The relevance of their discussions of sign language interpretation to the general subject areas of language, interpretation, and communication is largely self-evident. Essentially, we are all saying that the interpretation of sign languages is an integral part of the general study of interpretation and that no description (practical or theoretical) of interpretation which fails to take account of sign language interpretation can be regarded as complete. I have set myself the task of demonstrating this point beyond any doubt. The papers by Domingue and Ingram, Tweney, and Murphy have called att Language Interpretation and Communication: a NATO Symposium, was a multi-disciplinary meeting held from September 26 to October 1st 1977 at the Giorgio Cini Foundation on the Isle of San Giorgio Maggiore in Venice. The Symposium explored both applied and theoretical aspects of conference interpretation and of sign language interpretation. The Symposium was sponsored by the Scientific Affairs Division of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, and we would like to express our thanks to Dr. B. A. Bayraktar of the Scientific Affairs Division and to the Members of the NATO Special Programme Panel The article considers communication issues related to language transmission of information and the social significance of language as a cultural element. During the study it is highlighted that language is the most natural and the most reliable way of communication because using the language the original information is transmitted and also it helps to see and to feel the essence of communication. This method of communication combines two elements of its content: verbal and non-verbal that basically represents the body language, for example: smile, facial expression, various gestures, expressed mood and etc. Also article emphasizes that the language is one of the most important elements of identity and culture of any nation or individual social groups.