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Nohida MUKHTOROVA,
ESP teacher, Tashkent State University of Law
E-mail: paradiseflower1999@gmail.com

Reviewer:

LINGUISTIC PROFILING

Аннотацион

This article addresses dialectical theory and established practice in sociolinguistics, specifically the study of linguistic biases based on spoken or written language. The article also presents the idea of "linguistic profiling" as an audio alternative to "racial profiling" in images. Also, possible safeguards against language profiling, such as legislative safeguards and educational campaigns, are reviewed and analyzed in this article.

Key words: linguistic profiling, prejudice, race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status

ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ ПРОФИЛИРОВАНИЕ

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматривается диалектическая теория и сложившаяся практика социолингвистики, в частности изучение лингвистических предубеждений, основанных на устной или письменной речи. В статье также представлена идея «лингвистического профилирования» как аудио альтернативы «расового профилирования» в изображениях. Кроме того, в этой статье рассматриваются и анализируются возможные меры защиты от языкового профилирования, такие как законодательные гарантии и образовательные компании.

Ключевые слова: языковое профилирование, предрассудки, раса, этническая принадлежность, социально-экономический статус.

LINGVISTIK PROFILLASH

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola dialektik nazariya va sotsiolingvistikada o'rnatilgan amaliyotga bag'ishlanagan, xususan: og'zaki yoki yozma tilga asoslangan lingvistik noto'g'ri qarashlarni o'rganish haqida. Shuningdek, maqolada "lingvistik profillash" g'oyasi tasvirlarda "irqiy profillash" ning audio muqobili sifatida taqdim etiladi. Shuningdek, qonunchilik kafolatlari va ta'lim kampaniyalari kabi til profilini yaratishga qarshi mumkin bo'lgan himoya choralarini ushbu maqolada ko'rib chiqib tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: lingvistik profillash, xurofot, irq, etnik kelib chiqish, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy holat

Introduction. The term "linguistic profiling" which refers to the use of language as a tool for discrimination based on criteria like race, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status, is discussed in Baugh's research, "Linguistic Profiling". The article looks at how language profiling presents itself in a variety of settings, such as jobs, housing, and law enforcement. Baugh also examines the psychological and sociological implications of language profiling on people and communities. Overall, Baugh's paper highlights the need for more awareness and action to address linguistic profiling and shines a light on a ubiquitous kind of prejudice that is frequently disregarded.

Language serves as a tool for communication as well as a method for people to express their social identities and negotiate their place in society[8]. The work is a groundbreaking sociolinguistics paper that examines the connection between language and social identity. He looks at how language usage is influenced by many social aspects including ethnicity, gender, class, and age, as well as how these elements affect how people see themselves and other people. Gumperz also addresses how context affects language usage, emphasizing the significance of contextual elements in deciding how people use language to express their social identities[7]. It is argued that linguistic profiling provides a more nuanced understanding of diversity among Americans compared to unsatisfactory racial classifications used in the courts and for controversial social and educational policies based on race. Fairness, a core value for Americans, is central to linguistic profiling. Similar to racial profiling, linguistic profiling can have severe consequences for US residents

perceived to speak with an undesirable accent or dialect. It is important to recognize that accents vary significantly in terms of prosody, phonetics, and phonology, while distinct dialects exhibit unique grammatical properties shared by speakers of the same dialect, which may be unfamiliar to speakers of other dialects of the same language. Our language, whether spoken or written, conveys a great deal about us as we engage in linguistic tasks in our daily lives. Perceptions of intelligence, or the lack thereof, are often closely linked to perceptions about language, specific dialects, and accents within a particular language. This discussion explores various trends, including discriminatory linguistic profiling, preferential linguistic profiling (which may involve admiration for certain linguistic traits), and the legal paradox resulting from linguistic profiling in America. Tentative policy implications with global significance are introduced at the conclusion of this chapter. More specifically, within the US context, we hope that this analysis may be valuable for promoting linguistic acceptance throughout the nation, particularly benefiting educators, diplomats, legal scholars, jurists, and legislators who are tasked with determining the legality of linguistic profiling.

Literature review. Linguistic profiling of texts involves the characterization of text types based on their linguistic features. Texts are composed for multiple audiences and purposes, each following specific guidelines and structures to serve their intended purpose. This process involves identifying and highlighting the linguistic features that characterize different text types, such as fictional and non-fictional texts. The concept of linguistic profiling was

introduced by Dr. John Baugh, who emphasized its potential consequences, particularly in the context of auditory racial profiling and its impact on individuals perceived to speak with an undesirable accent or dialect[1].

In the context of literature reviews, it is important to note that a literature review for a research paper typically does not have to be exhaustive but should contain most or all of the significant studies about a research topic. Furthermore, according to Henderson, linguistic profiling as a technique involves the use of large numbers of counts of linguistic features as a text profile, which can then be compared to average profiles for groups of texts[10]. The effects of parameter settings in linguistic profiling have been explored, with the technique proving to be effective for authorship verification, albeit with optimal parameters varying greatly depending on the author and evaluation criterion.

Research methodology. Van Dijk investigates the ways in which language is employed as an instrument of power in social relationships. According to him, language does not reflect or uphold societal power structures but rather serves as a mirror for them. Van Dijk looks at how language is used in a variety of ways, including discourse structure, lexical choices, and rhetorical devices, to support or challenge power disparities. As he highlights how dominant groups use language to legitimize their power and marginalize weaker groups, he also discusses the influence of ideology on language use. The chapter offers a critical examination of the connection between language and power and stresses the significance of comprehending the ways in which language is used to uphold and challenge social structures.

Analysis and results. Giles examines how social and psychological variables impact people's attitudes toward various language types in "Language Attitudes". He contends that language attitudes are impacted by a variety of factors, including social standing, group affiliation, and personal experience, in addition to linguistic aspects. Giles looks at a number of linguistic attitudes, including prestige, loyalty, and planning, and how these connect to social and political power. Additionally, he covers the function of linguistic attitudes in intergroup communication and how they may influence linguistic usage and development. The paper offers a thorough examination of the intricate relationships between linguistic attitudes and social interactions[7].

Bloom investigates the connection between language and gender in adolescence in this chapter[2]. She contends that gender is a social construct that is continually enacted and contested through language use rather than a fixed, binary category. Eckert investigates how gender identities are constructed and reinforced by teenagers through language and how they are influenced by a variety of social circumstances, including class, race, and sexual orientation. As she emphasizes the significance of social context in understanding how adolescents use language to negotiate their place in the world, she also covers the influence of peer groups on language use and gender identity. The chapter, taken as a whole, offers a nuanced and perceptive account of the complicated interaction between language and gender in adolescence and emphasizes the need for a more comprehensive approach to comprehending the function of language in forming social identity. According to Ziyada, the work examines multiple issues, such as how language and gender identity interact, how language contributes to heteronormativity, and how language may be used to subvert conventional notions of gender and sexuality[12]. Calder explores how language is employed to create and maintain gender and sexual norms[4]. In addition, they stress the significance of considering language when talking about gender and sexuality since it both reflects and shapes cultural views and ideas. Calder emphasizes the necessity for ongoing

questioning of normativity in language, gender, and sexuality through a critical critique of recent research and conversation on the subject. I perfectly have used this source to illustrate my work with a description of my target population.

Giles pointed out that research profiling, a related concept, provides a comprehensive view of a specific area of study by scanning a large body of literature[7]. It can enrich traditional literature reviews by offering insights into the annual progression of articles, country-level research, data collection methods, and sample characteristics. Additionally, linguistic markers such as logical connections and phrases indicating supporting evidence play a crucial role in evaluating and comparing research literature from an analytical point of view.

Labov characterizes sexuality and gender as tightly entwined interpersonal and psychological categories for the sake of this chapter and will just briefly touch on research concentrating further on language and need[12]. Readers can find any information related to language, gender, and sexuality. The article emphasizes the ways in which language may maintain gender inequity and reinforce gender stereotypes. It also examines the numerous language traits, including tone, vocabulary, and grammar, that are connected to gender.

Based on the research, the main advantages of linguistic profiling are:

a) It can be used in legal proceedings and law enforcement:

Linguistic profiling has been used as evidence in court cases, such as "Sanchez v. People" and "Clifford v. Kentucky", to identify suspects based on their speech patterns and accents.

b) The courts have ruled that linguistic profiling is permissible as long as the witness is "personally familiar with the accents or speech patterns of the race or nationality in question."

c) It can be used in employment and hiring practices:

Companies have used linguistic profiling to match callers to potential voters based on perceived racial group, as seen in the case of "United States v. Ferril."

d) It can be used to express ethnic pride:

Linguist John Baugh has described how linguistic profiling can be used to express ethnic pride, rather than just for discriminatory purposes.

e) It can be used for author identification:

Linguistic profiling, as defined by Hans van Halteren, deals with the categorization of linguistic features for the purposes of author identification, rather than social categorization.

However, the search results also highlight the potential for linguistic profiling to be used in discriminatory ways, such as denying housing or employment opportunities based on stereotypes about speech patterns. The negative effects of linguistic profiling are an important consideration.

Conclusion. Overall, the article gives a thorough summary of the intricate connection between language and social identity, and emphasizes the need for a more nuanced comprehension of how language usage reflects, and shapes social identity in various circumstances. Henderson stance on the use of discriminatory linguistic profiling implies that ordinary individuals, deemed as "rational" witnesses, can accurately link linguistic patterns with racial backgrounds for legal purposes. From the perspective of a dialectologist and linguist, I find this viewpoint inherently problematic. The evidence presented in Henderson's court suggests that some individuals of Black ethnicity may exhibit linguistic traits associated with White individuals, and vice versa. However, despite these observations, Henderson rendered a conviction

based on the use of linguistic profiling, leading to the appellant's incarceration [10].

Another aspect of this conundrum pertains to the application of linguistic profiling in racially motivated criminal discrimination. As previously noted, such actions are purported to stem from inherently exclusionary motives, and individuals accused in such situations frequently assert an

inability to discern linguistic or racial characteristics, which contradicts Henderson's affirmation. In simpler terms, Henderson acknowledged the idea that many laypersons can draw racial inferences from speech. Conversely, many defendants in cases of housing discrimination or insurance redlining deny possessing the capacity to make such racial determinations, particularly during telephone conversations.

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