

*L. Martynchyk, BA student  
N. Shkoliar, PhD in Ped., As. Prof.  
Khmelnyskyi National University*

## **TRANSLATION OF THE NAMES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

In today's world, amid globalization and the rapid development of international cooperation, the accurate and appropriate translation of the names of international organizations has become particularly important. The correct translation of such names is especially crucial for ensuring precise communication in the fields of international relations, diplomacy, and academic discourse. The names of international organizations are proper nouns and have certain structural and semantic features that directly influence the choice of translation methods.

The aim of this study is to examine the main methods of translating the names of international organizations, as well as to identify the challenges that arise when translating them into Ukrainian and English.

Proper names are words or phrases that denote individual objects and phenomena. They are the subject of onomastics, a branch of linguistics that studies the characteristics of proper names.

Unlike common nouns, which refer to a group of similar objects, proper nouns serve to identify specific objects by distinguishing them from a particular class. Proper nouns are a universal phenomenon and exist in all languages of the world though they exhibit certain grammatical and orthographic characteristics [1].

A separate category of proper nouns consists of the names of international organizations, which have specific characteristics regarding their functioning and translation. In certain contexts, such names go beyond the scope of ordinary proper nouns, since their meanings like that of other linguistic units can vary depending on the linguistic and grammatical features of different languages [2].

The names of international organizations are formal in nature and require a high degree of accuracy in translation. They are often multi-part, consisting of several words or even entire phrases, and may also have established abbreviations and acronyms.

The difficulty of translating them stems from the existence of various translating options, the use of abbreviations, and differences in grammatical structures across languages. At the same time, the correct translation of the names of international organizations is extremely important, as inaccuracies can lead to misunderstandings, distortion of meaning, and even communication conflicts, since the translation of names cannot be based on assumptions but must rely on officially approved sources [3, p. 83].

Since there is no universal method for translating the names of international organizations, the choice of an appropriate approach depends on a few factors, including the structure of the name itself, linguistic characteristics, and established translation conventions. Furthermore, the context in which a particular name is used plays an important role and can also influence the choice of translation solutions. In this regard, several main methods for translating the names of international organizations have emerged in translation practice, which is a natural phenomenon in

cross-linguistic communication. These methods include calquing, transliteration, transcription, as well as mixed approaches that combine various translation techniques [2].

Literal translation is one of the most common methods used to translate the names of international organizations. This method involves translating each component of the name literally from the source language into the target language while preserving its structure and meaning [4]. This approach allows for the most accurate translating of the name's meaning, which is particularly important in the field of international relations and official communication.

The use of literal translation is necessitated by the need for accuracy and standardization, as the names of international organizations are well-established and often fixed in official documents [3]. Examples of this translation method include *United Nations* – “Організація Об'єднаних Націй”, *World Health Organization* – “Всесвітня організація охорони здоров'я”, *International Labour Organization* – “Міжнародна організація праці”, *World Trade Organization* – “Світова організація торгівлі”, *American Federation of Labour* – “Американська Федерація Праці”, *Council of Europe* – “Рада Європи”, *European Free Trade Association* – “Європейська асоціація вільної торгівлі”, *European Investment Bank* – “Європейський інвестиційний банк”.

Another common method for translating the names of international organizations is transliteration and transcription. Unlike literal translation, in this case, it is not the meaning of the name that is conveyed, but its pronunciation or spelling in the target language. Transliteration involves translating a foreign-language name by reproducing the letters, whereas transcription focuses on translating the sound [5, 6]. These methods are used in cases where literal translation is impractical or impossible, as well as when it is important to preserve the original form of the name. This approach is often used for the abbreviations of international organizations. For example, *NATO* is translated in Ukrainian as “НАТО,” *UNESCO* as “ЮНЕСКО,” *NASA* as “НАСА” and *UNICEF* is translated as “ЮНІСЕФ.”

Another method for translating the names of international organizations is a mixed approach, which involves combining several translation methods, including calquing and transliteration or transcription. In this case, one part of the name is translated literally, while the other is translated by reproducing its sound or spelling. The use of this method is necessitated by the complexity of multi-part names, the presence of abbreviations, as well as the need to comply with official requirements and linguistic norms [7]. Examples of a mixed translation are the *Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)* – “Організація з безпеки і співробітництва в Європі (ОБСЄ)”, *PEN International Association of Writers* – “Міжнародна письменницька асоціація ПЕН”; here the full names are translated literally, and the abbreviations are translated in accordance with linguistic norms.

This study analyzed the peculiarities of translating the names of international organizations, as well as the main methods used to translate them and the difficulties encountered during the translation process. Attention was paid to the specific nature of such names as a type of proper noun that is official in character and requires the utmost accuracy.

The relevance of this topic stems from the importance of accurately translating the names of international organizations in the context of intercultural communication

and international cooperation, where any inaccuracies can affect the effectiveness of mutual understanding between the parties.

The study revealed that there is no universal method for translating the names of international organizations, as the choice of an appropriate method depends on phonetic and linguistic characteristics, as well as the context in which the name is used. At the same time, certain commonly used methods have emerged in translation practice, including literal translation, transliteration, transcription, and mixed approaches.

Therefore, the correct translation of the names of international organizations is an important prerequisite for effective communication, as errors in their translating can lead to misunderstandings, conflicts, and the formation of a negative impression.

## REFERENCES

1. Vitiak Yu. M. Onyms in the peritextual space of translation (based on the Ukrainian versions of “Black Beauty”). *Naukovi zapysky, Seriya: Filolohichni nauky*. – 2023. – Issue 4 (207). – Режим доступу до ресурсу: <https://journals.cusu.in.ua/index.php/philology/article/view/224/210>
2. Newmark P. *A Textbook of Translation*. – New York: Prentice Hall, 1988. – 292 p.
3. Harris B. *Translating Proper Names* [Електронний ресурс] // *Academia.edu*. – Режим доступу до ресурсу: [https://www.academia.edu/6685427/Translating\\_Proper\\_Names](https://www.academia.edu/6685427/Translating_Proper_Names)
4. Bahaieva I. Translation Features of English Neologisms into Ukrainian // *Humanities science current issues*. – 2021. – Vol. 1, № 46. – P. 103–108. – Режим доступу до ресурсу: [https://www.aphn-journal.in.ua/archive/46\\_2021/part\\_1/16.pdf](https://www.aphn-journal.in.ua/archive/46_2021/part_1/16.pdf)
5. Mentynska I. Transliteration of proper names as a linguistic identifier // *Visnyk Natsionalnoho universytetu “Lvivska politekhnika”*. – 2010. – №. 676. – P. 45–48. – Режим доступу до ресурсу: <https://science.lpnu.ua/uk/terminologiya/vsi-vypusky/visnyk-no-676-2010/transliteraciya-vlasnyh-nazv-yak-lingvistychnyy>
6. Tsvierkun Yu. Translation of company and organization names from Ukrainian to foreign [Електронний ресурс] // *Profpereklad*. – Режим доступу до ресурсу: <https://profpereklad.ua/pereklad-nazv-kompanij-i-organizacij-z-ukrainskoi-na-inozemnu/>
7. Kovalchuk A. Basic principles of translating abbreviations – names of international organizations // *Visnyk Natsionalnoho universytetu “Lvivska politekhnika”*. – P. 136–137. – Режим доступу до ресурсу: <https://ena.lpnu.ua/bitstreams/a9f9ede1-4076-4cdd-8a49-b8b626fb20e2/download>