

SELF-DECLARED AGGRESSION IS NOT PERCEIVED IN INDONESIAN MALE FACES

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RINGKASAN

MUHAMMAD ISA ANANTA. SELF-DECLARED AGGRESSION IS NOT PERCEIVED IN INDONESIAN MALE FACES. Dibimbing oleh KANTHI ARUM WIDAYATI, BAMBANG SURYOBROTO, dan ANDY DARMAWAN.

Fitur wajah menyediakan cara komunikasi non-verbal yang kuat, menawarkan wawasan tentang jenis kelamin, usia, dan kecenderungan seseorang terhadap agresivitas. Agresivitas adalah karakteristik yang mendominasi, melindungi posisi, dan berkelahi untuk mendapatkan sumber daya. Perilaku ini umum diamati di seluruh kerajaan hewan, termasuk manusia. Perilaku agresif manusia muncul sebagai kemarahan, permusuhan, dan agresi fisik atau verbal. Studi sebelumnya di masyarakat Barat telah menunjukkan bahwa agresi manusia dapat dipersepsikan dari wajah; terdapat kesenjangan yang signifikan dalam memahami persepsi ini di konteks non-Barat. Dalam penelitian ini, 100 pria dewasa Indonesia dari Wilayah Metropolitan Jakarta, berusia 17 hingga 62 tahun, diminta untuk memberikan informasi demografis dan melengkapi Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire (BPAQ) dan Overt Aggression Scale Modified (OASM) untuk mengukur skala agresi jangka panjang dan jangka pendek, masing-masing. Foto wajah rata-rata dihasilkan berdasarkan skor BPAQ dan OASM peserta untuk kelompok dengan agresivitas rendah (min-Q1) dan agresivitas tinggi (Q3-max). Selanjutnya, sejumlah 212 penilai pria dan 294 penilai wanita mengevaluasi persepsi agresivitas dari wajah rata-rata tersebut. Rata-rata $\pm$ SD dari skala BPAQ mereka (Total Aggression BPAQ, Anger, Hostility, Physical Aggression, dan Verbal Aggression) adalah 71.50 ± 15.19 , 17.36 ± 4.35 , 21.15 ± 5.58 , 19.27 ± 5.05 , 13.72 ± 3.24 . Kemudian, rata-rata $\pm$ SD dari skala OASM mereka (Total Aggression OASM, Verbal Assault, Aggression Against-Objects, Aggression Against-Others, Aggression Against-Self) adalah 6.17 ± 2.51 , 2.21 ± 3.95 , 1.50 ± 3.80 , 1.44 ± 3.72 , 1.02 ± 11.61 . Temuan studi ini sejalan dengan penelitian yang ada tentang dampak faktor genetik, lingkungan, dan hormonal terhadap perilaku agresif, mencatat skor agresi yang lebih tinggi di antara pria yang lebih muda dan mereka dengan pendapatan yang lebih tinggi. Penelitian ini juga mengungkapkan bahwa karyawan swasta menunjukkan skor agresi jangka pendek yang lebih tinggi daripada pelajar. Selain itu, individu dengan tingkat pendidikan yang lebih tinggi dan pendapatan lebih rendah cenderung menunjukkan peningkatan agresi jangka pendek. Selain itu, tidak ada faktor demografis dalam penelitian ini yang secara signifikan mempengaruhi pilihan yang dibuat oleh penilai dari kedua jenis kelamin.

Kata kunci: BPAQ, wajah, persepsi, OASM, sosio-demografis

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SUMMARY

MUHAMMAD ISA ANANTA. SELF-DECLARED AGGRESSION IS NOT PERCEIVED IN INDONESIAN MALE FACES. Supervised by KANTHI ARUM WIDAYATI, BAMBANG SURYOBROTO, dan ANDY DARMAWAN

Facial features provide a powerful means of non-verbal communication, offering insights into a person's gender, age, and tendencies toward aggression. Aggressivity is a characteristic of dominating, protecting position, and fighting over resources. This behavior is commonly observed across the animal kingdom, including in humans. Human aggressive behaviors manifest as anger, hostility, and physical or verbal aggression. Previous studies in Western societies have shown that human aggression can be perceived from the faces; a notable gap exists in understanding its perception in non-Western contexts. In this study, 100 Indonesian adult males from the Jakarta Metropolitan Area, aged 17 to 62, were asked to provide demographic information and complete the Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire (BPAQ) and Overt Aggression Scale Modified (OASM) to measure long-term and short-term aggression scales, respectively. Average facial photographs were generated based on participants' BPAQ and OASM scores for the low aggressivity (min-Q1) and high aggressivity (Q3-max) groups. Subsequently, A total of 212 male and 294 female raters evaluated the perceived aggressivity of these averaged faces. The resulting mean $\pm$ SD of their BPAQ scales (BPAQ Total Aggression, Anger, Hostility, Physical Aggression, and Verbal Aggression) were 71.50 $\pm$ 15.19, 17.36 $\pm$ 4.35, 21.15 $\pm$ 5.58, 19.27 $\pm$ 5.05, 13.72 $\pm$ 3.24. Then, the resulting mean $\pm$ SD of their OASM scales (OASM Total Aggression, Verbal Assault, Aggression Against-Objects, Aggression Against-Others, Aggression Against-Self) were 6.17 $\pm$ 2.51, 2.21 $\pm$ 3.95, 1.50 $\pm$ 3.80, 1.44 $\pm$ 3.72, 1.02 $\pm$ 11.61. The study findings align with existing research on the impact of genetic, environmental, and hormonal factors on aggressive behaviors, noting higher aggression scores among younger males and those with higher incomes. This study also reveals that private employees exhibit higher short-term aggression scores than students. Additionally, individuals with higher education levels and lower income tend to show increased short-term aggression. Moreover, none of the demographic factors in this study significantly impacted the choices made by raters of either gender.

Keywords: BPAQ, face, perception, OASM, socio-demographic



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SELF-DECLARED AGGRESSION IS NOT PERCEIVED IN INDONESIAN MALE FACES

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Thesis
Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for
Master of Science Degree
in
Animal Biosciences Major

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Bogor, July 2024

Muhammad Isa Ananta

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