

ABSTRACT

VARIATION SHOVEL SHAPE AT SOME POPULATIONS IN INDONESIA

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Shovel shape is one of the morphology characteristics than can be used in determining the origin of a population. In this study, it is used the permanent first incisor of maxillary because it has the biggest size of the other incisor so that the observation will be easier.

This study was done by observing the teeth replication and scoring based on Arizona State University (ASU) Dental Anthropology System. It is 0 – 6 whether for single or double shovel shape.

To avoid the subjectivity in the observation, it was observed by two persons then it was done the test of reliability statistic. To know the difference of shovel shape in the first permanen incisor among the population of Javanese, Chinese, Madurese, Tenggerese and Eastern Lesser Sundas Islands/NTT is used the statistic test of *Kruskal Wallis*. To know the difference between two populations is used statistic test of *Mann Whitney U*.

The result of the study it could be concluded that the Javanese population can be clasified with Madurese and Eastern Lesser Sundas Islands/NTT population, but the similarity is closer in the Madurese population. The Tengger population is close almost the same as Eastern Lesser Sundas Islands/NTT population, but it is also the same as Chinese population.

Keywords: *shovel shape maxillary incisor, Javanese, Madurase, Tenggerese, Chinese and Eastern Lesser Sundas Islands/NTT*