Maskulinisasi Dimorfisme Seksual dalam Karakteristik-Karakteristik Epigenetik Neurokranium Gilimanuk (Pulau Bali)

Abstrak:

The research was to find out masculinization of sexual dimorphism of epigenetic characteristics at neurocranium on human skulls' sample in Gilimanuk (Bali Island) that antiquated ca. 1500–2000 years. The subjects consisted of 20 neurocraniums, i.e. 13 males and 7 females, from the sample of adult human skulls excavated from Gilimanuk site. The selected sample was based on the anatomical anthropological criteria, sexual and biological age selection, as well as based on the epigenetic characteristics. The variables in the research consisted of age, sex, site and 41 epigenetic characteristics. The data analysis used Mann and Whitney's nonparametric statistic with the degree of significance by 99.95% in order to find out the difference on the epigenetic characteristics between male and female skulls. Results of the analysis was interpreted and the reconstruction was executed on several levels, then an extrapolation to several stages, and utilizing research of paleoanthropological, archaeological and geological results from the site. The epigenetic characteristic of the neurocranium between males and females within the sample of Gilimanuk (Bali island) were significantly different (p<0.05) in 6 characteristic. This was more obvious in the males than the females, however it was a biological variation within the population. The result of the research also explained a pattern of evolution from this incident that indicated a more morphological similarity between male and female skulls/craniums.

Keyword:

sexual dimorphism, epigenetic characteristics, neurocranium, mongoloid, Gilimanuk

Daftar Pustaka:

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