CODE-SWITCHING USED IN JUDGES' UTTERANCES OF MASTERCHEF INDONESIA SEASON 7 GRAND FINAL EPISODES

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Abstract

This study deals with the types and functions of code switching used in the speeches of the judges of MasterChef Indonesia Season 7 at the grand final episode,in line with that this research also analyzed the social aspects that affected code switching based on these utterances. The judges of MasterChef Indonesia Season 7 who had educational backgrounds abroad made them accustomed to using code switching in their speech. The aim of this research are (1) To analyze the types of code-switching used in judges' utterances of MasterChef Indonesia Season 7 grand final episodes, (2) To analyze the functions of code-switching used in judges' utterances of asterChef Indonesia Season 7 grand final episodes. The data source of this research was obtained by watching and listening to 12 video CDs from an online video sharing platform called YouTube. The researchers find three types of code-switching: 7 tag switching, 53 inter-sentential switching, and 17 intra-sentential switching. The functions of code-switching found in this research are only four functions, they are 25 referential functions, 8 directive functions, 28 expressive functions, and 6 phatic functions. The social aspect affecting code-switching in this research is social class and status.

Keywords: Code Switching, Tag Switching, Inter-Sentential Switching, Intra-Sentential Switching

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I INTRODUCTION

Code-switching has become a common phenomenon which can be seen everywhere in daily interactions in communications. Indonesian, especially young people in big cities, often use foreign language in words or phrases in their utterances. They consider uttered some foreign languages as symbols of modernization and globalization. People intended to communicate with certain people or communities to which they belong. In order to avoid other communities or other people from interfering with their communication, they try to exclude these people by using a language that not everyone knows or masters.

According to Harya (2018:88), code is a system that people use to communicate with each

other. When people want to talk to each other, they must choose a specific code to express their feelings. It is a symbol of people using a specific language, dialect, accent or style to speak or communicate on different occasions and for different purposes of communication. In short, when choosing codes, people sometimes mix or switch languages when communicating with others. It can be seen from bilingualism and multilingualism uttarance. Bilingualism is the use of two different languages, while multilingualism is the use of two or more different languages. When people convert one language to another, this is called code-switching.

Also Holmes (2013:35) says that code-switching might be identified with a specific member or recipient. A speaker may also change to another language as a sign of gathering enrollment and imparted nationality to a recipient. The switches inspired by the identities and relationships between participants usually represent changes along the dimension of unity or social distance, such as the status relationship between people or their interaction forms. Code-switching also used by one person across more than one participant in an exchange. It may be used by a group of people who discuss about a topic. Code-switching is commonly used by bilingual or multilingual to achieve certain interaction goals in conversations with other speakers.

Based on the phenomenon of code-switching, It can be found in everyday life of human beings like in spoken language. One of the example of using this code-switching is on a TV show program called MasterChef Indonesia. MasterChef Indonesia is a cooking competition TV show series adopted from MasterChef originated with the United Kingdom version created by Franc Roddam in July 1990. Executive producers Roddam and John Silver and also series producer Karen Ross reproduced and updated the format for the BBC in February 2005. The restored format is sold internationally. Its first international adaptation was MasterChef Australia, which started in 2009, and then it was adapted in several other countries around the world.

The format of the show has been exported all over the world with the same MasterChef logo and show.This format appears

most often in four major versions: the main MasterChef series, MasterChef: The Professionals whichsuitable for professional chefs, Celebrity MasterChef takes famous celebrities as contestants, and Junior MasterChef,a version created and adapted for children. This version was originally developed in 1994 and has been expanded to other countries or regions in recent years. The researcher chooses this TV show as the research because it has been adapted by almost all countries over the world. According to Wong (2015), nowadays, there are more than fourty countries in the world adopt it, one of them is Indonesia.

MasterChef Indonesia first showing is on May 2011. Based on detikHot (2013), MasterChef Indonesia won Panasonic Gobel Awards as Favorite Talent Search Program in 2012 and 2013. According to Supriyanto (2014) and Cosmopolitan (2014), MasterChef Indonesia became nomination on the same award and category in 2014. In 2019, MasterChef Indonesia won Panasonic Gobel Awards again and still as the same category, it is seen on its official Instagram account @masterchefina that posted on December 6, 2019.

Now, the latest season of MasterChef Indonesia is season 7, which started on September 2020. There are three judges of MasterChef Indonesia seaon 7, they are Chef Arnold, Chef Juna, and Chef Renatta. The three judges studied culinary and cooking abroad. Chef Arnold became acquainted with cooking techniques when he lived in Sydney, Australia, until he eventually became a professional chef. Chef Juna has studied Japanese and French cuisine in the United States. Chef Renatta completed her cooking education at Le Cordon Bleu Culinary Art in Paris, France with a Diploma in Superior Cuisine and Superior Pastry.

Based on the backgrounds of the judges, this makes them familiar with at least two languages. Chef Arnold speaks and masters Bahasa Indonesia and also English because he lived in Australia which its original language is English. It makes him becomes a bilingual. Same as Chef Arnold, Chef Juna is also a bilingual, because he speaks Bahasa Indonesia as his first language and English because he lived in the United States for years which its original language is English. Chef Juna also knows quite

a bit about Japanese and French due to the origin of the dishes he learned. Chef Renatta is the different from the others. She is a multilingual. According to Dailysia (2019), she speaks Bahasa Indonesia, English and French, and also a little bit Japanese.

In this research, the researchers collect the data through watching an online video-sharing platform called YouTube. According to the ranking of Alexa Internet, YouTube is the second application most visited website after Google Search. The researcher uses the YouTube platform aims to make it easier for the researcher to listen and record any data, because videos can be watched repeatedly. In that platform, MasterChef Indonesia has a channel which has 2.76M subscribers. In MasterChef Indonesia YouTube channel, there is a playlist entitled MasterChef Indonesia Season 7 Grand Final that contains twelve videos. From those videos, the researchers analyzed and classified the code-switching used by judges in MasterChef Indonesia season 7 based on types of code-switching according to Poplack (1982) and functions of code-switching according to Appel and Muysken (2005).

II RESEARCH METHODS

This research used mix method qualitative and quantitattive method. Qualitative is used in analysis, while quantitative is used to count the data. According to Djajasudarma (2006:2), descriptive research methods are natural, in accordance with the characteristics of the data, the data collected is not numbers, it can be in the form of words or a description of something, this is as a result of qualitative methods.

Djajasudarma (2006:17) also said that the data collected may come from manuscripts, interviews, notes, fields, photos, videotapes, or personal documents. Based on that theory, this research uses the descriptive qualitative method which explains the data based on their characteristics, and collects the data from the videos that contain code-switching in judges' utterances of MasterChef Indonesia season 7 in grand final episodes.

Method of Analyzing the Data
This research uses descriptive methods, based on Djadjasudarma (2006:17) who stated that descriptively, the researcher can provide the characteristics and description of the data through data sorting which is carried out at the data sorting stage after the data is collected. In this research, after collecting the data, they are analyzed and classified based on types of code-switching according to Poplack (1982) and functions of code-switching according to Appel and Muysken (2005). By classifying the data, it will show the use of code-switching in judges' utterances of MasterChef Indonesia season 7 in grand final episodes based on the theories used.

Technique of Collecting the Data
In collecting the data, the researchers used a theory from Djajasudarma (2006:3) who said that various techniques can be used in collecting oral data, including: tapping records, note taking techniques; recorded interviews or notes. This research uses the note taking techniques. The researcher firstly watches the videos on an online video-sharing platform named YouTube. On YouTube, there is MasterChef Indonesia channel, the researcher finds the grand final episodes of season 7. While watching the videos, the researcher takes notes on judges' utterances that contain code-switching to get the data. The researcher listed the data based on the number of episodes sequentially.

Technique of Analyzing the Data
The researcher used inductive data analysis technique in this research. Based on Djajasudarma's definition about inductive data analysis, data is studied through a process that takes place from fact (data) to theory, and not vice versa from theory to fact (2006:14). After collecting the data, the researcher analyze and identify based on the theories used. First, the data are analyzed and classified based on the types of code-switching according to Poplack (2005). Then, the data are analyzed and classified to the functions of code-switching based on Appel and Muysken'stheory (2005). Finally, the writer will interpret the analysis results to draw conclusions.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of Types and Functions of Code-Switching Used in Judges' Utterances of MasterChef Indonesia Season 7 Grand Final Episodes

Utterance 1

"Di mana kalian sekarang harus berduel memasak, dan memperebutkan piala MasterChef Indonesia season ke-7. *Are you guys ready?*"

(Source: YouTube 'MasterChef Indonesia Season 7 Grand Final Episodes' video 1 "01:12")

This line was spoken by Chef Arnold. He explained to the grand finalists to get the trophy of MasterChef Indonesia Season 7, then he asked both of them if they were ready. Type of code-switching used in this utterance is inter-sentential switching, because the speaker switched from Indonesian at the first sentence to English at the second sentence. The function of this utterance is phatic, because the speaker asked the grand finalists to create communication channels open and turning the signal of communication.

Utterance 2

"Dan kamu kembali lagi di *black team* dan sekarang menjadi *grand finalist*. *We're very proud of you. Well done!*"

(Source: YouTube 'MasterChef Indonesia Season 7 Grand Final Episodes' video 1 "02:04")

Chef Arnold told about the existence of one of grand finalists in MasterChef Indonesia Season 7 from the first stage until the grand final, then Chef Arnold told him that judges were proud of him. There are two types of code-switching used in this utterance. The first type is inter-sentential switching, it appears at the first sentence spoken in Indonesian then the second sentence is switched to English. The second type is tag switching, because the speaker used the tag well done!' The function of code-switching from this utterance is expressive, because the speaker expressed his admiration of the interlocutor.

Utterance 3

"Tapi untuk kalian mencapai itu, kami sudah janji *it's not gonna be easy*."

(Source: YouTube 'MasterChef Indonesia Season 7 Grand Final Episodes' video 1 "04:47")

This utterance was spoken by Chef Renatta. She explained to both grand finalists that to achieve the grand final session of MasterChef Indonesia Season 7 was not easy. The type of code-switching used in this utterance is intra-sentential switching, because the speaker used an English clause in the basic language, it is Indonesian. The function of code-switching used is referential, because the speaker wanted to inform the grand finalists.

Utterance 4

"Karena sekarang*just between you guys.*"

(Source: YouTube 'MasterChef Indonesia Season 7 Grand Final Episodes' video 1 "05:47")

Chef Juna told the grand finalists it was just between them who stayed till grand final stage. Type of code-switching used in this utterance is intra-sentential switching, because the speaker used an English clause in the basic language, it is Indonesian. The function used is referential function, because the speaker's utterance contains information to the interlocutors.

Utterance 5

"*Yes, it's true. I think both of them deserve to win.* Ini lumayansengit."

(Source: YouTube 'MasterChef Indonesia Season 7 Grand Final Episodes' video 1 "13:11")

These sentences show that Chef Renatta told the grand finalists deserve to win although the grand final stage was a hard duel. The type used in this utterance is inter-sentential switching. First and the second sentences were spoken in English then the speaker switched to Indonesian at the third sentence. The function of this utterance is

expressive, because the speaker expressed her opinion.

Utterance 6

"*Cucumber* mungkin bias besar-besar seperti ini,karena ***it's so softer, flexible***, tapi kalau bias bengkuang dan juga mangga."

(Source: YouTube 'MasterChef Indonesia Season 7 Grand Final Episodes' video 2 "07:30")

Chef Arnold told one of grand finalists to use cucumber or jicama and mango in his dish. Type of code-switching used in this utterance is intra-sentential switching, because the speaker used an English clause in the basic language, it is Indonesian. Function of code-switching used is directive function, because the speaker concerned with getting the interlocutor to do what he said.

Utterance 7

"Kamu harus tahu iniya. ***It's a set course***."

(Source: YouTube 'MasterChef Indonesia Season 7 Grand Final Episodes' video 2 "08:32")

This utterance was spoken by Chef Arnold. He reminded one of grand finalists that it was a set course. Type of code-switching used is inter-sentential switching, because the speaker switched from Indonesian to an English sentence. Function of code-switching used is referential, because the speaker's utterance contains information to the interlocutor.

Utterance 8

"***This is really good***, Cuma untu ksaya yang seperti ini, pekat-pekat *strong* bumbunya dengan petis,dengan ini."

(Source: YouTube 'MasterChef Indonesia Season 7 Grand Final Episodes' video 2 "09:31")

This utterance was spoken by Chef Arnold. He firstly gave compliment to the grand finalist's cook then gave his opinion about it. Type of code-switching used in this utterance is inter-sentential switching, because the speaker used an English clause then switched to Indonesian. Function of code-switching used is expressive function, because the speaker expressed his feeling and opinion.

Utterance 9

"***Rice is good, vegetable well-seasoned***,Cuma habis bumbunya."

(Source: YouTube 'MasterChef Indonesia Season 7 Grand Final Episodes' video 2 "11:23")

Chef Arnold gave his compliment on one of grand finalist's cook and also gave his opinion about it. Type of code-switching used is inter-sentential switching, because the speaker used English clause then switched to Indonesian. Function of this utterance is expressive, because the speaker expressed his feeling by giving compliment and the opinion to the interlocutor.

Utterance 10

"***Well, I disagree about the rice, no.*** Kita ada kecium ***it's burnt***."

(Source: YouTube 'MasterChef Indonesia Season 7 Grand Final Episodes' video 2 "11:27")

This utterance was spoken by Chef Juna who showed his opinion about one of grand finalists' cook. Type of code-switching used is inter-sentential switching and intra-sentential switching. Inter-sentential switching appears at the first sentence which spoken in English then the speaker switched to Indonesian. Intra-sentential switching appears at the second sentence which used an English clause in Indonesian sentence as the basic language. Function of this utterance is expressive, because the speaker wanted to show his opinion about the interlocutor's cook.

Utterance 11

"***You have potato puree*** dan juga adakentanglagi."

(Source: YouTube 'MasterChef Indonesia Season 7 Grand Final Episodes' video 2 "12:06")

This utterance was spoken by Chef Juna. He commented one of grand finalists had potato puree and also potato on it. Type of code-switching used in this utterance is inter-sentential switching, because the speaker switched from English clause to Indonesian in one sentence. Function of code-switching used in this utterance is referential function, because the utterance contains information.

Utterance 12

"***It's not really a puree***. Ini udahmulaipadat. Ini***just puree***,benar-

benar*puree*. ***It's even better.***Sayangnyainidari*taste*."

(Source: YouTube 'MasterChef Indonesia Season 7 Grand Final Episodes' video 2 "13:02")

Chef Juna talked to one of grand finalists and gave his opinion about his puree. Type of code-switching used in this utterance is inter-sentential switching, because the speaker firstly spoke in English sentence then switched to Indonesian sentence, after that he switched to English sentence again then used Indonesian. Function of code-switching used in this utterance is expressive function, because the speaker showed his opinion about the interlocutor's cook.

Utterance 13

"Jadi dariutuhsepertiitu, ya. ***If you wanna be fast, the rabbit loin, which is the tenderloin.***"

(Source: YouTube 'MasterChef Indonesia Season 7 Grand Final Episodes' video 3 "08:53")

This utterance was spoken by Chef Juna. He gave suggestion to one of grand finalists if he wanted to be fast in his cook, he should use the tenderloin. Type of code-switching used in this utterance is inter-sentential switching, because the speaker switched his utterance from Indonesian at the first sentence to English at the second sentence. Function of code-switching used is referential, because the speaker's utterance contains information.

Utterance 14

"***And anyways,***keliatan di sini Audrey menggunakan*presto*. ***I think***45menitdengan***prestorabbit is more than enough.***"

(Source: YouTube 'MasterChef Indonesia Season 7 Grand Final Episodes' video 3 "09:13")

Chef Renatta showed her opinion about how one of grand finalists chose rabbit presto in cooking challenge which had forty-five minutes. Type of code-switching used in this utterance is tag switching and intra-sentential switching. Tag switching used in this utterance appears at the use of tag 'and anyways' at the beginning of sentence, then the speaker continued her utterance in Indonesian as the basic language. Intra-sentential

switching used in this utterance seems from the second sentence. At the beginning of second sentence, the speaker used two English clauses in the Indonesian language. Function of code-switching used is expressive, because the speaker gave suggestion to the interlocutor.

Utterance 15

"***OK, you need it to be done. It's fifteen minutes.*** Belum lagi*prepare* dan lain sebagainya."

(Source: YouTube 'MasterChef Indonesia Season 7 Grand Final Episodes' video 4 "01:59")

This utterance was spoken by Chef Juna. He told one of grand finalists to finish his cook in fifteen minutes. Type of code-switching used is inter-sentential switching, because the speaker switched his utterance from English sentences to Indonesian. Function used is directive function, because the speaker reminded the interlocutor and wanted the interlocutor to finish the cook immediately.

Utterance 16

"***You need colour***untukmenambahkan*flavour, aromatic*. Bisa ditambahkanlagi*herbs*-nya, biarlebih*fruit time,*terusunik. Tapi *overall*dari*stew*-nyasendiriitu*soupy mushroom, soupy creamy*inienak. ***See, this thing is good.***"

(Source: YouTube 'MasterChef Indonesia Season 7 Grand Final Episodes' video 4 "09:17")

Chef Arnold gave suggestion to one of grand finalists on his cook to give more colour to get more flavour and aromatic, then he gave compliment on anotherside of his cook. There are two types of code-switching used in this utterance. First is intra-sentential switching which appears at the beginning of the first sentence. He used English clause in the Indonesian sentence. Second is inter-sentential switching, which appears at last sentence at the end of utterance. Function used is referential function, because the speaker gave information in the form of suggestion.

Utterance 17

"Gini, kalau di-*presto*, itukanmemanglebihcepat*under pressure* dan lain-lain. Ya, kan? Jadi

ini*four times*sebenarnyatadi, ***until it all muscle tissue breaks out*.**"

(Source: YouTube 'MasterChef Indonesia Season 7 Grand Final Episodes' video 4 "09:52")

Chef Arnold told grand finalist that presto is better and faster way for his cook. Type of code-switching used in this utterance is intra-sentential switching, because the speaker switched his language between Indonesian and English. He used an English clause at the end of sentence in the basic language, that is Indonesian. Function of code-switching used is referential, because the speaker gave information in the form of opinion and suggestion.

Utterance 18

"Ini ***the soup is really good*.** Ini *very classic*."

(Source: YouTube 'MasterChef Indonesia Season 7 Grand Final Episodes' video 4 "10:26")

Chef Renatta complimented on grand finalist's cook. Type of code-switching in this utterance is intra-sentential switching, because the speaker switched her language from Indonesian word to an English clause in one sentence. Function of code-switching used is expressive, because the speaker expressed her compliment.

Utterance 19

"Kalau kamubilanginiadalah*rabbit stew, **it is good*,**tapitidak*connected*. Kalau sudah*stew*, ***the sauce itself have to taste the rabbit*.**Dan juga memangbenar, ***when you call this is stew,*** *all of the ball*, ataudialebih, potongannyalebihkecil, cumasatuhap, bisaditarik*bound*-nya, ***whatever*.*Yeah, that is stew, but to work it like this***agak repot."

(Source: YouTube 'MasterChef Indonesia Season 7 Grand Final Episodes' video 4 "11:46")

Chef Juna commented on grand finalist's cook when he was tasting it, and he also gave suggestion. There are three types of code-switching in this utterance. Inter-sentential switching appears in the first three sentences. At the first three sentences, the speaker used an English clause then switched to Indonesian. Tag switching appears in the third sentence by using word 'whatever' as a tag. Intra-sentential switching appears in the last sentence where the speaker used an English clause at the end of the sentence. He used English clause then continued the sentence in Indonesian. Function of code-switching used is referential, because the speaker gave information to the interlocutor.

Utterance 20

"***Well, let me ask you this*.** Kalau kamutidakmemilih*rabbit*, kamupilihapa?"

(Source: YouTube 'MasterChef Indonesia Season 7 Grand Final Episodes' video 4 "12:40")

This utterance was spoken by Chef Juna. He asked the grand finalist what would he choose besides rabbit to cook. Type of code-switching used in this utterance is inter-sentential switching, which appears at the first sentence by using English sentence, then the second sentence uses the basic language, it is Indonesian. Function of code-switching used is phatic function, because the speaker wanted to keep communication open by asking a question to the interlocutor.

Social Aspects Affecting Code-Switching in Linguistics

Basically, certain linguistic constraints and social aspects area unit typically the motivating factors within the bilingual acts of choosing a specific language selection hence code-switching. Linguistic factors talk over with the grammatical structure and constraints of the languages that sometimes verify the patterns of code-switching. Social factors and social dimensions too area unit the determinant parts for the selection of a specific language code instead of another. According to Holmes (2013), they are helpful and additionally the essential mechanisms in yarn and examining utterances of every kind of social interactions. Such factors involve the influence of the participants, social context, topic, formality, and status, functions of the discussion likewise as purposeful use of the language.

Holmes (2013) more highlighted that the way people speak is influenced by certain social aspects and social scopes during which they are speaking. These all rely upon wherever they are

speaking, who will hear what they are talking, and what their outlooks and functions area unit throughout the speech exchange. In this case, there are social aspects that affect people to do code-switching, they are social class and status, gender, and age. In judges' utterances of MasterChef Indonesia season7 grand final episodes, the researcher finds that social class and status is the basic aspect causes the judges use code-switching. According to Guy (2011:163), social class and status are ranked according to assorted personal characteristics such as level of education, income, occupation, which collectively imply a certain degree of social esteem.

Based on this research, social class and status aspect found as level of education. It seems from the judges' background of education. Chef Juna spent twenty years of his life in the United States for his education. Before becoming a chef specializing in Japanese and French cusine, he previosuly studied in the United States to become a pilot. Chef Renatta completed hercooking education at Le Cordon Bleu Culinary Art in Paris, France by earning a Diploma in Superior Cuisine and Superior Pastry in 2018. While Chef Arnold, when he was 10 years old, he moved to Australia with his family. He spent his school days there until high school level.

Occupation is also included in the social class and status aspect found in judges' utterances of MasterChef Indonesia season 7 grand final episodes. Chef Arnold at the age of 14 worked as a dishwasher and cleaned the kitchen at a restaurant in Australia before he became a chef. He learned cooking techniques by his own self. Besides that, he got his cooking experience from seeing his mother who often cooks in the kitchen. Togeteher with his two brothers and his mother, Chef Arnold set up a restaurant called KOI Dessert Bar and Dining in Australia.

The judges who are all of international standard chefs was as one of the factor that influence the using of special terms derived from English (as one of the international languages) and other foreign languages in MasterChef Indonesia. This happens because they tend to use foreign language terms to facilitate the use of vocabulary that is rarely found in Indonesian in the cooking field.

IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

After analyzing the twelve videos of MasterChef Indonesia Season 7 Grand Final Episodes, the researcher collects the data, then finds judges' utterances that contain code-switching and classifies them to the theories used. Based on the theory of Poplack (1982) about types of code-switching, the researcher finds 7 tag switching, 53 inter-sentential switching, and 17 intra-sentential switching, out of 68 data. The functions of code-switching according to Appel and Muysken (2005)found in this research are 25 referential functions, 8 directive functions, 28 expressive functions, and 6 phatic functions, while the two others of functions of code-switching is not found in these data.

The social aspects affecting code-switching in judges utterances of MasterChef Indonesia season 7 grand final episodes show that social class and status is the only aspect. The three judges' social class and status is seemed from their background of education, income, and occupation. The most frequently used code-switching among the judges of MasterChef Indonesia Season 7 is Chef Juna. From the 67 code-switching found in grand final episodes, 28 of them is Chef Juna's utterances. Chef Arnold used 23 utterances and Chef Renatta used 16 utterances that used code-switching.

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