uriel Weinrich (1963) \textit{Loc. Cit.}
J. Data Analysis

Table

Linguistic Forms and Factors Influencing in Code Mixing.

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<th>Corpus</th>
<th>Linguistic Forms</th>
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</thead>
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<td></td>
<td>2) Pantry</td>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>Oversight</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Chef Marinka: “Tantangan ini adalah tantangan reward, sebetulnya untuk kalian semua, karena siapa yg menang dalam tantangan ini akan mendapatkan immunity pin”</td>
<td>3) Reward</td>
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</table>

Datum 1:

Ok, good.”

1) After explaining his comments to the contestants by using Indonesian, Chef Degan
Septoadji mixes the code in his utterances from Indonesian into English in two words. First, he does not continue his word by using Indonesian, but he puts the word **station** instead, which is a noun.

The word **station** uttered by Chef Degan is a terminology in the cooking field. So, the factor that influences him to mix the code is because of oversight. For some of common people as the audiences who watch the Master Chef Indonesia Season 3 or another cooking competition program, the word **station** does not sound familiar to them. However, it occurs in order to mention one of terminologies from the cooking field, so, Chef Degan rather to use the word in English than in Indonesian. According to the explanation in Weinrich’s theory, one of the factors that can influence the speaker to mix the code from a linguistic type is an oversight. Oversight occurred when the speaker has the limitation of the words in their language and due to some kinds of field that has many terminologies which uses another language to give clear meaning. So, an oversight makes the speaker, in this case is chef Dagan who is difficult to find similar word when he says it in Indonesian, then he mixes language and they consider to use it in foreign language as the terminology, that is in English.

Although the factor that makes chef Degan mixes the code is oversight, but, the word **station** that is mixed by chef Degan also tends to be considered as one of linguistics factor of low frequency of word. The factor of low frequency of word occurs due to the language the word that the speaker mixed is easier to remember in another language, to make the sense of the word is more stable too.

In the Oxford dictionary, the terminology of the word **station**, one of its meanings is: building, etc where a service is organized. In professional cooking field, **station** that the speaker means, is a working place to every contestants in the cooking competition to cook,
where it is organized with many cooking equipments. In the English – Indonesia dictionary, the similar meaning of the word station is Pos.

If the speaker uses the word Pos in that program, the audience would be confused, because in Indonesian the word Pos does not have similar meaning of station in the cooking program.

2) Another code mixing occurs in the second word uttered by Chef Degan, it also occurs another code mixing. In English, the word pantry is categorized as a noun. In the utterance by Chef Degan, after he speaks Indonesian, then he mentions an English word that is inserted in his speech. For the professional field, the cooking terminology in Indonesian of “kamar sepen, pendaringan” is rarely mentioned. People who work in the cooking field, often use a foreign word ‘pantry’ to call a place to store foodstuffs and ingredients, it is often used in a foreign language. The picture below represents a place that is often called pantry in the culinary field, which is different from common kitchen in every house.

There are two types of factors that influence the speaker in mixing the code. It is between the factor of oversight and low frequency of word. By mixing the code, the chef can easily deliver the meaning sense from the word that he choose in foreign language, which it is a terminology that often used by most of the chefs from the professional cooking field. The word pantry is more suitable to be considered as the factor from an oversight when the speaker mixes his code than the factor from a low frequency factor that makes the word in another language is easier to remember.

Datum 2:

“Tantangan ini adalah tantangan reward, sebetulnya untuk kalian semua, karena siapa yang menang dalam tantangan ini akan mendapatkan immunity pin.”
1) There occur two English words when Chef Marinka mixes the code. The two words are noun. The word *reward* in Indonesian means “*upah, penghargaan, hadiah*”, but the word *reward* is rarely used in Indonesian in the Master Chef Indonesia Season 3. The speaker considers to use the word in English is because it makes the word sense and more stable in its meaning for the purpose. The factor that influences Chef Marinka to mix the code is because low frequency of word from her utterances above. Chef Marinka can emphasize the meaning of the word *reward* in English and can be determined the factor that influences her to mix the code. The low frequency of word becomes the factor that influenced the code mixing is due to the speaker that considers the insertion of foreign language is easier for her to remember and it is more frequently to hear the sense of stable word.

The word ‘*reward*’ in Indonesian does not have a stable meaning in a cooking competition program. The judges use the word ‘*reward*’ to explain the advantages that will be gained by the contestants when they win a cooking challenge. The advantages can be a convenient thing or a gift as the present from the sponsor in the Master Chef Indonesia.

Meanwhile, the phrase of *immunity pin* can be categorized as a noun phrase, with *pin* as the head word. This noun phrase contains two words that stand as noun. Each of those words namely *immunity* and *pin*. It is an example of one code mixing. Since on the first season of Master Chef Indonesia program, *immunity pin* is first introduce as a small pin with the symbol of Master Chef Indonesia. A terminology of *immunity pin* has a function that based on the adjective of it name. It is to give an immune for the contestant to save them from an elimination test or being eliminated if lost in the battle of cooking challenge.

The speaker uses the phrase of *immunity pin* it influences from an attitudinal type of
introduction and development of new culture from the factor when she mixes the code. The **immunity pin** introduce only in the cooking competition program of Master Chef Indonesia as the new thing. Although the phrase is not from the speaker’s mother tongue, however the new terminology becomes more sophisticated if have an English name and many of new objects has been developed as the innovation.

**K. Conclusion**

In this chapter, the writer concludes that the most frequent type of code mixing from the data that are analyzed in the 14th episode of Master Chef Indonesia Season 3 are those in word level. The data selected are 13 utterances of code mixing by the judges. From 13 data that analyzed, 8 of them are nouns and 6 are phrases.

For the first research question, the writer uses the theory of word and phrase from Fasold and also the theory from Weinrich in order to analyze the factors influencing code mixing. After analyzing the factors influencing code mixing, the writer found 5 factors that also mostly influenced the speaker to mix the code. They are oversights in 6 data, low frequency of word in 5 data, introduction and development of a new culture in 2 data, and social value in 1 data.

The dominant factor causing the code mixing is ‘oversight’, in which the speakers cannot find the appropriate meaning equivalence to the language they want to use. Although the judges and contestants use daily conversation in the cooking competition program, there are many terminologies of culinary field that are used from another language in order to find similar language with the speaker’s language, especially the
judges. In this case is between Indonesian and English that make the three judges often mix the code caused by the factor of oversight.

After the factor of oversight that are used many terminologies in the culinary field from English, another factor that causes code mixing in Master Chef Indonesia Season 3 is low frequency of word. This factor also often occurs when the judges remember the English words more easily since it has more stable sense than that of Indonesian. In the utterances of the judges that mix the code, low frequency of word factor is overlap with the oversight factor to identify the motivate the judges that indicate code mixing from several data that analyzed by the writer.

From the two factors that mostly influenced the judges to do the code mixing, between the oversight and the low frequency of word, they are from the linguistic type. Meanwhile, the next factor is introduction and development of a new culture and the social value that are types from the attitudinal type. An Introduction and development of a new culture in the judges utterance is occur in order to create a new terminology in foreign language from many fields. In the 14\textsuperscript{th} episode of Master Chef Indonesia Season 3, the judges have to announce and introduce some new terminologies in foreign language from the program in order to develop something which is brand new.

As the last is the factor of social value that becomes the rare factor that influence the judges. It is because the judges not only want to took the other word from foreign or other language by considering social factor to show the audience that the judges are modern and educated people when inserts the word or phrase that not from their mother tongue. The judges are from the professional chefs that use language to explain from their background. So, they are more often mixing the code to say the terminology from culinary field.
The research of code mixing from daily conversation in the cooking competition program which is culinary field particularly, it is still rarely to find. So, in this research the writer tries to analyze the code mixing in the different context with some other researches that analyzed about code mixing too. Because the Master Chef Indonesia Season 3 is adapted from America, so it gives implication for the mindset of the judges to use English rather than Indonesian in describes cooking terminologies and cooking style in an international way of cooking.

L. Suggestion

The writer suggests that this kind of research needs various and combined methods. For the next researchers who want to study conversational code mixing particularly in the culinary field, there are other methods that can be used for the research of code mixing, it can be from discourse analysis, direct interview or also from a conversational analysis by using ethnography. The next researchers can also observe the speaker that mixing the code in daily conversation from different fields based on their social variables which is influencing code mixing. In the sociolinguistics book that studies about varieties studies, there are several social variables that can be classified from the speaker. According to Labovian methodology, social variables are from social classes, speech styles, age, sex, ethnic group or contextual style and region.
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**INTEREST**

Organization, Travelling, Culinary, Singing,