



PENGARUH VALENSI STIMULUS EMOSIONAL DAN SISTEM NILAI TERHADAP MEKANISME REPRESI

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Abstract

Represi merupakan konsep yang seringkali digunakan di ranah praktik klinis. Sayangnya, konsep represi sampai saat ini masih menuai kontroversi karena belum banyak usaha ilmiah dilakukan guna membuktikan keberadaannya secara empiris. Bahkan belum diketahui secara pasti jenis stimulus seperti apa yang sebenarnya direpres. Maka dari itu, studi kali ini bermaksud untuk mendalami konsep represi dengan lebih objektif melalui pendekatan binocular rivalry supression. Supresi pada binocular rivalry diasosiasikan sebagai represi dalam konteks neurofisiologis manusia. Eksperimen dengan subjek sama (within subject experiment) dilakukan terhadap 94 mahasiswa tingkat pertama (M usia = 18,06) dengan tujuan melihat pengaruh valensi stimulus emosional terhadap mekanisme represi. Hasil analisis menunjukkan adanya pengaruh yang signifikan ($r > 0,55$). Studi ini memberikan suatu temuan bahwa stimulus bervalensi negatif adalah stimulus yang paling sulit direpres sehingga lebih dominan berada di kesadaran ($Mdn_{neutral} < Mdn_{positive} < Mdn_{negative}$, $p < 0,05$). Studi kali ini pun melihat pengaruh moderasi variabel sistem nilai, dan menghasilkan suatu temuan bahwa individu dengan nilai self protection anxiety avoidance lebih kuat dalam memertahankan stimulus negatif di kesadaran, serta cenderung sulit membedakan stimulus bernuansa emosional dan netral. Hasil tersebut dan implikasinya pada praktik klinis didiskusikan lebih lanjut.

Kata kunci: binocular rivalry, represi, sistem nilai, valensi stimulus emosional

Repression is a concept often used in the clinical practice. Unfortunately, the concept of repression still reap the controversy because not much scientific effort is done to prove its existence empirically. It is not even known exactly what kind of stimulus is actually being repressed. Therefore, this study aims to explore the concept of repression more objectively through the binocular rivalry supression approach. The suppression in binocular rivalry approach is associated with repression in the human neurophysiological context. Within subject experiment was conducted towards 94 first-degree students (M age = 18.06) in order to see the effect of emotional stimulus valency on repression mechanism. The analysis showed significant effect size ($r > 0,55$). Moreover, this study provided a finding that a stimulus with negative valency became the most difficult to be repressed therefore it stayed more dominant in consciousness ($Mdn_{neutral} < Mdn_{positive} < Mdn_{negative}$, $p < 0.05$). This study also reviewed the moderation effect of value system, resulting a finding that individuals with self protection anxiety avoidance values were stronger in maintaining negative stimuli in consciousness, and tended to be more difficult to distinguish emotional and neutral stimuli. These results and their implications for clinical practice are discussed further.

Keywords: binocular rivalry, repression, valence of emotional stimulus, value system