

Code-Mixing Analysis in an Introductory Lecture by the Indonesian Minister of Finance, Sri Mulyani Indrawati

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to investigate the types of code-mixing found in Sri Mulyani Indrawati's introductory lecture entitled *Kuliah Pengantar Ekonomi FEB UI 2019- Sri Mulyani Indrawati, S. E., M.Sc., Ph. D* (Introduction to Economics), which was delivered in *Universitas Indonesia* in 2019. For the analysis, the writers used code-mixing theory proposed by Muysken (2000). The writers implemented qualitative approach to complete this study. The findings of the research showed that all types of code mixing, namely insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization, were present. This study also revealed that Indonesian-English pattern dominated the code mixing-cases in this introductory lecture.

Keywords: code-mixing; lecture; introductory

INTRODUCTION

This study observes the occurrences of code-mixing in Sri Mulyani Indrawati's introductory lecture entitled *Kuliah Pengantar Ekonomi FEB UI 2019- Sri Mulyani Indrawati, S. E., M.Sc., Ph. D* (Introduction to Economics). The lecture was delivered in *Universitas Indonesia* in 2019, and was attended by the lecturers and the freshmen batch 2019 of Faculty of Economics and Business. The video of the lecture was uploaded on *YouTube* on October 8, 2019 in the channel of *OVIS UI – Old Channel* (OVIS UI - Old Channel, 2019). The aim of the lecture was to introduce some basic principles on being a good economist. Specific issues such as the importance of having critical thinking and the need of prioritizing the society interest were discussed in details. The analysis was conducted using code mixing theory proposed by Muysken (2000).

METHODS

The writers applied qualitative approach in conducting this study. The source of data was taken from a Youtube video uploaded on October 8, 2019 in the channel of *OVIS UI – Old Channel*. For the analysis, the writers considered sentences that contained more than one code as the data, as code mixing refers to all cases where features of two different languages appear in a sentence (Muysken, 2000). The writer used a two-digit numbering system to give number for each unit of analysis.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This section discusses the types of code-mixing used in Sri Mulyani Indrawati's introductory lecture: *Kuliah Pengantar Ekonomi FEB 2019* (Introduction to Economics FEB 2019), which was conducted in the University of Indonesia in 2019. The writer's analysis is conducted based on the code-mixing theory proposed by Muysken (2000).

The analysis of code mixing should be conducted based on the four indicators, namely constituency, elements switched, switch site, and properties (Bakaeva, 2010). However, it is

necessary to keep in mind that the analysis may reveal not all indicators are present (Bakaeva, 2010).

A. Insertion

There were a number of insertion cases found in the sentences produced by Sri Mulyani Indrawati when she delivered her introductory lecture. Two examples were presented as follows:

- Example 1: Data 2.173
*Kalau setiap hari satu orang minum dua botol saja, berapa miliar botol di-**produce** setiap hari, betul kan?*
 (If everyday each person only drink two bottles, how many billions of bottle are produced everyday, correct?)

Sri Mulyani Indrawati explained that both self-interest and society interest must be considered before making a decision. However, many individuals still focused on their self-interest rather than thinking about the impacts of their decision to the society and to the environment. She gave an example of bottled water. Consumers loved bottled water because it offered convenience. Some even liked to drink with straws. Due to that, producers kept on producing both items to meet the consumers' demand. As a result, many plastic wastes were disposed to the sea and damaged the marine ecosystem. Thus, a simple decision could bring either good or disastrous impact to the society and the environment. If everyone thought it was fine to only drink one or two bottles per day, it would be impossible to reduce plastic wastes as billions of bottles would be produced everyday.

Data 2.173 shows that Sri Mulyani Indrawati inserted the word '**produce**' in the sentence '*Kalau setiap hari satu orang minum dua botol saja, berapa miliar botol di-**produce** setiap hari, betul kan?*' (If every person only drink two bottles per day, how many billions of bottle are produced each day, correct?). The word '**produce**' is defined as 'to give being, form, or shape to; manufacture' (Merriam Webster, 2022c). The insertion in data 2.173 is identified by three indicators.

In terms of constituency, the word **produce** is inserted as a single constituent in a nested **a b a** form (**a** = *Kalau setiap hari. . .berapa miliar botol di-*, **b** = **produce**, **a** = *setiap hari, betul kan?*). In terms of elements switched, the word **produce** is considered as a verb, which justifies its status as a content word. It also functions as a predicate, which is one of the characteristics of a selected element. In terms of switch site, no features are found in this category. In terms of properties, the insertion possesses a morphological integration. The word **produce** is integrated with the affix *di-*, which in Indonesian shows a passive voice (*di-**produce***).

- Example 2: Data 2.268
*Kalau ini gratis, berarti ini nggak ada **value**-nya.*
 (If it is free, then it has no value.)

Sri Mulyani Indrawati stated that economists might have to deal with the issues of positive statement. Positive statements referred to people's opinions such as, "it would be better if schools were free," "it would be better if gasoline were subsidized," or "it would better if healthcare were free," etc. These types of statement were considered as normative. If people only suggested what they thought was best for them, there would be no trade off. Whereas, in economy, trade-off was necessary. If people asked for anything to be free, then the resources (land, labor, entrepreneurship, and capital) would not be paid, while in order to produce goods and services, an individual needed that four. Thus, Sri Mulyani Indrawati mentioned that if something were free, it had no value as there was nothing to be exchanged in order to get it.

Data 2.268 shows that Sri Mulyani Indrawati inserted the word **value** into the sentence ‘*Kalau ini gratis, berarti ini nggak ada value-nya*’ (If it is free, then it has no value). The word **value** is defined as ‘a fair return or equivalent in goods, services, or money for something exchanged’ (Merriam Webster, 2022e). The insertion in data 2.268 is characterized by three indicators.

In terms of constituency, the word **value** is inserted as a single constituent in a nested **a b a** form (**a**=*berarti ini nggak ada*, **b**=**value**, **a**=*nya*). In terms of elements switched, the word **value** is considered as a noun, which justifies itself as a content word. It also functions as an object; thus, it can be classified as a selected element, since selected elements refer to main parts of the sentence (subject, predicate, object, etc.) rather than adjuncts. In terms of switch site, no feature is found in this category. In terms of properties, there is a morphological integration. The insertion is integrated with the affix *-nya*, which in Indonesian shows a trait of ownership.

B. Alternation

There were some cases of alternations found in the sentences produced by Sri Mulyani Indrawati when she delivered her introductory lecture. Two examples were presented as follows:

- Example 1: Data 2.41
Why I choose a certain choice, ya, kenapa saya pilih.
(Why I choose a certain choice, yes, why I choose.)

Sri Mulyani Indrawati mentioned that Economics was defined as a social science that specifically dealt with choice. Choices were made by humans as individuals, businesses, and companies, from the humble food stalls besides the streets to the huge company like *Gojek*. People were faced with choices everyday because they had limited resources to fulfil their wants. Thus, individuals were forced to make decisions about what was considered best for them, in response to the scarcity they had to deal with.

Data 2.41 shows that the case of alternation was found in the sentence ‘**Why I choose a certain choice, ya, kenapa saya pilih**’ (Why I choose a certain choice, yes, why I choose) as Sri Mulyani Indrawati shifted from English to Indonesian. The case of alternation is identified by four indicators.

In terms of constituency, the alternation (*ya, kenapa saya pilih*=yes, why I choose) appears as several constituents (*ya* (yes) = interjection, *kenapa* (why) = adverb, *saya* (I) = pronoun, *pilih* (choose) = verb) in a non-nested **a b a** form. In terms of elements switched, the alternation is long and complex as it consists several constituents. It is preceded by an interjection (*ya*=yes) which serves as an emblematic element. In terms of switch site, the alternation occurs at the major clause boundary, right after the emblematic element (*ya*). In terms of properties, there is a phenomenon of doubling as the term ‘**why I choose**’ is repeated by the Indonesian expression ‘*kenapa saya pilih,*’ which literally means the same as ‘why I choose’. The alternation also possesses a linear equivalence, as it shares the same structure when written in English.

Ya, kenapa saya pilih
Yes why I choose
(interj.) (adv.) (pron.) (v.)

- Example 2: Data 2.159
*Prinsipnya tetap sama yang saya pelajari sama kalian pelajari, tapi **context today is so different.***
(The principle stays the same from what I learned and what you learn, but the context today is so different.)

Sri Mulyani Indrawati explained that Economics did not only deal with profit and loss. It dealt with how the choices made by both consumers and producers would not conflict with the society interest. For instance, individuals tend to pick the most affordable goods, but they were not aware whether the goods they used would cause environmental damage or not. In response to that, businesses would keep on producing affordable goods without considering the effects on the environment. On the other hand, if for instance, consumers preferred eco-friendly products, then businesses would produce eco-friendly products in response to the demand.

Sri Mulyani Indrawati stated that the principle of market mechanism in both her textbook and students' nowadays textbooks remained the same, in which consumer demands functioned as a signal for businesses. However, the contexts between her era and the students' era were different. With the issues of climate changes and global warming, the economic context nowadays became more complex since the society interest must also be taken into consideration.

Data 2.159 shows that Sri Mulyani Indrawati shifted from Indonesian to English, which could be identified as the case of alternation. The alternation in Sri Mulyani Indrawati's sentence is characterized with four indicators.

In terms of constituency, there are more than one constituent switched (**context** = noun, **today** = adverb, **is** = linking verb, **so different** = adjective phrase) in a non-nested **a b a** form. In terms of elements switched, the alternation is long and complex. It is also characterized by the appearance of Indonesian conjunction *tapi* (but) that precedes the alternation (*Prinsipnya tetap sama yang saya pelajari sama kalian pelajari, tapi context today is so different* = The principle stays the same from what I learned and what you learn, but the context today is so different). In terms of switch site, the alternation occurs at the periphery of the sentence. In terms of properties, the alternation possesses a linear equivalence, in which the alternated elements share the same structure if they are written in Indonesian.

Context today is so different
Konteks hari ini adalah sangat berbeda
 (n.) (adv.) (v.) (adj.)

C. Congruent Lexicalization

There were some cases of congruent lexicalization in the sentences produced by Sri Mulyani Indrawati when she delivered her introductory lecture. Two examples were presented as follows:

- Example 1: Data 2.23
Government, pemerintah, juga make a choice, dan seluruh society.
 (Government also make a choice, and the whole society.)

In the beginning of her lecture, Sri Mulyani Indrawati stated that in order to understand how the economy worked, one should know the basic economic principles. Economics itself was defined as social science. It was a social study that specifically dealt with choice. Choices, as Sri Mulyani Indrawati mentioned, were made by individuals, businesses, and companies, from the humble food stall beside the streets to the huge companies such as *Gojek* and *Indofood*. Government and the whole society, also had to deal with choices.

Data 2.23 shows that the case of congruent lexicalization occurred in sentence '**Government, pemerintah, juga make a choice, dan seluruh society**' (Government also make a choice and the whole society). The occurrence is identified by four indicators.

In terms of constituency, the constituents of congruent lexicalization are single constituents

(**government & society**) and multi-constituents (**make a choice**). In terms of elements switched, there are nouns (**government, choice, society**), verb (**make**), and an article (**a**). The switched constituents are considered as content words (**government, choice, society, & make**) and an adjunct (**a**). Thus, the case of congruent lexicalization in data 2.23 has diverse switches. In terms of switch site, bidirectional switching occurs as the speaker went back and forth from English to Indonesian (**Government, pemerintah, juga make a choice, dan seluruh society** = Government also make a choice, and the whole society). The matrix language, or the dominant language used in this sentence, is not clearly defined as both languages share the same level of dominance in the sentence. In terms of properties, there is a phenomenon of doubling in the sentence '**Government, pemerintah, juga make a choice, dan seluruh society**' (Government also make a choice, and the whole society). The word **government** is repeated by the word 'pemerintah,' which in Indonesian means the same as government. The congruent lexicalization in data 2.23 also has a linear equivalence.

Make	a	choice
<i>Membuat</i>	<i>sebuah</i>	<i>keputusan</i>
(v.)		(n. phrase)

- Example 2: Data 2.222
Jadi dengan price orang bisa memutuskan should I buy or not buy.
(Thus, with price an individual decides 'should I buy or not buy.')

Sri Mulyani Indrawati mentioned that incentive drove people's decisions. In Economics, price was the incentive. She quoted from Adam Smith, the father of modern economics, that price worked as an 'invisible hand.' It was invisible, yet it controlled people's decisions. For instance, a bottled water was sold at IDR 1 million. No one would want to buy it. However, when it was sold at IDR 1,000, everyone would buy it. Thus, price functioned as an incentive in which people chose whether they should buy or not buy.

Data 2.222 shows that congruent lexicalization occurred in the sentence '*Jadi dengan price orang bisa memutuskan should I buy or not buy*' (However, the space is limited and given). The occurrence of congruent lexicalization is identified by four indicators.

In terms of constituency, there are single constituent (**price**) and multi constituent (**should I buy or not buy**). In terms of elements switched, the constituents are considered as content words (**price** functions as a noun and **should I buy or not buy** functions as a noun clause). In terms of switch site, the congruent lexicalization occurs in a bidirectional manner, meaning the speaker switched back and forth. Sri Mulyani Indrawati began her sentence with *Jadi dengan* (so with), then she switched to **price**, continued with *orang bisa memutuskan* (people can decide), and finally switched back to **should I buy or not buy**. In terms of properties, the case of congruent lexicalization in data 2.222 has a linear equivalence, in which the switched elements share the same structure if it is written in Indonesian.

Should	I	buy or	not buy
<i>Haruskah</i>	<i>saya</i>	<i>beli atau</i>	<i>tidak beli</i>
(v)	(n)	(v) (conj.)	(v)

CONCLUSION

All types of code-mixing, which are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization, were found in Sri Mulyani Indrawati's introductory lecture entitled *Kuliah Pengantar Ekonomi FEB UI 2019- Sri Mulyani Indrawati, S. E., M.Sc., Ph. D* (Introduction to Economics). The pattern of code-mixing in the lecture was dominated with Indonesian-English pattern. For future researchers, the writers would recommend exploring the factors and reasons that influenced one's tendency to conduct code mixing.

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