



LINGUISTIC STRATEGY IN A CULINARY CONTEXT: PROCEDURE TEXT APPROACH TO TRADITIONAL FOOD AND CURRENT COOKING RECIPES

Dinda Cinta Amanda¹, Herlina², Dewi Kartika Sari³

¹SMK Negeri 5 Palembang

^{2,3}Universitas PGRI Palembang

E-mail: dindacintaamanda@gmail.com¹, herlinaasantoso@gmail.com², dewikartikasari@univpgri-palembang.ac.id³

Accepted:

10 January 2024

Published:

17 June 2024

Corresponding Author:

Dewi Kartika Sari

Email Corresponding:

dewikartikasari@univpgri-palembang.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to discuss linguistic strategies in the context of procedure texts, highlighting the appropriate use of language to guide readers through the necessary steps. In this case we can find out the effectiveness of using linguistic strategies in the context of procedural texts in learning language comprehension for students at SMK Negeri 5 Palembang. The research methods used in this research were interviews and questionnaires. The research sample consisted of 29 students consisting of 15 male students and 14 female students. Data collection techniques were carried out using interviews and questionnaires. The results of this research indicate that linguistic strategies are effective for teaching understanding of procedural texts to class X students at SMK Negeri 5 Palembang.

Keywords: *Linguistic strategy in procedure text context.*

1. INTRODUCTION

English was become a universal language that is used in a wide range of contexts, including trade, tourism, education, technology, and the hospitality sector. The ability to communicate successfully in English was evolved from a luxury to a necessity in today's globally connected world (John Benjamin Publishing Company, 2013). People with different language origins can communicate and understand one another in common by using English. It makes cross-cultural communication, cooperation, and exchanges easier. According to (Herlina, 2023) English being taught to Indonesian students

with the goal of enhancing their oral and written communication skills in the language.

Apart from that, According to Dewi Kartika Sari et al (2021) state that speaking English is a great advantage for people who wish to grow in their careers and see the world. Strong English language skills are necessary for many occupations, particularly those in commerce, tourism, hospitality, and international relations. Being able to communicate in English not only increases one's employability but also gives one an advantage in the global employment market.

The description of life's reality is found in language. As social creatures, humans, communities, and nations (users) utilize

Vol 7 No. 2 (2024): ESTEEM

language as a tool to connect and communicate with one another to well as a way to convey feelings about the circumstances and events that take place. Users' ideas and situations have an impact on linguistic expressions. The way a society uses language reveals something about its cultural identity. The way people use language might also reveal something about the state of society. Language and culture are hence intimately intertwined. As such, linguistics can be used to study sociocultural reality. This research is intriguing from a linguistic perspective since language users use and pick up new terms in the language both consciously and unconsciously in language when daily interaction and communication occurs, both online and offline.

According to Chaer (2007) linguistics as a science about language; or the science that makes language as the object of study. "Chaer (2007) states that the word linguistics (corresponding to linguistics in English, linguistique in French and linguistique in Dutch) is derived from the Latin word /ingua meaning "language", in the "Romance" languages namely languages derived from Latin, there are words that are similar or similar to the latin word lingua.

Humans have two universals: language and food. Food gives more than just the basics of existence, and language offers more than simply the transmission of information. Both serve as significant locations for identity formation, socializing, and the daily creation

and perception of the world as a purposeful and organized space. An overview of the field of culinary linguistics and a thorough literature analysis on food's relationship to language are included in this book of Culinary Linguistics. It is the only periodical that has a linguistic understanding of the topic of food and studies related to food. This collection of study covers a wide range of linguistic domains, from historical methods to teaching English to non-native speakers, making it valuable for anybody with the general public is familiar with two categories of cuisine: traditional food and modern food.

Traditional food is the result of years of development, namely the process of modifying our diets to fit the kinds of food that was readily available and the kinds of activities that the community engages in regional. Traditional food, according to Sampathoio in Eliazer (2013), is food that has been consumed regularly for a number of generations and consists of recipes that suit tastes, do not contradict religious or cultural beliefs, and are prepared with foods and spices that are readily available in the area. Eating traditional meals was one of the eating customs of the past.

A recipe is made up of various contents that correspond to different stages in the food preparation process: (a) choosing what to cook, or making decisions about what to cook; this stage involves projecting the outcomes of the process; (b) choosing ingredients; this stage deals with setting up the

LINGUISTIC STRATEGY IN A CULINARY CONTEXT: PROCEDURE TEXT APPROACH TO TRADITIONAL FOOD AND CURRENT COOKING RECIPES

Vol 7 No. 2 (2024): ESTEEM

necessary conditions for (c), the actual food preparation. A potential reader of a cookbook will want three categories of information, according to these contents, which cover what a reader could "demand to be told in a recipe": name, ingredients, and procedure. A good recipe is one that is easy for the reader to read, comprehend, and implement while creating the food (Multi Karina & Titi Amrihati, 2017). A recipe is a set of instructions or procedures to cook a dish.

Procedural text instructs the reader on how to do a specific task (Delpech & Saint Dizier, 2008). According to Derewianka (1990), the objective of a procedural text is to explain how something is carried out through a series of acts or processes. In addition, Eco linguistics is an interdisciplinary topic of study that combines linguistic ecology with language. Ecology is defined as the study of human-environment interactions.

Linguistic strategies in the English language teaching process have a strong correlation with how students learn and understand the language. Through an approach that pays attention to linguistic aspects such as grammar, vocabulary, and sentence structure, teachers can help students gain a better understanding of the English language and improve their communication skills.

Based on the explanation above, you can cover the importance of linguistic strategies in presenting traditional recipes and contemporary dishes, with a focus on text

procedures. The problems identified above aroused the researcher's curiosity to investigate in detail linguistic strategies in text procedures, so the research conducted research with the title linguistic strategy in a culinary context: procedure text approach to traditional food and current cooking recipes at SMK N 5 Palembang.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical studies on Linguistic Strategies in Culinary Contexts, particularly when applying a text method approach to both old and modern recipes, can include a thorough examination of the linguistic structures employed in recipe preparation. Linguistic strategies according to Ni Wayan Sartini (2015) are communication methods used by speakers to achieve certain aims and objectives where one way that can be taken to achieve these goals is with linguistic strategies. Linguistic strategy is a communication method used to process vocabulary and use vocabulary to become a language of communication in interaction, so that the language style used and conveyed to other people can be structured well and correctly and can be easily understood by the person speaking.

According to Anderson (2007), procedural text is text that explains how something can be done. On the other hand, Derewianka (2004) argues that procedural text is a type of text that aims to explain how something is accomplished through a series of actions or steps. From his two statements

Vol 7 No. 2 (2024): ESTEEM

above, the author concludes that procedural text is a type of text that gives instructions to do something through a series of actions or steps.

Related journals for this research are journals that produce handouts with a cultural focus containing related studies. In Cirebon Regency, this development research was carried out from November 2018 to January 2019. Data was collected by examining linguistic conventions and structural design of procedural texts contained in the Indonesian Cooking Recipe book. The analysis findings are included in the handout text method created for teaching materials.

And for the next related journal study Proceedings of the 26th ACM international conference on Multimedia, 1020-1028, 2018 finding a right the perfect recipe that shows how to prepare a meal based on just one photo. Food preparation is a multi-step procedure that includes equipment, cutting, cooking, and raw ingredients. This procedure provides clues about the multimodal presentation of a dish (e.g., taste, color, and shape). However, the procedure is not shown explicitly; this only shows the reason behind the presentation of the dish, not the obvious visual effect of the image. Consequently, prescription retrieval requires understanding textually provided techniques to estimate potential implications in the visual presentation, in contrast to other cross-modal retrieval difficulties in the literature.

3. METHODS

The researcher was employed descriptive qualitative research for this study. Unlike experiments, where the researcher is the primary instrument, the qualitative research method is founded on the postpositivist philosophy and is used to investigate the circumstances of natural objects. Purposive data source sampling is employed in this method. & snowball, a method of data collecting that emphasizes meaning over generalization through triangulation (combination), inductive/qualitative data processing, and qualitative research findings. Sugiyono (2015), p. 15. According to this concept, Sugiyono claimed that a paradigm changes in how people perceive reality, phenomena, and symptoms led to the emergence of qualitative research methodologies.

The focus of qualitative research is on quality rather than quantity, and the information gathered comes from direct observation, interviews, and other relevant government documents rather than surveys. Additionally, qualitative research places more emphasis on the method than the outcome. This is because there will be a lot of relationship between the components being researched. In this research method, several steps will be carried out, such as in-depth interviews with sources, observation of the objects being studied, documentation to record past events.

Vol 7 No. 2 (2024): ESTEEM

The researcher starts data processing and analysis of information gathered from observations, interviews, and literature reviews as soon as the research procedure is over. Data analysis, on the other hand, is the process of organizing, sorting, merging, and processing a variety of empirically obtained field data into a systematic and structured collection of scientific information that is then prepared for inclusion in a research report (Mukhtar, 2013: 120). This opinion is in line with Sugiyono (2013: 89) who says that:

Qualitative data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes and documentation, by organizing data into categories, describing it into units, synthesizing it, arranging it into patterns, choosing what is important and what will be learned, and making conclusions so that they are easily understood by yourself and others.

The Discussion of the Results

The findings of the research aim to find out whether there was an increase in students' abilities in understanding procedural text material by using language strategies (linguistic strategies).

The researcher first spoke with the head of SMK N 5 Palembang and asked about the curriculum. Next, the researcher spoke with a class X English teacher discussing the material discussed in relation to process linguistic strategies in the procedure text. Then the researcher provided and asked questions

from the text to the students. Apart from that, the research found problems with language strategy skills (or the linguistics being taught). After the research conducted observations at school, the research continued with the task of conducting research at SMK N 5 Palembang during May 2024. The researcher chose class twelve male students. schoolgirl. From these observations, the research has found a solution that might be able to solve the problems currently being experienced by class.

From the results of interviews conducted by researchers at the SMK N 5 Palembang school, it can be explained that the students of SMK N 5 Palembang have used the Merdeka curriculum, but the Merdeka curriculum is only used by students in class X, XI and for class XII they still use the old curriculum. learning according to existing teaching modules, according to the principal's statement, the independent curriculum is the same as the previous curriculum, there are no difficulties in learning.

Based on an interview with an English teacher at the SMK N 5 Palembang school, it can be found that the problem faced by teachers when teaching students is the students' lack of focus on the lesson and the material being presented, and for this problem the English teacher should do something. experience / creating a new atmosphere so that students do not feel bored and teachers get improvements in the student learning process

Vol 7 No. 2 (2024): ESTEEM

by directly practicing the material given to students.

From the interviews conducted by researchers, the researchers found an increase in these students, first, Rianti students experienced an increase in understanding procedural text material. Then, Anggia students experienced an increase in making projects directly related to procedural texts. The third interview with student Luki also experienced an increase in writing procedural text structures well and clearly. Diaz fourth interview with students also experienced an increase in the Generic Structure or steps in the procedure text Fifth, Nazala students experienced an increase in understanding the language used in procedural texts. sixth student Arini experienced an increase in understanding of the language used in procedural texts Reki's seventh student experienced an understanding of implementation directly implementing the procedure text Eighth student Fitri was experienced an increase in language understanding in procedural text.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the data findings acquired from the research and based on the research replies, it can be inferred that the employment of language (linguistic) methods can have a considerable favorable impact on English language learning, especially on English procedural texts. Students gain able to design acceptable generic structures. From the

research results, students believe that adopting language strategies helps the student learning process in procedural text material about descriptive text, from the observation and interview process as well as questionnaire lists.

5. REFERENCES

- Alyousef, H. S., & Alyahya, A. M. (2018). The Conceptualization of Genre in Systemic Functional Linguistics. *Retorika: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa*, 4(2), 91–99. <https://doi.org/10.22225/Jr.4.2.665.91-99>
- Arifien, A. (2022). Studi Eksisting Resep Makanan. *Repository Upn Jatim*, 1.
- Aryanto, U. (2018). Bab Iii - *Metode Penelitian Metode Penelitian*. Metode Penelitian, 1, 32–41.
- Cardoso, A., Rodrigues, R., Souza, J., & Palma, N. (2020). Cooking To Learn: A Digital Educational Resource for The Promotion of Curricular Integration in Primary School. *Edulearn20 Proceedings*, 1, 8468–8474. <https://doi.org/10.21125/Edulearn.2020.2080>
- Chamot, A. (2005). Chamot 2005 Review Teaching Learning Strategies. Pdf. 112–130.
- Dergach, D. (2023). Communicative Invariants of Edutainment: Linguostylistics of Lifehack Genre. *Current Issues of Ukrainian Linguistics: Theory and Practice*, 46, 112–127. <https://doi.org/10.17721/Apultp.2023.46.112-127>
- Fachriyah, E., Santi, E. T., & Badriyah, R. D. M. (2022). Fenomena Linguistik Dalam Realitas Sosial Budaya Di Era Covid-19. *Lontar: Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, 10(1), 13–24. <https://doi.org/10.30656/Lontar.V10i1.4541>

Vol 7 No. 2 (2024): ESTEEM

- Gunawan. 2016. Peningkatan Keterampilan Menulis Teks prosedur Menggunakan Model Project Based Learning dengan Media Video Pada Siswa Kelas X-2 SMA Taruna Nusantara Magelang. *Semarang: Universitas Negeri Semarang*
- herlina, s. (2023). students' perception of blended learning in university institution: a case study of the students at english department of PGRI university. *esteem*, 319.
- Iyan Nurdiyan Haris, 2018. (2018). Metadata, Citation and Similar Papers At Core.Ac.Uk. Pengaruh Penggunaan Pasta Labu Kuning (Cucurbita Moschata) Untuk Substitusi Tepung Terigu Dengan Penambahan Tepung Angkak Dalam Pembuatan Mie Kering, 15(1), 165–175. <https://Core.Ac.Uk/Download/Pdf/196255896.Pdf>
- Kosasih Engkos.2013. *CerdasBerbahasa Indonesia untuk SMA/MA Kelas X*. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Iii, B. A. B. (2018). *Metope*. *Oxford Art Online*, 31–38. <https://Doi.Org/10.1093/Gao/9781884446054.Article.T057475>
- Iii, B. A. B., Objek, A., Lingkup, R., & Perusahaan, P. (2008). *Metodologi Penelitian*.
- Iii, B. A. B., & Penelitian, A. M. (2015). Metode Penelitian Dan Jenis Penelitian Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia | *Repository.Upi. Edu | Perpustakaan.Upi. Edu*.
- Jaya, A., Hermansyah, & Rosmiyati, E. (2019). Redefining Project Based Learning In English Class. *Esteem Journal of English Education Study Programme*, 2(<https://jurnal.univpgri-palembang.ac.id/index.php/esteem/issue/view/304>). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31851/esteem.v2i2.2423>
- Kartika Sari,D, Jaya, A., Pratiwi, E., & Kartikasari, D. (2024). The Use of Mobile-Assisted Language Learning (Mall) Technology In.
- Ley 25.632. (2002). No Title No Title No Title.
- Linda, Roza Novi. 2016. " Pembelajaran Menulis Teks Prosedur Kompleks Siswa Kelas X SMK N 4 Bandar
- Linton, J. D., Klassen, R., Jayaraman, V., Walker, H., Brammer, S., Rupaathna, R., Hewage, K., Thomson, J., Jackson, T., Baloi, D., Cooper, D. R., Hoejmoose, S. U., Adrien-Kirby, A. J., Sierra, L. A., Pellicer, E., Yepes, V., Giunipero, L. C., Hooker, R. E., Denslow, D., ... Anane, A. (2020). Title. Sustainability (Switzerland), 14(2), 1–4. <http://Www.Unpcdc.Org/Media/15782/SustainableProcurementPractice.Pdf%0ahttps://Europa.Eu/Capacity4dev/Unep/Document/Briefing-Note-Sustainable-Public-Procurement%0ahttp://Www.Hpw.Qld.Gov.Au/Sitecollectiondocuments/Procurementguideintegratingsustainability.Pd>
- Mamik. (2014). *Metodologi Kualitatif*. In Penerbit Zifatama Publisher.
- Mathematics, A. (2016). *Teori-Teori Linguistik*.
- Misnawati, D. (2017). Kuliner Sebagai Simbol Komunikasi. 54.
- Nabila Zayanti, S., Rosmiyati, E., & Kartikasari, D. (2023). The Necessity of Speaking English in Hospitality. *Esteem Journal of English Education Study Programme*, 6(2), 185–194. <https://Doi.Org/10.31851/Esteem.V6i2.12286>
- Ningtyas, M. (2014). Penerapan Metode Laba Kotor Unt. Metode Penelitian, 32–41.
- Pratiwi, E. (N.D.). *Esteem: Journal Of English Study Programme P-Issn 2622-9323 PGRI University of Palembang, Indonesia*

VoI 7 No. 2 (2024): ESTEEM

- Esteem: Journal of English Study Programme* E-Issn 2622-2213. 10–18.
- Putri, A. D., Jaya, A., & Marleni, M. (2023). Exploring the Students' Speaking Ability Based on Their Different Personalities. *Esteem Journal of English Education Study Programme*, 6(1), 10–16. <https://doi.org/10.31851/esteem.v6i1.10203>
- Rozak, A., & Tarsono, T. (2018). Pengembangan Model Pembelajaran Pencapaian Konsep Berorientasi Pada Kecerdasan Linguistik Dalam Pembelajaran Teks Eksposisi Di Smp/Mts. *Jurnal Tukuran*, 7(1), 795. <https://doi.org/10.33603/Jt.V7i1.1697>
- Rustan, E., & Hasriani, H. (2020). Communication Pattern Between Nurses and Elderly Patients Through a Neuro-Linguistic Programming Approach. *Jurnal Studi Komunikasi (Indonesian Journal of Communications Studies)*, 4(1), 75. <https://doi.org/10.25139/Jsk.V4i1.2180>
- Sempati, G. P. H., & L, B. (2017). Pdf. Persepsi Dan Perilaku Remaja Mt. Mm. *Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta*, 1–9.
- Silfia, E. (2018). The Effect of Outlining Technique Toward Students' Writing In Procedure Text. *Jurnal Ilmiah Dikdaya*, 45–54. <http://dikdaya.unbari.ac.id/index.php/dikdaya/article/view/84>
- Susini, M. (2020). Strategi Meningkatkan Kemampuan Berbahasa Inggris. *Linguistic Community Services Journal*, 1(2), 37–48. <https://doi.org/10.55637/Licosjournal.1.2.2732.37-48>
- Tambak, S., & Sukenti, D. (2019). Strengthening Linguistic and Emotional Intelligence of Madrasah Teachers in Developing the Question-and-Answer Methods. *Miqot: Jurnal Ilmu-Ilmu Keislaman*, 43(1), 111. <https://doi.org/10.30821/Miqot.V43i1.672>
- Theriana, A. (2021). English Language Teaching in The Indonesia Context Toward Edutech 4.0. *English Literacy Education*, 125.
- Yuliyanto, A., Abdul, R., Muqodas, I., Wulandari, H., & Mifta, D. (2020). Alternative Learning of The Future Based on Verbal-Linguistic, And Visual-Spatial Intelligence Through Youtube-Based Mind Map When Pandemic Covid-19. *Jurnal Jpsd (Jurnal Pendidikan Sekolah Dasar)*, 7(2), 132–141. www.kemkes.go.id. (2020). Title. In *Satuan Tekad Menuju Indonesia Sehat*.
- Wartiningih, Ana dan Patriantoro. 2017. "Peningkatan Kemampuan Menulis Teks Prosedur Dengan Model Pembelajaran Pair Checks" *Jurnal*