

INTISARI

Efek Lombard pada Suara Laki-Laki Akibat Kebisingan Buatan Berjenis

Colored Noise

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Telah dilakukan penelitian tentang efek Lombard pada suara laki-laki akibat kebisingan buatan berjenis *colored noise*. Responden yang terlibat berjumlah 7 (tujuh) orang berumur 22 dan 23 tahun yang memiliki kemampuan bicara normal, yaitu tidak memiliki gangguan di area yang berpengaruh terhadap kemampuan berbicara secara fisiologis maupun psikologis. Variasi yang digunakan adalah variasi *Sound Pressure Level* (SPL) yang dimulai dari 74 dB hingga 90 dB dengan kenaikan 2 dB, dan jenis *colored noise* yaitu *brown*, *violet*, *gray*, dan *white noise*. Analisa yang dilakukan adalah frekuensi dasar, frekuensi formant, dan *cocktail-party effect*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa semua jenis *colored noise* memiliki pengaruh yang berbeda terhadap cara berbicara responden dari segi frekuensi dasar, sedangkan dari segi frekuensi formant dan *cocktail-party effect* tidak signifikan. Perubahan atau adaptasi yang ditunjukkan lebih halus dan kontekstual untuk tiap responden.

Kata kunci: suara laki-laki, kebisingan buatan, *colored noise*, frekuensi dasar, frekuensi formant, *cocktail-party effect*.

ABSTRACT

Lombard Effect and *Cocktail-Party Effect* on Male Voices In Response to Colored-Noise Type Artificial Noises

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A research on the Lombard Effect on male voices in response to colored-noise type artificial noises has been done. There were 7 (seven) respondent involved, each aged of 22 and 23 years old who have normal speaking ability, namely did not have a disorder in the area that had an effect on their ability to speak physiologically or psychologically. The variation used was a variation of Sound Pressure Level, which starts from 74 dB to 90 dB with an increase of 2 dB, and colored-noise type, which are brown, violet, gray, and white noises. The analysis performed are basic frequency, formant frequency, and cocktail-party effect. The results showed that all types of colored noise had a different significant influences on respondents's speech in term of basic frequency, while in term of formant frequency and cocktail-party effect was not as significant. The changes and adaptations shown in this particular term are more subtle and contextual for each respondent.

Keywords: male voices, artificial noises, colored noises, basic frequency, formant frequency, cocktail-party effect.