Code Mixing in Master Chef Indonesia

Nurfarahin Farhana[1], Cahaya Ramadhani[2]
[1]*STAIN BENGKALIS, BENGKALIS, INDONESIA*
hallohalloannyeong@gmail.com
[2]*STAIN BENGKALIS, BENGKALIS, INDONESIA*
Cahayaramadhani2111@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to know the type of type of code mixing used in Master Chef Indonesia Season 5 Episode 4 Round 1. Code Mixing is a person's behavior which is a bilingualism multilingualism when talking them combine 1 language with other languages. In this study, researchers used qualitative research so that this research is more clear. Researchers found a previous research on code mixing, in this research researcher wants to research against Master Chef Indonesia research has 1 variable ie code mixing. It can be concluded that of 16 data found there are 3 types of code mixing used.

Keywords: *code, code-mixing*

ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis campur kode yang digunakan pada Master Chef Indonesia Season 5 Episode 4 Round 1. Code Mixing merupakan perilaku seseorang yang merupakan bilingualisme multilingualisme ketika berbicara menggabungkan 1 bahasa dengan bahasa lain. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti menggunakan penelitian kualitatif agar penelitian ini lebih jelas. Peneliti menemukan adanya penelitian terdahulu mengenai campur kode, pada penelitian kali ini peneliti ingin melakukan penelitian terhadap penelitian Master Chef Indonesia yang mempunyai 1 variabel yaitu campur kode. Dapat disimpulkan dari 16 data yang ditemukan terdapat 3 jenis campur kode yang digunakan.

Kata Kunci: *code, code-mixing*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool used to communicate and convey our ideas. The languages spoken in this world are very diverse and have different characteristics. Basically, as a human being, of course, interact with society. Language is very important in our daily life, whether it is to convey ideas, and feelings, or in communicating. According to (Brown, H, 2000, p. 17) language is a system of arbitrary conventionalized vocal, written, and gesture symbols that enables members of a given community to communicate intelligibly with one another. Therefore, language cannot be separated from humans because it is very attached to everyday life to communicate with each other, either using the mother tongue or combining it with a second language.

Nowadays, many people use more than one language, even combining languages to communicate based on current social factors. Developing communicative competence in two or more languages gives an individual opportunity to express their feelings and thoughts and shape their identities. It also helps them satisfy their individual and social needs in the different contexts of the language used. One phenomenon that occurs in the field of sociolinguistics in bilingual or multilingual societies is Code Mixing. The phenomena of code-mixing of languages have long intrigued scholars who have examined what triggers such occurrences (Muysken, 2000; Wei, in Claros & Neny: 2005).

Code mixing has become a trend in everyday communication. Like combining mother tongue or mother tongue and second language. According to (Siregar, 2016) code-mixing is the use of one language in another language, the mixing of two or more languages or language varieties in a speech. Code mixing often happens when the use of two languages or two cultures can not be separated from the elements of one language well and often overlap. While, (Bokamba, 1989) defines code-switching as the mixing of words, phrases, and sentences from two distinct grammatical (sub) systems across sentence boundaries within the same speech event.

According to Muysken's theory, 2000 there are 3 types of code mixing which is Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization.

1. Insertion

According to Muysken (2000), insertion is a situation where a speaker adds phrases from one language to another without changing the structure of the previous language (2000:61) as a speaker we can add phrases but we can not change the structure of our first language. Insertion consists of a Single constituent, Nested a b a, and Morphological integration.

2. Alternation

According to Muysken (2000) alternation patterns often show some diversity of elements switched. Content words such as nouns and adjectives are likely to be insertions, while **discourse particles** and **adverbs** may be alternations (2000:97). That occurs when

Journal of English Practitioner and Educator Community
Vol. I No. 1, July 2025, pp. 20-25
e-ISSN : xxxx-xxxx

two languages combined the grammatical and lexical levels. Alternation consists of Embedding in Discourse, doubling, and flagging.

   3. Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent Lexicalization is can be described when one part of grammar is shared by two languages. (2000:122) when our first and second languages share the same grammar it is called Congruent Lexicalization.

The function of Code Mixing

According to Hymes in Wong, there were five basic functions of code-switching and code-mixing, namely expressive functions, directive functions, metalinguistics functions, poetic functions, and referential functions.

   1. Expressive function

Hymes 1962 in expressive function usually the speaker uses code switching and code mixing to express the emotion. For example, we use Bahasa Indonesia more often than English to express true feelings. And Muysken in Chen (2007: 22) stated expressive function involves speakers using two or more than one language to stress their self-identity or feelings to others in conversation. It means multilingualism we speak two or more languages when we express our feelings.

   2. Directive Function

According to Appel and Muyken in Fong (2006) directive function involving the participant-related function of code-switching aims to include or exclude a person from a part of a conversation such as by using a familiar or foreign language to that person.

   3. Metalinguistics function

Myers-Scotton (1979) in Fong 2011 stated metalinguistics function asserted that speakers sometimes switch codes to comment on another language. In the metalinguistics function when a speaker has spoken their do switch the code to comment on another language.

   1. Poetic function

"This function focuses on the message as well as the way the message is communicated"

   2. Referential function

Appel and Muysken in Chen (2007:22) stated referential function lack knowledge or facility in a language.

Reason for using code mixing

The reason for using code mixing usually occurs indirectly because, as bilingual and multilingual people have two or more languages they can not translate the words. That is why they're using code mixing. In the previous study, namely "Code Mixing in Celebrity English Video Content on Youtube" by (Wulandari, Valiantien, and Asanti, 2021), the researchers concluded that based on Muysken's theory (2000) there were 96 data on insertion

22

code-mixing, 53 data of international code-mixing by using, and 11 data of congruent lexicalization. The second is to determine Sacha Stevenson's reasons for using code mixing. The researchers found 5 reasons of 7 reasons for using code mixing by using Hoffman's theory (1991). Then, in another research, namely, "Code Mixing in College Students' Presentation: A Case in an Intercultural Communication Class." by (Helmie, Halimah, and Hasanah, 2020), the researcher concludes that there are 4 reasons students do code-mixing. In this case, we still use code-mixing as the object of this research, but we try to find and use code mixing in Master Chef Indonesia television shows as a form of interaction between Juris and contestants. This clearly shows the difference in subject and research site.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

This research was descriptive qualitative research based on (Wulandari, Valiantien, and Asanti, 2021)'s research model. "Because the data of this study was described by looking the reality that occurred in the form of oral language, then analyzed and interpreted objectively which was then written with descriptions in the form of words and languages". And this research describes the types of code mixing used in the Master Chef Indonesia season 5 episode 4.

Research Method

The research method used in this research is content analysis. Content analysis is one of the types of textual analysis that is different from the other two types that is, discourse analysis and conversation analysis (Truex, 1996).

Data and data resources

There are two categories of data in this research there are primary data and secondary data. The primary data sources include videos by "Master Chef Indonesia season 5 episode 4" in the video content on Youtube. And, the secondary data was collected by using books and journals that are related to this research to get more information on code-mixing and code-switching.

Research instrument

The instrument used in this present study was the observation checklist which was used to collect the data needed. Therefore, as the present study was conducted qualitatively, the data, a result, was described descriptively.

FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

The types of code mixing

a. Insertion

According to Muysken (2000), insertion is a situation where a speaker adds phrases from one language to another without changing the structure of the previous language (2000:61) as a speaker we can add phrases but we can not change the structure of our first language. Insertion consists of a Single constituent and Nested a b a

Journal of English Practitioner and Educator Community
Vol. I No. 1, July 2025, pp. 20-25
e-ISSN : xxxx-xxxx

1) **Single constituent**
   Data No. 4 (00.04.35) of Insertion
   'Aku *expect*-nya bakal dapat protein'

The reason why Kaisya Fridayassie mixed the language was that the challenge make Kaisya Fridayassie got shocked. From Muysken's theory, this type refers to a single constituent because of the situation where language shares grammatical structure. The word '*expect*' is familiar to Indonesian people. The word '*expect*' generally use in daily life, so they will not be confused about the meaning.

2) **Nested a b a**
   Data No. (00.03.41) of Insertion
   'okay guys, didepan kalian sudah ada *mystery box* dan ini adalah *challenge* pertama kalian*'*

Based on the data this utterance belonged to nested a b a because the utterance aligns each other and starts with English and then switches to Indonesian then back to English and so on. The reason why Chef Arnold tell the contestant it was their first challenge. The words *'Okay guys', 'Mystery box',* and *'Challenge'* are chosen to tell the contestant.

b. **Alternation**
   According to Muysken (2000) alternation patterns often show some diversity of elements switched. Content words such as nouns and adjectives are likely to be insertions, while **discourse particles** and **adverbs** may be alternations (2000:97). That occurs when two languages combined the grammatical and lexical levels.

Data No. (00.05.31) of Alternation
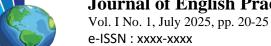'Saat yang membuat saya grogi *nervous* itu saat mulai 3,2,1 dan boom'

The reason why Bukhori explains again with the same meaning in another language is to include a repetition to explain what he feels. The word *'Nervous'* had the same meaning as *'grogi'*.

1. **Congruent lexicalization**
   Congruent Lexicalization is can be described when one part of grammar is shared by two languages. (2000:122) when our first and second language shares the same grammar it is called Congruent Lexicalization.

Data No. (00.06.14) of congruent lexicalization
'kalian ingat ya, umbi-umbiannya itu menjadi *highlight* jadi *star of the dish'*

Based on the data the context tells that Chef Juna wants to inform the contestant that is 'umbi-umbian' was the highlight of the challenge.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data which focused on types of code-mixing in Myusken's theory by Code-mixing in Master Chef Indonesia on Youtube, the researchers found there are 16 utterances.

The first is to find types of code-mixing that using in Muysken theory (2000) that occur in Master Chef Indonesia round 1 there were 7 data of Insertion, 4 data of Alternation, and 5 data of Congruent Lexicalization.

REFERENCES

Bokamba. (1989). *Are There Syntatic Constraints on Code Mixing?*

Brown, H. (2000). *Principles of Language Learning and Teaching .* 17.

Kasim, Yusuf, and Ningsih. (2019). *The Types and Functions of Code Switching in A Thesis Defense Examination*.

Muysken, P. (2000). *Bilingual speech*: A Typology of Code Mixng. Cambridge: Cmbridge University Press.

Poplack, S. (1980). *Sometimes I'll Start a sentence in spanish: Y TERMINO EN ESPANOL: Toward A Typology of Code Switching. Linguistic.*

Helmie, Halimah, and Hasanah. (2020). *Code Mixing in Collage Students' Presentation: Case in an Intecultural Communication Class.*

Wulandari, Valiantien, and Asanti. (2021). *Code Mixing in Celeb English Video Content on Youtube.*

Miles, Huberman, and Saldana. (2014). *Qualitatve Data Analysis, A Methods Sourcebooks, Edition 3.* USA.