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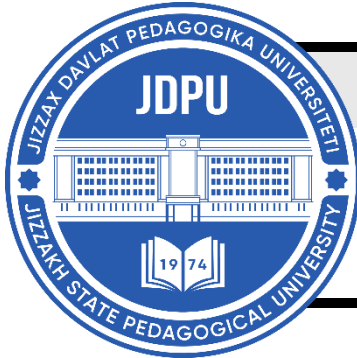
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FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL PROTECTION TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Maftuna D. Elmirzayeva
Lecturer
Karshi State University
Karshi, Uzbekistan
E-mail: elmirzayevamaftuna1211@gmail.com

ABOUT ARTICLE

Abstract: The term "social protection" refers to a set of policies and programs aimed at reducing poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labor markets, reducing people's exposure to risks, and increasing their ability to manage economic and social risks such as unemployment, exclusion, and disease. Social protection measures include social insurance, social assistance, labor market programs, universal health coverage, and access to essential services and resources for individuals and families to meet their basic needs and protect themselves from economic and social impacts. is to use a generic term that includes other forms of support for riding. In addition, social protection is increasingly recognized as a key tool for building resilience to shocks and crises, such as natural disasters, economic downturns, and health emergencies. By providing a buffer against these shocks and helping people and communities to recover more quickly, social protection can contribute to the stability and well-being of society as a whole. Different aspects of the social protection process and its terminology can be studied in different ways. The purpose of using social protection terms is to create a more inclusive and fair society by building language skills and providing a safety net for the population in providing social protection.

INTRODUCTION

It should be said that the science of terminology emerged as a result of the development of various sciences. Nowadays, each aspect of science is based on its own terminology. The word "terminology" is mainly used in two senses:

1. "Terminology" - a set of words and phrases expressing a special meaning in certain areas;

2. "Terminology" is a special aspect of linguistics that deals with the study of certain laws related to the place of terms at the grammatical level and their use in language [2; 76].

Terminology has become one of the major areas of world linguistics that is undergoing the most changes in today's era of globalization. The fact that new problems of terminology regularly appear on the agenda of linguistics increases the need for studies aimed at approaching the study of terms from the perspective of cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics, pragmalinguistics, linguosemiotics, as well as the sciences of neology, ontology, etymology, and nomenology of the anthropocentric paradigm.

Social protection, encompassing a spectrum of policies, programs, and initiatives aimed at safeguarding individuals and communities against social risks and vulnerabilities, has been a cornerstone of welfare states worldwide. The terminology used to describe these measures not only delineates the scope of social support but also reflects societal perceptions of welfare, poverty, and solidarity. In English, the language of international discourse and governance, social protection terms have evolved over centuries, paralleling the emergence of modern welfare systems and the ebb and flow of socio-economic ideologies. Terms such as "welfare," "social security," and "safety net" evoke distinct historical contexts, from early philanthropic endeavors to New Deal reforms and beyond, embodying the ever-changing landscape of social policy. Conversely, in Uzbek, a Turkic language with roots stretching across Central Asia, the formation and development of social protection terminology have been shaped by a complex interplay of historical, cultural, and socio-economic factors specific to the region. From traditional forms of community support within kinship networks to the establishment of state-sponsored welfare systems during the Soviet era and subsequent reforms in the post-independence period, Uzbekistan's social protection lexicon reflects a multifaceted narrative of societal transformation and adaptation.

This comparative analysis seeks to elucidate the similarities and disparities in the formation and evolution of social protection terms between English and Uzbek languages. By examining the historical trajectories, cultural influences, and policy contexts that have shaped the terminology in each linguistic domain, we aim to uncover underlying patterns and divergences in conceptualizations of social welfare and security. Furthermore, this study

endeavors to shed light on the implications of linguistic variations for policy development, implementation, and cross-cultural communication in the realm of social protection.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

M. B. Nizomova, one of the terminologists, said that at the current stage of development of Uzbek linguistics, a number of monographs and pamphlets devoted to the study of various terms have been published. Depending on the content of research conducted in this regard, terminological scientists can be divided into two groups: theoreticians and practitioners. They contributed to the improvement of the objective subject of terminology. While theorists conducted research on the theoretical foundations of the field of terminology, practitioners studied the linguistic features of terms and styles of terminology. Terminologists of both groups identified the main issues of terminology science.

Social protection terms, the pace of socio-economic development of any country largely depends on the implemented social policy. These terms are becoming more and more important in the development of the social sphere as one of the most important bases for stabilizing the socio-economic system and increasing its efficiency in the conditions of changing the state economy.

Using the word "social" in the context of discussing the issue of social property, which may be faced by people in a similar life situation, means understanding the objective and subjective situation. In other words, "social" includes not only the individual, but also the process of solving individual, group or participation problems, state, economic and legal resources , his rights and freedoms are related to the constitutional powers of citizens [4; 89]

The social and economic changes of the state were mainly reflected in the social protection of the population. A new model of social protection of the population, incorporating various forms, principles and mechanisms, is being formed. Therefore, we can see that there are only a few common terms in the terminology of this field.

In our country, until now, there have been no sufficiently clear approaches to the reform of the social protection system of the population, which is characterized by a very high paternalistic role of the state in the conditions of the administrative-command economy.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The contemporary scientific and educational progress in Uzbekistan in various humanities and natural sciences has a great impact on the process of learning foreign languages. This is particularly true with English language. Modern development of science and technology demands knowledge of foreign languages in general and English in particular. The learning efficiency of a language is determined first of all by methodology of

instruction, the availability of modern language teaching tools, and instructors' competencies. But it is also closely related to the availability of study materials. To meet this requirement, the Uzbek linguists working on English language have expressed an urgent necessity to develop contemporary bilingual lexicography, publish textbooks, produce audio and video materials. The translators and professionals of various walks of life need help in learning of the English language. They all need to have a contemporary language learning tool. The main instrument to learning a foreign language effectively is through a monolingual learners' dictionary. Learners' dictionaries contain beginner, elementary, intermediate and upper intermediate level vocabulary which is carefully explained and presented.

We can also witness social protection terms that are in general use in English, and we found it permissible to explain them in a few examples:

Social safety net: Programs and policies designed to provide financial assistance and support to individuals and families facing economic hardship, such as unemployment benefits, food assistance, and housing support. (Translation: social safety net: programs and policies designed to provide financial aid and assistance to individuals and families facing economic hardship, such as unemployment benefits, food assistance, and housing).

To explain this social safety net term in English, Social comes from the Latin word "socius" which means "companion" or "ally". It is used to refer to anything related to society or social interaction.

-safety, "Safety" comes from the Old French word "sauf" which means "safe" or "protected". It refers to the condition of being free from danger or harm.

- "Net" comes from the old English word "nett", which means "a fabric consisting of a network of natural or artificial fibers". In this context, it refers to a system or structure that holds and supports those in need.

Collectively, the term "social safety net" refers to a set of policies and programs designed to support and assist individuals and families facing economic hardship, unemployment, disability, or other hardship. This safety net aims to prevent people from falling into poverty and provide some level of economic security for all members of society.

Universal basic income (UBI): A system in which all citizens receive a regular, unconditional amount of money from the government, regardless of their employment status or income level. (Translation: universal basic income (UBI): a system in which all citizens receive regular, unconditional payments from the government, regardless of employment status or income level).

Social insurance: Programs that provide financial protection to individuals and families against risks such as illness, disability, unemployment, and old age, typically funded through

contributions from employers, employees, and the government. (Translation: social insurance: programs that provide financial protection for individuals and families against risks such as illness, disability, unemployment, and old age, usually funded by contributions from employers, employees, and the government).

Conditional cash transfers: Programs that provide cash payments to low-income families on the condition that they meet certain requirements, such as sending their children to school or attending health check-ups. (Translation: Conditional Cash Transfers: Programs that provide cash payments to low-income families on the condition that they meet certain requirements, such as sending their children to school or getting medical checkups).

Social security: A government program that provides financial support to retired or disabled workers and their dependents, as well as survivors of deceased workers. (Translation: Social Security: A government program that provides financial assistance to retired or disabled workers and their dependents, as well as to survivors of deceased workers).Cultural Identity:

Social protection provisions are often deeply rooted in the cultural context of a particular country or region. Direct translation of these terms may ignore cultural nuances that are important to understanding.Translating "Social Security" from English to a language other than English. may not fully capture complex social and historical influences.

Legal and institutional differences: Social protection systems vary considerably across countries, leading to differences in terminology and concepts. Translators must navigate these differences to accurately convey the meaning of the terms. The term "Unemployment benefits" in one country may have different eligibility criteria and benefits than in another country. The translation of this term requires an understanding of the specific legal and institutional context.

Linguistic nuances: Languages may not have equivalent terms for some social security concepts, requiring translators to find creative solutions to convey the intended meaning. translating into a non-native language may require using a combination of words or phrases to convey the idea of financial support during retirement.

Socio-economic context: Social protection conditions are often related to the socio-economic context of a country or region. Correct translation of these terms requires an understanding of the social structures and norms that shape their meaning. The term "family allowance" can have different meanings in countries with different family structures and economic conditions. Translators must consider these factors when translating a term.

The divergent trajectories of English and Uzbek social protection terminology are rooted in their respective historical contexts. In English-speaking countries, the evolution of

welfare terminology has been shaped by industrialization, urbanization, and political ideologies, leading to the proliferation of diverse terms reflecting competing visions of the welfare state. In contrast, Uzbekistan's social protection lexicon bears the imprint of Soviet legacy, characterized by centralized planning, universal entitlements, and an emphasis on social equality.

Cultural norms and values play a significant role in shaping the interpretation and usage of social protection terms in both languages. English terms often reflect individualistic values and notions of personal responsibility, whereas Uzbek terms emphasize communal solidarity and collective welfare. These cultural differences underscore the importance of context-specific approaches to social policy formulation and implementation.

The linguistic variations in social protection terminology have implications for policy development and implementation in English-speaking and Uzbek-speaking contexts. Policymakers must navigate not only linguistic differences but also underlying cultural norms and political ideologies when designing social welfare programs. Moreover, effective communication and cross-cultural understanding are essential for ensuring the accessibility and inclusivity of social protection services across diverse linguistic communities.

This comparative analysis opens avenues for further research on the intersection of language, culture, and social policy. Future studies could explore the impact of linguistic variations on public perceptions of social welfare, as well as the effectiveness of communication strategies in multicultural settings. Additionally, comparative analyses across a broader range of languages and socio-political contexts would enrich our understanding of the universal and context-specific dimensions of social protection terminology.

CONCLUSIONS

Political sensitivity: Some social protection terms may have political or ideological connotations that are difficult to convey properly in translation. Translators must carefully consider these nuances to ensure that translated terms are politically neutral. Translating terms related to public assistance programs may require avoiding language that may be perceived as biased or politically charged, depending on the political views of the target audience. .

Overcoming these difficulties requires translators to have a thorough knowledge of the source and target languages, as well as the cultural, legal, and socio-economic conditions in which the terms are used. Collaboration with subject matter experts, native speakers and linguists helps ensure accurate and culturally sensitive translations of social protection terms.

Currently, debates and discussions among terminologists about whether terminology is a linguistic direction or a completely independent science are becoming more active. "There is a reason for this: firstly, the subject of this science is terms, which are lexical units used for a special purpose. Secondly, the problems of the system of terms are sometimes solved within a special direction, moving away from linguistics, because the problems can be both linguistic and non-linguistic [1; 20-30]

The analysis has revealed distinct trajectories in the formation and development of social protection terms in English and Uzbek languages. English terms, deeply rooted in industrialization, urbanization, and political ideologies, embody a spectrum of welfare paradigms, ranging from early philanthropic endeavors to the establishment of modern social security systems. In contrast, Uzbek terms bear the enduring imprint of Soviet-era policies and cultural norms, emphasizing state-led interventions and collective welfare responsibilities.

The linguistic variations in social protection terminology have significant implications for policy-making, communication, and cross-cultural understanding. Policymakers must navigate linguistic nuances and cultural contexts to design and implement social welfare programs that are responsive to the needs and values of diverse linguistic communities. Effective communication strategies, tailored to accommodate linguistic diversity and cultural sensitivities, are essential for ensuring the accessibility and inclusivity of social protection services.

Moving forward, further research is warranted to explore the universality and context-specificity of social protection terminology across different languages and socio-political contexts. Comparative analyses could shed light on the impact of linguistic variations on public perceptions of social welfare and the effectiveness of communication strategies in multicultural settings. Longitudinal studies tracking changes in terminology over time could provide insights into the dynamic interplay between language, policy, and societal norms.

In an increasingly interconnected and diverse world, understanding the nuances of social protection terminology is crucial for fostering dialogue, promoting social justice, and advancing inclusive social policies. By recognizing the influence of language and culture on welfare discourse, we can work towards creating more equitable and responsive systems of social protection that uphold the dignity and well-being of all members of society.

It is possible to consider various aspects of the social protection process and study its terminology in different ways. First of all, these are the means of social protection of the population of the XVI-XVII centuries.

Formation and development of social protection terminology took place in England in the middle of the 17th century. Starting from the middle of the 17th century, the influence of human activity in Central Europe and the social activity of humanity in Western Europe led to the formation of foreign terminologies

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