

**PROGRAM STUDI S1 KEBIDANAN DAN PENDIDIKAN PROFESI BIDAN
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**Hubungan Durasi Paparan *Gadget* dengan Perkembangan Bahasa Anak Usia 0–2 Tahun
di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Payung Sekaki**

xiii + 49 Halaman + 11 Tabel + 11 Lampiran

ABSTRAK

Perkembangan bahasa merupakan salah satu aspek penting dalam tumbuh kembang anak usia dini yang berperan dalam kemampuan komunikasi dan interaksi dengan lingkungan. Salah satu faktor yang dapat mempengaruhi perkembangan bahasa anak adalah durasi paparan gadget. Penggunaan gadget dengan durasi yang berlebihan dapat mengurangi kesempatan anak memperoleh stimulasi komunikasi secara langsung. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan durasi paparan gadget dengan perkembangan bahasa anak usia 0–2 tahun di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Payung Sekaki. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 99 responden. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner durasi paparan gadget dan Kuesioner Pra Skrining Perkembangan (KPSP) untuk menilai perkembangan bahasa anak. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan uji Chi-Square. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas anak memiliki durasi paparan gadget kategori rendah sebanyak 51 responden (51,5%). Hasil uji Chi-Square menunjukkan nilai $p = 0,000$ ($p < 0,05$), sehingga terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara durasi paparan gadget dengan perkembangan bahasa anak usia 0–2 tahun di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Payung Sekaki. Kesimpulan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa semakin tinggi durasi paparan gadget, maka semakin besar risiko terjadinya gangguan perkembangan bahasa anak. Orang tua diharapkan dapat membatasi penggunaan gadget dan meningkatkan stimulasi komunikasi langsung untuk mendukung perkembangan bahasa anak secara optimal.

Kata Kunci: durasi paparan gadget, perkembangan bahasa, anak usia 0–2 tahun.

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**The Relationship Between the Duration of Gadget Exposure and Language Development
in Children Aged 0–2 Years at Payung Sekaki Public Health Center Working Area**

xiii + 49 Pages + 11 Tables + 11 Appendices

ABSTRACT

Language development is one of the important aspects of early childhood growth and development, which plays a role in children's ability to communicate and interact with their environment. One factor that may influence children's language development is the duration of gadget exposure. Excessive gadget use may reduce children's opportunities to receive direct communication stimulation from their surroundings. This study aimed to determine the relationship between gadget exposure duration and language development among children aged 0–2 years in the working area of Payung Sekaki Public Health Center. This study employed a quantitative research design with a cross-sectional approach. The sample consisted of 99 respondents. The research instruments included a gadget exposure duration questionnaire and the Developmental Pre-Screening Questionnaire (Kuesioner Pra Skrining Perkembangan/KPSP) to assess children's language development. Data analysis was performed using the Chi-Square test. The results showed that most children had low gadget exposure duration, with 51 respondents (51.5%), followed by moderate exposure among 27 respondents (27.3%) and high exposure among 21 respondents (21.2%). Children's language development was mostly categorized as appropriate, with 43 children (43.4%), followed by questionable development in 31 children (31.3%) and developmental deviation in 25 children (25.3%). The Chi-Square test showed a significance value of $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$), indicating a significant relationship between gadget exposure duration and language development among children aged 0–2 years in the working area of Payung Sekaki Public Health Center. The conclusion of this study indicates that higher gadget exposure duration is associated with a greater risk of language development problems in children. Parents are expected to limit gadget use and provide direct communication stimulation to support optimal language development.

Keywords: gadget exposure duration, language development, children aged 0–2 years.

References: 26 (2018–2026)