THE ANALYSIS OF CODE SWITCHING BETWEEN CONVERSATION OF CHEFS AND CONTESTANTS IN MASTERCHEF INDONESIA SEASON 2

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ABSTRACT

Wherever two languages are in conversation happen in one bilingual or multilingual community, it is called code switching. It is a common linguistic phenomenon that occurs among bilingual or multilingual community. However many people out there do not perceive this code switching as a positive trait. It happens because they maybe do not know what the types and the functions of code switching are. So, the aim of this study is to explore the types and the functional approaches of code switching that occur on conversation in MasterChef Indonesia season 2. In this research, the writer uses two research methods which are library research and qualitative research. The result shows that types of code switching that used the most in conversation of MasterChef Indonesia Season 2 is inter-sentential code switching, and the functions of code switching that used the most in conversation of MasterChef Indonesia Season 2 is to specify an addressee as the recipient of the message.

Keywords: Code Switching, Type, Function

ABSTRAK


Kata kunci: Code Switching, Jenis, Fungsi
INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, communication has been developed into many languages in order to maintain a good interaction among societies. There are many kinds of characteristics of language in the world, such as English, Mandarin, Bahasa, Japanese, Korean, etc. From the languages, they also are divided in many other languages, like Bahasa (such as Sundanese, Javanese, Balinese), Mandarin (such as Mandarin-, Hokian), English (such as British – English, American – English), etc.

The common phenomenon in everyday interaction for people in Indonesia is always mixing their own language with other language, especially youngsters in Jakarta. They often switch or mix their languages by inserting some foreign or local words and/or phrases in their daily conversation, whether they realized it or not. These phenomena occur in every conversation in society, for example, conversations in public place like malls and/or schools. Maybe, they think by using some of foreign words in their daily conversation, they would become a part of world globalization and modernization. Even the media on television, radio and/or website sometimes use this phenomenon in their show.

This era, people may use more than one language for doing interaction and/or communication. They might use two distinct language varieties at home while talking with their parents, and/or talking with their friends. For example, from baby they are taught to speak Indonesian and Mandarin as their mother tongue. And when they become adult, talking with their friends about music or current trends, they might use other languages such as broken English, Japanese or Korean. Code switching makes the adolescents of member of two linguistic communities, one is essential for communicating with adults at home and in public, and another one is necessary for communicating with friends.

This phenomenon causes a bilingual condition that happens in everyday interaction where people in Indonesia are able to speak two or more different languages beside their own language. This bilingual condition can be a new symbol of a lifestyle in the society. Sociolinguists call this condition as “code-switching”, a situation where people change back and forth between two language varieties, especially in a single conversation (Stockwell, 2007, p. 39-40).

Code switching is occurred when someone use two language in one conversation. This occurs quite commonly in everyday speech with regard to levels of style, as, for example, when speakers mix formal and informal styles. Code switching can often happen at numerous points within a single sentence. Among the most interesting cases of this sort of code switching are those in which a speaker mixes distinct languages, a situation that often arises in bilingual or multilingual. For example,

“Hai! Sorry I’m late! Sudah pada mulai belum?”
“Hai! Sorry I’m late! Have everyone started yet?”

In the dialogue, the speaker is using two distinct language varieties at the same time. The reader might well recognize the words “Sorry I’m late!” are originally English, and “Sudah pada mulai belum?” is come from Bahasa Indonesia. When speakers of one language borrow words from another language, the foreign words come to be used as regular vocabulary items.

As states above, code switching can be a symbol of a lifestyle in the society. Even in Indonesia, many people who live in big city able and tend to do code switching in colloquial language. These people usually come from higher education or higher social class; maybe they learn other languages from school, music and/or television.

Some shows in television usually have the presenter that can speak bilingual and/or multilingual. One of them is MasterChef Indonesia season 2. MasterChef Indonesia is a talent show that was adopted from MasterChef (UK). This show is about a cooking talent. The show was first aired in 2011. The juries often using code switching while judge the contestants; the contestants also do code switching, trying to imitate the juries’ words of code switching, while cooking. This makes the writer want to research and find out why code switching is used by the chef and the contestant of MasterChef Indonesia season 2.

In this research, the writer wants to find some problems which occur in the phenomenon of code switching below:

1. What types of code-switching that used by MasterChef’s juries and contestants?
2. What are the general purposes and functions of code switching?

The goals of this study are:
1. To find out what types of code switching that used by MasterChef’s juries and contestants.
2. To find the general purposes and the functions of code-switching.
The function of this study is the writer hopes that this research will give a good contribution for students who are interested in Sociolinguistics study especially in code switching, to make them more understand about types and function of code switching.

In order to analyze the data, the writer use theories of types and function of code switching. The theories were identified and classified based on theories from Poplack (1980), Appel and Myusken(2005) and Gumperz (1982). According to Poplack (1980) as quoted in Romaine (1995: 122), there are three different types of code switching. They are tag switching, inter-sentential switching and intra-sentential switching. And, the functions of code switching that writer uses are the six functions of code switching by Appel and Muysken (2005), and the six functions of code switching by Gumperz (1982). They are referential, directive, expressive, phatic, metalinguistic, poetic, the distinction between direct versus reported speech, or quotations, to mark injections or to serve as sentence fillers, to clarify or emphasize a message, to quality a message, to specify an addressee as the recipient of the message, and making personalization versus objectivization.

RESEARCH METHODS

In conducting this research, the writer uses two kinds of research methodology. The first method is library research. In library research, the data is collected by finding information, such as books, articles and journals about sociolinguistics that has code-switching theory in several libraries in Jakarta. Those libraries are located in Binus University and Atma Jaya University. Some information is also gathered from internet.

The second method is qualitative research. This research is applied into three sections. The first section is the writer will download and watch the MasterChef Indonesia season 2 from YouTube.com. The writer will observe the conversation of the show and take some note of the conversations that have code switching inside. Second section, the writer will transcript all the conversation that containing code switching into text. Then last section, the transcript text will be analyzed based on types and functions of code switching.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

For the analysis of the research, the writer will use the conversation that has already being transcript. The transcription text will be classified by using the theories of types and functions of code switching. The writer will make a classification of code switching for the typical words and phrases that being used by the chefs and the contestants, and compared the conversation into the function of code-switching. By using these theories to analysis the data, the writer will get the result of the research. Some results of the studies will be accompanied with table and charts to make the explanation clearer.

Analysis Based on Types of Code Switching

According to Poplack (1980) as quoted in Romaine (1995: 122), there are three different types of code switching. They are tag switching, inter-sentential switching and intra-sentential switching.

1. Tag Switching

Tag switching is the lowest used type of code switching in the conversation. It is seldom to be found in a conversation, but in this research, the writer found some occurrences of tag switching. There are some examples of tag switching that occurring in the conversation below:
Example 1: Saya rasa, ergh, chef Juna akan mengkritik habis-habisan makanan saya karena, ergh, mungkin jauh dari sempurna, tapi buat saya, at least saya mencoba sesuatu. [I think, ergh, chef Juna would heavily criticize my food because, ergh, maybe it is not perfect, but for me, at least I try something new.] (Page A1, 0:10:34)
2. Inter-sentential Code Switching

Inter-sentential code switching happens when there are two languages in one discourse, where the switching occurs after a phrase or clause or sentence in the first language has been completed and the next phrase, clause or sentence starts with another different language. This occurrence of this switching is the greatest between the other two, because the occurrences of this type are often found in the conversation. The type is found in word forms, phrase forms, clause forms and/or sentence forms, and they are the examples:
Example 6: Ini bukan MasterChef Indonesia material. And it’s a no. [This is not a MasterChef material. And it’s a no.] (Page A3, 0:13:57)
This switching is said by Juna, one of the juries of MasterChef Indonesia season two. Juna switching his language from Indonesia to English to show if he can emphasize his message to tell the contestant, if this competition is about cooking an Indonesian food not a western food. It happens because the contestant’s (Hendri) dish does not contain any Indonesia ingredient in his cook. This switching is categorized as an inter-sentential code switching in clause forms.
Example 7: Kita semua sebenarnya bukan orang yang kalah. We’re all a winner. [All of us aren’t a failure person. We’re all a winner.] (Page A65, 1:26:52)
This switching is from Indonesia to English. The one who said it is Ken, a contestant that already goes into top-four. He uses English’s phrase to say if one of them (in this topic is top-four) going home, (s)he isn’t a loser. He wants to clarify his first sentence to tell the viewers to not judge the loser a loser. This switching is categorized as an inter-sentential code switching in sentence forms.
Example 8: This is wasting our time. Ngerti?! Time is money. Ngerti?! Ya. [This is wasting our time. Understood?! Time is money. Understood?!] (Page A28, 1:28:59)
The example above is truly an inter-sentential code switching because the switching that occur above is stated from different language in different sentence. ‘Time is money’ is an idiom. According to ask.com, the phrase time is money means that time should be used in the creation of wealth to be useful. As such, every moment that is not spent making money is normally lost. This term is normally used to encourage urgency in people. The first sentence already tells if the jury (Degan) is mad because the contestant’s dish has disappointed him. Then he switches from English to Indonesia to tell if the
contestant understands with what he said. He switches again to English to tell the contestant if he is serious about it. This switching is described as an inter-sentential code switching in sentence forms.


The jury (Handy) is asking the contestants how the tastes of his signature dish. In the first sentence, he speaks English in asking if the taste is good. But the contestants seem does not respond his question, he repeat the question by making a joke from his signature dish name ‘seven deadly sins’ if the contestants feel the sin after tasting it. The switch happens after Handy asking from English to Indonesia and switch to English again. ‘Guilt’ and ‘Guilty’ word are an abbreviation from ‘Is it guilt? Is it guilty’. This switching can be categorized as an inter-sentential code switching in word forms.


Example above is said by Marinka, one of the juries of MasterChef Indonesia Season Two. She is a pâtisserie chef, so she loves everything that related with pâtisserie. It seems that Marinka is craving the pizza because of the smell. She uses English to show if the pizza really smells good and fresh from oven. The language switch that occurs in the example above can be classified as an inter-sentential code switching in sentence forms.

3. Intra-sentential Code Switching

Intra-sentential code switching is a type of code switching that uses more than one language in different phrase, clause or sentence which happens at sentence boundaries in one conversation. The writer has found some occurrences of inter-sentential code switching in the conversation. There are examples below:

Example 11: Pokoknya kalau ada berurusan dengan pastry, he did always well ya. Remember? [At any rate if he has to deal with pastry, he did always well. Remember?] (Page A68, 0:24:00)

The example above can be categorized into clause boundaries. The first clause is ‘Pokoknya kalau ada berurusan dengan pastry’ and the second clause is ‘he did always well’. The jury (Degan) said if Ken always does well when it comes to pastry, because Ken seldom to fail in every pastry challenge that given by juries – never going to pressure test. It is proven by Degan ask in his last question ‘Remember?’.

Example 12: Memikirkan hal-hal yang menyangkut perekonomian, saya ga mau liat mami nangis lagi, karna itu, so I think I have to be alike a successful person, so I can, ehm, ya membiayai mami. Mami mau ke mana, oh ya pergi aj a, mami mau beli apa, pergi aja. [Thinking about things that concern on economy, I do not want to see mom cry again, because of that, so I think I have to be alike a successful person, so I can, ehm, facilitate mom. Mom wants to go somewhere, oh please go, mom wants buy something, please go.] (Page A4, 0:24:50)

This conversation is said by a contestant named Nina. This switching also categorized as a clause boundary. The first clause is ‘Memikirkan hal-hal yang menyangkut perekonomian, saya ga mau liat mami nangis lagi, karna itu’ and the second clause is ‘so I think I have to be alike a successful person, so I can, ehm, ya membiayai mami’. She switches her language from Indonesia to English, because to become a successful person, at least that person should speak one international language like English. So she tries her best to speak English, whether it is not complete until the end of sentence because of her lack of vocabulary.

Example 13: Ya saya berharap kamu milih bahan yang cukup bijak karna ini tergantung sama kamu untuk tantangan selanjutnya, we did a twist. [I hope you choose a good ingredient because this depends on you for the next challenge. We did a twist.] (Page A31, 0:26:02)

In the example above, Marinka said to Baguzt to choose a good ingredient just to warn him if he chooses an ingredient that he couldn’t cook, he would go to pressure test. She switches her language from
Indonesia to English in a form of sentence. The first clause is ‘Ya saya berharap kamu milih bahan yang cukup bijak karna ini tergantung sama kamu untuk tantangan selanjutnya’ and the second clause ‘We did a twist.’ She said ‘We did a twist’ because she wants to surprise him that the juries won’t make the choosing become easy. She switches to English because it will make her message become more surprising.

Example 14: Sampai ketemu lagi, we will see you in Bali. [Good bye, we will see you in Bali.] (Page A73, 1:08:19)

This intra-sentential code switching in this example can be categorized as a clause boundary. The first sentence is ‘Sampai ketemu lagi’ and the second clause ‘we will see you in Bali’. The one who switches this language from English to Indonesia are Marinka. Almost all of her conversation are code switching. This time she switches her language from Indonesia to English to make her language sound more polite, because she is talking to the guest judge from Bali.

Example 15: Ya di dalam membuat ini, aku bener-bener ergh, sabar ya berusaha untuk tenang. Karna ergh iya jujur aja yang kali ini, ya sorry to say tapi, I wanna make it for my fiancée. [Yeah in making this, I really ergh, patient to become relax. Because ergh honestly this time sorry to say but, I wanna make it for my fiancée.] (Page A68, 0:24:31)

In this example above, the switching is categorized as a clause boundary. The first clause is ‘Karna ergh iya jujur aja yang kali ini, ya sorry to say tapi’ and the second clause is ‘I wanna make it for my fiancée’. This conversation is directly spoken by Ken, top-three of MasterChef Indonesia Season Two. He switches his language from Indonesia to English to make his language sounds more convincing in defeat other contestants including his best friend – Opik. He uses his fiancée as his reason to defeat his best friend.

Analysis Based on Functions of Code Switching

There are many functions of code switching that found by several linguists. In this section, the writer would analyze the data with some function of code switching by Appel and Myusken (2005) and Gumperz (1982). Those factors are referential function, directive function, expressive function, phatic function, metalinguistic function, poetic function, making the distinction between direct versus reported speech, or quotations, to mark injections or to serve as sentence fillers, to clarify or empathize a message, to quality a message, to specify an addressee as the recipient of the message, and making personalization versus objectivization. As a result of observation, the function of code switching i.e. making personalization versus objectivization is not found in the data. So in order to get a significant data, the writer would just analyze the rest of the functions except the last function mentioned before.

1. The Referential Function

In this function, the switching occurs only when the switching language contains any information. The examples of this function are:

Example 16: Kalo saya ngelihatnya sih karena ini untuk makanan anak kecil! Emang it's eclectic style, emang bentuknya eclectic. You can do better than this gitu dari segi presentasi. [If I’m seeing this because this is for children food! Indeed it's eclectic style, indeed the shape is eclectic. You can do better than this from the presentation aspect.] (Page A2, 0:11:45)

Example 17: Di manapun cake bahannya pas ditepungin ga ada tepung. Chocolate, telor, dan gula that's it. [In everywhere cake the ingredients when being floured there is no flour. Chocolate, egg, and sugar that's it.] (Page A67, 0:12:17)

In example 16 and 17, the function of this switching can be shown when the speaker switch from their language into another language. By seeing example 16, it is proved by the message of the speaker which is the jury, Marinka, said about the style of the food. She said if the food has an eclectic style because the food is for children. Eclectic style according to Wikipedia.com means the borrowing of a variety of styles from different sources and combining them. So Marinka said if he can use a better style
than using eclectic style for his food because he is a food photographer. Next in example 17, the speaker is Opik. He said ‘that’s it’ because he wants to tell the viewers if the cake that he makes do not use any flour, just chocolate, egg and sugar. So it is obvious if the speaker switch their language when they want to give any information to deliver their message.

2. The Directive Function

This function of code switching is often involves the speaker and the hearer directly. The examples of this function are:

Example 18: No more Junior MasterChef look? [No more Junior MasterChef look?] (Page A10, 1:15:22)
Example 19: Kay! Waktu kalian tinggal satu menit ya! Finishing plating ya! Garnish garnish garnish! Clean up yang sudah selesai! [Kay! Your time still one minute! Finishing plating ya! Garnish garnish garnish! Clean up which is already done!] (Page A23, 0:13:45)

From the examples above, the switch action is attempted to get someone to do something that the speaker wants to. In example above, example 17, the jury asks the contestant to not make the dish looks like a children food again, because the competition is not for children, not only for children but also for everyone from all ages. Next in example 19, the jury also tells the contestants to get the food ready and clean the rubbish because the time for cooking will run out soon. The similar case happens in example 20, the jury tells the contestants to stop cooking because the time is up.

3. The Expressive Function

When people want to express something about their emotions in talking, they usually switch codes from their own language to other language. This function is used for the speakers that want to express their feelings. It can be feeling of happiness, anger, sadness, disappointed, or other feelings. The examples of this function are:

Example 21: Salah satu dari mereka. I don't know. I don't wanna think about it. Hihi just focus about my winning. [One of them. I don’t know. I don’t wanna think about it. Hihi just focus about my winning.] (Page A63, 0:58:36)
Example 22: Rasanya.. (short pause) Damn it’s good! It’s really good! I like it! [The taste.. (short pause) Damn it’s good! It’s really good! I like it!] (Page A15, 1:09:41)

Example 21 shows that the speaker expresses his feeling of irritation because one of the juries asks him about who that will go home except him. He feels irritate maybe one of other contestants is his best friend and the other one is a strong opponent. It is maybe hard for him to choose who that will go home, so he does not want to think about it, because there a high chance that he will go home. On the other hand, example 22 shows the happiness because the speaker feels happy after tasting one of the contestants’ dishes. The speaker is one of the jury, Marinka. She said ‘Damn it’s good!’ to express her feeling of happiness because the contestant successes in delivered the dish right.

4. The Phatic Function

This function of code switching occurs if someone starts a conversation or a new topic, or to signal to turn taking in conversation. The examples of this function are:

Example 23: Let's get down to business. Okay! Setelah pertimbangan yang matang dari hasil karya kalian yang menang dan tidak harus masuk pressure test adalah tim… Aceh! [Let’s get down to business. Okay! After a thorough review from your works the winner and doesn’t have to go to pressure test is team… Aceh!] (Page A39, 1:01:28)
Example 24: Oh nanti jadi ada preparation terakhir juga ya, meskipun udah ada yang dimasak gitu ya tergantung ini ya. Okay! Eh! By the way belakang line dulu nanti di-dis kalian. [Oh there is last preparation also later, although there are already a cooked food depends on this. Okay! Eh! By the way behind the line first or you will be dis] (Page A37, 0:36:50)
The examples above show how the speakers changing the topic by switching language to English. In example 23, the speaker, Juna, said ‘let’s get down to business’ because the food tasting section is over, and it is time for the jury to judge the contestants. Example 24 is similar with example 23, the speaker switch the language to change the topic because the speaker already got the info from the addressee.

5. The Metalinguistic Function

This type of function using language the speaker’s attitude towards and awareness of language use and linguistic norms are made known. The examples of this function are:

Example 25: Ini kijingnya saya baked. Saya kasih bawang putih dulu terus saya baked sebentar setengah mateng. Atasnya saya kasih, ergh, chop tomato kemudian saya kasih cheese saya gratäng-in. [I baked this clam. First I give garlic then I baked for a moment half-cooked. On the top I give, ergh, chop tomato then I give cheese I gratäng it] (Page A14, 0:52:03)

Example 26: Okay, girls! Waktu kalian tinggal tiga puluh menit lagi. Time management dan mise en place sangat penting. [Okay, girls! Your time is thirty minutes to go. Time management and mise en place are very important.] (Page A16, 1:21:24)

This function is about giving information about a term of language in other language. In example 25, the word ‘gratäng’ stands for word ‘gratin’ that a kind of food that grill on oven. And in example 26, ‘mise en place’ is France word which according to wiki.answer.com, means everything in it's place. The information is switched by using other language because the words already exist in culinary terms.

6. The Poetic Function

Sometimes people want to express their own ideas and emotion in an unusual way. They usually switch their language to other language in order to give a humorous effect by using a word play. The writer just found one example of this function from the data. This is the example:


In example above, the speaker, Marinka, has an intended meaning to give a humorous effect on her message. She said ‘It’s a beng in my mouth’, she has been switched the word ‘bang’ become ‘Beng’, the name of the contestant that she gives comment to. The action is called pun, a word play, because the contestant’s name has the same pronunciation with word ‘bang’.

7. The Distinction Between Direct Versus Reported Speech, Or Quotations

This function is to differentiate between direct or indirect speech, or in other words, to quote someone’s saying. The examples of this function are:

Example 28: You are the team captain! Kamu harus memotivaskan anak buahmu. Jangan bilang ‘boleh, no comment.’ Kalau saya jadi anggotamu, saya down langsung. [You are the team captain! You have to motivate your men. Don’t say ‘boleh, no comment.’ If I am your men, I’m down immediately.] (Page A18, 0:28:19)

Example 29: Yang pertama kali komentar itu chef Juna ‘this is a smart dishes’ katanya jadi ini cerdas gitu hidangannya. [The first commentator is chef Juna ‘this is a smart dishes’ he said this dish is smart.] (Page A32, 0:53:37)

In examples 28 and 29, it is obvious that the speaker is quoting the addressee’s words/sentences. In example 28, the quotation happens because the speaker feels irritate of the words from the addressee. He quotes the words with an irritated tone. Other case occur in example 29, the speaker is quoting the addressee words because he like the words. The original words are Indonesia, but the speaker changes it into English to make it sounds clever, but unfortunately the grammar is wrong.
8. To Mark Injections Or To Serve As Sentence Fillers

This function is similar with the first type of code switching – tag switching. The examples of this function have been already explained before in examples 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

9. To Clarify Or Emphasize A Message

This function of code switching is for clarify the word or phrase in sentence. In this case, people switch their language to other language to highlight the intended meaning to clarify their message. It seems they repeat their message, but in other language. The examples of this function are:
Example 30: At least, at least she’s laughing now. Dia ketawa ya. [At least, at least she’s laughing now. She is laughing.] (Page A52, 0:11:04)
Example 31: Ya tadi sebenarnya, ergh, classic illusion, you can do it with rice, bisa dimakan dengan nasi. [In fact it was, ergh, classic illusion, you can do it with rice, can be eaten with rice.] (Page A22, 0:09:49)

Those examples above are given to explain this function. In example 30, the words ‘she’s laughing’ and ‘dia ketawa’ have the same meaning. And in example 31, the speaker said ‘you can do it with rice’ which has the same meaning with ‘bisa dimakan dengan nasi’. So the speakers are trying to repeat the words that they speak but in other language to deliver the message to the addressee.

10. To Quality A Message

There is no further explanation about this function, but this function almost same as the previous function (section 3.3.9). This function is used for clarify the message of the speaker but not by repeat the language with other language, just give explanation with other language. The examples of this function are:
Example 32: Roll-nya is perfect, okay. The ways she… Cara dia memotong satu, satu ukuran dengan yang lain sama, sempurna. Itu knife skill, kalo ga telaten, klo ga memperhatikan bener-bener lah. [The roll is perfect, okay. The way she… The way she cuts one, one shape with others is same, perfect. It is knife skill, if not diligent, if it’s really did not pay attention.]
(Please A11, 1:32:18)
Example 33: Top-five, you guys got something new. (short pause) Berani make ini, berani have a chef attitude. [Top-five, you guys got something new. (short pause) Dare to wear this, dare to have a chef attitude.]
(Please A58, 1:32:49)

The first example, example 32, shows if the speaker compliments the addressee’s doing. The speaker, Juna, said if the way of the addressee, Adeline, cut the dish is very diligent. Juna said ‘Roll-nya is prefect’ because he thinks Adeline has a high knife skill because the way she cut the size of her dish is precisely same and perfect. In example 33, Juna talks to top-five ‘berani have a chef attitude’ means if they want to wear chef clothes; they have to follow the chef rules. Because to have a chef attitude is not easy, must ready to cook any dish without complaining.

11. To Specify An Addressee As The Recipient Of The Message

This function is to draw attention to the fact that the addressee is being invited to participate in a conversation by the speaker. The examples of this function are:
Example 34: Kamu salah satu contoh, orang yang belum mengerti menggunakan whisk. Okay. [You are the one of the example, people that do not yet understand to use whisk. Okay.] (Page A21, 1:23:33)
Example 35: Mari kita memberi mereka sedikit tutor-tutor lagi. [Let us give them a little tutor-tutor again.] (Page A55, 0:42:51)
In this last function, the examples above is showing that the speakers switching their languages to attract the addressees’ attention. In example 34, the speaker said ‘whisk’, a tool that used in pastry. He uses English’s word because he wants to the other contestants if the addressee that he talks to cannot use whisk properly. In example 35, the speaker, Marinka, wants to attract the other juries by using ‘tutor’ word, because she think juries are suppose to have more experiences in culinary to teach the contestants.

From the analysis above, the writer concludes if the functions of code switching could have the same meaning with the purpose of reason why people code switching. For example, in example 20, the purpose of the speaker said ‘Stop!’ because he wants to tell the contestants if the time is up and they have to stop cooking. Trudgill (2000) also stated the purpose of code switching, “speakers switch to manipulate or influence or define the situation as they wish, and to convey nuances of meaning and personal intention” (as cited in Sert, 2005). People who switch their languages to another language must have some purposes; at least one purpose like code switching can be used for self expression and a way to modify the language for personal intentions.

CONCLUSION

The term of code switching itself means the ability to speak two or more languages by switching word, phrase, clause or sentence back and forth in a conversation. In this research, the writer focused on the analysis of types and functions of code switching that occurs in MasterChef Indonesia Season Two. The data came from the conversation between the chefs and the contestants.

The research methodology that the writer uses is library research and qualitative research. The library research is done by searching the theories of types and functions of code switching. The types and function for code switching were identified and classified based on theories from Poplack (1980), Appel and Myusken(2005) and Gumperz (1982). The qualitative research is done by making transcription text from the video that the writer gets from YouTube.com.

After doing the research, the writer gets two conclusions for problem formulation. First conclusion is to find out the types of code switching that used by the juries and the contestants of MasterChef, and the second conclusion is to find out the general purposes and the function of code switching.

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<td>To make personalization versus objectivation</td>
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Total: 99 52 62 56 45 74 64 57 54 95 658
The first conclusion is to find the types of code switching that used by the juries and the contestants of MasterChef. The writer uses the type of code switching by Poplack (1980). There are three types of code switching that used for this analysis, i.e. tag switching, inter-sentential code switching and intra-sentential code switching. From table above, overall tag switching is the lowest used than the other switching, just 98 points. Meanwhile inter-sentential code switching has 188 points which is the highest, and intra-sentential code switching has 169 points.

The second conclusion is about the general purposes and function of code switching. The functions of code switching that writer uses are the six functions of code switching by Appel and Muysken (2005), and the six functions of code switching by Gumperz (1982). They are referential, directive, expressive, phatic, metalinguistic, poetic, the distinction between direct versus reported speech, or quotations, to mark injections or to serve as sentence fillers, to clarify or emphasize a message, to quality a message, to specify an addressee as the recipient of the message, and making personalization versus objectivization. The result is the most dominant function that used in the conversation is to specify an addressee as the recipient of the message with 129 points, because they often use culinary terms in their conversation. Meanwhile the lowest is phatic with 4 points. The writer does not put making personalization versus objectivization function into the analysis in chapter 3 because the writer does not get the definition of the function clearly. After doing the analysis, the writer concludes if the purposes why people code switching is influenced by all of those function. All of the functions have the same meaning with the purposes of doing code switching, like to give information, to give order, to express feeling, and etc.

SUGGESTION

After analyzing this research, there are some suggestions that writer would like to suggest for the further research. First, for getting the data from the objects, for example video, the writer suggests to prepare a good equipment and have a well-knowledge about culinary because the chefs and the contestants sometimes speak too fast and overlapping each other; and it makes the difficulties for the hearers to hear what they actually said. If the hearer is getting difficult when listens to the speaker words, just look at the video what they are doing, the hearer must be know what word they are talking by search it in Google.com.

Second, for analyzing the data, some theories about code switching are needed. Code switching theories are still a wide scope for analyzing. For people that interested in analysis about code switching, the writer suggest to limit the theories. Because based on the writer’s experience, there are many aspects in code switching to be analysis. So in order to get a good analysis, try to find one of the aspects and focus on it. If it is too hard, try to read some of previous research about code switching.

REFERENCES


**CURRICULUM VITAE**

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The writer has organizational experience in Nippon Club in Bina Nusantara University for 2 (two) years.