ABSTRAK

AMANDA REGINA. Profil Perkembangan Memori Jangka Pendek Anak Usia 4-5 Tahun Melalui Penggunaan Papan Mencocokkan Gambar di TK Negeri 2 Pembina Medan. Skripsi. Medan : Fakultas Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Negeri Medan. 2026.

Memori jangka pendek berperan penting sebagai dasar dalam proses berpikir pada anak usia dini. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perkembangan memori jangka pendek anak usia 4–5 tahun melalui penggunaan papan mencocokkan gambar di TK Negeri 2 Pembina Medan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode deskriptif kuantitatif. Subjek penelitian berjumlah 15 anak usia 4–5 tahun yang dipilih menggunakan *convenience sampling.* Data dikumpulkan melalui empat kali observasi langsung menggunakan lembar observasi berdasarkan empat komponen memori kerja, yaitu *phonological loop, visuo-spatial sketchpad, central executive, dan episodic buffer.* Data dianalisis secara deskriptif menggunakan nilai rata-rata dan kategori perkembangan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan variasi nilai rata-rata skor pada setiap observasi. Observasi pertama sebesar 19,5 dengan kategori BSH, observasi kedua sebesar 22,5 dengan kategori BSH, observasi ketiga sebesar 21,5 dengan kategori BSH dan observasi keempat sebesar 25,2 yang berada pada BSB. Komponen *Central executive* memperoleh rata-rata tertinggi sebesar 3,58, sedangkan Komponen *Episodic Buffer* memperoleh rata-rata terendah sebesar 2,33. Hasil tersebut menunjukkan bahwa kemampuan memusatkan perhatian dan mengikuti instruksi lebih menonjol, sedangkan kemampuan menggabungkan informasi dan menceritakan kembali kegiatan masih memerlukan stimulasi.

Kata Kunci : Memori Jangka Pendek, Papan Mencocokkan Gambar, Anak Usia Dini

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ABSTRACT

AMANDA REGINA. Profile of Short-Term Memory Development in Children Aged 4-5 Years Through the Use of a Picture Matching Board at TK Negeri 2 Pembina Medan. Skripsi. Medan : Faculty of Education. State University of Medan. 2026.

Short-term memory plays an important role as a foundation in the thinking process of early childhood children. This study aims to find out the development of short-term memory in children aged 4–5 years through the use of picture-matching boards at TK Negeri 2 Pembina Medan. This research uses a quantitative approach with a descriptive quantitative method. The research subjects consisted of 15 children aged 4–5 years who were selected using convenience sampling. Data were collected through four direct observations using observation sheets based on four components of working memory, namely the phonological loop, visuo-spatial sketchpad, central executive, and episodic buffer. The data were analyzed descriptively using average scores and development categories. The results showed a variation in average scores for each observation. The first observation was 19.5 in the BSH category, the second observation was 22.5 in the BSH category, the third observation was 21.5 in the BSH category, and the observation the fourth is 25.2, which is in BSB. The Central Executive component got the highest average at 3.58, while the Episodic Buffer component got the lowest average at 2.33. These results show that the ability to focus attention and follow instructions stands out more, while the ability to combine information and retell activities still needs some stimulation.

Keywords: Short-Term Memory, Picture Matching Board, Early Childhood

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