

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

This chapter consists of research findings and discussions. This chapter focused on analyzing the data which have been collected. It includes the forms of code switching and code mixing and the factors of using code switching and code mixing.

#### **4.1 Findings**

The forms of code switching and code mixing are stated below, which each term is uttered in *MasterChef Indonesia*. The forms of code switching and code mixing are written with some examples from *MasterChef Indonesia*.

##### **4.1.1 The Forms of Code Switching and Code Mixing**

###### **4.1.1.1 The Forms of Code Switching**

In this study, the writer finds that there are three forms of code switching which occur in *MasterChef*. They are code switching in the form of clause, the form of sentence, and the form of exclamation.

###### **4.1.1.1.1 Code switching in the form of clause**

Code switching in the form of clause is the changing of clause of one language into another language. According to Kurjum and Sa'adah (2010), Clause is a group of words which contain a subject and verb (p. 97). There are two kinds

of clause; they are dependent clause and independent clause. Here are the examples of code switching in the form of clause:

Chef Arnold : kenapa bikin chicken berantakan sekali. (Why do you make chicken so clutterly?)

Kevin : Iya, habis ini saya bereskan. (Yes, I will clean it up after this).

Chef Arnold : No, kamu harus kerja bersih ya, kalau di kompor lain **you are most cluttered**. (No, you have to be clean in working, if on the other stove you are most cluttered).

The bold words at the dialogue above are the example of code switching in the form of clause. It is the utterance from the jury (Chef Arnold) and the contestant (Kevin). This dialogue occurred when the jury comes to the contestant's place. The jury sees his place is most cluttered and asks the contestant to clean his stove. Kind of this clause is dependent clause because this clause consists of subject and verb but they cannot stand alone as complete sentence, this clause is separated by comma. The jury switches one clause of native language into target language. This clause switched from Indonesian into English. It is also same with the example below:

Chef Marinka : Lius, kamu memilih dua orang yang kuat untuk menjadi competitor kamu. Menurut kami kamu salah strategi, senjata makan tuan **if you are negligent you lose in this competition**. Lius, Silahkan join dengan Kevin untuk masuk ke pressure test. (Lius, you choose two strong people to be your competitors. We think you have wrong strategy, it will be backfired if you are negligent you lose in this competition).

Lius : Rasanya dari pemenang jadi terbawah rasanya down. (It feels down, from the winner become the loser).

The dialogue is taken from the conversation between the jury and the contestant. The jury gives comment to Lius that he does wrong strategy and give a reminder **If you are negligent you lose in this competition.** This is code switching in the form of clause because this utterance consists of subject and verb, but cannot stand alone as a sentence. Kind of this clause is dependent clause, it is also introduced by subordinating conjunctions “if”.

Another example of code switching in the form of clause as follow:

Chef Arnold : Tya dan juga lius, diantara kalian berdua tidak ada yang menang untuk invention test kali ini ya... lius, untuk minumannya **it's good, innovative, and tasty.** Lius, minuman kamu adalah minuman pemenang diantara semuanya ya, paling enak. (Tya and also lius, between you two no one wins for this invention test... lius, your drink is good, innovative, tasty. Lius, your drink is the winner among all, most delicious).

The bold words at the dialogue above are the example of code switching in the form of clause. This utterance occurred when the jury gives a comment about lius' dish. Kind of this clause is independent clause because this clause contains a subject and a verb and they can stand alone as complete sentence.

#### **4.1.1.1.2 Code switching in the form of sentence**

Lestari (2010) stated that Sentence is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb, expresses a complete idea and that written in English begin with capital letter and ends with a period (p. 16).

Chef Marinka : Saya yakin anak kecil atau ibu-ibu di rumah bisa membuatnya, tinggal membaca resep yang ada di balik kotak. **What I gonna do?** Kamu sudah top ten. (I'm sure, the children or mothers can make it, just read the

recipe behind the box. What I gonna do? You have been top ten, william)

William : iya chef. (Yes, chef)

The bold words at the dialogue above are the example of code switching in the form of sentence. That conversation is taken between the jury (Chef Marinka) and the contestant (William). Chef Marinka feels disappointed because William cooks a simple pudding. Chef Marinka said that the children can also make it with read the recipe behind the box. Then, Chef Marinka switches her language to be English “What I gonna do?” This is code switching in the form of sentence because this utterance consists of subject and verb that begin with capital letter and end with question mark. Kind of this sentence is Information Question.

Chef Arnold : oke tya, ini apa? (okey tya, what this it?)

Tya : itu Berries and Peach Pudding sama Mascarpone Fla, Fruit Sujung Gwa. Saya terinspirasi sama koreantea. (That is the Berries, Peach pudding, and Mascaprone Fla, Fruit Sujung Gwa, I am inspired with koreantea).

Chef Arnold : kenapa gak di gelas? (Why is not in the glass?).

Tya : Kalau di gelas nanti terlalu full kelihatannya chef. (If it is in the glass, it will be too full chef).

Chef Degan : ini biji-bijinya tidak disaring? **This is your taste**, jadi aneh rasanya. (These seeds are not filtered? This is your taste, so it feels weird).

The dialogue is taken from the conversation between Chef Arnold, Chef Degan, and Tya. This conversation is acceptable as a complete sentence representing complete idea of the jury (Chef Degan). After trying the pudding, Chef Degan gives a comment that pudding is made by Tya feels weird because

these seeds are not filtered. Chef Degan says the sentence above to emphasize his explanation in a full sentence. Kind of this sentence is statement because this utterance consist a subject and a verb. This sentence is also called nominal sentence because verb in the sentence is to be “is” and is followed by complement.

#### 4.1.1.1.3 Code switching in the form of exclamation

The last form of code switching in this research is code switching in the form of exclamation. Hornby stated that exclamation is short sound or word which expresses sudden, surprise, pain, etc. Here are the examples of code switching in the form of exclamation:

Chef Arnold : Untuk Lius, Denty, dan ibu Angella akan memasak hidangan dari Turkey “Bourghul Pilafi”. (For Lius, Denty, And Mrs. Angella will cook from Turkey dish “Bourghul Pilafi”).

Lius : Saya mendapat masakan Turki, **oh my God**. (I get Turkey dish, oh my god).

The bold words at the dialogue above are the example of code switching in the form of exclamation. The conversation is between the jury (Chef Arnold) and the contestant (Lius). Lius does not think if he gets Turkey dish. He is surprised and says “oh my god”.

#### 4.1.1.2 The forms of code mixing

Besides code switching, the writer also finds that code mixing is often used in *MasterChef* Indonesia. There are two forms of code mixing. They are code mixing in the form of word and code mixing in the form of phrase.

##### 4.1.1.2.1 Code Mixing in the form of word

Code mixing in the form of word is the insertion of word is one language into another language. There are the examples of code mixing in the form of word:

Chef Arnold : baik, kalian semua sudah menyelesaikan **challenge** pudding dengan tema buka puasa. Saya akan memanggil princess nya dan juga ratu **dessert** ya, Tya, silahkan maju ke depan. (Well, you have already completed the challenge of pudding with the topic of breaking the fast. I will call the princess of pudding and also the queen of dessert. Tya, please come forward).

Tya : (Tya come forward while carrying her pudding).

The dialogue is taken from the conversation between the jury (Chef Arnold) and the contestant (Tya). This utterance is the example of code mixing in the form of word because Chef Arnold just inserts on word in his utterance. Chef Arnold inserted the word “challenge” and “dessert” of target language on his utterance. In parts of speech, that word is called noun. It is also same with the example below:

Chef Marinka: Guys, satu menit lagi dan siap-siap untuk **plating**.

In this Chef Marinka's utterance which speaks on native language, she inserts one word of target language. It is "plating".

The following utterances are also the examples of code mixing in the form of word.

Chef Marinka : emmmm minumannya, sebetulnya **originally** aneh tapi setelah dipikir-pikir otak saya me-**register** kalau sama kayak kamu, aneh tapi somehow it works. (emmm, the drink, it is really originally weird, but come to think of my brain to register if it is like you. This is weird but somehow it works).

William : thank you chef.

Chef Arnold : Angella, kamu bikin romantis coklat pudding untuk buka puasa berdua, apakah enak? Okey lumayan enak, sangat **save** ya. Apakah itu **invention**? **No**, bukan **invention**. Lain kali kamu harus lebih berani, lebih kreatif membuat sesuatu yang lebih luar biasa ya. (Angella, you make romantic chocolate pudding for breaking fast together, is it good? Okey pretty good, it is so save. Is it invention? No, it is not invention. Other times you have to be more daring, more creative to make something).

Chef Marinka : seperti yang kami bilang, setiap tantangan ada kemungkinan untuk bertukar **apron** dengan black team, kalau kalian tidak menunjukkan kemajuan atau membuat hidangan terburuk atau eliminasi. Untuk top ten Brian, hidangan pudding tadi adalah hidangan yang sangat **basic**. Saya yakin anak kecil atau ibu-ibu di rumah bisa membuatnya, tinggal membaca resep yang ada di balik kotak. Itu kalau salah sebetulnya masih bisa ngulang lagi. What I gonna do? Kamu sudah top ten. William... (As we said, in every challenge there is possibility to change apron with black team, if you do not perform the progress or make worst dish or elimination. For Brian, your pudding dish is basic dish. I am sure, the children can make it, just read the recipe behind the box. What I gonna do? You have been top ten, William).

Chef Marinka : kalau kamu keep up dengan **skill** kamu, tanpa sifat ketidakseriusan kamu, kamu mungkin jadi juara. (If you

keep up with your skill, without your characteristic that is not serious, you may be a champion).

William : thank you chef.

From these utterances, the writer finds that the juries (Chef Marinka and Chef Arnold) insert one word of target language into their utterances of native language. That is example of code mixing in the form of word which is used by the juries and the contestants in *MasterChef* Indonesia. In that example there are words “originally”, “register”, “invention”, “save”, “apron:”, “basic”, and “skill”. Kinds of that words are adverb (originally), verb (register and save), noun (invention, apron, and skill), and adjective (basic).

#### 4.1.1.2.2 Code mixing in the form of phrase

The next form of code mixing is code mixing in the form of phrase. It is the insertion a phrase of one language into another language. According to Kurjum and Sa’adah (2010), Phrase is a group of related words but they do not have any subject and verb (p. 97). Phrase consists of head and modifier. Some examples of code mixing in the form of phrase:

Chef Arnold : Kamu bikin apa ini kevin? (What do you make, Kevin?).

Kevin : Saya bikin risetnya lebih **for kids**, karena kan kalau di bulan puasa anak-anak paling susah disuruh makan. (I make research more for kids, because when fasting in the month the children are most difficult to eat).

Chef Arnold : Iya benar, okey. (It is right, okey).

This utterance is the example of code mixing in the form of phrase which consists of two words of target language. This combination word can be called phrase because it consists of two words, and each word has the own meaning. The combination of words makes the new meaning. Kind of that phrase is noun phrase. It is also same with the example below:

Chef Arnold : Untuk pressure test, **duplication dish** dari chef Marinka ini akan sangat banyak komponen ya, you need everything or nothing at all. Kalian mengerti? (For pressure test, duplication test from Chef Marinka will be many components. You need everything or nothing at all. Do you understand?).

Contestant : Mengerti chef. (Yes, Chef).

Chef Marinka : Everybody, karena untuk bulan ramadhan kita akan membuat **date cake** dimana perbedaannya kurmanya masih ada tekstur.

The dialogue is taken from the conversation between the juries (Chef Arnold and Chef Marinka) and the contestants. These utterances consist of code mixing in the form of phrase because the juries insert one phrase. This phrase is called noun phrase because the head is noun.

Other examples of code mixing in the form of phrase:

Tya : Kalau di gelas nanti terlalu full kelihatannya chef

Chef Marinka : Menurut saya, kombinasinya sebetulnya lumayan aneh tapi **not bad**

Based on the example above, the jury inserts one phrase to give a comment tyas dish. The kind of phrase is adjective phrase because it consists of two words that are content of adjective as head and adverb as modifier.

## **4.1.2 Factor Caused Code Switching and Code Mixing**

Some people use language in their daily communication with whomever, whenever, and wherever, it is possible that they will always produce difficult in any different situation, they choose their language to make it suitable with the situation.

In this case, code switching and code mixing is typical in term of the speech context. Since it occurs in gallery *MasterChef*, the setting, topic, norms, and participants are also that are involved during competition in *MasterChef*. The former three context, i.e setting, topic, and norms, depict only the situation wherein code switching and code mixing takes place, while the last context involves participant's background that affect code switching and code mixing. For that reason, the classification on factors of code switching and code mixing befall into two categories: situational factor and social factor.

### **4.1.2.1 Situational Factor**

#### **4.1.2.1.1 Setting**

The setting here refer to the place, time, and situation wherein code switching and code mixing happen. Surely, the place and time of this moment are clear in the Gallery *MasterChef*, during a competition. *MasterChef* is an Indonesian competitive cooking reality show, open to amateur and home chefs based on the original British *MasterChef*.

So this is not simply an Indonesian competition. This is an International adaptation cooking competition which is held in Indonesia. Remembering to the

fact, the participants involved are not strictly limited to use English in some times in their utterances. Because that usage of English, even though just in form of code switching and code mixing will make this competition looks and feels more international.

#### **4.1.2.1.2 Topic**

The topic which covers what is being talked about in the conversation also becomes the factor that causes code switching and code mixing. In this cooking competition, although it is held in Indonesia but Master Chef is basically adopted from British. So, this is a national competition but it has international scale. Therefore, the contestants are expected not only able to serve Indonesian food very well but also able to make foreign dishes. As we know that foreign dish must have its foreign name too. From this situation, it becomes very possible to mention or mix the Indonesian utterance with some English words.

Furthermore, besides the name of the dish, the technique of cooking also gives contributions to the usage of code switching and code mixing in Master Chef. To cook foreign dish and in order to achieve that scale of international grade, the contestants have to understand some cooking techniques in their international terms. Such condition makes both the contestants and the juries switch or mix the cooking technique terms in English into their Indonesian utterance.

Going much deeper, the code switching and code mixing also occur when the topic comes to the ingredients. Sometimes, foreign dish must contain some

ingredients which Indonesia does not have. So, the participants use its English name to mention the ingredients and this can cause code switching and code mixing. Here, the example:

Chef Marinka : Kalau puddingnya?

William : Isinya cuma ada potongan buah tapi saya gabungkan dengan **walnut white** coklat

From the examples above, the bold words are such example of talking certain topic reasons. They are mixed with English because the model talked about particular topic/ ingredient dish.

#### **4.1.2.1.3 Norms**

During a competition, the participants will not only speak formally. It is quite possible that they will also consider the situation they are speaking, which in turn will form the norms of speaking. The norms itself may vary depending on the context. The participants usually consider the norm of politeness, softness, openness, etc. of a situation before they choose their language. Code switching and code mixing in Gallery *MasterChef* might also be affected by solidarity.

Solidarity is a norm considered by a speaker before the participants say something in certain code. The participants will hear in mind first, whether or not the hearer will understand their statement spoken in that code. As usual, when someone who is talking using a language that is not his/her native language suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, he/she either intentionally or unintentionally will switch from his/her second language to his/her first language

because he/she feels more convenient to be emphatic in his second language rather than in his/her first language, such as in this example:

Chef Marinka : Jadi menurut kamu lebih cocok dengan jagung ya, gitu kan? (So, it is more suited with corn, right?).

William : Iya... (Yes).

Chef Marinka : emmmm minumannya, sebetulnya **originally** aneh tapi setelah dipikir-pikir otak saya me-**register** kalau sama kayak kamu, aneh tapi **somehow it works**. (emmm, the drink, it is really originally weird, but come to think of my brain to register if it is like you. Weird but somehow it works).

William : **thank you chef**.

This utterance is from Chef Marinka and William. They switch their language to other language as a signal of group membership. Firstly, William answer Chef Marinka's question in Indonesian because Chef Marinka uses Indonesian in her utterance. Whereas in the second utterance William switches his language to be target language, because he tries to make their relationship become more close and solid.

So, after explaining above in situational factor there are three factors caused code switching and code mixing used in *MasterChef Indonesia*. They are setting, topic, and norms.

#### **4.1.2.2 Social Factor**

Talking about participants, we have to notice a lot to them who are speaking and also to them who are speaking to. The participants of conversation in this competition are involved the juries and the contestants.

The judges or juries are the expert chefs who ever studied abroad. They had interacted with foreign people. The profiles of the juries are as follows:

First, Chef Degan. The man whose full name Degan Septoadji Suprijadi a celebrity chef from Indonesian who is experienced in Germany and has thirty years of diving profession. Chef Degan was born in Indonesia, but grew up in the euro area because both parents are working in continental Europe.

Chef Degan spends his study period in Germany. After finishing his study in Germany, Chef Degan returns to Indonesian and then work on the Jakarta Hilton International as a first career.

In the 25 years of his career, Chef Degan then worked at the World famous Hotel like Hyatt, Ritz Carlton, and now works at Bayan Tree Hotel Bangkok with the position of Executive Chef. Career Chef who has ability Indonesian, English, and German has been started since 1984.

Second, Chef Marinka. Maria Irene Susanto (born in Jakarta, March 22, 1980, age 33 years), better known by the call Rinrin Marinka is an Indonesian celebrity chef. Her hobby about cooking was growing since elementary school. She is a graduate of Le Cordon Bleu, Sydney, Australia with special expertise

French Cuisine and Patisserie. She also teaches at Magic Pantry Cooking School, Kemang.

Third, Chef Arnold. Chef Arnold was born of a family cooking lover. Arnold Purnomo owner's full name has been entered into the world of the kitchen since the age of 14 years.

His mother was a chef; his grandmother was a chef and owner of the restaurant. Family background is what makes having a love and talent on the same field until now.

The story begins when Arnold 10 years old moved to Sydney, Australia. In Australia, a chance to pursue his hobby is more open. When starting his career, he worked in several restaurants in Sydney as a dishwasher until finally introduced to the various cooking techniques.

After being a guest star in Season 2 *MasterChef* Indonesia, Chef Arnold is never expected to join the jury in Indonesia *MasterChef* Season 3. His motivation is to appear on television to introduce a variety of dishes to the community. He also will share cooking techniques, storage, hygiene, raw materials, and cooking in the Gallery Season 3 *MasterChef* Indonesia.

So, this background of the juries contributes some influences to them to use English as international language. Being used to say in English eventually makes them often intentionally or unintentionally switches or mixes two languages (Indonesian and English) during this competition. Therefore, the code

switching and code mixing between Indonesian and English are often used within Master Chef.

## 4.2 Discussions

This section discusses the finding of data analysis. Code switching and code mixing are such kind of bilingualism in multicultural community. Code switching and code mixing are a subject of study that involving two languages, in which a language switched from one language to others. *MasterChef Indonesia* is one of the television programs that apply code switching and code mixing. In this research, the writer tries to describe about code switching and code mixing by analyze the forms of code switching and code mixing used by juries and contestants in *MasterChef Indonesia* and also analyze the factors caused code switching and code mixing that was found in the conversation.

After finding in this chapter finished, it is found that there are three forms of code switching: code switching in the form of clause, sentence, and exclamation. Then, the forms of code mixing consist of two forms: code mixing in the form of word and phrase. The last, the writer finds two factors caused code switching and code mixing: situational factor and social factor. Situational factor consist of the setting, topic, and norms.

The writer found that the previous study have some different focuses with the present writer. This study analyzed phenomena of code switching and code mixing used in *MasterChef Indonesia* and other research took the data from student of letters and also the headmaster in Pesantren An Nuriyah. In addition,

the previous study that was conducted by Eli Ermawati is different with the present writer. The writer found three forms of code switching based on Hoffman's theory and two forms of code mixing based on Chaer and Agustina's theory. This research uses variation language Indonesian-English. While, in Ermawati's study used Suwito's theory to find the form of code mixing. In Ermawati's study, the subject had ability to use more than two languages they are, Javanese-Indonesian and Arabic-Javanese. But for the factors, one of the writers, Aziz Nasruddin, in the previous study also has the same factors with the writer. That is factors of solidarity and choice of topic.

Based on the explanation above, it shows that each researcher has different idea about language, especially code switching and code mixing. In this world, there are some languages. Every nations, every country, every tribe, every city has different languages. So, language choice especially code switching and code mixing are important to be understood by everyone. Studying about language variety is important to make a good relation with other people. We will not be lied easily if we understand about many languages,

In addition, code switching and code mixing should be taught in order to make the students become familiar and more understand about the second language and can give the interpretation about bilingualism. So, the study about code switching and code mixing theories are useful to student understanding about several forms of code switching and code mixing and several following factor caused code switching and code mixing used.