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The Effect of Eyelash Sewing Techniques on the Results of Narrow Eye Makeup for European Bridal Makeup

Glori Anastasya Haloho[1*], Susilowati[2], Fitria Hansyah Fatmasari.[3]
[1,2,3] Universitas PGRI Adibuana Surabaya, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the effect of the eyelash sewing technique on monolid eye makeup results in European bridal styling. A quantitative one-shot case study was employed. Expert panels completed Likert-scale ratings complemented by visual documentation. Results indicate a significant difference between the sewing technique (mean 60.80) and non-sewing (mean 36.70); the paired t-test yielded p = 0.000 (p < 0.05). The technique enhances aesthetics, proportion, and durability, thus recommended for brides with monolid eyes.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis pengaruh teknik jahit bulu mata terhadap hasil riasan mata sipit pada tata rias pengantin Eropa. Desain penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan *one-shot case study*. Instrumen penilaian berbasis skala Likert yang diisi panelis ahli dan dokumentasi visual. Hasil menunjukkan perbedaan signifikan antara penggunaan teknik jahit (rata-rata 60,80) dan tanpa teknik jahit (rata-rata 36,70); uji-t berpasangan menghasilkan p = 0,000 (p < 0,05). Temuan menegaskan teknik jahit meningkatkan estetika, proporsi, dan ketahanan riasan, sehingga direkomendasikan bagi pengantin bermata sipit.

Corresponding Author:

215870024@student.unipasby.ac.id Glori Anastasya Haloho
Program Studi Pendidikan Tata Rias, Universitas PGRI Adibuana Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia

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INTRODUCTION

Bridal makeup serves not only as an aesthetic enhancement but also as a means of cultural expression, reflecting beauty ideals from various regions. While European bridal makeup emphasizes an elegant, clean, and photogenic appearance (1), brides with narrow or monolid eyes frequently find that the limited eyelid fold reduces eye definition. This limitation makes it difficult to achieve the wide, expressive eye look commonly linked to European bridal styles. Often, narrow eyes lack a pronounced eyelid crease (2,3), which diminishes definition and therefore calls for optical enlargement strategies (4).

To address this challenge, various corrective methods have been introduced, such as the use of eyeliner, tape, and false eyelashes. Previous studies (2) have shown that these techniques significantly improve the appearance of eye size, eyelid folds, and lash density; however, they sometimes present limitations, including discomfort, lack of durability, or an artificial-looking result.

The eyelash sewing technique emerged from the need to create a dense and symmetrical lash line that remains lightweight for use throughout the event (5,6). It has developed as an innovative alternative to overcome these limitations. By integrating synthetic lash fibers with natural lashes through transparent thread stitches along the lash line, this method produces a fuller and more symmetrical appearance while remaining light and comfortable for long-term wear. Additionally, the technique enhances eyelid elevation, opens the fold in monolid eyes, and preserves a natural appearance consistent with the characteristics of European bridal makeup. The research problem is focused on: (1) How the eyelash sewing technique is applied to narrow eyes; (2) To what extent the makeup results differ compared to non-sewing methods; and (3) How durable the makeup is at intervals of 3, 5, and 7 hours. The objectives are formulated in parallel with these research questions.

Considering these advantages, it is essential to assess the impact of the eyelash sewing technique on the makeup results for small eyes in the context of European bridal styling. This study aims to provide empirical evidence on the effectiveness, durability, and aesthetic impact of the technique compared to conventional non-sewing methods, while also offering practical guidelines for professional makeup artists and vocational education in cosmetology.

The practical contributions of this study include procedural guidelines for makeup artists (7, 8), quality standards for salon services (9, 10), and academic references for vocational education in cosmetology (11). The eyelash sewing technique integrates synthetic lash fibers with natural lashes using transparent thread stitches placed along the lash line (12). This approach is designed to produce a lifting effect on the eyelid (13), open the fold in monolid eyes (14), while maintaining the natural impression characteristic of European bridal makeup (15). In practice, thread tension consistency, cluster selection, and stitch intervals constitute three key parameters that determine the neatness, comfort, and durability of the result (16). Aesthetic evaluation refers to indicators of harmony, proportion, symmetry, cleanliness of application, and durability (17). Furthermore, eyeliner application, eyelid shading, and lash length selection must be adjusted according to eye shape and bridal costume theme (18). The standard procedure begins with tool disinfection, eye-line mapping, comfort testing, and symmetry rechecking under studio lighting (19). Expert panelists assess the results using a Likert scale to evaluate key aspects, with the findings analyzed through paired t-tests to verify statistical significance.

METHOD

This study uses a quantitative one-shot case study design. Subjects are prospective brides with narrow eyes who meet the inclusion criteria: they are healthy, have no allergies,

and provide informed consent. Variable X is the eyelash sewing technique; Variable Y is makeup quality (harmony, neatness, proportion, technical application, durability). Instruments include a 5-point Likert scale and photographic documentation. The procedure involves preparing sterile tools, mapping the eye line, selecting clusters (8–12 mm), applying stitches at 2–3 mm intervals, verifying symmetry, and performing a final touch-up. Data are analyzed with paired t-tests on total scores, with visual documentation for qualitative triangulation.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study involved several stages of analysis, namely the normality test, homogeneity test, and t-test. Based on the distribution of questionnaires to makeup artists in several regions (Sidoarjo, Surabaya, Gresik, Lamongan), the researcher collected data regarding the effect of eyelid tape application on monolid eyes for an Indian makeup look. The questionnaire results indicated variations in the preferences and satisfaction levels of makeup artists concerning the impact of eyelid tape.

Normality Test

Table 1. Normality Test Result

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
X1	.065	40	.200*	.978	40	.624
X2	.100	40	.200*	.976	40	.536

Source: Processed Results SPSS22

Based on the results of the normality test using Kolmogorov–Smirnov, the significance (Sig.) value for variable X1 was 0.200 and for variable X2 was 0.200. Since both significance values are greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that the data are normally distributed.

Homogeneity Test

Table 2. Homogeneity Test Result

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
.312	1	78	.578

Source: Processed Results SPSS22

Based on the results of the homogeneity of variance test using Levene's test, the significance (Sig.) value obtained was 0.578. Since this value is greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that the variances of the two or more data population groups are equal

Validation Test

Table 3. Validity Test Results of Variable X1

No	Question Item	r-count	Kondition	r-table	Description
1	X1.1	0.421	>	0.3120	Valid
2	X1.2	0.705	>	0.3120	Valid
3	X1.3	0.778	>	0.3120	Valid

4	X1.4	0.692	>	0.3120	Valid
5	X1.5	0.815	>	0.3120	Valid
6	X1.6	0.747	>	0.3120	Valid
7	X1.7	0.491	>	0.3120	Valid
8	X1.8	0.574	>	0.3120	Valid
9	X1.9	0.669	>	0.3120	Valid
10	X1.10	0.283	>	0.3120	Valid
11	X1.11	0.761	>	0.3120	Valid
12	X1.12	0.657	>	0.3120	Valid
13	X1.13	0725	>	0.3120	Valid
14	X1.14	0.524	>	0.3120	Valid
15	X1.15	0.513	>	0.3120	Valid

Source: Processed Results SPSS22

Based on the table above, the questionnaire for variable X1 consisted of 15 items and was completed by 40 respondents. Valid items were identified by calculating the r-table value with df = N – 2 (N = number of respondents). With 40 respondents, df = 38, giving an r-table value of 0.3120. All 15 items for variable X1 are valid, as each item's r-calculated value exceeds the r-table value.

Table 4. Validity Test Results of Variable X2

No	Question Item	r-count	Kondition	r-table	Description
1	X2.1	0.384	>	0.3120	Valid
2	X2.2	0.428	>	0.3120	Valid
3	X2.3	0.361	>	0.3120	Valid
4	X2.4	0.395	>	0.3120	Valid
5	X2.5	0.368	>	0.3120	Valid
6	X2.6	0.360	>	0.3120	Valid
7	X2.7	0.396	>	0.3120	Valid
8	X2.8	0.340	>	0.3120	Valid
9	X2.9	0.479	>	0.3120	Valid
10	X2.10	0.312	>	0.3120	Valid
11	X2.11	0.414	>	0.3120	Valid
12	X2.12	0.427	>	0.3120	Valid
13	X2.13	0.365	>	0.3120	Valid
14	X2.14	0.440	>	0.3120	Valid
15	X2.15	0.328	>	0.3120	Valid

Source: Processed Results SPSS22

Based on the table above, the questionnaire for variable X2 consisted of 15 items and was completed by 40 respondents. Valid items were identified by calculating the r-table value with df = N – 2 (N = number of respondents). With 40 respondents, df = 38, giving an r-table value of 0.3120. All 15 items for variable X2 are valid, as each item's r-calculated value exceeds the r-table value

HYPOTHESIS TEST

Tabel 5. Hypothesis Test Result

		Paired Differences							
					95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Lower	Upper	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1	X1 - X2	24.100	11.869	1.877	20.304	27.896	12.843	39	.000

Source: Processed Results SPSS22

A paired t-test showed that variable X1 (Narrow-Eye Makeup with Eyelash Sewing Technique) had a significance value of 0.000, which is less than 0.05. This means H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. The eyelash sewing technique significantly affects makeup results for narrow eyes in European bridal makeup.

The mean difference of 24.100 shows an average difference between the two variables. Earlier results also confirm that the mean score for X1 (with Eyelash Sewing Technique) is higher than for X2 (without Eyelash Sewing Technique).

Graph Of The Comparison Of Eye Makeup Durability With And Without The Sewing Technique

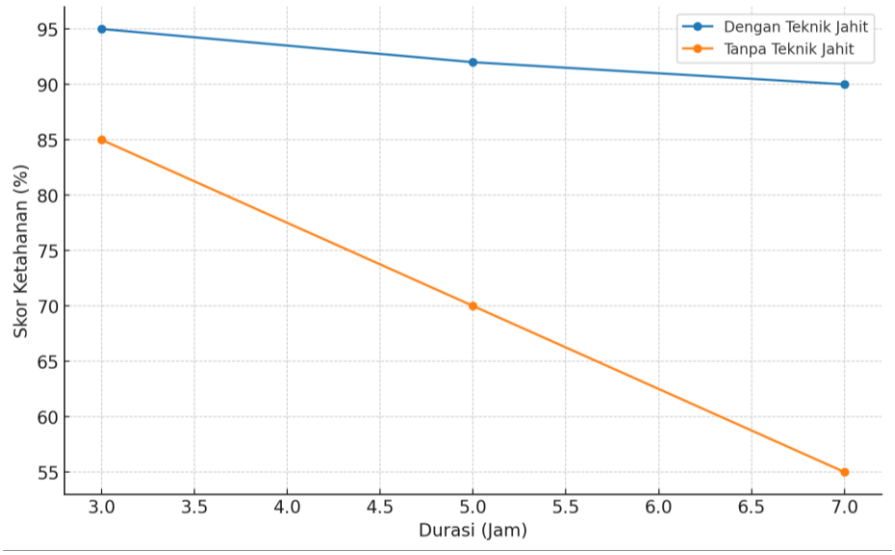

Figure 1. Graph of the comparison of eye makeup durability with and without the sewing technique

The use of the eyelash sewing technique produces a more open and vibrant eye appearance compared to makeup without the sewing technique, as shown in the comparison graph of eye makeup durability. This finding aligns with the previous study by Mandalika et al. (2017) on the Effect of Eye Shape Correction for Narrow Eyes in Western Bridal

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Makeup, which stated that the use of eyeliner, scotch tape, and false eyelashes on narrow eyes produced significant results in terms of eye size, eyelid folds, and eyelashes compared to the group that did not use eyeliner, scotch tape, and false eyelashes (2).

CONCLUSION

The findings show that the eyelash sewing technique significantly enhances narrow-eye makeup quality in European bridal styling. This technique opens the eyelid fold, increases lash line density, and maintains makeup shape, resulting in a more proportionate, aesthetic, and long-lasting look throughout the wedding ceremony. Makeup using this technique is clearly more harmonious, neat, and durable than makeup without sewing. The eyelash sewing technique is an effective method for European bridal makeup. Practitioners should master thread tension control, maintain strict hygiene, and conduct patch tests to reduce client irritation. Future studies should use larger samples, test stitching pattern variations, and measure comfort use pain or irritation scales for more complete results.

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