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Challenges of Artificial Intelligence on Public Perception of Communication Disorder among the Youths

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Abstract
The study examines the challenges of Artificial Intelligence on public perception of communication disorder among youths of Nekede. The concept of artificial intelligence (AI) on communication disorder has continued to generate controversy and attention globally. Artificial Intelligence is known as machine intelligence capable of mimicking human cognitive functions such as learning, understanding and solving problems. The study objectives include identifying challenges posed by artificial intelligence on communication disorder, and to know if artificial intelligence has the ability to cause emotional intelligence or communication disorder. The study is anchored on technological determinism theory as propounded by Marshal McLuhan and Charles Spearman g-factor theory of intelligence. The study adopts a survey method using questionnaire and interview as a research instruments for data collection. The population for the study is 15,548. The sample size is 400 according to Taro Yamane's formula. The technique for the study is simple random sampling. The data is presented in tables and simple percentage. Findings revealed that respondents have an understanding of the new technology and its functions ability. Other findings showed that AI can be used to solve learning and hearing problems. Consequently, the researchers concluded that the youths should embrace the nouveau technology and utilize it for improvement of communication disorder.

Key words: Artificial Intelligence, public perception, communication disorder, technology, Youths.

Introduction

Background of Study

Artificial intelligence technology came into existence through the fourth industrial revolution in the mid 2010s. AI is a machine intelligence demonstrated in absolute contrast to the natural intelligence displayed by human beings. AI is equally used to describe a mechanical technology with the capacity to mimic human cognitive functioning as in learning, reasoning, understanding or solving problems (Russell and Norvig, 2020). Artificial Intelligence technology is characterized by the integration of digital, biological and physical innovations such as gene editing, robotics and printings. It is a new development that is rapidly evolving through the use of computer and is being empowered to solving problems and stimulating human cognitive ability. AI has the capacity of performing task that originally required human intellectual ability to perform. As a system, it has the tendency of developing algorithms of learning from already available data and making predictions through the analysis processes (Brauner,et al, 2023). Artificial intelligence technology has a wider spectrum of usage ranging from speech recognition, vision memory, anomaly detection and supply chain. It has the ability of deep learning algorithms through the use of artificial neural network (ANN) which helps to facilitate learning and processing. Some of the most anticipated AI-driven technological breakthroughs include advancements in communication-assistive devices, such as brain–computer interfaces (Card et al., 2024), personalized automatic speech recognition (Green et al., 2021), voice cloning (Anand & Reji, 2024), and eye-tracking technology (Peters et al., 2024).

Artificial intelligence is divided into two distinct category namely, weak artificial intelligence and strong artificial intelligence. The weak AI is also known as artificial narrow intelligence (ANI) and the strong artificial intelligence also known as artificial super intelligence (ASI). Both applications are made to perform specific tasks. Artificial super intelligence (ASI) is a technology with an intelligence of human having the capacity to exhibit human potentials to solving problems, learn and plan for the future. Artificial intelligence is therefore, an attempt to configure machines to act like the human brains, think, learn and make decisions when it tries to solve problems or execute tasks (Anand & Reji, 2024). The development of AI technology system is significantly changing and transforming the landscape of the world of information and communication. These changes affect everyone, and not only the professionals in the field of communication. The rapid spread of the astonishing innovations, whose workings are often beyond our understanding can be both exciting and disorienting.

AI systems can help to overcome ignorance and facilitates the exchange of information between different people and generations (Daniel & Hideyuki, 2021). In essence, they can render accessible, understandable and enormous patrimony of written knowledge from past ages or enable communication between individuals who do not share a common language (Daniel & Hideyuki, 2021). At the same time, AI as emphasized during the Catholic World Communication

Day Programme, can be a source of 'cognitive pollution", a distortion of reality by partially or completely false narratives, believed and broadcast as if they are true or of false message that uses human voice to say things which a person never said. The technology of simulation behind these programmes can be useful in certain specific fields, but it becomes perverse when it distorts relationships with others and with reality (WCDP, 2024).

Public perceptions of Artificial Intelligence are often shaped either by admiration for its benefits and possibilities, or by uncertainties, potential threats and fears about this opaque and perceived as mysterious technology. Understanding the public perception of AI, as well as the requirements and attributions, is essential for responsible research and innovation and enables aligning the development and governance of future AI systems with individual and societal needs (Russell & Norvig, 2019).

AI as a branch of computer science deals with the creation of intelligent machines that can perform tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as visual perception, speech recognition, decision-making, and language translation (Marcus & Davis, 2019). Machine learning, conversely, is a subset of Artificial Intelligence that focuses on the development of algorithms and statistical models that enable machines to improve their performance on a specific task over time by learning from data, without being explicitly programmed.

A central introductory textbook on Artificial Intelligence by Russell defines it as "the designing and building of intelligent agents that receive percepts from the environment and take actions that affect that environment" (Russell & Norvig, 2020). The Cambridge Dictionary takes a somewhat different angle by defining AI as "the study of how to produce computers that have some of the qualities of the human mind, such as the ability to understand language, recognize pictures, solve problems, and learn" or as "computer technology that allows something to be done in a way that is similar to the way a human would do it" (Cambridge Dictionary, 2022). This kind of AI approximates the human mind and is built into a computer which is then used to solve some form of complex problem.

Statement of Problem

Artificial intelligence is known to have rapidly transformed the landscape of interpersonal communication, reshaping how individuals interact both online and offline. AI powered tools like smart replies and predictive text are increasing the speed and efficiency of communication by allowing for quick exchanges during interactions. AI translation tools are breaking down language barriers enabling communication when integrating AI technologies into their operations among individuals who speaks different languages (Etzrodt, 2022). As AI technologies are becoming more sophisticated and integrated into human lives, they are having a profound effect on the nature and quality of personal relationships in the public domain. Public perceptions of AI may be focused on its benefits and possibilities, as well as the potential threats and fears about this opaque and perceived as mysterious technology. Research have shown that even though, AI has the potential of improving communication efficiency, it can also lead to some negative perceptions. What then are the challenges of AI and public

perception on communication disorder among the youths? This study sought to address the above question and possibly proffer solutions.

Objectives of Study

The main objective of this study is to examine the challenges of AI and public perception on communication disorder among the youths. Specifically, the objectives are to:

1. Identify the challenges of artificial intelligence on communication.
2. Find out public perception of AI and its effect on communication.
3 Know if AI has the ability to cause communication disorder or emotional intelligence.

Research Question

1. What are the challenges of artificial intelligence on communication?
2. What are the public perception of AI and its effect on communication?
3. Can AI cause communication disorder or emotional intelligence?

History of Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence began with the Dartmouth Conference in 1956, where AI got its first name and mission. McCarthy coined the term “artificial intelligence” which became the name of the scientific field**.** The primary conference declaration was: "Every aspect of any other feature of learning or intelligence should be accurately described so that the machine can simulate it” (Russell & Norvig 2019).

Among the conference attendees were Ray Solomonoff, Oliver Selfridge, Trenchard More, Arthur Samuel, Herbert A. Simon, and Allen Newell, all of whom became key figures in the field of Artificial Intelligence.

People were excited because for the first-time computers were solving problems like humans and that seemed intelligent. The wider AI research community shared an initial optimism making bold claims and boosting popularity. For instance, there is acceptability that AI can solve problems such as algebraic application problems, language translation, geometric theorem proving, etc.

Another stage of artificial intelligence in the 1990s was known as “expert system” which emanated from the IT lexicon, and was referred to as the second AI. One of the main problems in expert systems was knowledge acquisition. Knowledge acquisition captures expert knowledge and represents it in a symbolic language. Obtaining domain for expert time and expertise was difficult since they were in constant need by their organizations. Hence, expert system research focused on tools for knowledge acquisition, to help automate the process of designing, debugging, and maintaining rules as defined by the experts.

AI will be increasingly challenged with problems relating to privacy and personal data protection, algorithm bias, transparency ethics, the socio-economic effects, transparency in communication as well as Interdisciplinary collaboration. Hence, in meeting such challenges will need to be embarked on along with the defining a regulatory framework policies. While there are some incredible advantages of AI, we cannot ignore the disadvantages relating to

cyber security and ethical issues. This indicates that a well-balanced and holistic approach to technological advancement and ethics will be required to maximize the benefits of AI while mitigating its risks. This implies identifying relevant application scenarios, fine-tuning AI models to particular scenarios, and ensuring that AI is seamlessly blended with the existing system.

Overcoming the Challenges of Artificial Intelligence

It is essential to develop a strategic approach to deal with AI challenges (Oladipo & Emeka, 2023). This could be achieved through the following steps:

- Establishing ethical guidelines: The organizations should establish ethical guidelines for developing and deploying AI. They can also establish committees to ensure that the guidelines are being followed and AI ethical issues are minimized.
- Developing bias mitigation measures: Organizations should regularly audit their data and use diverse data sources to avoid bias. Adopting algorithm fairness and continuous monitoring is also essential.
- Work on enhancing transparency and explain ability of AI: The organizations should develop explainable models that explain all AI decisions, especially in critical areas like healthcare and finance. Transparency in communication will also be a significant step.
- Adopting legal framework: The organizations should engage with legal professionals and regulators to stay informed about AI-related laws and regulations to develop their policies and liability clauses accordingly.
- Working towards building trust: Organizations should conduct comprehensive testing and validation procedures to ensure transparency. They could also establish feedback mechanisms to know more about the shortcomings.
- Setting realistic standard expectations: The organizations should communicate clearly about the capabilities and limitations of AI so that users can target achievable goals and not face any disappointment.
- Protect data and maintain confidentiality: ensuring data encryption and complying with regulatory requirements can ensure data privacy and build trust in people. Protecting data will also ensure addressing AI ethical issues.

Dealing with such AI challenges becomes important in order to achieve fair results. Large language models peaked in 2023, have changed how people communicates with software systems forever. (Oladipo & Emeka 2023). If before, it took years to learn how to code, to be able to become a “machine whisperer” (a.k.a. programmer), today it is possible to formulate your commands in plain English. As Andrej Karpathy has recently noted on his Twitter account, “The hottest new programming language is English.” However, AI systems are changing more than just human-machine interaction. Human-human interaction is also

profoundly affected by the new pattern that arises as a result of wide proliferation of chatbots and other systems.

Public Perception of Artificial Intelligence

While more than 75% of the public reported that they feel skeptical, scared or overall negatively about AI, they also reported more positive feelings when they learned about specific uses in industries like healthcare, agriculture, manufacturing and media industries. However, despite an increased interest in the public perception of AI, it is essential to regularly update these academic insights (Zuiderwijk et al., 2021). Understanding the individual perspective plays a central role since the adoption and diffusion of new technologies such as AI and ML which can be driven by greater acceptance or significantly delayed by perceived barriers (Young et al., 2021).

Perception of AI in Nigeria

Public perception of AI in Nigeria remains mixed, with attitude influenced by cultural beliefs, concerns over data privacy, and limited awareness of AI's potential (Oladipo & Emeka, 2023). Studies showed that while there is a general optimism about the potential of AI, many students and educators expressed concerns about data security and ethical use, which may impede broader adoption (Chukwu & Akinwale, 2024). The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) has been used extensively to assess factors influencing AI adoption, highlighting the importance of perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness as key determinants of acceptance. In the context of Nigeria, these factors are further complicated by infrastructural limitations, as well as limited access to AI enabled devices and reliable internet connectivity (Adeoye & Okeke,2023).

Studies on human perception of Artificial Intelligence

Perceptions of AI can be influenced not only by the diversity of end users (Sindermann et al., 2021). The rise of AI in daily life bears several opportunities and future promises, including safer driving or improved medical care. For example, one is able to ask the AI assistants for help by voice command. This enables people to start a navigation system while already driving, making it unnecessary to stop the car to manually set it up, or even manually setting it up while driving. Also, AI is increasingly used in the medical sector. For instance, AI is used for robots to assist elderly patients or surgeons. In a series of decision tasks, participants had to decide if the car should rather kill a varying number of involved pedestrians or its car passengers. The results showed that, for example, sparing people is preferred to sparing animals, sparing more people is preferred over sparing fewer people and, to a lesser extent, pedestrians are preferred to passengers. The article concludes that consideration of people's perceptions and preferences, combined with ethical principles, should guide the behavior of these autonomous machines.

Human – Machine Communication

Human – Machine communication is a process of information or message exchange between humans and machines, and its associated meaning-making, relationships, and social behavior, embedded in different layers of social context on micro level, meso level, and macro level. (Etzrodt et al, 2022). Etzrodt explained that Human Machine Communication (HMC) is embedded in various layers of social context, namely the micro, meso, and macro levels. The micro level contains the social situation and direct reality of the communicator, the meso level relates to institutions and organizations, and the macro level encompasses the structure and systems of society (Etzrodt,2022). Currently there has been a proliferation of HMC as an object of investigation. There is a profound change, in which communication through technologies is extended by communication with technologies (Guzman and Lewis 2020). The rise of AI is transforming the way humans communicate with one another. While some fear that AI will replace human interaction altogether, others believe that it can enhanced and improved communication. No matter what AI seems to have profound impact on what people expect from communication, it pays to understand the importance of reduced response time and preference for human-machine communication. By reconstructing the transformation of communication through the integration of "communicative AI", the contribution sensitizes the readers to the breadth and depth of this transformation process at the micro, meso and macro level. Hence, communication with chatbots, voice assistants, and social robots is already part of our social reality. AI can help to provide people with a solution to seamlessly communicate with people from different countries, regardless of the language barrier. Moreover, conversational AI can help you set universal communication standards, where all messages to other people can be friendly and professional (Etzrodt, et al 2022).

Machine decision-making currently cannot incorporate emotion, morality, or value judgments, which are essential components of decisions involving people's welfare. The increased use of automation in decisions can lead to changes in the weight given to certain factors over others or affect how conflicting goals are resolved not necessarily in better ways.(Marcus & Davis, 2019). When machine and human decision-making are integrated, the focus of decisions can shift heavily to automated dimensions and neglect the moral issues involved.

It is also contended that algorithmic decision-making is being relied on too eagerly and without sufficient skepticism. For decisions about humans, there are important considerations that must be better appreciated before these decisions are delegated in whole or in part to machines. Although it is possible that using more algorithmic decision-making could lead to better outcomes, many policymakers and commentators fail to appreciate what is lost when machines replace human decision-makers, as well as the complexity of mixing human and machine decision-making.

Emotion, Morality, and Value Judgments

Human judgment has important dimensions that machine decision-making lacks, such as emotion and non rational elements. The benefits of AI have been largely positive ranging from improving the efficiency of one's daily tasks for an individual user (Malle, et al 2019). AI in

smart phones is used to recognize faces and verbal commands, to building new business models for corporations.

Although AI-based systems hold promise, they also raise questions about their safety and accountability. As AI systems become autonomous, they remember, reason, talk, and take care of people, and in some ways, people treat them as humanlike. Such treatment involves perceiving the machines' thoughts, beliefs, intentions, and other mental states; developing emotional bonds with those machines; and regarding them as moral agents who are to act according to society's norms and who receive moral blame when they do not (Malle et al., 2019).

Machines decide fundamentally differently than humans do. These differences are especially pronounced when decisions have a moral component or involve human lives and behavior (Young, et al, 2021). Making decisions about humans involves special emotional and moral considerations that algorithms are not yet prepared to make and might never be able to make. Some might be tempted to equate thinking to rationality, with emotions clouding lucid thought, but there are many dimensions to human decision-making beyond rationality, and these non rational elements are often underappreciated. Professor Martha Nussbaum aptly argues that "emotions are suffused with intelligence and discernment" and involve "an awareness of value or importance." Emotions are "part and parcel of the system of ethical reasoning." Yet algorithms do not experience emotions. Algorithms might be able to mimic what people might say or do, but they do not understand emotions or feel emotions, and it is questionable how well algorithms will be able to incorporate emotion into their output (Young, et al. 2021).

Based on where the technology currently is, algorithms should not be seen as akin to better-thinking humans. They do not think, and they do not feel. As Professor Aziz Huq notes, "machine decisions are not presently appropriate for decisions with ethical or normative components." Although emotion can certainly make decisions worse, it can also make them better. Non rational elements can play a positive role when decisions are made about humans. Humans can make decisions about moral and normative issues in ways that machines cannot. Making normative choices can involve tradeoffs and compromises between different values, which can be incommensurate and conflicting. Machines are most adept at consistency; they struggle when told to do inconsistent things. Many decisions about humans are fraught with complex moral and policy issues that elude an easy answer. Algorithms can try to predict recidivism. But they cannot answer the normative question of how much recidivism should factor into the sentencing calculation. The question now is what are the causes of communication disorder?

Causes of Communication Disorder

According to Bridget Murray Law, the cause of a communication disorder is not always known. However, common causes include abnormal structures (oral, pharyngeal, or laryngeal), oral-motor dysfunction, neurological conditions like developing autism, brain

injury or abnormalities in brain structure, learning disabilities and hearing loss, anxiety and depression.

With signal processing, we can analyze speech, spoken language, gestures, movement, and even minute physiological and neural activity, and all in an integrated way. (Main, 2023). We can do data recording remotely in naturalistic settings and contexts, gathering large volumes of it over time, and using machine learning to look at behavior patterns and changes and response to treatment. For example, we could pick up micro changes in, say, vocal intonation, speech quality, or facial expressions that might otherwise be imperceptible. Or in a child with autism, we could look into what aspect of social communication is disrupted and try to pinpoint underlying causes in an individualized way. Another area involves teaching methods in educational system. Inadequate or ineffective teaching methods and curriculum design that fails to accommodate diverse learning needs may possibly attract communication disorder for the youths (Young, et al. 2021).

Many people with severe speech disabilities have limited options for communicating effectively and accessing speech-activated technologies. But fast evolving artificial intelligence (AI) research is paving the way for development of new tools to help overcome these communication challenges.

At the heart of these, AI systems is an enhanced pattern recognition algorithm that learns mappings between what a person intends to say and continuous streams of data collected from a patient's brain, oral muscles, articulatory movements, or speech acoustics. The output of these AI systems can be plugged into smart home systems, dictation systems for typing and texting, and real time speech generating devices that can be used at the speed of conversation (Daniel & Hideyuki, 2021).

Although the technology shows great potential, research and development are still in the early stages. Leveraging the full potential of AI requires new experimental approaches and data capture tools, and new paradigms for implementation and educating students as well as clinical practitioners.

Theoretical Framework

This study is rooted within the Technological Determinism Theory as propounded by a Canadian philosopher of communication theory Marshall Mcluhan in the twentieth century and Spearman's g-factor theory of intelligence. The main thrust of technological determinism theory is that, invention in technology invariably caused a change in cultural pattern as well as the way we live as a function of the way we process information and communication. A common expression from the theory is that "we shape our tools and our tools shapes us" which implies the way humanity controls the transmission of information through technological equipment can automatically influenced humanity. Mcluhan is known for his statement "the medium is the message" and the concept of a "global village" and also for the prediction of the World Wide Web (WWW) before its invention. The idea of the global village which is a part of the theory lies in the fact that the media, particularly the electronic media including the internet, and AI would bring people closer together in proxy. The theory is a popular dominant

theory of relationship between technology and human beings. It is observed that technology takes on an active life of its own and is seen as a driver of social phenomena. McLuhan believed that the new electronic technology have radically adhered to the way people think, feel and act. Technological determinism expresses that; technology would invariably cause a dynamic change in the pattern of information and communication dissemination.

Charles Spearman, an English psychologist, developed the two-factor theory of intelligence in the early 20th century. Central to his theory is the concept of the g-factor which is general intelligence and the s-factor as specific intelligence. According to Spearman, the g-factor represents the overall or general intelligence that underlies a person's performance across various cognitive tasks. This factor is responsible for an individual's ability to reason, solve problems, and comprehend complex information. In other words, the g-factor represents a person's general mental capacity. In addition to the g-factor, Spearman proposed the s-factor, which refers to specific abilities or skills that are task-specific. These specific abilities include talents in areas such as music, art, or athletics. Unlike the g-factor, the s-factor is independent of the general mental capacity and represents more specialized abilities that are not related to overall intelligence.

To support his theory, Spearman used factor analysis, a statistical technique that examines patterns of correlation between different variables. He applied this technique to intelligence test scores from a large sample of individuals. Through factor analysis, Spearman observed that performance in different areas of an intelligence test, such as verbal comprehension, or spatial reasoning, as being positively correlated. This suggested the presence of a general factor (the g-factor) as underlies these diverse cognitive abilities. Spearman's two-factor theory of intelligence provided a framework to understand the relationship between general and specific abilities. While the g-factor represents the foundation of overall intelligence, the s-factor acknowledges the presence of diverse talents and skills that contributes to human abilities beyond general mental capacity.

The relevance of these theories to the study therefore, lies in the fact that, the theories provide a unique viewpoints about the concepts of AI as a new technology having a relationship between machine learning cognitive ability and the humans ability to define the relationship between AI and human communication disorder.

Methodology

The study utilized the survey research method. This method is essential because it allows for the sampling of the opinions of respondents (Iheanacho et al.,2021). The study adopts questionnaire and interview tools, to serve as an instrument for data collection. The instruments were distributed amongst the youth's respondents in order to ascertain the challenges of AI on public perception of communication disorder. Simple random sampling technique was adopted to engage the youths and randomly selected individuals who met the criteria for inclusion in the study. The criterion was that the respondents must be exposed to the use of Artificial Intelligence and they must be youths between ages of 20 to 29 years drawing from a population of 15,548. The researchers used frequency table to analyze the

collected data. Out of the 400 copies of the questionnaire distributed, 365 copies were returned, while 355 were valid for use.

Due to manageability of the population, census sampling method was used to study the entire population. According to Damico (2016), when a population is small and well defined, the entire population is usually studied. The questionnaire was structured in Likert scale format. The structured questions were adopted to provide respondents the latitude of expression on every item. The questionnaire were administered and retrieved while data generated were analyzed using tables, simple percentage and mean analysis.

Data Presentation and Analysis

The researchers, used tables and simple percentage to analyzed the generated data.

Research Question 1: What are the main challenges associated with artificial intelligence on communication disorder?

Table 1: Respondent's response on challenges of artificial intelligence on communication

Option	SA	A	D	SD	Total	Mean	Decision
I am aware that AI technology have challenges on communication disorder	209	72	45	29	355	3.2	Accept
I am aware that AI can be used to solve learning and hearing problems	204	67	53	31	355	3.3	Accept
I am aware that AI technology is associated with cyber security and ethical issues	208	79	46	22	355	3.3	Accept
Average mean						3.3	Accept

Source: Field Survey, 2025

From the table above, the study revealed that 209 respondents strongly agreed and 72 also agreed on their awareness of the challenges of artificial intelligence on communication disorder.

The respondents were also aware that AI can be used to solve learning and hearing problems.The table reveals that at an average mean of 3.3, the respondents confirmed that they have understanding about the challenges associated with Artificial Intelligence in communication.

Research Question Two: What are the public perception of AI and its effect on communication?

Table Two: Respondent's opinion on public perception of AI and its effect on communication.

Option	SA	A	D	SD	Total	Mean	Decision
I am confident that AI will bring more positive feelings when learned about specific uses in healthcare, agriculture, manufacturing and media industries	33	55	69	198	355	2.0	Reject

Option	SA	A	D	SD	Total	Mean	Decision
I believe that AI will help to provide people with a solution to seamlessly communicate with people that have communication disorder.	32	52	116	136	355	2.1	Reject
The use of AI will help to solve abnormal structures (oral, pharyngeal, or laryngeal), oral-motor dysfunction, neurological problems or brain injury, learning problems, and hearing loss.	39	49	79	188	355	1.9	Reject
Average mean						2.6	Reject

Source: field survey, 2025

Table 2 revealed that at an average mean of 2.6, the respondents disagreed about the use of AI to provide solution to people with communication disorder. The respondents also disagreed with saying that AI will bring positive feelings when learned about its uses. Seeking to know if the use of AI has brought any form of solution to solving structures like oral-motor dysfunction, neurological problems or brain injury and learning problems as well as hearing loss, the respondents strongly disagreed.

Research Question Three: Can AI solve communication disorder or emotional intelligence?

Table 3: Response on AI ability to solve communication disorder or emotional intelligence

Option	SA	A	D	SD	Total	Mean	Decision
AI technology seems to bridge public perception on communication disorder among the youths.	26	54	79	196	355	1.8	Reject
The use of AI in communication will result to reducing communication barriers among users.	10	19	158	198	355	1.4	Reject
The advent of AI technology is paving the way to overcoming communication disorder problem.	00	00	160	195	355	1.4	Reject
Average mean						1.5	Reject

Source: field survey, 2025

Table 3 above shows an average mean of 1.5, meaning that some respondents do not accept that AI technology has the potential of bridging public perception on communication disorder. It was also disagreed that the use of AI in communication can reduce barriers of communication as well as overcoming problems of communication disorder.

Discussions of Findings

In answering the research question on the challenges associated with artificial intelligence on communication, the findings revealed that the respondents which are made up of students and academics agreed about their understanding of AI challenges and public perception concerning artificial intelligence on communication disorder. The findings coincided with the findings conducted by Young et al., 2021 on public perception of AI which states that the individual's perspective plays a central role since the adoption and diffusion of the new technologies such as artificial intelligence and machine learning which can be driven by greater acceptance or significantly delayed by perceived barriers.

The respondents were also aware that AI can be used to solve learning and hearing problems. That explains why people were excited during Artificial Intelligence evolution because for the first-time computers were solving problems like humans which seemed intelligent. In a similar response to a research question on the respondent's opinion on public perception of AI and its effect on communication, the respondents strongly disagreed that AI can bring a positive feelings when learned about its uses in specific areas like in healthcare, agriculture, manufacturing and in the media industries. The respondents also disagreed that AI can provide solution to people with communication disorder. In overall, at the average mean of 1.5 most respondents refused to accept that the use of AI can pave the way to overcoming communication disorder.

Conclusion

Artificial Intelligence has come to be. Its presence is transforming the way human beings communicate with one another. While some fear that AI will replace human interaction altogether, others believe that it can enhanced and improved communication. The finding however, revealed that the respondents which comprised of students and academics, have an understanding about the new technology called AI and its ability to perform humanlike functions as well as perceived caused of communication disorder. The advent of the new technology may not be without some difficulties even though, many people are not envisaging any problem but Artificial Intelligence can bring a positive feeling when learned about its usage. The future of artificial intelligent is actually promising.

Recommendations

1. The new technology AI (Artificial Intelligence) and ML (machine learning) should be widely acceptable by every human especially the youths for the purpose of academic enhancement and collaboration with other individuals through the process of communication so as to bridge the dichotomy of communication disorder.
2. Because of wide spread of AI, youths should as a matter of urgency embraced the system and incorporate such into learning since it has the potential of solving problems like human beings could do.
3. Because AI has brought with it many forms of solution to solving structures like oral-motor dysfunctions, neurological problems or brain injury, learning problems, hearing

loss which are all encompassed as communication disorder, it is therefore, pertinent to adopt the technology as a way of assistance to human beings.

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