



The Frequency of Watching Television Media Programs of Students and Its Relation to Their Moral

Yudi Irfan Daniel¹, Lulu Nur Lathifah², Fauzi Miftakh³, Nandang Abdurohim^{4,*}

^{1,2}*Islamic Religious Education, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung
Jl. Soekarno Hatta, Gedebage Kota Bandung*

³*Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang
Jl. HS.Ronggo Waluyo, Puseurjaya, Telukjambe Timur, Karawang*

⁴*Islamic Education Management, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung
Jl. Soekarno Hatta, Gedebage Kota Bandung*

**nandangabdurohim@gmail.com*

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Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui secara ilmiah (1) bagaimana frekuensi menonton tayangan media televisi bagi peserta didik di tingkat SMKN, (2) bagaimana akhlak peserta didik di tingkat SMKN serta, (3) bagaimana frekuensi menonton tayangan media televisi peserta didik hubungannya dengan akhlak mereka di tingkat SMKN. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif korelasional dengan metode *explanatory research*. Adapun teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini adalah angket, wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Sedangkan teknis analisis datanya dilakukan dengan dua tahap, yaitu analisis deskriptif dan *regresi linier* sederhana. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa (1) skor relatan frekuensi menonton tayangan media televisi peserta didik di tingkat SMKN, sebesar 64 dengan kategori kurang setuju (2) skor relatan akhlak mereka, sebesar 52 dengan kategori kurang setuju. (3) Adapun hasil analisis pada pengujian statistik inferensial yaitu uji t diperoleh hasil uji hipotesis bahwa $t_0 = 16,705$ dan t tabel = 1,662. Dengan demikian dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara frekuensi menonton tayangan media televisi terhadap akhlak peserta didik di tingkat SMKN di Bandung. Oleh karena itu, guru dan orang tua harus dapat mendampingi dan mengarahkan peserta didik untuk dapat memilih tayangan media televisi yang baik.

Kata Kunci : Frekuensi Tayangan Media Televis, Akhlak, Peserta Didik

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to scientifically find out (1) how the frequency of watching television media shows for students at the SMKN level, (2) how the morals of students at the SMKN level and, (3) how the frequency of watching television media shows students relate to morals them at the SMKN level. This study uses a quantitative correlation approach with explanatory research methods. The data collection techniques in this study were questionnaires, interviews, observation, and documentation. While the technical analysis of

the data was carried out in two stages, namely descriptive analysis and simple linear regression. The results of this study show that (1) the relative score of the frequency of watching television media for students at the SMKN level is 64 with the category of disagreeing (2) the relative score of their morals is 52 with the category of disagreeing. (3) The results of the analysis on Inferential statistical testing, namely the t test, obtained the results of hypothesis testing that $t_0 = 16.705$ and $t_{table} = 1.662$. Thus it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the frequency of watching television media shows on the morals of students at the SMKN level in Bandung. Therefore, teachers and parents must be able to accompany and direct students to be able to choose good television media..

Keywords: *Frequency of Television Media program, Morals, Students*

A. Introduction

Television is one of mass media that is considered to have the most influence on the audience in terms of delivering information. The presence of television in human life gives rise to a civilization, especially in the process of mass communication and dissemination and produces a social effect that affects social values and human culture. The ability of television that can attract people's attention shows that the media has mastered geographical and sociological distances. Television information broadcasts can remain in human memory longer. In comparing to the acquisition of the same information with the other media. This enlarge the influence into everyday life (Killingbeck, 2001). The reason is because the television information broadcasts involves two senses; hearing and sight at the same time. The image presented through television broadcasts is a transfer of the actual shape, color, ornament and character of the visualized object.

Along with the development of various media that is extraordinary and if not anticipated will have an impact on the audience, according to (Stuart Hall, 1978) media obtain their information from the primary definers of social reality, those in powerful and authoritative position. In addition, there is intense business competition between the media, ignoring social responsibilities, morals and ethics and violating consumer rights. Along with the development of television shows, both in the form of showing films, soap operas, and other forms of shows, this has made one form of entertainment that has its own charm for the community, especially for children today (Fry, 1993, p. 8). In today's technological developments, one of which is television media which is a mass media that has a lot of influence on children's morals. At this time, it is very rare that we find children or students to use their free time to study or read, most often we find a child or student who takes advantage of his time to watch television. Especially the shows that are watched do not contain or contain elements of education as a result of the lessons learned, obtained in schools lack of reinforcement support in the environment outside of school as a result the lessons learned at school will be easily lost in the memory of children or students. Therefore, it is very unfortunate that learning activities will

be disrupted due to other activities such as watching television which can actually affect the morals of students.

Some parents are not aware of media freedom including television programs which is not good for children. If children are not properly supervised while watching television, with this condition it is very worrying how the impact on children's development will be. We really can't be careless to generalize all television programs have a bad impact on children. There are also television programs that have a good side, for example programs with the theme of education. There is a lot of information that can be taken from television that cannot be found elsewhere. But on the other hand, there are also many television programs that have a negative impact on children, many surveys have been conducted to find out the extent of the impact of television programs among children. Because most of children demand on their parents the products they see or watch on the television (Singh, 2014, hal. 12).

In the family environment, parents are required to direct and educate their children so that TV programs do not have a negative impact on children's morals. This is because parents are the first to provide education and guidance to children. Thus the influence of this first education is very large in this regard Allah SWT says in QS. Maryam /19:59

(59:المريم).فخلف من بعدهم خلف أضاعوا الصلاة واتبعوا الشهوات فسوف يلقون غيا

The meaning:

“Then come after them substitutes (bad ones) who waste prayer and follow their lusts, then they will somebody meet astray (Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia, 2005: p. 247).”

In line with the verse above, the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) clearly reminded the importance of family education, as is the hadith about children born on the basis of fitrah. This hadist can be mentioned as follows;

The meaning:

“From (Abu) Hurairah ra. He said: Rasulullah SAW said: there is no child except he is born according to nature. It is his parents who will make Jews, Christians and Magi just as animals give birth to animals in a perfect state.”(HR Al-Bukhari Muslim).

“This explanation confirms that in fact every child who is born like a plain and clean white paper. He has no sin, mistakes and vices that make the paper black. The role of their parents on children's characters can be colorful: bad tempered, disobedient to their parents, and unwilling to serve Allah SWT. So here, parents are the main guides for their children because parents are as role models for their children should create a foundation of good religion

morals.

In the description of the above verses and hadist, it can be interpreted that each child who was born likes the empty paper. They have no sin and mistake that make the black paper. But they can be influenced by parents' education to be good and bad characters. Thus, the role of parents is most important to encourage them to be good character and perfect religious person.

Based on the interview with the teacher of PAI in the twelfth grade of the Private Vocational High School level, they describe that the interesting programs of television influence children's behaviors to be apathetic and unawareness students on each activity such as; they are lazy to pray, even they do not pray, do not respond on the orders including in homework, they sometimes do not carry out the assignments have been given by teaches. Those are influenced by the television programs which are appropriate for students to see and there is no parents' guidance in each their activity including there is no parents' control on watching the television program which one good and inappropriated programs of the television for their age. Parents do not explain which one the advantage and disadvantage of the programs of the television on their children. These influence students' activities in their study because the time for watching program of the television is longer than the time for studying. This relates to certain previous research which has been studied by (Singh, 2014, P. 12) stated that the students try to act and copy what they watch on television.

Based on the above background, the researchers are interested to study about the frequency of watching television media programs of students and its relation to their moral. Thus, in the aim of this study, the researchers try to find out the frequency of watching television media programs on students at SMKN in Bandung, to know the students' moral of SMKN in Bandung, and to know the frequency of watching television media programs and its relation on students' moral at SMKN in Bandung.

There are some related previous studies such as; 1). Yogaprasta Adi Nugraha and David Rizar Nugroho, this study discussed about the rural youth behavior watching television, this study found that there are several actors who hold important role in power relation, such as Little brother, Grandma, and Father. Their domination has made rural youth become marginalized on their own house. 2) Mohammad Chowdhury, this study is about the Emphasizing Morals, Values, Ethics, And Character Education in Science Education and Science Teaching. This study held in 2016. 3) Özge MAVIŞ SEVİM, this study is about the What is Morality?, this study held in 2021. There is an equal analysis of the previous research with this study. Those analyze the moral dimension. Thus, in the gap of this study as the novelty of other previous studies, the researchers analyze the television programs on students' moral in certain school in Indonesia.

Media of Television

Media is the messages delivery of the sender to the recipient of the message. Media is a way or channel for studying information or messages. According to Heinich, media is a means of communication channel. Media comes from Latin and is the plural form of the word "medium" which literally means an intermediary "media" which is an intermediary, namely the intermediary of the message source (a source) with the recipient of the message (receiver). Heinch cited in Kurniawan gives examples of these media such as films, television, diagrams, printed materials), computers and instructors (Kurniawan, 2015, p. 169). Additinally, People use the knowledge they obtain from the media to construct an image of the of the world Surette as cited in (Crawford, 1999, p. 12).

Generally, there are only three groups of learning or educational media, namely visual media, audio media, and audio visual media such as; Visual media, namely media that can only be seen using the sense of sight, for example the teacher explains using several still or moving image media; Audio media is media that can only be heard using the listener's senses. This media contains additive messages so that it can bring up thoughts, feelings, attention, creativity, and innovation but requires listening and listening skills; Audio visual media is a tool that can be used trough hearing and sight.

Based on the above description, it can be interpreted that television is an electronic system that conveys a message content in the form of audiovisual motion and is a system of taking pictures, delivering, and representing images through electricity. Thus, television plays a very important role in influencing the mental, mindset of the general public. These nature is considered the most effective medium in spreading consumptive and permissive values.

The Purpose and Function of Television

In the purpose of the television refers to the broadcasting law No. 24 of 1997 of the chapter II in the fourth Article, the broadcasting aims to grow and develop the mental attitude of the Indonesian people who believe and fear God Almighty, strengthen the unity of the nation, and build a just and prosperous society (Kurniawan, 2015, p. 185). The general purpose of television in Indonesia is regulated in the broadcasting law. Meanwhile, the specific objectives are determined by the television stations concerned, for example TVRI "Establishing Unity and Unity". Thus, in Broadcasting Law No. 24 of 1997, 2001:23, researchers can clarify the general purpose of television or broadcasting in Indonesia to be some categories such as; a) Grow and develop the mentality of the Indonesian people who believe and fear God Almighty. b) Strengthening the unity and integrity of the nation and the State and c) Developing a just and prosperous society while the function of the television, basically television as a tool or electronic mass media used by owners or beneficiaries to

obtain a number of information, entertainment, education and so on. Arsyal cited in Kurniawan, stated that information, education and entertainment strengthens ideology, politics, economy, social culture as well as defense and security” (Kurniawan, 2015, p. 185). Hence, the general function according to the broadcasting law, we can describe that the television function is very good because it has some functions such as; Information and information media, Educational and entertainment media, Media to strengthen ideology, politics, economy, social culture, and Security defense media.

The Program of Television

Television programs are programs that are broadcasted by television stations. Broadly speaking, TV programs are divided into news programs and non-news programs. Types of television programs can be distinguished by technical format or by content. Technical formats are general formats that serve as references for television programs such as talk shows, documentaries, films, quizzes, music, instructional and others. Based on the content, television programs in the form of news can be distinguished, among others, in the form of entertainment, drama, sports, and religious programs. Meanwhile, television programs in the form of news are broadly categorized into "hard news" or news about important events that have recently occurred and "soft news" which carries light news. In this case, the program discussed is about entertainment programs that carry the KDI program or Indonesian dangdut contestants which are broadcast on MNCTV stations at night.

The Influence of Television Media

Television has a strong appeal. If radio has a strong appeal due to the elements of words, music and sound effects, then TV apart from these three elements also have visual elements in the form of images. This image is not a still image, but a living image that is able to make a deep impression on the viewer. This attraction not only exceeds radio, but also exceeds cinema films, because everything can be enjoyed at home safely and comfortably. In addition, TV can also present various other programs that are quite varied and interesting for the public to enjoy.

Television media, like other mass media, acts as a means of information, entertainment, social control, and strategic regional liaison. Specifically, the influence of television can encourage children or students to their cognitive. It encourages their ability to get and understand television programs that give rise to knowledge for viewers. It encourages them to imitate the information and view are faced with the actual trend that given by the broadcast or program on the television. It encourages them to apply their behavior in social life, likes the process of implanting socio cultural value have been broadcasted on the television programs that are applied in the daily lives of viewers. In the other side, the influence of this television

program gives the benefit thing on students or children as viewers. In addition, the influence of television has lead to a widespread belief among media scholars that exposure to television violence contributes to violent behavior in society (Wilson, 1997, p. 7). Television indeed cannot be used to have benefits and positive elements that are useful for viewers, both cognitive, affective, and psychomotor benefits. However, it depends on the program shown on television. Cognitive benefits are related to knowledge or information and skills. Cognitive ones include news, dialogues, and interviews and so on. The second benefit is affective benefits, which are related to attitudes and emotions, programs that usually bring out these affective benefits are events that encourage viewers to have social sensitivity, caring for fellow human beings and so on.

The third benefit is a psychomotor benefit, which is related to positive actions and behaviors

Morals

Moral is the state of a person's soul that encourages him to do actions without going through thought considerations. Morals are traits that are embedded in the soul that encourage it to do actions without the need for thought and consideration. Morality is described as temperament, characters, expresses the established character structure in humans and the behaviors of individuals that occur under their will. Morals are habitual wills (Sevim, April 2021, Vol. 43, No.1, p. 136). In addition, Churchill cited in Mohammad Chowdhury stated that morals refer to human behavior where morality is the practical activity and, ethics describes the theoretical, systematic, and rational reflection upon that human behavior (Chowdhury, 2016, p. 1). In later children, as children's moral reasoning skills advance, children perceive an act as morally justified if the act had just or fair intention and motivation (Cooke, 2001, p. 3). Thus it can be interpreted that morality is a trait that is embedded in the human soul that can give birth to good or bad deeds spontaneously without the need for thought and encouragement from outside. Likewise, character can be built through habituation by the teacher, utilizing intensive interaction with students at school (Abdurrahmansyah et al., 2022). Children's moral is influenced by their environment (Dunn, 1988). If spontaneous action is good according to the views of reason and religion, then the action or deed is called good morals, otherwise if spontaneous action is bad, it is called bad morals.

In depth description of moral, it can be broken down into scope and the indicator of morals. a) The scope of morality is related to the pattern of human relations. Morals cover various aspects, ranging from morals towards God, to morals towards creatures (humans, animals, plants and inanimate objects). b) Indicators of good and bad morals, the indicators of good morals include actions that are commanded by the teachings of Allah and the Messenger

of Allah, which are contained in the Qur'an and As-Sunnah, and can increase human dignity both before God and before humans, we need to know that what is good according to us is not necessarily good according to Allah, but what is good according to Allah is certainly good for us. While the indicators of despicable morals include an act that is driven by lust that comes from the devil. There are many ways Satan can tempt people to fall into heinous deeds. The Islamic view of ideal social morality aims to build an Islamic character, and is manifested in a harmonious community of inwardly guided individuals to interact in just and noble way (Hussain, 2007, p. 5). Furthermore, actions that can harm both in this world and in the hereafter act that deviaton from the goals of Islamic law. After we know the indicators of good morals and despicable morals, it is our obligation to do good deeds and stay away from all kinds of despicable acts. Because we already know that despicable actions can harm us both in this world and in the hereafter.

Factors for the Formation of Morals

To explain the factors that influence the formation of morals in general, there are three which can be defined (Padli Rahman, 2009, p. 47) such as; 1) Nativism, According to this flow, that the most influential factor in the formation of a person's self is an innate factor whose form can be in the form of tendencies, talents, reason, and so on. If someone already have a good character, then that person will automatically become good. This flow seems to be so sure of the inner potential that exists in humans (Dunn C. H., 2000, p. 7). Thus, it can be concluded that according to the flow of nativism that affects the formation of morals, it lies in a person based on natural factors that are innate from birth, so if humans are born with good morals, then until whenever that person will be a good person. 2) Empiricism, according to this flow, the most influential factor on a person's personal formation is the external factor, namely the social environment, including the guidance and education provided. Children which listen to and respon in their life to the others has been influenced in the television media (Valkenburg, 1999, p. 5). If the education and guidance given to the child is good, the child is good, and vice versa. It means that according to the empiricism that influences the formation of morality, it is based on external factors such as interactions with the environment, experience, education, regardless of the nature of goodness that a person brings. If someone has bad morals such as lying or stealing that makes him like that is his social environment and life, not because of anything else. 3) Convergent Flow, this argues that moral formation is influenced by internal factors, namely the nature of the child and external factors, namely education and coaching that are made specifically or through interactions in the social environment. The nature of good tendencies that exist in humans is fostered intensively through various methods. This third stream is in accordance with the teachings of

Islam. This can be understood from the verse of the Qur'an Surah An-Nahl verse 78 below:

وَاللَّهُ أَخْرَجَكُمْ مِنْ بُطُونِ أُمَّهَاتِكُمْ لَا تَعْلَمُونَ شَيْئًا وَجَعَلَ لَكُمُ السَّمْعَ وَالْأَبْصَارَ وَالْأَفْئِدَةَ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَشْكُرُونَ

Meaning: And Allah brought you out of your mother's womb knowing nothing, and He gave you hearing, sight and heart, so that you may be grateful. (Ministry of Religion RI, 2007:275)

Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that the flow of convergence that affects the formation of morality is a combination of the flow of nativism and empiricism which has the paradigm that the formation of morality in a person is determined by a person's natural factors or natural factors and external factors from a person, namely one's social environment. In essence, this flow has a paradigm that the formation of a person's morals is determined by innate and social factors, a human being must carry good moral potential when he is born, but what makes him have bad or good morals in the future is also influenced by the social conditions of his life including the television as the social communication and information encourage students as viewer to imitate their life based on the information from television program.

The Relationship of Frequency of Watching Television Program on Students' Morals

This study will clarify the influence caused by television on the morals of students. So to clarify the direction of this research, the influence referred to by the researcher is the effect caused by television broadcasts on the morals of students, whether it is a good influence or a bad or detrimental influence that must be consciously acknowledged by students. The existence of television media influence on moral development on children (JR, 2005, p. 2) Additionally, the television as a media is one of powerful media of socialization in shaping new beliefs or maintaining new beliefs (Nugroho, 2019, p. 33).

Television shows actually have three functions, namely the function of education, information and entertainment. In connection with these functions, television shows should be able to provide great benefits to the community, especially students or school children because that is where they actually get good information related to the subjects they get from school. In the world of education, television is one of the most important learning media, related to its function as a source of information for students, television is also used as a means of entertainment but what it is meant is shows that contain exemplary values and good ethics, not the other way around (Rebecca J. Glover, 2011, p. 3). Furthermore, as a learning medium, it is hoped that in its broadcast it does not conflict with educational values, the values in question are that watching television is expected not to interfere with student

learning activities instead television is expected to be able to provide motivation and enthusiasm for learning. The enthusiasm or urge to learn can sometimes be lost when children watch television for too long for hours until the child feels sleepy or tired which can result in loss or opportunity to learn and if this happens repeatedly or has become a habit then what happens children will be stupid and left behind in terms of lessons at school.

Therefore, the best solution to this problem is parental control over their children, namely the time management that is prepared for study time, rest time, and time to watch television so that between one and the other do not interfere with each other but the most important thing is in choosing The shows that must be listened to are good shows in the formation of children's morals and character as well as those that are beneficial for the development of children's knowledge.

B. Research Method

This study used a quantitative research design. Quantitative research is an approach for testing objective theories by examining the relationship among variables (Creswell, 2014, p. 1). Additionally, quantitative research usually base their work on the belief that facts and feeling can be separated, that the world is a single reality made up of facts that can be discovered (Jack R. Fraenkel, 2012, p. 7) with explanatory research method, and the instrument used is online observation. Explanation research that is more accurate on the effect that the writer wants to do on television media shows later, based on this goal, the determination of the research approach to be used is explanatory research or explanatory research. Explanatory research aims to explain everything that happens when certain variables are controlled or manipulated in a certain way. This collecting of this study carried out by observation, questionnaires, and interview. The date of this study is taken from the primary and secondary data at the State Vocational senior High School in Bandung. The number of population in this study consists of 900 students and the number of 90 students as the sample of this study is taken. In the collecting date of this study, the writers uses some techniques such as; 1) Giving questionnaires, it is used to determine the frequency effect of watching program on television channel and its relation on students' moral. 2) Interview and 3) Observation. The technique of data analysis used to determine the data in statistic data by descriptive quantitative approach which is explored in frequency tabulation and inferential statistic.

C. Result and Discussion

1. The result data of the frequency of watching television media programs on students at SMKN in Bandung

In this result, this research focuses on the discussion of the frequency of watching

television media programs on students at SMKN in Bandung. To determine the reality of watching television media for students, the researchers used a research method in the form of a questionnaire to 90 students of class XII of SMKN in Bandung as the object of research. There are 17 items proposed in this variable (X), which consists of three indicators. As for the details are indicators for the frequency of watching television media. The questionnaires of this study used the alternative answer such as; strongly agree (SS), agree (S), Disagree (KS), Disagree (TS), and strongly disagree (STS).

In the items of number 1 and number 4 has diversities frequencies when the researcher identified some questionnaires temrs which has been answered by students regarding to the strongly agree (SS), agree (S), Disagree (KS), Disagree (TS), and strongly disagree (STS) of their diversity procentages answers. In depht description procentages, it could be defined in the following table:

Table 1.1

The result data of the frequency effect of watching television media programs on students' moral at SMKN in Bandung

No	Skor	Frekuensi(f)	f.x	Percent(%)
1	47	1	47	1%
2	51	1	51	1%
3	52	1	52	1%
4	53	4	212	4%
5	54	1	54	1%
6	56	4	224	4%
7	57	2	114	2%
8	58	3	174	3%

9	59	10	590	12%
10	60	3	180	3%
11	61	4	244	4%
12	62	6	372	8%
13	63	6	378	8%
14	64	4	256	4%
15	65	5	325	6%
16	66	2	132	2%
17	67	7	469	9%
18	68	1	68	1%
19	69	3	207	3%
20	70	2	140	2%
21	71	7	497	8%
22	72	2	144	2%
23	73	4	292	4%
24	75	2	150	2%
25	76	1	76	1%
26	78	2	156	2%

27	79	1	79	1%
28	83	1	83	1%
Σ		90	5766	100%

The results of the table 1.1 show the mean (mean) of the variable X about Television Media included in the interval (51-75). This means that the frequency of watching Television Media shows is in the category of less agree. So it can be said that television media does not really affect the morals of students.

To find out about the variable frequency effect of watching television media shows (X) and the morals of students (Y), the researchers scored the data obtained and then entered into the frequency distribution table to calculate the class average (mean) from the data collected through a questionnaire, which consists of 40 question items with answer criteria where each question has 5 answer items, as follows:

1. If the answer is A, the value given is 5
2. If the answer is B, the value given is 4
3. If the answer is C, the value given is 3
4. If the answer is D, the value given is 2
5. If the answer is E, the value given is 1

So, the conclusion of students' responses to the indicator of the frequency effect of watching television media on their moral in the form of type of impressions, age categorization, and supervision is included in the high category shown from students' responses.

2. The result data of the students' moral of SMKN in Bandung

To find out the reality of the morals of students at SMKN in Bandung, researchers used a research method in the form of a questionnaire to 90 students of class XII SMKN in Bandung. In the details of the moral indicators of students regarding to a good moral (*Mahmudah*) and bad moral (*madzmumah*), the variable (Y) indicator is reduced to 23 statements showed at the numbers of 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38. 39, and 40. All of them described by positive statements and negative statements. in depth result of the analyzed data descriptions could be defined into the following table:

Table 1.2

The result data of the students' moral of SMKN in Bandung

No	Skor	Frekuensi(f)	f.x	Percent(%)
1	47	1	47	1%
2	51	1	51	1%
3	52	1	52	1%
4	53	4	212	4%
5	54	1	54	1%
6	56	4	224	4%
7	57	2	114	2%
8	58	3	174	3%
9	59	10	590	12%
10	60	3	180	3%
11	61	4	244	4%
12	62	6	372	8%
13	63	6	378	8%
14	64	4	256	4%
15	65	5	325	6%
16	66	2	132	2%

17	67	7	469	9%
18	68	1	68	1%
19	69	3	207	3%
20	70	2	140	2%
21	71	7	497	8%
22	72	2	144	2%
23	73	4	292	4%
24	75	2	150	2%
25	76	1	76	1%
26	78	2	156	2%
27	79	1	79	1%
28	83	1	83	1%
	Σ	90	5766	100%

The results of the table 1.2 above showed that the mean (mean) of the variable X about Television Media included in the interval (51-75). This means that the frequency of watching Television Media shows is in the category of less agree. So it can be said that television media does not really affect the morals of students.

From the results of the questionnaire, the television program watched by the respondents gave an explanation that the morals of students were not affected, in the sense that the impact was positive on the morals of students.

3. The result data of the frequency effect of watching television media programs and its relation on students' moral at SMKN in Bandung

To test whether there is an influence between television media and the students' moral. It can be obtained from the research results processed by analysis using statistical methods, namely simple regression equation analysis. The test criteria are as follows:

it is accepted if $>$ (there is a relationship)

it is accepted if $<$ (there is no relationship)

In depth description, this is the step for testing the hypothesis:

Create the auxiliary table to calculate statistical figures. Before creating a work table, the variables must first be determined, such as; variable X is the frequency of watching television media and Variable Y is the students' morals. The result of the value of the coefficient b was 0.198 (positive). So, the regression model was positive or unidirectional, it means that if the value of the variable frequency of watching Television Media (X) was higher, the value of the relationship variable on morality (Y) was also higher and vice versa. While by 88 degrees of freedom, the t_{table} at the 5% significance level was 1.662. Between the value of the frequency of watching television media and the morals of the students, it can be determined by using the regression standard error calculation formula.

By doing a significant test, it can be concluded that $t_{count}(t_0) = 16,705 >$ from t table which is 1,662. So, H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, meaning that there is a frequency of watching television media with the morals of students. The relationship that arises is a positive relationship. The conclusions that can be drawn from the results of testing the hypothesis above are that it can be concluded that the hypothesis is accepted. The average frequency of watching television media television media is 64 located at the interval 51-75, this result is in the category of less agree. While the average score of students' morals is 52 located in the interval 51-75, this result is in the category of less agree. While the results of the analysis on simple regression statistical tests, namely the t test, obtained the results of hypothesis testing that $t_{count}(t_0) = 16,705 >$ from t table, namely 1,662. So, H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, meaning that the frequency of watching television media with the morals of students at SMKN in Bandung City, the resulting relationship is a positive relationship.

This means that the relationship caused by the frequency effect of watching television media on the morals of students. So to clarify the direction of this research, the relationship referred to by the researcher is the effect caused by television broadcasts on the morals of students, both good influences or bad or detrimental influences that must be consciously acknowledged by students. Additionally, television program influences the lives of children and it is only going to get worst with each passing year (Singh, 2014, hal. 12). Thus, the frequency effect of watching television has power relation on children moral in a family

(Nugroho, 2019, hal. 33).

D. Conclusion

Based on the value of the data analysis on the frequency effect of programs of the television channel on the students' moral of the twelfth grade of the SMKN in Bandung, the researchers concluded some description as follows: The frequency of watching television media programs on students at SMKN in Bandung are in the highest category in the interval class (51-75) with an average value of 64 with the category of not agreeing. The standard deviation value is 59.3. It can be said that the frequency of watching television media has less effect on students at SMKN in Bandung City, while the effect is positive; the morals of students at SMKN in Bandung are included in the highest category located in the interval class (51-75) with an average value of 52 with the category of not agreeing. The standard deviation value is 44.5. It can be said that there is no moral change in students.

Based on the results of testing the hypothesis above, it can be concluded that the hypothesis that the frequency of watching television media program on students has to do with morality is accepted. The average frequency of watching television media shows by students is 64, located at the interval of 51-75, this result is in the category of less agree. While the average score of students' morals is 52, located in the interval 51-75, this result is in the category of less agree. While the results of the analysis on simple linear regression statistical tests, namely the t-test, the results of the hypothesis test were obtained that $t_{count} (t_0) = 16,705 >$ from the t table, namely 1,662. So, H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, meaning that there is a significant relationship between the frequency of watching television media broadcasts by students on their morals at SMKN in Bandung. The impact is a positive impact. So, good cooperation is needed between teachers and parents of students in educating and guiding their children so as not to be carried away by the negative currents of current television broadcasts.

In the contribution of this study, 1) it gives some benefit researches on readers as a new discourse to explore their understanding in each knowledge discipline. 2) It gives the teacher as references to integrate their teaching learning process in the classroom that teacher can pay attention to the students to encourage them to use their time whether in the class room or house to study in order that there is no spare time to watch the program in the television channel. 3) It encourages the other researchers to improve their research as a reference how to identify and collect the data.

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