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STUDY OF THE EVOLUTION OF SOCIAL PROTECTION TERMS AND COMPARATIVE STUDY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the development of social protection terminology in English and Uzbek, exploring the complex interactions of historical, cultural and global influences. Through a comparative analysis covering traditional, colonial, industrial and global periods, we highlight the development networks that shaped the linguistic landscapes of social welfare discourse. From archival research, scientific literature, and linguistic analysis, we reveal key concepts of Family Care, mutual assistance, and community solidarity that support social protection terminology in both languages. From the colonial heritage of" poor relief "and" neighborhood solidarity "to the modern spread of terms such as" Social Security "and" social state", each stage of development reflects the evolving contours of Social Security Systems. In addition, the impact of globalization has been studied, emphasizing the integration of international terminology along with the preservation of linguistic and cultural identity. Highlighting the historical roots and contemporary dynamics of social protection terminology, this study helps to deeper understand the linguistic dimensions of social security discourse and emphasizes the importance of intercultural dialogue in shaping inclusive and equitable social policies.

KEYWORDS

Social protection, terminology, evolution, comparative analysis, historical development, cultural influences, colonial legacy, industrialization, welfare state, globalization, linguistic landscape, cross-cultural understanding, social welfare discourse.

INTRODUCTION

Social protection is the basis of modern societies and carries a collective responsibility for ensuring the well-being and dignity of all individuals, in particular those who face difficulties or weaknesses. At the heart of social protection lies the language, which serves as a means of expressing social values, forming political discourse and developing inclusive social systems. The evolution of social protection terminology in various linguistic contexts offers an attractive lens for the study of historical, cultural and global dynamics that have shaped welfare systems and their linguistic representations.

In this study, we will begin a comparative journey through the linguistic landscapes of English and Uzbek languages, in which the terminology of Social Protection has developed in response to unique historical trajectories and cultural obligations, and at the same time through two interconnected areas. Through multidimensional analysis covering traditional, colonial, industrial and global eras, we seek to open complex development networks that have shaped the vocabulary of social welfare discourse in both languages.

Our research begins with the study of traditional and cultural foundations that support the concepts of social protection in English and Uzbek societies. Drawing from the age-old practices of Family Care, mutual assistance and community solidarity, these basic principles left an indelible mark on the linguistic

expressions of social support that manifest themselves in meanings such as "family support" in English and "neighborhood solidarity" in Uzbek. From these traditional roots, we observe the influence of colonialism and early modernization on the development of social protection terminology. In English-speaking contexts, colonial heritage has introduced terms such as "bad help" and "public charity", reflecting new efforts to institutionalize Social Security Regulations. Similarly, imperial policy in Uzbekistan gave rise to a terminology emphasizing centralized governance and state-led welfare initiatives.

The Industrial Revolution announced a new era of Social Security expansion, characterized by the emergence of formalized systems of Social Security and public assistance. The British witnessed an increase in terms such as" Social Security "and" social state", reflecting the role of governments in ensuring comprehensive social protection. Parallel changes in Uzbek have led to the adoption of terminology reflecting state-sponsored social support programs, and this represents a shift towards more centralized social security systems.

In addition, the forces of globalization have altered the linguistic contours of social protection terminology to facilitate the exchange of thought, practice and terminology across borders. English borrowed terminology from international organizations such as

the United Nations, while Uzbek combined international concepts while maintaining its linguistic and cultural identity.

O'zbek tilida	In English
Ijtimoiy himoya	social protection
Yolg'iz kek-salarga xizmat ko'rsatish	serving single adults
Ijtimoiy yordam ko'rsatish	providing social assistance
Kam ta'minlangan oilalarni ijtimoiy himoya qilish	social protection of low-income families
Pensionerlar	Pensioners
kam ta'minlangan oilalar	low-income families

METHODS

Comparative Analysis.We used a comparative approach to analyze the evolution of social protection terminology in English and Uzbek. This method allowed us to identify similarities, differences and patterns in the development of social security speech in different linguistic and cultural contexts.

Data Collection. In the process of data collection, historical documents in English and Uzbek languages, scientific literature, political documents and linguistic resources on social protection were thoroughly examined. We have entered online databases, archives and libraries to collect relevant materials that cover different historical periods and geographic regions.

Historical and cultural contextualization. To contextualize the development of social protection terminology, we looked at the historical and cultural contexts in which these terms appeared. This included the analysis of socioeconomic, political and cultural factors that influenced the development of Social Security Systems in English-speaking and Uzbek-speaking societies.

Linguistic Analysis. In both languages, we conducted a linguistic analysis to identify the main social protection terms and, over time, to identify their etymology, semantic evolution and forms of use. This included the study of primary sources, dictionaries, lexicons and other linguistic sources to determine the nuances and meanings of social protection terminology in English and Uzbek.

Cross link and translation. To ensure accuracy and reliability, we have cross-referenced social protection terms across multiple sources and turned to bilingual

dictionaries and language experts for translation and interpretation as needed. This allowed us to reflect the semantic nuances and cultural consequences of social protection terminology in both languages.

Data Synthesis. Finally, we have synthesized our findings to generate a comprehensive understanding of the historical development networks that have shaped the terminology of social protection in English and Uzbek. By triangulating data from several sources and applying a comparative lens, we have identified common themes, trends and changes in social security discourse in various linguistic and cultural contexts.

Limitations. It is important to recognize some of the limitations of our research. As we strive for an in-depth and systematic analysis of social protection terminology in English and Uzbek, our research may face specific biases in the selection and interpretation of data. In addition, linguistic nuances and cultural contexts may differ, creating difficulties in achieving full equivalence and accuracy in linguistic comparisons.

DISCUSSION

Traditional and cultural foundations. Comparative analysis shows the continuous influence of traditional and cultural concepts on the development of social protection terminology in English and Uzbek. In both societies, the traditions of Family Care, mutual assistance and public solidarity are deeply rooted, forming linguistic expressions of social support. Terms such as "family support" in English and "neighborhood solidarity" in Uzbek reflect these basic principles and emphasize the importance of family and communal networks in ensuring social protection.

Colonial heritage and early modernization. Colonialism left a deep mark on social protection terminology in both English and Uzbek. In English, colonial heritage introduced terms such as "bad help" and "public charity", reflecting new efforts to institutionalize Social Security Regulations. Similarly, imperial policy in Uzbekistan gave rise to a terminology emphasizing centralized governance and state-led welfare initiatives. This colonial heritage continues to influence contemporary discourse on social protection, shaping perceptions of public responsibility and civil rights.

Industrialization and expansion of the social state. The Industrial Revolution made a decisive turn in the evolution of social protection terminology, as governments began to play a more active role in ensuring comprehensive social security systems. In English-speaking countries, terms such as "Social Security" and "social state" have appeared, describing the expansion of state-sponsored social support programs. Similarly, parallel changes in Uzbekistan have led to the adoption of terminology reflecting the increasing role of the state in ensuring social welfare. These terms reflect a broader shift towards more centralized and formalized systems of social protection

characterized by universal rights and rights-based approaches.

Globalization and cultural exchange. The forces of globalization have altered the linguistic contours of social protection terminology to facilitate the exchange of thought, practice and terminology across borders. English borrowed terminology from international organizations such as the United Nations, while Uzbek combined international concepts while maintaining its linguistic and cultural identity. This process of cultural exchange enriched social protection discourse, fostered intercultural dialogue and cooperation in solving global problems.

Problems and future directions. Despite the progress made in understanding the historical development networks of social protection terminology in English and Uzbek, there are a number of problems. Linguistic nuances, cultural contexts, and historical heritage pose challenges in achieving full equivalence and accuracy in cross-linguistic comparison. In addition, the constant evolution of Social Security Systems and the emergence of new global problems require constant adaptation and innovation in social protection terminology. Future research should explore dynamic interactions between language, culture, and social policy, with a focus on promoting inclusive and just social policies in a variety of linguistic and cultural contexts.

CONCLUSION

The comparative study of social protection terminology in English and Uzbek provides valuable insights into the historical, cultural and global dynamics that shaped the social security system and their linguistic manifestations. In a variety of linguistic and cultural contexts, the traditional and cultural foundations laid the groundwork for social support networks, emphasizing the importance of Family Care, mutual assistance, and community solidarity.

The work of colonial heritage and early modernization left an indelible mark on social protection terminology, introduced terms reflecting the newly emerging state welfare rules, and shaped perceptions of state responsibility and civil rights. The Industrial Revolution began a new period of expansion of the social state, characterized by the emergence of formalized systems of Social Security and public assistance.

Globalization has contributed to the exchange of ideas, practices, and terms across borders, enriched social protection discourse, and fostered intercultural dialogue and cooperation. While English borrowed terminology from international organizations such as the United Nations, Uzbek combined international concepts while maintaining its linguistic and cultural identity. Problems remain in achieving full equivalence and accuracy in cross-linguistic comparisons, as linguistic nuances, cultural contexts, and historical

heritage continue to shape social protection discourse. Nevertheless, interdisciplinary research and intercultural dialogue are crucial to promoting inclusive and equitable social policies that meet the diverse needs and aspirations of individuals and communities around the world. By opening up the historical development networks of social protection terminology, we have a deeper understanding of the complex interrelationships between language, culture and social policy. Efforts to advance, foster intercultural understanding and cooperation are critical to advancing inclusive and equitable social policies that support the principles of human dignity, social justice, and solidarity.

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