

SPEECH PERCEPTION IN NOISE

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The role of separate individual audiograms and psycho-physiological peculiarities of the listeners in speech perception in noise via headphones was investigated in three different acoustic conditions: good, average, and bad.

To estimate audiometrical characteristics, methods of tonal and noise audiometry, ear discomfort, and ear stability to sound loads were used. Individual psychological peculiarities of the listeners were estimated according to the Spilberger scale of anxiety (anxiety is considered a characteristic of a person), subjective ideas of listeners about their degree of confidence during perception, and typological properties (strong-weak nervous system).

Results

Correlation analysis of results obtained proved a lack of relationship between the listeners' individual features of hearing and their perception in noise.

Anxiety of listeners did not show any connection with the results of perception.

A high negative correlation ($r = -.78$) was found between the property of the nervous system, determined as "weak" and results of perception.

Factor analysis of obtained data proved relative independence of speech perception in noise.

References

- Fress, P. and G. Piage (1966): Experimental psychology, Moscow.
Methodology of investigations of engineering psychology and psychology of labour (1975), Leningrad.