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## A TRANSFORMATIONAL-GENERATIVE ANALYSIS OF SPOKEN SYNTAX IN TIKTOK PODCAST: A STUDY ON THE DEDDY CORBUZIER CHANNEL SEGMENT “KTP WONOGIRI NGOMONGNYA BRITISH ABIS!!”

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### ABSTRACT

*This research discusses the syntactic analysis of spoken sentences in the Deddy Corbuzier Channel podcast on TikTok. The purpose of this study is to describe how sentence structures in spoken language differ from written language and to identify how they reflect Chomsky's theory of Transformational-Generative Grammar (TGG). This study uses qualitative methods. The research data were taken from selected podcast transcripts from TikTok. To answer the research questions, the researcher applied Chomsky's theory (1957, 1965) focusing on the relationship between deep structure and surface structure in sentence formation. The results reveal that although the deep structures of the utterances are grammatically correct, the surface structures often show spoken features such as topic fronting, lexical substitution, repetition, fillers, and clause fragmentation. These forms occur naturally in spontaneous conversation and are not considered grammatical errors. Furthermore, the analysis shows that spoken sentences tend to prioritize clarity, emphasis, and emotional expression rather than formal grammatical.*

**Keywords:** Transformational-Generative Grammar, Spoken Syntax, TikTok Podcast, Linguistic Performance, Spontaneous Speech.

### INTRODUCTION

Language has always been dynamic, evolving gradually in vocabulary, pronunciation, and structure across generations. However, the rise of social media has dramatically accelerated this process and reshaped communication on a global scale. Unlike conventional written texts that are typically formal, stable, and bound by established norms, digital platforms encourage immediacy, brevity, and audience participation. This environment often prioritizes speed and creativity over strict adherence to linguistic rules, leading to noticeable changes not only in vocabulary and spelling but also in syntax, which serves as the structural core of language. Scholars describe this phenomenon as accelerated language evolution (Hartmann, 2020), where shifts that once unfolded over decades can now emerge within months.

Previous research has highlighted various aspects of language change in digital environments, particularly vocabulary innovation and the spread of memes or viral

expressions across cultural and linguistic boundaries (Garcia et al., 2021). While these studies demonstrate how online platforms influence word choice and spelling conventions, comparatively little attention has been given to syntax. Syntax, defined as the arrangement of words and phrases into sentences, forms the backbone of communication, and its transformation indicates deeper shifts in spoken interaction.

Emerging evidence suggests that social media fosters novel grammatical patterns, flexible word order, unconventional punctuation, and the mainstreaming of inclusive forms such as the singular they (Lee & Huang, 2020). Despite these observations, many studies analyze such features in isolation, without examining how they interact, persist, or vary across platforms. Moreover, the influence of ephemeral formats (e.g., disappearing stories) and algorithm-driven engagement on conversational style and syntactic preferences remains underexplored.

Demographic factors further shape these dynamics. Teenagers and young adults are often the earliest adopters of new linguistic forms (Kim & Baker, 2018), while influencers and online creators play a key role in amplifying them to broader audiences. However, questions remain about whether these syntactic innovations endure over time, how they vary across communities, and whether they reflect global trends or localized phenomena. The limited scope of cross-linguistic studies makes these uncertainties especially significant.

Most existing research focuses on visual and interactive platforms such as TikTok, emphasizing their influence on syntax through rapid and concise exchanges (Dembe, 2024). In contrast, this article examines syntactic structures in podcasts, which offer a longer, more reflective, and continuous form of spoken communication compared to short-form video media. Therefore, this study aims to explore how podcasts, as an audio medium combining dialogic and narrative elements, shape syntactic choices and sentence patterns in contemporary digital communication. This comparison is expected to broaden our understanding of how different media environments, specifically visual-interactive and audio-narrative formats, contribute to structural changes in spoken language.

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **Design and Approach**

This study employs a qualitative research methodology to investigate how spoken language is shaped and transformed through social media content, with a particular focus on the TikTok podcast “Deddy Corbuzier Channel” specifically from the segment “KTP Wonogiri...Ngomongnya British Abis!!” (<https://vt.tiktok.com/ZSUBPW0Ha/>). A qualitative approach is chosen because it enables an in-depth exploration of natural speech patterns, sentence constructions, and conversational dynamics as they appear in real-life digital contexts. Unlike quantitative methods that rely on numerical data, the qualitative method allows the researcher to interpret language phenomena contextually and descriptively, which is essential for understanding the subtleties of linguistic variation in social media discourse.

To provide a solid theoretical foundation, this study applies Chomsky’s Transformational-Generative Grammar (1957, 1965) as its primary analytical framework. Chomsky’s theory emphasizes the internalized set of syntactic rules that native speakers unconsciously follow when producing grammatically correct sentences. It distinguishes between deep structure (the abstract representation of meaning) and surface structure (the actual spoken or written form). This theory is particularly relevant for analyzing the linguistic patterns in TikTok podcasts, as it helps identify whether spoken utterances conform to, or diverge from, standard grammatical constructions. By applying this framework, the study aims to examine how spontaneous speech in online podcasts reflects both the creativity and fluidity of modern spoken language.

The data collection process begins with selecting and transcribing several clips from the Deddy Corbuzier Channel podcast on TikTok. The chosen videos are those that feature spontaneous, unscripted conversations, ensuring that the language reflects natural interaction rather than pre-planned speech. Once transcribed, the spoken texts are reviewed to identify utterances that exhibit irregular or distinctive sentence patterns. This step ensures that the data remains authentic, contextually grounded, and representative of informal spoken language as it naturally occurs in social media environments.

The data analysis consists of three systematic stages. First, the researcher identifies sentences that contain syntactic irregularities, incomplete clauses, or nonstandard grammatical structures. These examples are categorized and labeled according to their type of deviation. Second, each sentence is examined word by word to analyze how its syntactic

structure differs from the grammatical norms described in Chomsky's Transformational-Generative Grammar. During this stage, the focus is placed on understanding the hierarchical organization of words and phrases within the sentence, identifying missing or misplaced elements that cause structural shifts. Third, corrected versions of the sentences are proposed to illustrate how they would appear if constructed according to standard syntactic rules. This comparative process helps demonstrate the gap between spoken performance and ideal grammatical competence.

Finally, the results of the analysis are interpreted to uncover broader linguistic tendencies present in the Deddy Corbuzier Channel podcast. These findings will be discussed in relation to the dynamic and informal nature of TikTok as a digital platform that often blurs the line between written and spoken registers. Through this comprehensive methodological approach, the study aims to highlight how digital conversations both reflect and reshape the principles of spoken syntax in contemporary communication.

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This section presents the results and discussion of the syntactic analysis conducted on spoken utterances taken from the TikTok podcast "*Deddy Corbuzier Channel*", specifically from the segment "*KTP Wonogiri...Ngomongnya British Abis!!*". The main focus of this analysis is to identify how sentence structures in spontaneous speech differ from the correct or standard grammatical forms. Using Chomsky's Transformational-Generative Grammar (1957, 1965) as the theoretical framework, this study examines the transformation between spoken (surface) structures and their accurate (deep) grammatical equivalents.

The analysis involves transcribing spoken sentences from the podcast and comparing them with their correct syntactic constructions. Each utterance is analyzed to determine which linguistic components, such as subjects, verbs, or connectors, are missing, misplaced, or altered in spoken form. This process helps reveal the syntactic simplifications that naturally occur in informal communication, showing how speakers often prioritize fluency and understanding over grammatical completeness.

Through this comparison, the study aims to illustrate the dynamic relationship between actual spoken usage and grammatical norms, highlighting how everyday speech

on social media platforms like TikTok reflects both creativity and syntactic reduction in modern English communication.

## FINDINGS

### Sentence 1: “Why do you love English”?

Aspect		Analysis
Deep Meaning)	Structure (Intended)	Proposition: YOU love English. Underlying question seeks cause: WHY (reason) for that state. Deep structure: [CP Why [TP you do love English]].
	Surface Structure (Spoken Form)	Fully grammatical interrogative with auxiliary <i>do</i> moved before the subject: “Why do you love English?”
	Transformational Process / Issue	Wh-movement of the wh-phrase to Spec-CP and Auxiliary inversion (do-support + movement of Aux to C).
Explanation Framework – detailed)	(Chomsky’s)	In TGG, interrogatives are derived by moving wh-phrases to the left periphery (Spec-CP) and applying auxiliary inversion (raising an auxiliary to C). The sentence shows correct application of these transformations: deep proposition (you love English) is transformed into an interrogative via Wh-movement and Aux raising. There is alignment between competence (knowledge of rule) and performance (correct utterance).
	Grammatical Reconstruction	— (no change; the utterance is grammatical).

This utterance clearly demonstrates linguistic competence as described by Chomsky. The speaker correctly applies the rules for forming a question by adding “do,” placing the auxiliary before the subject, and positioning the wh-word “why” at the beginning of the sentence. The deep structure represents the statement “You love English,” which, through transformational processes, becomes a grammatically correct interrogative form. There are no indications of hesitation or speech errors, showing that the speaker’s performance corresponds well with their underlying grammatical knowledge.

### Sentence 2: “You know, I remember my father, he passed away.”

Aspect	Analysis
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Deep Structure (Intended Meaning)	(Intended)	Two separate propositions: (1) <i>I remember my father.</i> (2) <i>He passed away.</i> Both express memory and emotional recall.
Surface Structure (Spoken Form)		In spoken delivery, the two clauses are uttered sequentially without an explicit conjunction, connected only by a natural pause or intonation break.
Transformational Process / Issue		Clause fusion or spontaneous clause chaining occurs when two independent thoughts are combined without a formal connector such as <i>and</i> or <i>because</i> . This phenomenon results from the natural rhythm and flow of spoken language rather than from a syntactic error.
Explanation Framework – detailed)	(Chomsky’s)	Within Transformational-Generative Grammar (TGG), each clause ideally forms a separate syntactic projection (TP/S). However, in spoken discourse, real-time processing, emotion, and narrative flow influence how clauses are produced. The fusion here reflects performance simplification, where the speaker compresses syntax to maintain fluency and expressiveness. The underlying competence remains intact — the speaker knows the correct rule but chooses a faster, more natural delivery under spontaneous conditions.
Grammatical Reconstruction		— (no change; the utterance is grammatical).

This utterance illustrates how spontaneous speech often merges related ideas without using conjunctions in order to maintain emotional flow and conversational rhythm. According to Chomsky’s theory, this phenomenon does not represent a grammatical error but rather reflects linguistic performance, which is the practical application of language knowledge under cognitive and emotional limitations. The speaker’s competence (knowledge of syntax) remains evident; however, the surface structure reveals the natural economy of spoken language rather than the precision of formal written grammar.

**Sentence 3: “My late father, he watched this TV show.”**

Aspect		Analysis
Deep Structure (Intended Meaning)	(Intended)	[NP My late father] [VP watched this TV show]. One subject–predicate relationship.

Surface Structure (Spoken Form)	The subject appears twice (“My late father” and “he”). Common in spontaneous speech.
Transformational Process / Issue	Topic fronting (left dislocation) leading to apparent subject duplication.
Explanation (Chomsky’s Framework – detailed)	In Chomsky’s view, the deep structure contains a single subject NP. The repeated surface NP arises from discourse-level topicalization, not a syntactic error. Spoken grammar allows the topic (“My late father”) to appear before the main clause for emphasis or clarity. This represents performance variation, not incompetence in grammar.
Grammatical Reconstruction	— (no change; the utterance is grammatical).

Although this utterance may appear redundant in written English, in spoken discourse it serves a clear pragmatic function. The speaker introduces the topic first (“My late father”) before presenting the main clause (“he watched this TV show”). This is a natural linguistic phenomenon known as left dislocation, which helps the listener follow the topic more easily. In line with Chomsky’s competence and performance distinction, the speaker’s grammatical competence remains intact; the repetition occurs at the level of performance as a discourse strategy rather than as an error.

**Sentence 4: “He watched this Indonesian host, Tantowi Yahya.”**

Aspect	Analysis
Deep Structure (Intended Meaning)	[NP He] [VP watched NP (this Indonesian host = Tantowi Yahya)].
Surface Structure (Spoken Form)	Grammatical with appositive NP; possible article variation.
Transformational Process / Issue	None structurally.
Explanation (Chomsky’s Framework – detailed)	In Chomsky’s Transformational-Generative Grammar, the appositive “Tantowi Yahya” functions as an internal modifier within the NP node. It provides semantic clarification without altering syntactic relations. The determiner “this” signals immediacy or familiarity and represents a pragmatic variation, not a grammatical error. Therefore, both deep and surface structures correspond accurately, showing that the sentence is syntactically stable and well-formed.

This utterance reflects clear syntactic competence, as the speaker successfully constructs a declarative clause with proper subject–verb–object alignment. The appositive phrase “Tantowi Yahya” adds specificity and helps the listener identify the referent, functioning as a non-restrictive modifier. The use of “this” instead of “the” represents a stylistic choice at the performance level, commonly found in spoken English to convey emphasis or a sense of personal connection. Therefore, the utterance demonstrates grammatical accuracy, pragmatic awareness, and fluent spoken performance without any structural deviation.

**Sentence 5: “He spoke in English at that time, and he was like, ‘Oh my goodness, this is the man.’”**

Aspect		Analysis
Deep Structure (Intended Meaning)	(Intended)	Two propositions: (1) He spoke in English. (2) He expressed admiration.
Surface Structure (Spoken Form)		Begins with “And”; uses informal “was like” for “said.”
Transformational Process / Issue Explanation (Chomsky’s Framework – detailed)		Lexical substitution and coordination reduction. In Transformational-Generative Grammar, the quoted clause (“Oh my goodness, this is the man”) originates under a verb of speech in the deep structure. In the surface form, the expression “was like” replaces “said,” representing a lexical transformation that is typical of informal spoken English but not considered a grammatical error. The conjunction “and” links the ideas smoothly, maintaining discourse continuity rather than structural coordination. This example illustrates how spoken syntax adapts formal grammar to achieve natural expression while preserving grammatical accuracy.
Grammatical Reconstruction		“He spoke in English at that time, and he said, ‘Oh my goodness, this is the man.’”

This utterance illustrates how spoken English often modifies formal grammar to enhance expressiveness. The phrase “was like” functions as a pragmatic substitute for

“said,” allowing the speaker to convey tone, attitude, or vividness in storytelling. From a Chomskyan perspective, the deep structure remains grammatically correct, as the verb “say” continues to govern the quoted clause, while the surface structure reflects a stylistic transformation characteristic of natural conversation. The use of “and” at the beginning of the clause indicates a continuation of thought rather than a grammatical dependency. Therefore, this utterance demonstrates creative linguistic performance that operates within the boundaries of grammatical competence.

**Sentence 6: “He was amazed with Tantowi Yahya when he spoke in English.”**

Aspect		Analysis
Deep Structure (Intended Meaning)	(Intended [NP He] [VP was amazed by Tantowi Yahya when he spoke in English].)	
Surface Structure (Spoken Form)		The sentence is grammatically complete but contains a lexical choice error, using the preposition “with” instead of the correct “by.”
Transformational Process / Issue Explanation (Chomsky’s Framework – detailed)		Lexical substitution error. The syntactic configuration is accurate: the subject, predicate, and adjunct clause align correctly. The deviation occurs at the lexical insertion stage, where the wrong preposition (with) replaces the expected one (by). In TGG terms, this represents a performance-level lexical slip, not a structural violation, since the deep grammar remains intact.
Grammatical Reconstruction		“He was amazed by Tantowi Yahya when he spoke in English.”

This utterance demonstrates a minor lexical substitution, which is a common characteristic of spontaneous speech. The deep structure accurately represents a passive or adjectival construction, whereas the surface form reflects rapid and unmonitored lexical retrieval. Such discrepancies frequently occur in fluent conversation and do not indicate grammatical deficiency. Instead, they highlight the distinction between linguistic competence, which involves knowledge of grammatical rules, and performance limitations, which pertain to temporary production errors.

**Sentence 7: “Yeah, he was amazed. And I don’t know, maybe it’s even under my conscience.”**

Aspect		Analysis
Deep Structure (Intended Meaning)	(Intended)	[TP I subconsciously feel I must be good at English].
Surface Structure (Spoken Form)		Includes fillers (“yeah,” “maybe”) and hesitation markers.
Transformational Process / Issue Explanation (Chomsky’s Framework – detailed)		Filler insertion and interrupted derivation. The deep structure remains grammatical; surface noise (fillers, pauses) arises from performance. In TGG terms, the syntactic component is complete before articulation; thus, these are post-syntactic phenomena.
Grammatical Reconstruction		“I think subconsciously I feel I have to be good at English.”

This utterance displays several features characteristic of spontaneous speech commonly found in informal discourse. The speaker employs hesitation (“I don’t know”), discourse markers (“yeah”), and slightly unconventional lexical combinations (“under my conscience”) to convey internal reflection. Within Chomsky’s theoretical framework, such deviations do not indicate a lack of grammatical knowledge but arise from the real-time nature of speech production, which can create mismatches between intended meaning and lexical retrieval. The structure remains syntactically coherent at the deep level, with variation occurring only at the surface lexical level.

**Sentence 8: “My conscience that I have to, okay, I have to be good at English.”**

Aspect		Analysis
Deep Structure (Intended Meaning)	(Intended)	(TP I feel that I have to be good at English because of my conscience). The speaker intends to express a sense of moral or emotional obligation.
Surface Structure (Spoken Form)		Disfluent utterance containing repetition (“I have to”), filler (“okay”), and incomplete clause (“my conscience that I have to”).
Transformational Process / Issue Explanation (Chomsky’s Framework – detailed)		The speaker interrupts, repeats, and repairs the clause by restarting mid-sentence in order to clarify the message.
Grammatical Reconstruction		In Chomsky’s TGG, this utterance represents an

Framework – detailed)	incomplete derivation followed by restructuring. The speaker begins with a noun phrase (“My conscience that I have to...”) but interrupts the syntactic projection before completion. The following repetition (“okay, I have to be good at English”) functions as a performance repair, completing the deep proposition through a new syntactic start. Such interruptions are typical of spoken performance, where planning and production occur simultaneously.
Grammatical Reconstruction	“I feel that, in my conscience, I have to be good at English.” / “My conscience tells me that I have to be good at English.”

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This sentence clearly illustrates how spoken language diverges from written syntax. The speaker begins constructing one syntactic path, pauses, inserts a filler (“okay”), and then restarts, which is a natural indicator of real-time cognitive processing. Within Chomsky’s framework, the deep structure remains complete and grammatically correct, whereas the surface structure exhibits fragmentation as a result of spontaneous planning. This example effectively demonstrates performance-based disfluency rather than grammatical error, emphasizing how spoken syntax adapts dynamically in authentic discourse.

**Sentence 9: “Because I want to make my father proud of me, because he was proud of Tantowi Yahya.”**

Aspect	Analysis
Deep Structure (Intended Meaning)	[TP I want to make my father proud because he was proud of Tantowi Yahya].
Surface Structure (Spoken Form)	Repetition of “because”; tense conflict.
Transformational Process / Issue	Overextension of subordination and self-repair.
Explanation (Chomsky’s Framework – detailed)	The deep structure encodes causality, but repetition in surface form arises from planning pressure and self-monitoring. A clear example of performance-based redundancy within correct syntactic mapping.
Grammatical Reconstruction	“I want to make my father proud of me, just as he was proud of TantowiYahya.”

utterance illustrates how natural speech frequently contains pauses, restarts, or repetitions as the speaker organizes their thoughts. The repetition of “because” represents an attempt to clarify causality in the middle of the sentence rather than a genuine grammatical error. In terms of Transformational-Generative Grammar (TGG), the deep structure remains coherent, expressing a single causal relationship, whereas the surface structure becomes unstable due to cognitive pressure during performance. This example demonstrates that linguistic competence enables the production of grammatically sound structures, yet performance factors such as emotion, hesitation, or real-time planning may momentarily disrupt fluency without changing the intended meaning.

**Sentence 10: “Maybe that’s one of the things that pushed me to study English.”**

Aspect		Analysis
Deep Structure (Intended Meaning)	(Intended)	[TP That is one of the reasons [CP which pushed me to study English]].
Surface Structure (Spoken Form)		Grammatically coherent and complex.
Transformational Process / Issue		Wh-movement in relative clause formation.
Explanation (Chomsky’s Framework – detailed)		The embedded relative clause is derived through movement of the wh-operator “which.” The construction maintains structural hierarchy from deep to surface representation.
Grammatical Reconstruction		— (no change)

This utterance clearly demonstrates the speaker’s ability to construct hierarchically structured syntax by combining a main clause and a relative clause smoothly. The deep structure conveys a causal meaning (“That is one of the reasons”), while the surface structure realizes it through appropriate wh-movement, resulting in a coherent complex sentence. There are no indications of hesitation or performance interference, suggesting that the speaker successfully applies internal grammatical rules in real time. This reflects strong syntactic competence and an advanced command of English clause embedding.

**Sentence 11: “He might be proud of me, and these events motivated me to study English.”**

Aspect		Analysis
Deep Structure (Intended Meaning)	(Intended)	Combined propositions: (1) [He might be proud of me]. (2) [These events motivated me to study

Surface Structure (Spoken Form)	English].
Transformational Process / Issue	Compound declarative using modal + causative.
Explanation (Chomsky's Framework – detailed)	Coordination of two independent TPs. The deep structures of both clauses are merged via coordination under a single CP node. Modal feature checking (“might”) and infinitival complement licensing (“to study English”) occur correctly, maintaining grammatical integrity.
Grammatical Reconstruction	— (already grammatical).

This utterance demonstrates complete syntactic competence, as both clauses are grammatically correct and logically connected. The coordinating conjunction “and” successfully links two independent ideas without creating structural imbalance, while the modal “might” conveys uncertainty that contrasts effectively with the certainty expressed by “motivated.” There are no indications of performance interference, indicating that the speaker skillfully applies complex clause coordination in spontaneous speech.

## DISCUSSION

The analysis of spoken utterances from the TikTok podcast *Deddy Corbuzier Channel* reveals that the speakers demonstrate both grammatical competence and natural performance variations. Using Chomsky’s Transformational-Generative Grammar as the framework, the study identifies how deep structures remain grammatically intact even when surface forms appear fragmented or simplified. This finding supports the view that spontaneous speech reflects the speaker’s linguistic knowledge while adapting to real-time communicative demands.

Several utterances show accurate syntactic constructions, including proper question formation, clause embedding, and coordination. These examples indicate that the speakers apply grammatical rules correctly, producing sentences that are structurally complete and logically coherent. The presence of modals, relative clauses, and appositive phrases also highlights the speakers’ ability to use complex syntax in spontaneous situations without hesitation or grammatical errors.

Other utterances display characteristics typical of spoken performance, such as pauses, repetitions, fillers, and lexical substitutions. These features are not indicators of grammatical weakness but reflect the natural process of speech production, where speakers

organize their thoughts while maintaining conversational flow. The repetition of conjunctions or self-corrections, for instance, shows how speakers prioritize clarity and emphasis during interaction.

The findings also reveal that informal discourse encourages flexibility in syntax. Spoken language often reshapes formal grammar to express emotion, emphasis, or immediacy. For example, structures like “was like” or discourse markers such as “yeah” and “okay” serve pragmatic purposes, creating engagement and continuity in conversation. These features illustrate how speakers balance grammatical structure with communicative effectiveness in digital contexts.

Overall, the discussion shows that spoken English on social media platforms combines grammatical accuracy with expressive creativity. The variations found in the podcast are performance-based rather than competence-related. This supports the idea that language in digital spaces evolves to match interactive and expressive needs while preserving the fundamental principles of syntax. Such findings emphasize that modern spoken English remains both structurally sound and dynamically adaptable to new media environments.

## **CONCLUSION**

This study examines the differences in creativity between the illustrator and non-illustrator writers in applying pragmatic discourse related to narrative pictures. A close examination of the questionnaire results reveals a clear preference among both groups of writers for elements of creativity that are characterized by fluency and flexibility. The study's findings indicated that fluency emerged as the predominant skill, thereby establishing it as the foundation for assessing creativity. This assessment entailed the composition of children's stories based on random narrative pictures.

The results of the creativity test indicated that of the four aspects of pragmatic discourse—speech acts, implicature, politeness, and adaptation to context—only pictorial implicature differed significantly between the two groups of writers. The creativity test also revealed that the illustrator writers rely more on implicature than the non-illustrator ones. Figural ability facilitates the imaginative process of the illustrator writer which enables them to conceptualize a myriad of potential implied meanings embodied within text, thereby facilitating the creation of narratives derived from arbitrary visual picturery.

While politeness and adaptation to context did not vary significantly between the two groups of writers, these two aspects were the most prevalent in the creation of stories based on narrative pictures. Preliminary findings from the creativity test demonstrate a correlation between the illustrator writers and their tendency to employ adaptation to context in their writing. With respect to the use of polite language, it was observed that the illustrator writers were more inclined to refrain from employing language that might prove challenging for their audience to comprehend.

The development of creative writing should not only focus on verbal abilities but also emphasize figural abilities and pragmatic discourse awareness through the use of multimodal techniques such as storyboards so that the resulting work is more realistic, communicative, and meaningful. The researchers are aware that this study is still limited in terms of the number of participants and the drawing skills of the illustrators, which are not yet at a professional level. The tools utilized in the creativity media are characterized by their simplicity and manual nature. In subsequent studies, the participants can be expanded to a more professional level with digital products such as comics by applying multimedia discourse analysis.

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