# The Impact of Language and Communication Barriers and Family Influences to Marital Instability: Perspectives on Intercultural Marriage

Intan Maizura Abd Rashid, Wan Ahmad Fauzi Wan Husain, Irza Hanie Abu Samah and Mohammad Harith Amlus

Abstract--- Communication is essential to the life of the conjugal association. Successful Communication is multifaceted and creates through time and encounters. Companions concurred that their correspondence with each other had changed throughout the years dependent on their obtained learning about themselves just as their mate. Having a comprehension of the essential language and correspondence styles of each other is critical to intercultural marriages. Intercultural marriages unions are energizing marvels in this day and age. The essence of cozy connections is changing. As people wed one who is socially various, they comprehend that they will experience new difficulties, developing torments, and undertakings. Conflict will erupt. Goals and conjugal fulfillment can be achieved. Despite assorted variety of values, norms, objectives, and correspondence styles, an establishment of affection is fundamental to the improvement of conjugal fulfillment in intercultural relational unions. This investigation, among others, proposes it is attainable and gives important understanding into how people from different societies who wed each other with the desire for suffering adoration can have fulfillment for a lifetime.

**Keywords**---- Language Barriers, Communication Barriers, Family Influences, Marital Instability, Intercultural Marriage.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Researchers, for example, Chen and Kim have given significant understanding into intercultural communication capability. Chen (1989) upheld the conviction that communication capability includes both viability and fittingness in relationships. Generally, three ways to deal with the field of intercultural communication viability show themselves. One methodology centers on the —sojourner's identity, world view, and social mindfulness (Chen, 1989, p. 118). A different line of research focuses on the member's cooperation's. The last methodology joins the two ideas as it sees both the qualities and practices of the person. The propriety viewpoint identifies with the individual's skill in the verbal setting, social setting, and the ecological setting. Chen (1989) additionally proposed four territories to think about which he recommended includes the topics of viability and propriety: individual properties, relational abilities, mental modification, and social mindfulness. The individual quality part involves individuals' capacity to comprehend them and show idealistic cooperation's. This includes such ideas as mindfulness and self-revelation. Without a doubt, mindfulness altogether impacts relationships with those of different cultures.

Intan Maizura Abd Rashid, School of Business Innovation & Technopreneurship, Universiti Malaysia Perlis, Malaysia. E-mail: intanmaizura@unimap.edu.my

Wan Ahmad Fauzi Wan Husain, School of Business Innovation & Technopreneurship, Universiti Malaysia Perlis, Malaysia. Irza Hanie Abu Samah, School of Business Innovation & Technopreneurship, Universiti Malaysia Perlis, Malaysia. Mohammad Harith Amlus, School of Business Innovation & Technopreneurship, Universiti Malaysia Perlis, Malaysia.

International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation, Vol. 24, Issue 05, 2020

ISSN: 1475-7192

As per Chen, self-divulgence is one of the primary elements affecting relational relationships his component of

relational abilities manages verbal and nonverbal communication.

This viewpoint incorporates such things as phonetic aptitudes, adaptability, and social aptitudes, and requests the capacity to be discerning, responsive, and compassionate in associations. Without a doubt, the nearness or absence of these elements impacts intercultural communication skill. A man's ability to work in an outside domain uncovers data about mental alteration. In new circumstances, stress and disappointment surface, maybe because of the

perplexity of the novelty and constrained adjustments so as to be effective there. The last measurement is identified

with culture mindfulness. Around there, people exhibit how educated they are about the other culture's qualities,

traditions, standards, and frameworks. This skill normally can enlarge the procedure of intercultural communication

fitness. In Kim's theory of cultural assimilation and deculturation, the attention is on people who leave their home

condition and migrate to a very surprising spot for a huge timeframe. Nonetheless, Kim (2008) perceived that as the

world is changing, people might not need to move from their own nation to encounter cultural assimilation. Cultural

assimilation endeavours to cover the primary topics of intercultural communication and new realizing which

happens with regards to an alternate culture. In an investigation done by Lee (2005), an American male admitted that he just needed to wed an Asian spouse because of this reason however then understood that his significant other

was equivalent to any American women. The possibility of "akogare", deciphered for an aching, want or admiration,

has been one of the inspirations for Japanese women to wed White men Kelsky (2001) found the three variables

driving Japanese women to want Western men: physical highlights, positive social and attitudinal attributes and

fringe characteristics like capacity to communicate in English well. Every one of these qualities will in general be

uncommon in Japanese men.

Family Influences

Family factors are another wellspring of conjugal clash, and it comprises of societal perspectives, social help, family, and religion. Conjugal clash is probably going to influence the conjugal fulfilment of a couple which focuses to how effective a couple is in accomplishing what they sought after in their marriage (Amato, 1997). Religion is a persuasive power inside a family as it influences the diverse zones of their culture, for example, customs,

nourishment, explicit sex jobs, sexuality, and even rationality of bringing up a tyke.

Communication & Language

Kitivipart (1987) found that the communication is a key factor in keeping up conjugal fulfilment in intercultural relationships, whereby an absence of good communication with life partners regularly yields less satisfaction and bliss all the while. Albeit numerous intercultural couples more often than not originate from various foundations and have distinctive native language dialects, it gives the idea that the premise of communication is to have a shared dialect as a method of cooperation. Taweekuakulkit (2005) noticed that the communication obstructions may happen if intercultural wedded couples don't have a concurrence on a mutual normal dialect to utilize. Notwithstanding when a shared dialect is being utilized, potential obstructions are probably going to come in their way as contrasts of communication practices may affect view of feedback, changes in passionate state, and by and large relationship fulfilment of blended couples to a specific degree. This is seen by Shade (1982) who saw that African Americans

DOI: 10.37200/IJPR/V24I5/PR2020727

International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation, Vol. 24, Issue 05, 2020

ISSN: 1475-7192

and Whites process and translate messages in an unexpected way, sharing diverse implications of words or activities and having distinctive guidelines for successful or proper conduct. A model given in an American-Thai setting, "the elderly person kicked the container" is comprehended by the Americans that the matured man passed on, while it could be translated by the Thais as that the matured man still is loaded with vitality to have a sexual illicit relationship with a youthful woman. Thirdly, linguistic grammatical equivalency is a boundary in dialect communication between individuals with various local dialects. Things, action words, or modifiers contrast in their situation in a sentence, contingent upon the dialect tended to (e.g. "book a place" and "place a book"). Besides, an investigation whereby US and Canadian English speakers were studied, "Splash paint your vehicle at our workshop" was being deciphered as requesting that the proprietor shower paint on his or her very own vehicle, while the Malaysia English speakers translated it as setting off to the workshop to have his or her vehicle showered by the specialists there. By and by, the distinctions in linguistic sentence structure will undoubtedly cause misconception amid communication. An intercultural couple's distinction in their dialect encounters may likewise act like a boundary. Social contrasts lead to differential encounters with a similar dialect for an intercultural couple. Some of the time, a protest or experience may not be spoken to in various cultures and dialects, in this way making it hard to decipher words that can accurately get the thought over. For instance in the Malaysia setting, kiasu which implies that one is hesitant to lose in the Hokkien vernacular; and karung guni which implies cloth and-bone man in Malay, whereby the two words are ordinarily utilized that may be difficult to make an interpretation of or disclose to individuals of another culture. These words are generally acknowledged in Malaysia, and even show up in national papers.

#### **Family**

In this manner, a great association with the two sides of the family will fill in as an essential social capital and establishment for how a few manages issues at home. At first, most families more often than not don't show tolerating frames of mind towards intercultural marriage. Be that as it may, subsequent to becoming more acquainted with the mate on a more close to home dimension, acknowledgment will happen steadily, particularly after the introduction of a kid. In the most dire outcome imaginable, a few couples may even disjoin their family ties. Even after the acknowledgment organize, it is hard for every one of the accomplices to see each other's families. This is so particularly when one of the companions moves to their accomplice's nation, subsequently confronting troubles changing in accordance with the move, as well as acclimating to the practices of the accomplice's family. Spouses would frequently confront hatred by their significant other's families because of his choice to out marry. They likewise experience difficulties of being abused by her in-laws. Furthermore, conjugal strain may happen if the accomplice in their nation of origin is uninformed of his or her mate's disrelationship as out-amass in a remote nation.

## Demographic Data

In this segment, the gender, age, how many years married, the spouse origin country, your spouse occupation with your occupation, your spouse ethnicity, where did you and your spouse reside and how many children do you have of the research is discussed.

## Gender

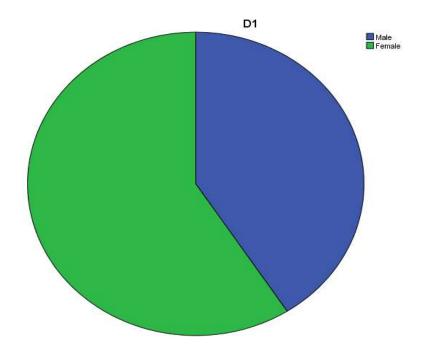


Figure 1: Frequency of Gender

The total number of respondents chosen for the survey was 120, however, the number of respondents received was 93. From the results, it shows that there are 59.1% refer to the female while 40.9% is referring to the male gender.

# Age

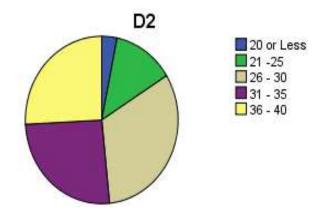


Figure 2: Frequency of Age

The result illustrates that 3 respondents (3.2%) are in the aged between 20 or less, 12 respondents (12.9%) were aged between 21-25 years old, while 30 respondents (32.3%) were aged between 26-30 years old and 24 respondents (25.8%) were between the ages of 31-35years old. Meanwhile, the age 36-40 is collected as 24 respondents (25.8%).

# How Many Years Married?

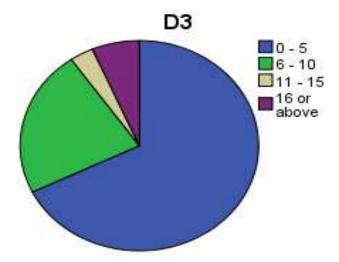


Figure 3: Frequency of Years Married

The results refer as a (68.5%) which is 63 respondents is 0-5 years married, and (21.7%) which is 20 respondents are 6-10 years married. Apart from that, (3.3%) which is 3 respondents is referring to the 11-15 years of married while (6.5%) respondents is from 16 or above in years of married.

## How Many Years Did You Know Your Partner Before Marriage

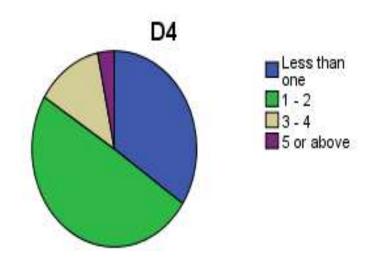


Figure 4: Frequency of Know Your Partner Before Marriage

The results is illustrate as less than one is (35.2%) which is equals to 32 respondents, from 1-2 years is (48.4%) which is 44 respondents. Meanwhile, 3-4 years there are 12 respondents (13.2%) yet for 5 years and above 3 respondents which is (3.3%).

ISSN: 1475-7192

#### II. RESULTS

Summary Family Influence Statistics										
mean minimum maximum range maximum/minimum variance n of items										
item means	4.422	4.258	4.634	.376	1.088	.024	5			
item variances	.457	.343	.594	.251	1.731	.009	5			

Reliability Statistics							
cronbach's alpha	cronbach's alpha based on standardized items	n of items					
.826	.834	4					

The Alpha coefficient for the 4 items is 0.826 which is considered acceptable. Instead this is refer to Family Influence segment in Independent variables.

Summary Language and Communications Statistics									
mean minimum maximum range maximum/minimum variance n of items									
item means	4.269	4.054	4.376	.323	1.080	.017	5		
item variances	.524	.367	.626	.258	1.703	.010	5		

Reliability Statistics									
Cronbach's alpha	ronbach's alpha   Cronbach's alpha   1								
	based on								
	standardized								
	items								
.877	.879	5							

The Alpha coefficient for the 5 items is 0.877 which is considered acceptable. Instead this is refer to Language and Communications segment in Independent variables.

Reliability Statistics							
cronbach's alpha	cronbach's alpha based on standardized items	n of items					
.851	.849	7					

Above table shows that the result of Cronbach's Alpha where(dependent variable) is 0.851, which is consider as an excellent reliability.

## Regression Analysis

Regression analysis is utilized to quantify the linear relationship between an independent variable and a dependent variable. It additionally used to acquire the result or aftereffect of the quality of relationship between independent and dependent variables. Additionally, R-value is the absolute of correlation coefficient. It shows the greatness of relationship between an independent variable and dependent variable. R-value does not contribute the direction of relationship as Pearson Correlation Coefficient does. Besides, R-square (R<sup>2</sup>) express that how much variety in dependent variable that can be clarified by the independent variables. Last by not least, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) demonstrates the essentialness of the regression.

ISSN: 1475-7192

ANOVA <sup>a</sup>									
Model Sum of Squares df Mean Square F Sig						Sig.			
1	Regression	16.422	4	4.105	9.677	$.000^{b}$			
	Residual	37.332	88	.424					
	Total	53.754	92						

					(	Coeffic	cients						
M	Model		ndardiz	Standardiz	t	Sig	95.0%		Correlations			Collinearity	
		ed		ed			Confidence					Statistics	
		Coefficients		Coefficient			Interval for B						
				S									
		В	Std.	Beta			Lowe	Uppe	Zero	Parti	Par	Toleran	VIF
			Error				r	r	-	al	t	ce	
							Boun	Boun	orde				
							d	d	r				
1	(Constan	.214	.750		.286	.77	-	1.705					
	t)					6	1.277						
	MEANF	.194	.139	.147	1.39	.16	082	.471	.375	.147	.12	.713	1.40
	Ι				7	6					4		2
	MEANL	-	.123	048	-	.61	306	.182	.149	054	-	.868	1.15
	C	.062			.504	5					.04		3
											5		

Any perspective on interracial relational unions must be taken in light of the current perspective of interracial connections. In the current worldwide atmosphere, there is both expanded pressure and more noteworthy receptiveness. Individuals are bound to take part in exercises that cross racial and ethnic limits. In any case, there additionally keeps on being bias and dread about racial ethnic gatherings with which numerous individuals have little contact. In any case, when individuals endeavour to comprehend the conventions, qualities, and convictions that are endemic to the numerous gatherings that make up our worldwide social orders, at that point they will be better capable and, it is trusted, increasingly slanted to cooperate for the benefit of all. The couple needs to ponder their future and at exactly that point settle on a choice. Be that as it may, on the off chance that they adore one another, at that point they need to adjust to any weird and strange things. In fact, interracial relational or intercultural marriage unions and undertakings are the relational unions and connections that include individuals from various races. Such relational unions happen when individuals from various racial foundations wed each other. Interracial relational unions were not many in the earlier days than today. Different variables bolster the commonness of interracial relational unions. Such factors incorporate social and social acknowledgment, the sharing of regular interests, increment in association and migration. Be that as it may, factors, for example, social contrasts, skin shading and convictions and qualities among others will in general cut off the pervasiveness of interracial relational unions. Interracial issues are significant on the grounds that they improve individuals' perspective, cause change in qualities and convictions; advance harmony and re-joining between individuals of various racial gatherings. In any case, interracial relational unions cause disintegration of culture and social qualities, impersonation of terrible social practices, for example, medicate misuse and dealing and challenges in racial ID for the youngsters conceived in such relational unions. Since interracial relational unions advance harmony, solidarity and comprehension, individuals

should discover intend to beat the issues that accompany such relational unions so as to make the most of their focal points.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Waldman, K. & Rubalcava, L. (2005). Psychotherapy with intercultural couples: A contemporary psychodynamic approach. *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 59(3), 227–245. [PubMed], [Google Scholar]
- [2] Tallman, I., & Hsiao, Y. L. (2004). Resources, cooperation, and problem solving in early marriage. *Social Psychology Quarterly*, 67(2), 172-188.
- [3] Mafela, M. J. (2018). South African Experience on Media and Intercultural Conflict and Adaptation. *China Media Research*, 14(3), 82-88.
- [4] White, W. R. (2008). Globalisation and the determinants of domestic inflation.
- [5] Groes, C., & Fernandez, N. T. (Eds.). (2018). Intimate mobilities: Sexual economies, marriage and migration in a disparate world (Vol. 3). *Berghahn Books*.
- [6] Hymer, S. H. (1976). International operations of national firms. *MIT press*.
- [7] Rashid, I. M. A., Samah, I. H. A., Razali, R., Sham, M. F., Karim, N. A., Basri, H. H., ... & Zahari, M. K. (2016). The Importance of Perceived Leadership Elements in Strategic Planning at Public University. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, 39, 422-426.
- [8] Rashid, I. M. A., & Razak, N. A. A. (2016). Determinants of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Agriculture Sector Based on Selected High-income Developing Economies in OIC Countries: An Empirical Study on the Provincial Panel Data by Using Stata, 2003-2012. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, 39, 328-334.
- [9] Orji, I. (2018). AN INTERCULTURAL THEOLOGY OF MARRIAGE BETWEEN CHRISTIAN AND IGBO TRADITIONAL MARRIAGES.
- [10] Kuramoto, M. (2018). Strength of Intercultural Couples in the Transition to Parenthood: A Qualitative Study of Intermarried Parents in Japan. *Marriage & Family Review*, 54(6), 549-564.
- [11] The contributions of Minangkabau women, who established intercultural marriages, in creating a 'new identity' of the Minangkabau diaspora. *Competition and Cooperation in Social and Political Sciences*.
- [12] Joseph, T. K., & Yun, S. Q. Intercultural Marriage, a Social Indicator of Adaptation in Sino-African Civil Union: Case of Guangzhou People's Republic of China.
- [13] Chisale, S. S. (2018). Domestic abuse in marriage and self-silencing: Pastoral care in a context of self-silencing. *HTS Theological Studies*, 74(2), 1-8.
- [14] Relationship standards and relationship satisfaction in Chinese, Western, and intercultural couples living in Australia and Hong Kong, China. *Couple and Family Psychology: Research and Practice*, 7(3-4), 127.
- [15] Did Becky really need to apologise? Intercultural evaluations of politeness. *East Asian Pragmatics*, 3(2), 151-178.
- [16] Effectiveness of counseling based on mindfulness and acceptance on the marital conflict of intercultural married women in Iran. *Contemporary Family Therapy*, 40(2), 204-209.