IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the purpose of this study, which is to find out how far the impact of distortion effects on sound recordings as part of anti-forensic activities, it can be concluded that from the three types of distortions used in this study, they get types of distortions that are effective in manipulating the authenticity of sound recordings and types of distortions that can still be recognized for their authenticity. From the test results in this study, the types of Distortions of Hard Clipping and Odd Harmonics with controls range high parameters can manipulate sound recordings with a percentage of 91% and 93%, respectively, making it difficult to recognize the authenticity of a sound recording. Unlike the case with the type of Hard Overdrive distortion with controls range parameters high – low and Hard Clipping and Odd Harmonics with low – medium controls parameters, with percentages of 92%, 88%, and 84% respectively for hard overdrive then a percentage of 94% and 87% for hard clipping, respectively, and a percentage of 89% and 80% for odd harmonics, respectively, that the results of the Anova analysis prove that sound recordings can still be identified. With the use of the Anova method in analyzing formants in this study, the recognition accuracy rate reached 95%. For further work, it is quite possible to use other audio data processing applications, as is the case with Audacity. Because, by using other audio data processing applications, it can find variations of other audio effects and different control parameter variables.

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