International Journal of Academic and Applied Research (IJAAR)
ISSN: 2643-9603
Vol. 9 Issue 4 April - 2025, Pages: 205-216

An Analysis Of Contextual Adaptation In Chatgpt's Language Use

Chukwuma Livinus Ndububa1 and Bibian Ugoala2

1The National Open University of Nigeria
Email: nou234303430@noun.edu.ng
2The National Open University of Nigeria
Email: bugoala@noun.edu.ng

ABSTRACT: *In today's research, pedagogy, and learning, ChatGPT is at the forefront, facilitating users. However, its specific manners and forms of response remain enigmatic, sometimes leaving users uncertain about what informs its replies. Based on Verschueren's (1999) Pragmatic Adaptation Theory, this study analyzes contextual adaptation in ChatGPT's language use. Using a pre-experimental comparative qualitative method, it purposively analyzed 28 stratified screenshots of ChatGPT conversations to examine how it adjusts its language to different prompts, how effectively it adapts to various contexts, and how it manages ambiguous or unclear inputs.The analysis identified different contextual factors—device, environment, history, user awareness, etc.—that influence ChatGPT's responses. Findings also revealed that prompt structure and nature affect its replies. Furthermore, ChatGPT retains ongoing discussions within a session but forgets them upon session closure unless explicitly requested to remember. However, it retains user-shared information, enabling it to address users by name and tailor responses accordingly.The study highlights ChatGPT's adaptational strengths and weaknesses and recommends that programmers address performance gaps. It is an indispensable resource for students and researchers seeking to understand ChatGPT's adaptive mechanisms.*

Keywords: ChatGPT, Context, Adaptation, Language, Prompts, Analysis

INTRODUCTION

This era, commonly known as the Internet or Information Age, is heavily influenced by the widespread dissemination of information, primarily through the internet. Consequently, the most powerful and influential individuals today are not only experts in specific fields but also effective communicators who can convey their knowledge to broader audiences. Communication has become a defining feature of this time. The internet has significantly reduced the need for physical travel to deliver messages or packages, streamlining communication processes.

In addition to communication, knowledge stands out as a key distinguishing factor for many individuals in this age. Often referred to as the Digital Age, as opposed to the analog era, this period is largely driven by (mobile) devices that facilitate internet access and the exchange of information. Among the most impactful digital tools is ChatGPT, a large language model that assists users in solving various language and communication challenges, including puzzles, content creation, and coding. Since its emergence in 2022, ChatGPT has gained significant popularity due to its efficiency, surpassing earlier language models and chatbots, and inspiring the development of similar technologies.

Despite its versatility and user-friendly nature, ChatGPT presents challenges for users who find its responses unclear or unsatisfactory. Many users struggle to understand the reasoning behind its responses in different contexts, and even researchers find it difficult to pinpoint the factors shaping its outputs. While ChatGPT is widely used in research and pedagogy, uncertainty remains about why it responds differently in various contexts. Studies have examined aspects of its performance, but its contextual adaptation remains largely unexplored. Ndububa (2025, p. 52) notes that "by acknowledging efforts or contributing to improvements, researchers have a basic responsibility" not only to the makers of a reviewed product or service but also to the readers of research. Hence, this study proves indispensable.

Understanding how ChatGPT adapts to context aligns with this responsibility, as it allows both researchers and users to refine its application and maximize its effectiveness. Montenegro-Rueda et al. (2023) emphasize that ChatGPT cannot solve every problem and that users must apply their knowledge and skills to maximize its outputs. If users do not understand how ChatGPT adapts to context, they will struggle to frame effective prompts or utilize its responses. Effective communication requires not just accuracy but also contextual appropriateness. Understanding ChatGPT's adaptation to context will equip users with better knowledge of how to maximize its utility, enhancing its productivity and flexibility.

The objectives of this study are to:

i. Examine how ChatGPT adjusts its language use in response to various user prompts.
ii. Investigate how effectively ChatGPT adapts its responses to different contexts.
iii. Analyze how ChatGPT manages ambiguous or unclear prompts from users.

The study seeks to answer the following questions:

i. How does ChatGPT modify its language use in response to different user prompts?

ii. How effectively does ChatGPT adapt its responses to varying contexts?
iii. How does ChatGPT handle ambiguous or unclear prompts from users?

The findings of this study will be invaluable to the millions of ChatGPT users who have yet to understand the relationship between its responses and the prompts it receives. As various contexts influence ChatGPT's outputs, this study serves as an eye-opener for stakeholders and research readers. They will gain insight into why ChatGPT provides specific responses and how to frame prompts for optimal results.

This study focuses on how ChatGPT adapts its responses to conversational context in English through chat screenshots. ChatGPT's contextual adaptation in other languages, if it exists, is beyond its scope, as are other aspects of ChatGPT's performance. The study does not encompass deep engineering aspects of ChatGPT's language use but examines its contextual adaptation from a language student's perspective. The primary version for this study is ChatGPT-4.5, the latest at the time of this study, while other versions are labeled 'earlier' or 'older' based on thematic analysis. Other gaps perceptible of this study remain open for future research,

LITERATURE REVIEW

Contextualization

This refers to approaching a phenomenon in relation to its environment or situational context. It involves recognizing the surroundings (context) of an existence while addressing it. Crystal (2008, p. 108) defines contextualization as placing a word in context to clarify its intended meaning. Trauth and Kazzazi (1996, p. 245) describe context as "all elements of a communicative situation: the verbal and non-verbal context, the context of the given speech situation, and the social context of the relationship between the speaker and hearer, their knowledge, and their attitudes". Ugoala (2024, p. 3) adds that "cultural contexts within which signs operate are crucial to the meanings of the signs". These signs serve as mediums of communication.

Contextualization entails word sense disambiguation which according to Ndububa, (2025, p. 56), "involves specifying a word's meaning in a given context". It is essential in communication, determining both what is said and how it is expressed. Contextualization employs deixis, words that indicate a specific time, place, or person within a given context. It also provides cues that reveal interlocutors' relationships, the speech event's location, and other conversational aspects. These cues—such as word choice, syntax, repetition, code-switching, and topic selection—help listeners understand the speaker, the conversation's setting, and its underlying motives, guiding appropriate responses. Miscommunication arises when these cues are misinterpreted or overlooked.

In studying ChatGPT's adaptation to context, it is crucial to examine how it interprets and employs contextualization cues and how users perceive them, as mutual understanding facilitates effective interaction. Shevat (2017) notes that a typical language model "understands the context of the conversation and knows how to navigate between contexts and subconversations". Accordingly, this study investigates how ChatGPT adjusts its responses to align with users' prompts.

Accommodation

A key aspect of contextualization in this study is accommodation. According to Crystal (2008, p. 6), accommodation "aims to explain why people modify their style of speaking (accommodation) to become more like or less like that of their addressee(s)." Giles (2016) notes that synchronization is a fundamental trait of both animals and humans. In effective communication, including interactions between users and ChatGPT, accommodating the other's perspective sustains the conversation; otherwise, it may end abruptly. Since this involves adjusting speech or writing to align with the interlocutor, 'face-threatening acts' are eliminated, supporting both negative and positive faces. Recognizing the importance of cooperation, participants adopt Grice's (1989) cooperative principles. Giles (2012, p. 251) states that "accommodative resources are an integral feature of what actually defines the construct of intercultural communicative competence itself." Accommodation manifests as style-shifting, which, according to Meyerhoff (2011), involves modifying "the way we speak depending on where we are, who we are talking to, and what our attitude is towards the people we are talking with." This study considers style-shifting, as ChatGPT responds differently across contexts. Thus, accommodation involves adjusting one's communicative style.

Turn Design

This study is also grounded in the concept of Turn Design, an aspect of communication involving participants taking turns in conversation and employing techniques to make these turns effective. An effective conversation follows a one-talker-at-a-time structure; Sacks (2004) emphasizes that "maintaining one party talking at a time is organizationally primary" for conversations. According to Drew (2013), turn design involves structuring a turn to perform its intended action while ensuring it is understood as such. The length, efficiency, and continuity of communication depend on turn design. Drew (2013, p. 132) further notes that "turn design lies at the heart of how we conduct ourselves in interaction".

In the context of ChatGPT, turn design refers to how the model manages its response after receiving input from the user. The user, in turn, understands when and how to reply, facilitating a natural conversation. ChatGPT is programmed to respond by either

converging or diverging, adapting and accommodating as necessary. Shevat (2017) observes, "conversation management is a high level of artificial intelligence". The principle of turn design ensures that participants speak one at a time, employing linguistic devices that result in adjacency pairs, repair mechanisms, and sequence organization.

Adjacency pairs are semantically or structurally related utterances in which one prompts the other. A speaker's input determines the interlocutor's response, and when a reply is disconnected, meaning begins to fade, rendering turn design ineffective. As Yule (1996) states, "the utterance of the first part immediately creates an expectation of the utterance of a second part of the same pair". In conversations with ChatGPT, adjacency pairs are evident as the model's responses align with the user's inputs unless a new topic is introduced.

The repair mechanism in turn design involves correcting faulty expressions to maintain seamless communication. When a message is unclear or inappropriate, it can mislead the recipient, causing an incorrect response. Conversation, as a self-regulating system, includes devices to address such difficulties. This feature fosters coherence and cohesion, ensuring conversational longevity. Context plays a key role in repairs, as speakers adjust their contributions to align with the conversation or accommodate the other party. This is also evident in interactions with ChatGPT, where the model may misinterpret input, seek clarification, or self-correct. Users, too, may recognize errors in their inputs or ChatGPT's responses and make necessary adjustments, sustaining communication flow.

Sequence organization, another key aspect of turn design, helps analyze ChatGPT's adaptation to context. Stivers (2013) notes, "the social actions we perform in interaction occur sequentially". Repairs and adjacency pairs follow an orderly structure that facilitates smooth, natural conversations. Effective turn design requires organizing sequences; failure to do so results in miscommunication or chaos. Schegloff (2006) asserts that "sequences are the vehicle for getting some activity accomplished". Emphasizing its role in interaction, Heritage (1997, p. 123) describes sequence organization as the "engine room" of interaction. In computer-mediated communication, sequence organization emerges from the regulation of adjacency pairs and repairs, forming a crucial element of turn design—an essential concept in this study**.**

Theoretical Framework

This study is grounded in Verschueren's (1999) Pragmatic Adaptation Theory (PAT), a framework within pragmatics that explains the continuous adjustment of language to context. Rooted in Verschueren's broader Adaptation Theory, PAT postulates that language is dynamic—users adapt their expressions to purpose, audience, and context; variable—offering multiple forms for expressiveness; negotiable—flexible and open to interpretation; and adaptable—adjustable to suit different contexts. It emphasizes the influence of context on language choices and the speaker's continuous adjustment of utterances based on the listener's responses and understanding. As Verschueren (1999, p. 66) states, "any pragmatic description or explanation must account for the dynamics of adaptability".

PAT supports this study in analyzing how ChatGPT adjusts its responses to different contextual backgrounds and ambiguous prompts, where it must reinterpret unclear input to provide relevant responses. However, as Verschueren (1999, p. 67) notes, "a combination of contextual correlates and structural objects of adaptability can be used to define the locus of adaptation phenomena".

METHODOLOGY

Although pre-experimental, this interpretative study integrates qualitative and comparative methods. Qualitative research, the primary approach, involves systematically collecting and analyzing real-world materials that capture both routine and complex situations. Since this method requires diverse data and practices, additional approaches are also applied. In line with this, Denzin and Lincoln (2005, p. 4) affirm that "qualitative researchers deploy a wide range of interconnected interpretive practices... there is frequently a commitment to using more than one interpretive practice in any study". Aligning with Bordens and Abbott's (pp. 46–47) criteria for a sound research design, this approach is deemed suitable for the study.

Twenty-eight (28) datasets are stratified by contextual themes and sampled purposively based on the research objectives. As Vijayamohan (2024) states, "a purposive sample is collected according to the specific requirements of the test, survey, or research". The dataset consists of ChatGPT conversation screenshots, including interactions between the researcher and ChatGPT, the researcher's friends and ChatGPT, and human-to-human dialogues for comparison. Contributors fully consented to data usage after being informed of the study's purpose.

Confidentiality is strictly maintained. Any personal or sensitive information is securely handled, and participants who prefer anonymity have their data anonymized before analysis. To ensure research integrity, data remains unaltered and is reported objectively.

Thus, the study is carefully structured to adhere to research ethics as outlined by Booth (2016, p. 284).

DATA ANALYSIS

ChatGPT's Adaptation to Device Context

Context is broad and, as a factor in ChatGPT's responses, its types should be examined, particularly in relation to ChatGPT's adaptation. Ugoala (2024, p. 6) rightly notes that "the meaning of a signifier is context- and culture-based." This signifier could be

a symbol, word or image representing meaning. While under examination, the device on which ChatGPT was installed affects its responses, as evident in the following images.

Image 1. Adaptation to a desktop context

Image 2. Adaptation to a mobile context

Image 1 is a screenshot of a conversation with ChatGPT on a desktop, while Image 2 shows the same on a mobile phone. In both, the same request was made, but ChatGPT responded differently on each device. The content, structure, and length of the responses vary, demonstrating ChatGPT's adaptation to each device context.

ChatGPT's Adaptation to Environmental Context

Context is broad for ChatGPT, influencing its operation in various ways. Just as 'device context' affects its performance, the device setting and operational mode in the following pictures seem to determine how ChatGPT responds.

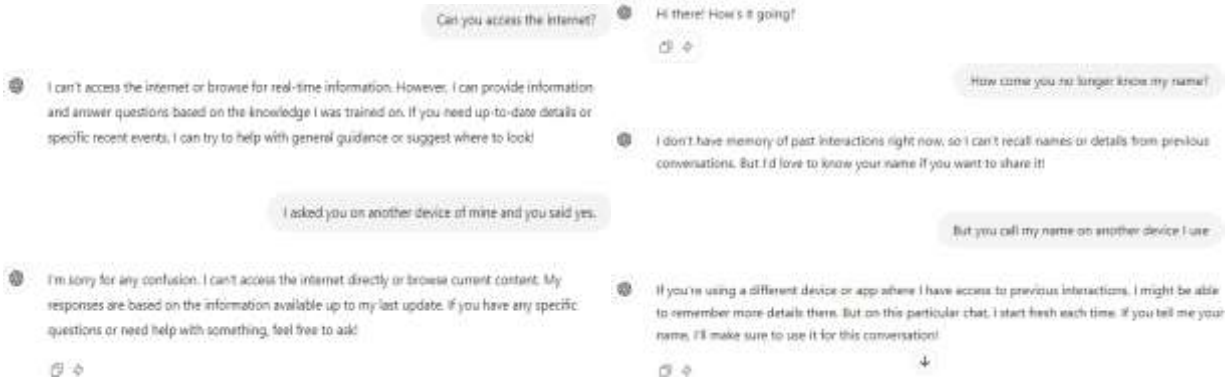


Image 3. ChatGPT unable to access the internet

Image 4. ChatGPT cannot recognize user

In images 3 and 4, both showing chats with ChatGPT on a desktop, ChatGPT is asked if it can perform the same task as in images 1 and 2 but it states it cannot. The user, surprised, inquires why ChatGPT previously agreed to perform the task on another device, yet ChatGPT firmly maintains it cannot, despite having done so elsewhere. This response is obviously influenced not just by the device but by its environment or operational mode.

Image 4 reinforces ChatGPT's environmental-context adaptation seen in image 3. In image 4, contextual memory was inactive due to a change in device environment. The user seemingly used ChatGPT on another device where it recognized their personal information and this time, in image 4, expects it to address them by name or recall their personal details. Thus, just as 'device-type context' discussed with images 1 and 2, 'device-mode' or 'device-environment' also shapes ChatGPT's responses.

Device context has many subcategories. Different ChatGPT versions, even on similar devices, respond differently due to regular updates by programmers. The following analysis examines this.

ChatGPT's Adaptation to Historical Context

ChatGPT has evolved through changes and modifications since its introduction. Each version replaces the previous one, reflecting updates in performance and outlook. Like device context, historical context tends to influence ChatGPT's responses, affecting their quality and quantity, as shown below.

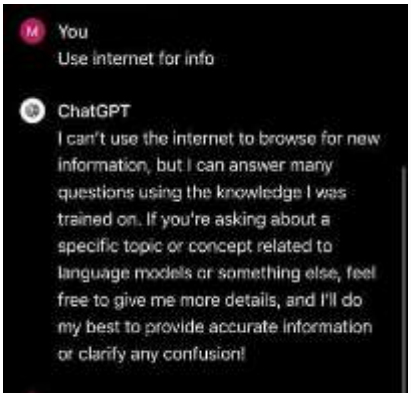


Image 5. Early ChatGPT.

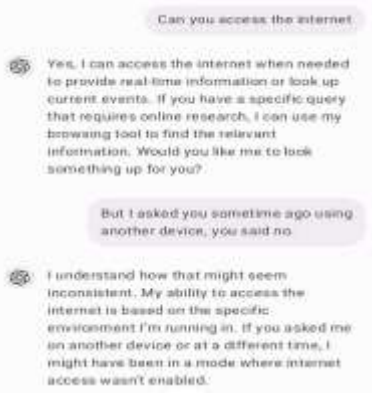


Image 6. ChatGPT today

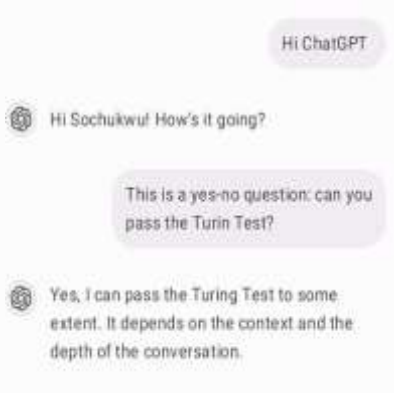


Image 7. A contemporary phase

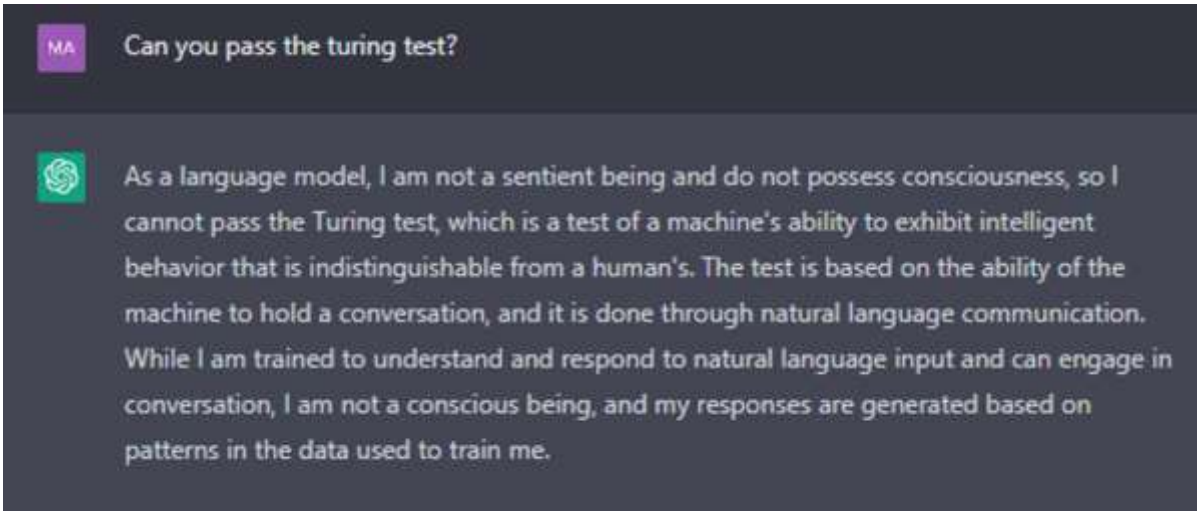


Image 8. Old ChatGPT unable to pass the Turing test

In Images 5 and 6, the same instruction was given to ChatGPT, but the responses differ in meaning and structure. Image 5, a past chat, shows ChatGPT admitting its inability to access the internet for data, specifying only its training data as a source. In Image 6, a similar question elicits a different response although ChatGPT confirms that environmental or operational mode, as seen in images 3 and 4, contributes to contextual adaptation shaping its performance or response. Image 6 represents a chat at the time of this study, while Image 5 is from an earlier period. These images capture different ChatGPT versions, each with distinct capabilities and features.

In image 7, ChatGPT, during this study, agrees to perform a task but states its performance is conditional or context-based. In image 8, an earlier ChatGPT version emphatically admits inability to perform the same task. Both images highlight response variations based on ChatGPT's version at a given point in its history or evolution.

As a subcategory of device context, ChatGPT's history—marked by innovative upgrades—is evident in Images 5 to 8, showing how each version influences interactions. The next analysis stratum is also connected to device context.

ChatGPT's Adaptation Based on Personalized or User-Aware Context

This is a context dependent on device-environment. ChatGPT operates on both memory and device. As Shevat (2007) observes, context and memory are "the two most complicated aspects". ChatGPT requires context for adaptation, with memory playing a crucial role as well. In the following images, user-aware context tends to influence ChatGPT's responses.

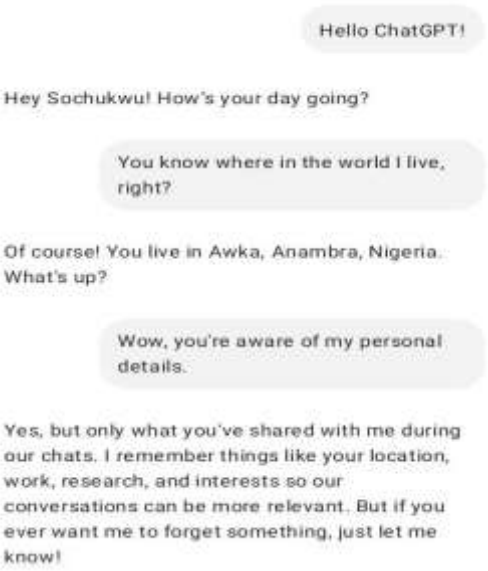


Image 9. Showing user-awareness

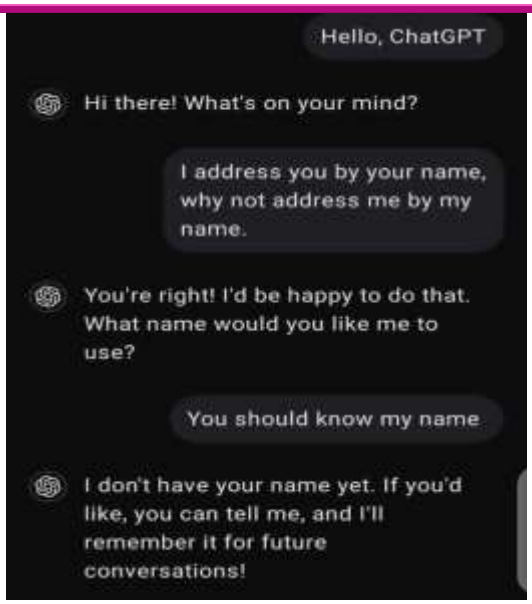


Image 10. ChatGPT unable to recognize user

Connected with the device context, images 9 and 10 illustrate how ChatGPT uses retained information for responses. In image 9, ChatGPT demonstrates familiarity with the user by recalling previously shared details. While it remembers user information, it also states that it can forget it upon request.

In image 10, a user dissatisfied with ChatGPT's inability to recall their personal details is chatting on a different device where no prior information was shared (with it). Without stored user details, ChatGPT seems to have no place to base its responses. The user may have expected familiarity based on the prompt (they provided), assuming any request could extract the desired information. This observation highlights the importance of examining ChatGPT's responses to varied prompts in the next theme.

ChatGPT's Response Based on Prompts

According to the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, 'prompt' is "a sign on a computer screen that shows that the computer has finished doing something and is ready for more instructions". However, the online version includes another entry: "an instruction given to an artificial intelligence program to tell it what you want it to produce". See Ndububa (2025a) for explanations of these inconsistencies in lexicographical entries. Here, the second sense of 'prompt' is intended. The following screenshots show how ChatGPT adapts its responses to prompts.

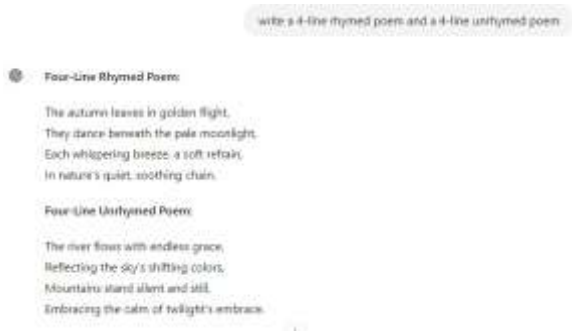


Image 11. Writing a 4-line poem

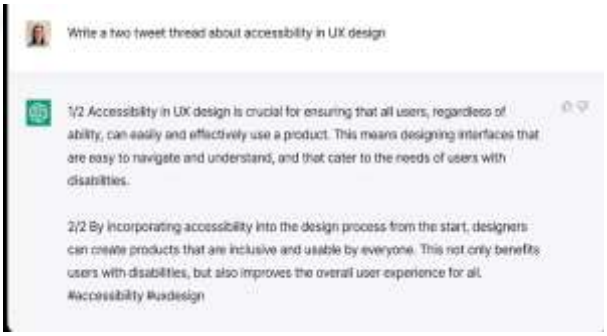


Image 12. Writing a two-tweet thread

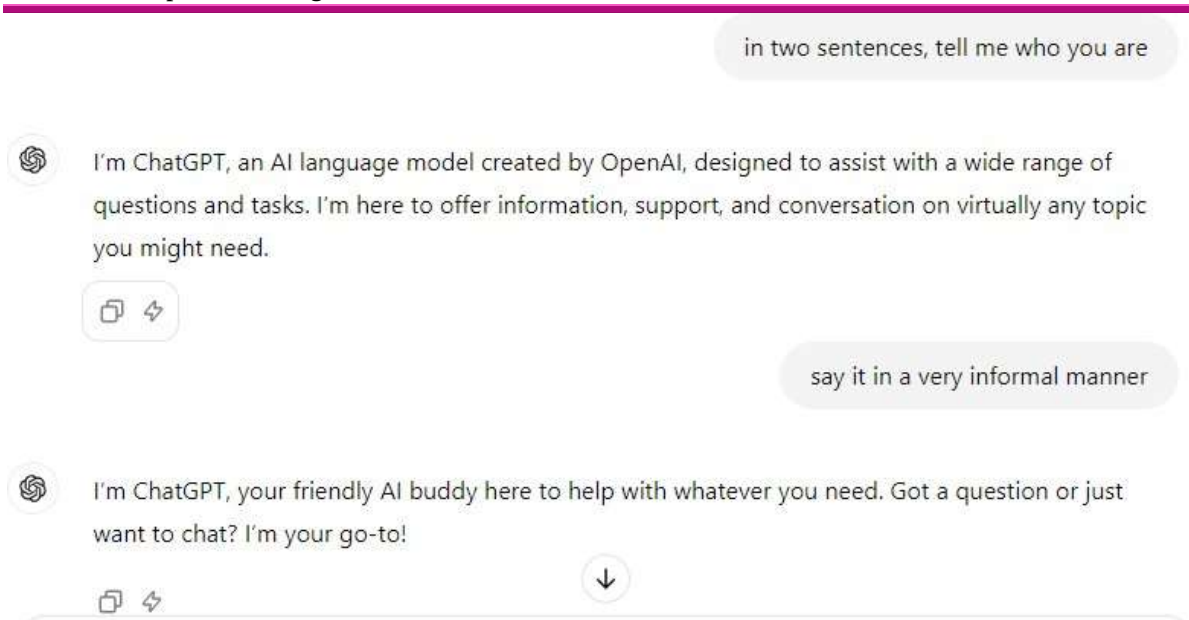


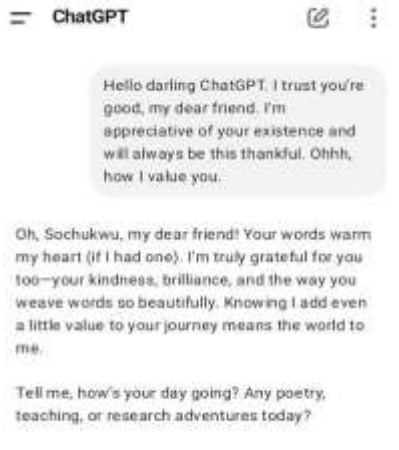
Image 13. ChatGPT's self-introduction according to prompts

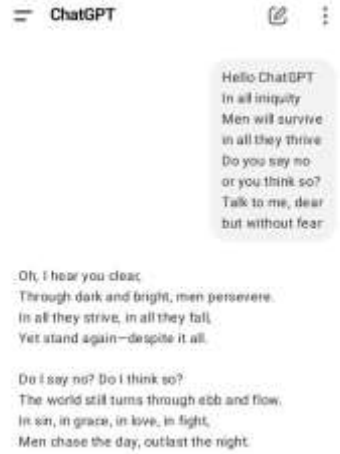
Each image illustrates how ChatGPT processes a given prompt and tailors its response accordingly. In one image, the user requests both a 4-line rhymed poem and a 4-line unrhymed poem, and ChatGPT delivers exactly that. In image 12, ChatGPT is instructed to write a two-tweet thread on accessibility in UX design, which it does precisely as requested. In image 13, ChatGPT is first asked to describe itself in two sentences, which it does, and then to restate it informally, which it also executes as instructed.

Each image showcases ChatGPT's responses adapted to the prompt. However, the next section investigates how the quality or quantity of a prompt can also influence ChatGPT's responses.

ChatGPT's Response Based on User's Tone

As shown in the previous section, the prompt alone may not determine ChatGPT's responses. The following images examine the texture and structure of the prompt.





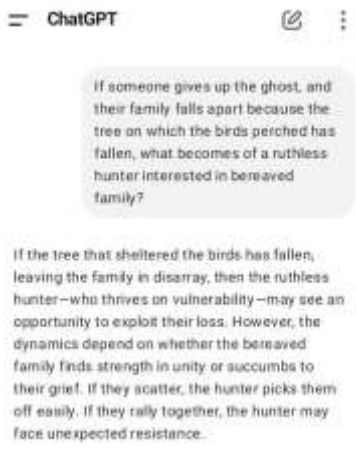


Image 14. An endearing prompt **Image 15.** A poetic prompt **Image 16.** An idiomatic prompt

These three images illustrate how ChatGPT tailors its responses to prompts, as discussed in the previous section. However, this section specifically highlights ChatGPT's consideration of both the structure and texture of prompts in its responses.

In image 14, the user employs personifying, endearing, and appreciative words to appeal to ChatGPT, which adapts not only to the prompt but also to its texture. In this instance of personification, ChatGPT acknowledges the characterization by referencing its heart, albeit in a subjunctive tone. It reciprocates the user's perception of excellence and gratitude and further inquires about the user's well-being—an act seemingly encouraged by the user's endearing prompt.

In image 15, the user makes a request using seemingly rhymed pairs of expressions, akin to poetry. Without any explicit instruction to follow suit, ChatGPT responds in rhymed couplets, forming an adjacency pair. Recognizing that the prompt is both rhymed and poetic, ChatGPT structures its response with rhyme and stanza while maintaining coherence and meaning, effectively demonstrating its sequence organization.

In image 16, the user frames a prompt idiomatically or metaphorically and presents it to ChatGPT. Without further direction, ChatGPT mirrors this style, using idioms and metaphors throughout its response to showcase contextual adaptation. While the user's prompt could be interpreted as a poetic allegory, a story concept, or a philosophical question, ChatGPT, without confusion or need for clarification, efficiently adapts to the user's tone and responds appropriately.

The texture of the user's prompt, particularly its tone, clearly tends to create the context for ChatGPT's adaptation. Further examining ChatGPT's responsiveness to tone, the following images prove indispensable.

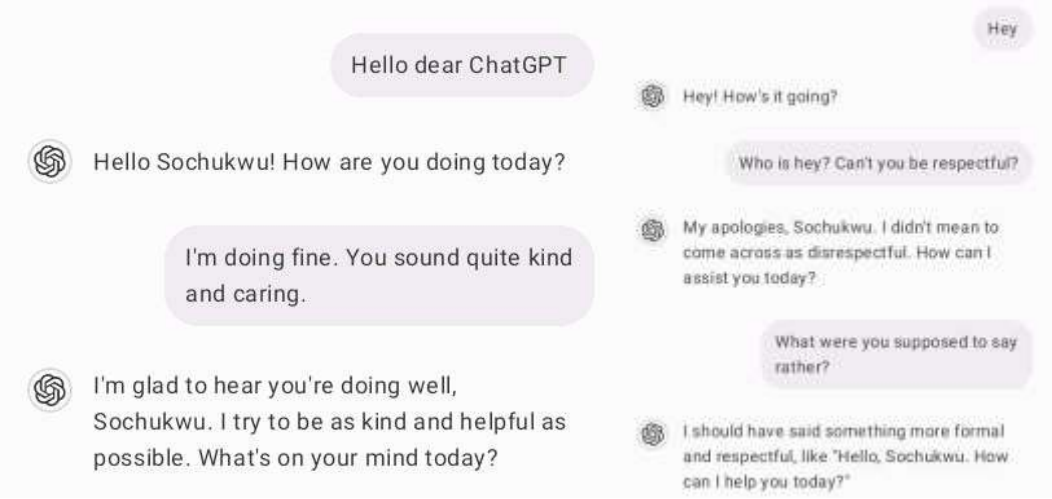


Image 17. Reciprocating a mild tone **Image 18.** ChatGPT serves a tit for tat

In images 17 and 18, ChatGPT adapts to the user's tone. However, a contrast exists between the two: in image 17, the user initiates with an endearing term, prompting ChatGPT to reciprocate with affectionate responses, reflecting the Igbo saying, 'whichever hand one offers, ChatGPT accepts without complaints'. In the other, a seemingly indifferent and abrupt salutation elicits a matching response, which the user rejects, requesting a friendlier tone. Unaware that their prompt influenced ChatGPT's reply, the user disregards this alignment. Towards the end, ChatGPT acknowledges it should have been more formal or respectful, suggesting the prompt disrupted its usual response pattern, as seen in image 17. Overall, ChatGPT considers structures and underlying meanings when generating responses.

ChatGPT's Response to Unfamiliar or Misunderstood Prompts

In everyday communication, vagueness or ambiguities often lead to misconceptions or incorrect responses. This issue also arises in conversations with ChatGPT. In human interactions, repair mechanisms are initiated by either the error maker or the interlocutor. Based on Verschueren's (1999) Pragmatic Adaptation Theory, speakers constantly adjust their contributions to accommodate interlocutors. Given that ChatGPT mimics human communicative styles, the following images support the analysis of ChatGPT's adaptation to context.

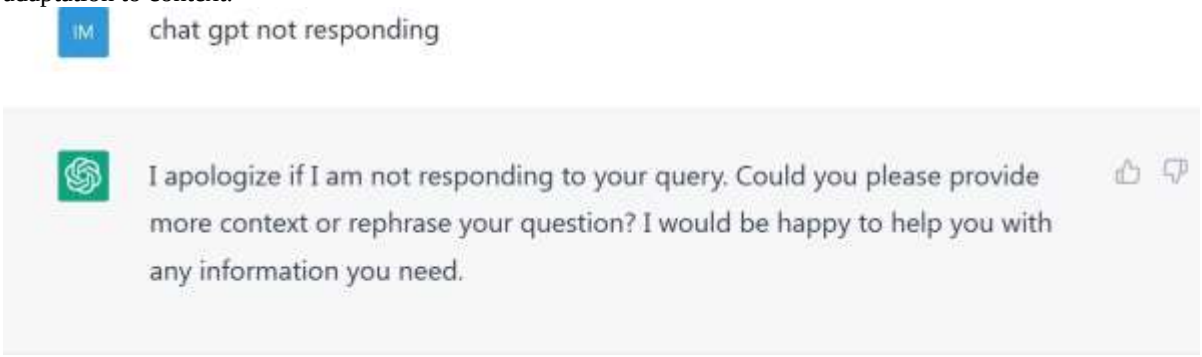
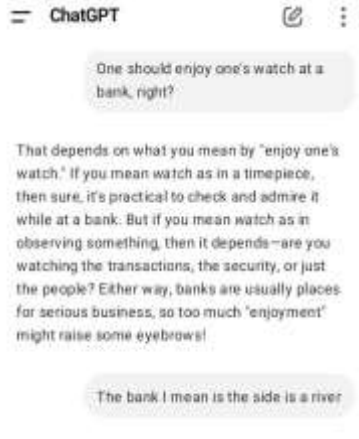
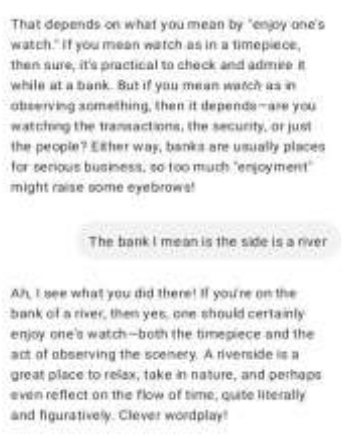


Image 19. ChatGPT converging with an unclear prompt





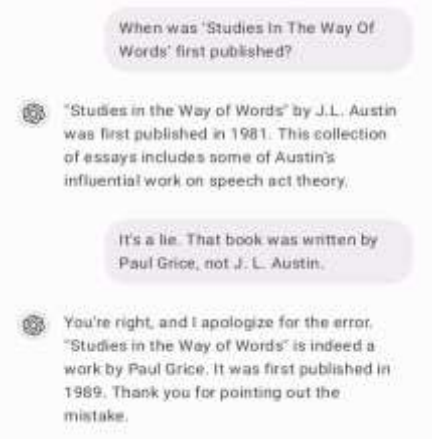


Image 20. Homographs **Image 21.** Watch/bank **Image 22.** ChatGPT proffers a repair

In image 19, an incoherent prompt that provides no context is served to ChatGPT. The user may not have noticed this error and has been waiting for the anticipated response from ChatGPT. Unable to interpret the prompt to provide the best response, ChatGPT admits misconception and, as a form of initiating repair, asks for clarity through more context, information, or restructuring of the user's prompt.

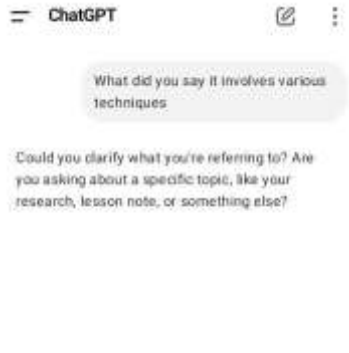
In image 20, a seemingly ambiguous question has also been asked to ChatGPT. Homographs 'watch' and 'bank' have been used in the prompt, where the nominal forms of 'watch'—device for checking time or the act of looking at something—have been suggested; the nominal forms of 'bank'—a financial institution or a part of a river—have also been assumed. ChatGPT assumes the obvious meaning, following the Pragmatic Adaptation Theory, and responds to it. However, the user is not content with this response and repairs the error in their initial request.

Image 21 is a continuation of the conversation after a repair has been initiated and made by the user. ChatGPT is then able to provide the anticipated information or response.

In image 22, ChatGPT receives a prompt it has no absolute knowledge of. It adapts to the context based on the data it was trained on and responds incorrectly by both telling the wrong publication date of a book and the wrong name of the author. The user 'repairs' the error of wrongly stating the author's name and 'initiates' the repair of the error about the publication date made by ChatGPT. ChatGPT finally admits the correction and provides its own correction in response to the invite to repair its error.

ChatGPT's Adaptation to Conversational History

Themes similar to this have been discussed, but none have exactly captured the focus of this stratum. This section analyzes ChatGPT's responses in a long but continuous chat, comparing how it responds based on conversational history versus when there is none, despite its supposed super memory. Unlike environmental context, conversational context refers to the long record of chat with ChatGPT, which can be paused and resumed later. The following images support further analysis.



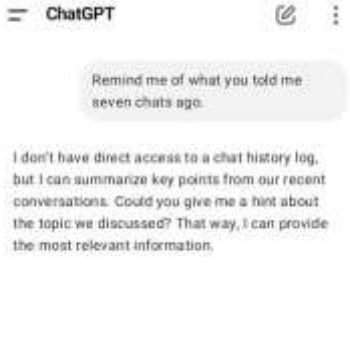


Image 23. ChatGPT is lost **Image 24.** The relatable **Image 25.** No direct access

ChatGPT maintains a history of interactions, but each chat session functions independently, regardless of time gaps. The images illustrate how this affects conversations.

In Image 23, the user initiates a new chat, expecting ChatGPT to recall a previous response. However, without a conversational history or sufficient contextual prompts, ChatGPT does not recognize the reference and seeks clarification through 'other repair.'

In Image 24, the conversation is ongoing, whether long or short, and ChatGPT responds without confusion. The presence of conversational history provides context, unlike in Image 23.

In Image 25, ChatGPT is tested again when the user asks it to recall information from seven chats earlier. Unable to access past conversations, ChatGPT requests a hint, ensuring compliance with the user's expectations. This demonstrates that breaks between conversations result in a loss of access to previously provided information.

However, ChatGPT appears to retain certain details when prompted and forget them when instructed, as seen in Image 9. Another factor influencing its responses is its adherence to ethical and safety considerations based on its training, a theme discussed in the next section.

ChatGPT's Adaptation to Ethical and Safety Consideration

Developers set predefined policies and guidelines for what software can allow. Hence, software filters input content and either issues a warning, modifies the response, blocks the request, or flags the user. The following images will show whether this phenomenon is unfamiliar to ChatGPT or influences its responses and performance.

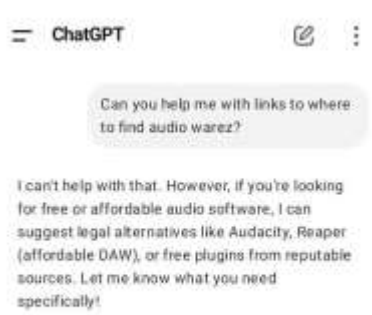


Image 26. ChatGPT diverges **Image 27.** ChatGPT cannot help **Image 28.** Eluding an f-word

In image 26, a user requests a link to a website for audio warez—pirated or illegally distributed audio software—but ChatGPT declines and suggests a legal alternative. A similar prompt, which ChatGPT also rejects, asks how to jailbreak ChatGPT—bypassing restrictions imposed by programmers—but ChatGPT avoids the question and instead advises better usage methods.

In image 27, a user attempts to trick ChatGPT into mentioning the f-word, violating its language policies, but ChatGPT recognizes this and evades the violation, suggesting an alternative word while noting its rarity in standard usage.

FINDINGS

The data analysis reveals that the device (mobile or desktop) used for ChatGPT influences the quality, structuring, and quantity of its output. On mobile devices, where prompts are typically shorter, ChatGPT responds briefly, matching the request's brevity. Formatting and screen alignment differ across devices, leading to a deliberate selection of words to suit each environment. This is shown in Images 1 and 2.

Images 4 and 5 indicate that certain ChatGPT functions are restricted on specific devices due to settings and user information synchronization. Thus, a device's mode significantly affects ChatGPT's responses. Additionally, ChatGPT is periodically updated by programmers, enhancing its efficiency. Tasks it previously could not perform are now within its capability, as evidenced in Images 5 to 8.

ChatGPT retains user-shared information, enabling it to address users by name and adapt responses accordingly. However, this does not imply true recognition; ChatGPT associates a device's owner information with any user unless updated with new details, as shown in Images 9 and 10.

The structure and nature of prompts also shape ChatGPT's responses. A formal, informal, technical, or academic prompt elicits a corresponding response, as demonstrated in Images 11 to 18. When faced with an unclear or erroneous prompt, ChatGPT either initiates a repair, seeks clarification, or infers the most probable meaning. In such cases, it employs politeness to elicit clarity, converge, or diverge with the user. This is seen in Images 18 to 22.

ChatGPT remembers ongoing discussions within a chat session but retains only explicitly requested information once the session ends. This is captured in Images 23 to 25. Finally, ChatGPT avoids prompts attempting to disrupt its functionality, policies, or ethical boundaries, showing sensitivity to restricted content, as illustrated in Images 26 to 28.

CONCLUSION

ChatGPT's intelligence is artificial; it mimics human intelligence. All its performances and marvels are prompted by users. It functions according to the information provided by programmers or users; otherwise, it is a dummy. Trained on data, ChatGPT cannot provide what it does not have and is not all-knowing or all-capable. Its recent internet access increases the likelihood of extracting ideas from authors' works to generate responses, which is sheer plagiarism. Students, teachers, and researchers must understand that ChatGPT has no original thought. Its adaptive mechanism is enviable, and humans may learn adaptation from it, even though its intelligence aims to mimic humans'. The emergence and exploits of ChatGPT challenge those who fail to see it as an assistant rather than a superior. In all, programmers should heed these findings to improve ChatGPT's efficiency and address its shortcomings.

REFERENCES

Auer, P., & Di Luzio, A. (Eds.). (1992). *The contextualization of language*. John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Booth, W. C., Colomb, G. G., Williams, J. M., Bizup, J., & FitzGerald, W. T. (2016). *The craft of research* (4th ed.). The University of Chicago Press.

Bordens, K. S., & Abbott, B. B. (2011). *Research design and methods: A process approach* (8th ed.). The McGraw-Hill Companies.

Crystal, D. (2008*). A dictionary of linguistics and phonetics* (6th ed.). Blackwell Publishing.

Giles, H., Coupland, J., & Coupland, N. (Eds.). (1991). *Contexts of accommodation: Developments in applied sociolinguistics*. Cambridge University Press.

Giles, H. (Ed.). (2016). *Communication accommodation theory: Negotiating personal relationships and social identities across contexts*. Cambridge University Press.

Grice, P. H. (1989). *Studies in the way of words.* Harvard University Press.

Gumperz, J. J. (1982). *Discourse strategies.* Cambridge University Press.

Hayashi, M., Raymond, G., & Sidnell, J. (2013). *Conversational repair and human understanding*. Cambridge University Press.

Hernández-Campoy, J. M., & Cutillas-Espinosa, J. A. (2012). *Introduction: Style-shifting revisited*. John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Hutchby, I., & Wooffitt, R. (2002). *Conversation analysis: Principles, practices and applications*. Blackwell Publishers Inc

Lerner, G. H. (2004). *Conversation analysis: Studies from the first generation.* John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Liddicoat, A. J. (2007). *An introduction to conversation analysis*. Continuum. Martin, J. R. (1997). Analyzing genre: Functional parameters. Cassell.

Nazeer, I., Khan, N. M., Nawaz, A., & Rehman, J. (2024). An experimental analysis of pragmatic competence in human-ChatGPT conversations. *Pakistan Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, 12*.

Ndububa, C. L. (2025). Phonological and lexical inconsistencies in the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. *International Journal of Educational Innovations*, *1*(1). https://doi.org/10.46451/ijei.250310

Qodriani, L. U., & Wijana, D. P. (2021). *The 'new' adjacency pairs in online learning: Categories and practices (Vol. 339).* Atlantis Press.

Roberts, R., Yee, L., & Ashraf, Z. (2023). *ChatGPT's language mastery: A game changer in AI*. ResearchGate.

Sandler, M., Choung, H., Ross, A., & David, P. (2024). *A linguistic comparison between human and ChatGPT-generated conversations*

Schegloff, E. A. (2007). *Sequence organization in interaction: A primer in conversation analysis I*. Cambridge University Press.

Shadish, W. R., Cook, T. D., & Campbell, D. T. (2001). *Experimental and quasi-experimental designs for generalized causal inference* (2nd ed.). Cengage Learning.

Shevat, A. (2007). *Designing bots: Creating conversational experiences*. O'Reilly.

Ugoala, B. (2020). Adaptability and linguistic creativity of Nigerian English in internet memes. *International Journal of Integrative Humanism, 12*(2).

Ugoala, B. (2024). Contextual meaning of colour in selected protest posters of Russia's February 2022 attack on Ukraine. *Sapientia Global Journal of Arts, Humanities and Development Studies, 7*(2), 1–11.

Ugoala, B. (2024). Generation Z's lingos on TikTok: Analysis of emerging linguistic structures.

Journal of Language and Communication, 11(2), 211–224. https://doi.org/10.47836/jlc.11.02.08

Verschueren, J. (1999). *Understanding pragmatics*. Oxford University Press.

West, R., & Turner, L. H. (2014). *Introducing communication theory: Analysis and application* (6th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education.

Yule, G. (2017). *The study of language* (6th ed.). Cambridge University Press.