

A Systematic Literature Review of Intersemiotic Translation and Meaning

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Abstract—The essence of translation activities lies in the transformation of meaning. How to better convey meaning has always been a central topic in translation studies. However, this exploration has traditionally focused on the meaning of linguistic signs. With the introduction and increasing application of intersemiotic translation, the expression of meaning at the non-verbal signs level has also gained importance. This systematic literature review aims to discuss studies related to intersemiotic translation and meaning to gain a more holistic understanding of the research perspectives, theoretical approaches, and research findings. Using the PRISMA framework, this study analyzed 27 included publications from the Scopus and CNKI databases. The findings reveal that what takes up more are the researches on meaning of intersemiotic translation of literary texts from verbal signs to non-verbal signs. The generation of meaning explained through semiotics and theories from other disciplines is feasible, while many studies lack sufficient theoretical grounding. Intersemiotic translation can positively facilitate the generation and transformation of meaning but also carries a certain risk of distorting the original intent.

Index Terms—intersemiotic translation, meaning, semiotics, non-verbal signs

I. INTRODUCTION

In his paper *On Linguistic Aspects of Translation*, Roman Jakobson proposed his typology of translation, among which he described “intersemiotic translation or transmutation is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of nonverbal sign systems” (Jakobson, 2004, p. 139). Unlike intralingual translation (rewording within the same language) or interlingual translation (translating between different languages), intersemiotic translation bridges different modes of communication, such as text, images, sounds, gestures, and other sign systems. That was a great leap to the broader sense of the concept of translation as he stepped outside the scope of translation within verbal signs. Jakobson himself didn’t elaborate the concept in detail. This inadequacy comes from his default cognition that translation has to be something necessarily involving natural language (Marais, 2018).

Semioticians break the limits of linguistics bias (Marais, 2018), redefining intersemiotic translation can also happen from nonverbal signs to verbal signs or between nonverbal signs. According to Petrilli (2003), translation process may occur within the same language, and may occur from verbal signs to nonverbal signs and the other way around, as well as may happen only within nonverbal signs. This is consistent with Torop’s (2003) claim that translating one type of art into another one is not rare when it comes to culture. Goriée (2015) also holds that the one-way intersemiotic translation from the verbal to non-verbal is not enough to cover the concept completely.

In a context filled with new technologies and digital applications, “interest of Translation Studies has extended to embrace many forms of intersemiotic translation including those which cross over with intralingual translation and interlingual translation” (Munday, 2010, p. 422). This is particularly common when it comes to multimodal translation. Intersemiotic translation approach is referred to when different text of modality coexists, since the approach can be regarded as resemiotisation (Iedema, 2003), which is “closely connected with the notion of ‘multimodality’ used in reference to the textual, aural, linguistic, spatial and visual communication resources (or modes) (Murray) and their combination in media” (Arkad’Evna, 2019, p. 403).

Meaning in translation has been the core of translation studies. It has been regarded as an important consideration or even an aim to be realized, which can be justified by statements of different scholars. For example, Newmark (1988) defines “translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text” (p. 5). Nida and Taber (2003) states “translating consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural

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equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style” (p. 12). Larson (1997) describes translation focuses on conveying meaning rather than replicating form, and once the translator understands the meaning of the source text, their objective is to communicate that same meaning in the target text.

In addressing the realization of transferring of meaning, some translation strategies have been generalized on the basis of various translation activities. Chesterman (1997) makes a very detailed classification of translation strategies from three major levels of meaning: semantic level, syntactic level and pragmatic level. Each of the three category has its specific subcategories, such as synonymy, antonymy and hyponym in semantic level, literal translation in syntactic level and coherence change in pragmatic level. Baker (2018) lists a taxonomy of eight strategies which deals with meaning from lexical level, including using general words, expressive word, substitution, loan word, paraphrasing, etc.

Being explored abundantly in translation studies, the mechanism of meaning aims to reach the equivalence between source language and target language, or the equivalence in interlingual translation. For a long time, debates surrounding the nature of translation have almost always appeared in a binary opposition format, such as literal vs. free, covert vs. overt, semantic vs. communicative, formal equivalent vs. dynamic equivalent, and so on (Wang, 2023). However, most of these opposing viewpoints are limited to textual signs and fail to clearly address the contribution of other semiotic signs to information dissemination (Wang, 2023). The meaning reproduced in the target non-verbal text through intersemiotic translation has seldom been exclusively focused as compared to that of interlingual translation, although the application of intersemiotic translation has been used in different scope such as translation studies, semiotics, arts and architectures.

With more research on the mechanism, there arouse a “debate whether human beings could create meaning without language” (Marais, 2018, p. 70). This indicates the focus of meaning should go beyond the lingual level to the non-lingual one. As Arkad'Evna (2019) notes, “The variety of approaches towards the essence of intersemiotic translation and debates around its definition indicate that there are still more questions than answers concerning its nature and mechanisms of transferring meanings from one semiotic system to another” (p. 403). Therefore, the study aims to conduct a systematic review on relevant researches over the past five years (2020-2024) and, based on the analysis of research foci, to address the following research questions:

- 1) What are the research perspectives on meaning explored through intersemiotic translation?
- 2) How do theories address meanings in intersemiotic translation?
- 3) How much can meaning be realized through intersemiotic translation?

II. METHOD

This study intends to investigate the publications on intersemiotic translation and the meaning in the translation process in order to have a better view on the status quo and research interests of meaning transferred through intersemiotic approach. By referring to Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) statement, a systematic literature review will be made. A set of inclusion and exclusion criteria will be provided to identify the target publications.

A. Database

English database Scopus and Chinese database CNKI are the two sources from which the publications of the two languages are selected. Scopus is a comprehensive, multidisciplinary abstract and citation database that provides researchers, institutions, and organizations with access to a vast collection of peer-reviewed literature. It is operated by Elsevier and is widely recognized as one of the largest and most reliable sources of academic information. CNKI (China National Knowledge Infrastructure) is a leading academic database in China that provides access to a vast repository of Chinese-language scholarly resources. It is widely used for academic research, education, and professional reference.

B. Study Selection

The relevant studies will be searched for through indexing in titles, abstracts and keywords of the publications. Since the research questions focus on the meaning transferred through intersemiotic translation, the keywords to be input will be ‘meaning’ AND ‘Intersemiotic translation’. The study aims to explore a recent five-year trend of intersemiotic translation, thus the span for relevant studies begins from January 2020 to December 2024. The language of the publications can be either in English or Chinese which the author is familiar with. The studies unrelated to the subject will be ruled out even though they include the keywords. Besides, to make sure the authority, publications with less rigorous review will be excluded.

C. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Based on the research questions and study selection, the inclusion and exclusion criteria are listed. The initial selection of the publications will be made according to these criteria, followed by referring to their abstracts.

Inclusion criteria:

- Articles focus on the meaning of intersemiotic translation;
- Publication of journal articles, dissertations;

Studies in CNKI should be Phd dissertations or articles published in CSSCI journals, journals specialized in translations and semiotics, official journals of university or college;

Research period from January 2020 to December 2024.

Language of publications is either English or Chinese.

Exclusion criteria:

Articles applying intersemiotic translation while ignoring meaning;

Publication of books, chapters and conference papers;

Journal articles beyond translation or semiotics scope, non-official college/university journals, non-CSSCI journals or non-Phd dissertations in CNKI database;

Publications before January 2020 and after December 2024.

Publications of other languages.

D. PRISMA Workflow

Figure 1 shows different stages of PRISMA workflow. The four stages of the workflow are respectively identification, screening, eligibility and inclusion. Initially, based on titles, abstracts and keywords, altogether 167 articles or dissertations are identified from the two databases, with 82 from Scopus and 85 from CNKI. The number for screening remains the same as that of the previous stage. This can be explained by the fact that since the two databases are retrieved with two different languages, there is no duplicates removed. With regard to the exclusion criteria, 119 studies are crossed out. For the stage of eligibility, the remaining 48 records are examined by referring to the abstracts or the full text. Eight publications are excluded after careful reading of abstracts due to their irrelevance to intersemiotic translation. Through exploring the full texts, 12 more publications are excluded since, even though intersemiotic translation is mentioned, the focus is on interlingual translation, and the meaning of intersemiotic translation is not involved. Besides, one article is excluded because the full text is not English and it has not been filtered by the criteria in screening stage. Finally, the number of articles and dissertations included for the study is 27.

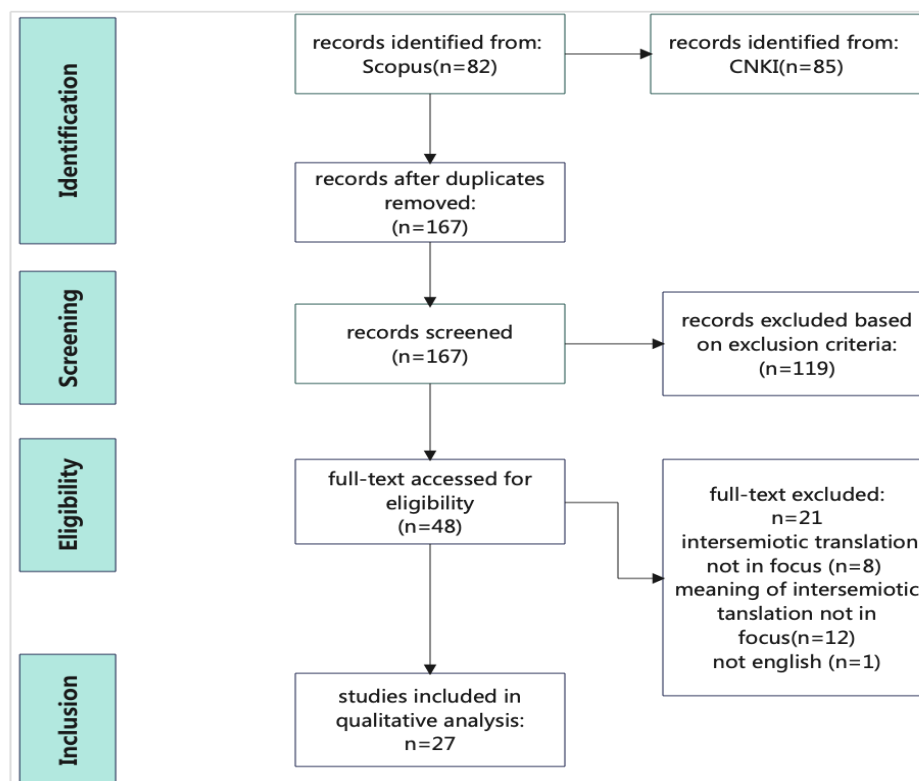


Figure1. Prisma Flowchart for Systematic Literature Review

III. FINDINGS

As shown in the process above, the number of studies focused on intersemiotic translation and meaning is 27 in the five years from 2020 to 2024.

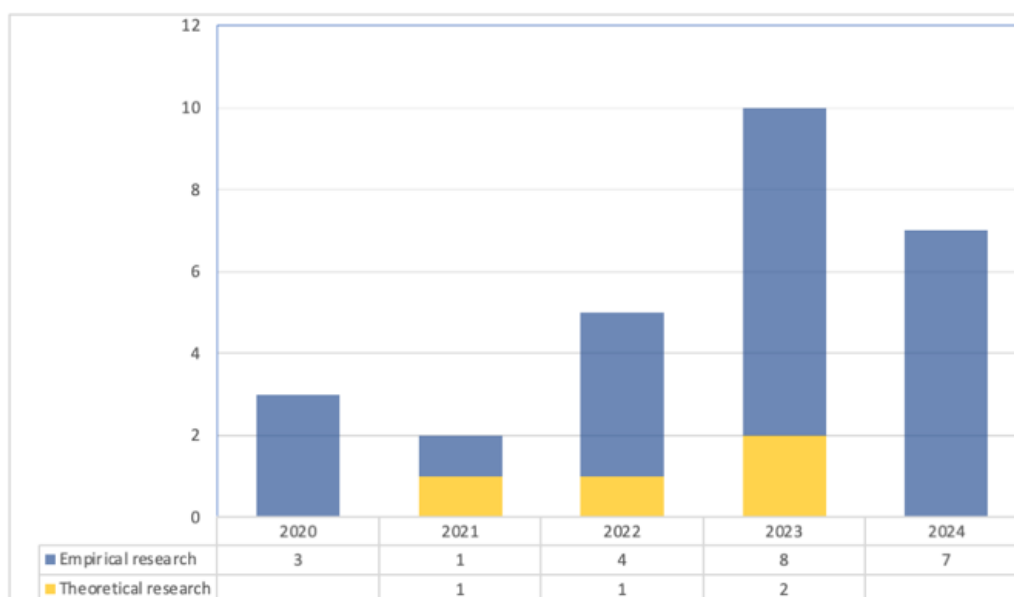


Figure 2. Yearly Distribution of Publications

After collecting the data, this study provides a description from several aspects, including research type, research subjects, and semiotic pairs of research. Figure 2 presents the statistics on the total number of studies and research types. In terms of total quantity by year, the number of studies in 2021 is the smallest, with only 2 related publications, while 2023 has the largest number, with 10 related publications. For other years, the publication counts were as follows: 3 publications in 2020, 5 in 2022, and 7 in 2024. The number of studies in the recent two years exceeds the amount of the previous three years. It can be observed that, in terms of research type, the studies mainly fall into two categories: theoretical research and empirical research. The number of theoretical studies is 4, while the number of empirical studies is 23, showing a clear gap. After a detailed reading of the included articles, it is found that theoretical research mainly explores the theoretical nature of intersemiotic translation and meaning, while empirical research focuses on applying intersemiotic translation to interpret the intrinsic meanings of different texts. Therefore, it is also necessary to categorize the texts in the empirical studies.

Puchala (2011) describes that the most widely used text classification in translation theory is the three types of texts proposed by Reiss (1989), namely informative text, expressive text, and operative text. In informative text, the translator's primary task is to accurately convey factual content, such as in operation manuals, reports, essays, and leaflets; expressive text includes novels, stories, poetry, drama, and autobiographies; operative text includes works that can change or influence people's opinions and behavior, such as advertisements and satirical literature (Puchala, 2011). Based on Reiss's text topology, this study extends the scope of text to nonverbal signs and lists the text types involved in the collected publications, as shown in the table below. It should be noted that although the text types were classified according to Reiss's categories through detailed reading of the full text, the classification of some text types involved in the studies are subject to doubt since they were not included in the typology. Since the 4 theoretical studies do not involve specific types of translated texts, the classification in the table below is based on the 23 empirical studies.

Text type	Translation foci	Amount
expressive text	illustration	3
	multimodal translation	4
	adaptation	2
	graphic novel	1
	painting	1
	front cover	1
	emoji	1
Informative text	visualization	2
	audio description	3
	orthography	1
	conference logo	1
operative text	multimodal translation	2
	short video	1

Figure 3. Text Types of Translation Subjects

From the figure above, it can be concluded that empirical research on intersemiotic translation and meaning mainly focuses on exploring expressive text, with a total of 13 studies. Research on informative text and operative text is relatively limited, with 7 and 3 studies respectively. Within expressive text, studies focusing on multimodal translation and illustrations are the most numerous, such as poems (Du & Li, 2020), scriptures (Lu & Zhou, 2023), allusions (Zheng & Zhang, 2023) and cultural items (Yu & Zhu, 2024), all of which are studied as forms of intersemiotic translation. Additionally, it can be observed that there is significant attention given to illustrations, primarily exploring how illustrations as a form of intersemiotic translation can better express the meaning of literary works (Galván, 2019; Fan & He, 2020; Mahasneh & Abdelal, 2022; Ciancitto, 2023).

Besides being expressive text, some research related to multimodal translation falls under operative text, such as studies on advertisements (Muñoz, 2022), artistic literacy (Fadeev, 2020) and short online video (Sun & Liu, 2022). As for informative text, the research interests include visualization of medical journal abstract (Plastina, 2022) and of religious infographics (Mowafy, 2024), orthography (Nwike, 2021), conference logo (Wu & Li, 2022), and audio description for visually impaired audiences (Manfredi & Bartolini, 2023; Starr & Braun, 2024; Bartolini, 2024).

By referring to language pairs in interlingual translation as mentioned by Lu et al. (2023), this study proposes the concept of semiotic pairs in the context of intersemiotic translation. In other words, semiotic pairs refer to the combination of signs in the source text and the target text in intersemiotic translation, including verbal—nonverbal pairs(V-N), nonverbal—verbal pairs(N-V), and nonverbal—nonverbal pairs(N-N). The specific distribution of these semiotic pairs is shown in the figure below.

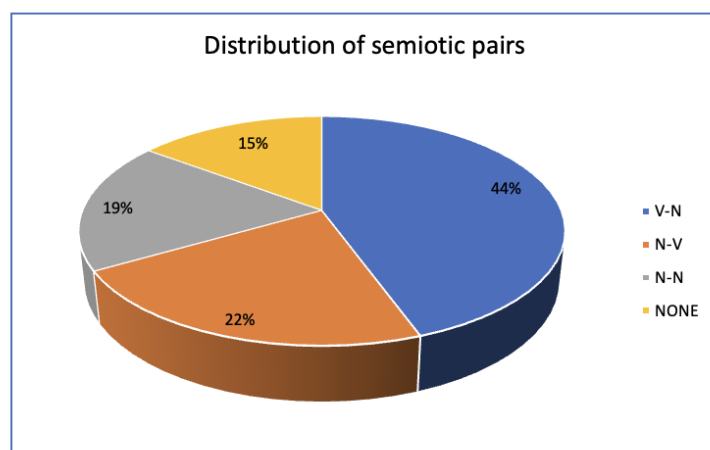


Figure 4. Distribution of Semiotic Pairs

Since there are 4 theoretical studies included in the publications, they do not involve specific applications of semiotic pairs. From the distribution pie chart, it can be seen that research on V-N (verbal-nonverbal) semiotic pairs dominates, accounting for 44% (12 out of 27). Research on N-V (nonverbal-verbal) and N-N (nonverbal-nonverbal) semiotic pairs is relatively less, with 22% (6 out of 27) and 19% (5 out of 27), respectively.

IV. DISCUSSION

A. The Application Perspective of Intersemiotic Translation Meaning

After reviewing the 23 empirical studies, it is evident that the research perspectives are quite broad. These studies include intersemiotic translation focused on the representation of meaning in literary works, as well as those addressing the reconstruction of meaning in non-literary works.

In the realm of literary works, several studies focus on the use of illustrations. For instance, Fan and He (2020) examine the extent to which meaning can be realized through intersemiotic translation in their study of illustrations in the Chinese translation of Aesop's Fables. Mahasneh and Abdelal (2022) analyze examples from the Diary of a Wimpy Kid series, arguing that translation should encompass the transposition of meaning between nonverbal sign systems. Ciancitto (2023), using the illustration of Alice in Wonderland as a case study, explores the new cultural meanings introduced through translation.

Intersemiotic translation in literary works, such as poetry and novels, is also seen in the application of multimodal approaches like film, stage performances, painting, and music to convey meaning. In the case of poetry translation, Du and Li (2020) explore how nonverbal arts such as painting, music, drama, and film contribute to intersemiotic interpretation, analyzing their poetic translation techniques and the practical effects of their translation and literary-cultural views. They highlight the translator's artistic style and open up new pathways for the study of English translations of classical Chinese poetry. Lass (2023) examines the role of the playtext in theatre as the foundation for both stage

production and the verbal system of meaning-making that shapes a performance. Tsvetkova (2024) holds film adaptation as intersemiotic translation and works on two film versions of Shakespeare's *Hamlet* to have a comparative analysis.

In the context of non-literary works, intersemiotic translation is used to construct various meaningful activities. Fadeev (2020) suggests that intersemiotic translation among different multimodal artistic texts can help students acquire artistic literacy, thereby addressing the limitations of traditional educational methods. Similarly, Yu and Zhu (2024) believe educational purpose can be realized through intersemiotic translation of Chinese cultural items into LEGO playsets. Besides being instructive, intersemiotic translation can also be informative as indicated by Mowafy (2024) that infographics present information in a visual format, making it easily understandable for the audience, and by Plastina (2022) that intersemiotic translation in written summaries of online medical journal research can better explain the meaning of the written text, facilitating experts' quick scanning of specialized knowledge.

Manfredi and Bartolini (2023) and Bartolini (2024) consider museum audio descriptions (AD) as a modality of intersemiotic translation, which converts visual information into verbal text and creates meaning during this sign conversion process, providing interpretation for visually impaired individuals. For advertisement translation, Muñoz (2022) analyzes how different semiotic systems interact to acquire meanings in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, using Coca-Cola ads as examples.

Additionally, some studies focus on how intersemiotic translation promotes cultural dissemination and exchange (Wu & Li, 2022; Sun & Liu, 2022). For example, Wu and Li (2022) explore the intersemiotic translation of the conference logo for CBD COP15 in 2020, investigating the visual elements' value and meaning in the artistic, cultural, and social contexts. Sun and Liu (2022) analyze the cultural symbols expressed by the short video blogger Li Ziqi, noting that her videos heavily use nonverbal symbols to convey symbolic cultural meanings through imagery, with less reliance on verbal symbols. This approach reduces cultural understanding barriers in cross-cultural communication due to language differences.

From these diverse research perspectives, it is evident that intersemiotic translation can both reproduce the meaning of the original text and reconstruct its meaning. It not only extends the interpretation of literary works but also helps expand research perspectives and scope in related industries and academic fields.

B. Theoretical Approaches for Addressing Meaning Through Intersemiotic Translation

Some studies attempt to discuss how meaning is realized in intersemiotic translation by referring to Kress and van Leeuwen's social semiotics theoretical perspective (Plastina, 2022; Ciantitto, 2023; Lu & Zhou, 2023; Chen et al., 2023). Kress and van Leeuwen (1996) introduce a "grammar of visual design" and provide a descriptive framework for analyzing the semiotic resources of images. This framework examines how the three "metafunctions" of Halliday's (1985) Systemic Functional Grammar theory are visually realized. Their paradigm consists of three key components: compositional arrangements, interactive resources, and representational resources. The terms "representational," "interactive," and "compositional" correspond to Halliday's ideational, interpersonal, and textual metafunctions. In this way, the theories of metafunctions and visual grammar offer valuable insight into the discussion of the multimodal translation.

To be more specific, Plastina (2022) conducted a systemic functional-multimodal discourse analysis of abstracts from two medical journals and suggested that each semiotic mode serves the ideational, interpersonal, and textual metafunctions in order to function as a complete system of communication. Ciantitto (2023) bases the study on the idea that the overall composition of an image activates representational and interactive meanings through three interconnected systems: information value, framing, and salience. Chen et al. (2023) intends to discuss the multimodal translation paths and their communicative effects of different book cover versions under the framework of social semiotic multimodal theory, holding that ideational meaning includes the use of color, visual images, etc.; interpersonal meaning involves the viewing modes provided by the characters on the cover; compositional meaning covers aspects such as the layout of text and images, visual prominence, and so on.

Plastina (2022) also explores the meaning of visual abstracts of online medical journals by analyzing from expression, content and context planes, this is echoed by Mowafy's (2024) attempt to present how meanings are constructed in digital religious infographics where she turned to Lim's (2004) Integrative Multi-semiotic Model (IMM), which includes: the expression plane, the content plane, and the context plane.

In addition to the social semiotics approach mentioned above, other studies also utilize different theories to analyze meaning. Some studies are based on Peirce's classification of signs to discuss the meaning of intersemiotic translation. Mahasneh and Abdelal (2022) adopt Charles Peirce's triadic sign model to analyze nonverbal signs in children's illustrations, classifying them into representamens, objects, and interpretants. Zheng and Zhang (2023) draw on Peirce's semiotic triad to explore the relationship between signs and objects, analyzing the symbolic, iconic, and indexical meaning of Chinese idioms and allusions. Ding (2024) analyzes that painting is a particular form of communication which not only depends on iconicity between "representamen" and "object" but also through indexical reasoning.

H. Wang (2021), from an interdisciplinary metatheoretical perspective, examines intersemiotic translation from the viewpoint of interpretive semiotics and finds that intersemiotic signifying activities simultaneously regenerate meaning while allowing for meaning variation. From the perspective of philosophical semiotic cognitive divergence, he discovers that the cognitive differences of the translator and the target audience further promote the flow of meaning, leading to meaning variation. From a cultural semiotics perspective, he observes that in the process of the translated text spreading within a new cultural space, meaning is regenerated while undergoing further variation (Wang, 2021; Wang, 2022).

With the view that multimodal translation is essentially intersemiotic conversion, involving the translation of signs between two or more different mediums, Wang (2023) suggests that the "Optimal Relevance" hypothesis proposed by Sperber and Wilson provides a feasible perspective and starting point for the pragmatic and cognitive interpretation of multimodal translation. The connection between pragmatics translation theory and multimodal translation lies in how meaning is represented and transferred through independent modes, multimodal interaction, and reasoning, thus offering an opportunity to explore the semantic representation and meaning interpretation of multimodal translation from the perspective of relevance theory in pragmatic cognition.

C. Meaning Realized Through Intersemiotic Translation

Although the use of intersemiotic translation provides a methodological approach for interpreting the meaning of signs, there are differing conclusions about the extent to which meaning can achieve communication purposes. Firstly, intersemiotic translation is a process of resemiotization (Plastina, 2022; Mahasneh & Abdelal, 2022), during which meaning can be further interpreted. Fadeev (2020) suggests that replacing an abstract symbolic system with a familiar one for learning enables learners to gain "a more coherent understanding." The combination of verbal and non-verbal modes leads to higher clarity of the intended meaning (Lu & Zhou, 2023), as the same meanings are expressed in different ways. Mahasneh and Abdelal (2022) conclude that, as a result, illustrations in children's picture books can be translated to a significant extent.

At the same time, the process of resemiotization is also one of generating and creating new meanings. The research by Manfredi and Bartolini (2023) indicates that meanings are created, rather than transferred, during the process of intersemiotic translation. Muñoz (2022) concludes that concepts drawn from intersemiotic and audiovisual translation studies can help illuminate these processes of recontextualization and meaning reconstruction in the case of multimodal texts, and new meanings can be acquired. Non-verbal signs, such as illustrations, can add content missing from textual descriptions, expand the readership, and inject vitality into the original work (Fan & He, 2020). Similarly, Ciancitto (2023) believes that through retranslation, new interpretations of the source text can be introduced when considering different readerships. Mowafy's (2024) research revealed that digital religious infographics act as dynamic creative spaces, enabling the transformation of complex religious information into simplified, visually engaging formats that resonate with contemporary audiences.

Moreover, intersemiotic translation is meaningful in the context of cross-cultural communication. The research by Sun and Liu (2022) concludes that short videos make extensive use of non-verbal signs, conveying symbolic cultural meanings through visual representations, while relying less on verbal signs. This approach reduces cultural understanding barriers caused by language differences in cross-cultural communication. Yu and Zhu (2024) conclude that the meaning of cultural-specific items is negotiated and constructed when LEGO playsets as intersemiotic translation present to players.

Finally, some studies suggest that the meaning of intersemiotic translation cannot be measured within the scope of the meaning defined by lingual translation. Plastina (2022) holds that "intersemiotic translation has implications that go well beyond translation proper". Moreover, according to some conclusions (Saglam, 2023), equivalence which is always essential in interlingual translation is hard to be realized in intersemiotic translation. This is also corresponded with Eco's (2008) statement that there will never be an exact equivalence between a source and a target text, especially if they belong to systems with different forms of expression (as cited in Galván, 2019). The equivalence should not be the standard in intersemiotic translation, and the contradiction between verbal and visual modes in the semiotrans adaptation opens the way for multiple meanings (Saglam, 2023).

V. CONCLUSION

This paper systematically reviews the research on intersemiotic translation and meaning in the five years from 2020 to 2024. These studies come from the English database Scopus and the Chinese database CNKI. By setting a series of criteria and screening step by step according to the PRISMA process, 27 selected texts were finally obtained from the preliminary 167 studies. Through analysis, it is found that most of the studies in the past five years are empirical studies, and a small number are theoretical studies. This reflects the feasibility of intersemiotic translation as a way to explain meaning to a certain extent. However, the shortcoming is that the small number of theoretical studies cannot fully provide theoretical support for empirical research. From the perspective of the text types that intersemiotic translation focuses on, expressive text is more focused, which mainly reflects that the research interest of intersemiotic translation is still limited to the expression of different symbols in literary works, while the attention to non-literary works is relatively low. This tendency is also reflected in the transformation direction of semiotic pairs. The research results show that most semiotic pairs of intersemiotic translation are from verbal signs to non-verbal signs, while there are few studies on the transformation between non-verbal signs and from nonverbal signs to verbal signs.

From a theoretical perspective, some studies analyze the meaning of signs from a micro level. Approaching the study of meaning generation and transformation in intersemiotic translation from the perspective of semiotic theories, such as Kress and van Leeuwen's social semiotics theory and Peirce's triadic model of signs, offers certain explanatory advantages. The meaning of intersemiotic translation can also be interpreted in relation to semantic theories. Furthermore, from an interdisciplinary viewpoint, it is beneficial to explore the factors influencing meaning generation from a broader range. Through analysis of selected texts, it has been found that there is a lack of sufficient theoretical support in some

studies when explaining meaning. While many studies analyze the meaning of texts from the perspective of intersemiotic translation, the specific analytical processes often lack theoretical foundation, making these analyses highly subjective and uncertain in meaning. At the same time, research also finds that although intersemiotic translation possesses interdisciplinary attributes from both semiotics and translation studies, there is a lack of studies that explain the meaning of intersemiotic translation using theories grounded in translation studies.

As for the realization of meaning, it is certain that intersemiotic translation plays a positive facilitating role. Compared with linguistic translation, intersemiotic translation can more intuitively highlight the symbolic form and content, helping the target audience improve comprehension, enhance readability, and expand the audience base. At the same time, intersemiotic translation can lead to the creation of meaning and promote the generation of new meanings, thus breathing new life into the original work. However, it is undeniable that intersemiotic translation also has certain negative effects on meaning. Unlike lingual translation, intersemiotic translation cannot achieve equivalence in meaning. Additionally, intersemiotic translation may distort the core meaning of the original text due to excessive adaptation, thus creating barriers for cultural communication. Furthermore, some studies, although focusing on the meaning of intersemiotic translation, offer overly general conclusions regarding the effects of meaning and fail to provide a detailed analysis of the different aspects of meaning.

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