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## LINGUISTIC STUDY OF THE INTERNET-TEXTS FROM INFORMATION SECURITY PERSPECTIVE

**Abstract.** The article proposes a novel interdisciplinary approach to the study of the Internet communication and internet-texts from information security perspective. The purpose of the paper is to consider the linguistic and legal aspects of the internet texts analysis as constituents of the information security. By analyzing the recent academic papers, the article gives a detailed consideration of the internet-text and its main characteristics. Further, the authors describe the fundamental categories of information security as a scientific discipline and provide an overview of the Russian Federation legal acts regulating the information security issues regarding the Internet-texts. Linguistic features of the internet-texts are analyzed from the standpoint of information security threats noted in the legal acts of the Russian Federation. The results of the research include development of the Internet-texts typology as well as consideration of their distinctive characteristics from information security point of view.

**Keywords:** Internet, Internet-text, natural language, information security, information security threat.

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The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

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### **Introduction**

The study of the Internet-texts including posts, messages, comments blogs has been a topic of linguistic research for the recent decades. But the consideration of language use on the Internet from the perspective of such a field as information security, as proposed in this paper, is a fundamentally new approach. Despite the intensive use of computer

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technologies for most current linguistic works, linguistics lacks in considering language as an encoded information exposed to open access with the consequent probability of being damaged or bring damage to similar systems of information. What but language is the primary means of encoding information and a naturally emerged system of its processing, storage and transmission? However, though the history of the Language has been going on for millennia, the need to protect information encoded by the language and to provide its secure use has appeared only in the age of electronic information technologies.

The purpose of the paper is to consider the linguistic and legal aspects of the internet texts analysis as constituents of the information security. For this purpose:

- firstly, it is necessary to present a brief review of works devoted to the study of the Internet-texts in order to determine their specific features – their internal properties and external relations;
- secondly, to consider the fundamental concepts of information security as a research discipline, and,
- finally, to outline the ways of mutual interrelations between linguistics and information security.

### Material and methods

#### The current approaches to the internet-text analysis

The study of the Internet-text is an extremely relevant field within the framework of modern linguistics. The Internet-text is described in current linguistic papers as a much more complex object than just “text” in its traditional understanding by scholars within the concept of literary text theory, presented, particularly, in the works (Bakhtin, 1981; Galperin, 1981). Within the literary text theory, the text is described as a completed composition, mainly in writing, objectified in a particular subsequent order of utterances made of linguistic signs, associated with meaning and literary value.

While literary text theory mainly deals with philosophical, cultural, and semiotic aspects of the text, current works devoted to the study of the Internet text and Internet discourse tend to emphasize:

- the peculiarities of word usage (like the use of slang or colorful expressions, e.g.: *Peace out* (used to say goodbye), *Gag me with a spoon* (used to express dislike or disgust);
- the causes, structures and models of neologism formations, many of which are abbreviations, e.g.: *FR* (For Real), *LOL* (Laughing Out Loud), *FOMO* (Fear Of Missing Out);
- the peculiarities of syntax, that may include brevity and a mixing of speech strategies and writing styles, word omission, e.g.: *why u do this?*;
- the use of “deviant” grammatical forms in the internet-texts, e.g.: *awe he’s gorgeous?*;
- see, for instance (Cryslal, 2007; Androutsopoulos, 2000; Maulidia & Zebua, 2022).

The Internet-text is considered as a kind of creolized text which, besides linguistic elements proper, include special graphics, specific use of symbols and punctuation marks, emoticons, mimetics and hyperlinks as its integral parts (Cannizzaro, 2016; Titlova, 2021).

The genre of Internet-texts is studied as separate issues, analyzing both:

- (1) the genres which are analogues to printed texts, but undergo noticeable changes in digital space, and
- (2) the genres that are inherent only for the Internet network, for example, the

genres of personal blog, post, commentary (Klushina, 2020).

The explicit dialogical nature of the Internet publications is emphasized, bringing the dialog nature of the text in M. Bakhtin's meaning to the level of open interaction between the author and the reader (Nikolaeva, 2016, p. 49). At the same time, if by virtue of its dialog nature the text develops the property of "intertextuality" (Y. Kristeva's term), i.e., the ability to echo other known texts in the fabric of its own narrative, then the Internet text has the physical ability to contain references to other texts, which makes it a hypertext (Alekseev, 2001; Mohd Kasim & Ramli, 2002). This means that if the intertext references to other works of culture exist only in the mental reality of the author and the reader, the Internet-text as the hypertext contains such references in physical form. Due to its open access publication and mass-repost potential by numerous users, the Internet-texts are viewed as the most powerful Mass Media nowadays.

So, on the one hand, the possibility of mass publication of the Internet-texts and the spontaneity of their dissemination provided by the digital network allows literally anyone to become the author of a popular text, which will be widely reposted and may further influence certain communicative processes (which gives linguists the opportunity to observe the mechanisms of language use that are not available when analyzing offline texts). But, on the other hand, the chaotic emergence and dissemination of the Internet-texts can cause problems. For example, authors of some Internet-texts may fail to verify the source of information to which they refer, which may lead to both – unintentional mass dissemination of misinformation and dissemination of information that may be recognized as extremist in a particular country or illegally published confidential information.

Accordingly, there are questions of the impact of the Internet language communication on social aspects of human activity, including the possibility of emergence and uncontrolled dissemination of language messages containing information being a subject to legal regulation from the standpoint of information security.

## **Results and Discussion**

### **Information security as a novel approach to the linguistic study of the Internet-text**

So far, the issues of judicial regulation of the Internet language have been considered mainly from the legal linguistics perspective, as well as ecolinguistics (or ecological linguistics), and language policy.

Initially, the formation of legal linguistics was associated with the need to interpret the language of law – to give a considerable analysis and comprehensible clearness to the wording of legal acts in order to avoid ambiguity of interpretation and prevent possible unforeseen legal consequences associated with the inaccuracy of linguistic formulations in normative documentation (Marcus, 2021, p. 18). However, recently legal linguistics pays more attention to the study of natural language phenomena as objects of investigative or judicial proceedings (Golev, 2021, p. 6). With regard to the analysis of the Internet-texts, a large number of works by Russian linguists are devoted to the issues of linguistic expertise aimed at revealing the elements that can be recognized by the Court as a linguistic manifestation of extremist and terrorist actions (Korol'kova & Alekseeva, 2023; Kurshakova, Ryadchikova & Skhalyakhova, 2023).

Ecolinguistics deals with the study of the environment of the Internet-text functioning, which affects the change in the qualitative characteristics of its system. In

particular, scholars study the issues of uncontrolled inflow of foreign words, together with the formation of neologisms, and estimate redistribution of frequently used vocabulary, which causes a negative assessment from the standpoint of preserving the original vocabulary of the language; also, researchers investigate the issues of spelling and the use of grammar, which entail the revision of linguistic norms, etc. Since the ongoing ecological language processes affect the linguistic competence and language proficiency of the speakers, influencing the change in their social values and cognitive attitudes, these issues are considered from the perspective of language policy and political linguistics (which are not the same things) (Skovorodnikov, 2019).

All the above-mentioned perspectives are closely related to the issues of information security as a scientific discipline. Some works even use the appropriate information security terminology representing its fundamental concepts. Let us consider the information security concepts in more detail.

A comparative analysis of “information security” definitions based on Russian and foreign sources is given in (Mazurov & Nevinsky, 2003, p. 57–58), but in the context of the legal field of the Russian Federation it is worth using the definition formulated in the “Doctrine of Information Security of the Russian Federation” approved by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated 5.12.2016 No 646 (hereinafter – the Doctrine). According to the Doctrine, information security is a “state of protection” of both an individual (person, citizen), society and the state as a whole, based on the free exercise of constitutional and civil rights, ensuring the territorial integrity of the state, its sovereignty and defense capacity, economic and social development, from possible information threats.

As follows from the text of the Doctrine, one of the key concepts of information security in the legal field is the concept of information security threat. It is important to emphasize that by “the threat of information security” as a term they shall not mean the fact of causing harm or damage to an individual, society, or the state in the course of information exchange, but observable factors or actions that may create the danger of causing such harm in future. Accordingly, the concept of a threat to information security includes the idea of pre-emptive actions aimed at preventing possible damage or harm.

At the same time, the text of the Doctrine does not define the concept of “information”, it only characterizes the “information environment”, which is understood as a “totality” of heterogeneous entities, including information carriers (information systems, websites, communication networks and other entities), technologies and methods of working with information, subjects involved in the use of these carriers and technologies, and, of course, the information itself. Therefore, the concept of information in this case implies the broadest possible interpretation, including all information that in one way or another is related to the “national interests of the Russian Federation”.

Within the framework of information security as a technical discipline, it is common to use definitions of information from various technical standards, e.g. international standards: ISO 5127:2017, ISO/IEC 10746-2:1996, ISO/IEC 2382:2015, GOST 7.0-99, in which the key words for the definition of information go as follows: “definitely organized” “data” or “knowledge”. Information exists in intangible form, but for its transfer, storage and processing it needs some kind of material carrier. Movement of information by means of material carriers creates physical fields that preserve the trace of this information. Any operations with material carriers of information make the

information itself potentially vulnerable. In the legal field of the Russian Federation the definition of information is presented in the Federal Law of July 27, 2006 N 149-FZ, where information is defined as “information (messages, data) regardless the form of their presentation” (Article 2, Federal Law of July 27, 2006 N 149-FZ). The Law emphasizes the fact that the information may have absolutely any material carrier. Thus, information existing in the linguistic form – information encoded with the signs of the language – is also obliged to be subject to consideration from the standpoint of information security.

Although the notions of “information” and “information environment” are not linguistic concepts, language, in a broad sense, is a sign system for representing and transmitting information. According to A. Kibrik, the most important functions of language are those related to “basic operations on information” (Kibrik, 1990). Such functions include: creation, storage and transmission of information. Language communication is a process of information transmission by means of messages containing language signs.

Consequently, among the means of ensuring information security, specified in the “Doctrine of Information Security of the Russian Federation”, language means should be included as an integral and natural component of such means.

Without going into detail of scientific research in the field of information security, starting from threat analysis, development of information protection methods, modeling of information processes and information security risk assessment, as mentioned in (Joshi & Singh, 2017), we note that information security activities involve two opposite directions: the first involves the preservation and protection of one's own information, the second – preventing the influence of external malicious information. In the first case, we talk, for example, about the protection of confidential (or “sensible”) information from unauthorized access, protection of information integrity, and prevention of leakage; in the second case – about protection from virus programs or fraudulent actions. In both cases, researchers in the field of information security emphasize the analysis and development of hardware or software means of information protection (e.g., methods of user's authentication, encryption and masking of information, access restriction), but in both cases the objects to be protected can be language objects as components of the information environment, including the Internet-texts as components of information processes on the Internet.

This leads us to a new understanding of the Internet-texts as objects of information security. From information security perspective, the Internet-texts can be divided into:

- (1) texts to be protected from the unsanctioned use of their language information in the external environment (such texts usually contain personal data to be protected);
- (2) texts to be protected from the influence of the external information causing distortion of the original language information (usually, these are Media texts to be protected from creation of fake information);
- (3) texts containing dangerous language information from which the external environment should be protected (as terrorist or extremist texts).

With the first texts, information encoded with the help of language signs should be protected from going out of the texts and being transmitted to hostile environment. Such language information may include personal data, sensible wording, as well as parts of the internet-texts which are not to be copied without the author's consent, repeated or rephrased – in any possible way presented in the potentially harmful for the author manner.

With the second type texts, information encoded with the help of language signs should not be intentionally distorted by illegal penetration of hostile information into the



original texts.

With the third type texts, information encoded with the help of language signs is undesirable or even forbidden by law to be read, passed on, processed, or stored because it may contain unconstitutional or potentially illegal wording. Such texts include radical, violent, ambiguous or extremist language.

The given information security typology of the Internet-texts needs further consideration and development. There are a plenty of cases subject to linguistic analysis and research. What matters, that both – the author and the reader of the Internet-text – may suffer in case with emergence of improper language information on the Internet.

So, it makes sense to raise the question of developing linguo-informational means and methods of the Internet-text protection. In particular, it seems possible to develop a model of linguistic analysis of the Internet-texts based on the use of the Artificial Intelligence (such as Large Language Models) that can, by searching linguistic data, detect and identify texts both requiring protection and those from which the information environment should be protected. The legal basis for the development of such methods is made of the texts of normative and judicial acts regulating the issues of information security.

Legal regulation of actions with Internet-texts includes such aspects as protection of personal data (protection of confidentiality of Internet users' data); protection of copyright and intellectual property (prevention of illegal copying and distribution of content); protection of freedom of speech and access to information (realization of users' right to freely express their opinions and access to a variety of information on the Internet) and others. While the above issues are regulated mainly by hardware and software information security tools, with regard to the semantic information available on the Internet in the form of natural language texts, linguistic methods of analyzing language wording are more effective. Besides, linguistic research in the field of information security carries potential to detect some novel threats and serve as a foundation for further legal regulation development.

### **Conclusion**

The analysis of scientific works on the Internet-texts, taking into account the understanding of information processes and information itself from information security approach, allows us to conclude that these texts are extremely diverse in content, structure, genre, objective form of existence and ways of their interaction between the author and the reader and among themselves. Accordingly, it is not possible to develop a single comprehensive definition of the Internet-text, but it is possible to identify its distinctive characteristics.

One of such characteristics is its digital existence on the Internet. We believe that this is the only characteristic that unites all Internet-texts, as well as enters these texts into the global variety of other digital objects existing on the Internet. Other characteristics of the Internet-text are optional. The Internet-texts possess them according to the principle of overlapping sets, which means that a number of such characteristics are inherent to many Internet-text, but each individual Internet-text may possess only a few characteristics, and the sets of these characteristics may not coincide from one text to another. Among such characteristics we consider it reasonable to include the following:

– The Internet-text is a linguistic formation, i.e., an object created with the use of natural language means, along with which non-linguistic means or unnatural languages

can be used.

- The material form of language existence in the Internet-text can be written or audiovisual (in the form of sound or video recording).
- The Internet text is a finished entity that has some fixed form at a certain period of time, at least at the moment of the recipient's interaction with this text.
- The Internet-text satisfies the basic characteristics of the text in the linguistic sense; particularly, it has the properties of integrity, coherence, linearity and other characteristics of the text created with the help of natural language.
- The Internet-text has the properties of intertext, creolized text and hypertext; the latter means that it is physically non-isolated and potentially subject to external influence.

The presented characteristics of the Internet-text make it vulnerable in the Internet environment. In particular, the existence of a given text in digital form inherently implies the possibility of its transformation. The physical non-isolation of the Internet-text can lead to both the unintentional mass dissemination of misinformation and the dissemination of information that is recognized as extremist or is illegally published confidential information.

The issue of the Internet-text authorship requires separate consideration from the perspective of information security. On the one hand, there is a set of problems related to the protection of copyright on the Internet, and on the other hand, there is the problem of establishing the authorship of texts published without identifying the author or deliberate concealment of the authorship of the publication, on the contrary. Both sides of the problem require in-depth study from the legal point of view, in terms of technical means of information protection, and from the linguistic point of view (establishing authorship by linguistic expertise). From the point of view of information security in this case we can talk about such types of threats as the use of fraudulent schemes, the purpose of which is to deprive a certain person of authorship over a text (establishing the unprovability of authorship) or the dissemination of unverified information that can have a significant impact on certain groups of society.

Thus, we believe that at the current stage of development of interdisciplinary research there are sufficient grounds for the development of a new approach in scientific research – at the intersection of linguistics and information security. The proposed approach involves the development of mechanisms for the use of methods and fundamental concepts of information security within the framework of linguistic analysis of the Internet-texts. In particular, it seems promising to develop a comprehensive technology for the study of threats that can potentially be contained by speech messages in social networks, using the combination of software and hardware methods of information security and linguistic analysis of semantic information. The proposed approach implies extrapolating the concept of “threat” from the field of information security on the Internet language analysis, and its subsequent consideration from the stand point of linguistics. The proposed approach has a great scientific potential to detect implicit threats hidden in the semantic structure of an utterance.

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## **АҚПАРАТТЫҚ ҚАУІПСІЗДІК ТҰРҒЫСЫНАН ИНТЕРНЕТ-МӘТІНДЕРДІҢ ЛИНГВИСТИКАЛЫҚ ЗЕРТТЕЛУІ**

**Аңдатпа.** Мақалада интернет байланысы мен интернет-мәтіндерді ақпараттық қауіпсіздік тұрғысынан зерттеудің жаңа пәнаралық тәсілі ұсынылған. Жұмыстың мақсаты – ақпараттық қауіпсіздіктің құрамдас бөлігі ретінде интернет-мәтіндерді талдаудың лингвистикалық және құқықтық қырларын қарастыру. Соңғы ғылыми еңбектерді талдау негізінде интернет-мәтін ұғымы және оның негізгі сипаттамалары жан-жақты түсіндіріледі. Бұдан әрі авторлар ақпараттық қауіпсіздіктің ғылыми пән ретіндегі негізгі категорияларын сипаттап, интернет-мәтіндерге қатысты ақпараттық қауіпсіздік мәселелерін реттейтін Ресей Федерациясының нормативтік-құқықтық актілеріне шолу жасайды. Интернет-мәтіндердің лингвистикалық ерекшеліктері Ресей Федерациясының құқықтық актілерінде көрсетілген ақпараттық қауіпсіздік қатерлері тұрғысынан талданады. Зерттеу нәтижелеріне интернет-мәтіндердің типологиясын әзірлеу және оларды ақпараттық қауіпсіздік тұрғысынан айқындайтын ерекшеліктерін қарастыру жатады.

**Түйінді сөздер:** Интернет, интернет-мәтін, табиғи тіл, ақпараттық қауіпсіздік, ақпараттық қауіпсіздік қатері.

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## **ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ИНТЕРНЕТ-ТЕКСТОВ С ПОЗИЦИЙ ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ**

**Аннотация.** В статье предлагается новый междисциплинарный подход к изучению интернет-коммуникации и интернет-текстов с точки зрения информационной безопасности. Цель статьи – рассмотреть лингвистические и юридические аспекты анализа интернет-текстов как составляющие информационной безопасности. На основе анализа последних научных работ в статье подробно рассматривается интернет-текст и его основные характеристики. Далее авторы описывают фундаментальные категории информационной безопасности как научной дисциплины и дают обзор правовых актов Российской Федерации, регулирующих вопросы информационной безопасности интернет-текстов.

Лингвистические особенности интернет-текстов анализируются с точки зрения угроз информационной безопасности, отмеченных в правовых актах Российской Федерации. Результаты исследования включают разработку типологии интернет-текстов, а также рассмотрение их отличительных особенностей с точки зрения информационной безопасности.

**Ключевые слова:** Интернет, интернет-текст, естественный язык, информационная безопасность, угроза информационной безопасности.

**Authors' contributions**

**Osokina S.A.** – conceptualization, formal analysis, methodology, writing – review and editing.

**Osokin P.D.** – research, software, writing – initial project.