

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

As a channel of non-verbal communication, faces were capable to give information such mate attraction, intelligence, and aggressivity (Rhodes, G., et al., h. 1247, 2007; Zebrowitz, L. A., et al., h. 243, 2002; Zebrowitz, L. A., & Rhodes, G., h. 175, 2004; Třebický, V., 2013; Lefevre, C.E. & Lewis, G.J., 2014). One important character to the human perception is a tendency toward aggressivity. The capability to detect physical risk is an important specific evolutionary feature of survival and reproductive fitness (eg Sell et al., 2009). Indication towards aggression contributes beneficial information about a person's aggression intention (Carré & McCormick, 2008; Sell et al., 2009). Therefore it makes aggression is important to survival (Taylor & Jose, 2014).

Aggression is a character to dominate, protect position, and fight over resources (Taylor & Jose, 2014). It has been studied that aggressive face had a higher width-to-height ratio (fWHR) in Western society (Třebický et al., 2013; Lefevre, C.E. & Lewis, G.J., 2014). Moreover, aggressive face is usually wider, have a wider chin, and nose (Třebický et al., 2013). Aggression could be assessed through physical aggression, verbal aggression, anger, and hostility.

Aggressivity could be measured through several methods, one of that is the Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire (BPAQ) method. BPAQ method was a questionnaire to measure aggressivity (Buss & Perry, 1992). The results of this questionnaire offer high internal consistency ($\alpha = 0.89$) and high retest reliability ($\alpha = 0.80$) (Buss & Perry, 1992; Harris, 1997). Some previous studies used raters to score aggressiveness on faces amongst Mixed Martial Arts (MMA) fighters, people from various ethnics in Western society, and white heterosexual people (Třebický et al., 2013; Lefevre, C.E. & Lewis, G.J., 2014; Stirrat, M. & Perrett, D.I., 2010).