The author evaluated how profanity and violent language has become second nature in the workplace, even though other employees become embarrassed or even offended by such language. Places allowing such language to continue cause the rest of the employees to look the other way and deal with it. Although, managers must become aware that legal implications can arise due to the use of profanity and violent language in the workplace. Profane words spoken in the context of sex, race, age, or religion may become viewed as harassment. If allowed to continue, such language might become a basis of an employee complaint about a hostile work environment. Companies have a responsibility to not let profanity and violent language go too far. The author concludes company policies should restrict poor language as well as inform employees on the implications of using sexual and racial comments including profanity and another language that maybe construed as violent. This article applies linguistic violence to the workplace, but does not suggest any corrective or preventive measures. The knowledge gained in reading articles by Ellen Gorsevski and Andrew Kelley can help managers understand preventatives. Also, Janet Holmes’s article effectively takes those preventatives and applies how a manager can employ them in the workplace.