


The Effect of Naturalistic Developmental Behavioral in Improving Vocabulary Skills in Children with Developmental Language Disorder in Depok City

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
<p>Keywords: Naturalistic developmental behavioral, Developmental language disorder, vocabulary,</p>	<p>Background: Naturalistic Developmental Behavioral Intervention (NDBI) is a type of intervention used to teach vocabulary and test cross-modality generalization between expressive and receptive modalities. Developmental Language Disorder (DLD) is a disorder characterized by persistent difficulties in the acquisition, comprehension, production, or use of language, both spoken and signed. NDBI can be used to teach vocabulary to children with DLD. Purpose: This study aims to determine whether NDBI has an effect on increasing the vocabulary of children with DLD in Depok City. Method: This study used quantitative research. The research design used in this study was experimental research with a one-group pretest-posttest design. The sampling technique used in this study was purposive sampling. The sample in this study consisted of 10 children with DLD in Depok City. The data were analyzed descriptively and bivariately. The statistical test used was the Paired t-test because the data were normally distributed. Results: The results of the statistical test, namely the paired t-test, showed that the effect of NDBI in increasing the vocabulary of children with DLD had p-value is 0.13, so p-value is <0.05, then Ho was rejected and Ha was accepted. Conclusion: This study found that there was a significant effect of the use of naturalistic developmental behavior on increasing the vocabulary of children with DLD in Depok City.</p>
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INTRODUCTION

The need for communication is universal, reflecting the needs of all beings as evidenced by the various methods of interaction they use (Gantini, 2022). Communication is described as the act of providing information, discussing, conversing, sharing ideas, or establishing connections. In applying communication, there are two types of communication that must be mastered and understood, namely verbal and nonverbal communication. (Anggraini 2022; Agus, 2003). Language is a means of communication among members of society in the form of sound symbols produced by the human vocal apparatus. Language is a means of communication used by children to interact with their environment (Hamidah et al., 2021).

Language consists of five components, namely semantics, syntax, morphology, phonology, and pragmatics (Shiplely & McAfee, 2021). When examined functionally, language consists of structural and pragmatic functions (Darwin et al., 2021).

There are various terms that can be used to describe children who have difficulty with language. Some of these terms are Specific Language Impairment (SLI), Language Delay (LD), Language Disorder, and Developmental Language Disorder (Rachmadanti, 2023). Language Disorder is a problem in linguistic information processing that affects a person's ability to understand and/or express language. This condition is characterized by persistent difficulties in communicating, whether verbally, in writing, in sign language, or in other forms of language. DLD is a disorder characterized by persistent difficulties in the acquisition, comprehension, production, or use of language, whether spoken or signed. This disorder appears during childhood development and results in significant limitations in an individual's ability to communicate. (International Classification of Diseases, 2022).

DLD is a fairly common disorder. A study in the United Kingdom showed that the estimated prevalence of DLD among children aged 4 to 5 years reached 7.6%. In Shanghai, China, this figure is slightly higher, with approximately 8.5% of children experiencing DLD (Wu et al., 2023). This is the basis for the development of various vocabulary learning methods aimed at improving this ability. One of the methods used is Naturalistic Developmental Behavioral. This method is applied to teach vocabulary and test the extent to which vocabulary mastery can be generalized between expressive and receptive modalities.

Currently, many researchers are considering the use of Naturalistic Developmental Behavioral Interventions to target vocabulary in children. However, there has been no further research on the effect of Naturalistic Developmental Behavioral Interventions in improving vocabulary skills in Indonesia. Therefore, this research must be initiated as early as possible to obtain an overview of the effect of Naturalistic Developmental Behavioral Interventions in improving vocabulary skills in children with DLD. This is what motivated the researchers to conduct a study entitled "The Effect of Naturalistic Developmental Behavioral Interventions in Improving Vocabulary Skills in Children with DLD in Depok City."

Naturalistic Developmental Behavioral Intervention is an approach that integrates evidence-based methodologies. Naturalistic Developmental Behavioral Intervention is a type of intervention used to teach children vocabulary. NDBI can be applied to teach vocabulary and test cross-modality generalization between expressive and receptive modalities. (Camarata., et al 2024). Unlike previous studies that focused on the application of NDBI for children with autism spectrum disorder (Lee et al., 2023; Bruinsma et al., 2020), this study explores its impact on children with Developmental Language Disorder (DLD) in the Indonesian context, which has not been documented before. The uniqueness of this study lies in the assessment of the feasibility and effectiveness of NDBI in improving the vocabulary skills of children with DLD in Depok City, providing local evidence for future interventions in the field of language and speaking skills.

METHODS

This study is a quantitative study with an experimental research design. The research design used in this study is an experimental study with a one-group pretest-posttest design. The population is a large group of objects or subjects with a certain number and characteristics that are studied by researchers to then draw conclusions (Sugiyono, 2019). The population in this study was 21 children. At the Mini Miracles therapy service located in Pancoran Mas, there are 12 children. At the KITA Children's Therapy service located in Puri Depok Mas, there are 5 children, and at the WICARAKU homecare service, there are 4 children. The sample in this study consisted of 10 respondents. The sampling technique used in this study was purposive sampling.

This research was conducted in Depok City. The research was conducted from July to September 2025. The research variable was an aspect inherent to the subject (Ngaisah., et al 2023; Ulfa, 2021). The independent variable in this study is Naturalistic Developmental Behavior. The dependent variable in this study is the vocabulary ability of children with DLD. The instrument used in this study is a children's vocabulary survey sheet. In this study, the analysis used is descriptive and bivariate analysis. The test technique used in this study is the Paired T-Test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

This study was conducted at the Mini Miracles Growth and Development Service and at patients' homes throughout the city of Depok, West Java.

Data Analysis

a. Descriptive Analysis

1) Frequency distribution based on gender

The frequency distribution of respondents based on gender can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Frequency distribution based on gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	7	70%
Female	3	30%
N	10	100

Source: SPSS primary data processed, 2025

Table 1 shows that the distribution of data on the number of male responses is 70% and the number of female respondents is 30%.

2) Frequency distribution based on age

The frequency distribution of respondents based on age can be seen in table 2.

Table 2. Frequency distribution by age

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
$\leq 3 \geq 6$	10	100
N	10	100

Source: processed SPSS primary data, 2025

Table 2 shows that based on the age of the respondents participating in this study, they were aged between 3 and 6 years old.

- 3) Description of the distribution of respondent characteristics based on vocabulary
 The frequency distribution of respondent characteristics can be seen in table 3.

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Maximum, Minimum, Mean, and Median Vocabulary Before and After Treatment.

Total Score	N	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Median
<i>Pretest</i>	10	316	2	129.40	118.50
<i>Posttest</i>	10	349	3	139.80	125.00

Source: processed SPSS primary data, 2025

Based on table 4.3 above, it is known that 10 respondents in Depok City have a maximum vocabulary score (Pre-test) of 316, minimum 2, mean 129.40, median 118.50, standard deviation 118.423 and have a maximum vocabulary score (Post-test) of 349, minimum 3 mean 139.80, median 125.00, standard deviation 126.731. So that a comparison of the average pre-test and post-test values is obtained.

- 4) Test of normality

The normality test can be seen in table 4.

Table 4.Normality Test

	Shapiro-Wilk		
	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Sig.</i>
<i>Pre-test</i>	.889	10	.166
<i>Post-test</i>	.897	10	.201

Source: processed SPSS primary data, 2025

Table 4 shows that the data results using the Shapiro-Wilk calculation obtained a pre-test value of 0.166 and a post-test of 0.201 which shows a significance value of p-value is > 0.05, so it can be concluded that the pre-test and post-test data are normally distributed.

b. Bivariate Analysis

The bivariate analysis was used to determine whether naturalistic developmental behavior was effective in improving the vocabulary of children with DLD in Depok City. In this study, the researcher used a parametric test, namely the paired t-test, because the normality test showed that the data were normally distributed. The following are the results of the paired t-test:

Table 5. Paired Sample T-Test Results

	<i>Sig. (2-tailed)</i>
<i>Pretest – Post-test</i>	0.13

Source: processed SPSS primary data, 2025

Table 5 shows that the results of the comparative test of the influence of naturalistic developmental behavioral in increasing the vocabulary of children with DLD in Depok City with a significance value of 0.013 where p-value is < 0.05 , which means that there is an influence of naturalistic developmental behavioral in increasing the vocabulary of children with DLD in Depok City.

Discussion

This study aims to determine the effect of Naturalistic Developmental Behavioral in improving vocabulary skills in children with DLD in Depok City. Based on research that has been conducted, the sample in this study were children with DLD aged 3 to 6 years in Depok City. The analysis used was descriptive analysis and bivariate analysis. Descriptive analysis was conducted to provide an overview of vocabulary frequency distribution, while bivariate analysis was an analysis used to determine whether or not there was an effect of Naturalistic Developmental Behavioral in improving vocabulary skills in children with Developmental Language Disorder (DLD) in Depok City.

Naturalistic developmental behavioral is one type of intervention for teaching children vocabulary. NDBI can be applied to teach vocabulary and test cross-modality generalization between expressive and receptive modalities. (Camarata., et al 2024). Vocabulary plays a crucial role in language because it stores information about the meaning and use of words. (Azhar, 2015; Septiawati., et al 2021). A limited vocabulary will make it difficult for people to communicate effectively. To be able to communicate using language, sufficient vocabulary mastery is necessary (Winarti, 2023). Problems with vocabulary in children will cause communication difficulties because vocabulary is used to construct sentences and discourse (Pratomo, 2025).

The vocabulary test involved 10 respondents. One respondent, or 10%, achieved the highest score, with a score of 316. The lowest score was 2, with one respondent, or 10%. Vocabulary mastery is a crucial aspect of language learning. The more vocabulary a person possesses, the more ideas and concepts they can convey (Puspitaningtyas & Pratiwi, 2020).

In this study, it was found that the vocabulary capacity of children with DLD in Depok City before the implementation of Naturalistic Developmental Behavioral intervention tended to be lower compared to the average of comparable age groups. Based on table 4.3, it is known that the vocabulary score before the implementation of Naturalistic Developmental Behavioral in children with DLD in Depok City was a maximum of 316, a minimum of 2, a mean of 129.40, a median of 118.50, and a standard deviation of 118.423. Children with DLD usually have characteristics that are often seen through difficulties in using vocabulary (Damayanti., et al 2025).

In this study, it was found that the vocabulary capacity of children with DLD in Depok City increased. Based on Table 4.3, it is known that the vocabulary score after the Application of Naturalistic Developmental Behavioral in children with DLD in Depok City was a maximum of 349, a minimum of 3 mean of 139.80, a median of 125.00, and a standard deviation of 126.731. Thus, a comparison of the average pre-test and post-test scores was obtained. The

application of naturalistic developmental behavioral can increase the vocabulary of children with DLD (Camarata., et al 2024).

This study aimed to determine the effect of naturalistic developmental behavioral intervention on improving vocabulary skills in children with developmental disorder (DLD) in Depok City. The sample size was 10 respondents with DLD, aged 3-6 years. DLD is a term used to describe children experiencing language difficulties. Vocabulary problems are one sign of DLD. Naturalistic Developmental Behavioral Intervention is a type of intervention for teaching children vocabulary. Treatment in the Naturalistic Developmental Behavioral intervention was carried out for 24 minutes with a therapy frequency of twice a week for 5 weeks.

This study used a quantitative method with a pretest-posttest design to determine whether or not the use of Naturalistic Developmental Behavioral) in improving the vocabulary of children with DLD in Depok City. This study used 10 respondents with DLD aged 3-6 years. This study was conducted by administering a pre-test using the Children's Vocabulary Survey with a rough score assessment of the sum of the vocabulary choices that the child was able to pronounce. During the study, respondents were given treatment in the form of intervention using storybooks and semi-structured games with the application of Naturalistic Developmental Behavioral. After all respondents received the same treatment, a retest was conducted to check whether there was an increase in vocabulary using the Children's Vocabulary Survey with a rough score assessment of the sum of the vocabulary choices.

The results of the pre-test and post-test were then analyzed first. The first step was to conduct a descriptive analysis test. The descriptive test conducted on each respondent criterion was a descriptive test of the respondent's age and gender. The frequency distribution of respondents by age was ≤ 3 years and ≥ 6 years with a percentage of 100%. The distribution of data on the number of research subjects was 7 males with a percentage of 70% and 3 females with a percentage of 30%. These results are supported by studies showing that males are more likely to experience DLD than females, namely, of a total of 1566 DLD cases, there were 986 males or 62.96% and 580 females or 37.04%. (Parmati, 2023; Nudel., et al 2023). In addition, a review of 31 cohort studies showed that male gender has been the main focus as a risk factor that may affect language development (Wu., et al 2023).

In the frequency distribution of respondents according to vocabulary scores (Pre-test) the maximum is 316, minimum is 2, Mean is 129.40, Median is 118.50 and Standard deviation is 118.423. While the results of vocabulary analysis (Post test) are known that the maximum score is 349, minimum is 3, Mean is 139.80, Median is 125.00, Standard deviation is 126.731. From the data above, it is known that the mean pre-test score is 129.40, while the mean post-test score is 139.80.

In this study, all words were taught in a naturalistic storybook context, followed by semi-structured naturalistic play context that included support for the child's transactional initiation and the clinician's recasting model. During the storybook procedure, words were presented at least 10 times by the clinician. For expressively targeted words, the clinician encouraged the child to label the word by pointing to it and asking, "What is that?" During the play portion, the clinician and child interacted

with toys that corresponded to the objects seen in the storybook, including both target and non-target vocabulary (Camarata., et al 2023). Naturalistic developmental behavioral therapy is essentially an approach based on intervention research that integrates a variety of behavioral interventions that have been proven effective in promoting significant, developmentally appropriate behavioral change (Bruinsma., et al 2023).

This can be interpreted as meaning that Ha is accepted or naturalistic developmental behavioral is effective in increasing the vocabulary of children with DLD in Depok City. Naturalistic developmental behavioral is essentially an approach based on intervention research that integrates various behavioral interventions that have been proven effective in encouraging significant behavioral changes in line with developmental stages (Bruinsma., et al 2023).

The results of this study are in line with study that revealed NDBI effectively promotes vocabulary acquisition through natural interaction and play. The increase in vocabulary scores after the intervention shows that contextual learning and repeated exposure help strengthen language memory (Camarata., et al 2024). These results are particularly useful for speech and language therapists in Indonesia, where culturally adapted game-based methods are increasingly needed. Clinically, the use of storybooks and semi-structured games in NDBI can be incorporated into home therapy to maintain children's engagement and the widespread application of new vocabulary.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study entitled The Influence of Naturalistic Developmental Behavioral in Improving Vocabulary Skills in Children with DLD in Depok City and the discussion, it is concluded that the bivariate analysis using the parametric paired t-test shows that the results of the comparative test of the influence of Naturalistic Developmental Behavioral in Improving Vocabulary Skills in Children with Developmental Language Disorder (DLD) in Depok City have a significance value of 0.013 where $p < 0.05$ which means there is a significant influence on the use of naturalistic developmental behavioral on improving the vocabulary of children with DLD in Depok City. In addition, this study is limited by the small sample size and the fact that it was conducted in only one city. Future studies should involve more and diverse individuals to improve the ability to generalize. More in-depth research could also investigate the long-term impact of NDBI and its integration with parent training programs to maximize children's vocabulary development.

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