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EXAMINING SENTENCE PATTERNS IN GIDEON'S VIDEOS ON THE 'SIDEQUESTZ' YOUTUBE CHANNEL

Aghil Zibrand
Universitas Bangka Belitung
aghildrive1@gmail.com
Dr. Diana Anggraeni, M. Hum
Universitas Bangka Belitung
dianaanggraeniubb@gmail.com
Rizky Arif Afandi, M.A.
Universitas Bangka Belitung
rizky@ubb.ac.id

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi pola kalimat yang digunakan oleh Gideon dalam kanal YouTube Sidequestz serta membandingkannya dengan pola kalimat dalam Standard English. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan data yang diambil dari tiga video Gideon tahun 2024 dengan jumlah penonton tertinggi, yaitu Crazy WHITE JAMAICAN Pranks (943 ribu), Crazy WHITE JAMAICAN Pranks Part 2 (149 ribu), dan SIDEQUESTZ – KIZKO POP (Official Video) (348 ribu). Teori utama yang digunakan adalah pola kalimat Quirk & Greenbaum (1973), dengan teori pendukung klasifikasi tipe kalimat dari Rozakis (2003) dan ciri gramatikal Jamaican English dari Cassidy (2007). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat tujuh pola kalimat yang digunakan Gideon, yaitu S+V+A (7), S+V+O (25), S+V+C (9), S+V (3), S+V+O+A (6), S+V+O+C (1), dan S+V+O+O (5). Selain itu, semua tipe kalimat ditemukan: kalimat sederhana (22), majemuk (8), kompleks (15), dan majemuk kompleks (11). Temuan ini memperkaya kajian sintaksis dan menunjukkan bagaimana variasi bahasa Inggris seperti Jamaican English berkembang dalam konteks budaya, sosial, dan geografis penuturnya.
Kata kunci: *Gideon, Jamaican English, Pola Kalimat, Sintaksis, Standard English, YouTube*

Abstract

This study aims to identify the sentence patterns used by Gideon in his Sidequestz YouTube channel and compare them with Standard English. A qualitative descriptive method was applied, with data drawn from three of Gideon's most viewed 2024 videos: Crazy WHITE JAMAICAN Pranks (943k), Crazy WHITE JAMAICAN Pranks Part 2 (149k), and SIDEQUESTZ – KIZKO POP (Official Video) (348k). The main theory employed is Quirk & Greenbaum's (1973) sentence pattern framework, supported by Rozakis' (2003) sentence type classification and Cassidy's (2007) grammatical features of Jamaican English. The findings reveal seven patterns in Gideon's speech: S+V+A (7), S+V+O (25), S+V+C (9), S+V (3), S+V+O+A (6), S+V+O+C (1), and S+V+O+O (5). Furthermore, all sentence types were identified: simple (22), compound (8), complex (15), and compound-complex (11). These results contribute to syntactic studies by expanding the understanding of how varieties of English, such as Jamaican English, adapt and evolve within specific cultural and social contexts.
Keywords: *Gideon, Jamaican English, Sentence Patterns, Syntax, Standard English, YouTube*

INTRODUCTION

Language is an essential tool for communication, shaping how individuals express ideas, emotions, and identities. English, as the global lingua franca, has developed numerous varieties, each influenced by local culture and history (Crystal, 2019: 112). One such variety is Jamaican English, which combines Standard English with distinct syntactic and lexical features. Therefore, all languages do have a rule that create a sentence, and it is called syntax. Syntax is a rule, where sentences are made by the combination of words (Tallerman, 2020: 1). It is concluded that syntax is really an important part in making sentences in a language, especially English. Furthermore, the examination of the arrangement of subjects, verbs, and other sentence constituents forms the basis for understanding sentence patterns.

Sentence patterns are intrinsically related to sentence types, as each type encompasses several distinct patterns (Nenojata, Sama, & Kara, 2023: 72). According to Quirk and Greenbaum (1973: 167), there are seven sentence pattern types: (1) S+V+A, (2) S+V+C, (3) S+V+O, (4) S+V+O+A, (5) S+V+O+C, (6) S+V+O+O, and (7) S+V. Additionally, the use of sentence types are needed in order to analyze the sentence patterns. There are four types of sentences such as Simple Sentences, Compound Sentences, Complex Sentences, and Compound-complex Sentences (Rozakis, 2003: 117-120).

In addition, various media can be utilized for analyzing sentence patterns, with YouTube serving as one of the most prominent platforms. Youtube is one of the best social media which is used by people to create, download, and watch videos globally (Lall, Agarwal, & Sivakumar, 2020: 1). One such creator is Gideon, a Jamaican content producer who employs English as his primary medium of communication to engage with an international audience of fans and subscribers.

Based on the introduction above, this study above aims to analyze the sentence patterns that are made by Gideon and to compare them to Standard English. The urgency of this study lies in the limited scholarly attention given to non-standard English varieties, particularly Jamaican English, which remain underexplored in terms of sentence patterns despite their growing presence in global digital media. Gideon, the creator of the ‘Sidequestz’ YouTube channel, exemplifies this relevance as his viral content highlights Jamaican English, yet its syntactical structures have received little academic investigation.

METHOD

This study applied a qualitative descriptive mothed and used a text and image analysis, as stated by Creswell (2022).

Type of Research

This study applied the qualitative approach to analyze Gideon's sentence patterns in his YouTube channel entittled 'Sidequestz'. Qualitative method is considered needed due to a video shows a verbal narrative conveyed through Gideon's interreaction. In addition, this method helped the exploration of narrative structures within dialogue, which perfectly suitable for analyzing how sentence patterns and sentence types are linked.

Object of the Research

This study focused on Gideon's sentence patterns in his YouTube channel. Gideon's three YouTube videos present authentic features of Jamaican English, making them a suitable source for analyzing his sentence patterns in this study. Gideon's three YouTube videos provide authentic representations of Jamaican English, thereby serving as appropriate data for analyzing his sentence patterns in this study.

Data Collection

This study applied qualitative audiovisual for collecting the data. There are four steps of collecting the data, which are:

- Watching and listening to the videos
- Reading and transcribing the subtitles
- Selecting and classifying the appropriate data
- Categorizing the data

Data Analysis

For this part, the collected data are analyzed by using several steps that created by Creswell. The steps are rganizing and preparing the data, reading through all the data, coding the data, identifying themes, developing a storyline interpretation, an analytic framework to analyze the data, and representing and interpreting the data (Creswell, 2022: 201).

FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

This study examined Gideon's sentences in terms of both sentence patterns and types, as outlined in the problem formulations of Chapter One. All identified patterns were classified accordingly, though some sentences contained multiple patterns, particularly in compound, complex, and compound-complex forms, resulting in 56 items of analysis. The classification is presented in the following table.

No.	Sentence Type	Frequency	Sentence Pattern	Quantity	Frequency
1.	Simple Sentence	22	S+V+A	3	22
			S+V+C	3	
			S+V+O	11	
			S+V+O+A	3	
			S+V+O+C	-	
			S+V+O+O	2	
			S+V	-	
2.	Compound Sentence	8	S+V+A	-	8
			S+V+C	3	
			S+V+O	4	
			S+V+O+A	1	
			S+V+O+C	-	
			S+V+O+O	-	
			S+V	-	
3.	Complex Sentence	15	S+V+A	2	15
			S+V+C	2	
			S+V+O	7	
			S+V+O+A	-	
			S+V+O+C	-	
			S+V+O+O	2	
			S+V	2	
4.	Compound-Complex Sentence	11	S+V+A	2	11
			S+V+C	1	
			S+V+O	3	
			S+V+O+A	2	
			S+V+O+C	1	
			S+V+O+O	1	
			S+V	1	
TOTAL		56	TOTAL		56

Table 1. Sentence Patterns and types used by Gideon

1. S+V+A Pattern

S+V+A pattern is a pattern that consists of a subject, a verb, and an adverbial (e.g., He is in the toilet) (Quirk & Greenbaum, 1973: 167). Gideon uses S+V+A pattern in his videos, which is explained below.

Gideon's English: *You ever **deh** with a big **gyal?***
S V A

Standard English: ***Have** you ever been with **a big girl?***
(aux) S V A

The Gideon's sentence above is "You ever deh with a big gyal?". When Gideon's English is interpreted into Standard English, the equivalent of the sentence would be: "Have you ever been with a big girl?". Since there is a question mark in the sentence, the sentence is considered an interrogative sentence for the present perfect tense; the declarative sentence would be "you have been with a big girl". Gideon's utterance demonstrates several features of Jamaican English, particularly the omission of auxiliary verbs in question formation. Standard English would require "Have you ever…", but in Jamaican English, the sentence can begin directly with the subject and verb. Cassidy (2007: 58) confirmed that Jamaican English verbs generally do not inflect or change forms to express tense, aspect, or agreement. Instead, aspectual markers like "ever" indicate experience, as used here. In addition, the word "de" in Gideon's sentence functions as an auxiliary verb like "is", "am", "are", and "been". Cassidy (2007: 59) confirmed that "de", "da", and "a" in are used like be " in Jamaican English. Moreover, the word "gyal" refers to "a girl in Standard English. According to Cassidy and LePage (2009: 193), "gyal" is a variant pronunciation of the word "girl".

Both sentences above are considered simple sentences due to consisting of one independent clause, which is "you have been with a big girl". The word "ever" in the sentence is considered an adverbial, and "with a big girl" is a prepositional phrase acting as an adverbial. This is in line with Rozakis' (2003: 118) statement, which suggests that a simple sentence contains only one independent clause and expresses a complete idea.

In terms of sentence pattern, based on Quirk and Greenbaum (1973: 167), this sentence is structured as S + V + A. The subject is "you", the verb phrase is "been

with" (to be with), and the adverbial is "a big gyal," which functions as an adverbial of place. Even though "a big gyal" appears as a noun phrase, in this context it complements the verb "been with," indicating whom the subject has been with.

2. S+V+C Pattern

According to Quirk and Greenbaum (1973: 167), the S+V+C pattern consists of the Subject, Verb, and a Complement (Subject Complement), (e.g., I am a teacher). Gideon also uses simple sentences and also uses the S+V+A pattern in his utterance, which is explained below.

Gideon's English: *She **a** sweet **gyal,** but she **a** ugly*
S V C S V C

Standard English: *She **is** **a** sweet **girl,** but she **is** ugly*
S V C S V C

In this datum, Gideon told a stranger that he was dating a lovely woman, although she was physically unattractive. When Gideon's sentence above is interpreted into Standard English, the equivalent of the sentence would be "she is a sweet gyal, but she is ugly". The phrase "She a sweet gyal" in Gideon's sentence above does not refer to a progressive sentence, but rather just a present tense. The use of "a" in Jamaican English is used in present participle and also progressive participle (Cassidy, 2007: 59). Moreover, the word "gyal" in Gideon's sentence refers to "a girl" in Standard English. Cassidy and LePage (2009: 193) confirmed that "gyal" is a variant pronunciation of the spelling "girl".

Both sentences above are considered compound sentences. This is due to the fact that the sentences presented above have two independent clauses, which are "she is a sweet gyal" and "but she is ugly". Moreover, the conjunction "but" functions as a connector of the two independent clauses. Rozakis (2003: 118) confirmed that a compound sentence has two independent clauses and can be joined by using subordinating conjunctions such as "but". Additionally, both sentences presented above follow the S+V+C pattern. According to Quirk and Greenbaum (1973: 167), the S+V+C pattern consists of a subject, a verb, and a complement. The subject in both sentences is "she", while the auxiliary verb is "is" or "a", and the complements are "a sweet gyal" and "ugly".

3. S+V+O Pattern

According to Quirk and Greenbaum (1973: 167), the S+V+O pattern consists of the subject, the verb, and the object. Gideon's utterance also uses the S+V+O patterns, which is explained below.

Gideon's English: ***Me*** ***start fi*** see ***tings***

S V O

Standard English: ***I*** ***started to*** *see* ***things***

S V O

The sentence "me start fi see tings" when interpreted into Standard English would become "I started to see things". The use of "me" in Jamaican English as a subject is really common. This is in line with Cassidy's example of the use of the word "me" as the subject of a sentence (e.g. "me a try fi remember") (Cassidy, 2007: 54). Moreover, the use of "fi" in Jamaican English is as the same as "for" in Standard English (Cassidy, 2007: 54-55). However, Cassidy (2007: 67) also argued that the word "fi" is also used for "to" of the infinitive (e.g. "me come fi see you"). Based on the statements above, it is concluded that the word "fi" in Gideon's sentence above refers to "to" in Standard English. Lastly, the word "tings" in Jamaican English refers to "things" in Jamaican English.

The sentence above is considered a simple sentence. A simple sentence consists of one independent clause, which has one subject and one verb (Rozakis, 2003: 118). The subject is "me" or "I", the verb phrase is "start fi see" or "started to see", and the object is "tings" or "things". Moreover, the sentences presented above are considered to follow the S+V+O pattern. According to Quirk and Greenbaum (1973: 167), the S+V+O pattern consists of a subject, a verb, and an object.

4. S+V+O+A Pattern

S+V+O+A pattern consists of a subject, a verb, and an object, and an adverbial (Quirk & Greenbaum, 1973: 167). Moreover, Gideon uses S+V+O+A pattern in his utterances.

The context in datum 54 is related to datum 53. Gideon felt lucky because the stranger also wanted to find some girls in Brixton. When Gideon's sentence above is interpreted into Standard English, the equivalent of the sentence would be "I meet the right person today". The word "me" in Gideon's sentence above is considered a

subject, due to the fact that it is located before the verb. The word "me" in Jamaican English is commonly used as a subject like "I" in Standard English (Cassidy, 2007: 53). Moreover, the expression "buck up" has the same meaning as "to meet" in Standard English. According to Cassidy and LePage (2009: 75), "buck up" means to meet someone unexpectedly.

Both sentences above are considered simple sentences. Rozakis (2003: 118) stated that a simple sentence has one independent clause, which means it has one subject and one verb. The subject in both sentences is "me" or "I", and the verb is "meet" or "buck up". Additionally, in terms of sentence pattern, both sentences above fit the criteria of the S+V+O+A pattern. According to Quirk and Greenbaum (1973: 167), the S+V+O+A pattern consists of a subject, a verb, an object, and also an adverbial. The object in both sentences is "the right person" and the adverbial is "today", which is an adverbial of time.

5. S+V+O+C Pattern

Quirk and Greenbaum (1973: 167) stated that the S+V+O+C pattern consists of a subject, a verb, an object, and a complement (e.g., We proved him wrong).

Gideon's English: *If you see a man who* ***a drown,***

S V O C

Standard English: *If you see a man who* ***is drowning,***

S V O C

The phrase "who a drown" in Gideon's sentence does not refer to a present tense, yet it refers to a progressive tense. Cassidy (2007: 59) mentioned that "de", "da", and "a" are used like "be" in Jamaican English. The first sentence pattern is S+V+O+C pattern and the second pattern is S+V+O+O pattern. The subject is "you", the verbs are "see", the object is "a man", and the complements is "who a drown".

6. S+V+O+O Pattern

Quirk and Greenbaum (1973: 167) noted that the S+V+O+O pattern comprises a subject, a verb, and two objects.

Gideon's English: ***Me*** *want* ***fi*** *ask you something*

S V O O

Standard English: ***I*** *want* ***to*** *ask you something*

S V O O

The word "me" in Gideon's sentence above can function as a subject, an object,

and also a possessive adjective (Cassidy, 2007: 154). Moreover, the use of "fi" in Jamaican English is the same as "for" in Standard English (Cassidy, 2007: 54-55). However, Cassidy (2007: 67) also argued that the word "fi" is also used for "to" of the infinitive (e.g. "me come fi see you"). Based on the statements above, it is concluded that the word "fi" in Gideon's sentence above refers to "to" in Standard English. Syntactically, the sentence shows the pattern of S+V+O+O due to the sentence having more than two objects, which are "you" and "something", while the subject is "I" and the verb phrase is "want to ask". Quirk and Greenbaum (1973: 167) also added that the S+V+O+O pattern consists of a subject, a verb, and two objects.

7. S+V Pattern

Quirk and Greenbaum (1973: 167) stated that the S+V pattern consists of a subject, a verb, and an object. (e.g., I laughed).

Jamaican English: *Now **me** **realize** that **me** don't have a wife and **me don't***

S V

marry yet

Standard English: *Now **I** **realized** that **I** do not have a wife and **I have never***

S V

Married

The sentence above has one dependent clause, which is "me realize" or "I realized", and two independent clauses, which are "me don't have a wife" or "I don't have a wife", and "me don't marry yet" or "I have never married yet". Moreover, there are two conjunctions, which are the subordinating conjunction "that" and the coordinating conjunction "and". In conclusion, the sentence above fits the criteria of a compound complex sentence. According to Rozakis (2003: 120), a compound-complex sentence consists of two independent clauses and one dependent clause.

Syntactically, since there are three clauses, this means that there are three sentence patterns in the sentence. The first clause, which is a dependent clause "me realize" or "I realized", consists of only a subject and a verb, which means the sentence follows the S+V pattern. The other clauses are two independent clauses. The first independent clause is "me don't have a wife" or "I don't have a wife," which consists of a subject, a verb, and an object, which is the S+V+O pattern. Whereas the second

clause, “me don’t marry yet” or “I have never married yet” consists of a subject, a verb, and an adverbial, which is the S+V+A pattern.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

The analysis found that seven sentence patterns proposed by Quirk and Greenbaum (1973), which are the S+V+A pattern (7), S+V+O pattern (25), S+V+C pattern (9), S+V pattern (3), S+V+O+A pattern (6), S+V+O+O pattern (5), and S+V+O+C (1), were present in Gideon’s speech. n addition, despite the differences in features, this study found that all of the sentence patterns used by Gideon aligned structurally with Standard English patterns when interpreted. This indicates that Jamaican English, while distinct in its features, maintains a systematic grammatical structure, especially in sentence pattern that parallels Standard English in many ways.

Suggestion

For future research, it is recommended that the data set be expanded by including more videos or speakers of Jamaican English in various contexts, such as interviews, vlogs, or live streams. This would provide broader insight into the syntactic variation within Jamaican English.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Name: Aghil Zibrand

Date of Birth: Sungailiat, 08 Januari 2004

Email: aghildrive1@gmail.com

Instagram: @aghl_zbrnd

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