# A SOCIOLINGUISTICS ANALYSIS OF REGISTER USED ON GRAND FINAL MASTER CHEF SEASON 9 EPISODE DUPLICATE DISH BY CHEF ARNOLD

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## ABSTRACT

Language differences between one person and another are called varieties. The varieties in linguistic items include dialects, registers, and styles. Registers are a variety of languages depending on the occasion and also the social settings. The register is usually known only by people who use the words. It connects with the occupation and particular vocabulary. Therefore, this study aims to find out the terms that are categorized as register used in cooking, the linguistic form and also the motive used in the Master Chef Indonesia program. This study applied a qualitative descriptive approach because this research is related to the study of sociolinguistics which dealt with investigating the linguistics form (proposed by Morley) and motive (proposed by Hockett) of registers that are used in the conversations. The result of this study shows that some words and compound words are categorized as register used in cooking in the Grand Final Master Chef Season 9 YouTube video Duplicate Dish by Chef Arnold. Those words are categorized as nouns and verbs for the grammatical category and they function as subject, predicate and object in the utterance. The use of these registers is based on the prestige motive and the need-filling motive. Therefore, there will be always motives behind the registers used by the speaker depending on the occasion and also the social setting.

**Keywords:** Register, Linguistics Form, Motive

## I. Introduction

Language is an important communication tool in human life. Because language can interpret human ideas, emotions, and thoughts. This is in accordance with the opinion of Srijono (2001) in that the use of language has various purposes such as a tool for disseminating information, communicating, negotiating, and also as a means of socializing. This is also in accordance with the Sapir-whorf hypothesis which states that someone who speaks a different language will see the world differently based on the language he uses. This means that when we

learn a new language, we will understand that each region and culture has its own meaning in language. The diversity and variation in the language become an identity that makes this unique and distinguishes one place from another. The relationship between language and society is discussed in one branch of linguistics, namely sociolinguistics.

Language and social life cannot be separated. According to Yule (2010), sociolinguistics is a study concerned with language that conducts social and cultural phenomena in one society. In other words, based on the explanation above sociolinguistics is the branch of linguistics that focused on investigating the relationship between language and society that helps people know about the structure of language and the function of communication because the language used by one person and another is very different, it is based on the culture and social life of the person. Language differences between one person and another are called varieties. The varieties in linguistic items can include dialects, registers, and styles.

Registers are a variety of languages depending on the occasion and also the social settings. Hudson defines register as language feature that lets the individual's activitity to be seen (1996: 46). Register is usually known only by people who used the words. It connects with the occupation and particular vocabulary. In addition, Holmes (1992) states that registers are a variety of languages that are used by a group with the same function or job. Therefore, it is very interesting to analyze the registers used in Master Chef Indonesia. The vocabulary that is owned by a chef is of course very rare for us to meet or only a few of us understand the vocabulary. That's because only the group or that field can master the vocabulary. A chef usually discusses food ingredients, cooking techniques, kitchen tools, and tips and tricks on good and right cooking. Each of these words has a different meaning as well. For example mascarpone, sabayon, and caramelize. And there are many other vocabulary terms used by chef in cooking.

Several related studies have been conducted previously and contributed to the consideration of analyzing the content of this research. First is the journal entitled "A Register Analysis of Photographers Commentaries on Social Media Community (Instagram)" by Haryani and Ainur Rosyidah Azmie Putry (2021). This research aimed to investigate the linguistics form, meaning, and motive based on Rembang photographers' commentaries on Instagram. Qualitative research design with the object of photographers' conversation were applied in this research. Second is thesis entitled "A Sociolinguistics Analysis of Register Used in Online Shop of Social Media (www.facebook.com)" by Farikha Nur Alfi (2013). This research focuses on the linguistics form and the meaning of register used in online shops. Based on the analysis, the linguistics form found are 7 data of verb, 3 data of noun, 1 datum of adjective, 8 data of compound word, 5 data of abbreviation, and 2 data of noun phrase. Based on the meaning, 16 data in contextual meaning and 10 data in lexical meaning were identified. The third journal is "Analysis of Language Registers Used in Discussion and Interview" by Rafika Ayu Shofyanti, Dwi Anjar Fitriyah Kusuma Wardani, Muhammad Aufal Izza Farachi (2021). The discussion of

this study is showed that there were three types of registers found in discussion and interview context. They are formal, consultative, and casual registers.

However, the register used by chef and their analyzing in linguistic form and also the reason why they used the register in their conversation didn't appear in the previous study. According to Morley (2000), linguistic form is a meaningful unit of speech which consist of grammatical units, grammatical category, and grammatical functions. According to Morley (2000: 25), grammatical units can be divided into morpheme, word, phrase, clause, and sentence. Grammatical category is elements of a sentence that work together to make a sentence. Grammatical function is the syntactic role played by a word or phrase in the context of a particular clause or sentence. Those functions are: subject (S), predicator (P), complement (C) and adjunct (A) (Morley, 2000: 91). Beside analyzing the linguistics form of the register, in this study, the motive of using the register is also discussed. Charles F. Hockett classified the reason or motive for mixing the language into two types. Those are the prestige motive and the need filling  motive. The prestige motive is a feeling that encourage the speaker to adopt a word because they feel proud if they used it. The need filling  motive is a feeling that encourage the speaker to borrow a word because they can not find a word with the same meaning in their language or other reasons that make the speaker should borrow the word. The registers found in the video are in the English language. Therefore, it is very interesting to analyze the linguistic form of register used in the video of Grand Final Master Chef and the motive used by the speaker when they mix their language talking about some cooking words.

## II. Methods

This study applied a qualitative descriptive approach because this research is related to the study of sociolinguistics which dealt with investigating the linguistics form and motive of registers that are used in the conversations on the Grand Final of Master Chef Season 9 Duplicate Dish Chef Arnold. There are several steps for collecting the data in this study. Firstly, watching the video on YouTube. Secondly, note-taking technique that finds the vocabulary and the terms used. Thirdly, classifying the word and terminology into the types of register. Sudaryanto (1993) stated that this technique was applied by writing down, so the language that contained the types of sociolinguistics was written down. After collecting the data from the YouTube video, the next step was analyzing the data. In this study, descriptive analyzing technique was used to analyze the data. Sugiyono (2004) stated that descriptive analysis is an analysis used to analyze data by describing or explaining the data that has been collected as it is. The technique of analyzing the data in this study is as follows: Firstly, the writer determined some word expressions that are included in register expressions. Secondly, the writer classified the word expressions that have been determined based on linguistic form criteria in line with Morley (2000) theory. Thirdly, the writer analyzed the data based on theory motive used proposed by Hocket (1958).

**III. Findings and Discussion**

This research aimed to find out registers used in  Grand Final of Master Chef Season 9 Duplicate Dish Chef Arnold. The linguistic forms served in each register found are analyzed in accordance with the Morley theory and the motive used by the speaker are analyzed by using Hockett theory.

**Table 1. Data Linguistics Form of Register**

| Linguistics Form | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Register** | **Grammatical Category** | **Grammatical Function** | **Grammatical Unit** |
| **Mascarpone** | Noun | Object | Word |
| **Mousse** | Noun | Object | Word |
| **Speed** | Noun | Subject | Word |
| **Garnish** | Noun | Object | Word |
| **Crema** | Noun | Object | Word |
| **Station** | Noun | Object | Word |
| **Sabayon** | Noun | Object | Word |
| **Plating** | Noun | Object | Word |
| **Whip** | Verb | Predicate | Word |
| **Whisk** | Verb | Predicate | Word |
| **Split** | Verb | Predicate | Word |
| **Caramelize** | Verb | Predicate | Word |
| **Blowtorch** | Noun | Object | Compound Word |
| **Ladyfinger** | Noun | Object | Compound Word |

**Data 1: Mascarpone**

Chef Arnold: *Mascarpone ya, kita akan...* (**3:15**)

The register found in this utterance is the word 'mascarpone' and it is categorized as a noun that referred to a soft Italian cream cheese used for the tiramisu made by Chef Arnold. The grammatical function of this register was an object because it receives the action of the verb.

**Data 2: Mousse**

Chef Arnold: *Kita akan bikin Mousse* (**3:21**)

In data 2, it was found a register 'mousse' and this word belongs to a noun that referred to a name of an object (a light and airy dessert) that is prepared by Chef Arnold. The register 'mousse' was also included as an object in its grammatical function since this register served as the receiver of Chef Arnold's act of preparing his dish. The use of the register 'mousse' in this

utterance is because there is no similar word that conveys the meaning of mousse in Bahasa Indonesia.

**Data 3: Speed**

Cheryl: *Ini **speed** nya 3,5 chef* **(5:56)**

The next register is 'speed'. In the grammatical category, 'speed' stands as a noun. It was based on the fact that the speaker used this register to state an indicator of pace. The speaker saw the mixer and wanted to make sure to Chef Arnold about the speed of the mixer to make whip cream. The grammatical function of this register was a subject. It is categorized as a subject because it is being discussed in the utterance.

**Data 4: Garnish**

Chef Arnold: *Next kita bikin **garnish** lagi* **(7:54)**

In data 4, the word garnish belongs to a register for the cooking term. This word is identified as a noun in its grammatical category. It was decoration or ornament added to food. In this case, Chef Arnold referred to it as a decoration for his tiramisu cake. When using this register, Chef Arnold referred to it as an object (something that received his act of making a decoration). Therefore, the grammatical function of ***garnish*** is an object. 'Garnish' is the utterance to explain a decoration for his tiramisu cake.

**Data 5: Crema**

Chef Arnold: *Kita akan wipe, yang putih ini namanya **crema*** **(10:24)**

The register found in this utterance is the word "*crema*"; it is the part of a noun. It means a thin layer of foam sits on top of a brewed cup of espresso. Furthermore, the register of 'crema' stands as an object in the utterance above. It is because 'crema' received an act from Chef Arnold. He showed the foam on his coffee jelly. Therefore, the grammatical function served as an object.

**Data 6: Station**

Chef Arnold: *Cheryl, Palitho silahkan ke **station** kalian masing – masing* **(7:42)**

In data 6, the word 'station' belongs to a register for the cooking term in the Master Chef Indonesia program. This word identified as a noun in its grammatical category. It is a designated area of food prepared by the contestants of Master Chef Indonesia. When using this register, Chef Arnold referred to it as an object when he ordered the two contestants to go back to their station and start to make a duplicate dish. Therefore, the grammatical function of the station is an object.

**Data 7: Sabayon**

Chef Arnold: *Sekarang kita bikin* ***sabayon*** **(3:33)**

In the grammatical category, '*sabayon*' stands as a noun. It was based on the fact that Chef Arnold as the speaker used this register to the sauce made with egg yolks, sugar and wine. The grammatical function of this register was an object. It is categorized as an object because it received the act of making sauce from Chef Arnold. The use of register 'sabayon' in this utterance is because there is no similar word that conveys the meaning of sabayon in Bahasa Indonesia. So, in this case, the speaker is said to apply a code-mixing to introduce the sauce made with egg yolks, sugar and wine.

**Data 8: Plating**

Chef Arnold: *Bahasa kerennya di master chef itu* ***plating*** **(3:08 video part 2 in MasterChef)**

The register found in this utterance is the word "plating". As for the grammatical category, '*plating*' stands as a noun. It means the art of arranging, decorating and presenting food in a way to improves its aesthetic appeal. Furthermore, the register of 'plating' stands as an object in the utterance above. It means that 'plating' received an act from Chef Arnold. He explained the name of art for arranging, decorating and presenting food. Therefore, the grammatical function served as an object. The speaker uses the word plating because it is the type of educational word for arranging the food to look appealing and can be seen more aesthetically before being served.

**Data 9: Whip**

Chef Arnold: *Kita akan* ***whip*** *telurnya* **(3:46)**

In the grammatical category, 'whip' stands as a verb. It was based on the fact that the speaker used this register to show an action to beat the egg with a mixer to incorporate air and produce volume. The grammatical function of this register was a predicate. It is categorized as a predicate because it explains what the subject does (the next step to make the tiramisu cake). The speaker uses the word whip because it is the type of educational word that uses the technique of making cream of the cake by using a white part of the egg.

**Data 10: Whisk**

Palitho: *Untuk membuat Sabayon yang baik tidak boleh terlalu banyak di* ***whisk*** **(4:13)**

In data 6, the word 'whisk' belongs to a register for the cooking term in the Master Chef Indonesia program. It was identified as a verb in its grammatical category. It was a process of beating or stirring a substance, especially cream or eggs. When using this register, the speaker referred to it as an act of producing sabayon. Therefore, the grammatical function of the whisk is

a predicate. It is categorized as a predicate because it explains what the subject does (the process of making sabayon).

**Data 11: Split**

Cheryl: *Jangan sampai itu split* **(5:25)**

The register found in this utterance is the word 'split'. In the grammatical category, 'split' stands as a verb. It means the condition when the cream separates into curds because it is heated close to boiling point. Furthermore, the register of 'split' stands as a predicate in the utterance above. It means that 'split' explains what the subject does (separating cream into curds). The speaker uses the word 'split' because it is an educational word for making cream or milk heated close to boiling point and separating them into curds.

**Data 12: Caramelize**

Chef Arnold: *Kita gak mau bikin caramelize* **(14:21)**

In data 4, the word 'caramelize' belongs to a register for the cooking term. This word is identified as a verb in its grammatical category. It is a process that causes sugar to turn into caramel. When using this register, Chef Arnold referred to it as a predicate that gives information about the subject. Therefore, the grammatical function of caramelize is a predicate.

**Data 13: Blowtorch**

Cheryl: *Chef Arnold memberikan tips and trick dengan menggunakan blowtorch* **(10:07)**

In this data, the word 'blowtorch' was found in the utterance in cooking term. The register 'blowtorch' is the combination of two words ('blow' and 'torch'). Thus, it is categorized as a compound word that has a distinct meaning that is different from the meaning of the words they're made of.  In the grammatical category, 'blowtorch' stands as a noun. It was based on the fact the speaker used this register to state the small burner used by chef Arnold to heat the coffee jelly to produce the creamer. The grammatical function of this register was an object. It was clear to state this register as an object since the position of 'blowtorch' in the utterance stands as the receiver. 'Blowtorch' received the act to be used for heating the coffee jelly.

**Data 14: Ladyfinger**

Cheryl: *untuk komponen spons nya sendiri Chef Arnold menggunakan Ladyfinger* **(1:19 part 2 video)**

The register 'ladyfinger' consisted of two words ('lady' and 'finger'). Thus, it is categorized as a compound word. It is called a compound word because it has a distinct meaning that is different from the meaning of the words they're made of.  As for the grammatical category, 'ladyfinger' stands as a noun. It was based on the fact the speaker used this register to

state the sponge biscuits used by Chef Arnold in his tiramisu cakes. The grammatical function of this register was an object. It was clear to state this register as an object since the position of 'ladyfinger' in the utterance stands as the receiver. 'Ladyfinger' received the act to be used in the tiramisu cakes.

**Table 2. Data Motives of Register**

| Register | Motives | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Need filling motive** | **Prestige motive** |
| **Mascarpone** | √ | |
| **Mousse** | √ | |
| **Speed** | | √ |
| **Garnish** | | √ |
| **Crema** | √ | |
| **Station** | | √ |
| **Sabayon** | √ | |
| **Plating** | | √ |
| **Whip** | | √ |
| **Whisk** | | √ |
| **Split** | | √ |
| **Caramelize** | | √ |
| **Blowtorch** | √ | |
| **Ladyfinger** | √ | |

Motive is a reason for doing something that arises because of the needs that want to be fulfilled by humans. Based on the data found, the registers used by the speaker in the Grand Final Master Chef Season 9 YouTube video Duplicate Dish by Chef Arnold have different motives. In this study, the motives are described in line with Hockett's theory (1958) in which the motive can be divided into two types; prestige-filling motive and need-filling motive. In the data found, some words and compound words need filling motive in the utterances because the speakers' situation encouraged them to borrow the words that they cannot find similar meanings in their language. For example, in data 1 the speaker used the word 'mascarpone' to introduce a soft Italian cream cheese used for the tiramisu because the speaker cannot find the words that have similar meanings in their language. Besides, there are also registers used by the speaker that show prestige motives. Prestige filling motive chosen by the speaker is to show their educational status. For example, the word 'whisk' in data 10 is the utterance to explain a process of beating or stirring a substance, especially cream or eggs. The speaker used this word rather than to say

'mengocok' in Bahasa Indonesia, because the speaker wants to show his educational status. So, it belongs to a prestige motive.

## IV. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that the register contained in the Grand Final Master Chef Season 9 YouTube video Duplicate Dish by Chef Arnold are words and compound words. Those words are categorized as nouns and verbs for the grammatical category and they function as subject, predicate, and object in the utterance. The speakers used the registers for two motives; prestige-filling motive and need-filling motive. Prestige-filling motive is used to show educational status. Need-filling motive is used because the speaker cannot find the words that have similar meanings in their language.

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