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LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF THE TERM "SOCIAL PROTECTION" IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Abstract: Composition: The term "social protection" is composed of two words, "social" and "protection." The word "social" refers to society or the collective well-being of individuals, while "protection" refers to the act of safeguarding or ensuring safety. The combination of these two words creates a compound term that signifies the idea of safeguarding the well-being of individuals within society.

INTRODUCTION

Meaning: The term "social protection" has a specific meaning within the context of public policy and government interventions. It refers to a set of policies and programs implemented by governments to ensure the well-being, security, and rights of individuals and communities. This meaning is derived from the combination of the individual meanings of the words "social" and "protection."

The linguistic features of this term also include its broadness and inclusiveness. It encompasses a wide range of interventions and programs that aim to address various social risks and vulnerabilities. This broadness reflects the comprehensive nature of social protection policies, which seek to provide support and assistance to individuals and households in times of need across different aspects of their lives.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Social protection refers to publicly-mandated policies and programmes to address risk and vulnerability among poor and near-poor households. There is increasing recognition of its potential to go beyond the safety-net-centred application – focused on meeting people's basic needs – and contribute to more "developmental" and "transformative" objectives. This perspective suggests that social protection must not only help people meet their basic needs, but also contribute to their long-term well-being and broader societal goals of equity, social justice and empowerment. The role of social protection in achieving these goals has not been adequately documented.

There are many studies that demonstrate the effectiveness of social protection in contributing to various dimensions of well-being by addressing income insecurity as a pathway to exclusion. In particular, social protection programmes offer income support, which is used by individuals for improving their food consumption, accessing health and education services, and taking part in ceremonial and social events. In this scenario, social protection improves wellbeing outcomes without necessarily affecting the root causes of deprivation. Evidence suggests that both unconditional and conditional cash transfers help households spend more on food, education and health care (see literature review in Devereux et al 2005; Adato and Bassett 2009; DFID 2011). Most evaluations highlight increased food consumption as the most immediate outcome of cash transfers.

Social protection" is a noun phrase that consists of two words. The noun "protection" refers to the act of keeping someone or something safe from harm or danger. The adjective "social" modifies the noun, indicating that the protection is related to society or social issues. "Social protection" is a compound noun formed by combining the noun "social" and the noun "protection." Compound nouns are created by joining two or more words together to form a single noun with a new meaning. "Social protection" represents an abstract concept rather than a tangible object or action. It refers to a range of policies and measures aimed at safeguarding individuals and communities from various risks and vulnerabilities.

The term "social protection" encompasses a wide range of issues and interventions related to social welfare, poverty alleviation, and inclusive development. It includes both preventive measures and reactive responses to address social risks and promote well-being.

"Social protection" is often used in the context of policy discussions and debates. It refers to a set of policies and strategies implemented by governments, international organizations, and other stakeholders to ensure the welfare and well-being of individuals and communities.

The term "social protection" is commonly used in international development discourse, particularly in discussions about achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set by the United Nations. It reflects a global concern for addressing poverty, inequality, and social exclusion.

"Social protection" encompasses a range of interventions, including cash transfers, social insurance, labor market policies, public works programs, and social assistance. It recognizes the multidimensional nature of social risks and the need for comprehensive approaches to address them.

Human rights perspective: The term "social protection" implies a rights-based approach to social welfare. It acknowledges that individuals have a right to access social support and that governments have a responsibility to ensure the fulfillment of these rights.

The concept of "social protection" often includes the notion of conditional cash transfers, which are monetary transfers provided to individuals or households on the condition that they meet certain requirements or fulfill specific obligations, such as sending children to school or attending health check-ups.

"Social protection" emphasizes the importance of addressing not only immediate needs but also underlying risks and vulnerabilities. It recognizes the interconnectedness of different social, economic, and environmental factors that impact individuals' well-being and advocates for comprehensive strategies to address them.

Social protection has long been a domestic concern of wealthy nations, which have developed sophisticated institutional arrangements in order to protect against their citizens risk and provide assistance to the destitute. Social protection has however been largely neglected, or addressed only with inappropriate tools, in the majority of poor countries, where emphasis has been placed instead

upon the primacy of economic growth. Several factors can be seen to explain the increased attention to social protection within development debates in recent years. Globalisation The current growth in interest in development agencies in the issue of social protection derives, to a large extent, from the global reaction to various forms of economic or financial crisis over the 1990s.

M. Nizomova "In the field of Uzbek linguistics, measures such as studying terms, organizing them, creating terminological dictionaries began in the mid-20s of the 20th century. After all, except for some lexicographical works, the scientific study of the Uzbek language and the emergence of the current Uzbek linguistics as a science began in this period. Of course, the need to learn terms did not arise by itself, the establishment of education in Uzbek in all fields of knowledge, the significant development of fields of knowledge, the expansion of the scope of scientific thinking, national languages of the former union, including the enrichment of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, as well as the increase in the number of terms in the language, motivated their comprehensive study and arrangement. As a reason for this, we can say that the term is an integral part of the scientific and technical field, as well as an important factor determining its development".

These have been seen to be associated with contemporary processes of globalisation, and specifically with the growing integration of trade systems and capital markets, which are generally seen to present two contrasting faces. On the one hand, they are seen as increasing opportunities for all (including poorer people and poorer countries), while on the other hand they are seen as increasing insecurity on a global scale. Other dimensions of contemporary global change of relevance include:

Increasing inequality – both within countries and between countries;

An increasingly liberalised international economic environment restricting many sources of revenue which were previously available to governments to fund social expenditures; and A global demographic transition which implies long-term changes in dependency ratios (in particular, the growth in the absolute and relative numerical importance of older people). In short, processes of international economic integration are increasingly leaving nation states with less power to regulate conditions for relationships between capital and labour, conditions of access to internal markets, and levels of budgetary support available for human development.

In order to make these rights meaningful at the national level, governments and the international community need to meet the following challenges. Notions of social protection need to be converted into entitlements and standards which embody a sufficient level of consensus about the state's role, and the levels of risk and deprivation that are unacceptable within a given society, to ensure policy which is deliverable, effective and sustainable. In the literature on social protection in general the dimensions of governance and rights seem underdeveloped. They are however significant for the following reasons:

Defining those levels of material well-being which constitute a minimum acceptable standard (or right) is a fundamental element component of the notion of citizenship.

There is good historical evidence that, for economies in processes of change, the provision of protection against risk from new levels of exposure to markets is a fundamental part of the bargain between workers and state that accompanies structural reform. 1 This is in contrast to the literature on famines – with Dreze and Sen's famous argument that the most effective protection against widespread famine is a functioning, open, democratic political system.

Defining the role of the state in these fields is highly contentious, and can only be handled through political processes. The use of tax funded transfers to assist the poorest requires very high levels of support within society to be politically sustainable – these are among the greatest challenges that systems of democratic government face.

Social protection policy is also intimately connected to debates on social cohesion and social exclusion. This reflects a view in the social sciences which emphasises that inclusion in a collectivity which provides for mutual assistance is central to the definition of social life. To look at this relationship from a different angle, when a collectivity such as the state loses the capacity to provide for the needs of its members (citizens) in a crisis, it suffers a crisis of legitimacy as a consequence, and accordingly finds it harder to govern.

Social assistance, which encompasses public actions which are designed to transfer resources to groups deemed eligible due to deprivation.2 Deprivation may be defined by low income, or in terms of other dimensions of poverty (e.g. social or nutritional status).

Social insurance is social security that is financed by contributions and based on the insurance principle: that is, individuals or households protect themselves against risk by combining to pool resources with a larger number of similarly exposed individuals or households.

The accuracy of the terms in the translation is considered extremely important and serves to ensure the translation adequacy of the entire text related to the field. The process of translation is similar to comparative typology by its characteristics, that is, the translator looks for new forms of expression in another language, because translation means re-creating the same meaning in another language while preserving the same meaning. A. Foster, who confirmed that this opinion is correct, explains his opinion as follows. "The process of translation is the correct transference (overturning) of the certain content of a text, language units in the text, from one language to another," J. Ellis, approving this opinion, said "translation is the second part of an idea expressed in one language the expression in the language", he emphasizes.

The lexical system of the language is not only the least studied, but also more complex in terms of organization and structure. This system includes a large number of elements connected by various relationships, whose systematicity is difficult to imagine or often seems doubtful. It contains irregular phenomena, the description of which requires a large number of rules that are closely related to external, extralinguistic factors. These complexities are also characteristic of the microsystem of pedagogical terms, which are further enhanced when conducting a comparative study of language material of different grammatical systems.

CONCLUSION

The comparative study of the vocabulary materials of the Uzbek and English languages and their interaction is of great theoretical and practical importance for the further development of the comparative typological study of languages with different structures, and serves to identify new language facts in comparative languages and linguistics. does.

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