

## CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS ORAL COMMUNICATION MARKERS IDENTIFICATION

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### ABSTRACT

**INTRODUCTION AND LITERATURE:** Brazil currently presents one of the highest criminality indices of the world and the Southeastern region is daily frightened by the criminal organizations domain. The 1970 decade was a political and social landmark in the country; the dictatorship regimen stimulated the formation of organized groups with political motivation. Such groups lived in the clandestinity and used to gather resources through criminal actions. While the political scenery changed, the organizations members were substituted and the objectives, political until then, suffered changes through the time. The criminal activity (kidnapping, traffic, extortion, assault) that was a mean of resources gathering, became an end, the political equipment were transformed into embryos of the criminal factions that remain nowadays. Perceptive analysis of the communication has been used for the criminal organizations members' identification; therefore it allows characterizing the vocal quality (BEHLAU and PONTES, 1995), articulatory standard, besides the speaker linguistic capacity. Understanding the human communication development process is essential to identify the communication standard of specific groups. It is known that depending on the sociocultural group in which the speaker is inserted, there are communicative markers that characterize it. The communication style and the speaker vocal signature elapse from anatomical and psychological conditions, familiar, social and environmental influences, and during all their development process they are enriched by new vocal and linguistic aspects, intended to influence the interlocutor. (BRANDI, 2007). Individual speech permanently tries to translate the thought subjectivity. However, the contagion and the imitation represent a great role in the life of individuals who live in group. There always are leaders led. The universal fight in search of balance and stability make the individuals resistant to the changes that may affect their organization. The innovations are imposed either by necessity or leadership. A kind of collective psychology that is transparent in the actions, in the values, the social and cultural organization and in the language of a certain social group is built. Thence the fashions, the idiotism, the slangs, the accents and dialects that, by the effect of collective psychology, are easily implanted (BRANDI, 1988). **OBJECTIVE:** To describe the communicative aspects of the Criminal Factions Leaders, extortionists who practice telephone-extortion (extortion by means of threat on telephone) and kidnappers. **METHODS:** The present study was carried through from the analysis of communicative markers of three groups with 7 individuals each, categorized in accordance with the committed crime, being them: kidnappers, extortionists and traffic leaders. The deriving voices of judicially authorized telephonic interceptions had

been analyzed, being selected the common markers inherent to the group of the same activity practitioners, on the basis of the 30 parameters used for the voices comparison (phonation type, air flow type, supra-larynx configurations, larynx tension, larynx position, pneumophonoarticulatory coordination, type and respiratory mode, speech velocity, modulation, pitch, loudness, consistency, resonance system, resonance focus, vocal attack, articulation, pronunciation, prosody, vocal psychodynamics, basic frequency (supported vowel), basic frequency (chained speech), jitter, shimmer, signal/noise, tremor frequency, tremor amplitude, vocal extension, harmonics projection, frequency break, formants) and evaluation of the linguistic behavior. RESULTS AND COMMENTS: The speech velocity, pneumophonicarticulatory coordination, modulation, pitch, resonance system, articulation and prosody, together were the markers that assisted in the speaker of three groups identification. In the kidnappers' communication analysis, the pneumophonicarticulatory non-coordination was observed, with accelerated speech velocity, restricted modulation, and repetitive rhythm. Acute pitch as most common and the articulatory inexactness was presented through the omission of consonantal groups omission mark. The most common resonance system was the pharyngeal with nasal focus. It is worth to mention that the compressed voice was the most common found in the group. The extortionists group showed pneumophonicarticulatory non-coordination, with suitable speech velocity, restricted modulation, with repetitive rhythm marked by dislocated emphatic and respiratory pauses and resonance with nasal focus. Mean pitch and the articulatory inexactness were presented by the majority. The use of standardized linguistic expressions must be emphasized here. In the dealers group, the pneumophonicarticulatory non-coordination is evident, followed by a suitable speech velocity, exaggerated voice modulation, with repetitive rhythm marked by the absence of respiratory pauses. There is usage of communicative markers to affirm and to emphasize information to the interlocutor. The pharyngeal resonance with nasal focus, the restricted articulation and mean pitch were commonly evidenced in the group. CONCLUSIONS: From the results described above, it was possible to trace a profile for the three studied groups. Despite the thirty parameters listed for the speakers identification, the conclusion was that the speech velocity, pneumophonicarticulatory coordination, modulation, pitch, resonance system, the articulation and the prosody, are the most significant markers for the speaker communicative signature identification and also of groups that demand from the same activity. The study still has a reduced sample due to the fact of being recent in the Phonoaudiology and, therefore, it is opened to future modifications.

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