

THE INFLUENCES OF ENGLISH ON INDONESIAN REGISTER OF CULINARY

Pengaruh Bahasa Inggris terhadap Register Kuliner Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Register used in the culinary field is very interesting to be studied. The terminologies in the culinary field are commonly using foreign terms and have undergone a shift that contributed to an effect on language shift directly and indirectly. Based on the reasons above, the writer is intending to describe the problems that occur in the language registers used by chefs which have an impact on English for specific work fields. Besides, the language used by the chefs is a part of language variety registers that are interesting to study because the variety of language registers in this field is not found in the other events. Register spoken language is restricted to the use of words and phrases used in spoken language. To achieve the objectives, the author applied a sociolinguistic approach and the research method was descriptive qualitative methods. The authors also make observations by watching some cooking shows on Youtube.

Keywords: *register, culinary terms, cooking shows*

ABSTRAK

Register yang digunakan dalam bidang kuliner sangat menarik untuk diteliti. Terminologi di bidang kuliner umumnya menggunakan istilah asing dan telah mengalami pergeseran yang berdampak pada pergeseran bahasa secara langsung maupun tidak langsung. Berdasarkan alasan di atas, penulis bermaksud untuk mendeskripsikan masalah yang terjadi pada register bahasa yang digunakan oleh chef yang berdampak pada bahasa Inggris untuk bidang profesi tertentu. Selain itu, bahasa yang digunakan oleh para juru masak merupakan ragam bahasa register yang menarik untuk dikaji karena ragam bahasa register di bidang ini tidak terdapat pada situasi berbahasa lainnya. Daftar bahasa dibatasi pada penggunaan kata dan frasa yang digunakan dalam bahasa lisan. Untuk mencapai tujuan tersebut, penulis menerapkan pendekatan sosiolinguistik dan metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif. Penulis juga melakukan observasi dengan menonton beberapa acara memasak di Youtube.

Kata kunci: *register, istilah kuliner, acara memasak phrase maximum*

1. INTRODUCTION

In each scientific field, several specialized words may only be used in one scientific field. If there is a word found in several scientific fields, it is possible to have the same word but have different meanings. An example is a word *drawn* between sports and art. The word *draw* in the field of sports means a series or balanced score

between competing players or teams, while in the arts the *drawn* word means painting. The variety of language registers used by the chefs on television cooking shows is different from other events. For example "*Ok pemirsa, kita chop-chop bawang putihnya kemudian kita tumis hingga harum*". In this sentence, there is a typical use of the word, that is, chop-chop and tumis. These terms are of course only be used in any culinary field. Register words used by chefs in the culinary show are very interesting to be studied because the development of terms or registers in culinary grew rapidly from time to time. Culinary registers that are used by chefs also develop even shifts. In the past, we can easily understand a term or vocabulary in the Indonesian culinary field described by a chef. But now we have somewhat frowned when hearing a new vocabulary and sound unfamiliar to mention or explain something related to the taste of food or level of the food maturity.

As one of the professional fields, the field of culinary is thought to have several special registers that are only used in the field of culinary only. These special registers are then referred to as culinary registers. A register is one type of language variation, Soeparno (2002) explains that language variation is the diversity of languages caused by certain factors. In this study, certain factors in question are factors of use by members of the community in the field of culinary who communicate with each other in the same field. Then it can be understood that the culinary register is several special words or terms in the culinary field and are only used by society in the field of culinary only.

Research on culinary registers in the world's languages has been carried out by Ankerstein and Pereira (2013) who discussed the culinary register of taste in English speakers. Then, Ayeomoni (2011) discusses the influence of the relationship between Language, Culinary, and Culture in Nigerian society. From French, Hilma (2011) writes a brief explanation of the French element in the culinary world; starting from the history, the organization of the kitchen, the spelling of the French menu, and the vocabulary of French cuisine. Fellner (2013) adopts a literary and cultural critique perspective in analyzing the function of culinary nostalgia in three contemporary texts by multi-ethnic North American writers. Plebańczyk (2015) discusses Polish cuisine and the use of contemporary culinary heritage in many contexts, including regional policy. From the Turkish language, Koçak (2013) discusses lexico-grammatical and discourse features in Turkish culinary recipes to find differences in culinary registers between 1974 and 2011, where there are no differences in culinary registers at the discourse level. Kaneyasu and Kuhara (2020) investigate the context-dependent linguistic knowledge of native Japanese speakers about culinary recipes. A recipe is a typical example of a register, which is defined as the use of language in a particular social situation for a specific purpose. Dian and Susanthi (2021) documented the language in the local cuisine of Oa-Cusse Ambeno in Timor Leste.

Indonesia as a country that has various types of food and archipelago cuisine

cannot be separated from culinary developments. A variety of foods have been created and new recipes have been made. The terms in the Indonesian culinary field have been more or less influenced by foreign terms, especially English. Special registers in the culinary field make possible diversity of lexical categories. For example, the lexicons are tools and material can be a lexical noun category, then the lexicons are a technique and the manufacturing process can be verbs and adjectives. The existence of allegations about the diversity of lexical categories makes researchers interested to examine the lexical category of English in Indonesian registers of culinary.

Research on culinary registers has been carried out by Dwiastuti (2016) who discusses the lexical category of the French *pâtisserie* register and describes the contextual meaning of the *pâtisserie* register. The subjects in her study are words, phrases, and sentences in the field of *pâtisserie* and the objects in their research are words and phrases which are French *pâtisserie* registers.

Each research must have advantages and disadvantages. They have differences and similarities and also have their uniqueness or characteristics in each research. The following is a comparison of the research conducted by the author with previous relevant research. Sanjaya (2012) researched “Trade Registers at Beteng Trade Center Solo: A Sociolinguistic Study”. Sanjaya's research resulted in finding the form of register use based on the choice of the variety of languages used, namely spoken and written. The discovery of the use of greeting forms in the form of direct use of kin and personal names and the use of hyperbole in each register. The similarity of this study with Sanjaya (2012) is the discovery of the forms of nouns, verbs, adverbs, acronyms and abbreviations.

Concerning the culinary register, Rosidin et al. (2021), describe the traditional cuisine of the people in Pandeglang Regency based on the lexicon form, its function in traditional ceremonies or rituals, and the community's view of traditional culinary symbols and meanings as a complement to traditional ceremonies or rituals. Rosidin et al's research was designed using a qualitative approach using an ethnographic method with an anthropolinguistic design. This study uses a sociolinguistic approach to see the influence of English on the culinary register in Indonesia.

Research on the influence of foreign languages on the naming of culinary businesses in Indonesia has been conducted by Utami et al. (2020) who discussed the influence of foreign languages on the naming of culinary businesses in Medan. Meanwhile, Wijayanti et al. (n.d.) discussed the influence of foreign languages on culinary menus in cafes in Malang. Whereas research on specific culinary registers in Indonesian which is influenced by English has never been done before. This paper intends to study the register of the culinary field such as describing lexical categories and contextual meaning of the culinary register in Indonesia.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a qualitative kind of research. Based on purposes and research formulation, this research aims to study the register of the culinary field such as describing lexical categories and contextual meaning of the culinary register in Indonesia. The object of this research is the culinary videos on Youtube. The focus of this study is on the variations of the language in the form of register used in conversation. Note and listening techniques were used in this study as a technique for collecting data. The data is selected and then classified which is considered to support the above problems for analysis. The data analysis method in this study used the equivalent method. The equivalence method used in this study was intralingual and extra lingual equivalence. In this study, the author uses the technique of data validity triangulation theory, because the researchers conducted this research on the speech on cooking shows by listening, notetaking, and analyzing the data obtained with an appropriate theory to test the form and function of the culinary register contained in the data.

Based on the technique of collecting data determined, the writer will test the credibility of registered data that has been recorded. The data that has been obtained is explained first, then analyzed through sociolinguistic studies, in this case, from a register point of view. Sociolinguistics according to Chaer and Agustina (2010) is a study carried out based on the relationship between language and the factors that apply in society; precisely based on function, the assessment given by the community to the language.

Register

As a branch of Sociolinguistics, a register appears in each community group. It is said to be special because it only exists in a group of people who have goals, needs and uses the same. According to Halliday (1994), registers are semantic concepts, which can be defined as an arrangement of meanings specifically associated with the arrangement of certain situations of field, involvement, and means. The field intended in that sense is the environment in which the means are in the form of language has a certain meaning arrangement and has a role to explain used by involvement, involvement is a speaker or member of the community in that environment.

Halliday (1994) says that registers are a variety of languages based on their use. Halliday conveyed the existence of register characteristics, that registers are variations of language based on their use and are determined by what is being done now, the register reflects social conditions, and registers state different things, especially in terms of semantics, grammar, and vocabulary. Based on Halliday's opinion, it can be interpreted as a register is one language variation in the form of a group of special lexicons which has special meaning and is only used in certain fields to distinguish the function of using language with other fields.

Each field of a particular profession usually has each register. The terms contained in a register function explain things relating to certain fields. Sanyoto (2015) states that the register used in a group can function to indicate identity. For example, in a profession, which uses the terms orthopedic surgery, neurosurgery, orthopedics, anesthesia, dental surgery etc. It can be said that the profession is a surgeon.

For example, special terms are used in the field of culinary. In the same book, Halliday (1994) argues that someone might be able to live with only one dialect, but people cannot live with only one register. Chaer and Agustina (2010), states that the register is the use of language which is used for certain purposes or fields. The intended field can be in the form of journalism, military and scientific fields. Each of these fields will reveal the main characteristics of the use of vocabulary. Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015) suggests "Registers are sets of vocabulary items associated with discrete occupational or social groups". They gives examples of vocabulary used by surgeons, aeroplane pilots, bank managers, sales clerks and so on. Pateda (2001) suggests a register as the use of language associated with one's work. In computer-related work, there is also a computer register. According to Ngalim (2013: 102), the computer registry is a vocabulary of words, sentences and typical computer discourse. From the opinion above, it can be concluded that registers are languages or terms related to a particular job or social group. The language or terms used have characteristics, and not everyone knows what they mean.

Based on the opinions of the experts described above, it can be understood that understanding register is a variation of language based on factors of use. The register is a special lexicon in a field of work certain where the speaker has the same needs and goals. That matter which causes special lexicons in a register different from another register, that is due to differences in needs and objectives.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The researcher collected 15 data which is a language culinary register in English. Each list is grouped into different groups, ingredients, techniques/processes, types of dishes and presentation. In addition, each register in each group is also categorized in different lexical categories and has contextual meanings.

3.1 Culinary Register of Ingredients.

Kalau *duck egg*, kolesterolnya lebih banyak.

Ikannya enak, ada *herbsnya* dari daun kemangi.

Rotinya kurang matang, *vinegar*nya terlalu banyak

Kamu pilih campur *custard* atau bolunya saja.

Chocolate mousse-nya terlalu banyak *gelatin*. Jika sedikit saja akan pas.

Register *duck egg*, *herbs*, *vinegar*, *custard*, *chocolate mousse* and *gelatin* are lexical nouns that already have registers in Indonesian, namely telur bebek, herbal, cuka, puding susu, krim busa cokelat, and jeli or agar-agar.

3.2 Culinary Register of Cooking Techniques and Cooking Tools

Sahabat, kita tumis sayur dan bumbunya sampai harum dan *reduce*.

Saya pengen saosnya agak *caramelized*.

Gulai Pare kamu sangat enak. Pas, *creamy*, saya suka.

Yulia, gimana rasanya sudah mendapatkan *apron* putih?

Ikannya kita *marinate* dulu selama sejam.

Registers *reduce* (verb), *caramelized* (verb), *creamy* (adjective), *apron* (noun), and *marinate* (verb) are lexical that already have been registered in Indonesia. *Reduce* is a cooking technique in the form of culinary that is cooking something that is gravy until the sauce is far or shrinking, *caramelized* is a technique of cooking sugar or syrup with low heat until it becomes liquid and caramel shaped. *Creamy* is a term in the Indonesian culinary field for delicate taste, while *marination/marination* 'mengasinkan' is a cooking technique by immersing cooking ingredients into spices to become salty. The word *apron* that has a list in Indonesian is a *celemek*, or cloth, forming a shirt from the chest or waist as a tool to maintain cleanliness during cooking.

3.3 Culinary Register of Dishes Types

*Main course*nya enak, kamu pantas dapat pujian.

*Dessert*nya biasa aja, itu bukan kue lumpur.

Today kita akan memasak Italian *Dishes*.

Registers *main course*, *dessert*, and *dishes* is a lexicon with noun class. *The main course* means the main dish in Indonesian (*hidangan pembuka*), while *the dessert* is *hidangan penutup*, and registers for *dishes* is *piring* in Indonesian but in the context of the sentence above means *hidangan*.

3.4 Culinary Register of Dishes Presentation

Waktu tinggal 3 menit, saatnya untuk *plating*.

Piring sajinya kita *garnish* dulu.

Registers of *plating* and *garnish* are registered in English to describe the form of serving food. *Plating* (verb) means serving cooked food on a serving plate, while *garnish* (noun) means decorating or decorating for a dish, it can be a leaf or sauce that is formed in such a way on a serving plate.

The Function of Register Usage

Based on the results of data analysis, it was found the function of using culinary registers. The function of registering a culinary includes three things.

- a. The use of registers serves to attract the interest of language users in communication. The terms used contain the figure of speech or language style. This study found terms that use personification figures of speech that make communication less monotonous or more interesting.
- b. The use of registers serves for more effective communication. The language that is short, concise, and clear in culinary terms is easily understood by users of foodie lover-related languages.
- c. The use of registers serves to distinguish one language from another. The register is a language or term that is only used in certain groups or fields, especially in this research the culinary field. this can distinguish the language of one field from the language of other fields

From the description above the writer conclude that the use of English terms in

the culinary field has been growing rapidly. Here, it can be seen there is a phenomenon of language shift. Indonesian language function has been replaced by English. Besides the culinary terms, the names of dishes have named in English, although that is local cooked food. Perhaps the reason is involved with economic factors and is more attractive. If we further observe, the use of English vocabulary is more permanent, because it is used continuously and simultaneously. English for specific purposes, in this case, the culinary field of the Indonesian language. As a result, the writer has remarked that the Indonesian language of culinary is influenced by English, as a global and international language.

4. CLOSING

It can be concluded that the registers of Indonesian culinary in terms of lexical use a lot of English vocabulary. The results of this research indicate that the use of English vocabulary in the context of lexical directly or not, slowly but surely, results in a shift towards the Indonesian language. The naming of cuisine and culinary terms in a foreign language is dominating the world in the culinary factor. However, the positive side that can be taken is that English for Specific Purposes in a professional field is very influential because several terms may not exist or have not been matched in the source language.

There will be many other and more specific studies that can be conducted based on this topic. This research was possible only as an opening to similar studies. This research would not be relevant five or ten years into the future because the language and terminology in the culinary field are constantly changing (dynamic), so hopefully, there are other studies to trace the development of language registers or other professions that will certainly give the "surprises" to the community and Indonesian languages in the future.

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