



Age-Appropriate, Pragmatic Content in Personal Correspondence



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Article history:

Submitted: 27 October 2021

Revised: 18 November 2021

Accepted: 09 December 2021

Keywords:

communicative purpose;

dialecticism;

linguistic expertise;

non-literary element;

pragmatic content;

Abstract

This article examines vulgarism and dialectisms, which are considered to be elements of vulgarity in personal correspondence. In the linguistic examination conducted in anonymous cases, the form, frequency, and pragmatic content of the use of non-literary elements also play a leading role in determining the age of a person. The article examines the pragmatic direction, communicative purpose, frequency of use of non-literary elements in the correspondence of individuals aged 17-27 on average, and concludes. A survey was also conducted among school-age students to study the influence of the family environment on the use of non-literal lexical elements in a child's speech. The nature of the use of non-verbal elements in personal correspondence depends on neurological, psychological, and sociological factors. Unethical behavior can also be related to a person's emotional state. Some personal correspondence uses obscene lexical elements, some positive and some negative. Speech situation and communicative purpose also played an important role in the use of non-literary lexical items.

International journal of linguistics, literature and culture © 2022.

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1 Introduction

Determining a person's age in linguistic expertise is one of the important factors in determining author identification in any type of anonymous letter. Through personal correspondence, people's choice of words according to their age, their social identity, and the specificity of their pragmatic content are distinguished (Emelyanova, 2003). Vulgarisms, which are part of non-literary lexical elements, occur differently depending on the emotional state of the addressee and the communicative purpose of the expressed unit. Cursing is when rude, insulting units are perceived by the addressee as an insult, regardless of the addressee's communicative purpose, as rude, contrary to the norms of behavior. Academician D. Likhachev analyzes the speech of thieves philologically and draws interesting conclusions from his research (Kasper, 1990).

According to his observations, the elements of vulgarism, which are often used in everyday life, do not affect the mental activity of the addressee. The part of the brain responsible for mental activity perceives this information as a friendly joke, a simple everyday word, but the mood, in the part responsible for emotions, remains as negatively colored information. This applies not only to the addressee but also to the mood of the addressee when he uses such words (Korovushkin, 2005). This is because the word is retained as a signal (Likhachev, 1935). In everyday life, the elements of vulgarism in the speech of very close relationships, friends, close relatives, lovers are used even without a negative communicative purpose due to humour, or friendly intimacy. In most cases, vulgarisms are considered to have only a negative connotation. However, pragmatic content can also be used positively. But, as noted above, the elements of vulgarism remain in the human mind with a negative signal, regardless of the communicative purpose. In this study, we tried to analyze the correspondence of young girls aged 17-24 years according to the frequency of use of non-literal lexical items (Schmidt, 1980; László, 1990; Giora, 1999). In the personal correspondence of two people (girl: 19 years old, boy 23 years old), obscene elements were used under the influence of positive emotions. The following correspondence uses a total of 120 words. These words use a variety of vulgar elements. The pragmatic content of the correspondence is positive.

Table 1
An example of correspondence with non-literary elements

Girl	Boy
<i>Hozì qattas (Where are you now?)</i>	<i>Uydaman. Adamlani yonlarida. Vapshe razbor ketvotti (I'm at home. I am with my father. He is under strict investigation.) O'qishdan chiqqach o'rtolarimbn survorganmanu, kegin sani oldinga bordim. Qatta yurudin dp so'kvottila</i>
<i>Nega (Why)</i>	<i>(When I left school, I went with my classmates, and then I went ahead of you. My father is cursing me for where I am...)</i>
<i>E jinni Manda novosti bor (Eee crazy... I have news) Manga jekpot chiqdi. O'rtog'im bn bitta narsaga sporlashudik, 100 ga man yuttim. Yesli cho yu joydan soqqali bo'voldim. Dugonam mujik ekanu boru bittada chiqarberdide (The jackpot came out to me. I made a pledge with my friend for 100 thousand sums. I won. I got money... My friend was brave and gave the money right away) Siz bn maniyam razborim bor. (I have an issue to discuss with you as well.) Kecha kechasi bn netda nima qivotudiz, BABNIKKK!</i>	<i>Qanaqa etchi (Tell me how.) Vay. Zo'rsanu a. Axmo bo'senam kallen ishleydi nu. (Vav. That's great. Even if you're stupid, your head works fine.) Qanaqa (How..) Vaay manvi to'nkani qarela. Qip qizil jinnisanu. O'zin etudinu kompimga antivirus obern dp. Man</i>

<i>(What were you doing online last night? WOMANIZER!)</i>	<i>kechasi bn ushani izlab skachat qildim (Wow, look at this. You're crazy? You said bring me an antivirus. I was looking for it last night.)</i>
<i>Mashennik, aldavos (Are you cheating again?)</i>	<i>Yenot (Raccoon)</i>
<i>Nima u yenot (What is a raccoon?)</i>	<i>Hayvon (Animal)</i>
<i>NMAAA, Maymunsiz (What?!!!! You are a monkey)</i>	<i>To'nka (gawk..)</i>
<i>Bqilgan mol (You are a fed cattle)</i>	<i>Naynov (ninny..)</i>
<i>Esipas (Creasy..)</i>	<i>Bezpanyatka (Stupid..)</i>
<i>Ninarmalni (Abnormal..)</i>	<i>Boldiyeee, jonim, ertagayam asrab qo'yaylu (All right, honey, let's save it for tomorrow)</i>
<i>Xop, jon, yaxshi damolin (Well my dear, take a good rest..)</i>	<i>Xayrli tun, chirigan oshqovoq (Good night, rotten pumpkin..)</i>

(The materials were obtained from the authors with their voluntary consent, subject to strict confidentiality.)

We analyzed the correspondence between the boy and the girl. 3 groups of correspondence were selected in the analysis (Snedeker et al., 2012; Meiser et al., 2001). Correspondence of these three groups, general words in the text taken from the messages written by the telegram messenger, the type and frequency of use of non-literary lexical items are as follows:

Table 2
Type and frequency of use of non-literary lexical items

T/r	Age of respondents	barbarism (in linguistics)	%	vulgarism	%	dialectism	%	Argo and jargon	%
1	Group 1 (boy 26 years, girl 17 years. 120 words)	10	8.3	7	5.8	18 (with grammatical elements)	15	3	2.5
2	Group 2 (boy 23 years old, girl 19 years old, 129 words)	11	8.5	12	9.3	14 (with grammatical elements)	10.8	-	0
3	Group 3. (boy 20 years, girl 16 years, 131 words)	24	18	19	14.5	16 (with grammatical elements)	12.2	1	0.76

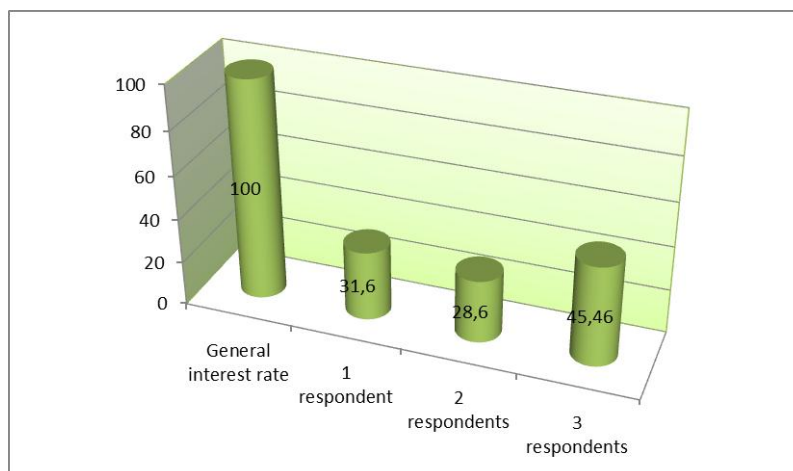


Figure 1. Index of non-literary elements, %

The above analysis represents a percentage of the positive use of non-fiction elements. This means that in the personal correspondence of a young man and a young woman who care about each other, non-verbal lexical items are used in connection with positive emotions (Salager-Meyer, 1994; Cheng & Holyoak, 1985). According to the above researchers, more emphasis is placed on vulgarism. However, the group of non-literary lexical items also includes a mixture of foreign languages and dialects. Vulgarism, slang and jargon can be used in a positive or negative sense. The use of barbarism and dialectics is also characteristic (Musulmonova, 2021). In particular, the following are typical features of the use of dialects in personal correspondence:

- 1) Incomplete or partial mastery of another dialect;
- 2) Imitation of a dialect;

Dialectisms in the personal correspondence is large of this nature. In particular, the use of the Tashkent city dialect in the following SMS correspondence is based on the first feature:

Author of the first SMS	
Learned dialect	Own dialect
<i>Anu etgan</i> (he said)	<i>suradiyzi</i> (Did you ask me?)
<i>sizziyam</i> (You too.)	<i>kelishaylik</i> (let's agree)
<i>Ovora qildimde</i> (bothered you.)	<i>menga</i> (to me)
<i>chiqomiyman</i> (I can't get out)	<i>qilarkanda</i> (while doing)

Figure 2. Use of Tashkent dialect in SMS-correspondence

This example reflects the correspondence of two women from Tashkent and Samarkand. The Samarkand woman's speech features mixed dialects. This is a direct indication of a partial mastery of the dialect. In correspondence, partial assimilation or imitation of another dialect is a characteristic feature. Territorial and social specificity is important in the use of non-literary vocabulary (Musulmonova, 2021; Skovorodnikov, 2014). People are more likely

to use non-verbal vocabulary in a more comfortable environment. People also rarely use vulgar lexical items among members of the opposite sex.

2 Results and Discussions

We conducted a test survey on the use of abusive, swearing, and abusive elements. The questions in the survey were related to family relationships, and we surveyed to find out from whom the child heard such words (Table 3).

Table 3
Survey

T/r	Poll	Answer 1	Answer 2	Answer 3
1	Has your mother used abusive language in the family?	Never	Always	Sometimes
2	Has your father used abusive language in the family?	Never	Always	Sometimes
3	Have your sibling's used abusive language in the family?	Never	Always	Sometimes

Preliminary survey results show that respondents aged 10-15 answered 28 out of 55 children never, 9 always, and 18 occasionally. Question 2 was answered by 17 never, 16 always, and 22 sometimes. Question 3 was answered by 8 never, 22 always, and 25 always. So the overall percentage is as follows:

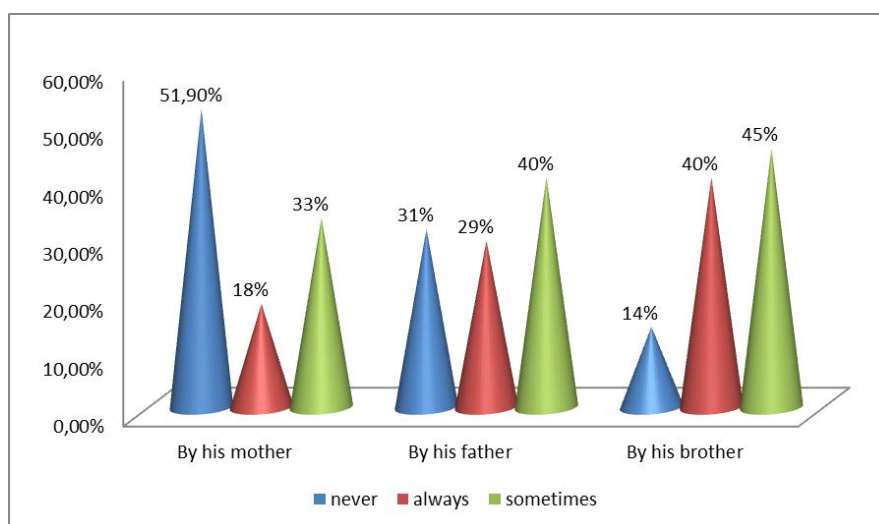


Figure 3. Survey results

According to the results, the use of vulgarisms from non-literal lexical elements in the family environment is higher in fathers and brothers. The children verbally reported that their mothers used swear words and their fathers and brothers used swear words. The purpose of this survey is to examine the impact of the family environment on the use of vulgarisms. Regular use of vulgar units affects the child's psyche. This is reflected in the direct correspondence. Respondents reported that words such as "curse your father", "donkey" and "cattle" are often used in a variety of family situations. Insults are one of them. The following correspondences reflect vulgarisms acquired as a result of direct family influence (McDonald, 1993; Marie et al., 2012; Jing, 2017).

3 Conclusion

The nature of the use of non-verbal elements in personal correspondence depends on neurological, psychological, and sociological factors. Unethical behavior can also be related to a person's emotional state. Some personal correspondence uses obscene lexical elements, some positive and some negative. Speech situation and communicative purpose also played an important role in the use of non-literary lexical items. Non-literary lexical elements are associated with cultural, religious, political, and psychological characteristics. An abusive element used between two people has the power to interact (Helland et al., 2014; Pratiwi & Rohmadi, 2021). The abnormal element used by the addressee affects the psychological, emotional state of the addressee, and the brain responds to neurological factors. This shows that there are special features in the use of non-literary lexical items in personal correspondence.

Conflict of interest statement

The author declared that he has no competing interests.

Statement of authorship

The author has a responsibility for the conception and design of the study. The author has approved the final article.

Acknowledgments

I am grateful to two anonymous reviewers for their valuable comments on the earlier version of this paper.

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