

**A STUDY OF CODE-SWITCHING USED BY FARAH QUINN IN
“ALA CHEF” PROGRAM AT TRANS TV**

THESIS

BY

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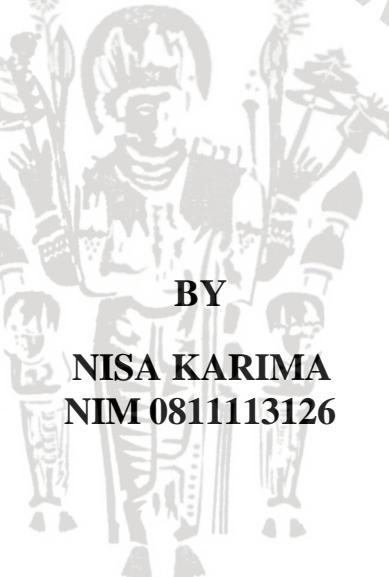
**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURE STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

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**A STUDY OF CODE-SWITCHING USED BY FARAH QUINN IN
“ALA CHEF” PROGRAM AT TRANS TV**

THESIS

**Presented to
Universitas Brawijaya
In partial fulfillment of the requirements
For degree of scholar of culture**



**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURE STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

2012

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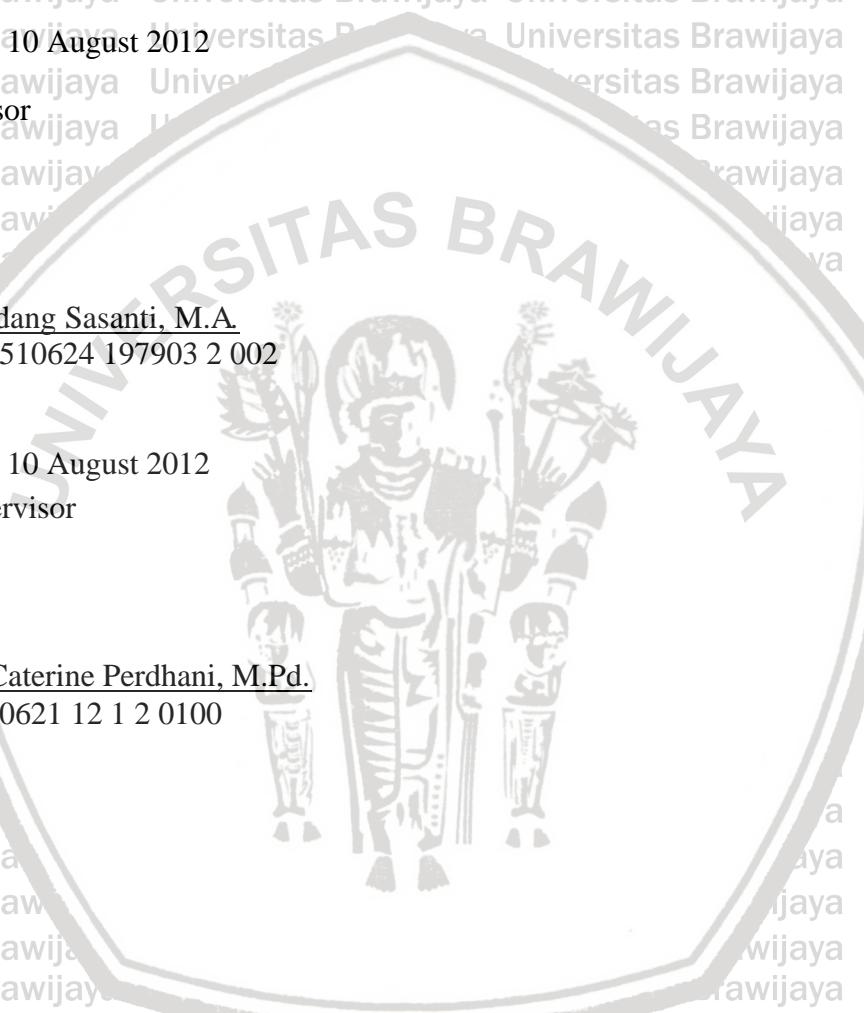
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ABSTRACT

Karima, Nisa. 2012., **A Study of Code Switching Used by Farah Quinn in “Ala Chef” Program at Trans TV.** Study Program of English, University of Brawijaya.
Supervisor: Endang Sasanti; Co-supervisor: Widya Caterina Perdhani

Keywords: Code, Code Switching, Ala Chef

Bilingual people switch their language from one language to another regardless of the topic and the place. They do code-switching not only in daily life but also in some programs on televisions. This study aims at investigating code switching used by the host of “Ala Chef”, a cooking program on television broadcasted on Trans TV at 10.00 am on Saturday and Sunday. The problem of this study is to identify the types of code switching used by the host of “Ala Chef”.

This study uses the theory by Hoffman because this theory has a sufficient and detailed explanation about the types of code switching. Thus, there are five types of code switching: 1) intra-sentential, 2) inter-sentential, 3) establishing continuity with the previous speaker, 4) making emblematic switching, 5) involving a change of pronunciation features.

This study uses descriptive qualitative and the subject of this study is the host of “Ala Chef”. The data of this study is in the form of transcript of the video “Ala Chef” utterances. Three episodes were used; those are when Farah Quinn was at Cirebon beach, in Bandung, and New Year 2012. The writer collected 210 data that contain code switching. Data collection was done by downloading the “Ala Chef” program by Youtube, transcribing the video utterances, identifying and marking the utterances that consist of Indonesian-English code switching.

The result shows that most code switching utterances by the host “Ala Chef” are classified into intra-sentential. This type occurs 126 times (60, 00%). Second, it is inter-sentential which occurs 46 times (21, 90%). Third, making emblematic switching occurs 38 times (18, 10%). None of the code switching utterances was classified into establishing continuity with the previous speaker and involving a change of pronunciation.

The conclusion of this study is that there are three types of code switching used by the host of “Ala Chef”, they are: Intra-sentential, Inter-sentential and Making Emblematic Switching. Intra-sentential has the highest frequency of the occurrence from the data because the host of “Ala Chef” often switches her language in a sentence.

The writer suggests the Sociolinguistics students analyze the reason of code switching. It is also suggested that the results of this study be used as reference for the future researchers in exploring and expanding the investigation of some other phenomena of code switching on television show.

ABSTRAK

Karima, Nisa. 2012. **Studi Tentang Kode Alih yang Digunakan oleh Farah Quinn di Program "Ala Chef" di Trans TV.** Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: (I) Endang Sasanti (II) Widya Caterina Perdhani

Kata Kunci: Kode, Alih Kode, Ala Chef

Orang yang menguasai dua bahasa mengalihkan bahasa mereka dari satu bahasa ke bahasa lain terlepas dari topik dan tempat. Mereka melakukan beralih kode tidak hanya dalam kehidupan sehari-hari, tetapi juga dalam beberapa program televisi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki alih kode yang digunakan oleh pembawa acara "Ala Chef". "Ala Chef" adalah nama program memasak di televisi yang disiarkan di Trans TV pukul 10.00 WIB pada hari Sabtu dan Minggu. Penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis alih kode yang digunakan oleh pembawa acara "Ala Chef".

Penelitian ini menggunakan teori oleh Hoffman karena teori ini memiliki penjelasan yang memadai dan rincian tentang jenis-jenis alih kode. Dengan demikian, ada lima jenis alih kode: 1) intra-sentensial, 2) inter-sentensial, 3) establishing continuity with the previous speaker, 4) making emblematic, 5) involving a change of pronunciation features.

Penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif dan subjek penelitian ini adalah pembawa acara "Ala Chef". Data dari penelitian ini adalah dalam bentuk transkrip ucapan-ucapan dari video "Ala Chef". Ada tiga episode yang digunakan yaitu ketika Farah Quinn berada di pantai Cirebon, di Bandung, dan Tahun Baru 2012. Penulis mengumpulkan 210 data yang mengandung alih kode. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan men-download program "Ala Chef" dari Youtube, menyalin ucapan-ucapan video, mengidentifikasi dan menandai ucapan-ucapan yang mengalami alih kode dari Bahasa Indonesia ke Bahasa Inggris.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ucapan ucapan yang paling mengalami peralihan bahasa yang dilakukan oleh pembawa acara "Ala Chef", adalah intra-sentensial. Tipe ini terjadi 126 kali (60, 00%). Kedua, inter-sentensial yang terjadi 46 kali (21, 90%). Ketiga, making emblematic switching terjadi 38 kali (18, 10%). Tak satu pun dari ucapan-ucapan yang mengalami alih kode kedalam establishing continuity with the previous speaker dan involving a change of pronunciation.

Kesimpulan ini menunjukkan bahwa ada tiga jenis alih kode yang digunakan oleh pembawa acara "Ala Chef", yaitu: Intra-sentensial, Inter-sentensial dan Making Emblematic Switching. Dari data tersebut, Intra-sentensial memiliki frekuensi tertinggi yang sering digunakan karena pembawa acara "Ala Chef" sering beralih bahasanya dalam sebuah kalimat.

Penulis menyarankan kepada mahasiswa Sosiolinguistik agar menganalisis alasan alih kode. Penulis juga menyarankan bahwa hasil penelitian ini dapat

digunakan sebagai acuan bagi para peneliti selanjutnya dalam mengeksplorasi dan memperluas penyelidikan beberapa fenomena lain dari alih kode di acara televisi.

The logo of Universitas Brawijaya is a circular emblem. It features a central figure, likely a traditional Javanese dancer or 'pesinden', standing between two stylized trees or plants. The figure is holding a long staff or rattle. The word "UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA" is written in a bold, sans-serif font, curved along the top inner edge of the circle. Below the figure, there is some smaller, less legible text.

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In the name of Allah SWT, the lord of the universe who has given mercies

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Hopefully this thesis can give useful contribution to English Study Program

students especially those who want to improve their knowledge in Linguistics also
those who want to make a deeper analysis about this study.

Malang,

The Writer

UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA



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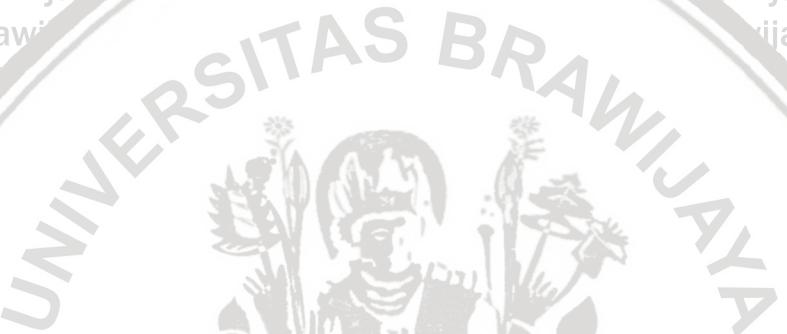
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Sociolinguistics is a study about the relationship between language and

society. In a society, people need to communicate with each other every day and

every time. This is done using language. In the beginning of their life, people were

given one language by God to master.

As the time goes by, in their living environment, people encounter other

languages to communicate with people from other parts of the regions. Therefore,

they learn to use more than one language in their communication as Spolsky

(1998:45) states that it is very common for people to develop some knowledge and

ability in a second language and become bilingual. In a bilingual society or even in a

multilingual society, code switching has become a means of their communicative

goal. Bilingual people use their ability in languages in their daily life. They switch

from one language to another regardless of the topic and the place. It depends more

on the needs and the purposes in their society. Bilingual people do not pay much

attention towards their words in which they have switched language. The words in

which they utter come out spontaneously.

Nowadays, people do code-switching not only in daily life but also in some

programs on televisions. A television program on television show, is a segment of

content which is intended to be broadcasted on television.

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Meaning_of_Life_TV_series). A television program

is a good media for language research because nowadays there are a lot of television

programs that become people's shows, for instance cooking program. It can be

proven from the fact that there are many cooking programs in many TV stations.

On television cooking programs, many of the hosts have their own way to

explain about the ingredients, the way to cook, tips in cooking and many other terms

in cooking. One of the ways to attract the attention of the audience is by code

switching. It can be seen in cooking programs such as "*Menjamu Tamu*" and "*Ala*

Chef".

Both "*Menjamu Tamu*" and "*Ala Chef*" are cooking programs, but in

"*Menjamu Tamu*" the host switches her language not as often as does the host of

"*Ala Chef*". "*Menjamu Tamu*" is a cooking program which concerns with sweet

dessert and the chef always cooks indoor. It is broadcasted on Sunday at 07.30 am

and the chef is Rima Melati Adams.

"*Ala Chef*" is one of the cooking programs in Trans TV station. This program

is broadcasted twice a week, every Saturday and Sunday at 10.00 am. The host of

"*Ala Chef*", Farah Quinn, does code switching more frequently. This is the reason

why the writer chooses this program as the source of data. She often switches from

Bahasa Indonesia into English. For instance, "*This is it! Kerak Telor Rebon, ala chef*

Farah Quinn." She often does code switching in order to make the viewer keep

watching it. Moreover, when code-switching occurs, she wants to make the programs more prestigious and interesting.

Although there are many aspects of code switching, this study concerns only about code switching done by Farah Quinn as the host of "*Ala Chef*" in Trans TV.

This study is expected to enrich the study of Sociolinguistics especially the study of code switching. Since code switching occurs in informal circumstances in a

television cooking program, English lecturers and students may see that code switching occurs not only in daily life but also in other circumstances. Practically,

this study is expected to broaden people's understanding about the phenomenon of switching language on television cooking program since many people nowadays are fond of switching language from Indonesian into English, whether it is in daily life or

on television.

To see how code switching is practiced in real life, this study investigates code switching in spoken discourse used by the host of "*Ala Chef*" due to some

reasons. First, she does code switching from Indonesian into English in every episode in her cooking program. When she switches from Bahasa Indonesia into English, it

looks natural. Thus, it cannot be predicted when she uses Bahasa Indonesia or English. Second, she does code switching more frequently than other hosts of

cooking programs on television, such as "*Menjamu Tamu*".

Based on the explanation above, the researcher will conduct a research

entitled **A STUDY OF CODE-SWITCHING USED BY FARAH QUINN IN
“ALA CHEF” PROGRAM AT TRANS TV.**

1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the researcher is interested in finding

the answer of the following question: What types of code switching are used by the

host of “Ala Chef” ?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the problem above, the objective of the study is to identify the

types of code switching used by the host of “Ala Chef” .

1.4 Definitions of Key Terms

a. Code can be used to refer to any system that two or more people employ for communication. (According to Wardhaugh, 1986: 86-99).

b. Code switching is the alternate use of two languages or linguistic varieties within the same conversation. And in this study the code switching is

between Indonesian and English.

c. Ala Chef is the name of cooking program on television that is broadcasted on Trans TV, at 10.00 am-10.30 am, on Saturday and Sunday.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses about bilingualism, code switching, the types of code

switching, the profile of “*Ala Chef*” program, the profile of Farah Quinn, and previous studies on code switching.

2.1 Bilingualism

When people join more than one group, they need more than one languages or codes to communicate. Thus, they are called bilinguals. Hammers and Blanc (1987:265) define bilingual as “an individual who has an access to two or more different codes or languages.”

Having been mentioned previously, bilingualism is using two languages or two language codes. In Sociolinguistics term bilingualism is using two languages by a person in his / her activities by turns (Mackey 1962: 12, Fishman 1975: 73 in Chaer and Agustina 2004: 84). And Hudson (1998: 45) defines bilingual as a person who has some functional abilities in a second language.

The bilinguals have a repertoire of domain-related rules of language choice (Spolsky, 1998: 47), which means that bilinguals are able to choose which language they are going to use in a social condition. A bilingual is able to switch or mix their language at different locations, different role relationships or different topics.

A person can be a bilingual because of mobilization, nationalism, education,

culture, or religion. Mobilization can make a bilingualism condition when an immigrant has to interact with the native, they will learn the native language.

Nationalism movement appears a necessity of a national language to unite a whole

nation or a necessity to have a legal language of a country like Indonesia. Education and culture can also make a bilingualism situation if those languages and cultures

spread to other places, so persons who want to learn about it have to understand the

language first. The religion is usually written in a language, Arabic in Islam or Latin

in Christian. It encourages us to understand about the language. (Umar and

Napitupulu 1994: 9-10).

In Indonesia, it is clear that everybody is practically bilingual. In the cities and

towns people speak one vernacular or local language and Indonesian. But nowadays,

for some populations, especially in urban centers, competence in speaking three

languages (local language, Indonesian and foreign language) is common. This

happens because official matters, business and government affairs are conducted in

urban center. People tend to use formal Indonesian or foreign language such as

English when they have to face official business matter or government affair, and

they usually use their mother tongue when they speak in an informal situation.

2.2 Code Switching

In Sociolinguistics there are many language phenomena, one of them is code switching, which occurs almost in every place where there are bilingual society.

Many Sociolinguists have their own definitions and opinions about code switching,

some of them are explained below. Wardhaugh (2002:100) stated that people usually prefer to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also

switch from one code to another or to mix codes even sometimes in very short

utterances and then make a new code. Gal (in Wardhaugh, 2002) says that code

switching is a conventional strategy used to establish, cross or destroy group

boundaries. Apple (in Chaer and Agustina, 2004) says that code switching is a shift of

language using because of the change of situation. Hoffman (1991) explains that code

switching can occur quite frequently in an informal conversation among people who

are familiar and have a shared educational, ethnic, and socio-economic background.

According to Wardhaugh, there are two kinds of code switching, they are

situational and metaphorical code switching. Situational code switching occurs when

a language which is being used by a speaker changes according to the situational in

which the speakers speak one language in one situation and another language in

another situation. While metaphorical code switching occurs when the speaker

changes the topic of their conversation. In this study, the writer uses the theories of

Wardhaugh and Hoffman to support this research.

2.3 Types of Code Switching

Wardhaugh (2006, p. 101-117) stated that there are three kinds of code

switching. Those are situational code switching, metaphorical code switching, and

conversational code switching on intra-sentential code switching. Each type is related

to each reason of code switching namely participants, topic, and affective function

reasons. Each will be described below:

A. Situational Code Switching

Wardhaugh (2006, p.104) stated “Situational code switching occurs, when the

language used change according to the situational in which the conversant find

themselves: they speak one language in one situation and in a different one”.

Therefore, the situation code switching happens because of the participants.

First, it may happen because of the presence of a new person as a signal of

group membership and shared ethnicity (Holmes, 1992, p.34-35).

Second, situational code switching may also happen because of the

relationship or the formality of interaction between one person to another (Holmes,

1992, p. 36).

B. Metaphorical Code Switching

According to Wardhaugh (2006, p. 104) and Holmes (1992, p. 35-36),

metaphorical code switching is a code switching that is related to a particular topic or

subject matter rather than social situation. Stockwell (2002, p. 9) clarifies his

explanation and states that metaphorical code switching occurs when “a speaker can

deliberately change codes in the middle of a situation, in order to indicate to the

hearer that they consider a new domain / situation to be ‘in operation’ ”. Thus, as a conclusion, metaphorical code switching happens when there is a change of topic.

C. Conversational Code Switching

The earlier conversational code switching is found by Gumperz (1976). He

states “A speaker may switch codes within a single sentence and may even do so many times” (Gumperz, 1976 cited by Hudson 1980, p.57). Ptaff (1979), cited by

Wardhaugh (2006, p.108), also enhances Gumperz’s theory that conversational code

switching is the same with code mixing. It is different from other types of code switching such as situational and metaphorical code switching (Hudson, 1980, p. 57).

Romaine (2000) cited that a code switch within a sentence is known as intra-sentential/ code mixing.

Wardhaugh (2006, p.108) states that conversational code switching which is

also recognized as intra-sentential code switching is “a switch of codes within a simple utterances without any associated topic change”.

Hoffman (1991:112) showed six types of code switching. They are: 1) Intra-sentential, 2) Inter-sentential, 3) Establishing continuity with the previous speaker, 4) Making emblematic switching, 5) Involving a change of pronunciation features.

1. Intra-sentential

It is code switching which occurs within a sentence. For example: “*Makanya*

nonton “Ala Chef” terus ya.” (Just watch “Ala Chef”). In this example, the speaker

switched her utterances in sentence. It was placed in the middle of the sentence. **Chef**

in “**Ala Chef**” is the name of the program itself. Rather than mentioning “**Ala Koki**”,

it is called “**Ala Chef**”.

2. Inter-sentential

It is code switching which occurs between sentences. For instance “Kita susun

dipiring kuenya. **Like that**” The speaker switches from Bahasa Indonesia into English

between her utterances. She wants to inform the way to arrange food on the plate. So

she gives example how to do it.

3. Establishing Continuity with the Previous Speaker

It is code switching which occurs in a conversation. For instance:

A: “hai Alex, lama tidak bertemu”.

B: “hai juga.”

A: “**How are you?**”

B: “**I'm Fine**”

From the conversation, we can see that the code switching occurs from

Bahasa Indonesia into English. When speaker A speaks to speaker B in Bahasa

Indonesia, speaker B responds in Bahasa Indonesia too. And when speaker A speaks

to speaker B in English, suddenly speaker B responds the question in English too.

Thus, speaker B switches the language because of speaker A.

4. Making Emblematic Switching

It is a code switching which occurs when tags or exclamations in one

language are inserted into another language. For instance: 'OK', sekarang tinggal kita

susun seperti ini." (Ok, now we just arrange it like this). In this example, the host says

the word "Ok" and switches the language into Bahasa Indonesia.

5. Involving a Change of Pronunciation Features

It is a code switching which occurs when the speaker changes the

pronunciation of the word to make it clearer. For instance:

A: "Do you have *jacket*?" /ja^kɪt/

B: "What?"

A: "*Jaket.*" /jak^et/

B: "Yes I have."

The types of code switching that is offered by Hoffman, will be used to

analyze the data in this study, because this theory has a sufficient and detail

explanation about the types of code switching. Thus, there are five types of code

switching: 1) intra-sentential, 2) inter-sentential, 3) establishing continuity with the

2.4 The Profile of “Ala Chef” Program

Ala Chef is a program featuring the culinary journey of a female chef around

Indonesia and explores a wealth of culinary and culture of an area. The result will

taste the traditional cuisine by local residents and the materials will be used in any

dish that is a result of Earth area visited. The host is Farah Quinn who graduates from

Pennsylvania USA. The program is broadcasted on TV twice a week.

In the beginning of the program, the host usually presents the place she visits.

Before she cooks sometimes she talks to local citizens and tells about the place.

Sometimes the host makes cakes or main dish. The ingredients she uses are usually

from the local region. The uniqueness of this cooking program is that it combines

traditional recipes and European recipes. Usually she makes two or three cakes or

dishes. When she shows the dishes, she always says “*This is it*”. After that the dishes

will be tasted by the local people and the guest in the program.

2.5 The Profile of Farah Quinn

Farah Quinn whose full name is Farah Fauzan Quinn, was born in Bandung

on April 8th 1980. She becomes popular among Indonesian Celebrities, not because

she was a singer or a movie star but as a host in a cooking program on a television

station.

Together with her husband, Carson Quinn, Farah Quinn had even opened a

four-star restaurant in New York. But unfortunately the restaurant had now been sold

and she is still thinking to establish a new restaurant. From elementary school to high

school and college in America, cooking still feels exciting for her. She even thought

of going back taking culinary school. While studying at the Pittsburgh Culinary

Institute, Farah Quinn also worked at Lydia's Pittsburgh, the famous Italian

restaurant in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Graduated from college, Farah moved to

Phoenix, Arizona, became a master pastry chef at the Arizona Biltmore Resort. In

2005, under the direction of celebrity chef James Mullaney, Farah Quinn had a

chance to make dessert for the G8 summit in Sea Island, Georgia. Thus she served

U.S. first Lady, Laura Bush, and a number of other delegations.

(<http://www.lintasberita.com/Dunia/Berita-Dunia/farah-quinn-sexy-chef-from-indonesia>, accessed on January 22th, 2012)

2.6 Previous Studies on Code Switching

There are two previous studies about code switching. They are by Sejati (2003) and Wahyu Wibisono (2009).

The study by Sejati (2003), is entitled “Javanese-Indonesia Code Switching

Performed by The Student of Sixth Semester in the Academic Year of 2003-2004 of the English Department of Muhammadiyah University of Purworejo”. In his thesis,

he analyzes factors which initiated the student to code-switch from one language to

another and vice versa. In his thesis, he used Wardhaugh (1998), Trudgill (1983), and Scoton (1997) theories in determining the factors which can initiate the code-switch

used. The finding of the study is that there are five factors considered to initiate the student to code-switch, they are participants and relationship, the facility of expression, personal emotions or feelings, topic, privacy, or local interaction.

The study by Wahyu Wibisono (2009) is entitled ”A Sociolinguistic Analysis

on Code Switching and Gender Differentiation on “MTV Ampuh”. In his thesis, he analyzes about the differences in code switching between male and female presenters

in presenting the program. In this thesis he used Wardhaugh (1998) and Holmes (2001). The finding of the study is that there are five kind of theories which are

relevant of differentiate the male and female utterances, they are: 1. Men prefer non-personal topics such as sport and news, 2. Men tend to respond to an expression of feelings of problems by giving advice or solutions, 3. The rate of men interrupting

women is substantially greater than the reverse, 4. Women are reported to use more expressions associated with tentativeness, such as “hedges” and “tags”.

The studies above are almost the same as the study proposed. It focuses on the

study of code switching in a certain field, but it also has differences in the aim of the

study. By using previous study, the writer can enrich the understanding of code

switching and it can help the writer in dealing with certain phenomena occurred in the

research.



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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This research discusses the methods that were used in conducting this study.

This chapter consists of the research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this research, the writer used qualitative approach (Descriptive Study)

which means that the data will be collected in the form of words or sentences and not

in numerical scores. Here, the writer used document analysis. Content or document

analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of

identifying specified characteristics of the material. The material analyzed can be text

books, newspapers, speeches, television programs, advertisements, musical

compositions, or any of a host of other types of documents (Ary, et al, 2002). This

study will look into utterances which employ code switching. In this case, the writer

wants to know what kinds of types of code switching are used by the host of “Ala

Chef”.

3.2 Data Sources

The data source is “Ala Chef” program on a television station. The program was downloaded from Youtube. In this study, the writer uses three episodes for the source of data, those are when Farah Quinn at Cirebon beach, Farah Quinn in Bandung and when New Year 2012 because that videos are having much viewers (average more than 1000 viewers) than other videos by Farah Quinn in cooking program Ala Chef.

The data in this study are the utterances of Farah Quinn in “ala Chef”. There is only one subject for this study, namely Farah Quinn. She is the host of “Ala Chef”. She is chosen to be the subject of this study because she use Indonesian-English code switching approximately 60 times in every performance. She is chosen as the subject of this study because she meets the criteria of this study, namely bilingual who use Indonesia-English code switching. She is also talking naturally when she code-switch the language. Therefore using her as subject of this study is considered sufficient.

3.3 Data Collection

In collecting the data, the writer conducted the following steps:

- 1) Downloading the “Ala Chef” program by Youtube.
- 2) Transcribing the video “Ala Chef” utterances.
- 3) Identifying and marking the utterances that consist of Indonesia-English code switching. In this case, the writer wanted to know what

kinds of code switching are used by Farah Quinn. These marks
utterances became the data.

3.4 Data Analysis

Data analysis is a process whereby researcher systematically search and arrange the data in order to increase their understanding of the data and to enable them to present what they learned to others (Ary, et al 2002:465).

In analyzing the data, the writer used some steps as follows:

- 1) Organizing the data, the writer transcribed the recorded sound into written form and categorized it based on the topic of the study, code switching. In this session, not all of the utterances are put on the data analysis, but the writer categorized and put only the utterances which consist of code switching.
- 2) Identifying and analyzing the data to find out the types of code switching are used Farah Quinn.
- 3) Summarizing and concluding the discussion of the findings. In this study, summarizing is to summarize the analysis of the finding while concluding was used to know what types of code switching which was most occurred in this study.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the writer presents finding which is containing code switching

found in the host of "Ala Chef" program at Trans TV. After the code switching in the

utterance of the presenters being analyzed using the steps in the data analysis, as

shown in chapter 3, the writer now presents the finding of the research and discuss

the finding.

Moreover, the symbols which were used in the utterances were described

below.

1. ***Normal form text***: is used to show the utterances presented in Bahasa

Indonesia. For example:

Farah Quinn: Selamat pagi pemirsa, pada liburan kali ini saya berada dikota
kembang Bandung. . .

The example shows that all of the utterances used by the presenter contain

Indonesia language only.

2. ***Italicized, Bold, Underlined text***: is used to show utterances that contain code

switching. For example :

Farah Quinn: Kita tidak mau jahenya terlalu **over powering**, jadi cukup
setengah ruas jari.

The example shows that the presenter switches his utterances from Indonesian into English and vice versa while she talked a lot in Indonesia during the cooking program.

Indonesian into English and vice versa while she talked a lot in Indonesia during the cooking program.

4.1 Findings

In this part, the researcher presented the data obtained that were analyzed further. The data in this study are in the form of the presenter's utterances containing code switching in her conversation in cooking program, which are as follows:

4.1 The Form of Farah Quinn's Utterances Containing Code Switching

NO	Episode/Time	Data	Types of Code Switching
1.	Cirebon Beach/ August 2011	Kalau kita mau makan kerang atau remis <u>is best</u> kalau mereka masih hidup.	IAS
2.		Kerang bambu ini bahasa inggrisnya <u>razor clams</u> .	IAS
3.		Kita tidak mau jahenya terlalu <u>over powering</u> .	IAS
4.		<u>Well</u> , paprikanya mau saya potong-potong.	MES
5.		<u>OK</u> , sebelum dia terbang, sebaiknya kita masukkan ke telur.	MES
6.		Kita masukkan 90 gram krim, <u>heavy cream</u> atau krim kental.	IAS
7.		Dan sekarang kita cek lagi untuk <u>clamsnya</u> .	IAS
8.		Jadi tinggal saya masukkan dan <u>razor</u>	IAS

		<p><u>clams</u> ini ada ukuran besar sekali juga ada.</p>	
9.		<p>Biasanya kalau di <u>chinese-chinese restaurant, that is very expensive</u> ya.</p>	IAS
10.		<p><u>OK</u>, ini kita sisihkan terlebih dahulu ya.</p>	MES
11.		<p>Kita mau bikin untuk kulit <u>quiche</u>nya ya.</p>	IAS
12.		<p>Untuk kulit <u>quiche</u> nya, saya menggunakan <u>puff pastry</u>.</p>	IAS
13.		<p>Mungkin sebelum <u>puff pastry</u>, muffinnya kita olesi dengan mentega biar nanti gak lengket.</p>	IAS
14.		<p>Jangan lupa <u>oven</u>nya dipanasi terlebih dahulu.</p>	IAS
15.		<p>Selalu suhu rendah yakni 160 derajat celcius. <u>That is the standard</u>.</p>	IES
16.		<p><u>OK</u>, kalau ini sudah semua, ini kita sisihkan dahulu.</p>	MES
17.		<p>Karna kita sekarang mau menggunakan <u>puff pastry</u>, saya taburi sedikit dengan tepung terigu.</p>	IAS
18.		<p>Nah, <u>puff pastry</u> ini belinya yang <u>ready to use</u> yang siap pakai.</p>	IAS
19.		<p>Tinggal kita keluarkan dari plastiknya. <u>Like this and be careful</u>.</p>	IES
20.		<p>Ini saya menggunakan <u>cupcake</u> yang ukurannya agak besar.</p>	IAS
21.		<p><u>So</u>, ini saya dekatkan kesini.</p>	IAS
22.		<p>Nah, kita bikin dia seperti pie. <u>Just like this</u>.</p>	IES
23.		<p>Nah, sekarang yang adonannya tinggal kita <u>scoop</u>.</p>	IAS
24.		<p>Jadi adonanya kita masukan. <u>Just like this</u>.</p>	IES
25.		<p><u>OK</u>, kalau sudah penuh seperti ini, tinggal kita panggang.</p>	MES
26.		<p>Jadi tinggal kita keluarkan dari <u>oven</u>.</p>	IAS
27.		<p>Ini memang <u>best food</u> selagi dia masih</p>	IAS

			hangat.	
28.			<u>No problem</u> kalau pemirsa mau bikin sehari sebelumnya.	IAS
29.			Mungkin setelah silahturahmi, bisa kumpul makan ini. <u>OK, very nice it is.</u>	IES
30.			<u>This is it, Quiche</u> kerang bamboo ala <u>chef</u> Farah Quinn.	IES, IAS
31.			<u>OK</u> , kita masukkan juga.	MES
32.			<u>OK</u> , saya haluskan dulu ya.	MES
33.			<u>So</u> , jadi dia sudah lebih halus sekarang.	IAS
34.			<u>OK</u> , ini bumbunya sudah siap.	MES
35.			Nah, untuk kerak telurnya, sudah saya panaskan satu buah <u>wok pan</u> .	IAS
36.			Nah, kocokkan telur ini mau kita tambahkan ke wok pan. <u>Just like this.</u>	IES
37.			Mungkin saya tambahkan keju sekarang sama <u>olive</u> .	IAS
38.			<u>Olive</u> itu buah zaitun yang warna hitam.	IAS
39.			Mau saya tambahkan, <u>olivenya</u> diiris-iris seperti ini.	IAS
40.			<u>Alright</u> , sudah selesai.	MES
41.			Kita tambahkan <u>olive</u> , kemudian kalau pemirsa suka dengan tomat, bisa juga ditambahkan tomat cincang.	IAS
42.			Ini kita yang <u>simple</u> , yang bisa kita buat dirumah.	IAS
43.			<u>OK</u> , saya potong-potong sekarang biar lebih mudah.	MES
44.			<u>This is it</u> . Kerak telor ala <u>chef</u> Farah Quinn.	IES, IAS
45.			<u>Well</u> , menu yang saya plih kali ini <u>brownies</u> coklat keju.	MES, IAS
46.			Tapi kejunya saya menggunakan keju <u>cream cheese</u> atau krim keju.	IAS
47.			Sekarang kita bikin untuk adonan <u>browniesnya</u> terlebih dahulu.	IAS
48.			Mau saya lelehkan 100 gr <u>margarine</u> .	IAS

49.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Coklatnya yang saya pakek yang <u>dark chocolate</u> 60 gr.	IAS
50.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Dia langsung meleleh dan menyatu dengan <u>margarine</u> yang tadi kita lelehkan.	IAS
51.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Ini adoanan dasar <u>brownies</u> nya.	IAS
52.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Jadi, sebetulnya gak perlu di <u>mixer</u> ya kalau untuk yang adonan <u>brownies</u> nya.	IAS
53.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>Baking powder</u> nya ½ sendok teh.	IAS
54.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Kalau untuk <u>brownies</u> itu lebih kita tonjolkan rasa pahit dari coklatnya dari pada manisnya.	IAS
55.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Kita sekarang akan membuat adonan <u>cream cheese</u> .	IAS
56.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Adonan <u>cream cheese</u> juga sebetulnya mudah sekali cara membuatnya.	IAS
57.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Kalau yang <u>cream cheese</u> disini saya pakek 1 <u>tube cream cheese</u> .	IAS
58.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Hmm, gunakan <u>cream cheese</u> yang <u>regular</u> bukan yang <u>large</u> .	IAS
59.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Gula halusnya sekarang kita <u>mixer</u> dengan adonan <u>butter</u> dan <u>cream cheese</u> .	IAS
60.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Pemirsisa bisa lihat diadonannya sekarang sudah terlihat lebih <u>smooth</u> dan <u>creamy</u> .	IAS
61.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Kita kasih lagi adonan yang putih lalu kita kasih lagi sisa adonan yang <u>brown</u> .	IAS
62.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Jadi, biar dia menumpuk saling menumpuk diatasnya. <u>No problem</u> .	IES
63.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>Alright</u> , kita panggang dioven.	MES
64.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>Brownies</u> nya sudah matang ya pemirsisa.	IAS
65.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>OK</u> , ini kita tunggu dingin sebentar ya pemirsisa.	MES
66.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Sambil menunggu dingin, saya mau potong-potong <u>strawberry</u> .	IAS
67.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Nah, sekarang <u>cake</u> nya sudah bisa kita keluarkan.	IAS
68.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>Alright</u> , sudah dirapikan pinggirnya.	MES

69.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Sekarang baru <u>brownies</u> nya potong 2 dulu ditengah seperti ini.	IAS
70.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>Yummy</u> . Siapa sih yang gak suka <u>brownies</u> ? apalagi <u>brownies</u> nya ada <u>cream cheese</u> .	IES, IAS
71.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>OK</u> , tinggal kita taburkan <u>strawberry</u> dimana-mana. <u>Very good this floater</u> .	MES, IAS, IES
72.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>This is it</u> . <u>Brownies</u> coklat keju ala <u>chef</u> farah Quinn.	IES, IAS
73.	Bandung city/ September 2011		Saksikan terus ala <u>chef</u> ya.	IAS
74.			<u>OK</u> , saya mau tuker baju dulu. <u>So, don't come in please</u> .	MES, IES
75.			Hai, sekarang saya sudah tuker baju. <u>I think is canny to cook some breakfast</u> . <u>So, we are going to cook now</u> .	IES
76.			<u>Good morning, good morning</u> pemirsa. <u>I am so hungry right now</u> .	IAS, IES
77.			Haduh kalau pagi itu saya gak pernah <u>skip breakfast</u> . <u>Breakfast is very important</u> .	IAS, IES
78.			<u>How about for breakfast today? we are going to make breakfast burrito</u> . Saya mau masak <u>breakfast burrito</u> .	IES, IAS
79.			<u>Well</u> , cobain resep ini.	MES
80.			Yang pertama saya mau bikin untuk <u>scrambled egg</u> nya dulu.	IAS
81.			Sebelum saya mulai <u>scrambled egg</u> nya, yang pertama saya mau potong-potong dulu bawang bombaynya.	IAS
82.			Disini sudah saya siapakan kacang merah atau <u>red bean</u> bisa pakek yang kalengan atau mau yang <u>fresh</u> . <u>No problem</u> .	IAS, IES
83.			<u>OK</u> , bisa pakek jamur yang fresh, bisa yang kalengan.	MES
84.			Salah satu variasi yang saya suka <u>tomato and avocado</u> .	IAS
85.			Namanya juga <u>scrambled egg</u> ini dia harus ada telurnya.	IAS
86.			<u>OK</u> , ini mau saya singkirkan terlebih dahulu.	MES

87.	Universitas Brawijaya	<p><u>OK</u>, sambil menunggu bawang bombaynya mulai matang yang berikutnya mau saya potong adalah tomato atau tomat.</p>	MES, IAS
88.	Universitas Brawijaya	<p><u>OK</u>, sepertinya setengah tomat uda cukup ya.</p>	UMES
89.	Universitas Brawijaya	<p><u>OK</u>, kita tumis lagi.</p>	MES
90.	Universitas Brawijaya	<p>Saya sebenarnya pakai yang kalengan, kalau yang kalengan <u>so practice</u> tinggal dibuka dari kaleng dia sudah matang dan sudah lembut.</p>	IAS
91.	Universitas Brawijaya	<p>Kalau pemirsanya pakai yang <u>fresh</u>, penting direbus terlebih dahulu.</p>	IAS
92.	Universitas Brawijaya	<p>Namanya juga <u>scrambled egg</u>.</p>	IAS,
93.	Universitas Brawijaya	<p><u>Scrambled egg</u> itu bahasa Indonesiananya orak-arik telur.</p>	IAS
94.	Universitas Brawijaya	<p>Kita tambahkan bumbu burrito yang <u>instant</u> ya.</p>	IAS
95.	Universitas Brawijaya	<p>Disini ada campuran paprika bubuk, ada <u>chili</u> bubuk jadi agak pedes.</p>	IAS
96.	Universitas Brawijaya	<p>Mari kita cicipi <u>scrambled egg</u>nya. <u>This is really hot. Perfect. really yummy.</u></p>	IAS, IES
97.	Universitas Brawijaya	<p>Tunggu dia lembut kita panaskan. <u>And now let's get the plate ready.</u></p>	IES
98.	Universitas Brawijaya	<p><u>OK</u>, tinggal kita isi.</p>	MES
99.	Universitas Brawijaya	<p>Tapi karena tortillanya <u>small then we can't do that. No problem.</u></p>	IAS, IES
100.	Universitas Brawijaya	<p>Tinggal kita sajikan dengan sedikit <u>greens and olive oil</u>.</p>	IAS
101.	Universitas Brawijaya	<p><u>This is it. Breakfast</u> burrito ala <u>chef</u> Farah Quinn.</p>	IES, IAS
102.	Universitas Brawijaya	<p>Hai pemirsanya gimana kalo untuk <u>snack</u>, saya akan membuat sesuatu yang mengandung protein yang tinggi.</p>	UMES
103.	Universitas Brawijaya	<p>Kita mau <u>boil</u> dulu sawinya.</p>	IAS
104.	Universitas Brawijaya	<p>Nah, sawinya ini saya <u>boiled</u> cuma biar bisa digulung karna nantikan mau kita kukus juga. <u>So, I don't want to overcook it.</u></p>	IAS, IES

105.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>Alright</u> , sambil menunggu airnya mendidih, sekarang kita tambahkan daging cincang.	MES
106.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	ini bener-bener <u>snack</u> atau camilan yang gizinya bagus sekali.	IAS
107.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Ini sawi batangnya saja karena daunnya gak akan patah soalnya nanti kalau semua kita masukan nanti takutnya dia <u>overcook</u> .	IAS
108.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>OK</u> , cukup sampai dia layu biar nanti dia gak patah.	MES
109.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>Alright</u> , yang belum saya tambahkan keadonan yaitu jamur.	MES
110.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>OK</u> , kita tambahkan jamur diadonan.	MES
111.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Sekarang saya mau pakek <u>gloves</u> lagi karena saya mau isi untuk sawinya ya.	IAS
112.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Kita ambil satu lembar sawi dan kita taruh satu sendok makan adonan dibagaian batangnya, kemudian langsung aja kita gulung seperti ini pemirsa. <u>Just like this</u> .	IES
113.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>Make sure</u> yang bagian ujung sawinya itu ada di bawah.	IAS
114.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>Alright</u> , kita kukus sampai matang.	MES
115	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>It doesn't take out</u> . Tunggu sampai 15 menit <u>and should be nice and yummy</u> .	IES, IAS
116.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>Look</u> . <u>Our</u> sawi gulung sudah matang.	IES, IAS
117.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>So</u> , yang ini taruh diatasnya.	IAS
118.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Kalau buat anak-anak <u>may be they don't like spicy</u> tidak harus pakek saos sambal atau bisa kecap asin.	IAS
119.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>But, for those who like spicy</u> , bisa kasih saos sambal.	IAS
120.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>Lovely. This is it</u> . Sawi gulung isi daging cincang ala <u>chef</u> Farah Quinn.	IES, IAS
121.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Hai pemirsa dari buncis tadi sekarang kita akan membuat <u>step squid</u> dengan saos asam manis.	IAS,

122.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>Squid</u> itu cumi.	Universitas Brawijaya	IAS
123.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>OK</u> , tahunya disini saya pakek tahu sutra ya.	Universitas Brawijaya	MES
124.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>Sprinkle in here.</u> Kita tambahkan bawang putih dan satu butir telur.	Universitas Brawijaya	IES
125.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Nah, sekarang kalau pemirsanya ada <u>bread crumb</u> itu tepung panir atau roti itu lebih baik.	Universitas Brawijaya	IAS
126.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Berhubung saya tidak punya tepung panir, <u>so, I am going to use some flour</u> jadi saya pakek tepung terigu aja ya.	Universitas Brawijaya	IAS
127.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>OK</u> , ini kita aduk.	Universitas Brawijaya	MES
128.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Nah, sekarang adonan ini mau kita masukan ke cumi, jadi saya pakek <u>gloves</u> .	Universitas Brawijaya	IAS
129.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Sekarang kita isi ya cuminya dengan adonan tahu jadi tinggal kita taruh di plastik, kemudian kita ambil satu buah cumi dan kita isi. <u>Just like this.</u>	Universitas Brawijaya	IES
130.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Nanti kalau misalnya dia terlalu penuh <u>no problem</u> tinggal dikeluarkan sedikit.	Universitas Brawijaya	IAS
131.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Baru ujungnya kita beri tusuk gigi seperti ini biar nanti waktu di kukus <u>everything staying in here</u> .	Universitas Brawijaya	IAS
132.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Kita susun dua <u>on bottom</u> terus dua <u>on top</u> .	Universitas Brawijaya	IAS
133.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Nah kita taruh di <u>wok pan</u> dengan air mendidih baru kita kukus.	Universitas Brawijaya	IAS
134.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Pemirsanya jangan kemana-mana ya. <u>We will come back</u> .	Universitas Brawijaya	IES
135.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Kita akan membuat saos untuk <u>our step squid</u> .	Universitas Brawijaya	IAS
136.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>We are coming back</u> pemirsanya.	Universitas Brawijaya	IAS
137.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>Well</u> , ini saos asem manis kita bikin yang simple.	Universitas Brawijaya	MES
138.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Buncis ini pemirsanya sama seperti sayur-sayuran yang lain harus banyak-banyak kita konsumsi ya karena selain mengandung serat dia juga mengandung banyak vitamin, mineral yang kita	Universitas Brawijaya	IES

			butuhkan bagus untuk kesehatan kulit buat yang diabetes harus banyak makan sayur. <u>So this is really healthy for you.</u>	
139.			Nanas cukup dipotong-potong lebih kecil seperti ini. <u>OK, we have all the ingredients.</u>	IES
140.			Sekarang kita panaskan <u>vegetable oil</u> secukupnya.	IAS
141.			Kita tambahkan wortel terus kita kasih <u>garlic</u> atau bawang putih dan buncis.	IAS
142.			<u>OK</u> , kita tambahkan sekarang <u>tomato sauce</u> .	MES, IAS
143.			Ada juga saus asam manis yang siap pakai. <u>Ready to use it's so simple.</u>	IES
144.			Yang buat asam manis ini asam manis dia harus ada <u>vinegar</u> atau cuka.	IAS
145.			Kuahnya kita kentalkan terlebih dahulu dengan maizena dan dilarutkan dengan air biar tidak menggumpal dan sama nanasnya jangan lupa ya. <u>Yeah, this is all finished.</u>	IES
146.	New Year 2012		Cumi kita juga sudah matang ya pemirsa tinggal dibuka ohh <u>look it</u> jadinya mereka gendut-gendut ya pemirsa.	IAS
147.			<u>This is it.</u> Cumi saus buncis ala <u>chef</u> Farah Quinn.	IES, IAS
148.			<u>Happy Sunday</u> pemirsa. Pada episode spesial tahun baru kali ini saya ditemani teman yang spesial juga pastinya, yaitu nikita mirzani.	IAS
149.			Masih wangi ya, masih <u>fresh</u> .	IAS
150.			Hai pemirsa, tadi saya kan sudah janji ya mau buatin nikita sesuatu yang <u>refreshing</u> .	IAS
151.			Hmmm, <u>refreshing</u> gimana kalau saya buat agar-agar.	IAS
152.			<u>OK</u> , kita mulai dari kacang hijaunya.	MES
153.			<u>OK</u> , sementara itu saya akan menyisir gula jawa.	MES
154.			Kalau dia sudah pecah gini. <u>This is done.</u>	IES

155.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Bener-bener <u>soft</u> itu artinya dia sudah matang.	IAS
156.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Nikita pasti suka ini karena ini kan <u>refreshing</u> ya.	IAS
157.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Flanya tunggu dingin dan kita taruh di tengahnya. <u>Like this</u> .	IES
158.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>Lovely</u> . <u>This is it</u> agar-agar kacang hijau ala <u>chef</u> Farah Quinn.	IES, IAS
159.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>Well</u> , kentangnya nanti mau aku tumis.	MES
160.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Ini bisa kamu bumbui dengan sedikit minyak zaitun <u>yes</u> .	IAS
161.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>OK</u> , kita kasih lemon.	MES
162.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Bisa kita tambahkan daun <u>parsley</u> yang sudah dicincang ya.	IAS
163.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Kamu ambil satu salmon dan kasih satu paprika satu salmon lagi. <u>Like this</u> .	IES
164.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Kamu bisa kasih lagi paprika terus satu paprika <u>and one more</u> .	IAS
165.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>OK</u> , ini lagi dipanasi.	MES
166.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Jadi kalau minyaknya sudah panas <u>you know what</u> ? Kentangnya akan ditumis.	IAS
167.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Kecap ikan ini asin sekali. <u>So, be very careful with this</u> .	IES
168.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Kita tambahkan daun <u>parsley and you know what</u> ? Kita tambahan cabe rawit biar warnanya bagus.	IAS
169.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Kalau mau cabe rawitnya diiris juga boleh sih sebetulnya. <u>But I think like this is so pretty</u> .	IES
170.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Nah sekarang kita aduk ya <u>she is so pretty</u> warnanya.	IAS
171.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>This is it</u> . Sate salmon dan potato salad ala <u>chef</u> Farah Quinn.	IES, IAS
172.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Setelah memasak saya dan nikita akan bermain <u>banana boat</u> .	IAS
173.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Setelah bermain banana boat saya dan nikita akan memasak <u>cake</u> yang penuh cinta.	IAS
174.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Tadi setelah seru main <u>banana boat</u> sekarang masak lagi.	IAS

175.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>Yes</u> , kita mau bikin kue kali ini.	IAS
176.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Kita bikin yang lucu gitu ya gak terlalu susah tapi <u>we make it very</u> waow karena kita buat untuk tahun baru.	IAS
177.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>OK, well</u> kita ngocok kue sekarang ya.	MES
178.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>Let's start</u> . Yang pertama adalah <u>margarin</u> .	IES
179.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Kamu <u>mixer</u> dulu ya nikita.	IAS
180.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Ini kacang mentenya mau aku <u>chop</u> .	IAS
181.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Loyangnya sudah disiapkan terlebih dahulu, jadi loyangnya ini kita bikin yang bentuk <u>heart</u> .	IAS
182.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Makanya nanti kita namai kue ini <u>lovely cake. Because this cake is lovely like us</u> .	IAS, IES
183.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Ini langsung aja kita tuang. <u>Like this</u> .	IES
184.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	Kita tunggu sampai matang. <u>Don't go anywhere we will come back</u> .	IES
185.	Brawijaya	Universitas Brawijaya	nanti cakenya bakal kita kasih <u>chocolate nut</u> .	IAS

IAS: Intra-Sentential

IES: Inter-Sentential

ECPS: Establishing continuity with the previous speaker

MES: Making emblematic switching

ICP: Involving a change of pronunciation

As stated in the problem of the study in Chapter 1, the writer wants to find the

types of code switching used by the host of "Ala Chef" programs at Trans TV.

The table in findings shows that the host of "Ala Chef" used Indonesian-

English code switching in presenting the cooking program. Based on the theory in

chapter 2, there are 3 types of code switching proposed by Wardhaugh and 5 types of

code switching proposed by Hoffman. The writer uses the theory of Hoffman in

thesis because there are many researchers already used the theory of Wardhaugh in

their theses.

As previously stated, the data were collected from the video when Farah

Quinn was in Cirebon beach, in Bandung and New Year 2012. Thus, the writer

ignores utterances from other "Ala Chef" programs broadcasted in it her time or

locations. As presented in chapter III, there are five types used by the host of "Ala

Chef": Intra Sentential, Inter Sentential, Establishing Continuity with the Previous

Speaker, Making Emblematic Switching, Involving a Change of Pronunciation

Features.

4.1.1 Intra-sentential

According to Hoffman, it is code switching which occurs within a sentence.

From all of the language switching found in the "Ala Chef" program, most of them

are classified into this type. The examples of the data are as follows.

1. Kalau kita mau makan kerang atau remis is best kalau mereka masih hidup.

(Data: 1)

(If we want to eat clams or mussels it is best if they are still alive.)

In example no. 1 (Data: 1), the host switched her utterances in a sentence and

it was placed in the middle of the sentence. The host said “is best” in the sentence to tell us the characteristics of a healthy clam to eat.

2. Kerang bambu ini bahasa inggrisnya **razor clams**. (Data: 2)

(*Kerang Bambu is called razor clams in English*)

In example no. 2 (Data: 2), the host switched her utterances in a sentence and

it was placed in the end of the sentence. After the host said “kerang bamboo”, she

wanted to switch into English.

3. Kita tidak mau jahenya terlalu **over powering**. (data: 3)

(*We do not want the ginger to be too over powering.*)

In example no. 3 (Data: 3), the host switched her utterances in a sentence and

it was placed in the middle of the sentence. The host said “over powering” in the

sentence. She wanted to tell us not to use too much ginger.

4. Kita masukkan 90 gram krim, **heavy cream** atau krim kental. (Data:6)

(*We put 90 grams of cream, heavy cream or heavy cream*)

In example no. 4 (Data: 6), the host switched her utterances in a sentence and

it was placed in the middle of the sentence. In the sentence, after she switched the

word “heavy cream”, she also translated it into Indonesian to clarify the meaning. She

wanted to show that she would add the heavy cream.

5. Dan sekarang kita cek lagi untuk **clams**nya. (Data: 7)

(*And now we check the clams again*)

In example no. 5 (Data: 7), the host switched her utterances in a sentence and

it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to show that the clams were well cooked.

6. Jadi tinggal saya masukkan dan razor clams ini ada ukuran besar sekali juga

ada. (Data: 8)

(*So I only have to put in and we can also find very big razor clams*)

In example no. 6 (Data: 8), the host switchedes her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to show that she would put in the razor clams.

7. Biasanya kalau di chinese-chinese restaurant, that is very expensive ya.

(Data: 9)

(*Usually if (we find the dish) in the Chinese restaurants, that is very expensive*)

In example no. 7 (Data: 9), the host switched her utterances in a sentence and

it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to tell us that clams were expensive in Chinese restaurants.

8. Kita mau bikin untuk kulit quichenya ya. (Data: 11)

(*We want to make the crust for the quiche*)

In example no. 8 (Data: 11), the host switched her utterances in a sentence and

it was placed in the middle of the sentences. She wanted to show that she would make the crust for the quiche.

9. Untuk kulit quiche nya, saya menggunakan puff pastry. (Data: 12)

(For the Quiche crust, I use puff pastry)

In example no. 9 (Data: 12), the host switched her utterances in a sentence and it was placed in the middle and in the end of the sentence. She wanted to tell us that she used puff pastry for the Quiche crust.

10. Mungkin sebelum puff pastry, muffinnya kita olesi dengan mentega biar nanti tidak lengket. (Data: 13)

(Maybe before (putting) the puff pastry, spread butter on the muffin to prevent it from sticking)

In example no. 10 (Data: 13), the host switched her utterances in a sentence and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to show how she spread butters on the muffin before her putted the puff pastry.

11. Jangan lupa ovennya dipanasi terlebih dahulu. (Data:14)

(Be sure that the oven was heated first.)

In example no. 11 (Data: 14), the host switched her utterances in a sentence and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She would like to remind us to heat up the oven before.

12. Karna kita sekarang mau menggunakan puff pastry, saya taburi sedikit dengan tepung terigu. (Data: 17)

(Because we now want to use puff pastry, I sprinkle a little flour.)

In example no. 12 (Data: 17), the host switched her utterances in a sentence and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to show how she sprinkled flour.

13. Nah, *puff pastry* ini belinya yang *ready to use* yang siap pakai. (Data: 18)

(Buy a ready-made puff pastry)

In example no. 13 (Data: 18), the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to tell us that the puff

pastry used should be a ready-made one.

14. Ini saya menggunakan cutter yang ukurannya agak besar. (Data:20)

(I am using a large size cutter)

In example no. 14 (Data: 20), the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to tell us that she used a

large size cutter.

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15. Se, ini saya dekatkan kesini. (Data. 21)

(So, I bring closer)

In example no. 15 (Data: 21), the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the first of the sentence. She wanted to show us how she brought

the bowl.

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16. Nah, sekarang yang adonannya tinggal kita scoop. (Data: 23)

(Now what we have to do is just scoop the dough)

In example no. 16 (Data: 23), the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the end of the sentence. She wanted to show us how she scooped

the dough.
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17. Jadi tinggal kita keluarkan dari oven. (Data: 26)

(*So we take it out from the oven*)

In example no. 17 (Data: 26), the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the end of the sentences. She wanted to show how she took out

the dough from the oven.

18. Ini memang best food selagi dia masih hangat. (Data:27)

(*It's the best food while it is still warm.*)

In example no. 18 (Data: 27), the host said the word “best food” in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to inform that it was best

to eat the food while it was still warm.

19. No problem kalau pemirsa mau bikin sehari sebelumnya. (Data: 28)

(*No problem if you want to make it the day before.*)

In example no. 19 (Data: 28), the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the first of the sentence. The host said “No problem” then

switched her word into Indonesian.

20. Quiche kerang bamboo Ala Chef Farah Quinn. (Data: 30)

(*Bamboo clams Quiche Ala Chef Farah Quinn*)

In example no. 20 (Data: 30), the host switches her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. Chef in “Ala Chef” is the name of the

program itself. Rather than saying “Ala Koki”, it is called “Ala Chef”. In the actual

show the utterance “*This is it.... Ala Chef Farah Quinn*” occurred 9 times, but for

the sake of this study, only one data is analyzed.

21. So, jadi dia sudah lebih halus sekarang. (Data: 33)

(*So, so the batter is smoother now.*)

In example no. 21 (Data: 33), the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the first of the sentence. She wanted to show us that the batter

was smoother now.

22. Nah, untuk kerak telurnya, sudah saya panaskan satu buah wok pan. (Data:

35)

(*For the crust of the egg, I have heated a wok pan.*)

In example no. 22 (Data: 35), the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the end of the sentence. She wanted to tell us that she had been

heating a wok pan.

23. Mungkin saya tambahkan keju sekarang sama olive. (Data: 37)

(*I might add cheese and olive now*)

In example no. 23 (Data: 37), the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the end of the sentence. She wanted to show that she added

cheese and olive.

24. Olive itu buah zaitun yang warna hitam. (Data: 38)

(*Olive is a kind of black fruit*)

In example no. 24 (Data: 38), the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the first of the sentence. After she said the word “olive”, she also

translated the word into Indonesian that is “buah zaitun”.

25. Mau saya tambahkan, *olivenya* diiris-iris seperti ini. (Data: 39)

(I would add, sliced olive like this)

In example no. 25 (Data: 39) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to show us how she

sliced the olive.

26. Kita tambahkan *olive*, kemudian kalau pemirsa suka dengan tomat, bisa juga

ditambahkan tomat cincang. (Data: 41)

(We add the olive, and then if you like tomatoes, you can also add chopped)

tomatoes)

In example no. 26 (Data: 41) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to show us how she

added the olive.

27. Ini kita yang *simple*, yang bisa kita buat dirumah. (Data: 42)

(This is simple, we can make it at home)

In example no. 27 (Data: 42) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to show us that the cake

was simple to make so we could make it at home.

28. Menu yang saya pilih kali ini *brownies* coklat keju. (Data: 45)

(The menu which I choose is chocolate cheese brownies)

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29. Tapi kejunya saya menggunakan keju cream cheese atau krim keju. (Data: 46)

(But I use cream cheese)

In example no. 29 (Data: 46) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. After she said the word “cream cheese”, she also translated it into Indonesian.

30. Sekarang kita bikin untuk adonan browniesnya terlebih dahulu. (Data: 47)

(Now, we will make the brownies dough, first)

In example no. 30 (Data: 47) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to show that brownies dough must be done first.

31. Mau saya lelehkan 100 gr margarine. (Data: 48)

(I want to melt 100 gr margarine)

In example no. 31 (Data: 48) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the end of the sentence. She wanted to show how she melted the margarine.

32. Coklatnya yang saya pakek yang dark chocolate 60 gr. (Data: 49)

(The chocolate I use is 60 gram of dark chocolate)

In example no. 32 (Data: 49) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the end of the sentence. She wanted to tell us that she used dark chocolate.

33. Dia langsung meleleh dan menyatu dengan margarine yang

lelehkan. (Data: 50)

(The chocolate immediately melts and combines with the melt margarine we melted before)

In example no. 33 (Data: 50) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to show us that the

chocolate melted and combined with margarine

chocolate melted and combined with margarine.

34. Ini adonan dasar *brownies*nya. (Data: 51)

(This is the basic dough of brownies)

In example no. 34 (Data: 51) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to tell us that the dough

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It was the basic of making brownies.

35. Jadi, sebetulnya gek perlu di **mixer** ya kak

(Data: 52) Univers

1

(10) *Identify your own strengths and areas for improvement.*

In example no. 55 (Data: 52) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to tell us that we did not

need to mix the dough using a mixer.

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36. Baking powdernya ½ sendok teh. (Data: 53)

(*Half a teaspoon of baking powder*)

In example no. 36 (Data: 53) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the first of the sentence. She wanted to tell us the measurement

of baking powder.

37. Kalau untuk brownies itu lebih kita tonjolkan rasa pahit dari coklatnya dari

pada manisnya. (Data: 54)

(*For brownies that we have to show more of the bitter taste of the chocolate*

rather than it's the sweetness)

In example no. 37 (Data: 54) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to tell us about the taste

of chocolate.

38. Kita sekarang akan membuat adonan cream cheese. (Data: 55)

(*Now we will make the cream cheese dough.*)

In example no. 38 (Data: 55) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the end of the sentence. She wanted to tell us that she would

make the cream cheese dough.

39. Adonan cream cheese juga sebetulnya mudah sekali cara membuatnya.

(Data: 56)

(*Cream cheese dough is actually easy to make*)

In example no. 39 (Data: 56) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to show how to make cream cheese.

40. Kalau yang cream cheese disini saya pakek 1 tube cream cheese. (Data: 57)

(*The cream cheese I use here is 1 tube of cream cheese*)

In example no. 40 (Data: 57) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle and in the end of the sentence. She wanted to tell us

the measurement of cream cheese which she used.

41. Hmm, gunakan cream cheese yang regular bukan yang large. (Data: 58)

(*Use a regular size cream cheese instead of the large one.*)

In example no. 41 (Data: 58) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle and in the end of the sentence. She wanted to tell us

that we had to use a regular size cream cheese.

42. Gula halusnya sekarang kita mixer dengan adonan butter dan cream cheese.

(Data: 59)

(*Now we mix the refined sugar with butter and cream cheese.*)

In example no. 42 (Data: 59) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle and in the end of the sentence. She wanted to show

how to mix all of the elements of the dough.

43. Pemirsa bisa lihat diadonannya sekarang sudah terlihat lebih smooth dan

creamy. (Data: 60)

(*You can see now that the dough looks smooth and creamy*)

In example no. 43 (Data: 60) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle and in the end of the sentence. She wanted to show

and tell us that the dough looked smooth and creamy.

44. Kita kasih lagi adonan yang putih lalu kita kasih lagi sisa adonan yang

brown. (Data: 61)

(*We put in the white dough again then we put in the rest of the brown dough*)

In example no. 44 (Data: 61) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the end of the sentence. She wanted to show how to mix the

white and brown doughs.

45. **Browniesnya** sudah matang ya pemirsa. (Data: 64)

(*The brownies is cooked*)

In example no. 45 (Data: 64) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the first of the sentence. She wanted to show us that the brownies

were cooked.

46. Sambil menunggu dingin, saya mau potong-potong **strawberry.** (Data: 66)

(*While waiting for it to cold, I will cut strawberries*)

In example no. 46 (Data: 66) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the end of the sentence. She wanted to show us how to cut

strawberries.

47. Nah, sekarang **cake**nya sudah bisa kita keluarkan. (Data: 67)

(*Nah, now we can remove the cake*)

In example no. 47 (Data: 67) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to tell us that the cake
was done.

48. Sekarang baru browniesnya potong 2 dulu ditengah seperti ini. (Data: 69)

(Now, we can cut the brownies into two in the middle, like this)

In example no. 48 (Data: 69) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to show how to cut the
brownies.

49. Siapa sih yang gak suka brownies? apalagi browniesnya ada cream cheese.

(Data: 70)

(Who does not like brownies, especially when it has cream cheese?)

In example no. 49 (Data: 70) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle and in the end of the sentence. She wanted to confirm
with the viewers that everybody liked brownies especially when the brownies had
cream cheese in it.

50. Tinggal kita taburkan strawberry dimana-mana. (Data: 71)

(We sprinkle strawberry everywhere.)

In example no. 50 (Data: 71) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to show us how to
sprinkled strawberry everywhere.

51. **Good morning, good morning** pemirsa. (Data: 76)

(*Good morning, good morning guys*)

In example no. 51 (Data: 76) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the first of the sentence. She wanted to greet words for audience.

52. Haduh kalau pagi itu saya gak pernah **skip breakfast**. (Data: 77)

(*Every morning, I never skip breakfast*)

In example no. 52 (Data: 77) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it is placed in the last of the sentence. She wanted to tell us that she never skipped

breakfast every morning.

53. Saya mau masak **breakfast burrito**. (Data: 78)

(*I want to cook burrito breakfast*)

In example no. 53 (Data: 78) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the end of the sentence. She wanted to tell us that she would

cook burrito breakfast.

54. Yang pertama saya mau bikin untuk **scrambled egg**nya dulu. (Data: 80)

(*The first one I wanted to make scrambled egg.*)

In example no. 54 (Data: 80), the host said the word “scrambled egg” in a

sentences and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to show the

scrambled egg must be done first.

55. Disini sudah saya siapkan kacang merah atau **red bean** bisa pakek yang

kalengan atau mau yang **fresh**. (Data: 82)

(*Here I have prepared red beans (or you) can use a canned or fresh ones*)

In example no. 55 (Data: 82), the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle and in the end of the sentence. After she said "red bean", she also translated into Indonesian "kacang merah". And she also wanted to show us that those red beans were fresh.

56. Salah satu variasi yang saya suka **tomato and avocado**. (Data: 84)

(One variation that I like: tomato and avocado)

In example no. 56 (Data: 84), the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the end of the sentence. She wanted to tell us that one variation she liked was tomato and avocado.

57. Namanya juga **scrambled egg** ini dia harus ada telurnya. (Data: 85)

(Because it is called scrambled egg there must be eggs there)

In example no. 57 (Data: 85), the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to tell us that scrambled eggs must use eggs.

58. Berikutnya mau saya potong adalah **tomato** atau tomat. (Data: 87)

(Next, what I want to cut is tomato)

In example no. 58 (Data: 87), the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to show us how she cut a tomato.

59. Kalau pemirsa pakai yang ***fresh***, penting direbus terlebih dahulu. (Data:91)

(*When we use fresh, one they must be boiled first*)

In example no. 59 (Data: 91), the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to tell us if we wanted to

use raw or fresh stuff, it should be boiled before. It is a better way to get good food.

60. Kita tambahkan bumbu burrito yang ***instant*** ya. (Data: 94)

(*We add an instant burrito seasoning.*)

In example no. 60 (Data: 94), the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to show us that she would

add burrito seasoning.

61. Disini ada campuran paprika bubuk, ada ***chili*** bubuk jadi agak pedas. (Data:

95)

(*Here are mixtures of paprika powder and chili powder so there is a little bit*

spicy.)

In example no. 61 (Data: 95), the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to tell us that she added

paprika powder and chili powder, so it is spicy.

62. Mari kita cicipi ***scrambled eggnya***. (Data: 96)

(*Let us taste the scrambled egg*)

In example no. 62 (Data: 96), the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to show us that she would

sample the scrambled egg.

63. Tapi karena tortillanya small then we can't do that. (Data: 99)

(*But because the tortilla is small then we cannot do that*)

In example no. 63 (Data: 99), the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the end of the sentence. She wanted to tell us that she used a

small sized tortilla.

64. Tinggal kita sajikan dengan sedikit greens and olive oil. (Data: 100)

(*We serve with a bit of greens and olive oil*)

In example no. 64 (Data: 100), the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the end of the sentence. She wanted to show us how to serve it

with a bit of greens and olive oil.

65. Kita mau boil dulu sawinya. (Data: 103)

(*First we want to boil the cabbage*)

In example no. 65 (Data: 103), the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to show us that cabbage

must be boiled first.

66. Ini bener-bener snack atau camilan yang gizinya bagus sekali. (Data: 106)

(*It is a really nutritious snack or a great snack*)

In example no. 66 (Data: 106), the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to tell us that the snack

was healthy.

67. Sekarang saya mau pakek ***gloves*** lagi karena saya mau isi untuk sawinya ya.

(Data:111)

(Now I want to wear gloves because I want to fill in the cabbage)

In example no. 67 (Data: 111), the host said the word “gloves” in a sentence.

The host switched her utterances in a sentence and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She gave an example of using gloves when making the dish to maintain food hygiene.

68. **Make sure** yang bagaimana ujung sawinya itu ada di bawah. (Data: 113)

(Make sure that the tip of the cabbage is in the lower part)

In example no. 68 (Data: 113), the host switched her utterances in a sentence and it was placed in the first of the sentence. She wanted to tell and remind us that the tip of the cabbage should be in the lower part.

69. Tunggu sampai 15 menit **and should be nice and yummy.** (Data: 115)

(Wait for 15 minutes and it should be nice and yummy)

In example no. 69 (Data: 115), the host switched her utterances in a sentence and it was placed in the end of the sentence. She wanted to tell us that we must wait for 15 minutes to get a nice and yummy snack.

70. **Our** sawi gulung sudah matang. (Data: 116)

(Our cabbage rolls have already cooked.)

In example no. 70 (Data: 116), the host switched her utterances in a sentence and it was placed in the first of the sentence. She wanted to show us that the cabbage rolls had already cooked.

71. Kalau buat anak-anak **may be they not like spicy** tidak harus pakek saus

sambal. (Data: 118)

(*Some children may not like spicy, so do not use spicy sauce*)

In example no. 71 (Data: 118), the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the first of the sentence. She wanted to tell us and give

suggestion for children.

72. **Squid** itu cumi. (Data: 122)

(*Squid is Squid*)

In example no. 72 (Data: 122) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the first of the sentence. After she said the word “Squid”, she

also translated it into Indonesian “cumi”.

73. Nah, sekarang adonan ini mau kita masukan ke cumi, jadi saya pakek **gloves**.

(Data: 128)

(*Now we want to put this dough into the squid, so I wear gloves.*)

In example no. 83 (Data: 128) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the end of the sentence. She wanted to show us how to put the

dough into the squid.

74. Nanti kalo misalnya dia terlalu penuh **no problem** tinggal dikeluarkan sedikit.

(Data: 130)

(*If it's too full you just take out a bit*)

In example no. 83 (Data: 130) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to show what to do when
the squid has too much fulling.

75. Baru ujungnya kita beri tusuk gigi seperti ini biar nanti waktu di kukus

everything staying in here. (Data: 131)

(*We put toothpicks in the ends like this, so when we steam it everything stays*)

inside)

In example no. 84 (Data: 131) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the end of the sentence. She wanted to tell us to use toothpicks
when cooking the squid.

76. Kita susun dua **on bottom** terus dua **on top**. (Data: 132)

(*We arrange them two in the bottom and two on top*)

In example no. 91 (Data: 132) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle and in the end of the sentence. She wanted to show
how to arrange the squid.

77. Nah kita taruh di **wok pan** dengan air mendidih baru kita kukus. (Data: 133)

(*We put (them) in the wokpan with boiling water then we steam*)

In example no. 92 (Data: 133) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to show us how to put
them in the wokpan.

78. **We are coming back** pemirsa. (Data: 136)

(*We are coming back guys*)

In example no. 87 (Data: 136) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the first of the sentence. She wanted to give greeting words for
the audiences.

79. Sekarang kita panaskan **vegetable oil** secukupnya. (Data: 140)

(*Now we heat the vegetable oil*)

In example no. 88 (Data: 140) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to show us that she would
heat the vegetable oil.

80. Kita tambahkan wortel terus kita kasih **garlic** atau bawang putih dan buncis.

(Data: 141)

(*We add carrot then we put garlic and beans*)

In example no. 89 (Data: 141) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. After she said “garlic”, she translated
it into Indonesian “bawang putih”.

81. Kita tambahkan sekarang **tomato sauce**. (Data: 142)

(*Now, we add tomato sauce*)

In example no. 90 (Data: 142) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the end of the sentence. She wanted to show us how to add
tomato sauce.

82. Yang buat asam manis ini asam manis dia harus ada **vinegar** atau cuka.

(Data: 144)

(Which makes it sweet and sour is that there should be vinegar)

In example no. 91 (Data: 144) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to tell us why the dish had sweet and sour taste.

83. **Happy Sunday** pemirsa. (Data: 148)

(Happy Sunday guys)

In example no. 93 (Data: 148) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the first of the sentence. She wanted to give greeting words for the audience.

84. Masih wangi ya, masih **fresh**. (Data: 149)

(Still smell nice, is it still fresh)

In example no. 94 (Data: 149) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the end of the sentence. She wanted to tell us that it is still fresh.

85. Hai pemirsa, tadi saya kan sudah janji ya mau buatin nikita sesuatu yang

refreshing. (Data: 150)

(Hi guys, before I promised to make something refreshing for Nikita)

In example no. 95 (Data: 150) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the end of the sentence. She wanted to tell us that she would make something refreshing.

86. Hmmm, refreshing gimana kalau saya buat agar-agar. (Data: 152)

(*Hmm, how if we make jelly*)

In example no. 96 (Data: 152) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to tell us that she would

make jelly.

87. Bener-bener soft itu artinya dia sudah matang. (Data: 155)

(*It's really soft when it is already cooked*)

In example no. 97 (Data: 152) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to tell us that the jelly is

soft when it is already cooked.

88. Bisa kita tambahkan daun parsley yang sudah dicincang ya. (Data: 162)

(*We can add parsley leaves which has been chopped*)

In example no. 99 (Data: 162) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to show how to add

chopped parsley.

89. Kamu bisa kasih lagi paprika terus satu paprika and one more. (Data: 164)

(*You can put paprika again then another paprika and one more*)

In example no. 100 (Data: 164) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the end of the sentence. She wanted to show us how to put the

paprika.

90. Nah sekarang kita aduk ya *she is so pretty* warnanya. (Data: 170)

(*Nah, now we mix she has so pretty colors*)

In example no. 103 (Data: 170) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to show us that the color

is so pretty.

91. Setelah bermain *banana boat* saya dan nikita akan memasak *cake* yang

penuh cinta. (Data: 173)

(*After playing banana boat, I and Nikita will cook a cake full of love*)

In example no. 105 (Data: 173) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentences. She wanted to tell us that she and

Nikita would cook a cake full of love.

92. Kita bikin yang lucu gitu ya gak terlalu susah tapi *we make it very* waow

karena kita buat untuk tahun baru. (Data: 176)

(*We make a funny and simple cake but we make it very waow because it is*

for New Year)

In example no. 106 (Data: 176) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to show us that this cake

is made specially for New Year.

93. Kamu *mixer* dulu ya nikita. (Data: 179)

(*You can mix it Nikita*)

In example no. 107 (Data: 179) the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. She wanted to show us that nikita has
to mix the dough using a mixer.

94. Ini kacang mentenya mau aku **chop**. (Data:180)

(*I am going to chop these cashew nuts*)

In example no. 108 (Data: 180), the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the end of the sentence. She gave an example how to chop the
cashew nuts and she wanted to inform that she has copped the cashew nuts.

95. Makanya nanti kita namai kue ini **lovely cake**. (Data: 182)

(*So, we will call this cake lovely cake*)

In example no. 123 (Data: 110), the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the end of the sentence. She wanted to tell us that the name of her
cake is lovely cake.

96. Nanti cakenya bakal kita kasih **chocolate nut**. (Data: 185)

(*We will put chocolate nut on it*)

In example no. 124 (Data: 185), the host switched her utterances in a sentence

and it was placed in the end of the sentence. She wanted to tell us that she would put
chocolate nut on her cake.

4.1.2 Intersentential

It is code switching which occurs between sentences. From all of the language switching found in the “Ala Chef” program, some of them are classified into this type. The examples of the data are as follows:

1) Selalu suhu rendah yakni 160 derajat celcius. **That is the standard.** (Data 15)

(Always, low temperature that is 160 degrees centigrade. That is the standard.)

In example no. 1 (Data 15), the host said “that is the standard”. She switched

between her two sentences. She switched it from Bahasa Indonesia into English. She wanted to show or inform that it was the standard temperature when we want to oven a dish.

2) Tinggal kita keluarkan dari plastiknya. **Like this and be careful.** (Data: 19)

(We take it out from the plastic. Like this and be careful)

In example no. 2 (Data 19), the host said “like this and be careful”. She

switched between her two sentences. She switched it from Bahasa Indonesia into English. She wanted to show us how to take the dish out of the plastic.

3) Nah, kita bikin dia seperti pie. **Just like this.** (Data: 22)

(We make this dough like a pie. Just like this)

In example no. 3 (Data 22), the host said “Just like this”. She switched between her two sentences. She switched it from Bahasa Indonesia into English. She wanted to show us how to make the dough like a pie.

4) Mungkin setelah silahturahmi, bisa kumpul makan ini. **OK, very nice it is.**

(Data: 29)

(Maybe after having good relationship we can gather to eat it. OK, very nice

it is).

In example no. 4 (Data 29), the host said “OK, very nice it is”. She switched

between her two sentences. She switched it from Bahasa Indonesia into English. She

wanted to tell us that we can eat it together with our family.

5) **This is it.** Quiche kerang bamboo ala chef Farah Quinn. (Data: 30)

(This is it. Bamboo clams ala chef Farah Quinn)

In example no. 5 (Data 30), the host said “This is it”. She switched between

her two sentences. She switched it from English into Bahasa Indonesia. This sentence

was the hallmark of her because every time she finished the cooking, she always said

that.

6) **Yummy.** Siapa sih yang gak suka brownies? (Data: 70)

(Yummy. Who does not like brownies?)

In example no. 6 (Data 70), the host says “Yummy”. She switched between

her two sentences. She switched it from English into Bahasa Indonesia. She wanted

to tell us that this cake was yummy.

7) Tinggal kita taburkan strawberry dimana-mana. **Very good this floater.**

(Data: 71)

(*We just sprinkle strawberries everywhere. Very good this floater.*)

In example no. 7 (Data 71), the host said “Very good this floater”. She

switched between her two sentences. She switched it from Bahasa Indonesia into

English. She wanted to show us how to sprinkle strawberries.

8) Saya mau tuker baju dulu. **So, don't come in please.** (Data: 74)

(*I want to change clothes. So, do not come in please*)

In example no. 8 (Data 74), the host said “So, don't come in please”. She

switched between her two sentences. She switched it from Bahasa Indonesia into

English. She wanted to tell us that she would change her clothes.

9) Good morning, good morning pemirsa. **I am so hungry right now.** (Data: 76)

(*Good morning, good morning audience. I am so hungry right now*)

In example no. 9 (Data 76), the host said “I am so hungry right now”. She

switched between her two sentences. She switched it from Bahasa Indonesia into

English. She wanted to give us speech greetings.

10) Haduh kalau pagi itu saya gak pernah skip breakfast. **Breakfast is very**

important. (Data: 77)

(*Every morning I never skip breakfast. Breakfast is very important*)

In example no. 10 (Data 77), the host said “Breakfast is very important”. She

switched between her two sentences. She switched it from Bahasa Indonesia into

English. She wanted to tell us that she never skipped breakfast.

11) **How about for breakfast today? We are going to make breakfast burrito.**

Saya mau masak breakfast burrito. (Data: 78)

(*How about for breakfast today? We are going to make breakfast burrito. I*

want to cook breakfast burrito)

In example no. 11 (Data 78), the host said “Breakfast is very important”. She

switched between her two sentences. She switched it from Bahasa Indonesia into

English. She wanted to tell us that she wanted to cook breakfast burrito.

12) Mari kita cicipi scrambled eggnya. **This is reallt hot. Perfect. Really yummy.**

(Data: 96)

(*Let us taste the scrambled eggs. This is really hot. Perfect. Really yummy*)

In example no. 12 (Data 96), the host said “This really hot. Perfect. Really

yummy”. She switched between her two sentences. She switched it from Bahasa

Indonesia into English. She wanted to tell us that the taste is very yummy.

13) Sawinya ini saya boil cuma biar bisa digulung karna nanti kan mau kita kukus

juga. **So, I want to overcook it.** (Data: 104)

(*I boiled cabbage to make it able to be rolled forward because we want to*

steam too. So, I want to overcook it)

In example no. 13 (Data 104), the host said “So, I want to overcook it”. She

switched between her two sentences. She switched it from Indonesia into English.

She wanted to show us how to steam the cabbage.

14) **It doesn't take out.** Tunggu sampai 15 menit (Data 115)

(*It does not take out. Wait until 15 minutes*)

In example no. 14 (Data 115), the host said “it doesn’t take out”. She switched

between her two sentences. She switched it from Bahasa Indonesia into English. She

wanted to tell us that the cake should not be taken out from the oven before 15

minutes. This is the perfect time to get a nice cake.

15) **Sprinkle in here.** Kita tambahkan bawang putih dan satu butir telur. (Data

124)

(*Sprinkle in here. We add garlic and one egg.*)

In example no. 15 (Data 124), the host said “sprinkle in here”. She switched

between her two sentences. She switched it from Bahasa Indonesia into English. The

host wanted to show us and give an example how to sprinkle or add something on the

dough.

16) Pemirsanya jangan kemana-mana ya. **We will come back.** (Data 134)

(*Guys do not go anywhere. We will come back.*)

In example no. 16 (Data 134), the host said “we will come back”. She

switched between her two sentences. She switched it from Bahasa Indonesia into

English. The host gave the signal to us that we should not change other television

programs, because she will come back after the advertisements.

17) Buncis ini pemirsanya sama seperti sayur-sayuran yang lain harus banyak-banyak

kita konsumsi ya karena selain mengandung serat dia juga mengandung

banyak vitamin, mineral yang kita butuhkan bagus untuk kesehatan kulit buat

yang diabetes harus banyak makan sayur. **So this is really healthy for you.**

(Data 138)

(Beans are the same as other vegetables we should eat lots of them because

other than containing fiber they also contain lots of vitamins, minerals we

need for good skin health a diabetic person should eat lots of vegetables. So

this is really healthy for you.)

In example no. 17 (Data 138), the host said “So this is really healthy for you”.

She switched between her two sentences. She switched it from Bahasa Indonesia into

English. She wanted to show that beans were very beneficial for our health.

18) Nanas cukup dipotong-potong lebih kecil seperti ini. **OK, we have all the**

ingredients. (Data: 139)

(Cut the pineapple into small pieces like this. OK, we have all the ingredients)

In example no. 18 (Data 139), the host said “OK, we have all the ingredients”.

She switched between her two sentences. She switched it from Bahasa Indonesia into

English. She wanted to show us how to cut the pineapple.

19) Ada juga saus asam manis yang siap pakai. **Ready to use it's so simple.** (Data

143)

(There is also a sweet and sour sauce ready to use. Ready to use is so simple.)

In example no. 19 (Data 143), the host said “Ready to use it's so simple”. She

switched between her two sentences. She switched it from Bahasa Indonesia into

English. She wanted to tell us that there is a sweet and sour sauce ready to use and it

is practical to use.

20) Kalau dja sudah pecah gini. **This is done.** (Data: 154)

(If it has broken like this. This is done.)

In example no. 20 (Data 154), the host said “This is done”. She switched

between her two sentences. She switched it from Bahasa Indonesia into English. She wanted to tell us that this is done.

21) Kecap ikan ini asin sekali. *So, be very careful with this.* (Data 167)

(*The fish soy sauce is very salty. So, be very careful with this.*)

In example no. 21 (Data 167), the host said “So, be very careful with this”.

She switched between her two sentences. She switched it from Bahasa Indonesia into

English. She wanted to give us a warning to be careful when we use fish soy sauce or not use a lot of fish soy sauce because it tastes very salty.

22) Kalau mau cabe rawitnya diiris juga boleh sih sebetulnya. *But I think like this*

so pretty. (Data: 169)

(*It's ok, If you want to slice the chili. But I think like this is so pretty*)

In example no. 22 (Data 169), the host said “But I think like this so pretty”.

She switched between her two sentences. She switched it from Bahasa Indonesia into

English. She wanted to show us that this is so pretty.

23) Makanya nanti kita namai kue ini lovely cake. *Because this cake is lovely like*

us. (Data: 182)

(*So, we will name this cake is lovely cake. Because this cake is lovely like us*)

In example no. 23 (Data 182), the host said “Because this cake is lovely like

us”. She switched between her two sentences. She switched it from Bahasa Indonesia

into English. She wanted to tell us that the name of the cake is lovely cake.

24) Kita tunggu sampai matang. **Don't go anywhere we will come back.** (Data:

184)

(*We wait until it is cooked. Do not go anywhere we will come back*)

In example no. 24 (Data 184) the host said “Don’t go any were we will came

back”. She switched between her two sentences. She switched it from Bahasa Indonesia into English. She wanted to tell us to stay in the same program.

4.1.3 Establishing Continuity with the Previous Speaker

According to Hoffman, it is code switching which occurs in a conversation. It

occurs when the second speaker wants to continue or respond the previous speaker.

After the writer analyzed the data, she did not find the sentences which can be classified into this type. It is possible because Farah Quinn and other people did not

switch language in conversation especially under the reason of establishing continuity with the previous speaker. Usually they only used one language in a conversation

with each other and they felt that it is understandable enough in using one language without switching language, and when we use bilingual language in conversation, can

make a person confuse.

4.1.4 Making Emblematic Switching

According to Hoffman, it is code switching which occurs when tags or exclamations in one language are inserted into another language. From all of the

language switching found in the "Ala Chef" program, some of them are classified into this type. The examples of the data are as follows:

1) **Well**, paprikanya mau saya potong-potong, jadi cukup dipotong kotak-kotak

kecil. (Data: 4). In the actual show the utterance "Well....." occurred 6 times,

but for the sake of this study, only one data is analyzed.

2) **OK**, sebelum dia terbang, sebaiknya kita masukkan ke telur. (Data: 5). In the

actual show the utterance "OK....." occurred 27 times, but for the sake of this

study, only one data is analyzed.

3) **Alright**, sudah selesai. (Data: 40) In the actual show the utterance

"Alright....." occurred 5 times, but for the sake of this study, only one data is

analyzed.

In examples no. 1 (Data: 4), no 11 (Data: 45), no 17 (Data: 79), no 31(Data:

134), no 35 (Data 156), no. 38 (Data 174), the host said the words "**Well**" and

switched the language into Bahasa Indonesia.

In the examples no.2 (Data: 5), no. 3 (Data 10), no 4 (Data 16), no 5 (Data:

25), no 6 (Data: 31), no 7 (Data 32), no 8 (Data: 34), no 10 (Data: 43), no 13 (Data:

65), no 15 (Data 71), no 16 (Data 74), no 18 (Data 83), no 19 (Data 84), no 20 (Data

85), no 21 (Data 88), no. 22 (Data 89), no 23 (Data 98), no 25 (Data 108), no 27

(Data 110), no 29 (Data 123), no 30 (Data 127), no 32 (Data 142), no 33 (Data 152),

no 34 (Data 153), no 36 (Data 161), no 37 (Data 165), no 38 (Data 177), the host said

the words "**OK**" and switched the language into Bahasa Indonesia.

And in the example no. 9 (Data 40), no. 12 (Data 63), no. 14 (Data 68), no. 24

(Data 105), no. 26 (Data 109), no. 28 (Data 114), the host said the word "**Alright**" and switched the language into Bahasa Indonesia.

All these examples illustrated the condition where the host tended to do

emblematic switching. From the examples above, "**OK**", "**Well**" and "**Alright**" showed or expressed group identity of emblematic words. In my opinion, the host of

"Ala Chef" showed her ability in English since she had been studying in America for

years. Thus, people would know her as a bilingual person who was excellent in

Indonesian and English and she had good pronunciation and were familiar in both languages.

4.1.5 Involving a Change of Pronunciation Features

This type takes place at the phonology level when the speaker changes the pronunciation patterns. This change of pronunciation pattern is usually influenced by the pattern of the first language, in this case is Bahasa Indonesia. Thus, since all of the phonological patterns of the utterances in the data are not changing, none of the data is included in this type. All utterances that are said by Farah Quinn and other

people in "Ala Chef" are clear, and they do not need to change the pronunciation features.

4.2 Discussion

In this, one table of the frequency of the occurrences from the data analysis is

Table 4.2 The Frequency of the Occurrence of the Types of Code Switching Used by the Host of “Ala Chef”

NO	Types	Frequency	Percentages
1.	Intra-Sentential	126	60,00%
2.	Inter-Sentential	46	21,90%
3.	Establishing continuity with the previous speaker	0	0%
4.	Making emblematic switching	38	18,10%
5.	Involving a change of pronunciation	0	0%
TOTAL		210	100%

From the table, we can see that most code switching utterances by the host

“Ala Chef” are classified into intra-sentential. This type occurs 126 times (60, 00%).

It shows that she often switches her language in a sentence because she has a good pronunciation, and is familiar with English language. As mentioned in chapter 2 in the profile of Farah Quinn she had studied in America, so it is easy for her to switch

from one language to another and also she wanted to make her cooking program

popular, more interesting and prestigious. Second, inter-sentential code switching

occurs 46 times (21, 90%). Third, making emblematic switching occurs 38 times (18,

10%). This type became the last type in switching because she tended to switch her

language in terms of words, not in terms of tags or exclamations. None of the code

switching utterances was classified into establishing continuity with the previous

speaker and involving a change of pronunciation.

Intra Sentential occurs when Farah Quinn does code switching in a sentence.

For example: Kita tidak mau jahenya terlalu over powering. (*We do not want the*

ginger to be too over powering). In this example the host switched her utterances in a

sentence and it was placed in the middle of the sentence. The host said “over

powering” in the sentence. She wanted to tell us not to use too much ginger.

Inter Sentential occurs when Farah Quinn does code switching between

sentences. For example: Selalu suhu rendah yakni 160 derajat celcius. That is the

standard. (*Always low temperature that is 160 degrees centigrade. That is the*

standard). In this example, the host said “that is the standard”. She switched between

her two sentences. She switched it from Bahasa Indonesia into English. She wanted

to show or inform that it was the standard temperature when we want to oven a dish.

She used Indonesian in the first sentence and then stopped. When she began the

following sentence she used English. Therefore it is classified into Inter sentential.

Making Emblematic Switching occurs when tags or exclamations in one

language are inserted into another language. For example: ‘OK, sekarang tinggal kita

susun seperti ini.’ (Ok, now we just arrange it like this). In this example, the host says

the word “Ok” and switches the language into Bahasa Indonesia. Here **OK** is a tag,

therefore it is classified into Emblematic Switching.

Establishing Continuity with the Previous Speaker is code switching which

occurs in a conversation. It occurs when the second speaker wants to continue or

respond the previous speaker. After the writer analyzed the data, she did not find the

sentences which can be classified into this type. It is possible because Farah Quinn

and other people did not switch language in conversation especially under the reason

of establishing continuity with the previous speaker. Usually they only used one

language in a conversation with each other. There was a guest in one of the show, but

Farah Quinn never switches her language when she has conversations with her guest.

Farah Quinn will does code switching when she told with camera.

Involving a Change of Pronunciation Features, it is a code switching which

occurs when the speaker changes the pronunciation of the word to make it clearer.

This type takes place at the phonology level when the speaker changes the

pronunciation patterns. This change of pronunciation pattern is usually influenced by

the pattern of the first language, in this case is Bahasa Indonesia. Thus, since all of

the phonological patterns of the utterances in the data are not changing, none of the

data is included in this type. All utterances that are said by Farah Quinn and other

people in “Ala Chef” are clear, and they do not need to change the pronunciation

features.

As in data description, we can see that there are English words such as

brownies, mixer, oven, and snack which are already used in Bahasa Indonesia in the

form of borrowed words. And then, other words like parsley, quiche, puff pastry,

strawberry and breakfast burrito are proper names. However, the writer still uses those

words in the data, because these words are not originated from Bahasa Indonesia.

Here the writer is not going to explain about borrowing words, because in this study

the writer only concentrates on code switching.

In this study, the writer uses three episodes for the source of data, those are

when Farah Quinn at Cirebon beach, Farah Quinn in Bandung and when New Year

2012 because that videos are having much viewers (average more than 1000 viewers)

than other videos by Farah Quinn in cooking program Ala Chef.

Compared to the previous studies of Sejati (2003) and Wibisono (2009), this

study has similarities and differences. The similarity is that these three studies look at

code switching but the theories used are different. Sejati used the theory proposed by

Wardhaugh, Trudgill and Scotton. Wibisono used the theory proposed by Wardhaugh

and Holmes. While this study uses the theory proposed by Hoffman. By using

previous study, the writer can enrich the understanding of code switching and it can

help the writer in dealing with certain phenomena occurred in the research.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESIONS

This chapter presents conclusion and suggestion about the types of code

switching used by the host of “Ala Chef”. It also includes some suggestions both for
the students of Sociolinguistics and for future researchers.

5.1 Conclusions

This study was conducted to find the types of code switching with a problem

of the study; the types of code switching used by the host of “Ala Chef”. The writer
found 210 utterances containing Indonesian-English code switching in the data.

Intra-sentential code switching is the type mostly used by the host of “Ala
Chef”. This type occurs 126 times (60, 00%). Second, the inter-sentential type occurs
46 times (21, 90%). Third, making emblematic switching occurs 38 times (18, 10%).

This type become the last type if switching maybe because she tends to switch her
language in terms of words, not in terms of tags or exclamations. None of code
switching utterances is classified into establishing continuity with the previous
speaker and involving a change of pronunciation.

5.2 Suggestions

The findings and the discussion of the data bring some useful result related to sociolinguistics field. The writer would like to give some suggestions for sociolinguistics students and future researchers.

The content of certain television program shows is not only the most important thing to see, but also we can analyze the language they use on television. It

is hoped that by knowing types and reasons of code switching, sociolinguistics students can critically analyze the switching of language.

Since this study does not involve all aspects of code switching, it is expected that future researchers can include other aspects of code switching. They can also analyze the language in formal condition since this study analyzes the language in

informal condition. Thus, they can know the difference between the language in formal and in informal condition.

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APPENDIX 1: Transcript Farah Quinn Utterances in cooking program

"ALA CHEF"

• Farah Quinn at Cirebon Beach

Selamat pagi pemirsa. Pada bulan Ramadhan kali ini, saya berada diCirebon

untuk melihat aktifitas warga disini. Tempat yang pertama saya kunjungi adalah

pantai Kejawanan, disini banyak warga yang bermata pencaharian sebagai pencari

kerang bambu. Pasti penasaran kan? Jangan kemana-mana ya pemirsa.

• • •

Hai pemirsa, ini dia kerang bambunya. Nah dibilang kerang bambu karena

tempatnya ini cangkangnya ini berbentuk seperti bambu ya...Hmm, ini masih hidup.

Jadi *kalau kita makan kerang atau remis is best kalau mereka masih hidup*. Dan ini

sudah saya didihkan air. Jadi kita masukkan ke air terus kita kasih garam secukupnya.

Masih dalam keadaan hidup, kita msukkan kerang terus kita tutup tunggu sampai

matang. *Kerang bambu ini bahasa inggrisnya razor clams*. Kita ambil 3 butir telur

terus kita pecahkan seperti ini. Nah, ini mau kita kocok ringan. 2 sendok makan

bawang Bombay yang sudah dicincang kasar. Juga mau saya tambahkan satu suing

bawang putih yang akan saya Rajang. Nah, ini langsung kita masukkan keadonan

telur. Sedikit jahe, sama mau saya Rajang halus juga. *Kita tidak mau jahenya terlalu*

over powering. Jadi cukup setengah ruas jari. Jahenya juga kita masukkan keadonan

telur. Untuk sayuranya bisa bebas sesuai selera. Disini saya ada paprika. *Well,*

paprikanya mau saya potong-potong. Daun seledri cukup dirajang. Wuhhh.., disini

anginnya besar sekali ya pemirsa. Karena daun seledri ini kalau dicincang jadinya

ringan sekali makanya dia mudah terbang. **OK, sebelum dia terbang, sebaiknya kita**

masukkan ketelur. Nah, sama seperti paprika juga, **kita masukkan 90gram krim,**

heavy cream atau krim kental. Jangan lupa kita bumbui dengan garam, lada, dan

sedikit pala bubuk. **Dan sekarang kita cek lagi untuk clamsnya.** Itu sudah mendidih,

dia sudah matang. Jadi dia terbuka dengan sendirinya ya pemirsa. Tinggal kita angkat

dan ini kompornya saya matikan. Ini yang kita ambil dagingnya, seperti ini. **Jadi**

tinggal saya masukkan dan razor clams ini ada ukuran besar sekali juga ada.

Biasanya kalau di Chinese-Chinese restaurant, that is very expensive ya. Ini bisa

dibilang yang ukurannya kecil. Tinggal kita ambil seperti ini. Jadi kalau misalnya

pemirsa pakai yang ukurannya besar, mungkin bisa dipotong-potong terlebih dahulu.

OK, ini kita sisihkan terlebih dahulu ya. Kita mau bikin untuk kulit quichenya ya.

Saatnya kita menyelesaikan masakan kita. **Untuk kulit quichenya, saya**

menggunakan puff pastry. Mungkin sebelum puff pastry, muffinnya kita olesi

dengan mentega biar nanti gak lengket. Bisa juga pakai minyak juga bisa. **Jangan**

lupa ovennya dipanasi terlebih dahulu. Selalu suhu rendah yakni 160 derajat

celcius. That is the standard. OK, kalau sudah semua, ini kita sisihkan dahulu.

Karena kita sekarang mau menggunakan puff pastry saya taburi sedikit dengan

tepung terigu. Nah, puff pastry ini beli yang ready to use, yang siap pakai. Tinggal

kita keluarkan dari plastiknya. Like this and be careful. Ini saya menggunakan

couper yang ukurannya agak besar. Terus ini yang kita gunakan untuk hiasannya. So,

ini saya dekatkan kesini. *Nah, kita bikin dia seperti pie. Just like this.* Jadi kalau

pemirsa mau bikin ini dirumah juga bisa. Ini lebih praktis ya karena dia sudah siap

pakai. *Nah, sekarang yang adonannya tinggal kita scoop. Jadi adonannya kita*

masukan. Just like this. Jadi kita isi satu per satu. *OK, kalau sudah penuh seperti*

ini, tinggal kita panggang. Tadi sudah saya bilang panggangannya sudah saya

panaskan terlebih dahulu, suhunya 160 derajat celcius. Kuenya sudah matang ya

pemirsa. Jadi tinggal kita keluarkan dari oven. Ini memang best food selagi dia

masih hangat. No problem kalau pemirsa mau bikin sehari sebelumnya. Ini

biasanya seringnya disantap untuk sarapan tapi selain untuk sarapan, untuk teman

minum kopi, atau saat kumpul-kumpul sama keluarga. Apalagi bentar lagi mau

lebaran. Mungkin setelah silahturahmi, bisa kumpul makan ini. OK, very nice it is.

This is it. Quiche kerang bambu ala chef Farah Quinn.

♥ ♥ ♥

Sekarang saatnya saya memasak inspirasi udang rebon. Hai pemirsa....

Dengan bahan dasar rebon, rebon itu adalah ebi atau udang keringnya khas dari

Cirebon. Nah, kita akan membuat kerak telur dengan menggunakan rebon. Disini

sudah ada rebon yang kering, yang sudah saya sangria terlebih dahulu. Rebonnya ini

akan saya haluskan dengan bumbu yang lain. Jadi ini mau kita bikin sebagai bumbu

dari kerak telurnya. Selain rebon, saya tambahkan juga kencur secukupnya. Terus ada

juga jahe, cabe merah mau saya potong kecil-kecil. Tinggal kita potong dua seperti

ini, ditambah 2 lagi ya... biar warnanya bagus. Wuhhh... disini anginnya kencang

sekali wow... OK, kita masukkan juga. OK, saya haluskan dulu ya. So, jadi dia

sudah lebih halus sekarang. Memang kalau dilihat agak sedikit kasar tapi itu yang

kita mau. Nah, beras kencurnya sudah saya rendam terlebih dahulu sebelum

dengan air. Jadi, beras ketannya sudah lembut ya... tapi masih mentah. *OK, ini*

bumbunya sudah siap. Nah, untuk kerak telurnya, sudah saya panaskan satu buah

wok pan. Sekarang kita tambahkan beras ketan yang sudah direndam semaleman 2

sendok makan, saya tutup, mau saya kocokkan 2 butir telur. Kita kocok dengan lada

dan garam secukupnya... bumbunya langsung saya masukan dikocokan telur. *Nah,*

kocokan telur ini mau kita tambahkan ke wok pan. Just like this. Ini kita

ratakan..kita tutup.. *mungkin saya tambahkan keju sekarang sama olive. Olive itu*

buah zaitun yang warna hitam...mau saya tambahkan, olivenya diiris-iris seperti

ini. Alright, sudah selesai. Kita tambahkan olive, kemudian kalau pemirsanya suka

dengan tomat, bisa juga ditambahkan tomat cincang. Tomatnya tinggal kita iris-iris

ya... ini saya tambahkan tomatnya, kita tutup kembali... sekarang yang namanya

kerak telor itu yang bikin khas itu kelapa kering... kelapa kering mau kita taruh

diatasnya, jadi ini kelapa kering yang sudah disangrai.. ya ini,, ya ini yang bikin kerak

telur itu kerak telur. Nah, ini sudah siap kita taruh ditelenannya. *Ini kita yang simple,*

yang bisa kita buat dirumah. OK, saya potong-potong sekarang biar lebih mudah.

This is it, Kerak telur ala chef Farah Quinn.

Woaw,... Enggak kerasa ya pemirsa... kita sudah mau buka puasa. **Well.**

Menu yang saya pilih kali ini brownies coklat keju. Nah, coklat keju, kejunya itu bukan yang biasa harus diparut gitu ya... **tapi kejunya saya menggunakan keju cream cheese atau krim keju.** Sekarang kita bikin untuk adonan browniesnya

terlebih dahulu. Mau saya lelehkan 100gram margarine. Jangan sampai terlalu panas ya.. kita gak mau nanti coklatnya terbakar. Kita tambahkan coklat yang sudah

di potong-potong. **Coklatnya saya pakai yang dark chocolate 60gram. Dia langsung meleleh dan menyatu dengan margarine yang tadi kita lelehkan.** Kita pindahkan ke

mangkok ya.. tinggal kita tuang seperti ini kemangkok. **Ini adonan dasar brownies ya.** kalau sudah seperti ini, tinggal kita tambahkan 2 butir telur, telurnya kita ratakan

terlebih dahulu. **Jadi, sebetulnya gak perlu di mixer ya kalau untuk yang adonan browniesnya.** Kita aduk-aduk telur baru kita tambahkan yang kering-keringnya.

Pertama adlah vanilla $\frac{1}{4}$ sendok teh, garamnya juga $\frac{1}{4}$ sendok teh, **baking powdernya $\frac{1}{2}$ sendok teh,** 75 gram tepung terigu.ini kita aduk. Ini kita masukkan dulu ya. baru

gula halusnya masuk 50gram **Kalau untuk brownies itu lebih kita tonjolkan rasa pahit dari coklatnya daripada manisnya.** Kita sisihkan terlebih dahulu ya. **Kita sekarang akan membuat adonan cream cheese.** Adonan cream cheese juga

sebetulnya mudah sekali cara membuatnya. Kalau yang cream cheese disini saya pakek 1 tube cream cheese. Hmm.. gunakan yang regular bukan yang large.

Sekarang mau saya tambahkan 75gram gula halus. Gula halusnya sekarang kita mixer dengan adonan butter dan cream cheese. Ini saya kasih sedikit vanilla, vanilanya $\frac{1}{4}$ sendok teh. Jangan lupa tambahkan 2 butir telur ya.. ini kita ratakan dulu. **Pemirsa**

bisa lihat adonannya sudah telihat lebih smooth dan creamy. Jadi adonan kejunya

warnanya putih ya...baru sekarang kita taruh di loyang. Loyangnya sudah saya

siapkan segiempat dan ini sudah diolesi. Kita beri juga adonan yang putih dan ini kita

ratakan. **Kita kasih lagi adonan yang putih lalu kita kasih lagi sisa adonan yang**

brown. Jadi, biar dia menumpuk, saling menumpuk diatasnya. No problem. Jadi biar

dia bercampur tapi tidak terlalu bercampur. **Alright, kita panggang dioven.** Kita

gunakan suhu 180° celcius, kita panggang 40 menit sampai dia matang. **Browniesnya**

sudah matang ya pemirsa. OK, ini kita tunggu dingin sebentar ya pemirsa. Sambil

menunggu dingin, saya mau potong-potong strawberry. Nah, sekarang cakenya

sudah bisa kita keluarkan. Ini saya pakai yang bongkar pasang jadi mudah sekali

keluarnya. Kini tinggal kita potong-potong, yang pertama pinggirnya dulu ya

pemirsa. Penting sekali ya pemirsa kalo kita mau menyajikan kue itu yang penting

pinggirnya kita rapikan dulu. **Alright, sudah dirapikan pinggirnya. Sekarang baru**

browniesnya potong 2 dulu ditengah seperti ini. Nah, kalau pemirsa dirumah masih

belum bisa mengira-ngira seperti ini, bisa diukur dulu dengan menggunakan

penggaris ya. **Yummy. Siapa sih yang gak suka brownies? Apalagi browniesnya ada**

cream cheese. OK, tinggal sekarang kita taburkan strawberry dimana-mana. Very

good this floater. This is it. Brownies coklat keju ala chef Farah Quinn.

• **Farah Quinn at Bandung City.**

Selamat pagi pemirsa. Pada liburan kali ini saya berada di kota kembang Bandung. Apa saja ya aktivitas saya hari ini di Bandung? *Saksikan terus ala chef ya.*

OK, saya mau tuker baju dulu. So, don't come in please.

♥ ♥ ♥

Hai.. sekarang saya sudah tuker baju. I think is canny to cook some

breakfast. So, we are going to cook now.

♥ ♥ ♥

Good morning, good morning pemirsa. I am so hungry right now. Haduh

kalau pagi itu saya gak pernah skip breakfast. Breakfast is very important. How

about for breakfast today? We are going to make some breakfast burrito. Jadi kalau

biasanya kita sarapan pagi apa?. Pemirsa dirumah biasanya makan roti, makan nasi

goring, makan lontong. Makan nasi uduk. *Well, kita cobain resep ini. Yang pertama*

saya mau bikin untuk scrambled eggnya dulu. Sebelum saya mulai scrambled

eggnya, yang pertama saya mau potong-potong dulu bawang bombaynya. Nah,

untuk sayur-sayurnya ini bisa bebas sesuai selera pemirsa. Kalau saya suka

bawang Bombay, terus mungkin satu bawang putih juga ya. kita padukan dengan

nanti ada kacang merahnya juga. Jadi ini tinggi protein dan karbohidratnya dari

torkia. *Disini sudah saya siapkan kacang merah atau red bean bisa pakai yang*

kalengan atau mau yang fresh. No problem. Jangan lupa kacang merahnya di

rendam terlebih dahulu, sebaiknya direndam semaleman. Kalau dia sudah lembut

baru kemudian direbus sampai dia empuk. *OK, bisa pakek jamur yang fresh, bisa*

yang kalengan. Ini mau saya tumis dulu ya pemirsa. Kalau pemirsa gak suka jamur,

gak harus pakek jamur. *Salah satu variasi yang saya suka tomato dan avocado.* Jadi,

tomat dan alpukat itu juga enak sekali. Kita pecahkan 3 butir telur. *Namanya juga*

scrambled egg ini dia harus ada telurnya. Kita tambahkan 3sdm susu cair. Kita beri

garam dan lada secukupnya. Mungkin agak sedikit banyak karna nanti mau ada

bawang Bombay, mau da jamur, mau ada tomat, macam-macam. Jadi kita mau

bumbunya agak berasa. *OK, ini mau saya singkirkan terlebih dahulu. OK, sambil*

menunggu bawang Bombaynya mulai matang yang berikutnya mau saya potong

adalah tomato atau tomat. OK, sepertinya setengah tomat uda cukup ya. OK, kita

tumis lagi. Baru kita masukan bawang putih, bawang putih yang sudah dicincang.

Kita tambahkan kacang merahnya ya. *Saya sebenarnya pakai yang kalengan, kalau*

yang kalengan so practice tinggal dibuka dari kaleng dia sudah matang dan sudah

lembut. Kalau pemirsa pakek yang fresh, penting direbus terlebih dahulu. Setengah

tomat kita masukan, sama jamur bisa kita masukkan sekarang. Ini kita tumis sebentar,

baru kita tambahkan kocokan telur. *Namanya juga scrambled egg. Scrambled egg*

itu bahasa indonesia orak-arik telur. Kita tambahkan bumbu burrito yang

instant ya. seperti ini bentuknya ya pemirsa. *Disini ada campuran paprika bubuk,*

ada chili bubuk jadi agak pedes. Kita panaskan tortilla tanpa minyak. *Mari kita*

cicipi scrambled eggnya. This is really hot. Perfect. Really yummy. Tinggal

sekarang untuk tortillnya ya. ini panas sekali ya pemirsa. *Tunggu dia lembut kita*

panaskan. And now let's get the plate ready. OK, tinggal kita isi. Biasanya untuk

burrito itu, tortillanya yang lebar sekali. Tortilla yang saya punya itu bukan tortilla

untuk burrito, karena dia kurang lebar. Seharusnya burrito itu ditutup hampir seperti

risoles. *Tapi, karena tortillanya small then we can't do that. No problem. Tinggal*

kita sajikan dengan sedikit greens and olive oil. This is it. Breakfast Burrito ala

chef Farah Quinn.

..... ♥♥♥

Sebelum saya melanjutkan perjalanan, saya akan membuat bekal untuk

perjalanan nanti *Hai pemirsa, gimana kalao untuk snack, saya akan membuat*

sesuatu yang mengandung protein yang tinggi. Bukan hanya protein tapi juga ada

seratnya yaitu sawi gulung isi daging cincang. *Kita mau boil dulu sawinya.* Ini ada

satu buah sawi putih, bawahnya mau saya potong seperti ini. Disini ada air yang

sudah panas. *Nah, sawinya ini saya boiled Cuma biar bisa digulung karna nantikan*

mau kita kukus juga. So, I don't want to overcook it. Sekarang kita tambahkan

sedikit garam. *Alright, sambil menunggu airnya mendidih, sekarang kita*

tambahkan daging cincang. Daging cincang kurang lebih 150gr, kita tambahkan satu

butir putih telur. Nah, biar nanti dia ada tekstur kenyalnya itu akan kita gunakan

tepung kanji. *Ini bener-bener snack atau camilan yang gizinya bagus sekali.* Nah,

wortelnya kalau sudah diparut, kita tambahkan kedaging cincang. Terus mau saya

tambahkan 2 siung bawang putih. Bawang putihnya mau saya haluskan ya. Nah, ini

kita tambahkan ke adonan. Baru kita bumbui, yang pertama mau saya tambahkan

kecap ikan, kalau pemirsa ada minyak wijen, minyak wijen juga enak sekali. Lada

secukupnya, garam juga sedikit aja, dan tepung kanji. Tepung kanji ini biar

teksturnya lebih kenyal dan menyatu. Lebih baik kita aduk pakai tangan. Putih telur

itu sebagai perekat. Ini kita aduk sampai rata. ***Ini sawi batangnya aja karena***

daunnya gak akan patah soalnya nanti kalau semua kita masukkan nanti takutnya

dia overcook. OK, cukup sampai dia layu biar nanti dia gak patah. Kalau misalnya

panas, pemirsa bisa menggunakan cupitan. Kita celupkan sebentar bagaimana

batangnya. ***Alright, yang belum saya tambahkan keadonan yaitu jamur. OK, kita***

tambahkan jamur keadonan. Sekarang saya mau pakek gloves lagi karena saya

mau isi untuk sawinya ya. Kita ambil satu lembar sawi dan kita taruh satu sendok

makan adonan dibagaian batangnya, kemudian langsung aja kita gulung seperti

ini pemirsa. Just like this. Kita taruh dikukusan, kita buat lagi beberapa. ***Make sure***

yang bagaian ujung sawinya itu ada dibawah. Alright, kita kukus sampai matang.

It's doesn't take out. Tunggu sampai 15 menit and should be nice and yummy.

Look..our sawi gulung sudah matang. Ini tinggal kita angkat ya, langsung saja mau

saya sajikan dipiring seperti ini. Hamper mirip seperti siomay ya pemirsa. ***So, yang***

ini kita taruh diatasnya. Kalau buat anak-anak may be they don't like spicy tidak

harus pakek saos sambal atau nisa kecap asin. But, for thus who like spicy, bisa

kasih saos sambal. Lovely, This is it. Sawi gulung isi daging cincang ala chef

Farah Quinn.

♥♥

Hai, pemirsa, dari buncis tadi sekarang kita akan membuat step squid

dengan saos asam manis. Squid itu cumi. Untuk bagian dalamnya saya akan menggunakan tahu. Tahunya kita pakek yang tahu sutra ya pemirsa. Tpi sebelum tahu nya dihaluskan, bagaimana kalau kita iris-iris bawang putih terlebih dahulu?

Tapi yang satu mau dicampurkan kecumi, yang satu lagi buat saosnya. *OK, tahunya disini saya pakek tahu sutra ya.* pemirsa bisa lihat.. ini yang namanya tahu sutra.

Lembut sekali tahunya ini ya pemirsa. *Sprinkle in here. Kita tambahkan bawang putih dan 1 butir telur.* Nah, sekarang kalau pemirsa ada bread crumb itu tepung

panir atau roti itu lebih baik. Berhubung saya tidak punya tepung panir, so, I am going to use some flour jadi saya pakek tepung terigu aja ya. Saya pakek 2sdm

tepung terigu. Sekarang kita hancurkan seperti ini.nanti untuk isi ditengahnya baru kita tambahkan kecap asin 1sdm sama kita beri sedikit garam dan lada putih

secukupnya. *OK, ini kita aduk.* Nah, sekarang adonan ini mau kita masukan kecumi, jadi saya pakek gloves. Untuk cuminya, ini kulitnya maus aya buang ya

pemirsa.. jadi kulitnya cukup kita kupas seperti ini. Kalau pemirsa kesulitan, bisa dipotong sedikit seperti ini ... lalu dikupas. *Sekarang kita isi ya cuminya dengan*

adonan tahu jadi tinggal kita taruh di plastic, kemudian kita ambil satu buah cumi and kita isi. Just like this. Nanti kalau misalnya dia terlalu penuh no problem tinggal dikeluarkan sedikit seperti ini. Baru ujungnya kita beri tusuk gigi seperti

ini biar nanti waktu dikukus everything staying in here. Kita ulang lagi, kita ambil satu buah cumi kita isi dan tusuk dengan tusuk gigi.Kita buat beberapa. Sekarang cuminya ini mau kita kukus. *Kita susun dua on bottom, terus dua on top.* Nah kita

taruh di wok pan dengan air mendidih baru kita kukus. Kita kukus kurang lebih 15

menit. *Pemirsa jangan kemana-mana ya. We will come back. Kita akan membuat*

saos untuk our step squid. Sementara menunggu, kita sekarang akan membuat saos

asam manis. *Well, ini saos asam manis kita bikin yang simple.* Sekarang kita mau

tumis buncis. *Buncis ini pemirsa sama seperti sayur-sayuran yang lain harus*

banyak-banyak kita konsumsi ya karena selain serat dia juga mengandung banyak

vitamin, mineral yang kita butuhkan bagus untuk kesehatan kulit buat yang

diabetes harus banyak makan sayur. So this is really healthy for you. Setelah

buncis, kita tambahkan wortel yang sudah dipotong kecil-kecil sama nanas. *Nanas*

cukup dipotong-potong lebih kecil seperti ini. OK, we have all the ingredients.

Sekarang kita panaskan vegatable oil secukupnya. Kita tumis ya bawang

bombaynya. *Kita tambahkan garlic atau bawang putih dan buncis.* Kita tumis dulu.

OK, kita tambahkan sekarang tomato sauce. Ada juga saos asam manis yang siap

pakai. Ready to use it's so simple. Nah, baru kita encerkan dengan air. *Yang buat*

asam manis ini asam manis dia harus ada vinegar atau cuka. Jangan lupa kita kasih

garam, lada putih dan gula pasir. *Kuahnya kita kentalkan terlebih dahulu dengan*

maizena dan dilarutkan dengan air biar tidak menggumpal dan sama nanasnya

jangan lupa ya. Yeah, this is all finished. Cumi kita sudah matang ya pemirsa

tinggal dibuka ohh.. look it jadinya mereka gendut-gendut ya pemirsa. Baru kita

kasih saos asam manis. *This is it. Cumi saus buncis ala chef Farah Quinn.*

♥♥

• **New Year 2012**

Happy Sunday pemirsa. Pada episode spesial tahun baru kali ini saya

ditemani oleh teman spesial juga pastinya, yaitu Nikita Mirzani. Saat ini kami akan

mengisi tahun baru bersama di anyer dan pasti kita akan seru-seruan bareng.

Sesampainya kami dihotel, kami disambut oleh para penari gula beerta para

pemusiknya. Wahh, serasa berada dihawai ya pemirsa. Setelah itu kami diberikan

kalungan bunga untuk selamat dating para tamu. Waow... ini serasa dihawai ya. Ini

bunganya bagus sekali ya. *Masih wangi ya, masih fresh.*

Nikita: Panas banget udaranya kak, aku pengen berenang dulu ya.

Farah: Boleh..boleh.. kamu berenang. Gimana kalau aku bantu dengan aku buatin

sesuatu yang bikin seger?

Nikita: Woaw.... Mau dimasakan apa ini?

Farah: Ya,, ini mau aku masakan ya...

Nikita: Boleh.. boleh kak....

♥ ♥ ♥

Hai pemirsa. Tadi saya kan sudah janji ya mau buatin Nikita sesuatu yang

refreshing. Hmm... refreshing, gimana kalau saya buat agar-agar?. Disini

saya buat agar-agar nya pakai kacang hijau. *OK, kita mulai dari kacang hijau.*

Kacang hijaunya disini 100gr yang sudah direndam terlebih dahulu, jadi nanti

matangnya cepat sekali. Disini mau saya rebus kacang hijaunya keair seperti itu. Jadi

kacang hijaunya masih direbus ya. kita tunggu kacang hijaunya matang. Ini mau saya

tambahkan jahe. Ini mirip sekali dengan ketika kita buar bubur kacang hijau ya

pemirsa. Sekarang saya mau geprek dulu jahenya dan langsung kita masukkan.

Banyaknya sesuai selera ya..disini saya pakai jahe kurang lebih 3 ruas jari. **OK,**

sementara itu saya akan menyisir gula jawa. Kita pakai sekitar 100gr gula jawa trus

nanti mau saya tambahkan gula pasir. Nah, gula jawanya bisa kita masukkan

sekarang. Jadi langsung aja saya tambahkan kacang ijo. Kacang ijonya ini juga sudah

hamper matang trus kita aduk-aduk. Kita tunggu sampai dia campur dengan gula

jawa. Setelah itu satu bungkus agar-agar saya tambahkan 50gr gula pasir. Ini kacang

ijonya sudah empuk ya pemirsa. Untuk mencari tahunya memang harus kita coba.

Jadi caranya biasanya saya selalu pakai sendok, lalu kita lihat. **Kalau dia sudah**

pecah seperti ini. This is done. Bener-bener soft itu artinya dia sudah matang.

Sekarang saya mau tambahkan 500cc air putih. Kita tambahkan tadi yang bubuk agar-

agar dan sisa dari gula pasir. Kita aduk sampai dia mendidih. Biasanya kalau kita

makan bubur kacang ijo itu kan selalu ada santannya. Nah, santannya itu mau saya

jadikan flanya, tapi saya sendiri lebih suka kalau bubur kacang ijo pakai susu cair

bukan pakai santan. Disini saya akan memadu padankan antara santan dengan susu

cair. Jadi caranya seperti ini; disini saya pakek ukuran yang sama santan 250cc susu

juga 250cc dan 1sdm maizena tambah kuning telur 125gr gula pasir. Ini sudah

mendidih flanya ya pemirsa. Sekarang kembali ke agar-agara. Ini sudah mendidih

juga. Seperti yang asya bilang jahenya bisa kita angkat. Kita tuang ke loyang sesuai

selera. Ini harus kita dinginkan sama seperti agar-agar lainnya. Ini mau saya iris-iris

sesuai selera seperti ini. **Nikita pasti suka ini karena inikan refreshing ya.** Segar

sekali rasanya cocok dengan cuaca hari ini. Sekarang tinggal kita susun dipiring.

Flanya tunggu dingin dan kita taruh di tengahnya. Like this. Lovely. This is it.

Agar-agar kacang hijau ala chef Farah Quinn. Saya akan menemui Nikita yang

sedang berenang sambil menikmati suasana pantai. Saya dan Nikita berenang

bersama untuk mengisi liburan tahun baru ini.

♥ ♥ ♥

Hai pemirsa. Seru ya tadi sama Nikita sudah berenang bareng. Sekarang kita

akan membuat sate salmon. **Well, kentangnya nanti mau aku tumis.** Tapi

sebelumnya gini, ikannya kita bumbui dulu. Mungkin biar mudah salmonnya bisa

kita taruh dimangkok. Ini biar aku bumbui dengan paprika biar nanti dia ada kontras

warnanya ya.

Farah: Mungkin kamu bisa taruh garam sama lada yang muah saja.

Nikita: seberapa ya kak?

Farah: ya kamu kira-kira saja.

Nikita: segini ya kak?

Farah: iya.. sudah cukup segitu aja.

Terus disini ada paprika, paprikanya kita potong-potong agak gede ya.

Farah: ***Ini bisa kamu bumbui dengan sedikit minyak zaitun yes.***

Nikita: siap kak.. pakek tangan kak?

Farah: ***aiya pakai tanganmu aja. Pelan-pelan mengaduknya ya penuh dengan***

perasaan. Biar rata, biar gak rusak.

OK, kita kasih lemon. Bisa kita tambahkan daun parsley yang sudah

dicincang ya. sekarang semuanya sudah selesai. ***Kamu ambil satu salmon dan kasih***

satu parika satu salmon lagi. Like this. Kamu bisa kasih lagi paprika terus satu

paprika and one more. Untuk kentangnya, ini sudah matang sudah direbus ya tinggal

kita panaskan sebentar biar nanti kentangnya agak kecoklatan. ***OK, ini lagi dipanasi.***

Farah: Kamu sudah selesai?

Nikita: sudah selesai kakak..

Farah: Ohh.. kerja yang bagus Nikita.

Ini minyaknya juga udah panas. ***Jadi, kalau minyaknya sudah panas, you***

know what? Kentangnya akan ditumis. Terus untuk satenya mau kita panggang dulu

ya. Kecap ikan ini asin sekali. So, be careful with this. Kita kasih lemon yang

banyak tidak hanya asin-asin saja. ***Kita tambahkan daun parsley and you know***

what? Kita tambahin cabe rawit biar warnanya bagus. Cabe rawitnya tidak usah

diiris. ***Kalau mau cabe rawitnya diiris juga boleh sih sebetulnya. But I think like***

this is so pretty. Nah, sekarang kita aduk ya she is so pretty. Dan sekarang satenya

kita taruh dipiring seperti ini. ***This is it. Sate salmon dan potato salad ala chef***

Farah Quinn dan Nikita.

Setelah memasak, saya dan Nikita akan bermain banana boat. Walaupun air

sedang pasang dan ombak sedang tinggi saya dan Nikita memberanikan diri untuk

bermain. ***Setelah bermain banana boat, saya dan Nikita akan memasak cake yang***
penuh cinta.

Tadi kan setelah seru main banana boat, sekarang masak lagi. Yes, kita
mau bikin kue kali ini. Kita bikin yang lucu gitu ya gak terlalu susah tapi we make
it waow karena kita buat untuk tahun baru. Jadi kita mau buat untuk bolunya dulu
ya. ***OK, Well kita ngocok kue sekarang ya. Let's start. Yang pertama adalah***
margarine. Margarine 100gr di campur 200gr gula pasir.

Farah: Kamu mixer dulu ya Nikita

Nikita: siap kakak.

Ini kacang mentenya mau aku chop. Loyangnya sudah disiapkan terlebih
dahulu, jadi loyangnya ini kita bikin yang bentuk heart. Makanya nanti kita namai
kue ini lovely cake. Because this cake is lovely like us. Ini langsung aja kita tuang.

Like this. Kita tunggu sampai matang. Don't go anywhere we will come back.

Nanti cakenya bakal kita kasih chocolate nut.

Appendix2: Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

1. Nama	: Nisa Karima
2. NIM	: 0811113126
3. Jurusan	: Sastra Inggris
4. Topik Skripsi	: Code Switching Used by Farah Quinn in “Ala Chef” Program at Trans TV
5. Judul Skripsi	: A Study of Code Switching Used by Farah Quinn in “Ala Chef” Program at Trans TV
6. Tanggal Mengajukan	: 06 Maret 2012
7. Tanggal Selesai	: 03 Agustus 2012
8. Nama Pembimbing	: I. Dra. Endang Sasanti, M.A II. Widya Caterine Perdhani, M.Pd.
9. Keterangan Konsultasi	:

No	Tanggal	Pokok Bahasan	Keterangan	Paraf
1.	01 Maret 2012	Konsultasi Judul	Pembimbing I	
2.	06 Maret 2012	Penyerahan Bab 1-3	Pembimbing I	
3.	08 Maret 2012	Revisi Bab 1	Pembimbing I	
4.	12 Maret 2012	Revisi Bab 2	Pembimbing I	
5.	15 Maret 2012	Revisi Bab 3	Pembimbing I	

6.	16 Maret 2012	Revisi Bab 1,2,3 dan Acc Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I	
7.	21 Maret 2012	Konsultasi Bab 1,2,3	Pembimbing II	
8.	28 Maret 2012	Revisi Bab 1,2,3 dan Acc Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing II	
9.	25 April 2012	Revisi Setelah Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I	
10.	4 Juni 2012	Konsultasi Bab 4	Pembimbing I	
11.	5 Juni 2012	Revisi Bab 4	Pembimbing I	
12.	6 Juni 2012	Revisi Bab 4	Pembimbing I	
13.	7 Juni 2012	Revisi Bab 4	Pembimbing I	
14.	8 Juni 2012	Revisi Bab 4	Pembimbing I	
15.	12 Juni 2012	Konsultasi Bab 5 dan Abstract	Pembimbing I	
16.	13 Juni 2012	Revisi Bab 5 dan Abstract	Pembimbing I	
17.	14 Juni 2012	Acc Bab 4,5 dan Abstract	Pembimbing I	
18.	15 Juni 2012	Acc Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I	
19.	18 Juni 2012	Konsultasi Bab 1-5, Abstract	Pembimbing II	
20.	22 Juni 2012	Revisi Bab 1-5, Abstract	Pembimbing II	
21.	27 Juni 2012	Acc Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing II	
22.	24 Juli 2012	Revisi Setelah Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I	
23.	25 Juli 2012	Revisi Setelah Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing II	

24.	26 Juli 2012	Revisi Setelah Seminar Hasil	Pengaji	
25.	06 Agustus 2012	Revisi Setelah Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing I	
26.	07 Agustus 2012	Revisi Setelah Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing II	
27.	07 Agustus 2012	Revisi Setelah Ujian Skripsi	Pengaji	
28.	08 Agustus 2012	Acc Jilid Skripsi	Pembimbing I	
29.	08 Agustus 2012	Acc Jilid Skripsi	Pembimbing II	
30.	08 Agustus 2012	Acc Jilid Skripsi	Pengaji	

10. Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai :

Dosen Pembimbing I

Dra. Endang Sasanti, M.A.
NIK: 19510624 197903 2 002

Malang, 09 Agustus 2012

Dosen Pembimbing II

Widya Caterine Perdhani
NIK: 860621 12 1 20100

Mengetahui,
Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra

Syariful Muttaqin, M.A.
NIP: 19751101 200312 1 001

