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II.	9
1.	9
2.	10
가.                   (Electroglottography)	10
.	11
.	12
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1.	15
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.	17
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.	19
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: 가  
 , 가  
 : 10 30  
 10 10 . pitch pipe  
 /G/  
 70dB 80dB 10dB  
 Lx speech studio  
 Phonatory function analyzer  
 3  
 SPSS(Statistical Package for the Social  
 Science) independent t-test  
 95%  
 :  
 가  
 가 ( : 51.31 ± 3.70%, 가 :  
 55.52 ± 6.07%,  $p = .039$ ),  
 shimmer  
 ( $p < .001$ ).





< >

I.

, 가

(glottal sound)

, (vocal tract) 가

(resonance)

(articulation) 가

<sup>1</sup>. 가 가

가 ,

가 (subglottic pressure)

(Bernoulli effect)가

(refraction and compression)

(glottal sound)

<sup>2</sup>.

(aerodynamic study)

가

Phonatory

function analyzer (Nagashima Ltd. Model PS 77H, Tokyo, Japan)

(subglottic pressure)

(Mean flow rate, MFR),

(Sound pressure)

(Fundamental frequency)

가

(Fig 1).



Fig. 1. Phonatory function analyzer

Bonhuys <sup>3</sup>

가

가

(ultra high speed cinematography),  
(Laryngeal stroboscopy), (Electroglottography)

4, 5, 6

, 가 가

,

,

,

가

(impedance)

, 가 가

, 가

( )

30 5 가

가

가 1970

7.

,

6.

가

가

,

8 .

(closed quotient, CQ, Qx), 가 (speed quotient, SQ), (shrot-term frequency perturbation) jitter, (short-term amplitude perturbation) shimmer, (harmonic) HNR(Harmonic-Noise Ratio) . Lx Speech Studio(Laryngograph Ltd, London, UK) 2000 window

(Fig. 2).



Fig. 2. Lx Speech Studio

가 . (1994) <sup>6</sup>

가 가  
 , ,  
 가 가 가 가  
 jitter,  
 shimmer . , (1999) <sup>9</sup>

가 가 가  
 jitter, shimmer, HNR .

3-4

10-12dB <sup>10</sup>

, (1998) <sup>11</sup>

가 ,  
 가

가 가

가 . (1997) <sup>12</sup>

가

가

( , frequency)

( )

II.

1.

/ 10 10 30 .  
, , ,  
.  
가  
가 / 10 .



2.

가. (Electroglottography)

Lx Speech Studio(Laryngograph Ltd., London, UK)

SPEAD(Speech Pattern Element Acquisition and Display)

가

200ms

, Voice

Profile Analysis

(Fx),

(Qx), Jitter,

Shimmer

(Fig. 3).

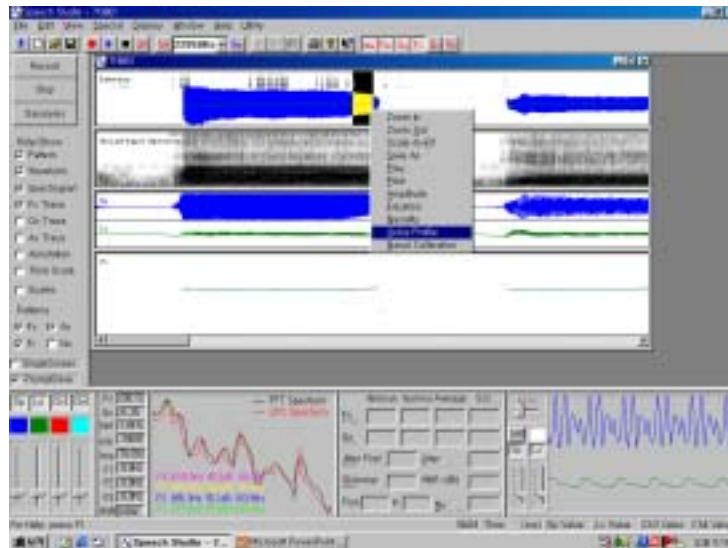


Fig. 3. Lx Speech Studio

. SPEAD 4

Speech pattern element display, speech spectrogram,  
fundamental frequency contours, Lx contact quotient contours  
analogue waveform

Phonatory function analyzer(Nagashima Ltd. Model PS 77H,  
Tokyo, Japan) 가

2

(fundamental frequency), (subglottic pressure),

(mean flow rate, MFR), (intensity)

(Fig. 4).

(maximal phonation time, MPT)

“ ”

가

3

가



Fig. 4.



3

가

SPSS(Statistical Package for the Social Science)

independent t-test

95%

### III.

24.4 (20-29 ), 28.7 (24-31 ),  
21 (19-23 ) . 23.1 (19-29 ),  
3 , 6.1 (1-10 )  
4 , 가 2 7 , 가 4 ,  
10 ) 5 . 5.9 (1-  
5

1.

가. ( , Fundamental frequency)

phonatory function analyzer

Lx Speech Studio

가

(Table 1).

Table 1.

( )<sup>1</sup>

		Fundamental frequency	
		Phonatory Function Analyzer	Lx Speech studio
Male	NS	190.43±3.26	191.11±3.16*
	S	192.03±2.26	193.11±2.52*
Female	NS	388.23±5.87	389.61±5.23*
	S	390.23±3.00	389.62±6.80*

1. Hz ± .

\* : ,  $p > .05$

가 Lx Speech Studio

N-S: Non singers, S: Singers.

(Intensity)

70.20dB,  
 80.00dB 9.80dB ,  
 9.37dB 가 .  
 10.70dB ,  
 9.84dB 가  
 가 .  
 (Table 2).

Table 2.

1

		Intensity	
		LI	HI
Male	NS	70.20±1.27	80.00±1.31
	S	72.86±2.60	82.23±2.32
Female	NS	67.60±2.96	78.30±3.14
	S	68.86±3.30	78.70±2.83

1. dB ± .

N-S: Non singers, S: Singers.

LI: Low intensity- , HI: High intensity- .

(Mean flow rate)

166.63ml/sec,  
 240.10ml/sec,  
 157.86ml/sec, 267.46ml/sec  
 가  
 가  
 (Table 3).

Table 3.

1

		MFR	
		LI	HI
Male	NS	166.63±48.77	240.10±53.99
	S	175.86±47.75	267.46±83.13
Female	NS	141.36±23.76	172.90±49.64
	S	170.76±52.31	224.23±66.13

1. ml/sec ±

MFR: Mean Flow Rate.

N-S: Non singers, S: Singers.

LI: Low intensity-, HI: High intensity-.



(Subglottic pressure, Psub)

가 ( $p < .001$ )

(Table 4).

Table 4.

1

		Psub	
		LI	HI*
Male	NS	62.96±10.87	102.36±18.50
	S	59.16±26.77	113.56±48.65
Female	NS	74.00±31.67	104.73±38.88
	S	71.40±22.74	112.50±41.01

1. mmH<sub>2</sub>O ± .

\* ,  $p < .001$

Psub: Subglottic pressure.

N-S: Non singers, S: Singers.

LI: Low intensity- , HI: High intensity- .

. (Maximal phonation time, sec)

가 (Table 5).

Table 5. <sup>1</sup>

		MPT
Male	NS	21.59±2.05
	S	33.27±10.41 <sup>*</sup>
Female	NS	15.71±2.57
	S	25.90±6.25 <sup>†</sup>

1. sec ± .

\* : ,  $p = .003$

† :  $p < .001$

MPT: Maximal phonation time.

N-S: Non singers, S: Singers.

2.

가. ( , Fundamental frequency)

(pitch pipe) /G/ ,

191.11 ± 3.16Hz, 193.11 ± 2.52Hz ,

193.99 ± 2.69Hz,

193.80 ± 2.44Hz ,

가 .

389.61 ± 5.23Hz, 389.62 ± 6.80Hz ,

385.83 ± 11.94Hz, 389.47 ± 4.81Hz

. ‘ ,

가 (Table 6). ,

.

Table 6.

1

Source	FACTOR 1 <sup>2</sup>	Sum of Squares	<i>df</i>	Mean Square	Sig. <sup>3</sup>
FACTOR 1	Linear	.155	1	.155	.928
FACTOR 1 ×	Linear	70.522	1	70.522	.059
FACTOR 1 ×	Linear	2.570	1	2.570	.712
FACTOR 1 × ×	Linear	42.125	1	42.125	.141
Error(FACTOR 1)	Linear	668.582	36	18.572	

1.SPSS Within-subjects contrast .

2.Factor 1 .

3. ,

가 . ,

.

*df*: degree of freedom, .

(Closed Quotient, Qx)

가

가  
가가

( $P = .039$ ).

가

(Table 7).

Table 7.

1

		Closed Quotient (Qx)	
		LI	HI
Male	NS	47.04±7.43	51.31 ±3.70*
	S	48.17±3.99	55.52 ±6.07†‡
Female	NS	39.70±6.60	44.34 ±9.68
	S	44.72±9.22	42.01 ±11.67

1. % ± .

\* : ,  $p = .045$

† : ,  $p = .007$

‡ : ,  $P = .039$

N-S: Non singers, S: Singers.

LI: Low intensity- , HI: High intensity- .

**. Jitter/Shimmer**

jitter, shimmer

(Table 8). Jitter

가

shimmer

**Table 8.** Jitter shimmer<sup>1</sup>

		Jitter		Shimmer	
		LI	HI	LI	HI
Male	NS	.329±.15	.331±.13	11.10 ±5.98	5.46 ±3.39*
	S	.472±.49	.623±.43	8.45 ±4.37	5.09 ±2.95*
Female	NS	.511±.21	.428±.20	9.84 ±4.48	5.35 ±2.89*
	S	.456±.27	.321±.12	9.33 ±5.13	5.57 ±3.69*

1. % ±

\* : shimmer,  $p < .05$

N-S: Non singers, S: Singers.

LI: Low intensity-, HI: High intensity-

IV.

( )

가

/G/

가

가 가

/G3/ (196Hz)

/G4/ (392Hz)

(Fig. 6,7).

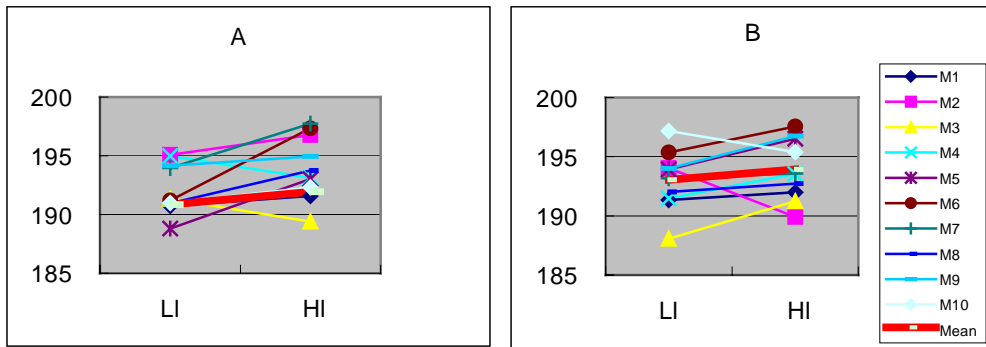


Fig. 6.

(A) 가 (B)

/

196 Hz

LI: Low intensity-

, HI: High intensity-

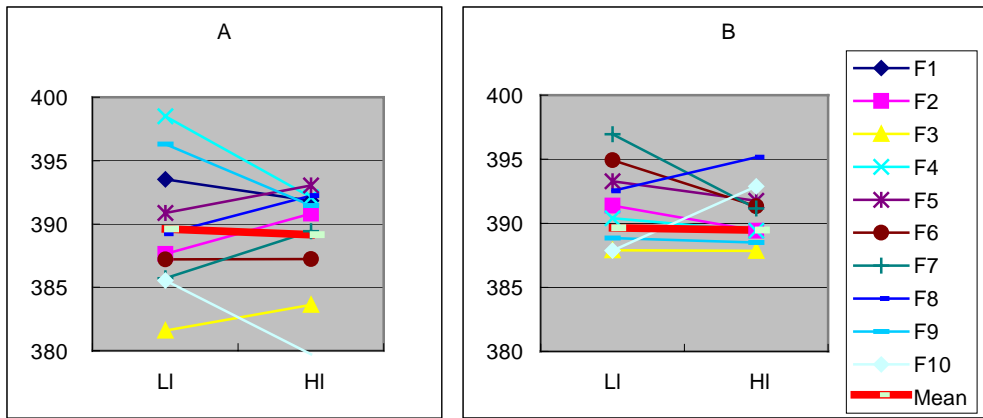


Fig. 7.

(A) 가 (B)

/ 392 Hz

LI: Low intensity- , HI: High intensity-

70dB, 80dB  
 (1996) <sup>13</sup> Phonatory  
 function analyzer(Nagashima Ltd. Model PS 77H, Tokoy, Japan)  
 가 70dB  
 80dB 가 ,  
 가  
 가 3  
 196 ± 10Hz, 392 ± 10Hz ,  
 70 ± 5dB, 80 ± 5dB  
 10dB



Gelfer<sup>14</sup>

$\pm 1$ semitone( ),  $\pm 5$ dB

(Fig. 8).

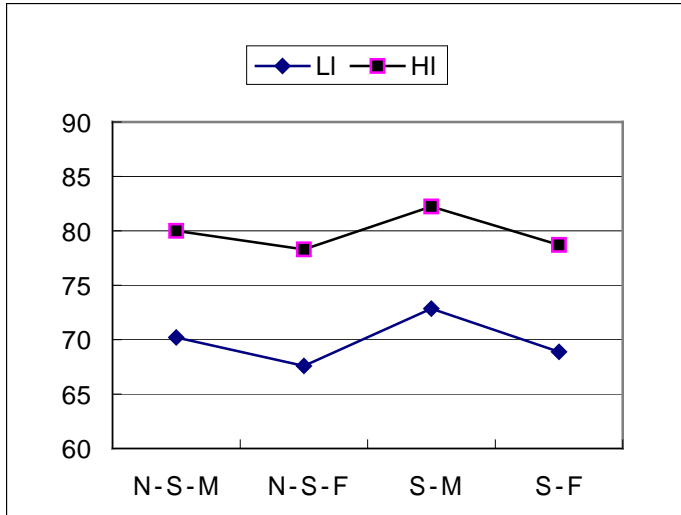


Fig. 8.

. 70dB  
80dB 10dB 가  
. N-S-M: Non singer male, N-S-F: Non singer female, S-M: Singer male, S-F: Singer female, LI: Low intensity- , HI: High intensity- .

가

가 (Table 3).

가 (Table 4).

가

<sup>15</sup>,

<sup>16</sup>.

( )

가

가

<sup>17</sup>.

3-4

10-12dB

가

<sup>10</sup>.

가

Gould(1973)

<sup>18</sup>

가

가

<sup>19</sup> . ( , 2001) <sup>20</sup>

FVC(forced vital capacity), FEV1(forced expiratory volume in 1 second), FEV1/FVC, FEF25-75%(forced expiratory flow), TLC(total lung capacity)

가

,

(MIP: Maximum

inspiratory pressure)

(MEP: Maximum expiratory pressure)

가

. ,

가

.

(MPT)

가

(Table 5).

가

.

,

가 10dB

,

가

,

,

가

가

.

가

.

,

,

,

<sup>17</sup>.

가

가

.



(Fig 9).

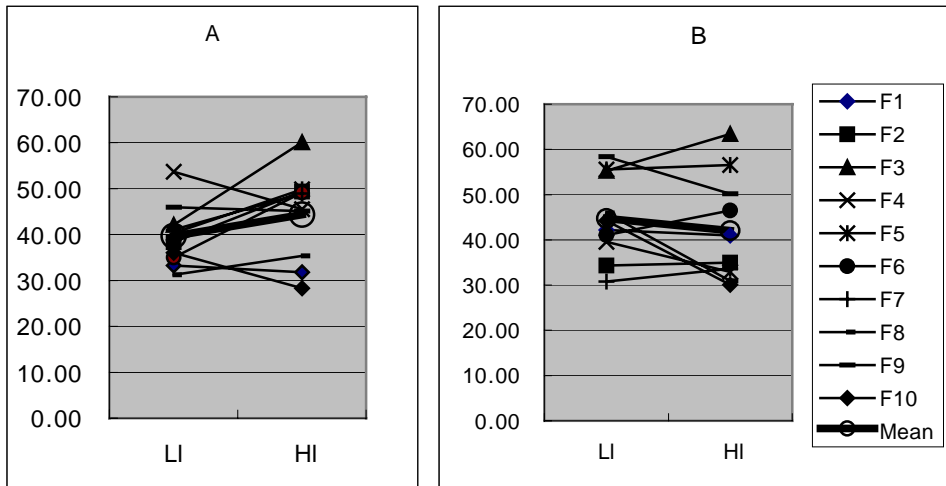


Fig. 9.

(A) 가 (B)

(Qx)

가

. N-S: Non singers, S:

Singers, LI: Low intensity- , HI: High intensity-

Howard (1995) <sup>24,25</sup>

가

?

가

가

가

(Fig. 10).

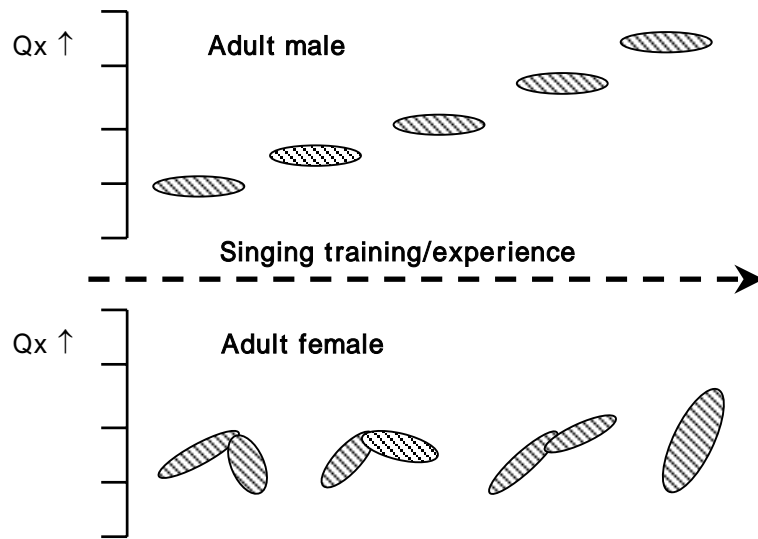


Fig. 10.

scattergram.

가

(Howard ; J Voice 1995;9:163-172. ). Qx: Closed quotient.

Howard 400Hz .  
 (vocal register) 가  
 (speaking register)  
 (modal register) 가 (falsetto register) ,  
 (singing register) (chest register),  
 (head register), 가 (falsetto register)  
 (middle register) 26 .

' (voice transition, register break points)

27 .

400Hz

가 25 . ,

/G4/ 가 392Hz

가 가

가 가

jitter ,shimmer

shimmer

, jitter, vF0(fundamental

frequency variation), shimmer, vAm(peak amplitude variation)

가 ,

가 ,

가 12 . 가

가

, 가

가 가 ,

jitter shimmer

가

가

.

/G/

,

가

.



V.

10                      10                      /G/  
10dB

가

가  
가

가

가

가 ,

## IV.

---

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---

**Abstract**

Electroglottographical characteristics of trained singers and untrained controls under varying intensity at a constant vocal pitch

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(Directed by professor Hong-Shik Choi)

**Background and Objectives:** The most important two factors of the voice production are the respiratory function which is the power source of voice and the glottic closure that transform the air flow into sound signals. The purpose of this study was to investigate the differences between trained singers and untrained controls under varying intensity at a constant vocal pitch by simultaneous using the airway interruption method and electroglottography(EGG).

**Materials and Methods:** Under two different intensity condition at a constant vocal pitch(/G/), 20(Male 10, Female 10) trained singers were studied. Mean flow rate(MFR), subglottic pressure(Psub) and intensity were measured with aerodynamic test using the Phonatory function analyzer(Nagashima Ltd. Model PS 77H, Tokyo, Japan). Closed quotients, jitter and shimmer were also investigated by electroglottography using Lx speech studio(Laryngograph Ltd, London, UK). These data were compared with that of normal controls.

**Results:** MFR and Psub were increased on high intensity condition in all subject groups but there was no statistically significance. Statistically significant increasing of Qx. were observed in male

---

trained singers on high intensity condition(untrained male:  $51.31 \pm 3.70\%$ , trained male:  $55.52 \pm 6.07\%$ ,  $p = .039$ ). Shimmer percent, one of the phonatory stability parameters, was also decreased statistically in all subject groups( $p < .001$ ).

**Conclusion:** The trained singers' phonation was more efficient than untrained singers. The result means that the trained singers can increase the loudness with little changing of mean flow rate, subglottic pressure but more increasing of glottic closed quotients.

---

**Key words:** trained singers, electroglottography, aerodynamic study, frequency, intensity, mean flow rate, subglottic pressure, closed quotients