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**Language Barriers and College Students' Communicative
Performance**

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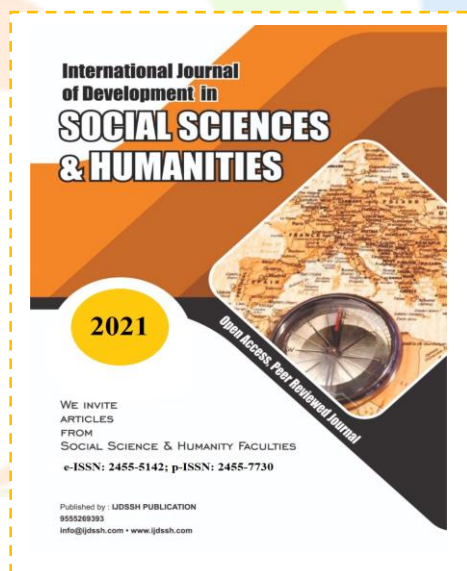
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ABSTRACT

Language difficulties are clearly an issue that many individuals face. It not only generates misunderstandings and blocks, but it also makes relationships difficult. It has a significant impact on people's life, particularly in Japan, where workers tend to flee when they notice a foreigner approaching. It is, nevertheless, impossible to avoid such a situation indefinitely. Talking to someone in their own language goes straight to their heart, whereas talking to them in their own tongue goes straight to their head. Despite the fact that it will take a lot of time and work, it is vital to break down language barriers in order to live a more comfortable life.

Fortunately, there are various solutions to overcome linguistic obstacles. Speak slowly and clearly, testing their understanding frequently and never assuming that they have comprehended. Idioms should be avoided, and jargon should be avoided. Use gestures and be patient. Some language barriers can be addressed by practice or other methods such as translation, interpreters, language schools, visual approaches, and so on, whilst others might cause problems throughout a person's life. These obstacles must be removed in order for communication to be effective.

INTRODUCTION

Many people believe that connecting with two people should be simple. While speaking, you are effective in conveying your message to the person to whom you are referring. It is critical to recognize the distinctions between speaking and conversing. When we speak, we appear to be stiff barriers that obstruct our ability to communicate. During a conversation, several communication impediments include:

- The receiver's lack of attention, interest, distractions, or relevancy.
- Perception and point of view differences.
- Physical impairments such as hearing loss or difficulty speaking.
- The difficulty of interpreting unfamiliar accents due to language disparities.
- People frequently hear what they expect to hear rather than what is really spoken, and draw inaccurate inferences as a result.

The seven sorts of impediments to effective communication will be discussed in this guide.

Problems of Study

- 1) The language barrier is one of the most significant issues that most

people face as the world becomes increasingly globalized.

- 2) Individuals' knowledge is limited by barriers. They do have a significant impact on our life, and eliminating them totally may be impossible.
- 3) Individuals' understanding is further limited by language barriers, as they lack comprehension and communication skills.
- 4) It obstructs free information flow. Breaking down language barriers, especially at work, might boost productivity.

Aims of Study

This paper aims at:

- 1) Including a significant number of "linguistic obstacles" and the scenarios that they entailed.
- 2) Determining the sources of these restrictions, as well as their impact on the language.
- 3) Identifying the most effective methods for easily overcoming "linguistic barriers."

Values of Study

Language barriers are important because they frequently obstruct progress. A financial agreement, a relationship, an emotional

understanding, or the possibility of creative cooperation are all examples of advancement. Even worse, misunderstandings caused by linguistic problems can lead to conflict, anger, indignation, and damaged feelings. The most common concern for most people who are having a conversation with someone who does not speak their native language is that they will be misunderstood, and that this misunderstanding would result in wounded feelings or serious offense. Misunderstandings can sometimes lead to violence.

Limitations

This study is restricted to university students in first stage in the governorate of Baghdad in the academic year 2021/2020

Definitions of Basic Terms

1. Barrier:

Something that hinders or inhibits movement from one location to another (such as a fence or natural obstacle). or It's a law, rule, obstacle, or other constraint that makes something difficult or impossible, or something that makes it tough for individuals to communicate with one another (Bell : 1984).

2. Communication: is the act of transmitting data from one location, person, or organization to another. A

sender, a message, and a recipient are all part of every communication. Although this may appear to be a simple concept, communication is actually a very complicated topic (Beitchman : 1985).

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Before comprising in “**language barriers**”, we should have a look on “what does the language itself mean”

"A language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group cooperates" (**Block & Trager : 1942:5**). This definition give emphasis to the role of language as communication for reaching a common goal.

The use of the vocal-auditory channel, arbitrariness, asemanticity, cultural transmission, spontaneous usage, turn taking, duality, displacement, structure-dependence, and innovation are all qualities that are essential to language (Hockett : 1963). This list emphasizes language's distinct arrangement, which gives standards for production and perception. The existence of all of these characteristics clearly distinguishes our language from primate communication.

This distinction between human language and other types of communication is due, in large part, to a language's underlying

structure. Now, we turn to language barriers specifically and its types, causes, and steps of overcoming these barriers.

The majority of people on the planet do not speak English, or if they do, it is just their second or third language. The communication has no meaning if the speaker and receiver do not utilize the same language and terminology. When you don't use language that the other person understands, your communication is unproductive and your message isn't delivered (Decasper & Fifer : 1980).

According to (Stromswold : 1995), the term "language barrier" refers to linguistic barriers to communication, i.e. the difficulties in communication faced by persons or groups speaking different languages, or even dialects in some situations. Language is needed for any kind of **communication**, even people with speech impairments communicate with sign language and brail. Communication becomes difficult in situations where people do not understand each other's language. The incapacity to communicate using a language is known as language barrier to communication (**Boysson-Bardies : 1999**).

Language barriers are defined as a lack of a common language that prevents two or more individuals from communicating verbally with each other. Unless one or both partners learn a new language, which takes a

lot of time and effort, there is usually little communication. When traveling abroad, people frequently face a linguistic problem. People who go to a new nation as adults, when language learning is more challenging, may have a harder time "overcoming the language barrier." Similar issues arise at multinational meetings, where interpreting services are expensive, difficult to come by and prone to errors.

Causes of Language Barriers

▪ **Difference in Language**

The most visible barrier to communication is a language barrier, as two persons speaking two different languages are unable to communicate with one another. An American, for example, travels to China. The individual does not speak Chinese, and the majority of Chinese people do not speak English. As a result, when the individual speaks, the communication is useless since the other Chinese person does not understand what he or she is saying (**Moon et al. : 1993**).

▪ **Regional Accents, Dialects and Pidgin**

Even if their languages are the same, people from various areas have different accents and dialects (word use). Though people with different

dialects and accents speak the same language, the meanings, implications, and interpretations of words change, which can lead to a variety of disputes.

Even though they both speak English, a Scottish farmer conversing with a Londoner will not understand the majority of what the other says. In Scotland, the terms ham and bacon are interchangeable, whereas in England, they are distinct.

- **No Clear Speech**

People who speak softly or with a low voice are difficult to understand. The sender may be stating one thing, but the listener may interpret it differently. Despite the fact that people speak the same language, they may have difficulties understanding the meaning of the message and the reply. This could potentially be a source of communication difficulties (**Cutler & Mehler : 1987**).

- **Use of Jargons and Slang**

Jargons are slang terms for technical terms that are used in communication. It could be varied depending on a person's profession, field, and technological field. Doctors and

attorneys, for example, employ vastly different technical terms. If they begin to converse, neither of them will understand what the other is saying. Some jargons, such as adjournment (a term used by attorneys and police to postpone a defendant's trial), BP (medical jargon for blood pressure), and others are only used by persons in comparable professions, which could lead to a language barrier. Slang, on the other hand, renders communication useless.

- **Word Choice**

It's critical to consider the words you'll use to express something before speaking. Sarcasm of the negative kind can be found in a person's remarks used to indicate agreement on something. Homonyms, homographs, and homophones should all be avoided at all costs because they do not convey the desired message and can be construed in a variety of ways. As a result, the message will not be delivered as intended, resulting in a communication breakdown (**Gerken :1991**).

▪ **Literacy and Linguistic Ability**

Some persons have a limited vocabulary in a given language, whereas others have a large vocabulary. Though reading and education enhance the need to learn new words, this isn't the only factor. People can expand their vocabulary by reading and engaging in activities that interest them. If a person utilizes the language as an unofficial language, their vocabulary is often reduced.

Similarly, linguistic competence refers to a person's capacity to communicate in a specific language. When a person with a high vocabulary and linguistic ability converses with someone who has a poor vocabulary and linguistic ability, the second person will not grasp the words used, resulting in a misinterpretation of the entire message (Wexler : 1994; 1996).

▪ **Grammar and Spelling**

Grammar and spelling can be a communication barrier because people from different parts of the world use it differently, even within the same term. Similarly, in written communication,

grammar and spelling errors create a significant communication barrier.

For example, a person might type done instead of don. Because don is also a correct word, the computer's spelling and grammar checker does not flag it as incorrect. However, the word might shift the entire meaning of the phrase or make it unintelligible. Rice, Wexler, and Cleave (**Rice, Wexler, and Cleave, 1995**).

The Seven Barriers of Communication

Language Barriers

Although language barriers appear to be self-evident, there are frequently concealed language barriers that we are unaware of. If you work in an industry with a lot of jargon or technical terms, you should avoid using them when chatting with someone who isn't in the business. Imagine describing a topic in your profession to a child without being patronizing. How would you explain these ideas without using jargon? A simple, straightforward narrative is preferable to a long list of jargon.

Examples of Language Barriers

Examples of language barriers that prevent individuals from effective communication include:

- **Dialects** - Even if two people speak the same language,

dialectal variances might make communication difficult between them. Dialectal language obstacles can be found all over the world. Chinese, for example, includes a number of dialects, including Cantonese and Mandarin, which are widely spoken.

- **Language Impairments** - Language impairments are physical barriers to communication. Stuttering, dysphonia or an articulation disorder, and hearing loss are examples of physical language difficulties that generate linguistic impediments.

Overcoming Language Barriers

To overcome language barriers within the workplace, you can do a few things:

- **Translate any pertinent documents into your employees' primary language.** A number of free websites offer text translation services from one language to another. However, you must use caution because the translation may not always be in the same dialect as your personnel. Furthermore, the meaning of a word used in written translation may not

necessarily match the message you want to express in your professional documents.

- **When giving directions or providing comments to your staff,** use an interpreter. There may be someone in your company who is fluent in both languages and can effectively communicate your message to your colleagues. Find someone who you trust to translate your instructions and feedback properly.
- **Provide basic language requirements for your business to your employees through language classes.** Teach them work vocabulary, phrases, warnings, and other important communication pieces they will need to meet your performance expectations. First and first, teach the fundamentals. Give all of your staff a "survival" crash course in your company's primary language. If you have the motivation and means, you may later give additional opportunities for your employees to gain the language skills they'll need to "thrive" at work.
- **Use both telling and showing methods of training.** Simplify your training techniques, especially those that focus on telling rather than

showing. Demonstrate what you want, and then have the staff do the role while you watch them. Demonstrate as many times as necessary until the personnel are able to complete the assignment correctly.

- **Use visual methods of communication** more than audio. Show instead of telling. As much as possible, use illustrations to explain it. Take a cue from airplanes in terms of how they communicate safety instructions. Instead of words, use visuals in your instruction manuals. Almost every phase of any process can be depicted as an image. To assist your staff in learning, provide them with signage, cue cards, or other ways.
- **Use repetition.** Most individuals do not grasp a new notion the first time they hear it, just as they do not grasp a new concept the first time they hear it. Employees must hear the same message several times before fully comprehending it. Expect folks to forget what you have told them after only hearing it once. This is true for all of your staff, regardless of whether or not they have a language barrier.
- **Never raise your voice or over-enunciate your words.** Slower is better than louder. Speak clearly

rather than impolitely. People from various languages and cultures can understand each other just fine. They are probably educated enough to understand what you're saying if you present your message sensibly and without speaking down to them. Do not use "Pidgin English." Instead, use proper English in the proper manner, just more plainly. People will not be able to learn the language properly if you do not speak it correctly.

- **Use simpler words with fewer syllables.** Be aware of the complexities of your words. Use more common words that convey your message in simpler terms. Again, do not talk down; just use a less complex vocabulary?
- **Learn the basics of your employee's language.** You should acquire a few words and phrases in their language if you want to communicate successfully and develop rapport with your staff. Nothing says more about how much you regard your employees' differences than your desire to learn from them. Allow them to teach you how to say hello, goodbye, please, thank you, and other vital pleasantries that you may use with them.
- **Have the employee** demonstrate their understanding? Do not assume the

employee understands; check for understanding. Ask the employee to demonstrate that they know how to do what you have asked them to do.

Physical Barriers

Physical barriers are easy to spot: closed doors, built-in walls, and physical distance between people all act against successful communication. While most individuals agree that they need their own personal spaces at work, setting up an office to eliminate physical barriers is the first step toward improving communication.

Many experts in fields that rely on collaborative communication, such as architects, build their workspaces with an "open office" concept in mind. Instead of cubicles, this design features a cluster of desks arranged around a central meeting area. Despite the fact that each employee has their own dedicated office, there are no visible barriers preventing them from collaborating with their coworkers. This enables more openness and frequently leads to stronger professional relationships (Wexler, 1994).

Examples of Physical Barriers

Examples of physical barriers that prevent individuals from effective communication include:

- **Environment** - Some impediments are caused by the current environment. For example, if you're standing outside in bad weather, your discussion will be limited since you won't be able to fully concentrate on what the other person is saying.
- **Distance** - When it comes to determining the course of a conversation, distance is crucial. For example, if employees at a company are forced to work in various buildings or on different floors, they may have to rely on phone calls or emails to communicate.
- **Ignorance of Medium** - Signs and symbols can also be used to communicate a sentiment or a notion. The dialogue, on the other hand, can be hampered if the sender is unaware of the medium via which the message is being sent.

Overcoming Physical Barriers

To overcome physical barriers within the workplace, here are some helpful hints:

- **If you send a lot of email or digital messaging**, be sure your wording is precise. The only way to make communication more successful is to use the right terms and eliminate ambiguity. For most people, face-to-face communication is significantly superior, especially once a connection has already been established.
- **Open-concept workplaces are intended to promote collaboration and workflow**. Over the last decade, this approach has gained a lot of traction. "As firms grasp the benefits of face-to-face connection, 'gathering everyone under one roof' will rise," according to a research by Gensler detailing six design Meta themes for 2014.

Cultural Barriers

Living in an ever-shrinking globe creates cultural divides. When two distinct cultures collide, whether it's a societal culture of a race or just the work culture of a corporation, it can be difficult to create communication. It's critical to identify a common ground to work from in these situations. Identifying a problem and devising a highly efficient solution to

it can swiftly overcome any cultural or institutional hurdles in the workplace. Simply said, people want positive outcomes (**Pierce : 1992 , Weissenborn : 1994**).

Examples of Cultural Barriers

Examples of cultural barriers that prevent individuals from effective communication include:

- **Generational** - Each age group has a unique approach to work, which frequently leads to confrontations, with older workers labeling younger people "slackers" and younger workers denouncing older workers as "out of touch."
- **Status and Resistance** - Workers who are accustomed to workplaces that place a premium on seniority and status may find it difficult to adjust to more fluid situations, where job titles are less important and production processes are not always strictly adhered to.

Overcoming Cultural Barriers

To overcome cultural barriers within the workplace, here are some helpful hints:

- **Determine whether a specific behavior or attribute is a requirement of the job**. If you want your staff to perform successfully, you must accept some cultural

differences with them rather than trying to change them. However, there are some cultural challenges that are relevant to your organization and that employees from other cultures will need to adjust to in order to flourish in the workplace.

- **Identify whether or not you can reasonably accommodate the cultural difference.** Some cultural variations, such as an employee's willingness to face her employer, can be addressed by modifying the situation's circumstances or somewhat altering the expectation. Some cultures, for example, are unresponsive to harsh criticism, but they are susceptible to less direct insinuations about their performance. If you ask your employees, they will tell you how to communicate with them in the most effective way possible while remaining respectful of their cultural norms.
- **Determine how best to accommodate the cultural differences.**

Perceptual Barriers

Internal perception barriers exist. If you go into a conversation with the expectation that the other person will not comprehend or be interested in what you

have to say, you may unconsciously sabotage your attempt to make your point. You'll use snarky, dismissive, or even obtuse words, thereby alienating your conversation partner (**Vihman : 1978 , Macken : 1993**).

Examples of Perceptual Barriers

Examples of perceptual barriers that prevent individuals from effective communication include:

- **Perceptual Filters :** We all have preferences, values, attitudes, origins, and life experiences that function as "filters" on our interactions with people, events, and data. Seeing things through the prism of our own unique life experiences, or "conditioning," can lead to preconceptions, stereotyping, and misconceptions of individuals with different experiences.
- **Triggers and Cues :** Our nonverbal clues, such as body language and facial movements, influence what we say, as well as how we say it (tone, volume). For example, if the person you are conversing with is smiling or frowning, has a solemn demeanor, and is standing too near or not making direct eye contact with you, you can perceive the scenario differently.

Overcoming Perceptual Barriers

To overcome perceptual barriers within the workplace, you can do a few things:

- The audience might make assumptions about you or the scenario since you are new to the company or it's a difficult situation.
- Effective communication relies on being aware of nonverbal components of interactions with others. Provide evidence to support your assertions and boost your credibility to get your message past these barriers. It is also crucial to be aware of one's own nonverbal behaviors and attentive to how they can be interpreted. Maintaining eye contact when conversing, for example, demonstrates interest. Boredom or disrespect are frequently associated with staring out the window or around the room.

Interpersonal Barriers

Interpersonal walls are ultimately what prevent us from reaching out to one another and opening ourselves up to be heard, not just by ourselves but also by others. Surprisingly, this is often the most difficult area to improve. Some people spend their entire lives trying to overcome a negative self-image or a set of firmly held preconceptions about their status in society. They are unable to develop true connections

with others due to a plethora of erroneous beliefs that stand in their way.

Fortunately, there is a cure for this: more communication. We discover our own strengths and shortcomings by interacting with others. This enables us to present our ideas in a clear and concise manner (**Nelson :1973**).

Examples of Interpersonal Barriers

Examples of interpersonal barriers that prevent individuals from effective communication include:

- **Desire to Participate** - A key hurdle is a lack of desire to participate in the communication process. Nothing is more aggravating than attempting to interact with someone who clearly does not want to.
- **Desire to Explore** - Every day, our unwillingness to examine alternative ideas, viewpoints, and priorities creates communication hurdles. An evident lack of interest in learning more about your viewpoints, thoughts, or ideas can be very frustrating.

Overcoming Interpersonal Barriers

To overcome interpersonal barriers within the workplace, here are some helpful hints:

- **Use simple words to convey the message.** You must simplify

language in order to have a successful interpersonal communication process. Everyone despises interpreting spoken words; leave the deciphering to the written, and keep it simple and easy to comprehend when speaking.

- **Learn the art of listening.** Before listening to the other person's point of view, a person will always strive to get his or her own point of view across. Listen deliberately and attentively to improve interpersonal communication.
- **Keep composure while communicating.** When emotions are kept at bay, interpersonal communication becomes more effective. Maintaining your cool when speaking or negotiating with a business partner will help you stay on course to achieve your goal.
- **Provide constructive criticism.** Constructive criticism is one of the most telling signs that you're talking on a more personal level with the other person. Feedback can be used by both the presenter and the receiver of messages to improve interpersonal communication.

Gender Barriers

Gender differences have become less of a concern in recent years, but it is still possible

for a male to misinterpret a woman's comments, or vice versa. Even in a job when men and women are of equal status, knowledge, and experience, communication styles might make it difficult for them to collaborate effectively. Gender norms and the ways men and women are trained to behave as children can create or exacerbate gender barriers.

Although not all men and women communicate in the same way as the rest of their gender, there are a few characteristics that are more common in one gender than the other is. Understanding these tendencies is key in creating a work environment that fosters open communication among all employees (**Kellerman : 1992**).

Examples of Gender Barriers

According to **Heather R. Huhman** of **Forbes**, becoming aware of the following generalizations may help you more effectively communicate at work:

- Women converse about other women.
- Men discuss concrete topics such as business, sports, food, and beverages, whereas women ask questions to obtain a better understanding. Instead of asking inquiries, men communicate to provide information.
- When a problem or dispute emerges, women are more inclined to talk to other women. Men have a reputation

for coping with problems or troubles on the inside.

- Women are more concerned with feelings, senses, and significance. To find solutions, they rely on their intuition. Men are more concerned with facts, logic, and logic. They come up with solutions by evaluating and deducing information.
- A woman's disagreement affects many facets of her relationship and can take a long time to resolve. Men can argue or disagree and then move on quickly from the conflict.

Overcoming Gender Barriers

To overcome gender barriers within the workplace, here are some helpful hints:

- **Educate Team About Gender Bias.** Bias is embedded in stereotypes and organizational practices that can be hard to detect, but when people are made aware of it, they see possibilities for change.
- **Create Safe "Identity Workspaces".** Companies should encourage women to form communities where they may share their opinions, exchange notes, and emotionally support one another as they learn. Women's willingness to talk honestly, take chances, and be vulnerable rises when they can

identify similar experiences without fear of being misunderstood or judged.

Emotional Barriers

Emotional barriers might be difficult to overcome, yet they must be set aside in order to engage in discussions. The saying "whatever you say can and will be used against you" is often used to teach us to fear the words that come out of our own mouths. It is difficult, but vital, to overcome this phobia. The key is to be completely confident in what you're saying and in your ability to communicate it. People are typically aware of insecurity. You will be able to communicate clearly without becoming unduly absorbed in your emotions if you believe in yourself and what you have to say (Ellis : 1994).

Examples of Emotional Barriers

Examples of emotional barriers that prevent individuals from effective communication include:

- **Anger** - It has the ability to alter the way your brain receives information. Anger, for example, makes it harder for angry people to understand logical claims, restricting their ability to accept explanations and answers from others.
- **Pride** - needing to be correct, all of the time irritates people and can stifle

productive communication. For example, you might simply consider your own point of view, or you can come up with tactics to discredit others before even listening to their arguments.

- **Anxiety** - It has a negative effect on the area of the brain that controls creativity and communication. For example, your constant worries can hinder your ability to concentrate on the information you are giving or receiving.

Overcoming Emotional Barriers

To overcome emotional barriers within the workplace, here are some helpful hints:

- **Removing Yourself from the Situation.** Angry people have a hard time comprehending logical statements, which limits their ability to accept other people's explanations and solutions. With this in mind, refrain from communicating until you feel you can gather your thoughts, think clearly, and refrain from making possibly unpleasant or unnecessary remarks.
- **Becoming Acceptant of Imperfections Overcompensation,** or the attempt to conceal emotional inadequacies with a sense of superiority, is typically the source of

the desire to win every fight or have the last word. When you accept your flaws from time to time, other people may find it simpler to speak with you.

- **Relaxation Exercises.** Anxiety disorders such as post-traumatic stress disorder or phobias should be addressed by a mental health professional; ordinary worry, such as the anxiety you feel before making a speech, can be treated with relaxation exercises.

METHODOLOGY

Population: University students in first stage in governorate of Baghdad in the academic year **2021/2020**.

Sample: The choosing of population is random.

Instrument: An adopted questionnaire (**Barriers in the Learning of English: An Exploratory Study, Article: March 2016 by Intakhab Khan**) was used by the investigator to elicit the required data from the students concerning the barriers of learning in English. The questionnaire consists of (10) points with (2) possible answers.

Data Collection: Most of data are collected from university particularly Baghdad university/college of education/ department of English.

THE RESULTS

- 1- Approximately 40% of students say they like their time in college.
- 2- About 20% of respondents believe they are comfortable participating in classroom activities. This is a very small percentage.
- 3- Around 60% of students find the class challenging.
- 4- More than 60% of students believe their teachers are aware of their academic difficulties.
- 5- Eighty percent of kids agree that making friends is simple.
- 6- Sixty percent of respondents say they always make an effort to learn their subjects.
- 7- Only 30% of students believe that they are never fatigued in college.
- 8- Nearly 65 percent of students prefer to stay in their own rooms while at their homes.
- 9- 60% of respondents say it's tough to concentrate in class.
- Students prefer to be at home with their families, and they always wish to leave college as soon as possible.
- 11- Only about 60% of students enjoy working in groups.
- 12- Around 55% of students like to visit their pals, indicating that they are the extroverted sort.
- 13- Nearly 70% of respondents agree that instructors do a good job of teaching.

- 14- Approximately 80% of respondents sleep very late at night, which could lead to exhaustion or fatigue.
- 15- Nearly 41% of students receive educational assistance at home.
- 16- Nearly 40% of students claim that when they are weary, their classes are challenging.
- 17- Only about 30% of respondents receive academic assistance from their parents or brothers.
- 18- Only about 40% of responders can effectively manage their time.
- 19- Nearly 80% of respondents said they don't take notes in class.
- 20- Approximately 30% of students find studying to be tedious.

FINDINGS, DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Findings

The data was analyzed and presented in such a way that it revealed that all of the common, unique, and personal barriers exist, especially in the case of learning. The English result falls far short of expectations. There is a specific explanation and difficulty that must be thoroughly investigated and conquered. Because practically all needed infrastructural facilities (including resources) are available, these hurdles have already been

identified, and an adequate plan should be developed to deal with them.

Discussion

The finding that sample students have difficulty learning English appears to back up the findings of the current study and the literature review. There are a variety of challenges, and each one has a pedagogical purpose that should be pursued. Beginning with one's way of life and daily activities, Learners struggle a lot because of their weaknesses and lack of enthusiasm for pedagogy. Every area that the family and instructors are supposed to consider appears to be important.

While the community of learners has grown and is largely self-sufficient, the role of teachers cannot be overlooked. The new program will need to be altered in order to deal with the learning issues. An acceptable program may prove useless if the teachers are not well equipped for the job. As a result, the teachers involved should participate in professional development programs. Additionally, educational training and therapy should be provided to encourage learners. It has been noticed that learners will be motivated if they have the opportunity to work in their field of specialization. More professional learning institutions should be established.

Conclusion

Communication is a two-way street, not a one-way street. To have others open up to you, you must first open up to yourself. By overcoming the seven hurdles to communication, you may ensure that your message is not only heard, but also understood by the individual you're speaking with. You can be confident that your point has been conveyed in this manner.

Language barriers arise when two persons speaking different languages are unable to communicate with one another, resulting in a breakdown in language and communication. Physical language problems, such as stuttering, articulation difficulty, and hearing loss, can also cause them. People who travel frequently or live in an area with a large number of foreigners may face linguistic challenges.

They can lead to unneeded misunderstandings, and they can easily irritate or frustrate individuals, which can lead to confrontation. Individuals' knowledge is also limited by language barriers. Language barriers can be tough to overcome, especially if you live in a place where your first language is not the native tongue. Language.

Suggestions and recommendations

1. Barriers to acquisition and learning in first and second language.
2. Barriers within teaching process and their effect among students.

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Appendix**- Questionnaires for the students :-**

NO.	Statements	Agree	Disagree
1	I feel happy at college		
2	I feel comfortable joining in with activities in class.		
3	I find sitting in the class very difficult		
4	My teachers understand my problems		
5	I find it easy to make friends.		
6	I always try hard to learn my subjects		
7	I am never tired in the college		
8	I stay in my room at my home		
9	It is difficult to concentrate in the class		
10	I stay happy being with my family.		
11	I enjoy working in a group		
12	I often go to visit my friends		
13	My teachers teach well.		
14	I sleep quite late at nights		
15	The support I get at home helps me in the college.		
16	When I am tired, I find class more difficult.		
17	My parents/brothers help me with my studies.		
18	I manage my time well.		
19	I do not make notes in class.		
20	I find studying boring		