

## Abstract

*Inhibitory control has an important role in everyday life. One of the things that are considered to have an effect on inhibitory control is emotion. But so far the influence of emotions on inhibitory control is still unclear. In this study, 34 participants consisting of 17 men and 17 women took part until the end of the experiment. The performance of inhibitory control is measured using a stop-signal task. An experimental study was conducted by comparing the effects of neutral, negative stimulus with low arousal and high arousal and positive stimulus with low arousal and high arousal. All stimuli are taken from the International Affective Picture System (IAPS). Manipulation tests were carried out using GSR and PANAS. Repeated-measures ANOVA results found a significant difference in the performance of inhibitory control ( $p < 0.05$   $F = 7.049$ ;  $p = 0.00$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). It also found a significant difference in the arousal main effect ( $p < 0.05$   $F = 8.813$ ;  $p = 0.007$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). For main effect of valence, no significant difference was found ( $p > 0.05$   $F = 0.578$ ).*

**Keyword:** *inhibitory control, emotion, gsr, stop-signal task, arousal, valence*

## Abstrak

*Inhibitory control memiliki peranan penting dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Salah satu hal yang dianggap berpengaruh terhadap inhibitory control ialah emosi. Namun sejauh ini pengaruh emosi terhadap inhibitory control masih belum jelas. Dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 34 partisipan terdiri dari 17 laki-laki dan 17 perempuan mengikuti eksperimen sampai tuntas. Performa inhibitory control diukur menggunakan stop-signal task. Dalam penelitian ini dilakukan penelitian eksperimen dengan membandingkan pengaruh stimulus netral, negatif dengan arousal rendah dan arousal tinggi serta stimulus positif dengan arousal rendah dan arousal tinggi. Semua stimulus diambil dari International Affective Picture System (IAPS). Uji manipulasi dilakukan dengan menggunakan GSR dan PANAS. Hasil repeated-measures ANOVA menemukan adanya perbedaan signifikan pada performa inhibitory control ( $p < 0,05$   $F = 7,049$ ;  $p = 0,00$ ,  $p < 0,05$ ). Selain itu juga ditemukan adanya perbedaan signifikan pada main effect arousal ( $p < 0,05$   $F = 8,813$ ;  $p = 0,007$ ,  $p < 0,05$ ). Sedangkan untuk main effect valence tidak ditemukan perbedaan yang signifikan ( $p > 0,05$   $F = 0,578$ ).*

**Kata kunci:** *inhibitory control, emosi, gsr, stop-signal task, arousal, valence*