

COMPOUND WORDS ON CULINARY AND COOKING TERMS IN MASTERCHEF INDONESIA PROGRAM FROM TOP 5 UNTIL GRAND FINAL SESSION 7

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Abstract: One of the developments of a language is word formation by combining two or more existing words to create new meanings. The word formation in this case is called compound words. In studying linguistics, there is certainly encounter a lot of foreign terms, and one of the terms may include compound words. Therefore, this research aims to determine the types of compound words found in culinary and cooking terms in the MasterChef Indonesia program from top 5 until grand final session 7. In addition, this research also aims to identify the most dominant types used in culinary and cooking terms. This research is a qualitative research that examines the phenomenon of the use of types of compound words in culinary and cooking terms. Researcher found 20 compound words from culinary and cooking terms. The researcher found 6 out of 7 types of compound words, including 15 attributive compounds, 1 coordinative compound and 4 subordinative compounds based on the types of semantic and grammatical relationship and also found variations from the three types above, namely 16 endocentric compounds and 4 exocentric compounds. Then, based on the types of part of speech, there are 3 verb compounds, 13 noun compounds, and 4 adjective compounds. The most dominant types of compound words are attributive compounds as many as 15.

Keywords: Compound Words, MasterChef Indonesia Program, Culinary Terms, Cooking Terms.

Abstrak: Salah satu perkembangan suatu bahasa adalah pembentukan kata dengan menggabungkan dua atau lebih kata yang sudah ada untuk menciptakan makna baru. Pembentukan kata dalam hal ini disebut kata majemuk. Dalam mempelajari ilmu bahasa, kita pasti menjumpai banyak sekali istilah asing, dan salah satu istilahnya mungkin termasuk kata majemuk. Untuk itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tipe-tipe kata majemuk yang terdapat dalam istilah kuliner dan memasak dalam program MasterChef Indonesia dari 5 besar sampai grand final sesi ke 7. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi tipe-tipe yang paling dominan digunakan dalam istilah kuliner dan memasak. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif yang meneliti fenomena penggunaan tipe-tipe kata majemuk pada istilah kuliner dan memasak. Peneliti menemukan 20 kata majemuk dari istilah kuliner dan memasak. Peneliti menemukan 6 dari 7 tipe-tipe kata majemuk, antara lain 15 kata majemuk atributif, 1 kata majemuk koordinatif dan 4 kata majemuk subordinatif berdasarkan tipe hubungan semantik dan gramatikal dan juga ditemukan variasi dari ketiga tipe tersebut yaitu 16 kata majemuk endosentrik dan 4 kata majemuk eksosentrik. Kemudian, berdasarkan tipe part of speech antara lain 3 kata kerja majemuk, 13 kata benda majemuk, dan 4 kata sifat

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majemuk. Tipe kata majemuk yang paling dominan adalah kata majemuk atributif sebanyak 15.

Kata Kunci: *Kata Majemuk, Program MasterChef Indonesia, Istilah Kuliner, Istilah Memasak.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the things that cannot be separated from humans. Language is a communication tool that makes it easier for humans to interact with each other. Basically language is a communication tool for sharing ideas, thoughts, desires and feelings. Language can be spoken and written. In spoken and written language, humans need a few words to form good sentences to simply convey or provide information and ideas.

Morphology is the study of the process of word formation. The process of morphology is the process of forming words by connecting one morpheme to another or a process that converts the lexeme into a word. Booij, (2005, p. 75) stated that compounding is the ability of a language device to form new words by combining two words, where one word changes the meaning of the other word. So, in the process of word-formation through compounding they are called compound words.

Compounds have several types of classification and types of compound words can be classified in certain categories. In this

study, the researcher chose two categories of types of compound words based on semantic and grammatical relationships by Lieber's theory; and types of compound words based on part of speech by theory Delahunty and James. Lieber (2009, p.47) informed that compounds can be classified by the semantic and grammatical relationships namely, attributive compound, coordinative compound, subordinative compound, and two variation of 3 types above are endocentric compound and exocentric compound. Delahunty and James (2010, p. 133) said that an easy way to use compound word grouping is in accordance with the part of speech of compound namely, noun compound, verb compound, adjective compound, and adverb compound.

In certain fields, there are special terms in English which may not be known by some people outside the field. One of them is in the field of cooking and culinary where there are certain terms that may be foreign to people outside the cooking field. In studying linguistics, we certainly encounter a lot of foreign terms, and one of the terms may include compound words. We can find terms that are included in compound words in several media that can

be used as material to study and find out compound words, one of which is through the medium of YouTube for example on the MasterChef Indonesia YouTube channel.

Culinary is something related to culinary or a cooking. While cooking, is a technique in cooking. According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2015) culinary is connected with cooking or food. In line with Soernadi (as cited in Fitriasia, Sibarani, Mulyadi & Ritonga, 2018, p. 24) said that culinary is a matter that involves cooking activities, related to food and drinks which are basic human needs in daily life as a source of energy. So, it can be concluded that culinary and cooking are related things.

In a culinary or even in cooking techniques, there is a special term used in the mention of a food or a technique in cooking it which may rarely be known by ordinary people outside the field. According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2015) term is a word or phrase used as the name of thing, especially one connected with a particular type of language: a technical/legal/scientific, etc. Terms are words that have their own meaning. These terms can be used in a particular field. Term can be interpreted as a word, but not every word is a term.

Furthermore, this research can be used as material to understand one language development in the form of word formation

by combining two or more existing words to create new meanings and can provide benefits in developing morphological theories, especially regarding compound words. This research is also to describe in depth about the types of compound words. Research questions in this research are about what are the types of compound words and what are the most dominant types of compound words on culinary and cooking terms in MasterChef Indonesia program from top 5 until grand final session 7?. So, the objective of this research are to describes the types of compound words and to describes the most dominant types of compound words on culinary and cooking terms in MasterChef Indonesia program from top 5 until grand final session 7.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, the researcher uses a qualitative research. This method related to the data which are words, sentences, or images. The researcher had would describe a phenomenon of the process of forming new words in culinary and cooking terms, especially in compound words. In this research were taken from videos per episode of MasterChef Indonesia which were taken from YouTube. The videos studied in this research are MasterChef Indonesia videos from top 5 until grand final with 4 episodes.

Research instruments are important things that must be considered in carrying out a study. The use of instrument in a research is determinant the quality of research data. In this study, the instruments used a human instruments or researcher herself which became instruments for collecting data and analyzing data by means of observation and document analysis. Ary et al (2010, p. 424) stated that in qualitative human research is the main instrument for collecting data and analyzing data. Then the researcher needs another instrument to compile the analysis of the researcher's data that has been found using data cards as an instrument to classify data when analyzing the types of compound words and the most dominant types of compound words in culinary and cooking terms in the MasterChef Indonesia Program from Top 5 until Grand Final session 7.

Then, after the data is collected, the next step is testing validity. In testing validity the researcher use peer debriefing to collect valid information. Bungin (2015, p. 61) stated that peer debriefing is a technique for checking the validity of data by discussing with colleagues to provide criticism or suggestions on the data processing process to achieve research results.

Furthermore, to analyze the data in this research, researcher used the Miles and Huberman model. Miles and Huberman (as

cited in Kurniawan, 2018, p. 241) said that there are four types of activities in qualitative data analysis namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation (data display), and drawing conclusions.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Research Result

Researchers has found the types of compound words found in culinary and cooking terms found in the MasterChef Indonesia program from top 5 until grand final session 7 and researcher has found the most dominant compound words used in the program. Researcher used two categories of classification of types of compound words. In classifying the types of compound words, the researcher uses Lieber's (2009) theory which said that the types of compound words can be classified based on semantic and grammatical relationship, namely attributive compounds, coordinative compounds, subordinative compounds, and also variations from the three types above, namely endocentric compound and exocentric compound. Then the researcher also combined it Lieber's theory with the theory of Delahunty and James (2010) who said that the types of compound words can also be classified based on the part of speech, namely in the form of noun

compound, adjective compound, verb compound, and adverb compound.

There are all types of compound words based on Lieber's theory and theory by Delahunty and James used in culinary and cooking terms found in the MasterChef Indonesia program from top 5 until grand final session 7. There are 20 compound words from culinary and cooking terms. The researcher found 6 out of 7 types of compound words, including 15 attributive compounds, 1 coordinative compound and 4 subordinative compounds based on the types of semantic and grammatical relationship and also found variations from the three types above, namely 16 endocentric compounds and 4 exocentric compounds. Then, based on the types of part of speech, there are 3 verb compounds, 13 noun compounds, and 4 adjective compounds. Then, the most dominant types of compound words are attributive compounds as many as 15.

For example:

Attributive Compound

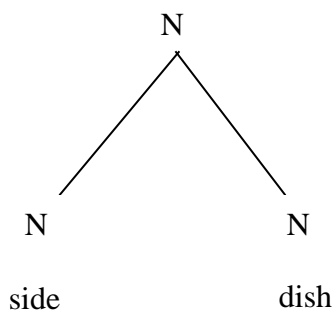


Diagram 1. Compound Structure of Culinary Terms

The diagram above shows that **side dish** is compound words found in the dialogue MasterChef Indonesia session 7 in Top 5, Top 4, and Top 3. The compound **side dish** comes from the words *side* (N) and *dish* (N). The compound word **side dish** is a culinary term. In this field, the term has the meaning as a food served with the main course. According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2015, p. 1397 and p. 427), the word *side* means "a place next to something". Meanwhile, the word *dish* means "a shallow flat container for cooking or serving food".

Based on the meaning above, it can be concluded that based on semantic and grammatical relationship the word **side dish** is a type of *attributive compound*. The compound word **side dish** has *side* as modifier and *dish* as head. For this reason, the word **side dish** based on the types of semantic and grammatical relationship is included in the type of *attributive compound*, because the first element expresses almost all relationships with the head. The combination of the word *side* + *dish* produces a new meaning and also a new word, namely **side dish**.

Coordinative Compound

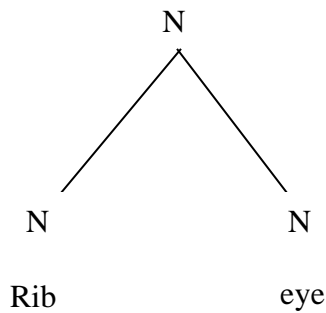


Diagram 2. Compound Structure of Culinary Terms

The diagram above shows that **rib-eye** is compound words found in the dialogue MasterChef Indonesia session 7 in Grand Final. The word **rib-eye** comes from the words *rib* (N) and *eye* (N). **Rib-eye** compound is a culinary term. In this field, the term has the meaning as a piece of beef which is cut from outside the ribs. According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2015, p. 1289 and p. 531), the word *rib* means "one of the curved bones that connects to the spine and surrounds the chest". Meanwhile, the word *eye* means "one of the two organs on the face that has the ability to see".

Based on the meaning above, it can be concluded that based on semantic and grammatical relationship the word **rib-eye** is a type of *coordinative compound*. **Rib-eye** compound words have elements that have the same status, namely both members of the body. For this reason, the word **rib-eye** based on its semantic and grammatical

relationship is included in the type of coordinative compound. The combination of the word *rib* + *eye* produces a new meaning and also a new word, namely **rib-eye**.

Subordinative Compound

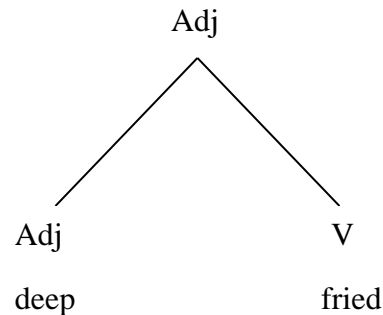


Diagram 3. Compound Structure of Cooking Terms

The diagram above shows that **deep-fried** is compound words found in the dialogue MasterChef Indonesia session 7 in Top 5, Top 4, and Grand Final. The compound word **deep-fried** comes from the words *deep* (Adj) and *fried* (V). The compound word **deep-fried** is a term in cooking. In this field, the term has a meaning as a technique of cooking food that is fried in a lot of oil so that the food ingredients are completely submerged. According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2015, p. 389 and p. 610), the word *deep* means "as far up or down as the point mentioned". Meanwhile, the word *fried* has the meaning of "cooking with oil".

Based on the meaning above, it can be concluded that based on semantic and

grammatical relationship a compound word **deep-fried** is a type of *subordinative compound*, because *deep* is an internal argument or object of the verb *fried*. The combination of the word *deep* + *fried* produces a new meaning and also a new word, namely **deep-fried**.

Endocentric Compound

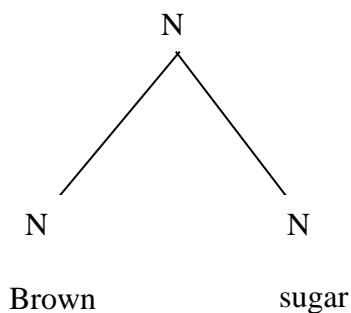


Diagram 4. Compound Structure of Culinary Terms

The diagram above shows that **brown sugar** is compound word found in the dialogue MasterChef Indonesia session 7 in Grand Final. The word **brown sugar** comes from the words *brown* (N) and *sugar* (N). The compound word **brown sugar** is a culinary term. In this field, the term has the meaning as a *sugar* that has a *brown* colour and has only been partly refined. According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2015, p. 184 and p. 1513), the word *brown* means "the colour of earth or coffee". Meanwhile, the word *sugar* means "a sweet substance, often in the form of white or brown crystals, made from the

juices of various plants, used in cooking or make tea, coffee, etc".

Based on the meaning above, it can be concluded that based on semantic and grammatical relationships the word **brown sugar** is a type of *endocentric compound* because one member of the compound functions as the head and the other member as a modifier. The combination of the words *brown* + *sugar* produces a new meaning and also a new word, namely **brown sugar**.

Exocentric Compound

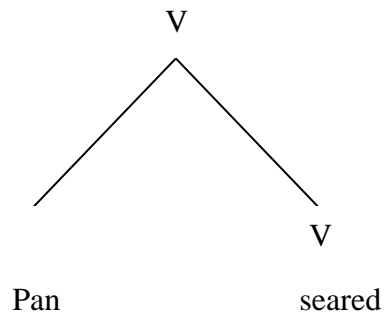


Diagram 5. Compound Structure of Cooking Terms

The diagram above shows that **pan-seared** is compound words found in the MasterChef Indonesia dialogue session 7 in Top 5, Top 4, and Grand Final. The compound word **pan-seared** comes from the words *pan* (N) and *seared* (V). The compound word **pan seared** is a term in cooking. In this field, the term has a meaning as a technique of cooking food by frying on a pan using very little oil and low heat. According to the Oxford Advanced

Learner's Dictionary (2015, p. 1078 and p. 1350), the word *pan* means "a container, usually of metal, with a handle or handle, used for cooking food in". Meanwhile, the word *seared* has the meaning of "burning the surface in a sudden and strong way".

Based on the meaning above, it can be concluded that based on semantic and grammatical relationships the word **pan seared**, are included in the type of *exocentric compound*, because the overall meaning of the compound refers to the compound not the head. The combination of the word *pan* + *seared* produces a new meaning and also a new word, namely **pan seared**.

Verb Compound

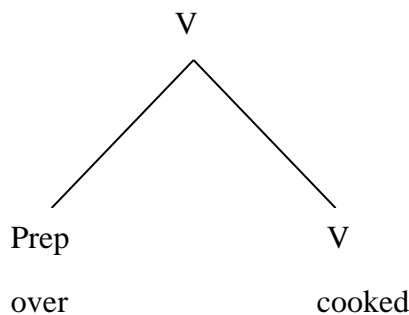


Diagram 6. Compound Structure of Cooking Terms

The diagram above shows that **overcooked** is compound word found in the dialogue MasterChef Indonesia session 7 in Top 4, Top 3, and Grand Final. The compound word **overcooked** come from the words *over* (Preposition) and *cooked* (V).

The compound word **overcooked** is a term in cooking. In this field, the term has the meaning as a term for food that is cooked too long.

According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2015, p. 1063 and p. 328), the word *over* means "above or higher than something". Meanwhile, the word *cooked* means "to prepare food by heating it". Based on the meaning above, it can be concluded that based on the part of speech the compound word **overcooked** is a type of *verb compound*. The combination of the words *over* + *cooked* produces a new meaning and also a new word, namely **overcooked**.

Noun Compound

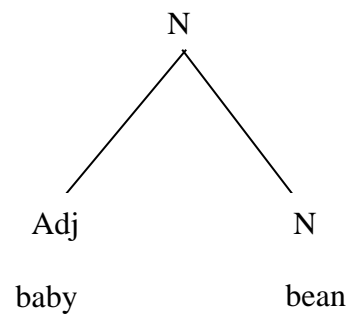


Diagram 7. Compound Structure of Culinary Terms

The diagram above shows that **baby bean** is compound word found in the dialogue MasterChef Indonesia session 7 in Top 4. The compound word **baby bean** comes from the words *baby* (Adj) and *bean* (N). The compound word **baby bean** is a

culinary term. In this field, the term has the meaning as a kind of beans but smaller than the usual beans.

According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2015, p. 91 and p. 115), the word *baby* means "baby vegetables are a very small version of particular vegetables, or are vegetables that are picked when they are very small". Meanwhile, the word *bean* has the meaning "a seed or pod containing seeds, of a climbing plant, eaten as a vegetable. There are several types of bean and the plants that they grow on are also called beans". Based on the meaning above, it can be concluded that based on the part of speech the word **baby bean** is a type of *noun compound*. The combination of the word *baby* + *bean* produces a new meaning and also a new word, namely **baby bean**.

Adjective Compound

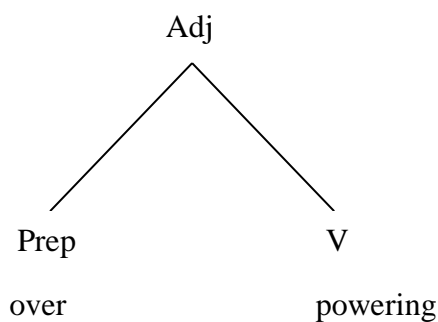


Diagram 8. Compound Structure of Cooking Terms

The diagram above shows that **overpowering** is compound word found in the dialogue MasterChef Indonesia session 7

in Top 4 and Top 3. The compound word **overpowering** comes from the words *over* (Preposition) and *powering* (V). The compound word **overpowering** is a term in cooking. In this field, the term has a meaning as a cooking technique that is too strong in giving flavour to a dish or food.

According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2015, p. 1063 and p. 1164), the word *over* means "above or higher than something". Meanwhile, the word *powering* means "to move or move something very quickly and with great power in a particular direction". Based on the meaning above, it can be concluded that based on the part of speech, the compound words **overpowering** are a type of *verb compound*. The combination of the words *over* + *powering* produces a new meaning and also a new word, namely **overpowering**.

Discussion

The discussion of this study is provided by classifying English compound words into two steps, they are; (1) the types of compound words and (2) the most dominant types of compound words. Then, it is followed by the explanation of the findings. Following are the discussion of the findings;

Types of Compound Words

The types of English compound words become one of the most important points in this research. It takes an important role in collecting the right compound words before the compounds are explaining further based on the most dominant types of compound words. Following are the findings of the types of English compound words;

Attributive Compound

There are 15 compound words based on types of attributive compound on culinary and cooking terms in MasterChef Indonesia Program from Top 5 until Grand Final session 7, they are: *side dish, tenderloin, spring onion, baby bean, breadcrumbs, shrimp paste, white chocolate, whipping cream, well-balanced, well-cooked, under seasoned, overcooked, blowtorch, brown sugar, and rice paper.*

Coordinative Compound

There is 1 compound words based on types of coordinative compound on culinary and cooking terms in MasterChef Indonesia Program from Top 5 until Grand Final session 7, namely: *rib-eye.*

Subordinative Compound

There are 4 compound words based on types of subordinative compound on culinary and cooking terms in MasterChef Indonesia Program from Top 5 until Grand

Final session 7, they are: *deep-fried, shallow frying, pan seared, overpowering.*

and also found variations from the three types above, namely endocentric and exocentric compound:

Endocentric Compound

There are 16 compound words based on types of endocentric compound on culinary and cooking terms in MasterChef Indonesia Program from Top 5 until Grand Final session 7, they are: *side dish, tenderloin, spring onion, baby bean, breadcrumbs, shrimp paste, white chocolate, whipping cream, well-balanced, well-cooked, under seasoned, overcooked, blowtorch, brown sugar, rice paper, deep-fried, and shallow frying.*

Exocentric Compound

There are 4 compound words based on types of exocentric compound on culinary and cooking terms in MasterChef Indonesia Program from Top 5 until Grand Final session 7, they are: *rice paper, rib-eye, pan seared, and overpowering.*

Verb Compound

There are 3 compound words based on types of verb compound on culinary and cooking terms in MasterChef Indonesia Program from Top 5 until Grand Final session 7, they are: *pan seared, shallow frying, and overcooked.*

Noun Compound

There are 13 compound words based on types of noun compound on culinary and cooking terms in MasterChef Indonesia Program from Top 5 until Grand Final session 7, they are: *side dish, tenderloin, spring onion, baby bean, breadcrumbs, shrimp paste, white chocolate, whipping cream, rice paper, rib-eye, under seasoned, blowtorch, and brown sugar.*

Adjective Compound

There are 13 compound words based on types of adjective compound on culinary and cooking terms in MasterChef Indonesia Program from Top 5 until Grand Final session 7, they are: *well-balanced, deep-fried, well-cooked, and overpowering.*

Adverb Compound

There is no found of compound words on types of adjective compound on culinary and cooking terms in MasterChef Indonesia Program from Top 5 until Grand Final session 7.

The Most Dominant Types of Compound Words

In this study, from the results of analysis and classification based on the types of compound words of each term, namely culinary and cooking terms, it was found that several types of compound words

most dominant appear in the MasterChef Indonesia Program.

It can be seen based on the classification of types was above, found 6 out of 7 types of compound words, including 15 attributive compounds, 1 coordinative compound and 4 subordinative compounds based on the types of semantic and grammatical relationship and also found variations from the three types above, namely 16 endocentric compounds and 4 exocentric compounds. Then, based on the types of part of speech, there are 3 verb compounds, 13 noun compounds, and 4 adjective compounds. So, based on these findings, it can be concluded that the types of compound words that are most dominant appear in MasterChef Indonesia program top 5 until grand final session 7 are Attributive Compound as many as 15.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on research findings, researchers found the types of compound words on culinary and cooking terms in MasterChef Indonesia program from top 5 until grand final session 7. The researchers found 6 out of 7 types of compound words, including 15 attributive compounds, 1 coordinative compound and 4 subordinative compounds based on the types of semantic and grammatical relationship and also found

variations from the three types above, namely 16 endocentric compounds and 4 exocentric compounds. Then, based on the types of part of speech, there are 3 verb compounds, 13 noun compounds, and 4 adjective compounds. Furthermore, the most dominant types of compound words appear in culinary and cooking terms in Masterchef Indonesia program from top 5 until grand final Session 7 are Attributive Compound as many as 15.

Based on the conclusions described above, this research can be used by lecturers to increase knowledge related to morphology, especially in compound words, and this research is also expected to provide an overview for readers as lecturers to choose culinary and cooking terms as media that can be taught in learning to find the types of compound words in class. Then, in learning, lecturers are suggested to give more frequent exercises to students in categorizing the types of compound words, and lecturers can use other theories to analyze the types of compound words so that students can get to know other various types of compound words better. Also, for

lecturers majoring in culinary, they can use this research as additional knowledge related to culinary and cooking terms.

And also his research can be used by students in increasing linguistic knowledge about word order in the field of morphology, especially regarding compound terms, as well as increasing knowledge about culinary terms and cuisine. Then students are suggested to practice analyzing compound words based on various types, so that they have deeper knowledge on morphology. And then, for further researchers, this research can be used as a reference for conducting research in the field of morphology, especially about compound words. This research is also expected to enrich previous research that discusses the types of compound words and the types of compound words that are most often used. Then, further researchers are suggested to use different theories to analyze culinary and cooking terms and further researchers are also recommended to use terms from fields other than culinary.

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