

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 CONCLUSION

From the analysis and interpretation of the result of the study we can see that there is tendency to have abnormal voice quality as a function of increasing age. The result of this study shows that an increase in the of speaker's age is followed by an increase of the abnormal voice quality. Hence we may assume that as people get old, their voice quality tend to be abnormal.

The fact of the relationships between the increasing age and the voice quality is supported by the result of the correlation test on the speaker's voice quality and the speaker's age decade judgment. The test shows that there is positive and strong linear the relationships between the two variables. The correlations reflect the linear mutual association between the voice quality and the increasing age, regardless of which of the variables is the cause and the effect. Thus, the relationship is significant.

In addition to the correlation test which shows a positive and strong linear relationship between the voice quality and the increasing age, a further statistical analysis suggest that the relationships is also significant. The test shows that there is a positive and linear relationship between the two variables. It means that the relationship rarely occurs by chance.

At last we can conclude that vocal behavior such as voice quality which one aspect of paralinguistic features of speech can be used to indicate the age of a

person as Crystal said that the age and sex are proved to be easiest tools from such vocal cues as paralinguistic features (Crystal: 1989:23).

4.2 SUGGESTION

To get a more sophisticated result, the writer hopes that other writers would like to extend their study to a broader community. It is important for the number of speakers and listeners to be expanded in order to base conclusions on larger samples which have been gathered in a variety environments.

Studies on perceptual aspects of voice have always proved to be difficult because of differences in scaling techniques for statistical purposes. Therefore the writer suggests that other researchers develop more meaningful methods of evaluating the various perceptual parameters of vocal change. In addition, the study of vocal change in aging population, which involves paralinguistic feature, will be more completed if the researchers also apply the acoustic aspects of speech to get more accurate perceptual estimates.

Furthermore, the terminology applied to vocal parameters, such as "harshness" and "hoarseness" is interpreted differently by the professional and confusing to the lay person. Such terminology needs to be evaluated and identified with respect to its present usage.

At last, the writer suggests that a role of the audiologist and speech –language pathologist involved in the interdisciplinary effort in communication needs to be further defined. As individuals' life spans increase due to advances in medical technology and nutrition, professional knowledge and skills must continue to develop, so that these individuals do not suffer communication loss.

BIBLIOGRAPHY