CODE-MIXING IN SRI MULYANI INDRAWATI'S
PUBLIC LECTURE

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ABSTRACT

This research analyzes code-mixing in a 2018 public lecture by Sri Mulyani Indrawati, Indonesia's Minister of Finance. The focus is on a lecture delivered at Universitas Gadjah Mada, which encompasses all primary forms of code-mixing: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Key findings include frequent morphological integration in insertions, the presence of adjacency insertions, and lexical doubling. The study also uncovers Indonesian-Javanese code-mixing, suggesting that the speaker's linguistic background, the lecture setting, and audience demographics influence code-mixing instances. The findings validate that code-mixing is not restricted to informal contexts but can also occur in formal settings.

Keyword: code-mixing, public lecture

I.   INTRODUCTION

Sri Mulyani Indrawati, S.E., M.Sc., Ph.D., serving as the Indonesian Minister of Finance from 2005–2010 and 2016–2024, is a notable economist with an expansive academic background. Sri Mulyani Indrawati has been a visiting professor at the Andrew Young School of Policy Studies at Georgia State University in 2001 (The Jakarta Post, 2011) and has delivered lectures at eminent universities worldwide, including Universitas Indonesia, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Australian National University, and Cornell University (Kunjana, 2017; Sembiring, 2019). These lectures have not only been limited to live audiences but have also been made accessible via recording and sharing on YouTube and other social media platforms.

One intriguing linguistic aspect observed in some of these recorded lectures is the phenomenon known as code-mixing, described by Muysken (2000) as the use of two distinct languages within a single utterance. Historically, scholars like Weinrich (1953), as cited in Muysken (2000), regarded code-mixing as an indication of linguistic deficiency. However, recent scholarly discourse negates this notion, asserting that individuals who engage in code-mixing are often proficient bilinguals (Poplack, 1980; Nortier, 1990, as cited in Muysken, 2000).

The current investigation is concerned with an in-depth analysis of the types of code-mixing utilized by Sri Mulyani Indrawati in her public lecture entitled "Strategi Optimalisasi Manajemen Barang Milik Negara (BMN) Dalam Pengelolaan Kebijakan Fiskal" (Optimization Strategy of State Property Management in Fiscal Policy Governance). This lecture, conducted at Universitas Gadjah Mada in 2018, was attended by a diversified audience, including the university's executive leadership, faculty, and student body, as well as senior personnel from the Ministry of Finance (Fakultas Ekonomika dan Bisnis UGM, 2018). As of July 18, 2022, the lecture had garnered over

1,400,000 views (Fakultas Ekonomika dan Bisnis UGM, 2018), emphasizing its wide-reaching impact.

Studying code-mixing in the context of public lectures by high-profile figures such as Sri Mulyani Indrawati carries significant socio-linguistic implications. Firstly, the role of public figures in shaping language use and perception cannot be underestimated. When influential people engage in code-mixing, it has the potential to legitimize this form of language usage, influencing both public opinion and academic discourse. This is particularly noteworthy because code-mixing has historically been viewed through a deficit lens, as indicating a lack of proficiency in either of the languages being mixed (Weinrich, 1953, as cited in Muysken, 2000). However, when such a practice is carried out by individuals in positions of authority and expertise, the negative perceptions may be challenged.

Secondly, the analysis of code-mixing in such high-profile events offers a rich resource for understanding the linguistic complexities involved in professional and academic domains. The choice of mixing languages can be indicative of the hybrid nature of global discourses in areas such as economics, where jargons from multiple languages merge into a complex linguistic tapestry.

Moreover, studying code-mixing in this context provides an excellent opportunity for a nuanced understanding of the functional and communicative aspects of this linguistic phenomenon. Such lectures, attended by a heterogeneous audience including students, faculty, and professionals, necessitate a range of communicative strategies to effectively convey complex ideas. Code-mixing may thus serve specific rhetorical purposes, facilitating the conveyance of specialized concepts or aiding in the establishment of rapport with a diverse audience.

Finally, the technological dimension should not be overlooked. Given that such lectures are often disseminated through online platforms, reaching a global audience, the code-mixing strategies employed could have far-reaching implications. Understanding these can offer insights into how language is used in new media, potentially setting trends or norms in these emerging platforms for public discourse.

In summary, a scholarly exploration into the types of code-mixing in the public lectures of Sri Mulyani Indrawati has the potential to provide multifaceted insights relevant to various domains. Therefore, the significance of such a study is manifold, making it a timely and relevant endeavor.Submission of a manuscript implies: that the work described has not been published before; that it is not under consideration for publication anywhere else; that its publication has been approved by all co-authors, if any, as well as by the responsible authorities – tacitly or explicitly – at the institute where the work has been carried out.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In the exploration of code-mixing phenomena evident in the public lectures of Sri Mulyani Indrawati, the theoretical framework propounded by Muysken (2000) serves as the analytical lens. Muysken delineates three primary types of code-mixing, to wit: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

Concerning insertion, it constitutes the placement of an entire linguistic constituent from one language into the grammatical structure of another (Muysken, 2000). The term "constituent" in this context encompasses various linguistic elements ranging from a single word to a phrase or even a chain of words. During the occurrence of insertion, the dominant language of the utterance

remains consistent. Diagnostic features identifying this particular type of code-mixing include its form, often in a nested 'a b a' configuration, and the types of elements switched, typically content words such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs (Muysken, 2000). Additionally, properties of the switch may feature telegraphic mixing or morphological integration.

Furthermore, Muysken (2000) outlines features to which insertion remains neutral. These include a major clause boundary, peripheral switching, and embedding in discourse, among others. Instances where a single utterance incorporates multiple instances of insertion are termed "adjacency insertion" (Muysken, 2000).

As for alternation, it manifests when two languages appear in discrete clauses and may be represented in an "A....B" configuration (Muysken, 2000). Various diagnostic features distinguish alternation, such as its peripheral nature and the tendency for occurrences at major clause boundaries or the outer regions of the sentence. Furthermore, the properties of the alternation may include linear equivalence, doubling, or self-correction.

Neutral features characterizing alternation include single constituency and diverse switches, among others (Muysken, 2000).

Congruent lexicalization, the third type, is characterized by the amalgamation of diverse lexical elements within a unified grammatical framework (Muysken, 2000). This type is often observed in situations where the two languages being mixed maintain a similar level of dominance within the utterance. Congruent lexicalization is distinguished by several diagnostic features, including but not limited to, bidirectional switching and a variety of switched elements, ranging from function words to main parts of the clause such as subject and object.

Neutral features to congruent lexicalization also exist and include, for instance, major clause boundaries and peripheral switching (Muysken, 2000).

For the empirical analysis of code-mixing in the subject lecture, four principal indicators are employed: constituency, elements switched, switch site, and properties of the switch. It must, however, be underscored that the findings of such an analysis may not necessarily encompass all diagnostic features associated with each type of code-mixing (Bakaeva, 2010).

III. METHOD

In the current study, a qualitative research approach has been adopted, characterized by a sequence of well-defined steps to facilitate rigorous data collection and analysis. The primary data corpus was sourced from a publicly accessible recorded lecture of Sri Mulyani Indrawati, available on the YouTube channel of Fakultas Ekonomika dan Bisnis UGM (Fakultas Ekonomika dan Bisnis UGM, 2018). Multiple viewings of this recording were conducted to ensure a comprehensive grasp of the content, subsequently leading to the transcription of Sri Mulyani Indrawati's utterances.

Following the transcription, sentences that exhibited more than one linguistic code were selected to serve as the primary data set for the study. This criterion was in alignment with the definition of code-mixing as posited by Muysken (2000), whereby code-mixing refers to the appearance of features from two different languages in a single sentence. In this context, dialectal variations or subtypes of a language were not treated as separate codes. For example, non-standard variations of Indonesian were classified under the broader category of Indonesian, while Central

Javanese and East Javanese were both categorized as Javanese. Similarly, both American and British dialects of English were grouped under the label of English.

The analytical lens applied to the data was informed by Muysken's code-mixing theory (2000), employing four principal indicators—constituency, elements switched, switch site, and properties—to categorize the types of code-mixing manifest in the chosen sentences. The qualitative approach employed in this analysis was instrumental in providing a nuanced understanding of the observed linguistic phenomena, enabling the identification of subtle features and patterns that might be less discernible through quantitative techniques. The data were systematically dissected according to these indicators, allowing for a nuanced evaluation of the types of code-mixing present.

Notably, the study consciously omitted non-verbal cues, as well as Sri Mulyani Indrawati's greetings and interactions with the audience, from the scope of the investigation. The rationale for this exclusion was to maintain a focus on the verbal linguistic components, as these offered the most direct and unequivocal instances for the application of Muysken's code-mixing theory (2000). The inclusion of non-verbal elements and interactions with the audience could introduce extraneous variables that would add complexity to the data analysis without necessarily contributing to the primary objectives of the study. Hence, these elements were purposefully excluded to uphold the methodological rigor and analytical precision of the research endeavor.

IV.   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The subsequent sections delineate the various forms of code-mixing exhibited by Sri Mulyani Indrawati in her public lecture, entitled "Strategi Optimalisasi Manajemen Barang Milik Negara (BMN) Dalam Pengelolaan Kebijakan Fiskal" (Optimization Strategy of State Property Management in Fiscal Policy Governance).

A. Insertion

Sri Mulyani Indrawati employed notable instances of linguistic insertions. To substantiate this assertion, it would be apt to present two exemplary instances extracted from her lecture. The original discourse "Saya bukan mau men-defense, tapi saya ingin negara kita itu menjadi negara yang mampu bicara secara penuh sehingga kita tidak melihat hanya satu sisi dan terseret kepada satu ekstrim tanpa melihat konteks" was translated into English as "I did not intend to defend, but I aim for our nation to be one capable of comprehensive discourse, thus averting a skewed focus that could precipitate an undue tilt toward extremism without consideration of the broader context."

In this context, Sri Mulyani Indrawati invoked the metaphor of national debt as a coin with dual facets. This metaphor serves as an illustrative device to advocate for a comprehensive analysis that transcends the mere consideration of the quantum of debt and incorporates an evaluation of the specific allocative functions and consequent benefits. For example, 440 trillion Rupiah from the State Budget, known as APBN, was earmarked for the educational sector. Of this allocation, only the funds used for educational infrastructure could be recorded as state property, or tangible assets. Conversely, disbursements related to salaries for educators could not be similarly classified

since such expenditures on human resources are regarded as intangible assets. Sri Mulyani Indrawati hence argues for a balanced, nuanced perspective that accommodates a full contextual understanding, warning against a myopic, extremist viewpoint.

The English term 'defense' is incorporated into one of Sri Mulyani Indrawati's sentences, serving as an exemplar of linguistic insertion. This insertion is illuminated through the lens of four distinct parameters. Primarily concerning constituency, the term is observed as a singular constituent. It resides within a nested 'a b a' form of syntactic configuration, where 'a' is represented by the text "Saya bukannya mau men-," and the second 'a' corresponds to "tapi saya ingin negara kita itu…"

Secondly, as pertains to the elements switched, the term 'defense' is identified as a transitive verb according to Merriam Webster (2022), thus classifying it unequivocally as a content word. It should also be noted that the term functions as a selected element within the sentence, operating specifically as a predicate.

Thirdly, relative to the switch site, the insertion of 'defense' occurs at a major clause boundary. This is corroborated by a comma that indicates the termination of the clause. The literature by Muysken (2000) posits that insertions are frequently characterized by their appearance at major clause boundaries, a condition that holds true in this instance.

Lastly, from a morphological perspective, the term undergoes a process of integration with the Indonesian affix 'men-' to construct 'men-defense.' This affix serves to indicate that the verb is in the active voice within the Indonesian grammatical framework.

Through this comprehensive analysis, it becomes tangible that the insertion of the term 'defense' in Sri Mulyani Indrawati's speech serves multi-faceted roles, both syntactically and semantically. It not only contributes to the complexity of the utterance but also furnishes valuable insight into the dynamics of code-mixing in public discourses.

The second example is likewise illuminating. The original Indonesian sentence "Tapi bayar gaji guru, bayar gajinya pak rektor, nuwun sewu pak rektor, gajinya para, itu kan tidak masuk dalam aset kita, dan kemudian menyebabkan Universitas Gajah Mada punya banyak sekali prestasi" is rendered in English as "Nonetheless, the act of remunerating teachers and the rector—nuwun sewu, esteemed Rector—does not contribute to our recorded tangible assets but has engendered a plethora of achievements for Universitas Gajah Mada." Sri Mulyani Indrawati addresses the common misperception surrounding national debt, articulating that the nation possesses both tangible and intangible assets. While tangible assets like infrastructure are accounted for as state property, the more nebulous yet invaluable realm of human capital, exemplified by the salaries of educators, cannot be similarly classified. Yet, it is precisely such investments that have culminated in tangible societal benefits, evidenced by the numerous accolades accorded to Universitas Gajah Mada.

Further scrutiny of the second example reveals an intriguing linguistic phenomenon: the incorporation of the Javanese term "nuwun sewu," which translates to "excuse me," into an otherwise Indonesian statement. This instance of linguistic insertion is discernible via three specific analytical lenses.

Firstly, in terms of constituency, the phrase "nuwun sewu" is constituted by two lexical items that amalgamate to form a singular constituent. The phrase is situated within a nested 'a b a' syntactic formation, where 'a' pertains to the lexical segment "bayar gajinya pak rektor," and the subsequent 'a' returns to "pak rektor."

Secondly, relative to the elements subject to linguistic switching, the phrase "nuwun sewu" functions as an apologetic utterance. Consequently, it may be accurately categorized as a content word, given its semantic weight in conveying social etiquette and deference within the statement.

Thirdly, the category of switch site appears lacking of distinguishing features in this particular example. However, this absence should not detract from the overall analytical import.

Fourthly, in the realm of linguistic properties, the inserted phrase "nuwun sewu" warrants classification as a collocation, as the terms "nuwun" and "sewu" frequently co-occur to form a socially recognized, apologetic expression.

Through this detailed examination, it becomes evident that Sri Mulyani Indrawati's use of the term "nuwun sewu" serves various functional purposes, both syntactic and semantic, while also highlighting the dynamic fluidity inherent in linguistic code-switching phenomena.

B. Alternation

In the realm of public discourse, Sri Mulyani Indrawati offers noteworthy instances of linguistic alternations that contribute to the complexity of her narrative. Two examples extracted from her lecture shall be elucidated to expound upon these phenomena.

In the first example, the utterance, "Jadi Anda-Anda semuanya yang masih baru-baru ini, masih muda-muda sekali, this is what I call it revolusinya Indonesia," (So, all of you who are still new, still very young, this is what I call it the revolution of Indonesia) carries significant weight. Preceding this sentence, Sri Mulyani Indrawati delineated how Indonesia, from the time of its first president Soekarno to its second, Soeharto, suffered a loss of substantial assets due to a lack of proper record-keeping mechanisms. She evoked the term "revolution" to signify the sweeping changes that transpired in the country's governance structures, particularly in the arena of financial accounting.

This linguistic alternation manifests through four distinctive parameters. Regarding constituency, multiple constituents undergo switching within the sentence: a pronoun ('this'), a linking verb ('is'), and a noun clause ('what I call it'). Concerning the elements switched, the alternation demonstrates both length and complexity, encompassing more than one constituent, thus enhancing the structural richness of the utterance. Relative to the switch site, the alternation occurs at a major clause boundary, directly succeeding the dependent clause, a positioning that aligns with established syntactic norms. In relation to properties, the alternation manifests linear equivalence, retaining its syntactic structure when translated into Indonesian, thereby contributing to the coherence and fluidity of the narrative.

The aforementioned alternation serves as a multidimensional linguistic tool that adds semantic and syntactic intricacy to the discourse. Such code-switching strategies not only enrich the text but also offer valuable insights into the dynamics of linguistic alternation in public orations.

In the context of Sri Mulyani Indrawati's discourse exploring the disparities between developed and developing nations, the second example, "Kalau di republik kita, orang kerja keras banget, asetnya tidur-tidur aja, so that is the difference" (While in our Republic, people work very hard, their assets lay idle, so that is the difference), provides a compelling illustration. This example pivots on the comparison between the United States and Indonesia concerning asset management and productivity. Sri Mulyani Indrawati elucidates that in the United States, assets are put to

work, thereby facilitating economic prosperity. In stark contrast, Indonesia witnesses hardworking citizens whose assets remain largely unutilized.

This alternation can be dissected through four distinct parameters. Firstly, concerning constituency, the alternation incorporates multiple constituents, captured in a non-nested 'a b a' syntactic configuration: 'so' as a conjunction, 'that' as a pronoun, 'is' as a verb, and 'the difference' as a noun phrase. Secondly, regarding elements switched, the alternation manifests both complexity and length, involving several different constituents: a conjunction ('so'), a pronoun ('that'), a verb ('is'), and a noun phrase ('the difference'). Thirdly, as pertains to switch site, the alternation is situated at the periphery of the sentence, appearing toward the concluding part of the utterance. Finally, with regard to properties, this alternation exhibits linear equivalence, maintaining its syntactic structure when translated into Indonesian.

In summary, Sri Mulyani Indrawati's linguistic alternation serves as a complex syntactic and semantic device that augments her discourse. This specific example not only adds a layer of intricacy but also functions as a rhetorical strategy for underscoring the critical issues of asset management and productivity. The alternation thus plays a multifaceted role in delivering her message effectively and persuasively.

C. Congruent Lexicalization

In the discourse delivered by Sri Mulyani Indrawati, instances of congruent lexicalization offer compelling insights into her rhetorical strategies. The first example, "The economic system membuat mereka make sure bahwa semua aset have to work extremely hard" (The economic system causes them to make sure that all assets have to work extremely hard), situates itself within her exploration of the economic differentiators between the United States and Indonesia. Sri Mulyani Indrawati ponders the factors that contribute to the categorization of the United States as a 'developed country' and Indonesia as a 'developing country'. While both nations are characterized by a populace that engages in laborious activities to meet basic needs, a stark contrast emerges in asset management strategies. She underscores that while US citizens work moderately and capitalize on asset productivity, Indonesians manifest intense labor but underutilize their assets.

This example of congruent lexicalization can be dissected through four primary parameters. Firstly, regarding constituency, the lexicalization incorporates both single constituents ("the economic system", "make sure") and multiple constituents ("have to work extremely hard"). Secondly, in terms of elements switched, the example comprises a noun phrase ("the economic system"), a mixed collocation ("make sure"), and a verb phrase ("have to work extremely hard"), rendering it a diverse linguistic construct. Thirdly, with respect to the switch site, the instance manifests bidirectional switching between English and Indonesian. In this particular case, neither English nor Indonesian dominates as the matrix language; both languages contribute significantly to the syntactic structure. Lastly, concerning properties, the sentence embodies a mixed collocation ("make sure"), which is diagnostic of congruent lexicalization, as well as linear equivalence.

Consequently, the congruent lexicalization employed by Sri Mulyani Indrawati in this example serves multifaceted functions. Not only does it add layers of complexity to her utterance, but it also bolsters the rhetorical efficacy of her discourse. In articulating her views on the critical

issue of asset management in developing countries, she adeptly employs this linguistic strategy to imbue her discussion with nuance and depth.

In the second example, Sri Mulyani Indrawati illuminates the utilization of state property, which she opines contributes minimally to Indonesia's national income. She reveals that while the nation's total income stands at an astronomical 4,000 trillion Rupiah, state property accounts for a mere two trillion. The discourse then proceeds to interrogate the differential economic outcomes that would ensue if the government imputed rental value to state property, vis-à-vis the current norm where government officials utilize these assets without bearing any financial obligations. Conversely, private entities exhibit a willingness to monetize these properties on a per-square-meter basis.

The sentence, "Padahal kalau the same gedung kita renting ke swasta, mereka willing to pay per square meter-nya berapa" (Whereas, if the same building we rent to private entities, they will be willing to pay per square meter), illustrates the phenomenon of congruent lexicalization, characterized by four key indicators.

Firstly, with regard to constituency, the congruent lexicalization includes both single constituents ("the same," "renting") and multiple constituents ("willing to pay per square meter"). Secondly, concerning the elements switched, this instance features an adjective phrase ("the same"), a verb ("renting"), and an adjective phrase ("willing to pay per square meter"), thereby displaying a multiplicity of linguistic switches. Thirdly, in relation to the switch site, bidirectional switching is manifest, as the speaker alternates between Indonesian and English. Similar to the previous example, neither English nor Indonesian can be readily identified as the matrix language due to their equal contribution to the sentence structure. Lastly, in terms of properties, the sentence incorporates a form of morphological integration with the affix "-nya" being appended to "willing to pay per square meter," a practice that signifies ownership or particular traits in Indonesian.

Thus, Sri Mulyani Indrawati employs congruent lexicalization to not only enhance the complexity and depth of her utterances but also to underscore her viewpoints on an issue of paramount importance—the effective management of state property for increased national income. Through her linguistic choices, she adds layers of meaning and urgency to her discourse, thereby engaging her audience in a nuanced conversation about national development.

Discussion

The present section elucidates intriguing findings derived from an analysis of a public lecture by Sri Mulyani Indrawati.

Firstly, the data revealed the presence of all types of code-mixing. Contrary to Meyerhoff's observation (2006, as cited in Mulyajati, 2017) that code-mixing predominantly manifests in informal situations, the present study disputes this notion. Indeed, this analysis suggests that code-mixing may also transpire within formal contexts such as lectures. Muysken (2000) posits that such occurrences of code-mixing tend to be spontaneous, indicating the lack of premeditation on the speaker's part. Sri Mulyani Indrawati's multilingual background, including years spent in Indonesia and the United States, likely informs her practices in code-mixing.

Second, morphological integration was frequently found. Sri Mulyani Indrawati repeatedly integrated the insertions with Indonesian affixes such as -nya, di-, meng-, and men-. An example of an insertion with affix -nya was given as follows:

Itu gedung yang dibuat untuk sebagai sebetulnya waktu itu

adalah headquarter-nya VOC kan?

(That was the building that was constructed at that time

as the headquarter of VOC, wasn't it?)

Khan (2020) states that when morphological integration happened, the "speaker of one language" aims to "speak a different language with influence of his first language" (p. 50). In Sri Mulyani Indrawati's case, her first language was Indonesian, but she inserted several English words into her sentences. Such integration signifies the influence of the speaker's first language on the morphological structure of insertions.

Third, there were several cases in both lectures where Indonesian words were inserted into English expressions. An example was given as follows:

It's okay, tapi at least we try.

(but)

These findings further substantiate Sri Mulyani Indrawati's proficiency in both languages.

Fourth, instances of what Muysken (2000) refers to as "adjacency insertions" were observed. Musyken (2000) defines adjacency insertion as the occurrence of more than one insertion in a sentence. An example was given as follows:

Ini sekarang LMAN akan diserahi semua aset yang tadi disebut idle, sehingga mereka

bergerak seperti kayak property company.

(Now, LMAN will be entrusted with all assets that are called idle,

so they operate like a property company.)

Proficient bilinguals often engage in this kind of code-mixing, a point supported by previous studies (Poplack, 1980; Nortier, 1990, as cited in Muysken, 2000).

Fifth, most insertion cases in the lecture covered two to three indicators. This finding clearly supported Bakaeva's argument that some of the code-mixing features may not present in all switches (Bakaeva, 2010) For instance, in terms of switch site, no insertions were preceded by Indonesian dummy words. Dummy words are defined as "semantically empty element" (Muysken, 2000, p. 105). In English, the examples of dummy words can be 'do,' which basically has no meaning when used in interrogative sentences, and 'there' as a subject in a sentence (Nordquist, 2020). Since Indonesian adopts different word order, the feature of dummy insertion in this case might not occur.

Sixth, the data reveal instances of what is termed as the "phenomenon of doubling," where a word is reiterated in a different language but retains identical meaning. This observation stands in contradiction to Muysken's assertion that the phenomenon of insertion is typically counter-indicative to that of doubling (Muysken, 2000). An example illustrating this phenomenon is as follows:

Dari sisi pengelolaan, evolusi Republik Indonesia mengelola barang milik

negara itu adalah sangat remarkable, sangat luar biasa.

(From the aspect of management, the evolution of Republic of Indonesia in managing

state property was remarkable, very extraordinary.)

To contextualize this phenomenon, it is pertinent to explore its broader rhetorical implications. Doubling, as understood here, shares affinities with repetition, a rhetorical device frequently employed to seize audience attention and reinforce emphasis on salient information (Barot, 2021). Findings from a study conducted by Frontier in Human Science corroborate the hypothesis that the employment of repetition in discourse may significantly enhance cognitive recall (Barot, 2021). Therefore, it is reasonable to postulate that the phenomenon of doubling observed in Sri Mulyani Indrawati's lecture serves a dual function: it not only emphasizes key points but also aids in the retention of such information by the audience.

Finally, the data indicated a prevalence of insertions from the Javanese language into the Indonesian discourse during the public lecture. An illustrative example is as follows:

Tapi bayar gaji guru, bayar gajinya pak rektor, nuwun sewu pak rektor, gajinya

para, itu kan tidak masuk dalam aset kita, dan kemudian menyebabkan Universitas Gajah Mada punya banyak sekali prestasi.

(However, paying teacher's salary, paying rector's salary, excuse me, sir, the salary of, those were not included in our assets, for which it made Gajah Mada University   obtained numerous achievements.)

Three variables may potentially account for these Javanese insertions. Firstly, Sri Mulyani Indrawati's linguistic upbringing in Semarang, Central Java, likely informs her code choice, particularly her fluency in Krama Inggil, the formal register of the Javanese language. Secondly, the geographical context, specifically the location of Universitas Gajah Mada in Yogyakarta—an area in proximity to Central Java—could have made the incorporation of Javanese lexemes contextually appropriate. Lastly, the societal dynamics, most notably the attendance of senior faculty members and administrators, might have necessitated the use of Krama Inggil as a sign of respect and deference.

V.   CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the present research undertook an in-depth exploration of various types of code-mixing manifested in Sri Mulyani Indrawati's public lecture. The empirical evidence substantiated the occurrence of all delineated categories of code-mixing, namely insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization, within the confines of the discourse under examination. Furthermore, the study unearthed several intriguing observations. These include an ample prevalence of morphological integration in instances of insertion, the interlacing of English lexemes within Indonesian expressions, the occurrence of adjacency insertions, the absence of one or two specific indicators typically associated with insertions, the phenomenon of doubling within the purview of insertions, and the limited instances of Indonesian-Javanese code-mixing.

A synthesis of the analytical findings suggests that the incidence of code-mixing in Sri Mulyani Indrawati's public lecture could be attributable to an array of variables such as her linguistic

background, the specific context in which the lecture was delivered, and the demographic composition of the audience. Importantly, this research provides empirical validation to the thesis that code-mixing is not exclusively the domain of informal communication but can also manifest in formal settings, as evidenced by its presence in the lecture under study.

Given the restricted focus on a singular lecture for the analysis of code-mixing occurrences, it would be judicious for future investigations to extend this line of inquiry into other formal settings, such as religious sermons. Such an expansion could offer a more comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of code-mixing in formal discourses. Additionally, examining the phenomenon through the lens of cultural and social variables would offer an enriched scope, contributing to a multi-faceted understanding of code-mixing.

In spite of the limitations inherent to the scope of the current research, it is the aspiration that the findings serve as a catalyst for further scholarly investigation, enriching the understanding and application of code-mixing in formal communicative settings.

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