

AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH JARGON USED IN MASTERCHEF INDONESIA SEASON 8

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Abstract

This research aimed to know the jargon used in MasterChef Indonesia Season 8 which is broadcasted on tv namely RCTI. In this research, the researcher applied the descriptive qualitative method. The source of the data is the utterances in the conversation between the participants and the judges of MasterChef season 8 . The data of this research is taken from the utterances of the judges and the participants of Masterchef Indonesia season 8 which contains jargon. While the data source of this research is taken from the videos of Masterchef Indonesia on the Vision+ Website namely Visionplus.id. Vision+ is a digital live TV and Video On Demand (VOD) streaming media service owned by MNC Group. The researcher employed a free-of-conversation listening technique and the note-taking technique. This technique is carried out by observing the utterances used in the conversation between the three judges namely, Chef Arnold, Chef Juna, and Chef Renata, and the three participants namely, Adi, Jesselyn, and Nadya of MasterChef Indonesia Season 8 which contains Jargon. The result of this research found 25 jargon used in the conversation between judges and the participants of MasterChef Indonesia season 8. Of the 25 data, 18 jargon was in the form of words and 7 jargon in the form of phrases. This research found some functions of Jargon that were giving a person a sense of belonging to a specific group, making it easier for a person to communicate with their group, and as an effective signal for identification.

Keywords: Halligan's theory, jargon, MasterChef Indonesia.

Introduction

Language is a tool used by humans to interact with others and also it has an important role in communication. Communication is the most important part of human activity in life. Humans use language to communicate with others. Without language, humans can not express their ideas or feelings and convey their message to other people. Saddhono (2012) states that language is a tool for a human to express their thoughts and feelings. By language, people will be easier to interact with and can be understood by the speaker and interlocutor. So, language is connected to society. Shahidi (2008) states that Language can identify a person's social, cultural, socioeconomic, and educational background by hearing someone

in communicating with others. Each group has a different style to communicate with others that only understands by the member of the group. The study that examines language and society is called sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is the combination of the words between sociology and linguistics. Sociolinguistics studies and language examination will be connected with different social factors that might influence the utilization of language in public activity. Based on the social factors, come up with the different dialects of a specific group that isn't known by different groups beyond its speaker (Djawa, 2018). Then, how speakers use language correlates to both individuals and groups where the speaker's identity is to be the focus (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2021) Identity is not a fixed property of individuals or groups but rather are powerfully developed angle which arises through talk and social way of behaving.

In addition, According to Barber & Stainton (2010) language variation is the object of sociolinguistics that is the result of the correlation between language and social factors. There are five types of language variation namely, dialect, slang, argot, jargon, and register. In this study, the researcher only focuses on one language variation namely jargon. Jargon is one of the studies in sociolinguistics. It is used by groups of people who make their own identity. Jargon is also used to show what groups of society they are. Brown & Attardo (2005) stated that jargon is some special term that indicates the activity of occupational varieties. Jargon is a special language and also a unique language used by a certain group and usually jargon is used by someone who has an interest, social status, or line of work. A lot of communities use jargon, such as chefs, pilots, comedians, politicians, medical personnel, etc. The goal of using jargon in their profession is to facilitate communication with members of the community itself.

For instance, every profession has its terms in their activities to communicate with each other. Chef is one of the professions related to the cooking field. Surely they have their jargon in their activities to communicate with each other and sometimes it is difficult to be understood by general people. In this study, The researcher is interested to investigate the jargon used in MasterChef Indonesia. MasterChef Indonesia is a cooking competition program that is broadcasted on TV namely, RCTI. This competition provides an opportunity for its contestants to

develop their cooking skills by presenting a dish that can be appetizing. This program is not only a cooking competition program but viewers can also follow the journey of the contestants from being an amateur cooking lovers to becoming the only winner who won the title of "MasterChef Indonesia". The participants and judges are the people who are experts in cooking for sure and these people are also related to food and the kitchen. So there must be so much jargon used in this competition related to cooking. This program has been started in 2011 and today, it has been running for nine seasons and every season has some episodes. Because of that, this research is only focused on one season which is season 8 and one episode which is top 3 of MasterChef Indonesia.

In this episode, the contestants were Nadya, Adi, and Jesselyn and there are 3 challenges namely first, One Core Ingredient Challenge – King Cobia: All three contestants cooked an appetizer made from king cobia fish in 60 minutes. And The winner of this Challenge was Adi. Second, One Core Ingredient Challenge – Burung Dara: All three contestants cook the main dish made from pigeon meat in 60 minutes and The winner of this Challenge was Jesselyn Third, One-Core Ingredient Pressure Test – Avocado: Both contestants cooked a dessert based on various types of avocado in 60 minutes. In this challenge, Adi was eliminated. So the contestants who went to the grand final were Nadya and Jesselyn. Based on the above explanation, the researcher is fascinated to investigate how much jargon is used, forms of jargon are used, and the function of jargon used by the judges and the participants in Masterchef Indonesia Season 8.

Method

This research applied descriptive study by using the qualitative method, specifically by describing the findings in analytical data analysis based on research findings. Sugiyono (2018) states that the descriptive qualitative method is a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism used to inspect the condition of natural objects (as opposed to experiments). The data of this research is taken from the utterances of the judges and the participants of Masterchef Indonesia season 8 which contains jargon. While the data source of this research is taken from the videos of Masterchef Indonesia on the Vision+ Website namely

visionplus.id. the researcher only takes 1 episode that is episode 23 namely the top 3. The contestants of this episode are Adi, Jesselyn, and Nadya and the judges are Chef Arnold, Chef Juna, and Chef Renata. To obtain the data in this research, the researcher uses documentation that is the video of MasterChef Indonesia Season 8 which is accessed directly by online on <https://www.visionplus.id/watch/series/225705/masterchef-indonesia-season-8season-1-eps-23?cnumb=37971> and the duration of the video is 02 : 20 : 13 (two hours, twenty minutes, thirteen seconds). Then, In analyzing the data in this research the researcher did some steps. First, the researcher identifies and classifies the data based on the research problem namely, how much jargon is used in MasterChef Indonesia season 8, forms of jargon used in MasterChef Indonesia season 8, and functions of jargon used in MasterChef Indonesia season 8. Second, the researcher described and explained the jargon found in Masterchef Indonesia Season. After all of the data has been identified, Classified, described, and explained, then the researcher concludes.

Findings and Discussion

Findings

Based on the research problem the researcher shows the findings below :

1. How much jargon was used in MasterChef Indonesia Season 8

Based on Halligan's theory stated that there are four forms of jargon namely word, phrase, abbreviation, and acronym. In this study, the researcher found 26 jargons used in the conversation between judges and the participants of Masterchef Indonesia Season 8. In this study the researcher only found jargon in the form of words and phrases and the researcher did not find the jargon in the form of abbreviations and acronyms. There is 19 Jargon used in the form of words and 7 jargon used in the form of phrases. The analysis of the data is supported by the coding below :

- a. CA : Chef Arnold
- b. CJ : Chef Juna
- c. CR : Chef Renata
- d. LA : Lord Adi

- e. JN : Jesselyn
- f. NA : Nadya

2. Forms of Jargon used in MasterChef Indonesia Season 8

Based on Halligan's theory stated that there are four forms of jargon namely word, phrase, abbreviation, and acronym. In this study, the researcher found 19 jargon used in the form of words and 7 jargon used in the form of phrases.

a. Word Form

Words are the most important part of linguistics, a part of grammar, and they are small units of language that have meaning. Therefore, "silent" agents cannot communicate their thoughts through language. Lieber (2021) says that a word is one or more morphemes that exist alone in a language. Also, words consist of a single morpheme. The following table shows the word form of jargon used in MasterChef Season 8.

Table 1 . Word Form

No	Speaker Code	Time	Utterances	Jargons
1	JN (Jesselyn)	00 : 06 : 22	Dan untuk challenge kali ini aku nggak mau malu	challenge
2	JN (Jesselyn)	00 : 08 : 49	Setelah di jelaskan oleh juri kalo ikan ini seperti salmon dan sangat fatty aku langsung decide membuat appetizer yang lumayan acidic biar bisa ngebalance	Fatty, Appetizer and acidic
3	CA (Chef Arnold)	00 : 07 : 20	Jadi kalian bisa implement technic, texture, flavour anything you can think of	Texture and flavour
4	CR (Chef Renata)	00 : 07 : 36	Kalian bebas untuk ke pantry dan utensil room	Pantry
5	LA (Lord Adi)	00 : 10 : 04	Langsung saja saya meracik bumbu indonesia ini bumbu kuning dan kemudian saya menumis rempah-rempahnya dan ikan saya sudah marinade	Marinade

6	JN (Jesselyn)	00 : 11 : 36	Yang pertam aku lakukan yaitu aku harus halusin bumbunya dan yang membuat dish ini itu Indonesia	Dish
7	CA (Chef Arnold)	00 : 12 : 32	Modern itu mengimplementasikan flavour, inggridients , ataupun technic	Inggridients
8	JN (Jesselyn)	00 : 16 : 50	Aku beneran kerjanya kali ini berantakan banget kayak semua condiment dimana-mana	Condiment
9	CA (Chef Arnold)	00 : 27 : 40	accidity yes ditambahin lime cuman maybe disini seasoning dari garam sedikit di butuhkan dan juga pickels	Accidity and Seasoning
10	CR (Chef Renata)	00 : 32 : 05	Secara rasa, ini king kobia yang kamu cured dengan si gulai panakotanya dengan si salsa itu sangat enak sekali, enak base gulainya itu enak.	Cured
11	NA (Nadya)	00 : 57 : 38	Eggplat nanti mau aku puree abis di bakar	Puree
12	LA (Lord Adi)	01 : 04 : 30	Untuk plating saya saya tuh telah mempersiapkan beberapa gambar dalam kepala saya kan	Plating
13	CR (Chef Renata)	01 : 29 : 46	Di challege sebelumnya kalian sudh membuat appetaizer lalu main course so sudah jelas untuk menutup tantangan kalian hari ini kalian harus menutup dua course kalian dengan sebuah dessert	Dessert
14	LA (Lord Adi)	01 : 44 : 24	Saya membuat custard dari Apukat dan saya melettakan alpukat jam di dalam ketan saya	Custard
15	JN (Jesselyn)	01 : 46 : 30	Melihat Nadia secara real live plating cake dia secara piping secara detail beneran keren banget sih udah kayak professional pastry chef	Piping
16	JN (Jesselyn)	01 : 56 : 15	Ya pastinya nadia punya banyak knowledge dan experience di pastry apalagi secara teknikal	Pastry

b. Phrase Form

A phrase is a sequence of words, but without subject and object. A phrase is a group of words that has function in a sentence. This phrase have no subject (S) and no verb (V)" (Rozakis, 2003). It can be summerized that this phrase does not exist by itself and is not a complete sentence. It only serves as part of speech. There are many different types of phrase, including adjectives, verb phrases, prepositions, and verb phrases. The following table presents the phrase form of jargon used in MasterChef season 8

Table 2. Phrase Form

No	Speaker Code	Time	Utterances	Jargons
1	CA (Chef Arnold)	00 : 05 : 05	Ok.. didepan kalian dan didepan kami sudah ada mystery box dimana bahan yang ada di dalam mystery box akan menjadi bahan utama di challenge kalian hari ini	Mystery Box
2	CR (Chef Renata)	00 : 07 : 36	Kalian bebas untuk ke pantry dan utensil room	Utensil Room
3	NA (Nadya)	00 : 33 : 50	Masuk ke dalam udah ada lid. Ini jangan-jangan duplicate dish	Duplicate Dish
4	CR (Chef Renata)	00 : 43 : 16	Kalo sebelumnya kalian telah membuat appetizer sekarang kita sudah beralih ke main course bertemakan indonesia moderen	main course
5	JN (Jesselyn)	00 : 54 : 08	Aku juga pengen buat hidangan ini lebih berbeda daripada pake nasi aku pengen pake mashed pottato biar lebih modern lagi.	Mashed Potato
6	LA (Lord Adi)	00 : 58 : 42	Saya coba memang alot walaupun saya masak itu masih lagi dalam kondisi medium rare gitu kan	Medium Rare
7	CJ (Chef Juna)	00 : 14 : 49	Welcome to the last pressure test di gallery MasterChef kita kali ini	Pressure Test

Discussion

1. Forms of Jargon

Based on Halligan's theory there are four forms of jargon based on words, phrases, acronyms, and abbreviations. In this research, the researcher found 19 jargons used in the form of words.

a. Word Form

Words are the most important part of linguistics, a part of grammar, and they are small units of language that have meaning. Therefore, "silent" agents cannot communicate their thoughts through language. The "word" does not necessarily have to be in writing but can be done orally. Lieber (2021)) says that a word is one or more morphemes that can exist alone in a language. Also, words consist of a single morpheme. Examples: books, viruses, vaccines, masks, etc. The meaning of a "word" can be determined by its meaning related to semantics,

context, action, or the quality of the speaker, and the "word" consists of prepositions, pronouns, nouns, verbs, adjectives, conjunctions, and affixes.

In this research, the researcher found 19 jargons in form of a word. The discussion below describes the findings in detail.

Excerpt 1

Challenge.

JN : Dan Untuk **challenge** kali ini aku nggak mau malu- maluin

(visionplus.id)

The bold one is the jargon in the form of a word. The class of the word is a noun. It has a meaning in the situation of being faced with something that needs great mental or physical effort to be done successfully and therefore tests a person's ability. It is said by the participant namely Jesslyn it indicates that she tries to push herself to serve the best dish for the challenge and also the word is often spoken and used by the participants and judges of MasterChef season 8.

Excerpt 2

Fatty, Appetizer, and Acidic

JN (participant) : Setelah di jelaskan oleh juri kalo ikan ini seperti salmon dan sangat **fatty** aku langsung decide membuat **appetizer** yang lumayan **acidic** biar bisa ngebalance

(visionplus.id)

The bold one is the jargon in the form of a word. The word fatty is an adjective and the meaning is containing a lot of fat. The word appetizer said by Jesslyn is also known as a starter. Appetizer itself is the word for an appetizer that has a smaller portion. In general, appetizers contain culinary flavors that can arouse the appetite. The word acidic is an adjective. The word itself has a meaning of containing acid or having similar qualities to an acid. Three of these words are also often used by the judges and the participants.

Excerpt 3

Texture And Flavour

CA (Judge) : Jadi kalian bisa implement technic, **texture, flavour** anything you can think

(visionplus.id)

The bold one is the jargon in the form of a word. The word texture and flavour said by chef Arnold are also often to use in their conversation. Both of them are well known in cooking for sure. When we want to cook we need to think of texture and flavour. Both texture and flavour are nouns. Texture means important to the enjoyment and acceptability of foods. The texture of the food can be soft or hard, mushy or crunchy, or smooth or lumpy.

Excerpt 4

Pantry

CR (Judge) : Kalian bebas untuk ke **pantry** dan utensil room

(visionplus.id)

The bold one is the jargon in the form of a word. The class of the word is a noun. Chef Renata said that you are free to go to the pantry. It means the word pantry is a popular word in that competition and also well known by the participants. The word itself refers to a small room or closet off the kitchen where food and dishes are stored.

Excerpt 5

Marinade.

LA : Langsung saja saya mericik bumbu indonesia ini bumbu kuning dan kemudian saya menumis rempah-rempahnya dan ikan saya sudah **marinade**.

(visionplus.id)

The bold one is the jargon in the form of a word. The class of the word is a noun. The word marinade said by the participant namely Lord Adi has a meaning of the soaking of food, such as meat, vegetables, or fish, in a flavored liquid for flavoring and tenderizing foods before cooking. This term is very familiar in cooking and also it is often spoken by the participants when they do cooking.

Excerpt 6

Dish

JN (participant) : Yang pertam aku lakukan yaitu aku harus halusin bumbunya dan yang membuat **dish** ini itu indonesia

(visionplus.id)

The bold one is the jargon in the form of a word. The class of the word is a noun. The term dish said by the participant namely Jesslyin refers to

specific food preparation, a "distinct article or variety of food, ready to eat or to be served. A dish may be served on tableware or may be eaten in one's hands. This term also is so familiar in cooking.

Excerpt 7

Ingredients

CA (Judge) : Modern itu mengimplementasikan flavour, **ingridients**, ataupun technic

(visionplus.id)

The bold one is the jargon in the form of a word. The class of the word is a noun. Chef Arnold said that modern is how we implement the flavour, ingredients or technic. In cooking, the word ingredients are known as the things that are used to make something, especially all the different foods you use when you are cooking a particular dish.

Excerpt 8

Condiment

JN (participant) : Aku beneran kerjanya kali ini berantakan banget. Kayak semua **condiment** dimana-mana

(visionplus.id)

The bold one is the jargon in the form of a word. The class of the word is a noun. The word condiment is also often spoken and appears in MasterChef Indonesia. A condiment is a substance such as salt, pepper, or mustard that you add to food when you eat it to improve the flavor.

Excerpt 9

Seasoning

CA (Judge) : Accidity yes ditambahin lime cuman maybe disini **seasoning** dari garam sedikit di butuhkan dan juga pickels

(visionplus.id)

The bold one is the jargon in the form of a word. The class of the word is a noun. The word seasoning is one of the terms that is often used by the judges and the participants of MasterChef Indonesia Season 8 and this word is popular in cooking. Seasoning means salt, pepper, or other spices that are added to food to improve its flavor.

Excerpt 10 is

Cured

CR (Judge) : Secara rasa, ini king kobia yang kamu **cured** dengan si gulai panakotanya dengan si salsa itu sangat enak sekali, enak base gulainya itu enak.

(visionplus.id)

The bold one is the jargon in the form of a word. The class of the word is a verb. The word cured said by chef Renata means part of the various processes of food preservation and seasoning by adding salt to foods such as meat, fish, and vegetables and extracting moisture through a process of osmotic pressure.

Excerpt 11

Puree

NA (participant) : Eggplant nanti mau aku **puree** abis di bakar

(visionplus.id)

The bold one is the jargon in the form of words. The class of the word is a verb. This word indicates a soft and thick pulp of cooked fruit, vegetables, meat or fish.

Excerpt 12

Plating

LA (participant) : Untuk **plating** saya tuh telah mempersiapkan beberapa gambar dalam kepala saya kan

(visionplus.id)

The bold one is the jargon in the form of a word. The class of the word is a noun. The word plating is commonly used in their conversation. it means This term is often referred to by the judges when they see the participants' cooking performances. Plating itself is used in terms that describe The process of placing food on a plate or plate.

Excerpt 13

Dessert

CR (Judge) : Di challege sebelumnya kalian sudah membuat appetaizer lalu main course so sudah jelas untuk menutup tantangan kalian hari ini kalian harus menutup tiga course kalian dengan sebuah **dessert**

(visionplus.id)

The bold one is the jargon in the form of words. The class of the word is a noun. The word **Dessert** said by chef Renta is a term for desserts that have a sweet taste. In one series of meals consists of three dishes, namely appetizer, main course and dessert.

Excerpt 14

Custard

LA (participant) : Saya membuat **custard** dari alpukat dan saya meletakkan alpukat jam di dalam ketan saya

(visionplus.id)

The bold one is the jargon in the form of words. The class of the word is a noun. The word **custard** said by the participant namely Lord Adi is sweet yellow sauce made from milk and eggs or milk and flour. Eat with fruit and pudding.

Excerpt 15

Piping

JN (participant) : Melihat Nadia secara real live plating cake dia secara **piping** secara detail beneran keren banget sih udah kayak professional pastry chef

(visionplus.id)

The bold one is the jargon in the form of word. The class of the word is a noun. The word **piping** said by Jesslyin ia a way of applying or shaping a preparation

Excerpt 16

Pastry

JN (participant) : Ya pastinya nadia punya banyak knowledge dan experience di **pastry** apalagi secara teknikal

(visionplus.id)

The bold one is the jargon in the form of a word. The class of the word is a noun. The word **pastry** said by Jesslyin is a food made from flour, fat, and water that is mixed together, rolled flat, and baked in the oven.

b. Phrase Form

A phrase is a sequence of words, but without subject and object. A phrase is a group of words that has a function in a sentence. This phrase has no subject (S) and no verb (V)" (Rozakis, 2003). It can be summarized that this phrase does not exist by itself and is not a complete sentence. It only serves as part of speech. There are many different types of phrases, including adjectives, verb phrases, prepositions, and verb phrases. Examples: good vaccines, pandemics, AstraZeneca vaccines, etc. In this research, the researcher found 7 jargon in the form of phrases. They are :

Excerpt 1

Mystery Box

CA (Judge) : Ok.. di depan kalian dan di depan kami sudah ada mystery box dimna bahan yang ada di dalam **mystery box** akan menjadi bahan utama di challenge kalian hari ini
(visionplus.id)

The bold one is the jargon in the form of a phrase which consists of two words namely mystery and box. The word mystery is a noun and the word box is also a noun so it means this phrase is a kind of noun phrase. The phrase mystery box said by chef Arnold is one of the most popular terms in the Indonesian MasterChef program, this term is often used in this competition because it is one of the challenges in Masterchef Indonesia, which the mystery box contains food ingredients that will be cooked by the participants.

Excerpt 2

Utensil Room

CR (Judge) : Kalian bebas untuk ke pantry dan **utensil room**
(visionplus.id)

The bold one is the jargon in the form of a phrase. The phrase consists of two words namely utensil and room. the word utensil is a noun and the word room is also a noun so this phrase is called a noun phrase. It indicates a place to store cooking utensils in MasterChef Indonesia so this term must be very familiar to participants and judges.

Excerpt 3

Mashed Potatoes

JN (participant) : Aku juga pengen buat hidangan ini lebih berbeda daripada pake nasi aku pengen pake **mashed potatoes** biar lebih modern lagi.

(visionplus.id)

The bold one above is the jargon in the form of a phrase because it consists of two words namely over and cooked. the word Mashed is an adjective and the word cooked is also a Noun. So this phrase is called a noun phrase. The phrase mashed potatoes is also very familiar in this event where this term is used to describe mashed potatoes cooked until soft.

Excerpt 4

Duplicate Dish

NA : Masuk ke dalam udah ada lid ini jangan-jangan **duplicate dish**

(visionplus.id)

The bold one above is the jargon in the form of a phrase because it consists of two words namely duplicate and dish. This phrase is called a verb phrase. The term duplicate dish is one of the challenges in the Indonesian MasterChef competition where participants have to duplicate the dishes that are demonstrated by one of the judges, which means this term is very familiar to both participants and judges.

Excerpt 5

Main Course

CR (Judge) : Kalo sebelumnya kalian telah membuat appetizer sekarang kita sudah beralih ke **main course** bertemakan Indonesia moderen

(visionplus.id)

The bold one above is the jargon in the form of a phrase because it consists of two words namely main and course. The phrase class of the main course is a noun phrase. The phrase of the main course said by chef Renata is a very common term to hear in the event. The main course is used to refer to the main course. As the main course, the main course is served in larger portions and fills the stomach.

Excerpt 6

Medium Rare

LA (participant) : Saya coba memang alot walaupun saya masak itu masih lagi dalam kondisi **medium rare** gitu kan

(visionplus.id)

The bold one above is the jargon in the form of a phrase because it consists of two words namely medium and rare. The word medium is an adjective and the word rare is also an adjective so it is called by adjective phrase. The term medium rare said by ord Adi is very popular in the world of cooking this term is a steak cooked on the outside but raw on the inside.

Excerpt 7 is

Pressure Test

CJ (Judge) : Welcome to the last **pressure test** di gallery MasterChef kita kali ini

(visionplus.id)

The bold one above is the jargon in the form of a phrase because it consists of two words namely pressure and test. The word pressure is a noun and the word test is also a noun so it is called by the noun phrase. A pressure test is a term that is often used in MasterChef Indonesia which is one of the challenges in the competition where participants who lose in every challenge will face a pressure test.

2. The function of the jargon

In this study, the researcher reveals the function of jargon. Jargon Is a specialized term which is having a special function in communication. Every profession needs jargon to make communication more effective and efficient. Based on the theory of Ives (2013), there are three functions of the jargon namely, to give a sense of belonging to a specific group, to ease in communication with their groups, and as an effective signal for Identification.

a. Jargon can give a person a sense of belonging to a specific group.

In this study, the researcher found some words that were always mentioned many times by either participants or judges. For example, the word appetizer, this words is often said either participants or judges of MasterChef Indonesia Season 8 For the first , namely Lord Adi said that " *kali ini saya bersyukur dpat waktu 60*

menit karena ikan ini baru saya olah dan appetizer dan modern indonesia harus waktu yang panjang. Secondly by Jesselyn, She said that “ untuk appetizer 60 menit seharusnya sih cukup ya tapi karena pertama kali olah aku lumayan deg-degan”. and thirdly also by Jesselyn, She said that “*setelah di jelaskan para juri kalo ikan ini itu seperti salmon dan sangat fatty aku langsung decide untuk membuat appetizer yang lumayan acidic biar bisa ngebalance*”. The word appetizer, of course, is familiar in the cooking field and the people who heard the word can guess that they are cooking lovers or a chef.

Furthermore, the word appetizer is also known as a starter. Appetizer itself is a word for an appetizer that has a smaller portion. In general, an appetizer contains culinary flavors that can generate an appetite. The word Dessert is a term for desserts that have a sweet taste. One series of meals consists of three dishes, namely appetizer, main course, and dessert. The main course is the largest or most important part of a meal in which there are different parts served separately. And also the word pantry and the utensil room. It is just like one of the judges said that namely chef Renata. She said that " Kalian bebas untuk ke pantry dan utensil room". The word pantry is to a small room or closet off the kitchen where food and dishes are stored and the phrase utensil room is a place to store cooking utensils.

From the explanation above it can be concluded that Jargon can give a person a sense of belonging to a specific group and it is also supported by Brown and Attardo (2000)said that the function of jargon is to provide speakers with a subgroup with a means of marking in-group membership and excluding outsiders. It means that jargon can give a mark to a specific group.

b. Jargon can also make it easier for a person to communicate with their group

MasterChef Indonesia contestants and judges are chefs. The judges were amazing chefs from Indonesia and the contestants also love to cook. Therefore, they are interested in participating in the contest. These people have a heart for food and cooking and are culinary experts. So it's not bad to use jargon in the culinary field. You can see that Chef Renata is an Indonesian chef and restaurant manager. He completed his culinary education at Le Cordon Bleu Culinary Art in Paris, France.

He completed his studies in 2018 with degrees in "Big Food" and "Big Confectionery". After graduating the same year, I had the opportunity to work at the Michelin star restaurant "Guarantee Saint Dominic" in Paris, France.

Chef Arnold was born into a family that loved to cook. The owner, named Arnold Poernomo, entered the kitchen at the age of 14. He was born to a father from Surabaya and a mother from Manado who lived in Kupang for a long time. His mother is a cook and his grandmother is also a chef and restaurant owner. Because of this family, he still has love and talent in one field. Early in his career, he worked as a dishwasher in several restaurants in Sydney, where he learned to cook in different ways. Not only that, he trained in the culinary world at Front of House and is now a professional chef.

Chef Juna Juna is a chef specializing in Japanese and French cuisine with 12 years of experience abroad. He admits he "crashed" into the culinary world, having previously studied in the United States to become an airline pilot. In October 2016, Juna opened his first restaurant, Correlayat, on the lobby floor of Rajawali Tower in South Jakarta Kuningan.

Born on March 1, 2000, Jesselyn Loveren or better known as Jesselyn is a recent culinary graduate. Armed with her Le Cordon Bleu diploma, Nadia Putri runs her cooking class. In 2019, she opened a cooking class called Bake Oz Studio, which she co-founded with Aurelia Sheeren Chang. It also has a bakery. Nadia Nikoya Delight and Naked Dessert bakeries offer a variety of traditional cake bread. Adi studied in Malaysia from elementary school to university. As a child, he helped his mother cook, and as an adult, he worked in several restaurants in Malaysia. This is where Adi's culinary skills evolve.

From the explanation above, both participants and judges are professionals in the cooking field. They have a lot of experience in cooking. So it makes them use jargon in their communication to make it easier and it is proved by the conversation done between Chef Juna and Lord Adi below.

CJ : kamu mau buat pa ni ?

LA : jadi nanti ada ikan saya cured ni dan saya bagi jel of gulai

CJ : sudah pernah mengolah ikan ini?

LA : belum Chef

- CJ : tp texture nya kamu bisa rasa kan dantau kan
LA : ya chef lebih padat
CJ : Ini mau buat apa
LA : ini untuk Flavour on the gulainya chef

From the dialogue above, both chef Juna and Lord Adi use jargon in the dialogue. So it is proved that they used jargon to make them easier to communicate with each other and to make them look professional in their field. It is also supported by Allan and Burridge (2006) who says that the function of jargon is to provide a technical language to make efficient communication.

c. Jargon as an effective signal for identification

In this study, the researcher found some proof that jargon can be an effective signal for identification. The people can know what group, activity, or job the other people belong to by doing conversation or reading the article. Jargon is a clear case of language being used for social identification. In this research, the researcher found the word plating that is often said by the judges or participants when they do speaking. It means that they are very familiar with that word and it is only used in the cooking field. The word plating itself is used to describe the process of arranging food on a plate or serving bowl.

For example Chef Arnold said that “ karna modern indonesia itu sebenarnya banyak sekai yang bisa di modernisasikan . bukan cuman dari *plating* sebenarnya. Untuk menjadi modern and Lord Adi said that “karena kita sudah berada di top 3 jadi selain dari pada rasa plating itu juga penting jadi chef Renata sering mengingatkan saya supaya membuat *plating* yang bagus” and also Nadia said that “awalnya konsep *plating* aku itu aku ingin bikin tartarnya di samping lalu sambel kecpnya di samping yang lainnya tapi chef Arnold sempet dateng dan memberikan suggestion lain.”

From the explanation above it can be concluded that jargon functions as an effective signal for identification The people that often use jargon in the cooking field they are easy to identify that they are connected with cooking. They have their own jargon in their field so it can make them easier to indentify. and it is also

supported by Allan and Burrige (2006) who says that the function of jargon was as a sign of professionalism.

Conclusion

Related to the research problem, the conclusion can be drawn as follows

1. This study found 26 jargon used in MasterChef Season 8. The jargons are challenged, appetizer, fatty, texture, flavour, pantry, acidic, marinade, dish, ingredients, condiment, seasoning, cured, puree, plating, dessert, custard, piping, pastry, mystery box, utensil room, mashed potatoes, duplicate dish, main course, medium rare and pressure test.
2. The forms of jargon in this study were words and phrases. This study found 19 jargon used in the form of words and 7 jargon used in the form of phrases. The dominant was in the form of a word with 18 jargon found.
3. Jargon has some functions that are giving a person a sense of belonging to a specific group, making it easier for a person to communicate with their group and as an effective signal for identification.

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