ABSTRACT

PURI, NADIA. **Code Mixing Used by Chef Talita Setyadi in Presenting** *Java Caramel Cake* **Recipe in** *Junior Masterchef Indonesia* **Season 1 Episode 11**. Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Sanata Dharma University, 2016.

Today, Indonesian people have greater chance to learn or even to master English as their second language or as their foreign language. Mostly, Indonesian people who have greater chance to learn or master English are children or young generation since they are born in the era when schools start to give their attention in English language more intensively. The process of learning English is often helped by music, films, or even TV programs. In using English as their foreign language, Indonesian people often mix their language, between English and Indonesian language. The phenomenon of people mixing their language in their communication process is called code mixing. This research is aimed to observe the phenomenon of code mixing, especially the code mixing that occurs in Indonesian variety show, Junior MasterChef Indonesia. The elements of code mixing that will be observed are the types and possible reasons of code mixing.

In this research there are two problem formulations. The first problem formulation is types of code mixing based on syntactic structure which are used by Chef Talita Setyadi in Junior MasterChef Indonesia while presenting Java Caramel Cake recipe. The second problem formulation is the possible reasons of code mixing used by Chef Talita Setyadi in Junior MasterChef Indonesia while presenting Java Caramel Cake recipe.

For the analysis, the transcripted data will be analyzed. The code mixing cases will be divided into the categories of the types of code mixing, based on five categories of syntactic structures that are proposed by Morley which are morpheme, word, phrase, clause, and sentence. Since the analysis only covers the linguistic units or syntactic structures under the sentence level, the sentence category is omitted. After classifying the types of code mixing based on their syntactic structures, the possible reason of code mixing will be analyzed. Seven categories of possible reason of code mixing proposed by Hoffman, which are talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, expressing group identity and solidarity, and clarifying the speech content for the interluctor, will be used.

About the result of the types of code mixing based on syntactic structure, there are 14 code mixing cases in morpheme level, 8 code mixing cases in word level, 55 code mixing cases in phrase level, and 12 code mixing cases in clause level. About the result of possible reason of code mixing analysis, it is found 72 code mixing cases that talking about particular topic, 1 code mixing case that being emphatic about something, 4 interjection code mixing cases, 6 repetition used for clarification code mixing cases, and 6 expressing group identity and solidarity code mixing cases.

ABSTRAK

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Sekarang ini, orang Indonesia memiliki kesempatan yang lebih besar untuk mempelajari atau bahkan menguasai Bahasa Inggris sebagai bahasa kedua atau bahasa asing. Kebanyakan, orang Indonesia yang memiliki kesempatan besar untuk mempelajari atau menguasai Bahasa Inggris adalah anak-anak atau generasi muda karena mereka lahir pada masa ketika sekolah mulai menerapkan pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris secara intensif. Proses pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris bisa dilakukan melalui musik, film, atau bahkan acara TV. Dalam menggunakan Bahasa Inggris sebagai bahasa asing mereka, orang Indonesia seringkali mencampurkan Bahasa Inggris dengan Bahasa Indonesia. Fenomena pencampuran bahasa yang dilakukan oleh orang-orang disebut campur kode. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengamati fenomena campur kode, khususnya campur kode yang terjadi di *variety show* Indonesia, Junior MasterChef Indonesia. Elemen yang akan diamati adalah tipe dan alasan penggunaan campur kode.

Penelitian ini memiliki dua rumusan masalah. Rumusan masalah yang pertama adalah tipe campur kode berdasarkan linguistik unit yang digunakan oleh Chef Talita Setyadi dalam mempresentasikan resep Java Caramel Cake. Rumusan masalah yang kedua adalah alasan penggunaan campur kode yang digunakan oleh Chef Talita Setyadi dalam mempresentasikan resep Java Caramel Cake.

Transkrip dari acara tersebut yang berupa data penelitian akan dianalisis. Kasus campur kode akan dibagi menjadi lima kategori berdasarkan linguistik unit, yang dielaborasi oleh Morley, yaitu morfem, kata, frasa, klausa, dan kalimat. Karena analisis campur kode hanya akan melibatkan unit linguistik di bawah kalimat, maka kategori kalimat tidak akan digunakan. Setelah mengklasifikasikan campur kode berdasarkan linguistik unit, alasan campur kode akan dianalisis menggunakan tujuh kategori alasan penggunaan campur kode yang dijelaskan oleh Hoffman, yaitu *talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, expressing group identity and solidarity*, dan *clarifying the speech content for the interluctor*.

Mengenai hasil dari tipe campur kode berdasarkan unit linguistik, 14 campur kode ada di level morfem, 8 campur kode ada di level kata, 55 campur kode ada di level frasa, dan 12 campur kode ada di level klausa. Hasil dari alasan penggunaan campur kode adalah 72 data campur kode *talking about particular topic*, 1 data campur kode *being emphatic about something*, 4 data campur kode *interjection*, 6 data campur kode *repetition used for clarification*, dan 6 data campur kode *expressing group identity and solidarity*.