

# Structural and Semantic Analysis of Social Protection Terms in English and Uzbek Languages

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**Abstract:** It is desirable to study not only the meaning of the terms of social protection but also the thematic proximity of the terms in correlations and combinations formed by them. As a general basis for referring pedagogical terminology to one or another thematic area, the presence of common components in both external design and internal content is considered. We can give an example of terms that reflect a certain scientific and pedagogical outlook, or cultural tradition. It made it possible to identify the terminological elements of the English language related to this topic. We compare them with pedagogical terms in the Uzbek language. The term "social protection" refers to a set of policies and programs aimed at reducing poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labour markets, reducing people's exposure to risks, and increasing their ability to manage economic and social risks such as unemployment, exclusion, and disease.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The main goal of this article is to analyse the structural-semantic nature of social protection terms in both English and Uzbek languages in a comparative structural analysis. By systematically studying the morphological, syntactic, and semantic features of these terms, we aim to uncover insights into how social protection concepts are linguistically structured and expressed in these two language systems. We emphasize that this analysis is important in several key areas: First, understanding the structural forms of social protection terms can provide valuable insights into the conceptual frameworks underpinning social security systems in English-speaking countries and Uzbekistan. By elucidating the linguistic mechanisms for expressing social protection, we can gain a deeper understanding of cultural concepts, values, and priorities related to social welfare. In addition, this comparative analysis allows for cross-cultural expertise, shedding light on how linguistic and cultural factors shape the formulation and interpretation of social protection policies and programs. By examining similarities and differences in the structural organization of social

protection terms between English and Uzbek, we can identify areas of conceptualization convergence and divergence, potentially informing culturally sensitive and context-sensitive approaches to social policy development and implementation. Overall, this article seeks to contribute to the interdisciplinary dialogue between linguistics, social policy, and cross-cultural studies through a nuanced analysis of social protection terminology in English and Uzbek. Through this research, we aim to deepen our understanding of the complex interaction between language, culture, and social well-being, resulting in greater inclusiveness and effectiveness of social protection initiatives in diverse linguistic and cultural contexts.

## 2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Social protection includes a range of policies and programs aimed at protecting individuals and communities from risks and vulnerabilities that threaten their well-being and livelihoods. It serves as the main component of social policy aimed at strengthening economic security, social cohesion and

human dignity for all members of society. The concept of social protection is based on the principles of social justice and solidarity, and its origins go back to the late 19th and early 20th centuries, when industrialization and urbanization caused significant social and economic changes. The emergence of labour movements and social reform movements during this period spurred the development of early social protection measures such as workers' compensation, social insurance, and social assistance programs aimed at addressing the negative effects of industrialization, poverty, and inequality. Over time, the scope and nature of social protection has evolved in response to changes in societal needs, economic conditions, and political ideologies. Today, social protection covers a wide range of activities, including social insurance schemes (e.g. pensions, health insurance), social assistance programs (e.g. cash transfers, food assistance) and welfare services. (e.g. education, housing). It is the main means of achieving the goals of social development, poverty reduction and fair distribution of resources. Language plays a crucial role in shaping concepts, policies and practices related to social protection. The way social protection is conceptualized and expressed in language can influence public debate, policy development, and the implementation of social welfare programs. In addition, language diversity within and between communities can create challenges for effective communication and participation in social protection initiatives, emphasizing the importance of linguistic sensitivity and cultural competence in the development and delivery of social policies and services. In this context, a structural analysis of social protection terms in different languages can provide valuable insights into the conceptual frameworks, cultural values, and socio-political dynamics that underpin social welfare systems around the world. By studying the morphological, syntactic, and semantic features of social protection terminology in English and Uzbek, we deepen our understanding of how these concepts are constructed and interpreted in different linguistic and cultural contexts, ultimately informing more inclusive and effective approaches to social policy. possible development and implementation.

### 3 DISCUSSIONS

The subject of this research is the structural analysis of social protection terms in both English and Uzbek languages. Social protection encompasses a wide range of policies and programs aimed at protecting

individuals and communities from risks and vulnerabilities that may threaten their well-being and livelihoods. By analysing the structural features of social protection terminology in English and Uzbek, this study seeks to reveal how social welfare concepts are linguistically structured and expressed in these two distinct language systems.

Morphological analysis includes the study of the internal structure of words, including prefixes, suffixes, and root words. Syntactic analysis focuses on the placement of words within sentences and phrases, while semantic analysis examines the meanings and connotations associated with these terms.

After categorizing social protection terms, the study compares and contrasts the structural features of these terms between English and Uzbek languages.

This comparative analysis can reveal similarities and differences in morphological patterns, syntactic structures and semantic nuances, and shed light on how social protection concepts are expressed and understood in each linguistic context.

The results of the structural analysis are interpreted and discussed in the context of wider cultural, historical and socio-political factors that may influence the formation and interpretation of social protection terminology. This discussion explores the implications of linguistic change for social policy development and implementation, emphasizing the importance of linguistic sensitivity and cultural competence in promoting effective communication and participation in social protection initiatives.

It is desirable to study not only the terms of social protection in their correlations and combinations but also the thematic proximity of the terms. As a general basis for referring social protection terms to one or another thematic area, the presence of common components in both external design and internal content is considered. We can give an example of terms that reflect a certain social outlook, or cultural tradition. It made it possible to identify the terminological elements of the English language related to this topic. For example: Gender-sensitive Social Protection: Social protection policies and programs designed to address the specific needs and challenges faced by women and girls, including measures to promote gender equality, address gender-based violence, and enhance women's economic empowerment. In Uzbek. Genderga sezgir ijtimoiy himoya: ayollar va qizlar duch keladigan muayyan ehtiyojlar va muammolarni hal qilishga qaratilgan ijtimoiy himoya siyosati va dasturlari, shu jumladan gender tengligini targ'ib qilish, gender asosidagi

zo'ravonlikni bartaraf etish va ayollarning iqtisodiy imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish choralari.

It is known that compound terms are the most relevant and controversial issue in the system of scientific and technical terminology, and in several works of linguists, the opinion that compound terms appear compared to common words in a common language is considered to be the priority.

In the course of our analysis, we analyzed about 800 social protection terms that appear without a combination in the Uzbek language. In English, we witnessed 1250 social protection terms that appear without this combination. In the languages where this indicator is used, we can observe the priority aspect of English. Pension Systems: Mechanisms for providing income security to retirees, typically funded through contributions during a person's working life and distributed as retirement benefits.

In Uzbek. Pensiya tizimlari: nafaqaxo'rlarga daromad xavfsizligini ta'minlash mexanizmlari, odatda, insonning ish hayoti davomida badallar hisobidan moliyalashtiriladi va pensiya nafaqalari sifatida taqsimlanadi.

Social Cohesion: The degree of harmony, solidarity, and inclusion within a society, which can be fostered through social protection measures that reduce inequality and promote shared prosperity.

In Uzbek. Ijtimoiy hamjihatlik: jamiyatdagi uyg'unlik, hamjihatlik va inklyuziya darajasi, bu tengsizlikni kamaytiradigan va umumiy farovonlikka yordam beradigan ijtimoiy himoya choralari orqali ta'minlanishi mumkin.

Social Exclusion: The process by which certain individuals or groups are marginalized or disadvantaged in society, often due to factors such as poverty, discrimination, or lack of access to resources and opportunities.

In Uzbek. Ijtimoiy himoya: ko'pincha qashshoqlik, kamsitish yoki resurslar va imkoniyatlardan foydalana olmaslik kabi omillar tufayli ma'lum shaxslar yoki guruhlarining jamiyatda chetga surilishi yoki noqulay ahvolga tushishi jarayoni.

Social Safety Nets Expansion: Efforts to expand the coverage and reach of social safety nets, such as cash transfer programs, food assistance, and social pensions, to ensure that they reach all those in need and provide adequate protection against poverty, vulnerability, and social risks.

In Uzbek. Ijtimoiy xavfsizlik tarmoqlarini kengaytirish: naqd pul o'tkazmalari dasturlari, oziq-ovqat yordami va ijtimoiy pensiyalar kabi ijtimoiy xavfsizlik tarmoqlarining qamrovini va qo'llanilishini

kengaytirishga qaratilgan sa'y-harakatlar, ularning barcha muhtojlarga yetib borishini ta'minlash va qashshoqlik, zaiflik va ijtimoiy himoyani ta'minlash xavflar.

Old-Age Allowances: Financial assistance provided to elderly individuals to support their living expenses and healthcare needs in retirement.

In Uzbek. Keksalik uchun nafaqalar: Keksa odamlarga pensiyaga chiqishda yashash xarajatlari va sog'liqni saqlash ehtiyojlarini qondirish uchun beriladigan moliyaviy yordam.

Rights-based Approach: A framework for social protection that emphasizes the inherent dignity, equality, and human rights of all individuals, ensuring that social policies and programs are designed and implemented in accordance with international human rights standards and principles of non-discrimination and participation.

In Uzbek. Huquqlarga asoslangan yondashuv: barcha shaxslarning ajralmas qadr-qimmatini, tengligi va inson huquqlarini ta'kidlaydigan, ijtimoiy siyosat va dasturlarning xalqaro inson huquqlari standartlari va kamsitilmaslik va ishtirok etish tamoyillariga muvofiq ishlab chiqilishi va amalga oshirilishini ta'minlaydigan ijtimoiy himoya uchun asos.

Multi-dimensional Poverty: A measure of poverty that takes into account multiple dimensions of deprivation beyond income alone, such as access to education, healthcare, housing, and social participation, providing a more comprehensive understanding of poverty and vulnerability.

In Uzbek. Ko'p o'lchovli qashshoqlik: ta'lim, sog'liqni saqlash, uy-joy va ijtimoiy ishtirok etish kabi daromaddan tashqari mahrumlikning ko'p o'lchovlarini hisobga oladigan qashshoqlik o'lchovi, qashshoqlik va zaiflik haqida kengroq tushunchani ta'minlaydi.

Data-driven Decision-making: The use of data and evidence to inform the design, implementation, and evaluation of social protection policies and programs, including the collection, analysis, and dissemination of relevant information on beneficiary needs, program effectiveness, and outcomes.

In Uzbek. Ma'lumotlarga asoslangan qarorlar qabul qilish: ijtimoiy himoya siyosati va dasturlarini ishlab chiqish, amalga oshirish va baholash, shu jumladan benefitsiar ehtiyojlari, dastur samaradorligi va natijalari bo'yicha tegishli ma'lumotlarni to'plash, tahlil qilish va tarqatish uchun ma'lumotlar va dalillardan foydalanish. In world linguistics, although the work of organizing the terms related to the social sphere has been carried out within the framework of different systematic languages, until now, the terms of this sphere have not been compared with the source

of the English language, which is one of the world languages, according to our national language - Uzbek. Their structural-semantic, lexicographic and translational problems have not yet been sufficiently resolved. In particular, the criteria for regulating terms related to the field of pedagogy have not been developed. In this sense, proposals are made for determining the structural and semantic models of terms, analysing and researching the processes of stabilization of international and native units in national languages, improving translation methods, regulating and standardizing the cases of synonymy (varianity), polysemy and homonymy in these terms.

Terminology is the means by which this approach is focused within the framework of practical implementation. In the field of pedagogy, terms include the processes in which the method occurs, in the classroom, the enrichment and selection of teaching content, the increase of the teacher's activity and vocabulary, the role of the student, the materials in the educational process, and the tasks used in the classroom. and activities are all products of terms. The term refers to the elements of technique, strategy, and tactics used in the class. These conditions are widely used in the life activity of every pedagogue, they are taught and introduced in schools, and they are the main genre of providing spiritual and moral knowledge.

## 4 CONCLUSIONS

Social protection terms are an integral part of people's way of life. It means the rise in the field of mental activity of a person (nation) and mature results in spiritual activity. The spiritual culture of each nation is formed and matures on the basis of the leading politics, economy, culture, ideology, and religion of the country where it lives. The leading concept of education in society is the formation of citizens who are compatible with the prevailing ideology, support the ideology, obey the existing laws and regulations based on this ideology, and are ready to protect it materially, morally, or militarily.

The study ends with a generalization of the main conclusions and consequences of the structural analysis of social protection terms in English and Uzbek languages.

Based on these findings, research can provide recommendations for strengthening intercultural communication and cooperation in the field of social protection, such as the development of bilingual dictionaries or language training for policymakers and practitioners involved in social welfare programs.

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