Sociolinguistic: Code Mixing On Renatta Moeloek in Masterchef Indonesia

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze and examine the types and reasons that influence code mixing on Renatta Moeloek at MasterChef Indonesia. The data in this study are utterances containing code-mixing in Renatta Moeloek at MasterChef Indonesia. This analysis was conducted out through qualitative data. The research instrument is the researcher herselfself. There is one video used in this study in episode twenty of the ninth season. Data collection techniques were carried out by watching MasterChef Indonesia videos one by one, recording speeches containing code mixing, and assigning numbers and codes to each speech containing code mixing and analyzing the data. The results showed that there were three types of codemixing insertion found, namely (40%), type of codemixing alternation (20%), and type of codemixing Lexicalization (40%). In addition, there are three types of reasons found, namely reasons for Fun or Informal Situations (40%), reasons for The Absence of Appropriate Expressions or Terms (40%), and reasons for Showing Language Skills (20%). Furthermore, the total number of types of code mixing and the reasons for this are the types of codemixing alternation (10%), and the type of codemixing Lexicalization (20%). In addition, there are three types of reasons found, namely reasons for Fun or Informal Situations (20%), reasons for The Absence of Appropriate Expressions or Terms (20%), and reasons for Showing Language Skills (10%).

I. Introduction

The language that is utilized in society might vary. There are a variety of ways to interact to communicate the message. Video is an example of a communication tool. A video is a program, film, or other visual media product that shows moving pictures, with or without sound, that are captured and saved digitally or on videocassettes. A film can demonstrate communicative language in a cultural and linguistic setting (Wood, cited in Aiex, 1999). People can pick up new words from different languages by watching films. This has an impact on shifting mindsets and communication styles. People adopt various codes for different contexts in ordinary communication. Many people in this field utilize vlogs to share their videos (Hasanah, 2020).

Language has a very important role in running communication. Saddhono (2012) also states that language is a human tool to express thoughts and feelings. With language, people will be easier to interact and can be understood by speakers and interlocutors. Indonesian is a language that is often used in terms of communication and social interaction in the community in everyday life.

Language is one of the most important things in the life of every human being. Each of them is of course inseparable from language, the first time a child gets a language that is

heard directly from the father or mother when the child is born into this world. Then as time goes by and as the child grows, they will acquire a language other than the language taught by the mother and father, either in the form of a second, third, foreign language or so on which is called language acquisition where it depends on the social environment and cognitive level possessed by these children through the learning process in their environment. (Purba, N. et al. (2020).

There are many channels or videos with multiple languages and featuring unique themes or Youtube. However, the researcher chose the MasterChef video because there was a judge, namely Renatta Moeloek, one of the female judges who always used mixd language when explaining to the participants, and that made me interested in researching it. MasterChef's videos discuss the correct way of cooking, arranging food to look very elegant, how to divide time to cook a lot of food with limited time. This research focuses on code mixing found and used in Renatta Moeloek's video at Masterchef Indonesia.

The topic of code mixing was chosen because the researcher wanted to observe what code mixing is contained in Renatta Moeloek's video at MasterChef Indonesia. The researcher also wants to analyze the types and Reasons that influence the use of code mixing in Renatta Moeloek's Video at MasterChef Indonesia.

One of the aims of this research is to provide knowledge about code mixing used by the community in communicating with natives or foreigners in everyday life. The results of this study are also expected to provide benefits for future researchers as a reference.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the study of how language works in our daily lives, including direct casual conversations, media, and the presence of societal norms, policies, and laws that address language. According to Wardhaugh (2006), sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society in order to better understand the structure of language and how language functions in communication. Sociolinguistics is the study of society and language, with the goal of determining how language is used in society based on its social functions. (Hasanah, 2020)

2.2 Bilingual and Multilingual

Many societal factors contribute to bilingualism (Yusrusyana, 1984:15). The first factor is immigration, which is influenced by factors such as the economy, education, politics, religion, natural disasters, and transmigration. For example, Indonesian students studying in Singapore should use English to communicate with foreigners, but they can speak Indonesian at home with their family. The next nationalism movement may result in the need for a national language to unite all nations or to serve as an official language in formal communication. The spread of religion then forces a speaker to learn another language in order to read the holy book and religious literature. These factors have an impact on bilingual people's ability to master a second language. (yessy marzona, n.d.)

Furthermore, when learning a second language, we distinguish between language acquisition in unison and language acquisition in succession. According to Mc Laughlin in Yusrusyana (1984:21), language acquisition in unison occurs in children who learn two languages before the age of three. Language acquisition in succession occurs in children who learn their first language before the age of three and their second language after that. We can say that Indonesians belong to language acquisition in succession. Language acquisition will, of course, influence a speaker's communication and may result in code

switching or code mixing. Language alternation, i.e. code switching, borrowing, and code mixing, is seen in bilingualism. (yessy marzona, n.d.)

Saddhono (2014) bilingualism is one of the phenomena of two languages in a speech act. These language errors can occur in all aspects of language skills, listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills, both in terms of linguistics, such as phonology, morphology, and syntax, as well as in terms of nonlinguistic, namely meaning and content. In sociolinguistic studies, there are three types of language choices commonly known, namely code mixing, code switching, and language variations in the same language (Saddhono, 2007). (Devi, n.d.)

2.3 Code

Wardhaugh (1986: 83) states that code is a particular kind of system or language used by two or more people for communication when people communicate with each other, we can call the system they use code. Wardhaugh proved that code scanning goes from one variant to another. Code switching can lead from the most formal to the most informal. Marjohan (1988: 48) also supports that the Code is a term that refers to a variation. Codes can be divided into four such as idiolects, dialects, sociolects, lists, or languages. Code works in situations monolingual; the use of different codes depends on the variability of the language. For example, the Sundanese language has many varied terms. From the word "you" we can say "anjeun, maneh, and didinya". In a multilingual situation, the use of different codes depends on the variability of the language and the specifics of its use as agreed by the people.

Code is a speech system in which the application of language elements has characteristics according to the background of the speaker, the relationship between the speaker and the speech partner, and the existing speech situation which is usually in the form of language variants that are used to communicate by members of a language community (Poedjosoedarmo, 1978). Fasold in (Chaer, 1994) states that someone who uses one word or phrase from a language is called code mixing. The process of speaking two or more languages into one speech with a specific purpose is called code mixing. (Devi, n.d.)

2.4 Code Mixing

Alterations between varieties or codes within a clause or phrase are referred to as code mixing. According to Wardaugh (2006), code mixing is the use of two languages simultaneously by conversants to the extent that they switch from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. Code mixing occurs when speakers use one language as the dominant language and insert elements from other languages. The process code mixing is caused by speaker characteristics such as social and educational level. The characteristic of code mixing frequently indicates an informal situation. Code Mixing is the mixing of one language into another language by the speaker in communication. Gumperz (1977: 82) states that code mixing is the passage of one language by a speaker while essentially using another. "Code mixing is the use of two or more languages by incorporating elements of one language into one language into another, where the language elements or their variations that are inserted in another language are no longer separate." Rohmadi, 2010)" According to Kelvin in Sundoro (2018:131) "which characterizes code mixing: (1) the use of two or more languages for it to take place in informal, relaxed, and intimate situations; (2) there is nothing in the language situation that requires code mixing; and (3) code mixing can be in the form of using words, clauses, idioms, greetings, and so on." It can be seen that the salient feature of code mixing is a relaxed or informal situation. "A mixing between language codes or language variations is called code mixing" (Rahardi, 2001). In

line with this opinion, Kridalaksana (2001) argues that code mixing is the use of language units from one language to another to expand language style or language variety, which includes the use of words, clauses, idioms, greetings. (Devi, n.d.)

2.5 Types of Code Mixing

According to Muysken (2000), three fundamental processes are constrained by different structural conditions and manage to varying degrees and in varying ways in specific bilingual settings. (Wacana, 2016). They are:

1. Insertion (word phrase) Approaching that differs from the concept of insertion new to constraint in terms of the structural properties of some base or matrix structures. The process of code mixing is conceived of here as something borrowed. For example, nanti siang jadi Hangout di mana?
2. Alternation Approaches that depart from alternation see the limitation on mixing in terms of the capability or equivalence of the language involved at the switch point.For example "Cieee yang mau ngeDate udah rapih aja nih , mau kemana?"
3. Lexicalization that is congruent (dialect) Rather than bilingual language, the concept of congruent lexicalization underpins the study of style shifting and dialect/standard variation. "hey how are u? I'm Hary. Senang bertemu anda. Nice to meet you."

According to the sorts of code mixing described above, code that is involved in language is in the form of parts (words or phrases), and the code does not have a single language's automated function. Furthermore, one of these types or patterns will typically take precedence, albeit not always to the exclusion of others.

2.6 Reasons for Using Code Mixing

Code mixing occurs for a variety of reasons. As according Nababan (1984: 32), there are several reasons why people mix their native language with another when communicating with others, such as the following.Fun or Informal Situations

a. Fun or Informal Situations

When interacting with others informally, speakers frequently use other languages. When they want to create familiarity by inserting words or phrases from other languages that they frequently use, they tend to confuse their language with other languages. Chef Renatta, for example, frequently combines Indonesian and English in her interaction with participants in familiarize readers by using English words, phrases, or clauses in Indonesian sentences.

b. The Absence of Appropriate Expressions or Terms

Chef Renatta also can tend to mix their language with other languages when it is difficult to find a suitable expression or term in their language to say something, or when explaining certain topics that require specific expressions or terms in their language. article. One example is when Chef Renatta uses English words or phrases in their articles that are not translated into Indonesian or whose meaning is widely known in English.Showing Language Skills.

c. Showing Language Skills

People who are bilingual might like to demonstrate their language skills to others because they can speak two or more languages. Because they are multi lingual and can speak English, Indonesian youth frequently confuse their language with English when speaking with one another. Muysken's proposed types of code mixing and Nababan's

proposed reasons for using code mixing assist researchers in understanding and classifying the types of code mixing and analyzing the reasons for using code mixing in the RCTI MasterChef Indonesia Program.The ability to use more than one language can be the main reason people use code mixing. This is why many people often confuse their language with other languages, especially Indonesians who can speak English. When they talk about certain topics that require English vocabulary or when they cannot find the right words or phrases to express themselves in Indonesian, they will mix their language with English.

III. Research Method

According to Creswell (2012), there are five types of qualitative methods: phenomenological research, grounded theory, ethnography, case study, and descriptive research. According the statement above, qualitative methods were used to assist the writer in presenting data.

This research is descriptive because this study describes a linguistic event in the form of code mixing in the MasterChef Indonesia event. This code mixing data is in the form of words and phrases that are carried out by one of the chefs of this event, MasterChef Indonesia in the conversation at the event. This research was conducted to find the types of code mixing, and the reasons for the code-mixing in the MasterChef Indonesia program on one of the newest television stations in Indonesia, RCTI.

According to Tohirin (2013:2) qualitative research is "research that seeks to build the views of people who are studied in detail and are formed with words, holistic (thorough and deep) and complex pictures". Furthermore, Bogdan and Biklen (1982) define qualitative research as always data analysis inductively. This decision was made using data from Masterchef Indonesia videos.

IV. Results and Discussion

This section identifies and explains the types and reasons for code mixing by Renatta Moeloek in the "MasterChef Indonesia" program at RCTI. The author describes the types of code mixing used by Renatta Moeloek and also the reason chef Renatta uses code mixing.

4.1 Data 1
Insertion (Word Phrase)
Renatta said" *so far* kamu sudah sampai *step* "mana?"(18:52)

The sentence contains code-mixed Insertion because so far it is an English Phrase mixed with Indo. In the Indonesian language "**Sejauh ini**" means "**So far**". This is addressed to someone who asks someone's condition and the word **"step"** has the meaning in Indonesian "**Langkah**" is indicated to ask the other person about what procedures he has gone through.

Reason: Showing Language skill. Sometimes, being bilingual, people want to show their language skills to others because they can speak two or more languages.

4.2 Data 2
Renatta said " Biar "Flavour"nya keluar (1:07:52)
The sentences contain code mixing insertion because **"Flavour"** is an English phrase mixed with Indonesia. In Indonesian **"Rasa"** means **"Flavour"**. This is meant to tell you about the taste and emphasize that the taste makes it more pronounced. There is embedding

with insertion. The overall structure of Indonesian includes English prepositional phrases. Insertion is comparable to the use of lexical items from other or foreign languages.

Reasons: Showing Language skills. Sometimes, being bilingual, people want to show their language skills to others because they can speak two or more languages.

4.3 Alternation
Data 3

Renatta said "Biarpun warnanya kurang rata "*but its nice and crispy*" (32:41)

The sentence contains a code-mixing alternation because **"but it's nice and crispy**" is an English clause that means is an Indonesian **"Tapi, itu bagus dan krispi".** which is included in the clause. Alteration involves a true switch from one language to the other, that included both grammar and lexicon. One language appears to be replaced halfway through to the sentence by the other.

Reasons: Fun or Informal Situations, Speakers usually use other languages when they talk to others in informal interactions. They tend to confuse their language with other languages when they want to create familiarity by inserting words or phrases from other languages that they often use.

4.4 Congruent Lexicalization
Data 4

Renatta said "Buku *recipe* nya ada ,tapi product nya seperti apa, ada ditangan kamu , *especially, presentation, texture,*kematangan, kekentalan *in still on your hand* " (19:21)

The sentence contains code-mixing Congruent lexicalization because there are several code-mixings which are phrase words with English clauses and mixed with Indonesian. such as "recipe" and "product" especially presentation, texture "is included in words and phrases. While "in still on your hand" is included in the clause.

Reasons: Fun or Informal Situations, Speakers usually use other languages when they talk to others in informal interactions. They tend to confuse their language with other languages when they want to create familiarity by inserting words or phrases from other languages that they often use.

4.5 Data 5

Renatta said "Saya juga tidak ada masalah dengan nasi disini, hidangan tinggi protein yang bisa menjadi "*main course* "untuk "*vegetarian* ","*so for me its fine* " (36:52)

The sentence contains code-mixing Congruent lexicalization because there are several code-mixings which are phrases and words with English clauses and mixed with Indonesian. such as "main course" and "vegetarian" "so for me, its fine" is included in words and phrases. One example is when writers use English words or phrases in their articles that are not normally translated into Bahasa Indonesia or whose meanings are widely known in English.

Reasons: The   Absence of   Appropriate Expressions or Term, Chef Renatta will also tend to mix their language with other languages when it is difficult to find a suitable expression or term in their language to say something or when talking about certain topics that require certain expressions or terms in their language.

V. Conclusion

Types and Reasons
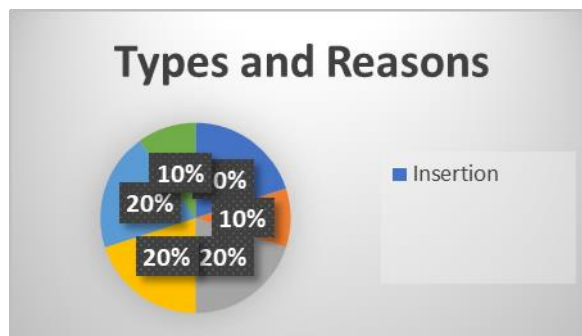
Insertion

Based on the analysis, there are three types of code mixing discovered, insertion (40%), alternation (20%), and lexicalization (40%). On the other hand, there are three types of reasons, including reasons for Fun or Informal Situations (40%), reasons for The Absence of Appropriate Expressions or Terms (40%), and reasons for Showing Language Skills (20%). In addition, it can also be concluded that in the code mixing category, the types of code mixing that often appear are Insertion and Lexicalization with a percentage (40%) followed by Alternation code mixing (20%). In addition, the types of reasons that often appear in the Reasons category used by Chef Renatta Meloek are Fun or Informal Situations and The Absence of Appropriate Expressions or Terms with their respective percentages (40%), while the reasons for Showing Language Skills are 20%. %). Furthermore, the total number of types of code mixing and the reasons for this are the types of codemixing alternation (10%), and the type of codemixing Lexicalization (20%). In addition, there are three types of reasons found, namely reasons for Fun or Informal Situations (20%), reasons for The Absence of Appropriate Expressions or Terms (20%), and reasons for Showing Language Skills (10%).This study also notes that people often use code mixing in various activities.

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