

Code Switching and Code Mixing: An Analysis in Boy William's Reality Show 'The Family'

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Abstract

The phenomena of Indonesian-English speech can be recognized as a consequence of conscious choice to expose a bilingual identity in today's contemporary life. Though it has been seen negatively, numerous of Indonesian youngster have adapted to mix and switch the two languages without understanding its sociolinguistic function. Therefore, this study aims to identify and analyze the types of code switching and code mixing between Indonesian and English used in Boy William's speech. The analysis utilizes Macswan's code switching and Musyken's code mixing theories to examine two episodes of 'The Family' reality show on the BW YouTube channel. Direct observation involving transcribing and taking notes on videotaped utterances was applied to analyze both code switching and code mixing. The result revealed that Intra-sentential code switching was the predominant form of code switching observed in Boy William's speech. Frequent language switch from English to Indonesian in one sentence to another, and vice versa become the reason. Nonetheless, alternation was the predominant form of code mixing that appeared. Nevertheless, this study is limited to an oriental bilingual participant. Further studies with local Indonesian individuals can be considered to provide a more comprehensive understanding of how the influence of Indonesian-English mixed language impacts the younger generation in Indonesia.

Keywords: *language varieties, language choice, linguistic identity, social interaction*

Introduction

The process of human communication involves a form of social interaction. As living among community in Indonesia, the way individuals generate and share information can be different based on their language choice. They can choose their language to be identified in one social group for language serves as a sign of group membership and solidarity (Putri et al., 2022). When individuals finally choose to communicate in one variation of a language instead of another, they create a clear separation between themselves and other social groups. The language varieties that they use have a significant impact on the kinds of social identities that they develop. Basically, Indonesian people's identity was determined based on regional variation which was characterized by distinct features of dialects and vocabularies across geographical area. Over time, Indonesian teenagers have cultivated a distinct social identity that transcends geographical boundaries; this is particularly evident among South Jakarta's youth (Fitriani & Ramadhani, 2022). This phenomenon, however, continues and affects a significant number of teenagers residing in regions other than

South Jakarta. It can be assumed that social variation may have greater influence than regional variation among young people in Indonesia.

Social variation in language among Indonesian teenagers have been constructed as a result of different education and economic status. Indonesian youth from the upper classes of society are considered to speak English instead of Indonesian language, as a result of input quality to English. A significant number of them live in Jakarta and are predominantly multiracial backgrounds. The upper-middle class local teenagers, in other circumstances, cannot deny the influence of globalization on English language exposure from western movies, music, and lifestyle. Many of them, in fact, see the ability to communicate in English as social status (Astuti, 2020); making a perception of local language as conservative and outdated. Despite the process of globalization, social circumstances are seen to contribute to a gradual loss of local language. The widespread use of Indonesian language instructions in schools makes exposure to local language minimized (Ramli et al., 2021). Despite of that, parents have seldom spoken to their children in the local language (Yusuf et al., 2022). Furthermore, numerous young people prefer Indonesian language for unity, given the presence of multiple tribes in their region (Bazzi et al., 2019). Consequently, only a small number of Indonesian teenagers exhibit regional linguistic variation; they prefer to communicate in Indonesian and English as a means of placing their social position in the society.

The linguistic variation as a sociolinguistic phenomenon among Indonesian teenagers is actually inseparable. They have choices to create their own identity through their language choice and the extent to which they employ it. One case of example from a significant number of Indonesian populations, particularly the elderly, who communicate primarily in their indigenous language within community where they originated from. To show identity, a considerable amount of them have transmitted their local language to their children and the younger generation. Apparently, the younger generation's usage of both Indonesian and local languages demonstrates the phenomenon of language shifting and mixing. It can be observed that numerous young people shift Indonesian language with friends but local language with family (Ulfa et al., 2018). An evidence of language mixing of Indonesian language and local language has appeared in linguistic landscape of public places (Benu et al., 2023). Similarly with teenagers who are bilingual in Indonesian and English, they frequently switch between languages in the middle of words or utterances for a variety of reasons. This language choice is closely linked to an individual's language skills, personal identity, situation, and belief (De Houwer, 2018, p. 327; McArthur, 1992, p. 228). As results, language mixing and switching can be inferred inseparable among Indonesian youth.

This sociolinguistic phenomena of language mixing and switching, which has emerged as an identity among young people may influence various areas beyond schooling, such as advertising, marketing, socioeconomic, entertainment, technology, and information. The act of utilizing multiple languages to communicate is known as code switching and code mixing. Code switching involves the intentional transition from one language to another for a specific purpose or in a particular situation (Thara S & Poornachandran Prabakaran, 2018). Several researchers have carried out research on the code switching practices of Indonesian youth on social media such as Facebook (Lubis et al., 2017), YouTube (Dewi, 2021), Twitter (Ariasih et al., 2021), and Instagram (Rezeki & Sagala, 2021). Regarding this topic, Kristanto & Meilasari (2019) identified the reasons for teenagers' code switching in social media platforms as referential, directive, expressive, phatic, metalinguistic, and poetic purposes. On the other hand, code mixing refers to the act of combining two or more languages in a single speech (Syafaat &

Setiawan, 2019; Wijayatiningsih et al., 2023). The majority of research on code mixing with the use of social media platforms has also been undertaken like Twitter (Syafri & Sari, 2017), Facebook (Windyawati & Aurima, 2018), and Instagram (Sutrisno & Ariesta, 2019). On top of that, previous studies confirmed that code mixing employed by young people has surprisingly made its way onto the official government's social media platforms (Faqih, 2022) and brands (Muhartoyo & Sharone, 2023). It can be considered that previous research has examined various forms of code switching and code mixing within a theoretical framework.

The use of code mixing and code switching has hugely emerged among celebrities and content creators. As public figures, it is a feasibility that their language style has become a center and influence on the language usage of others. Similarly, as influencers and content creators in the entertainment industry, Boy William has made a significant impact on the younger generation in Indonesia, influencing their language choices. Considering this sociolinguistic phenomenon, it is intriguing to study the way in which he mixed and switched between two languages that contribute to his perceived identity. Thus, the study aimed to investigate and analyze code switching and code mixing in Boy William's speech in two episodes of 'The Family' reality show on his *YouTube* channel.

Methodology

The instruments of the data are Boy William's monologue, MacSwan's theory to categorize the type of code switching, and Muysken's theory to classify the type of code mixing. Quantitative and qualitative approaches are used to conduct the study, taking into account a collection of observable empirical materials. The quantitative approach is used to explain phenomena by collecting numerical data and analyzing them in statistics. In addition, a qualitative approach is applied to gain descriptive data from people and observed behavior in written or spoken form. The analysis focuses on the description of the types of code switching and code mixing. The qualitative analysis for code switching was based on Macswan's (2013, p. 323) theory on two categories of code switching: intersentential and intrasentential. In addition, McArthur's (1992, p. 228) theory on tag switching or extrasentential category of code switching became the reference. In analyzing code mixing, Muysken's (2000, p. 1) theory on three main categories on code mixing: insertion (word or phrase), alternation (clause), and congruent lexicalization (dialect) was applied.

The data collection technique applied in this research is a direct observation method for determining the outcome of the study. The source of the data is derived from 'The Family' Season 3 Episodes 1–2 on the BW YouTube Channel. In this study, the procedure for data collection is as follows: (1) Viewing and listening to 'The Family' Season 3 Episodes 1–2 on the BW YouTube Channel; (2) Transcribing the video recordings; (3) Encoding the data collection; (4) Classifying the utterance as code switching or code mixing; (5) Examining the types of code switching and code mixing referring to Macswan (2013, p. 323) and Muysken (2000, p. 1), respectively.

Findings

According to the data's findings, there were 80 instances of code switching. In addition, Boy William's utterance included 67 data that can be categorized as a type of code mixing. The table 1 illustrated the types of code switching discovery.

Table 1. Types of Code Switching in Boy William's Utterances over a Duration of two Episodes.

Video	Types of Code Switching					
	Extrasentential		Intersentential		Intrasentential	
	Occurrence	%	Occurrence	%	Occurrence	%
Episode 1	8	14,5%	20	36,3%	27	49%
Episode 2	3	12%	8	32%	14	56%
Total	11	13,75%	28	35%	41	51,25%

Boy William switched the language from Indonesian to English and English to Indonesian eighty times. Intrasentential switching was the type of code switching mostly used. 51.25% of the whole utterances spoken over the length of two episodes means Boy William dominated to switch languages below sentential boundaries. There were also switching form of words or phrases of Bahasa Indonesia and English within a sentence. Moreover, the statistics of code mixing types can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Types of Code Mixing in Boy William's Utterances over a Duration of two Episodes.

Video	Types of Code Mixing					
	Insertion		Alternation		Congruent Lexicalization	
	Occurrence	%	Occurrence	%	Occurrence	%
Episode 1	10	21,7%	22	47,8%	14	30,4%
Episode 2	5	23,8%	12	57,1%	4	19%
Total	15	22,3%	34	50,7%	18	26,8%

Throughout the course of two episodes, the content creator employed Indonesian-English in 67 times. The type of alternation code mixing was shown at 50.7% as the most applied utterances of Boy William. The type of code mixing known as alternation demonstrated the variation in mixing patterns that can occur when combining the structural components of two languages. It can be concluded that in his utterances, Boy William occurred to finish one main sentence in one language then mix the supporting language in another language and vice versa.

Furthermore, Tables 3 and 4 presented the classification of code switching and code mixing in Boy William's utterances across the course of two episodes. Certain people may have been involved over the course of 'The Family' reality show, instead, these following utterances were only attributed to Boy William.

Table 3. Types of Code Mixing and Code Switching over the 1st Episode

No.	Utterances	Code Mixing	Code Switching
1	Bagus ga tempatnya? Gila ga? It's like in Bali but on a rooftop.	Alternation	Intersentential
2	So hey you guys. This another season guys. Welcome to season three. Tapi kali ini kita ga kemana-mana. We are in my hometown. This is Jakarta.	Alternation	Intersentential
3	Pokoknya I'm gonna take you guys around behind the scene of my real life here at home.	Insertion	Intrasentential
4	Can I have sunscreen? Gila ya s***** ya. They come out with like a new product all the time.	Alternation	Intersentential
5	Iya. The sunscreen is really good.	Insertion	Intersentential
6	Fifty plus plus bukan fifty doang	Congruent Lexicalization	Intrasentential
7	Actually you guys, I lied. It is SPF 50 PA plus plus plus. Even better.	-	Extrasentential

8	So this season, berdasarkan komentar-komentar dari kalian , we've been reading the comments you guys dan kita terima semua kritik dan sarannya dari kalian semua . So here we are trying to give you what you want.	Congruent Lexicalization	Intrasentential
9	I mean, yeah I know, but it's for the poster and stuff like that, kan we talk about her.	Insertion	Extrasentential; Intrasentential
10	Okay I call her, I call her. Bentar ya .	Alternation	Extrasentential
11	Btw , aku jalan lagi nih Family Season 3 . Ini kameranya udah mulai pada rolling . Nah, Oma mau ketemu sama kamu.	Congruent Lexicalization	Extrasentential; Intrasentential
12	That's what you want right ? Follow this season	-	Extrasentential
13	So here I am you guys. Gue lagi nyamperin Mario dan juga stella. Mereka lagi di gym . It's like their new hobby. Guys, look at mario's body right now. Udah kekar banget gitu . They're in the gym like all the time.	Alternation	Intersentential
14	Emang kenapa? Why not?	Alternation	Intersentential
15	Kalian pada tau ngga. I just read this thing online . Katanya if you drink beer sebelum kalian workout atau sambil kalian workout , itu katanya memicu endorfin juga, terus kita jadi lebih strong .	Congruent Lexicalization	Intrasentential; Intersentential
16	Stell, lo tau ga banyak orang yang comment , setelah nonton season 2 kita kemaren di Taipei.	Insertion	Intrasentential
17	Katanya mereka kurang melihat Kylie sama Hailey, anak-anak lu. I think we should put them more this season .	Alternation	Intersentential
18	Udah gede masalahnya. Do you know how big those girls are now?	Alternation	Intersentential
19	A little update about the girls . Jadi mereka sekarang udah semakin gede aja. Dan mereka udah punya opininya tersendiri. Jadi kadang kadang kalau kita suruh mereka ngapain, mereka akan nanya balik ke kita. Mereka udah bisa nantangin kita.	Alternation	Intersentential
20	Kylie, the older sister, she's like the sweetheart. Ana then, Hailey the younger one, she's just like everybody's toy. Lucu banget, mirip banget sama Raymond . Man, I love them.	Alternation	Intersentential
21	You know what's funny . Masa kemaren, ngga lama yang lalu, Oma ngomong ke si Kylie di depan gue, gue turun tangga tiba-tiba si Kylie gini.. Apem.. Apem.. gitu. Terus si Oma bilang kamu jangan panggil Apem panggilnya papi sekarang.	Alternation	Intersentential
22	Dia kan punya bapak, kasihan gitu. Kita ngga boleh nge-langkahin Raymond dong! You know what I mean? Raymond is still a part of our family .	Alternation	Intersentential
23	So here we are guys. Welcome to my work. This is my office setiap hari senin .	Insertion	Intrasentential
24	So this is Indonesian Idol guys. Malam ini gua ada show lagi . This is gonna be a fun night	Alternation	Intersentential
25	Gue penasaran aja sama peserta peserta yang nyanyi because they are bloody good this season I'm telling you.	Alternation	Intrasentential
26	So this is my private room, backstage. Jadi buat gue ganti baju , briefing, and everything. Welcome to my room.	Alternation	Intrasentential
27	Kamu pernah nonton acaraku belum di YouTube, The Family?	Insertion	Intrasentential
28	Yah gak seru ah. That's not good for content . Harusnya ngomongnya iya, gitu.	Alternation	Extrasentential
29	So what happen is, sebelum kita mulai live on the stage biasanya crew crew dari Indonesian idol mereka akan datang ke ruangan gue ini and we'll do some sort of briefing.	Congruent Lexicalization	Intrasentential
30	Jadi kita ada script reading supaya kita tau nanti what's going to happen on the show and it's always interesting .	Congruent Lexicalization	Intrasentential
31	Indonesian idol season ini, there is always new surprises .	Congruent Lexicalization	Intrasentential
32	Satu hal tentang Indonesian idol yang mungkin kalian ga tau, this stage is always been like a dream for me .	Alternation	Intrasentential

33	I remember as a child , dulu waktu gue masih tinggal di Amerika dan juga di New Zealand, I would be watching American idol and also New Zealand idol and I still remember it so vividly.	Congruent Lexicalization	Intrasentential
34	Jadi idol ini has been like a part of my life growing up.	Insertion	Intrasentential
35	I never thought bahwa one day I become the host of Indonesian idol. How crazy is that? If we think about that, that's fucking crazy.	Insertion	Extrasentential
36	And we're done guys. Just like that. the show has over. Very fun show! I love live shows. Do you know why I love live shows? Karena kita on time. Jadi mulai jam berapa, selesai jam berapa. So you know when you start work, when you finish work.	Congruent Lexicalization	Intrasentential; Intersentential
37	Kalian lihat social media ga? Go check your phone!	Congruent Lexicalization	Intrasentential; Intersentential
38	Gua tiap minggu ya, I'm telling you, I'm not kidding , pasti ada aja orang yang I bet want me out of idol.	Congruent Lexicalization	Intrasentential
39	I'm not gonna lie guys. Taking on a stage like this is not always the smooth as right. Karena setiap kali gua turun dari panggung, ada aja orang yang pasti berkomentar negatif tentang gue, gitu. There's always some people who don't like my presence on that show.	Alternation	Intersentential
40	I just feel like, everybody's like shocked mungkin . Kayak there's a new face, ngomongnya inggris inggris mulu. fine , I'm trying to tone it down tapi I don't know why they are still cancelling me.	Congruent Lexicalization	Intrasentential; Extrasentential
41	Sekarang tugas gua adalah I just have to practice right gimana caranya I'm going to get this right.	Congruent Lexicalization	Intrasentential
42	So here we are guys, welcome to my house. This is late night. Kalau pulang kerja biasanya gini, gua selalu minta makan because I'm freaking hungry. Idol selesainya sekitar jam seginian guys. Like jam dua belas, jam satu. Terus kadang kadang gua sampai rumah jam dua. So, I know it's bad eat at night but brothers I'm hungry. So, what's the fuck. I have to eat.	Congruent Lexicalization	Intrasentential; Intersentential
43	For some reasons, ini my house keepers, they're acting so weird.	Insertion	Intrasentential
44	Aneh banget malam ini , I don't know why.	Alternation	Intrasentential
45	Biasanya gua makan cuma dikasi makanannya and then they go. And now, they're sitting right next to me.	Alternation	Intrasentential
46	Disini guys jujur, gua deg-degan mau kenalin Ayu ke Oma. I don't know how it's gonna turn out. Gua harus pura-pura aja gua ngga deg-degan supaya ayunya oke.	Alternation	Intersentential
47	Ya normal aja, say hi gitu. Emang kamu kalau ketemu orang tua yang lain gimana?	Insertion	Intrasentential
48	This is it guys. This is the day. Gua bawa ayu ke rumahnya oma.	Alternation	Intersentential

Table 4. Types of Code Mixing and Code Switching over the 2nd Episode

No.	Utterances	Code Mixing	Code Switching
1	Wajar lah guys karena Oma gua kan di zaman dulu dia taunya kayak titiek puspa, gitu-gitu. So , ayu ting ting? Pernah denger but maybe she doesn't follow too much.	Alternation	Intrasentential
2	Gua tau ayu tuh lagi takut banget. I am so fuckin' entertained.	Alternation	Extrasentential
3	Luckily you guys, Dhona, my head manager dari SMN, she gave me a phone call dan minta gua untuk ketemuan sama dia di kantor gue which is cuma di seberang jalan. Huh , thank you Dhona.	Alternation	Extrasentential
4	Yow Guys. Perkenalkan ini Dhona, she is my head manager dari Star Media Nusantara dan Dhona juga adalah manajer ayu	Congruent Lexicalization	Intrasentential; Intersentential

	ting ting. So, she knows a lot about us.		
5	But, I'm not. Kenapa gua yang dikorbanin. Alright, I'll think about it.	Alternation	Intersentential
6	So guys, sekarang gue lagi keliling komplek with the two girls, Kylie and Hailey. We're gonna go to the playground, we're gonna chill, we're gonna hangout. Yeah, just a normal day at home.	Alternation	Intrasentential
7	The funny how kids yeah , they grow up so fast. Sekarang Kylie sama Hailey ini mereka tuh udah kayak punya opininya tersendiri.	Alternation	Extrasentential; Intersentential
8	Gue misalnya lagi nge-vape nih, nge-foom di rumah , they're be like, Apem! Don't vape in the house! Or sometimes if I'm drinking beer gitu , they're be like hey, Apem! What are you doing? Gitu. They're like police officers.	Insertion	Intrasentential
9	Kemaren, setelah ngomong juga sama mario dan stella di gym , gue jadi kepikiran to ask these girls about their dad. I just wanna know.	Congruent Lexicalization	Intrasentential; Intersentential
10	Kylie, di sekolah-sekolah kamu , your friends, do they have a mommy? Do they have a daddy?	Insertion	Intrasentential
11	Waktu bapaknya mereka meninggal, Kylie waktu itu umur 6 bulan. Dan Hailey adeknya belum lahir, masih di dalem perut. Wajarlah kalau mereka ngga tau who their father is . Tapi bagi gue ini penting banget for them to know where they came from dan juga buat mereka supaya mereka tau bahwa these girls they do have a dad	Alternation	Intrasentential
12	Kamu tuh punya daddy , tau ga namanya siapa? Namanya Raymond. Nih Apem mau kasi lihat fotonya, mau lihat ga? Ini foto-foto kamu nih sama pipi waktu kamu kecil.	Insertion	Intrasentential
13	Tau ga Daddy kamu lagi dimana sekarang? Dia lagi ditempat namanya surga. Kamu tau ga disurga ada apa? Ada cow , ada sheep , ada pig . Yeah, everything , di surga lebih bagus daripada disini.	Insertion	Intrasentential
14	Di surga lebih banyak tau playgroundnya . Daddy kamu, Pipi Raymond di surga lagi bikin taman bermain untuk kalian yang gede banget kamu tau ngga?	Insertion	Intrasentential
15	Kadang suka bingung gitu jelasin ke anak-anak surga itu apa gitu. Jangankan anak-anak, gue aja bingung. What heaven is.	Alternation	Intersentential
16	I wasn't expecting that at all. I'm speechless. Gua ga tau mau ngomong apa.	Alternation	Intersentential
17	So here we are in the studio. Finally, I agree to do the song with ayu. But, sekarang kita lagi ada distudionya untuk workshop dulu, mau nge-tes nge-tes suara kita gimana cara kita bisa matching suaranya karena gua suaranya low and ayu bisa nyanyi tinggi. How do we find in the middle.	Congruent Lexicalization	Intrasentential
18	Project ini bersama ayu. I thought about it long and hard. Dan benar juga lah kata Dhona. Maksudnya, why not grab the moment while we can.	Congruent Lexicalization	Intrasentential; Intersentential,
19	I have a sense of music gitu. Jadi gua tuh ngerti kalo orang nyanyi fals, orang kurang dinamika dimana.	Alternation	Intrasentential
20	Tapi kalau gue disuruh praktekin is hard. Whenever I have to sing it live it sounds so bad I'm telling you.	Alternation	Intrasentential
21	Nyari nada tu susah banget. Belom dilihatin banyak orang disini. There's filming crew, there's producer inside the studio. There's Dhona. There's Ayu.	Alternation	Intersentential

Discussion

Code Switching

As of the statistics result, 49% intrasentential switching was shown in episode 1. Based on the table 3, intrasentential type is predominantly observed as the occurrence of words or phrases within a clause or sentence boundary. For instance, '*Aneh banget malam ini, I don't know why*'; '*Biasaya gua makan cuma dikasi makanannya* and then they go. Now, they are sitting right next to me'; 'I remember as a child, '*dulu waktu gua masih tinggal di Amerika dan juga di New Zealand, I would be watching American Idol and also New Zealand Idol. I still remember it so vividly.*' A considerable instance of intersentential code switching, with a frequency of 36.3%, was identified. The occurrence of switching between clauses or sentences from one language to another was analyzed as intersentential type. Some examples in the first episode were 'This is it guys. This is the day. *Gua bawa Ayu ke rumahnya Oma*'; '*Disini guys, jujur gua deg-degan mau kenalin Ayu ke Oma.* I don't know how it's turn out. *Gua harus pura-pura aja gua ga deg-degan supaya Ayu-nya oke.*'

Additionally, extrasentential code switching was seen the least occurrence of only 14.5% in the first episode. An added tag such as 'okey', 'well', 'you know' of one language in another language was identified an extrasentential type. For example, in the first episode, '*Btw, aku jalan lagi nih Family Season 3. Ini kameranya udah pada rolling. Nah, Oma mau ketemu sama kamu*'; 'I mean, ya, I know, but it's for the poster and stuff like that, kan we talk about her.' Surprisingly, the frequency percentage of each code switching types in the first episode was not substantially different with the second episode. Regardless, intrasentential was deemed the most significant occurrence and extrasentential was the least.

Code Mixing

The statistic result of code mixing was different from what occurred with code switching. While code switching exhibited identical occurrences in both episodes, the percentage occurrences of code mixing was dissimilar. Although alternation type of code mixing was extensively appeared in the both episodes, the least occurrences were differed in the two episodes. In the first episode, the least frequent type of occurrences was insertion, whereas in the second episode, the least frequent type was lexicalization. Alternation type can be seen in combination of two grammatical forms of languages within one sentence. Examples from both episodes were 'This is my office *setiap hari Senin*'; '*Wajarlah kalau mereka ga tau* who their father is'; '*Minta gua untuk ketemuan sama dia di kantor gua* which is *cuma di seberang jalan*'; 'So guys, *sekarang gua lagi keliling komplek* with the two girls, Kylie and Hailey'.

Moreover, distinguishing between congruent lexicalization and alternation types, which both appeared in the same sentence, has proven to be a slight challenge. The alternation formed a simple sentence from phrases combination of two languages. In contrast, congruent lexicalization types incorporate grammatical structures that transition from one clause to another within a compound or complex sentence. For instance, '*Jadi kita script reading supaya kita tau nanti* what's going to happen on the show and it's always interesting'; '*Satu hal tentang Indonesian Idol yang mungkin kalian ga tau,* this stage is always been like a dream for me'; 'So, what happen is *sebelum kita mulai* live on the stage, *biasanya kru-kru dari Indonesian Idol, mereka akan datang ke ruangan gua ini* and we'll do some sort of briefing'. Furthermore. the examination of insertion type involved the easiest identification of a lexical component from one

language being inserted into another language. For instance, '*Pokoknya*, I'm gonna take you guys around behind the scene of my real life at home'; 'I never thought *bahwa* one day I become the host of Indonesian Idol'; '*Ya normal aja*, say hi *gitu*'.

Conclusion

As conclusion, following an examination of the types and purpose of code switching proposed by Macswan (2013, p. 323) and code mixing by Muysken (2000, p. 1), out of eighty data of code switching, intra-sentential switching has the highest occurrence in the utterance of Boy William in both season 1 and season 2 (51,25%) due to the fact that he frequently switches from Indonesian to English and English to Indonesian by using a sentence in the course of one speaker round. In contrast, this type of code switching for inter-sentential switching is found in twenty-eight data, which constitutes 35 percent of the total. Extrasentential switching which basically includes English tags in the sentence, on the other hand, has the lowest percentage with only eleven data (13,75%) as a result of the fact that in order to emphasize something, the speaker does not use English. Additionally, sixty-seven data regarding the type of code mixing are found on two episodes that included code mixing. These videos are analyzed. There are fifteen data from Boy William's utterances that are classified as insertion, which is 22,3% of the total. There are thirty-four data that correspond to the alternation (50,7%). As a result of the fact that he regularly incorporates English words into his speech, the alternation form of code mixing has emerged as the most prevalent form. During this time, a total of only eighteen data (26,8%) are found to be congruent lexicalization. This study illustrates an overview of the language choice of a Chinese-Indonesian influencer. Although, this study suggests that Indonesian younger generation who live in urban cities closed to Jakarta have certain identity they build through a choice in switching and mixing languages, this study was limited to only an individual who comes from multiracial background. Further researchers are recommended to conduct additional research including a larger number of participants from indigenous backgrounds in order to have a more comprehensive understanding of how languages impact the attitudes, choices, and identities of the younger generation in Indonesia

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