



Research Article

PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION TERMS IN LINGUISTICS

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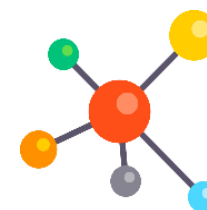
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ABSTRACT

In this scientific article, the world models of social protection and directions were discussed, social protection in Uzbekistan suggestions for improving the system are given. It is to review the functions of social protection terms in English and Uzbek. Language also appeared like other phenomena in nature and society. The emergence of language is proportionally related to the emergence of society. Therefore, it is impossible to imagine language without society, and society without language. The development of language is also related to the development of society. After all, the life of the society is reflected in its language. It is not for nothing that it is said that language is a mirror of society. Any change in the life of the society will first of all be expressed in the language. However, as related as they are, language and society are different. The difference is that the language belongs to society, it is its social "property". For example, the Uzbek language belongs to the Uzbek people (nation), while the Tajik language belongs to the Tajik people (nation). Since the Uzbek language belongs to the Uzbek nation, the Uzbek language and the Tajik language belong to the Tajik nation, that is why it is called the Tajik language. The classics of Marxism-Leninism also separately dealt with the issues of the emergence and development of language and created their own doctrines. According to this doctrine, language is noted as a social phenomenon.

KEYWORDS

Social protection, insurance, protection models, population strata, types of insurance, accidents. sociolinguistics, language, language community, the concept of language contact, criteria of normativity in sociolinguistics;



INTRODUCTION

The fundamental changes in basic economic relations in the sphere of labor that have occurred in the last decade have required a new understanding of many aspects of the economic, social and managerial nature of the organization of social protection of workers from occupational risks. This is largely due to the formation of economic and organizational mechanisms that are fundamentally new for the institution of compulsory social insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases, which determines the relevance of conducting a wide range of research in this area.

At the same time, despite the presence of works devoted to various economic and managerial issues in the field of social insurance, there is a significant layer of methodological issues that require further study. Among them is the problem of scientifically based establishment of insurance rates for specific policyholders. In some cases, if insurance rates are unjustifiably inflated, this can seriously worsen the financial situation of policyholders and, on the contrary, if the rate is underestimated, the level of social protection of workers (insured) who have suffered work injuries and dependents of persons killed at work can be significantly reduced.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

In modern science, theoretical study of terminological systems of various fields of knowledge, their formation, development and

implementation features and laws is one of the priority directions of linguistic research. Such serious attention to the development of terminology issues is explained, on the one hand, by the rapid development of science and the increase in the number of new concepts that require new designations in human practical activity, and on the other hand, it is explained by insufficient knowledge of science. processes of formation, development and operation of terminology. Increased attention to terminology, in addition to the factors listed, is associated with the increased internationalization of terms and the need to develop an adequate approach to the study of this phenomenon.

Features of the economic nature of occupational risks in chemical production and the development on this basis of methodological approaches to the formation of an economic mechanism for social insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

To achieve this research goal, the following tasks were set:

- analyze domestic and foreign experience in the field of social protection of workers from occupational risks;
- analyze the methodological tools for assessing professional risks and propose approaches that clarify existing assessment methods;
- based on the developed methods, assess the employer's costs for compensation that reduces the negative impact of the working



environment on the health of workers in a number of chemical industries;

- propose the structure of the employer's insurance contribution in the system of compulsory social insurance against accidents and occupational diseases;
- propose a social partnership scheme in the system of social protection of hired workers from occupational risks.

The subject of the study is the economic relations of the subjects of the system of social protection of workers from occupational risks.

The object of the study is the economic mechanism of the emerging system of insurance protection of workers against industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

The theoretical and methodological foundations of the study were scientific works of domestic and foreign authors in the field of labor economics, labor conditions and safety, social insurance, materials of the International Labor Organization, scientific and methodological developments of the Institute of Labor. The work used methods of logical analysis and synthesis, groupings, comparisons, etc. The creation of rules related to language grammar is one of the important factors of standardization. A standardized language is a national-literary language that serves the needs of a particular society and is coordinated on the basis of certain laws and regulations. Territoriality expresses the connection of a language with a certain region. Territoriality is connected with the formation of a nation, customs, traditions,

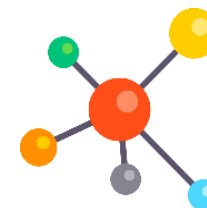
historical-ethnic unity and a single state system. Differences between nations, regions, historical-ethnic background and development are the basis for differences between languages. The same nationality and ethnic background ensures the same means of communication, regardless of the difference in territory. For example, in the Uzbek and Tajik languages, the uniqueness of each language is noticeable. There are phonetic, lexical, and grammatical differences between the Uzbek and Kyrgyz languages, which have the same ethnic background. Differences related to the internal structure of the language are also observed between the literary language and dialects. Based on their social nature and specific characteristics, languages can be grouped as follows.

Appeal. A procedure for challenging an application or benefit decision by the Social Security Administration. If you disagree with a decision at one level, you can appeal it at the next. The appeals process has four successive steps:

1. Reconsideration by a Social Security official not involved in the initial decision
2. Hearing, generally with an administrative law judge
3. Appeals Council review
4. Federal court

Appeals Council. The Social Security Administration body that reviews appeals of rulings by administrative law judges.

Application for benefits. The form you must complete and sign to apply for Social Security



benefits, Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Medicare.

Authorized representative. A person you formally appoint to represent you in a Social Security benefit application or appeal. An authorized representative can attend meetings with Social Security officials, help you gather evidence to back your claim and access information in your Social Security file, among other things. Someone who is simply helping you fill out an application or other form need not be an authorized representative.

Auxiliary benefits. Benefits that go to a living wage earner's spouse and children based on the wage earner's earnings record. Also known as family benefits.

Average indexed monthly earnings (AIME). A dollar amount representing your average monthly income across your working life. It is derived by averaging up to 35 of your highest-earning years (adjusted for historical wage growth) and dividing the resulting figure by 12 to arrive at a monthly average.

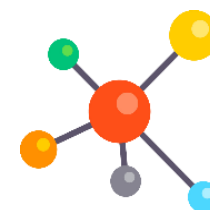
Therefore, during the period of independence, our language was enriched with new words. In particular, in recent years, as a result of Uzbekistan's "opening" to the whole world, many foreign musicians have become familiar with our language.

Therefore, today there is a great need for explanatory dictionaries of various fields based on the requirements of the current era. In particular, from the point of view of fundamental socio-

political changes currently taking place in our country creating an explanatory dictionary of social protection terms is becoming important. Because in the first years of the adoption of the law "On the State Language", a complicated situation in our terminology, in particular, in the terms of the socio-political sphere, that is, the diversity of the terms, escalated. In a short time, the controversial terms in this field. Scientifically based alternatives were chosen and leadership was eliminated. And now it is important to create a certain organized systematic explanatory dictionary of these terms is a task.

The social protection lexicon represents events, processes and relations directly related to the political life of society or the political system of the lexical system, and at the same time socio-historical, economic, cultural, religious, spiritual and educational is a variable layer formed on the basis of such factors. Socio-political lexicon is a broader phenomenon than social-protection terminology. Determining the composition and boundaries of social protection terms is among scientists is still very controversial. The concept of "politics" is small used in broad and narrow senses for its social essence, content and characteristics. In a broad sense, it reflects events and changes occurring in various spheres of society's life. In a narrow sense, it represents the changes that take place in a particular sphere of society's life, that is, its political sphere and remains relatively small in this field.

As society develops, so do its fields and models is going The process of social protection of the



population has risen to the level of state policy, reducing poverty, supporting large families, single women career guidance, paying off women's education loans, low-income benefits are being given for the children of the family. For citizens with disabilities benefits and pension system is being reformed.

Social protection refers to a set of policies and programs implemented by governments to ensure the well-being, security, and rights of individuals and communities. It aims to alleviate poverty, reduce inequality, and address various social risks and vulnerabilities that people may face throughout their lives.

The term encompasses a wide range of interventions that provide support and assistance to individuals and households in times of need. This can include:

Social safety nets: These are targeted programs that offer cash transfers, food assistance, or other forms of social assistance to vulnerable individuals or families living in poverty. Safety nets help prevent people from falling into extreme poverty and provide a basic level of income security

Social insurance: These programs typically involve contributions from individuals and employers to create a pool of funds that can be used to provide benefits in specific situations such as unemployment, sickness, disability, or old age. Social insurance schemes aim to protect individuals against income loss due to these contingencies.

Social services: These include access to essential services such as healthcare, education, housing, and clean water. Social protection policies often focus on ensuring universal access to quality services, particularly for marginalized groups who may face barriers in accessing these services.

These interventions aim to promote decent work, fair wages, and safe working conditions. They may include minimum wage laws, regulations on working hours, occupational health and safety standards, and programs to enhance skills and employability.

CONCLUSION

Overall, social protection is a crucial component of social development and inclusive growth. It helps reduce poverty and inequality, promotes social cohesion, and ensures that individuals have access to essential resources and services necessary for a dignified life.

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