

INTISARI

Karakteristik wajah dapat menunjukkan asal ras atau suku seseorang. Bentuk wajah ditentukan oleh ukuran tinggi dan lebar. Perbedaan bentuk wajah dapat dipengaruhi oleh kondisi karakteristik geografis, tata cara hidup, sosial budaya dan nutrisi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan ukuran dan indeks wajah antara anak suku Jawa dan suku Minangkabau pada periode gigi permanen awal.

Penelitian epidemiologi observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* dilakukan terhadap 130 anak kelompok suku Jawa diwakili siswa SMP Muhammadiyah 9 Yogyakarta dan kelompok suku Minangkabau diwakili anak SMP N 2 Tanjungpaku Solok. Data foto wajah frontal standar diambil dengan kamera DSLR yang diolah dengan program Adobe Photoshop CS4 dan Coreldraw Graphics X5. Ukuran wajah meliputi tinggi Nasion-Sub nasion (N-Sn), dan sub nasion- Menton (Sn-Me), lebar zygomatik (Zy-Zy) serta lebar intergonion (Inter Go). Data dianalisis dengan uji *t* program SPSS.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rerata ukuran Sn-Me, inter go kelompok suku Jawa laki-laki lebih besar bermakna ($p < 0,05$) dibanding anak perempuan, sedangkan kelompok suku Minangkabau tidak ada perbedaan bermakna. Antara kedua kelompok suku, anak laki-laki suku Jawa ukuran N-Sn lebih besar bermakna ($p < 0,05$) sedangkan pada anak perempuan suku Minangkabau ukuran Sn-Me, Zy-Zy lebih besar bermakna ($p < 0,05\%$) dibanding anak perempuan suku Jawa. Indeks wajah lebih dari 60% sampel berada dalam tipe mesoprosop, dan terbesar pada kelompok suku Jawa. Disimpulkan bahwa N-Sn pada suku Jawa anak laki-laki lebih besar dibanding anak laki-laki suku Minangkabau, sedangkan Sn-Me dan Zy-Zy anak perempuan suku Minang lebih besar dibanding anak perempuan suku Jawa serta indek wajah berada dalam tipe mesoprosop .

Kata Kunci: suku Jawa, suku Minangkabau, ukuran wajah dan indeks wajah, periode gigi permanen awal.

ABSTRACT

The facial characteristics can show a race or ethnic someone. The type of the face can be determined by high and wide. The difference for the face can be influenced by the geographical characteristics, the way of life, social and cultural, and nutrition. The aim of this study is to know the difference size and index the face between childhood the Javanese and the Minangkabau ethnic group on the initial permanent teeth period.

The analytic observation epidemiology study using cross sectional approach has done to 130 children, which Javanese ethnic was represented by SMP Muhammadiyah 9 Yogyakarta students and the Minangkabau ethnic was represented by SMP N2 Tanjungpaku Solok. The frontal facial standard photo was taken with camera DSLR mixed with program Adobe Photoshop CS4 and Corel Draw Graphics X5. The measuring facial included high Nasion-Subnasion (N-Sn) and Subnasion-Menton (Sn-Me), wide zygomatic (Zy-Zy) and wide Intergonion (Inter go). The data were analyzed use t-test with SPSS programs.

The study results show that means N-Sn, Zy-Zy, Inter Go and a facial Index the Javanese ethnic boys are longer meaningful difference ($p < 0,05$) on height of the lower face (Sn-Me), wide Zygomatic (Zy-Zy) and wide of intergonion (Inter Go) than girls. Facial index include $> 60\%$ sample in mesoprosop tipe. On the both ethnic, the Javanese boys means high and wide facial more meaningful large ($p < 0,05$) only on high the upper face (N-Sn) but girls the Javanese ethnic means high and wide facial smaller meaningful ($p < 0,05$) on high face down (Sn-Me), wide zygomatic (Zy-Zy) than the girls of the Minangkabau ethnic and facial index value is biggest type mesoprosop. Conclusion, that there are difference size Sn-Me and Inter Go, on the Javanese ethnic group. but there is a difference high the upper face (N-Sn) on boys, Sn-Me, Zy-Zy, in the girls, between the Javanese and the Minangkabau ethnic and the same in mesoprosop tipe.

Key words: Javanese ethnic group, Minangkabau ethnic group, the facial size and index, initial permanent teeth period.