IMPACT OF ADOLESCENT LEARNERS TO HOAX DISTURBANCES IN SOCIAL MEDIA

Mira Herlina M.I.Kom

ABSTRACT

This time the Indonesian public is not able to rescue themselves from the internet based communication activities. Since the Indonesian government to develop internet infrastructure in the 1980s the number of internet users continues to increase. Until the results of the survey APJII throughout the year 2016 the results obtained 132,7 million internet users in Indonesia. With the number of increase 51,8% compared to indicate the number of internet users in the year 2014 and. along the height of internet users and the Indonesian people also consumed with social media has some social media account such as Facebook, instagram, whatsaap, tweeters etc., but this caused a lot of problems especially cause conflicts, violence because Hoax through the text, video, voice and pictures. This is triggered because of the lack of knowledge of the community in the use of effective social media especially teenagers. Therefore the main purpose of this research is to know how big the impact or influence of the level of knowledge of the behavior of the dispersion hoax Teen social-exposed. The X variable in this research is the concept of the knowledge that use procedural knowledge knowledge indicator indicator, pengtahuan tancit deklaratif and knowledge. Y variables using the concept of the behavior with the indicator behavior of closed and open behavior indicator. The data collected based on the spread of the questionnaire with the technique of quotas to 130 respondents teenagers top level schools. Location research in vocational schools top level petukangan sub-district in South Jakarta. This study contribute to the education curriculum policy that is the policy in the matter of learning about literacy and the ethics of using social media and build anti hoax behavior in adolescence. The results of research shows the value of the influence of the level of knowledge of the behavior of the spread of the hoax is R of 9.4 percent and R Squere by 0.9% means knowledge gives only 1 percent in the spread of sig.0,286 hoax with no significant effect between the level of the spread of hoax penegtahuan behavior in social media on adolescents.

Key Words : Knowledge, the behavior of teenagers, Hoax, Social Media

Introduction

In the findings of the *Pew Research Center* stated from 1.002 Pohon (respondents, as much as 23 percent of adults have claimed to share the news that they themselves were still in doubt the truth. This describes the adults only who have understanding sometimes ignorant about hoax. How with children and adolescents?.

The negative impact of the development of the internet that dihawatirkan are adolescents, because at the age of adolescence is the transition period that can make very unbalanced personal psychological and easily influenced by external stimuli with kelabilan teenage psyche is of course social media is part of the factors affecting the knowledge of ethics, intelligence and berprilaku teenagers especially in communicate and interact in social media where the user is currently the social media so openly convey communication messages according to them is a certain satisfaction. This communication message would have an impact on the benefits of kesopan teenagers to communicate, intelligence digest messages and certainly not easy to imitate being trend although sometimes it is the impact of the negative side of the internet which is capable of sliding the local culture in Indonesia.

According to (Mira and Rocky, 2013: 593) The individuals using the mass media that are driven by the specific motif found pemuasannya through specific media, although no matter how small the gratification that can be done by the media. Active community in using the media will present the response after media consumption, whether they are happy or not, there is the assumption that convey that audiences who select the media and use it based on their needs and then provide the assessment of the use of the media.

The phenomenon is happening now is the internet users to search for customer satisfaction with have an account in social media that is very open the opportunity for evangelism hoax actors to influence have been unable to prove that they share through social media. According To Allcott & Gentzkow, 2017 quoted in Ricky Firmansyah (2017:231) false News (hoax) is a news article that deliberately misleading the reader. There are two main motivation that cause furthermore false news. The first is money, news article seems to be the virus in social media that can attract significant advertising revenue when users mengeklik original site. this would become the motivation and purpose of most of the producers of false news that his identity has been revealed. The second motivation is an ideological that some false news provider trying to build a reputation of candidates who they like or even bring down the reputation of the candidates that they do not prefer. Social Media as part of innovation information technology can provide a space for someone to voicing his thoughts where previously not yet can never terekspresikan. Social Media is a new expression space for the people of the world in the last few years.

This research uses teenage as research subject because some cases of arrest the spread of the hoax in social media are adolescents. news in kompas.com on 22/09/2017, never wrote that adolescents are the target spread hoax. Based on the results of the survey *We Are Social* in 2017, 18 percent of social media users aged 13 to 17 years, which is the age of the students. While

the data from the Ministry of bent on RI, at the end of the year 2016 is 800 thousand indicated spread hoaks site and ujaran hatred, Hoax many scattered mainly through social media.

For the formulation of the problem in this research is how big the impact of influence between the level of knowledge of the behavior of the spread of the hoax on teenagers social-exposed .

In Social Media Hoax

Research on the hoax has never done a research done by Ricky Firmansyah 2017 research about News Clarification Web To minimize the spread of the news Hoax proves that the clarification of the Web to news spread the news hoax control this is one of the ways that can be used to minimize the spread of the news hoax. Further research done Ratna Istriyani and Nur Huda Widiana (2016) research on the Ethics of Islam Vs Hoax communication in virtual world. The results of this research shows that the negative effects of hoak can minimalize. Communication ethics Islam provide beacon the beacon in running the communication activities. The ethics of this is built in with prinsio Islamic principles that include peace, hospitality, and salvation based on the knowledge and understanding of the values of Islam and emanates from the Qur'an and the hadiths.

Social Media close to the young generation and the children could not be separated as a source of information. So the main challenge for parents is to teach the children and adolescents to always critical with the information they receive. This is important to train their children to digest the information healthy (https://tirto.id/mengajarkan-anak-anak-menghindari-berita-hoax-cxw2)

The level of knowledge on Teenagers

Knowledge is the result of the "Know" and this happens after people do to a sensing certain object. Sensing occurs through human senses come, namely: indra vision, hearing, smell, taste and Rabbah. The majority of human knowledge obtained through education, experience other people, mass media and the environment (Notoatmodjo, 2003 quoted in Mohamad Taufik 2010: 4). Knowledge is the domain that is very important for the formation of the actions of a man. Knowledge required as a support in confidence and the attitudes and behavior every day, so that it can be said that the knowledge is the fact that supports the actions of a person (Notoatmodjo, 2003 quoted in Mohamad Taufik 2010: 4).

According to Becerra and Sabherwal (2010) quoted in Nurzaitun (2014: 55) classifying knowledge as follows: (1) deklaratif knowledge and procedural knowledge. (2) Knowledge deklaratif or substantive knowledge focus on beliefs about the relationship between the variables. While the procedural knowledge focus on confidence in the series of the steps that are related to each other or action to realize the purpose of. (3) Knowledge tacit and explicit knowledge. Tacit knowledge is located in the minds of the individual owner, have expressed and diformalkan difficult nature. This kind of knowledge involving thought, intuition, and suspicion. The nature of tacit knowledge is personal and based on the experience of the individual. While explicit knowledge is knowledge that has been expressed in the form of words and the numbers. This kind of knowledge can be shared formally and systematically, both in the form of data, specification, reference manual, etc.

The behavior of the spread of the Hoax On Teenagers

The behavior is every way the reaction or human response, living being against their surroundings. The behavior is the action reaction to stimulation from the environment (Gunarsa, 2004: 5). The behavior was divided into two groups namely: (1) the behavior of closed or disguise (covert behavior) and (2) open behavior (overt behavior).

Closed behavior is a mental aspects of among others the perception, memory attention (perseption, attention,memory). The behavior that is not easily seen divided in category: (a) Cognitive Aspect: awareness melaluiu pengindraan process against the stimuli and the interpretation.behavior encompasses all things that berupareaksi to perceive stimuli and give meaning or learn and remember that he learned aapa. (B): affek emotions, persaan, the atmosphere in themselves, who raised by raising awareness of the contents of the perangsagan. (C) Konasi: thinking, the decision to choose any form of behavior. (D): sensing includes delivering, transporting message (stimulations) until kesusunan central nerve center, understanding.

Open behavior is behavior that directly can be seen for example the road, flee, laugh, write and others (Gunarsa, 2004: 3). Overt behavior can be divided into the category: (a) behavior that realized, done with full awareness, depending from the action in the big brain (voluntary movement associated with cerebrum). (B), reflektoris behavior reflex movement that in the first phase of the related with the spinal cord has not been realized. Then the behavior of the reflex realized, when the impression is to center pensyarafan. (C) behavior outside the influence of the will, not realize and centerd on the bone marrow bands (obloganta medulla) or the movement because of the sensitivity of the muscles.

The two elements of the above behavior does not remove the relation with the environment, according to Gunarsa (2004: 4) The environment is everything that can stimulate a person to cause a behavior. The environment encompasses all things outside the individual or in himself that physical or influential ideas that became the source of the stimuli that can cause the reaction or response. Then the environment can come from ourselves or outside of the individual as the geographical environment, social environment. The behavior is every way the reaction or human response, living being against their surroundings. The behavior is the action reaction to stimulation from the environment (Gunarsa, 2004: 5)

Research Method

This research uses quantitative research with non probility method with massive samples samples quotas of 130 respondents namely teenagers after 15-18 years in school institutions top level at SMK Putra Satria Ciledug South Jakarta. to know the scale

of the influence of the variables X are the knowledge and the Y variable is the behavior of the spread of the hoax on adolescents in social media using the formulation of rigresi linear with the help of SPSS statistics 22.

Research Results

The results of this research shows that there is the influence of the level of knowledge about the spread of the news hoax teenagers in social media can be seen on the following regression table:

Tabel 1 : Model Summary Dampak Tingkat Pengetahuan Terhadap Perilaku Penyebaran Hoax di Media Sosial

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,094ᵃ	,009	,001	4,505

Table 1 shows that the value of R of 0,094 namely square results from koefesien correlation (0,094 x =0,0088 0,094 or 0,009) standard *Standard Error of the Estimate* 4,505. If compared with the value of the analysis of descriptive statistics 4,849 *Error Default values of the estimate* is greater.

Tabel 2 : Anova Dampak Tingkat Pengetahuan Terhadap Perilaku Penyebaran Hoax di Media Sosial

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	23,319	1	23,319	1,149	,286ᵇ
	Residual	2598,250	128	20,299		
	Total	2621,569	129			

Table 2 shows the value of F count namely 1,149 production while the value of F the table can be obtained by using the table of F with degree free (Indonesia Recorded Its 94) A Residual (left) namely 128 as Indonesia Recorded Its 94 both operate and Indonesia Recorded Its 94 Regression (treatment) namely 1 as Indonesia Recorded Its 94 quantifiers with notice tarap 0.05 so that obtained the value of F table namely 3,92. Because F count (1,149) < F tebel (3,92) then Ho accepted that there was no massive influence the impact of the level of knowledge of the behavior of the spread of the hoax in social media on adolescents.

Tabel 3 : Coefficients Dampak Tingkat Pengetahuan Terhadap Perilaku Penyebaran Hoax di Media Sosial

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	15,132	4,387		3,449	,001
	Tingkat Pengetahuan Remaja	,088	,082	,094	1,072	,286

Table 3 seen that the value of T count for Constant namely 3,449 on T db Table 128 with significant rank 0,005 obtained 1,165 T count > T the table then the Ho was rejected. Because if T count <= T table or probability >= 0.05 then Ho accepted. If T count > T the table or probability < 0.05 then Ho rejected. While the sig on the table B is 0.01 which means the probability 0.01, because probability less than 0.05 then rejected. Means the means and foretold not through the point (0.0).

To the value of T count knowledge level of teenagers namely 1,072 on T table with db 128 with significant rank 0,005 obtained 1,165 T count < T table then Ho received while sig on the table B is 0,286 which means 0,286 probability because the probability of 0.05 then Ho in thank. This means that B does not mean.

Based on the above analysis it can be made his assumption regression model:
Y= 15, 132

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Mira Herlina M.I.Kom
Faculty of Communication
Universitas Budiluhur Jakarta Indonesia
Email: mira.herlina@budiluhur.ac.id