

MASKING EFFECT OF MUSIC UPON ORAL INFORMATION PROCESSING

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SUMMARY

The masking effect of three types of music and white masking noise upon special audiometric tests was determined in laboratory conditions.

The stimulus-noise (S/N) ratio was found to be the most considerable factor influencing oral information processing in spite of the type of music or noise used as a masking agent.

All types of music (modern, classic or modern music records in backwards order) showed no significant differences in masking being in the same way stronger maskers as white noise. Some conclusions are made concerning hygienic and ergonomic aspects of the problem.

Key words: masking effect, music, speech audiometry

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