Code-mixing Used in *MasterChef* Indonesia Season 5

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Abstract

The study of language in society is known as sociolinguistics. People have varied communication techniques in society since they come from different origins and ethnicities. Because of these distinctions, they are able to blend their languages during an interaction, a process known as code-mixing. Nowadays, code-mixing has become a craze, with people using it all around the world, including on television shows. One of the television shows where the speakers conduct code-mixing throughout their discussion is MasterChef Indonesia season 5. The goal of this study was to identify the different types of code-mixing and to investigate the elements that influence people's decision to code mix throughout their contact with that television show. The study's data consisted of Indonesian-English code-mixing during discussions. The authors employed a descriptive method in their work, and they analyzed the different types of code-mixing using Muysken's (2000) theory. Beardsmore's idea (1982) was also utilized to investigate the causes that led to people mixing codes. Based on the data analysis, the insertion kind of code-mixing was found to be the most common in this program, and vocabulary was shown to be the most influential factor in persons who code mixed.
Keywords: code-mixing; factors of code-mixing; types of code-mixing.

INTRODUCTION

Language is vital in today's world for expressing feelings and communicating with others. Language, according to Keraf (1991), is a sign of speech sound generated by human speech and is used to communicate between community members. "Every modern language has certain words with pronunciations that seem to echo naturally existing sounds," Yule says (Yule, 2006, p.3). To put it another way, language is an instrument of

communication that everyone uses in their daily lives. As a result, people use language on a daily basis to communicate with people of all backgrounds and ideals. Many people, on the other hand, speak more than one language as their first and second language. In Indonesia, English is often utilized as a foreign language in addition to the mother tongue (Kurniawan, 2016). Not only in real life, but also on social media, people use their first and second languages. This condition may hinder many people's ability to speak more than one language in order to improve their communication and express their goals or thoughts as effectively as they do in their daily lives.

Language serves a variety of purposes in society. According to Saville and Troike (2003), language choice is often influenced by political aspirations, social affiliation, and the participant's goals and desires. Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on language and society. It is described as the interaction of social variables and language diversity in language usage. "Sociolinguistics is the study of the social uses of language," according to Chambers, "and the most fruitful studies in the four decades of sociolinguistics research have come from determining the social appraisal of linguistic variants" (Chambers, 2002, p. 3). In other words, sociolinguistics is concerned with a facet of language society, namely the basic parts of languages, such as morphemes, phonemes, words, and sentences, as they occur in diverse settings. Sociolinguistics is the study of language in connection to society, whereas sociology of language is the study of society in relation to language, according to Hudson (1996). To put it another way, sociolinguistics is the study of language and society in order to determine the various types of languages that are employed in society. Furthermore, because people come from varied backgrounds, society might influence them to speak more than one language, which is known as bilingualism. As a result, it can be argued that understanding language and society is beneficial in discovering the various languages.

Bilingualism refers to a person's capacity to communicate in more than one language in their community (Grosjean, 1982; Sukrisna, 2019). The use of one or more languages by an individual or a society is referred to as bilingualism (Bell, 1983). Bilingualism, according to Breadmore (1993), is characterized as the speaker's alternating use of two languages in interactions with others. This skill varies from one person to the next. Furthermore, "real" bilinguals, according to Bloomfield (1933) and Thiery (1978), are people who can speak in two different linguistic settings in the same way. In this scenario, it can be seen that Indonesians use more than one language, including their mother tongue, in their talks and relationships. Many people mix their languages in conversation to make it simpler to locate the proper term, and this occurs since most people are fluent in not only one but two or more languages due to their ability to mix them. According to Sridhar (1996), multilingualism entails a balanced, native-like command of all the languages in the repertory. Multilingualism, according to Li (2008), is described as the ability to communicate in more than one language, both actively and passively, through speaking, listening, writing, and reading. In other words, multilingualism is defined as the capacity to

speak or use many languages in a balanced and native-like manner across all English fundamental competencies.

People nowadays continue to blend their languages, both written and spoken, in face-to-face conversations and on social media. Code-mixing is the term for this phenomenon. The usage of two or more languages, or variants of a language, in a speech community is known as code-mixing (Chair & Leonie, 2004). In agreement with Chair and Leonie, Kia et al. (2011) defined code-mixing as the transition from one language to another inside the same oral or written text. Code-mixing is a phenomenon that occurs in a bilingual and multilingual culture when people combine their languages to communicate with others. According to Wardhaugh (1992), code-mixing happens when a discourse uses both languages simultaneously and switches from one to the other in the same sentence. As a result, code-mixing occurs when two languages are used in a discourse. According to Yee Ho (2007), code-mixing is the transition from one language to another within the same utterance or oral or written text. "Code-mixing refers to all occasions where lexical items and grammatical traits from two languages appear in one phrase," Muysken says (Musyken, 2001, p. 27). Code-mixing occurs when a single different language mixes with another language in the form of words, phrases, or clauses in both spoken and written languages, according to the statements above. Furthermore, according to Muysken (2000), there are three types of code-mixing: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

According to Muysken (2000), insertion occurs when a speaker inserts a word element in his or her utterance, whether it be a local dialect or a foreign language. When a lexical item or an entire constituent from one language merges with another, this is known as lexical mixing. Insertion is similar to spontaneous lexical borrowing and is language-dependent. It could be made up of a single word or a few phrases. Furthermore, insertion is primarily a sort of one-way language influence. When structures from two languages alternate indistinctively at the grammatical and lexical levels between structures and languages, this is known as alternation. Bidirectional alternation is a characteristic of less fluent bilinguals. Congruent lexicalization, on the other hand, refers to a circumstance in which the two languages involved have a grammatical framework that can be filled lexically with items from either. This type of code-mixing takes place at the phonological level, as when Indonesian utter an English word but change the phonological structure to fit the Indonesian phonological structure.

Other factors cause that cause people to use code-mixing. Bilingualism, speaker and partner speaking, circumstance, social community, vocabulary, and prestige are six criteria suggested by Breadsmore (1982). Speakers may employ code-mixing to emphasize meanings, make them appear cooler, or just because they have a strong English background, among other reasons. These circumstances make code-mixing, which has become a major concern, a fascinating topic to investigate. To avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation, it is necessary to investigate the forms and aspects of code-mixing in

order to determine the evolution of utilizing two or more different languages during communication.

The writers would like to learn more about the code-mixing employed in the talks on the television show "MasterChef Indonesia Season 5" for the reasons stated above. It's a cooking competition show in which chefs compete against one another to see who can cook the best. The writers chose the MasterChef television program as the subject because it has a large number of players with varying backgrounds and ethics who can persuade one another to mix codes.

Previously, some scholars had looked into code-mixing in their research (Fanani, A., & Ma'u, 2018; Syafryadin, 2020; Astri, Z., & Fian, A, 2020; Ansar, F. A, 2017; Wulandari, S., 2016; and Yuanita, W. E., Ratmanida, R., & Syafei, F. R, 2019). However, this study differs from prior studies in that the authors use Muysken (2000) Beardsmore's theory to analyze code-mixing and identify variables and forms of code-mixing in MasterChef Indonesia Season 5 television program (1982). Previous studies, on the other hand, looked into the reasons for code-mixing and code-switching, as well as other ideas for data analysis. Furthermore, the research's subjects are diverse.

Employing Muysken (2000) and Beardsmore (2000) theories, the writers are interested in investigating the sorts of code-mixing utilized and the factors of using code-mixing during the talks between the judges and participants in MasterChef Indonesia Season 5. (1982). However, because such languages are regularly mingled during conversation in the program, the writers solely concentrated on the combination of Bahasa Indonesia and English in that television program.

METHOD

Because the example in this study was based on social phenomena that occurred in society, the authors employed a qualitative technique. Furthermore, the study's analysis was written in the style of an essay. According to Cresswell (1994), qualitative research is "a process of comprehending or diagnosing a social or human problem based on a complex, holistic picture constructed with words, conveying comprehensive viewpoints of informants, and undertaken in a natural context According to Aspers and Corte (2019), qualitative research is an iterative strategy for improving scientific societal understanding by generating new essential distinctions as a result of becoming closer to the phenomenon being studied. Descriptive qualitative research is a type of qualitative study that focuses on the what, who, and where of the experiences (Nergaard, et al. 2009; Sulivan, et al. 2005). It means that this method was appropriate for this research because it looked at the different forms and factors of code-mixing that occur in everyday talks in society.

The study's data came from videos on the MasterChef Indonesia YouTube channel. Two episodes of MasterChef Indonesia Season 5 were studied by the writers. The data source was the judges' and contestants' utterances when they did the code-mixing in their dialogues.

To gather the data for this study, the authors took a few steps. To begin, the writers watched MasterChef Indonesia Season 5 several times to become familiar with the episodes that featured code-mixing. Second, the writers attempted to transcribe the dialogues in MasterChef Indonesia by transcribing the subtitles in the videos via YouTube in order to understand the exact terms and expressions used by the judges and participants during the conversation. Finally, based on Muysken and Breadsmore theories, the authors classified the different types of code-mixing. The data was evaluated using Muysken's (2000) theory to determine the three types of code-mixing: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Furthermore, the authors employed Breadsmore's theory to determine the components (1982).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The writers described and explained the many sorts of code-mixing and the circumstances that influenced the speakers in MasterChef Indonesia Season 5 to do code-mixing in this section. The authors utilized a table to demonstrate the data collection for code-mixing. Table 1 displays the information:

Table 1. Types and Factors of Code-mixing in *MasterChef Indonesia Season 5*.

No	The Expression	Episodes	Types	Factors
1	**Excited** karena aku selalu menunggu ada apalagi nih di galeri hari ini.	Gallery 8	Insertion	Vocabulary
2	Di situ aku melihat dua bahan, yang satu masih tertutup misteri box yang satu masih terbuka di atas **cutting board**	Gallery 8	Insertion	Situation
3	Aku bikin **polenta cakenya with red bean paste and salted caramel sauce.**	Gallery 8	Alternation	Speaker and Partner Speaking
4	Tidak ada satupun **condiment** yang layak di makan di situ.	Gallery 8	Insertion	Vocabulary
5	Sekarang di depan kalian ada satu **board** dengan **sign safe**, dan satu kotak misteri bertandakan **risk.**	Gallery 8	Congruent Lexicalization	Vocabulary
6	Tapi selain itu **carrot** dan **celery** pernah.	Gallery 8	Congruent Lexicalization	Vocabulary
7	**Base on challenge** tadi saya berhasil me-**manage** waktu dengan baik, meletakan komponen di atas piring.	Gallery 8	Congruent Lexicalization	Prestige
8	Dengan setiap **element** yang di bilang **over seasoned**, **paste**, dari sambal ya benar!	Gallery 8	Congruent Lexicalization	Vocabulary
9	Kamu punya **base of basil taste good** tapi bisa lebih segar lagi, **fish is ok** cuma again **positioning**.	Gallery 8	Congruent Lexicalization	Bilingualism
10	Kamu dengar itu? **Time is not a problem**	Gallery 8	Alternation	Bilingualism

for you right?

11	Aku pengen semoga dia gak bawa **dessert**.	Gallery 8	Insertion	Vocabulary
12	Aku pikir **I've done it well.**	Gallery 8	Alternation	Vocabulary
13	Bisa di jelasin **dish** kamu apa?	Gallery 8	Insertion	Vocabulary
14	**Chicken breast** kamu kepang gini biar apa tujuannya?	Gallery 8	Insertion	Vocabulary
15	Dari keranjang aku, aku bakal bikin **beef steak with wasabi sauce**	Gallery 8	Alternation	Speaker and Partner Speaking
16	Target aku cuma satu, sekali aja aku menang **challenge.**	Gallery 8	Insertion	Vocabulary
17	Kaget sekali, soalnya saya sudah merencanakan memasak masakan **western** yang saya akan tunjukan kepada juri.	Gallery 8	Insertion	Vocabulary
18	**Duplicate this** makanan. Kayaknya aku bisa deh.	Gallery 8	Alternation	Prestige
19	Wow. Seorang **runner up** *MasterChef* **season** Sembilan Australia datang kesini!	Gallery 8	Alternation	Vocabulary
20	Kalian harus menduplikasi salah satu **signature dish** dari pada Ben.	Gallery 8	Insertion	Situation
21	Tadi kalian sudah melihat dan mengamati Chef Ben untuk memasak **the new** pecel lele.	Gallery 8	Insertion	Vocabulary
22	Bahan utama yang kalian harus olah adalah daging rusa dan bagian **trap**atau kaki.	Gallery 7	Insertion	Bilingualism
23	Saya menunggu jawaban kamu sebelum kita **move on** untuk melakukan yang lain.	Gallery 7	Insertion	Vocabulary
24	Kalau kamu di suruh naik ke atas. A**re you ok?**	Gallery 7	Alternation	Vocabulary
25	Jadi hari ini rencananya kita itu akan melakukan **photo shoot** di Bogor!	Gallery 7	Insertion	Vocabulary
26	Sekarang kalian pasti penasaran **menu** apa yang kalian masak di tantangan kali ini.	Gallery 7	Insertion	Bilingualism
27	Fokus sama **job desk** masing-masing dulu ya gengs.	Gallery 7	Insertion	Prestige
28	Dapet keuntungan buat nuker lagi, **she's lucky.**	Gallery 7	Alternation	Prestige
29	Gais, hati-hati ya kalo pegang **gold stainless** panasnya banget!	Gallery 7	Insertion	Vocabulary
30	Mungkin pertama kali jadi *captain* jadi masuk pusing buat **organize** orang orang juga.	Gallery 7	Insertion	Vocabulary
31	Kalau waktu audisi makan hati sekarang makan kerikil. Keras soalnya tapi rasanya **not bad.** Enak.	Gallery 7	Insertion	Vocabulary
32	Hasil hidangan kalian harus di **pairing**	Gallery 7	Insertion	Vocabulary

	degan beras.			
33	Saya rasa dengan saya mengolah kelapa ini saya tidak ada kesulitan **melakukan step by step**-nya.	Gallery 7	Congruent Lexicalization	Bilingualism
34	Masakan kali ini susahnya itu waktu kayaknya, karena aku **baking dessert.**	Gallery 7	Insertion	Vocabulary
35	Karna aku lebih **comfort** bikin makanan asin dari pada manis.	Gallery 7	Insertion	Vocabulary
36	Kalian dapet menggunakan **pantry room** sesuka hati.	Gallery 7	Insertion	Vocabulary
37	Wow, ini apa sih kira-kira pasti sesuatu yang **fancy**.	Gallery 7	Insertion	Vocabulary
38	Kami tidak bias merubah apa yang sudah menjadi kesepakatan di **last minute** seperti ini.	Gallery 7	Insertion	Vocabulary
39	Saya benar-benar ingin **share my opinion, my skill** supaya kalian bias lebih bagus lagi.	Gallery 7	Alternation	Situation
40	Hari ini, **is not your day.**	Gallery 7	Alternation	Vocabulary

The overall results of code-mixing detected in MasterChef Indonesia Season 5 were 40 phrases, as shown in Table 1. In addition, the assessments of the components that influence code-mixing are described further down.

Datum 1

"Excited *karna aku selalu menunggu ada apa lagi nih di galeri hari ini*."

Vocabulary was the driving force behind the speaker's code-mixing. The speaker's background as an Indonesian chef, novelist, and fashion model, as well as a Business Management graduate, causes her to frequently use code-mixing, particularly in English. As a result, the speaker is unable to communicate and must resort to English.

Datum 2

"*Di situ aku melihat dua bahan, yang satu masih tertutup misteri box yang satu masih terbuka di atas* cutting board."

The scenario is what prompted the speaker to undertake code-mixing for the cutting board. The speaker had previously worked as a dishwasher at a restaurant. As a result, the speaker is familiar with the term "cutting board," which is frequently used in MasterChef, and everyone will understand what it means.

Datum 3

"*Aku bikin* polenta cake with red bean paste and salted caramel sauce"

Because the sentence polenta cake with red bean paste and salted caramel sauce is the name of the dish, speaker and partner speaking influenced the speaker to undertake code-

mixing. Both the competitors and the judges, on the other hand, have a clear understanding.

Datum 4

"*Tidak ada satu pun* condiment *yang layak di makan di situ.*"

According to the speaker's history, he is an Indonesian chef who owns a restaurant in Sydney. He migrated to Sydney at the age of ten and attended Covenant Christian School Sydney. As a result, vocabulary might be considered as a factor that led the speaker to undertake code-mixing. The speaker struggled to find the correct word in this situation.

Datum 5

"*Sekarang di depan kalian ada satu* board *dengan* sign safe*, dan satu kotak misteri bertandakan* risk."

Looking at the background of the speaker, she is an Indonesian chef who attended Le Cordon Bleu Culinary Art in Paris. The speaker's decision to use code-mixing was motivated by his or her inability to find the appropriate word.

Datum 6

"*Tapi selain itu* carrot *dan* celery *pernah.*"

Vocabulary was a factor that influenced the speaker to undertake code-mixing. The speaker's background indicates that he is an Indonesian chef who formerly resided in Sydney. As proof, the speaker struggles to find the appropriate word in their native tongue. As a result, the speaker used English words because they are more convenient to employ.

Datum 7

"Based on challenge *tadi saya berhasil me-manage waktu dengan baik, meletakan* component *di atas piring*"

According to the speaker's background, he is a chef patisserie at the Shangri La Hotel Jakarta, and he communicates with tourists in English. The prestige issue prompted him to do code-mixing since he wanted to demonstrate his class.

Datum 8

"*Dengan setiap* element *yang di bilang* over seasoned, *dari* paste, *dari sambal, ya benar*!"

According to the speaker's background, he is an Indonesian chef with a Sydney restaurant who was educated at Covenant Christian School Sydney. As a result of living in a place where English is the primary language, the speaker occasionally employed code-mixing. As a result, the right component that affected the speaker to do code-mixing is vocabulary.

Datum 9

"*Kamu punya* base of basil taste good *tapi bisa lebih segar lagi, fishis ok Cuma* again positioning."

Bilingualism was a factor that influenced the speaker to undertake code-mixing. According to the speaker's background, he is an Indonesian chef who also serves as the Executive Chef at Uptown Sushi in Tokyo, Japan. The speaker's background and experience in locations where English is spoken as a first language influenced him to undertake code-mixing.

Datum 10

"*Kamu dengar itu*? Time is not a problem for you right?"

The speaker's bilingualism was a factor in his decision to code mix. He is an Indonesian chef who operates a restaurant and was educated at Covenant Christian School in Sydney, according to the speaker's bio. Because he spoke English on a daily basis, it became the most crucial factor in code-mixing.

Datum 11

"*Aku pengen semoga dia gak bawa* dessert."

The speaker works as a pharmacy assistant in Bali, where he mostly serves tourists, hence he frequently utilizes code-mixing. Vocabulary was an element that drove people to undertake code-mixing. The speaker is at a loss for words in this situation. The word "dessert" is well-known enough that everybody can comprehend what it signifies.

Datum 12

"*Aku piker* I've done it well."

Because he was educated in Sydney, Australia, vocabulary was a factor that motivated the speaker to practice code-mixing. As a result, when the speaker couldn't find the correct word in Bahasa, they would occasionally use code-mixing in their speech.

Datum 13

"*Bisa di jelasin* dish *kamu apa*?"

Vocabulary was the driving force behind his decision to do code-mixing. As a result, the speaker, who was educated in Paris, is unable to find the appropriate word in Bahasa.

Datum 14

"Chicken breast *kamu kepang gini biar apa tujuannya*?"

Because the term "chicken breast" is commonly used in MasterChef Indonesia, the speaker was persuaded to undertake code-mixing by the social community. Everyone will

grasp the connotation, especially in shows like MasterChef, where contestants frequently use the term "chicken breast" in their speeches.

Datum 15

"*Dari keranjang aku, aku bakal bikin* beef steak with wasabi sauce"

Because the judges asked the participants what kind of meal they were going to cook, and the speaker and listener understand each other because they work in the same field, the factor of doing code-mixing is speaker and partner communicating.

Datum 16

"*Target aku Cuma satu, sekali aja aku menang* challenge"

The determining factor is vocabulary. According to the speaker's history, she was educated at the Tristar Culinary Institute Group, which communicated primarily in English. The speaker is unable to locate the appropriate word in their own tongue.

Datum 17

"*Kaget sekali, soalnya saya sudah merencanakan memasak masakan* western *yang saya akan tunjukan kepada juri.*"

The speaker is a wedding planner who converses in English most of the time. Vocabulary is an important aspect of code-mixing. Indonesians frequently use the term "western" in this context.

Datum 18

"Duplicate this *makanan kayaknya aku bisa deh.*"

The speaker is an Indonesian chef, author, and model who is also a Business Management graduate. The prestige element affected her decision to undertake code-mixing. People perform code-mixing to indicate their social level in the millennial era.

Datum 19

"*Wow. Seorang* runner up *MasterChef* season *Sembilan Australia dating kesini*!"

The speaker is a bartender who speaks English in his daily life. Vocabulary was an element that affected the speaker's decision to code mix. In Indonesia, the term "runner up" is more generally used than "*pemenang kedua.*"

Datum 20

"*Kalian harus menduplikasi salah satu* signature dish *daripada Ben.*"

The speaker's decision to undertake code-mixing was affected by the situation. Because the majority of people in MasterChef Indonesia speak English, they can easily blend languages.

Datum 21

"Tadi kalian sudah melihat dan mengamati Ben untuk memasak the new pecel lele*."*

The use of code-mixing is influenced by terminology. The speaker is at a loss for words to further convey the idea.

Datum 22

"Bahan utama yang kalian harus olah adalah daging rusa dan bagian trap *atau kaki."*

Bilingualism is an important aspect in code-mixing. The speaker is fluent in English, yet the word "Trap" is a unique word that is difficult to comprehend.

Datum 23

"Saya menunggu jawaban kamu sebelum kita move on *untuk melakukan yang lain."*

The speaker is an Indonesian chef who also works as an Executive Chef in Japan's Uptown Sushi. The reason he uses code-mixing is that he cannot think of the correct thing to say. In Indonesia, the phrase "move on" is also often used.

Datum 24

"Kalau kamu di suruh naik ke atas, are you ok*?"*

The speaker is a former Texas resident and Indonesian chef. Vocabulary was the driving force behind his decision to do code-mixing. Because he utilized English to communicate when he was in America, the speaker found it difficult to locate the correct word in Bahasa in this circumstance.

Datum 25

"Jadi hari ini rencananya kita itu akan melakukan photo shoot di Bogor*!*

Vocabulary was the driving force behind his decision to do code-mixing. In this situation, the speaker struggled to find the right word to convey because the term "photoshoot" is more commonly used in Indonesia than "pemotretan."

Datum 26

"Sekarang kalian pasti penasaran menu *apa yang kalian masak di tantangan kali ini."*

The speaker is an Indonesian chef who studied culinary art at Le Cordon Bleu in Paris and gained experience in Europe. Bilingualism is an important aspect of code-mixing. In this scenario, Indonesians are also familiar with the term "menu."

Datum 27

"Fokus sama job desk *masing-masing dulu ya gengs."*

The speaker is both a chef and a business owner. The prestige factor is what drives her to undertake code-mixing. In this situation, many people currently practice code-mixing to demonstrate their ability in English or to demonstrate that they are up to date.

Datum 28

"Dapet keuntungan buat nuker lagi. She's lucky. "

The speaker is a school-aged student learning English. As a result, she tends to mix code in her conversations. Prestige is the driving force behind it. In this situation, the speaker wishes to demonstrate her command of the English language.

Datum 29

"Gais, hati-hati ya kalo pegang gold stainless *panasnya banget!"*

Because she was schooled in Paris, vocabulary was a component that affected her decision to undertake code-mixing. In this scenario, the speaker is unable to pronounce "gold stainless," which translates to "*emas tahan karat.*"

Datum 30

"Mungkin pertama kali jadi captain *jadi masih pusing buat* organize *orang-orang juga."*

The right aspect that motivated him to undertake code-mixing was his vocabulary. The speaker is at a loss for words, because "arrange" is an often-used word in Indonesia.

Datum 31

"Kalau waktu audisi makan hati sekarang makan kerikil keras soalnya tapi rasanya not bad *enak."*

Because the speaker used to dwell in Sydney, a factor in adopting code-mixing is language. The speaker is at a loss for words in this situation.

Datum 32

"Hasil hidangan kalian harus di pairing *dengan beras."*

The speaker is an Indonesian chef who also serves as the Executive Chef of Uptown Sushi in Tokyo, Japan. In Texas, America, he also learned about aircraft. The word "pairing" is also often used, which prompted him to adopt code-mixing.

Datum 33

"Saya rasa dengan saya mengolah kelapa ini saya tidak ada kesulitan melakukan step by step-*nya."*

The speaker is a cuisine consultant who received her education at Paris's Le Cordon Bleu. Bilingualism, which the speaker employed daily, is the factor that causes the speaker to mix codes.

Datum 34

"Masakan kali ini susahnya itu waktu kayaknya, karna aku baking dessert*."*

Vocabulary is a factor in code-mixing since the speaker is unable to find the appropriate word. The speaker utilized English terminology that could not be translated into Bahasa in order to avoid misunderstanding.

Datum 35

"Karna aku lebih comfort *bikin makanan asin dari pada manis."*

The speaker is a student who is more familiar with "comfort" than "nyaman," therefore terminology is a factor.

Datum 36

"Kalian dapet menggunakan pantry room *sesuka hati."*

The speaker is unable to find the appropriate word because the term "pantry room" is frequently used in MasterChef because they work in the kitchen.

Datum 37

"Wow, ini apa sih kira-kira pasti sesuatu yang fancy.*"*

Vocabulary was an element that affected him when it came to code-mixing. The term "Fancy" is more commonly used than "Mewah."

Datum 38

"Kami tidak biasa merubah apa yang sudah menjadi kesepakatan di last minute *seperti ini."*

The speaker's lack of vocabulary is a contributing issue, as they are unable to identify the appropriate word in their tongue. Furthermore, Indonesians frequently utilize the phrase "last minute".

Datum 39

"Saya benar-benar ingin share my opinion, my skill *supaya kalian bisa lebih bagus lagi."*

The speaker's decision to undertake code-mixing was inspired by the fact that he studied in Paris, where English is widely used. The use of English in everyday life.

Datum 40

"Hari ini, it's not your day!*"*

The deciding factor is vocabulary. The speaker cannot think of the correct term to use because he used to reside in Sydney and spoke English.

The results were confined to just two episodes since the findings of this study only identified the types and variables of utilizing code-mixing in two episodes of the television show. There would be more data if the objects were more episodes, and the results could be different. Understanding the different types of code-mixing and the factors that influence it can help you learn more about language variants and avoid misunderstandings. However, because many theories may be applied, it is advised that additional theories be used in assessing the types and factors of employing code-mixing in diverse things for further research.

CONCLUSION

According to the findings of the study, code-mixing occurs in our daily lives and is practiced by a group of people who can communicate in more than one language. When the judges and participants conversed in the gallery MasterChef during MasterChef Indonesia Season 5, they blended Bahasa Indonesia and English. The authors discovered 24 types of insertions, 10 types of alternations, and only 6 types of congruent lexicalizations after applying Musyken's (2000) approach to find and analyze the forms of code-mixing. Because the speakers mostly referenced the code-mixing in words or phrases to convey the information to the interlocutors, the insertion type was the most prominent in MasterChef Indonesia Season 5.

Furthermore, the authors used Breadsmore's theory in studying the elements that drove speakers to undertake code-mixing (1982). In this study, there were 26 data points for vocabulary, 2 data points for speaker and partner speaker, 4 data points for prestige, 3 data points for Situation, 4 data points for Bilingualism, and 1 data point for social community. According to the data gathered, the most common element that caused speakers to use code-mixing throughout their talks was vocabulary. It is primarily caused by speakers' failure to locate the appropriate terms in their native tongues, as some of them have a strong English background or some unique words cannotbe translated.

Finally, code-mixing was a common occurrence in the Master Chef Indonesia Season 5 television show. The speakers' backgrounds are usually the most influential aspect in their decision to mix code. As a result, the speakers mixed Bahasa Indonesia and English in order to feel at ease and avoid misunderstandings during the discourse.

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