

ABSTRACT

Generational differences within families often present communication challenges, particularly between Generation Y parents and Generation Z children who have grown up in the digital age. This study aims to analyze intergenerational communication patterns within families residing in the Bojongsoang area of Bandung Regency an area characterized by rapid population growth and diverse age demographics. Utilizing a qualitative phenomenological approach, this research involved 12 informants from four nuclear families (father, mother, and child).

The theoretical framework used is the Intergenerational Communication Theory by Giles & Gasiorek, focusing on five key indicators: intergenerational perception, overaccommodation, age stereotypes, social identity and salience, and interaction goals. The findings reveal that differences in perception, the influence of technology, and age-related stereotypes are major contributors to communication gaps within families. However, adaptive strategies such as language adjustment, shared use of digital media, and the creation of dedicated communication time were also identified as efforts to bridge these generational divides. This study highlights the importance of mutual awareness and inclusive communication practices among family members to foster harmony in multigenerational households.

Keywords: *Family Communication, Intergenerational, Intergenerational Communication Theory.*