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The Effectiveness of Cream and Silicone Face Primers in Supporting The Durability of Bridal Makeup on Oily Skin

Widya Woro Mahisi[1*], Yunus Karyanto[2], Ria Andriani Mukti[3]
[1,2,3]Universitas PGRI Adibuana Surabaya, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the results of bridal makeup on oily skin types using facial primer cream, describe the results of bridal makeup on oily skin types using silicone face primer, and compare the two types of facial primer. This study uses a quantitative method with an experimental approach, involving 43 students of the Family Welfare Vocational Education Study Program as samples. Data collected through questionnaires and direct observation with the results of makeup using facial primer cream and silicone face primer. Furthermore, the analysis uses a normality test, homogeneity test, and hypothesis test (t test). The results of the study: 1) The results of the normality test show that the data is normally distributed with a significance value of the use of facial primer cream of 0.102>0.05 and facial silicone primer of 0.200>0.05 then. 2) The results of the homogeneity test get a significance result of 0.000 where from these results, the sig. value <0.05 then the data is declared not homogeneous. 3) The results of the hypothesis test (t-test) show a significant difference between the two types of primer, namely face primer cream users at 20.72 and for silicone face primer users at 25.35. The significance value of the t-test of 0.000 <0.05 indicates a difference between the two. With these results from the study, it shows that cream-based face primers are less effective in increasing the adhesion and durability of makeup on oily skin. Meanwhile, Silicon face primers provide more durable and matte results and Silicon Face primer is the main choice in bridal makeup for oily skin types than Face primer Cream.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan hasil *makeup* pengantin pada jenis kulit berminyak dengan menggunakan *face primer* cream, mendeskripsikan hasil *makeup* pengantin pada jenis kulit berminyak dengan menggunakan *face primer* silicon, serta membandingkan dari kedua jenis *face primer* tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunkan metode kuantitatif dengan pendekatan eksperimen, dengan melibatkan 43 mahasiswa Program Studi Pendidikan Vokasional Kesejahteraan Keluarga sebagai sampel. Data yang dikumpulkan melalui kuisioner dan observasi langsung dengan hasil *makeup* yang menggunakan *face primer* cream dan *face primer* silicon. Selanjutnya dianalisis menggunakan uji normalaitas, uji homogenitas, dan uji hipotesis (uji t). Hasil penelitian: 1) Hasil uji normalitas menunjukkan bahwa data terdistribusi normal dengan nilai signifikansi dari penggunaan *face primer* cream sebesar 0,102 >0,05 dan *face primer* silicon sebesar 0,200 >0,05 maka. 2) Hasil uji homogenitas mendapatkan hasil signifikansi

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sebesar 0,000 yang dimana dari hasil tersebut, nilai sig. <0,05 maka data dinyatakan tidak homogen. 3) Hasil uji hipotesis (uji t) menujukkan perbedaan sinifikan diantara dua jenis primer yaitu penggunan *face primer* cream sebesar 20,72 dan untuk pengguna *face primer* silicon sebesar 25,35. Nilai signifikasi uji t sebesar 0,000 <0,05 menegaskan adanya perbedaan diantara keduanya. Dengan ini hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan *face primer* berbasis cream kurang efekti dalam meningkatkan daya rekat dan ketahanan *makeup* pada kulit berminyak. Sedangkan untuk *face primer* silicon memberikan hasil yang lebih tahan lama dan matte serta *face primer* silicon merupakan pilihan utama dalam *Makeup* pengantin untuk jenis kulit berminyak dari pada *face primer* cream.

Corresponding Author:

215870019@student.unipasby.ac.id Widya Woro Mahisi
Pendidikan Vokasional Kesejahteraan Keluarga, Universitas PGRI Adibuana Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia

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INTRODUCTION

Bridal makeup is one of the most important aspects of a bride's appearance. It is used to highlight a bride's best features and conceal any imperfections on her face. It also requires makeup that is long-lasting and comfortable to wear. [1–3]. Stable makeup is durable, but brides should be aware that cosmetics have different ingredients depending on skin type. [4]. One of the cosmetic products used during base makeup is face primer. Face primer serves to make makeup blend more easily and even out skin tone, stabilize the skin's condition so that it is protected from excess oil, and prevent other makeup products from penetrating the skin. [5].

Face primer is essential in makeup as it helps ensure your makeup stays in place and resists smudging [6,7]. Oily skin types often have large pores and are prone to acne, which causes makeup to smudge and wear off quickly due to excess oil [8]. Using a face primer to prolong makeup wear is popular among users because it significantly maintains makeup longevity. Face primer cream and silicone primers are common options. Primer cream has a thicker texture and contains moisturizing ingredients [9], whereas silicone primers utilize silicone-based ingredients to form a protective layer, concealing pores and creating a smooth surface.

This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of using face primer cream and silicone face primer to improve the durability of bridal makeup on oily skin. This study investigates the impact of bridal makeup on oily skin when using a face primer cream and the effects of bridal makeup on oily skin when using a silicone-based face primer. It also discusses the differences in the results of bridal makeup on oily skin when using these two types of face primer.

METHOD

In this study, the author applied a quantitative approach. This method is defined as a technique for data collection using research instruments that aim to provide an overview and objectives in support of the established hypothesis [10]. In this study, the author also employed experimental research to select the face primer cream and face primer silicon suitable for brides with oily skin types, aiming to maintain the durability of their makeup.

The population sampled for this study consisted of students enrolled in the Study The population sampled for this study consisted of students enrolled in the Study Program PVKK Tata Rias Universitas PGRI Adibuana Surabaya who are taking makeup courses. This population was selected because it is closely related to the research topic, specifically the use of face primer in conjunction with base makeup. The total population is estimated to be 75 students. The sample used in this study, meeting the specified criteria, consisted of 43 respondents, calculated using the Slovin formula. To ensure that the sample size taken according to Cristien F, et al. was representative, the Slovin formula was used as the calculation parameter [11]:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Keterangan

n = Sample Size

N = Total Population

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e = Margin of Error (desired error rate)

Based on the above formula, the calculation of the sample to be taken is:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

$$n = \frac{75}{1 + (75)(0{,}1)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{75}{1{,}75}$$

$$n = 42{,}8 = 43$$

For this study, the variables used are independent and dependent variables. The independent variables used are face primer cream and face primer silicon, while the dependent variable is the comparison of bridal makeup durability. Data collection in this study uses documented experimental results and questionnaires. The results obtained from the questionnaire will be analyzed using prerequisite tests (normality and homogeneity tests) and hypothesis tests (t-tests) to assess the differences between the two variables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Results

1.1. Analysis of experimental data

The results of a brief experiment on the use of face primer cream and silicone, as a basis for improving the durability of makeup for brides with oily skin, are as follows:

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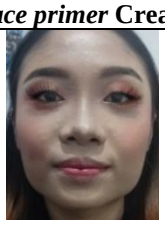
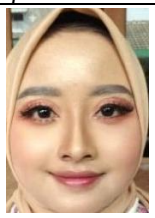
Table 1. Results of the Experiment on the Application of Face Primer Cream and Face Primer Silicon.

Waktu	***Face primer* Cream**	***Face primer* Silicon**
09.00 – 10.00		
	Figure 1. *face primer* cream 09.10-10.00	Figure 2. *face primer* silicon 09.10-10.00
10.00 – 11.00		
	Figure 3. *Face primer* cream 10.00–11.00	Figure 4. *Face primer* silicon 10.00 – 11.00
11.00 – 12.00		
	Figure 5. *face primer* cream 11.00-12.00	Figure 6. *face primer* silicon 11.00-12.00
12.00 – 13.00		
	Figure 7. *face primer* cream 12.00-13.00	Figure 8. *face primer* silicon 12.00-13.00
13.00 – 14.00		
	Figure 9. *face primer* cream 13.00-14.00	Figure 10. *face primer* silicon 12.00-13.00
14.00 – 15.00		
	Figure 11. *face primer* cream 14.00–15.00	Figure 12. *face primer* silicon 14.00 – 15.00

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15.00 – 16.00		
	Figure 13. *face primer* cream 15.00-16.00	Figure 14. *face primer* silicon 15.00-16.00
16.00 – 17.00		
	Figure 15. *face primer* cream 16.00-17.00	Figure 16. *face primer* silicon 16.00-17.00

1.2. Descriptive analysis of respondent data

This data aims to determine how long respondents have been makeup artists, so that this questionnaire can produce good results, as follows:

Table 2. Results from makeup artist respondents.

Number of years as (MUA)	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
More than 3-6 Months	-	-
1 Year	17	39,5%
1 Year – 6 Month	7	16,3%
For Years	18	41,9%
2 Years	1	2,3%
Total	**43**	**100%**

Table 2 shows that the majority of respondents have been makeup artists for one to several years, with 39.5% having been in the profession for one year, 16.3% for one to one and a half years, 41.9% for several years, and 2.3% for two years or less. These results show that the respondents have been makeup artists for more than one year.

1.3. Descriptive analysis of research data

This section presents data from respondents' responses, which serve to clarify the discussion. With the data obtained from respondents, the author will gain a deeper understanding of the conditions of each variable studied. This research is analyzed according to descriptive variable provisions by categorizing the data. This is to facilitate the author in analyzing the research data, which is distributed with the same frequency and interval.

a. Analysis of research data variables (X1 and X2)

Variables X1 and X2 in this study are the use of face primer cream and face primer silicon.

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Table 3. Results of variable analysis (X1 and X2).

N	Answer Choices (X1)						Answer Choices (X2)					
	SS	S	N	TS	STS	Skor	SS	S	N	TS	STS	Skor
43	6 (30)	19 (76)	2 (6)	15 (30)	1 (1)	143	13 (65)	27 (108)	0	3 (6)	0	179
43	4 (20)	27 (108)	1 (3)	11 (22)	0	153	19 (95)	23 (92)	0	1 (2)	0	189
43	3 (15)	13 (52)	1 (3)	19 (38)	7 (7)	115	12 (60)	30 (120)	0	1 (2)	0	182
43	6 (30)	26 (104)	1 (3)	10 (20)	0	157	12 (60)	30 (120)	0	1 (2)	0	182
43	8 (40)	18 (72)	3 (9)	13 (26)	1 (1)	148	12 (60)	28 (112)	1 (3)	2 (4)	0	179
	Total					**716**			**Total**			**911**

Based on Table 3, it is known that the total score for each question indicator from respondents for variable (X1) face primer cream is 716, while the question indicator from respondents for variable (X2) face primer cream is 911.

b. Comparison of variable graphs (X1 and X2)

The following graph compares face primer cream and face primer silicon. The total number of responses from respondents is shown in Figure 17 below, providing context for the comparison in this section:

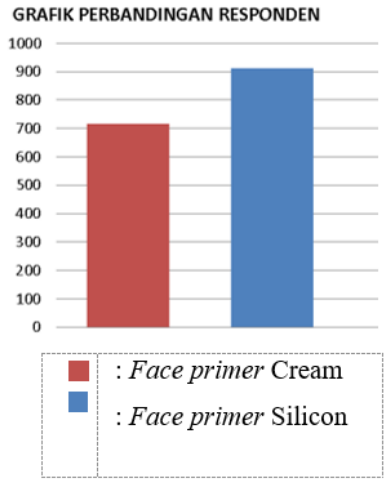

Figure 17. Graph of variable X1 and X2

1.4. Inferential statistical data analysis

Inferential statistical data analysis is used in statistical procedures to produce results from research that can be applied generally to the population. In this study, the analysis employed included a prerequisite test (normality and homogeneity tests) and a hypothesis test.

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a. Prerequisite Test

1) Normality Test

The normality test assesses whether the dependent, independent, or both variables in a regression model follow a normal distribution. Data aligning and clustering along the diagonal line indicate that the regression meets the normality assumption. To determine normality, this presentation uses the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. A significance level greater than 0.05 signifies the data is normally distributed.

Table 4. Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test

		Face Primer Cream	***Face Primer Silicon***
N		43	43
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	20,72	25,35
	Std. Deviation	4,420	,324
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,123	,106
	Positive	,123	,106
	Negative	-,063	-,073
Test Statistic		,123	,106
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,102[c]	,200[c,d]

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

In the normality test results using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method, face primer cream was found to have a significance value of 0.102, which is greater than 0.05, indicating a normal distribution. Similarly, the significance value for silicone face primer was 0.200, also greater than 0.05, indicating a normal distribution.

2) Homogeneity Test

The homogeneity test determines if research data from a diverse population is homogeneous. This research will use SPSS 23 under the following conditions:

- If the sig. value is <0.05, the data is not considered homogeneous.
- If the sig. value is >0.05, the data is considered homogeneous.

Table 5. Test of homogeneity of cream and silicone face primers on the durability of bridal makeup on oily skin.

		Levene Statistic	**df1**	**df2**	**Sig.**
FACE PRIMER CREAM DAN *FACE PRIMER* SIICON	Based on Mean	2,718	1	80	,103
	Based on Median	3,012	1	80	,086
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	3,012	1	79,605	,087
	Based on trimmed mean	3,211	1	80	,077

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Table 6. Independent Samples Test of the use of cream and silicone primers on the durability of bridal makeup on oily skin.

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
									95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
FACE PRIMER CREAM DAN	Equal variances assumed	2,718	,103	-8,996	80	,000	-4,15595	,46196	-5,07527	-3,23662
FACE PRIMER SIICON	Equal variances not assumed			-8,929	75,266	,000	-4,15595	,46547	-5,08315	-3,22875

According to the homogeneity test conducted, the research obtained a significance level of 0.102, indicating a statistically significant result. value <0.05, indicating homogeneity.

b. Hypothesis Testing (T-test)

Hypothesis testing used the Paired Sample T-Test analysis to identify significant differences or effects between independent variables and outcomes.

- Hypothesis 1

HI = The alternative hypothesis is that there is an effect of using cream-based face primer on the durability of bridal makeup on oily skin.

H0 = The alternative hypothesis is that there is no effect of cream-based face primer on the durability of bridal makeup on oily skin.

Table 7. Results of analysis of the use of cream and silicone face primers on the durability of bridal makeup on oily skin.

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	*FACE PRIMER* CREAM	20,72	43	4,420	,674
	FACE PRIMER SILICON	25,35	43	,324	,049

The results of the Paired Samples Statistics table indicate a significant difference between the two samples in terms of average values based on the questionnaire responses, specifically 20.72 for face primer cream users and 25.35 for face primer silicon users. Thus, there is a comparison between the two, and face primer silicon is more popular than face primer cream.

Table 8. Results of analysis of the use of cream and silicone face primers on the durability of bridal makeup on oily skin.

		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	*FACE PRIMER* CREAM & *FACE PRIMER* SILICON	43	,685	,000

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The results of the Paired Samples Correlation indicate a correlation coefficient of 0.685, with a significance value of 0.000, which is statistically significant at $p < 0.05$. Therefore, the hypothesis results indicate a significant relationship between the two samples.

Table 9. Results of analysis of the use of cream and silicone face primers on the durability of bridal makeup on oily skin.

		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	*FACE PRIMER* CREAM - *FACE PRIMER* SILICON	-4,628	4,205	,641	-5,922	-3,334	-7,217	42	,000

The paired sample test yielded a 2-tailed significance value of 0.000, which is below the threshold of 0.05. This result indicates that the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis (H1) is accepted, demonstrating a statistically significant difference between using face primer cream and face primer silicon.

- Hypothesis 2

HI = The alternative hypothesis is that there is an effect of using a silicone-based face primer on the durability of bridal makeup on oily skin.

H0 = The alternative hypothesis is that there is no effect of using a silicone-based face primer on the durability of bridal makeup on oily skin.

Table 10. Results of analysis of the use of cream and silicone face primers on the durability of bridal makeup on oily skin.

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	*FACE PRIMER* CREAM	20,72	43	4,420	,674
	FACE PRIMER SILICON	25,35	43	,324	,049

The results of the Paired Samples Statistics table indicate a statistically significant difference between the two samples in terms of average values based on the questionnaire responses, specifically 20.72 for face primer cream users and 25.35 for face primer silicon users. Thus, there is a comparison between the two, and face primer silicon is more popular than face primer cream.

Table 11. Results of analysis of the use of cream and silicone face primers on the durability of bridal makeup on oily skin.

		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	*FACE PRIMER* CREAM & *FACE PRIMER* SILICON	43	,685	,000

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The results of the Paired Samples Correlation indicate a correlation coefficient of 0.685, with a significance value of 0.000, which is statistically significant at $p < 0.05$. Therefore, the hypothesis results indicate a significant relationship between the two samples.

Table 12. Results of analysis of the use of cream and silicone face primers on the durability of bridal makeup on oily skin.

		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	*Face Primer* Cream - *Face Primer* Silicon	-4,628	4,205	,641	-5,922	-3,334	-7,217	42	,000

The results of the Paired Sample Test show that the significance value (2-tailed) is 0.000, which is less than 0.05. Therefore, HO is rejected, and H1 is accepted, indicating a significant difference between the results of using face primer cream and face primer silicon.

- Hypothesis 3

HI = The alternative hypothesis is that there is an effect on the use of cream-based face primers on the durability of bridal makeup on oily skin.

H0 = The alternative hypothesis is that there is no effect of cream-based face primer on the durability of bridal makeup on oily skin.

Table 13. Results of analysis of the use of cream and silicone face primers on the durability of bridal makeup on oily skin.

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	*FACE PRIMER* CREAM	20,72	43	4,420	,674
	FACE PRIMER SILICON	25,35	43	,324	,049

The results of the Paired Samples Statistics table indicate a statistically significant difference between the two samples in terms of average values based on the questionnaire responses, specifically 20.72 for face primer cream users and 25.35 for face primer silicon users. Thus, there is a comparison between the two, and face primer silicon is more popular than face primer cream.

Table 14. Results of analysis of the use of cream and silicone face primers on the durability of bridal makeup on oily skin.

		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	*FACE PRIMER* CREAM & *FACE PRIMER* SILICON	43	,685	,000

The results of the Paired Samples Correlation indicate a correlation coefficient of 0.685, with a significance value of 0.000, which is statistically significant at $p < 0.05$. Therefore, the hypothesis results indicate a significant relationship between the two samples.

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Table 15. Results of analysis of the use of cream and silicone face primers on the durability of bridal makeup on oily skin.

		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	*FACE PRIMER* CREAM - *FACE PRIMER* SILICON	-4,628	4,205	,641	-5,922	-3,334	-7,217	42	,000

The results of the Paired Sample Test show that the significance value (2-tailed) is 0.000, which is less than 0.05. Therefore, HO is rejected, and H1 is accepted, indicating a significant difference between the results of using face primer cream and face primer silicon.

2. Discussion

Cream face primer is a type of primer that has a thicker texture and provides the skin with moisture. This product is suitable for use on normal or dry skin, as it has the ability to hydrate the skin and create a fresher, more natural appearance. This suggests that cream face primers are less effective in controlling oily skin types, which can result in bridal makeup not lasting as long. According to Derrick et al., cream face primer is more suitable for providing a glowing effect and moisture to skin that tends to be dry, and is less effective for oily skin [12].

2.1. How does bridal makeup look on oily skin when using a silicone-based face primer

The use of silicone-based face primer yields better results and is more suitable for individuals with oily skin types. Silicone face primer contains ingredients such as dimethicone and cyclomethicone, which create a smooth layer on the skin, cover large pores, and smooth out fine lines. This demonstrates that silicone face primer can maintain makeup stability even when used for 8 hours at a wedding. According to Rahayu, the use of silicone-based face primer can provide maximum effects and keep makeup looking fresh for a long time, especially on oily skin types [13].

2.2. Describe the comparison of bridal makeup results on oily skin when using cream-based face primer and silicone-based face primer

The results of experiments conducted in this study indicate that, over an 8-hour period, the use of a silicone-based face primer appears to have better stability than the use of a cream-based face primer. The use of silicone face primer not only increases makeup durability but also provides a smoother and more professional finish. This study demonstrates that selecting the right face primer has a significant impact on the durability of bridal makeup on oily skin types, as oily skin is particularly prone to smudging. Therefore, silicone face primer is a better choice than cream face primer. Based on the results from several makeup artists in Wonoayu District, Sidoarjo Regency, achieving good makeup results requires a consistent process from start to finish. As a makeup artist, one must pay close attention to every detail of the makeup process, from selecting cosmetics and tools to other materials. With good preparation, the results will also be good. [14].

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

Based on the analysis results, the researcher concluded that after conducting research using questionnaires from respondents who had been makeup artists for more than a year, the two samples, namely face primer cream and face primer silicon, were among the options for improving the durability of a bride's makeup. Thus, the researcher reached the following conclusion:

1. Research results from the use of face primer cream show that it has less popularity because the makeup results tend to be less than optimal. This is due to the texture of face primer cream, which is less effective in controlling excess oil production, causing makeup to fade more easily over time.
2. Research results from the use of silicone face primer indicate that it has more interest, as the results suggest that makeup applied to brides with oily skin types is more effective. This type of silicone primer is able to control oil, conceal pores, and maintain its stability for a longer period, resulting in a smoother and longer-lasting finish for the bride's makeup.
3. 3. The results of this study indicate that silicone face primers offer significantly better makeup durability compared to cream face primers. Silicone face primers can help keep makeup looking fresh, oil-free, and long-lasting, whereas cream face primers tend to struggle with excess oil production, which causes makeup to fade quickly.

Overall, this study demonstrates that selecting the appropriate face primer for your skin type is crucial in achieving successful bridal makeup, particularly for individuals with oily skin. Therefore, using a silicone face primer is recommended to achieve longer-lasting, professional-looking makeup.

Recommendations

At the end of this study, several suggestions were proposed as follows:

1. For makeup artists or those who want to become one, expand your knowledge about the different types of face primers, especially those suitable for Indonesian skin types, so that your makeup results will be more flawless.
2. Further research suggestions can be used as the basis for developing other variables related to the effect of using face primer cream and face primer silicon on brides with oily skin conditions.

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