

ABSTRAK

Kondisi lingkungan kerja yang tidak nyaman dapat mengganggu kesehatan pekerja khususnya pada lingkungan kerja fisik yakni intensitas kebisingan, pencahayaan, dan tekanan panas. Jika terjadi paparan ekstrim di lingkungan kerja, beban pekerja dapat bertambah hingga berakibat munculnya kelelahan. Kelelahan kerja yaitu sistem otak memberi sinyal bahwa daya tahan tubuh menurun yang dapat diketahui dari munculnya gejala kelelahan seperti merasa pening, sulit berkonsentrasi, mudah haus, dan lainnya. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh lingkungan kerja fisik terhadap kelelahan kerja pada operator Departemen *Assembly*. Pengukuran awal dilakukan pada lingkungan kerja fisik Departemen *Assembly* yakni intensitas kebisingan sebesar 99,2 dB melebihi Nilai Ambang Batas (NAB) 85 dB, pada pencahayaan sebesar 727 lux hal ini tidak sesuai standar 1000 lux, dan tekanan panas sebesar 31 °C melebihi NAB 28 °C. Metode penelitian menggunakan uji statistik SPSS dengan metode *Spearman Rho* dan *Pearson Product Moment* untuk mengetahui adanya pengaruh lingkungan kerja fisik terhadap kelelahan kerja. Uji korelasi juga dilakukan pada data responden yakni usia, masa kerja, dan status gizi. Hasil menunjukkan uji korelasi pada intensitas kebisingan, pencahayaan, dan tekanan panas tidak mempengaruhi kelelahan kerja pada operator Departemen *Assembly*. Adapun uji korelasi pada usia, masa kerja, dan status gizi tidak mempengaruhi kelelahan kerja pada operator Departemen *Assembly*.

Kata kunci: kelelahan kerja, lingkungan kerja fisik, SPSS, *Spearman's Rho*, *Pearson Product Moment*.

ABSTRACT

Conditions uncomfortable of the work environment can interfere with the health of workers, especially the physical work environment, namely the intensity of noise, lighting, and heat stress. If there is extreme exposure in the work environment, the workload can increase, resulting in fatigue. Work fatigue, which is the brain system, signals that the body's immune system is decreasing, which can be seen from the appearance of fatigue symptoms such as feeling dizzy, having difficulty concentrating, being thirsty, and so on. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the physical work environment on work fatigue in the assembly department operator. Initial measurements were carried out in a physical work environment in the assembly department that the noise intensity of 99.2 dB exceeds The Threshold Value (TTV) of 85 dB, at 727 lux lighting this does not meet the 1000 lux standard, and the heat pressure of 31 °c exceeds the TTV of 28 °c. The research method uses the SPSS statistical test with the spearman rho and pearson product moment methods to determine the effect of the physical work environment on work fatigue. Correlation test was also conducted on respondent's data, namely age, years of service, and nutritional status. The results showed the correlation test on the intensity of noise, lighting, and heat stress did not affect work fatigue on the assembly department operator. The correlation test on age, years of service, and nutritional status did not affect work fatigue on operators of the assembly department.

Keywords: work fatigue, physical work environment, SPSS, Spearman's Rho, Pearson Product Moment.



KARAWANG