

THE INFLUENCE OF TELEVISION SHOWS AND MOVIES ON LEARNING ENGLISH IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE CLASSROOMS

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Abstract

This paper examines the impact of television viewing in shaping adolescents sexual behaviour. The paper found that sexual content in the television has a 'profound real-life effect'. This is because Sexual initiation is an important social and health issue and that portrayals of sex on entertainment Television (TV) in Kenya may contribute to precocious adolescent sex. Television viewing can either reinforce norms or offer insights into alternative ways of thinking. The paper sought to investigate TV influence on the sexual behaviour of adolescents by addressing the following three fundamental concerns, how television influences sexual behaviour of adolescents, the extent to which TV viewing may determine the sexual behaviour of adolescents, and (3) the potential dangers associated with exposure to sexual content on TV. The paper found that adolescents often seek sexual information from television content rather than their parents or other adults by being attracted to programs with sexual content. The paper concluded by focusing on the urgent need to address television influence on adolescents' sexual behaviour by providing them with critical interpretation and communication skills in multimedia environments.

Keywords: Behaviour, English, influence, movies, students, teachers, television,

Introduction

Adolescence is a stage which human beings face once throughout lifetime. This stage serves as a threshold for many developments: biological, physical, psychological, social, etc. These developments are accompanied by positive or negative behaviours depending on the environment that the child is brought-up. Bandura. Risky sexual behaviours, including early sexual debut, unprotected sexual intercourse, and multiple sexual partners, occur in a broader context. The intensity of involvement in sexual risk behaviour ranges from nonsexual relationship to unprotected sexual intercourse with multiple partners and prostitution.

Review of Literature

Prof. Anjali Pahad, (2014) asserts, "ICT plays a vital role in English language learning, since it boosts motivation, learners' autonomy (Tri & Nguyen 2014), and learning skills" (Galavis,

1998). This study aimed to examine the effects of ICT-based learning using wiki on learning of students' vocabulary mastery at the junior high school level. The design of the present study was quasi-experimental. The population of the study was seventh graders of a junior high school in Bandung. Experimental group and control group comprised of 25 students each. The instruments of the study were a pre-test and a post-test of vocabulary mastery and an online learning platform called wiki. The data were analyzed by SPSS 16.0 for the windows. The findings revealed that there were significant differences at .05 level between experimental group and control group ($df= 49$, $t= 2.02$). Furthermore, recommendations are proposed for the teachers whose teaching philosophy is twisted with ICT-based learning. For instance, they should provide an interesting topic on the wiki, let them chat while working online, assign them working at home, and well prepare the facilities used in the class before starting of the lesson.

Ayush Sharma's study (2012) focuses on role of electronic business and its success in India. Though the internet users in India are very less compared to other countries and the E-business has not yet become practice in India. Many Organizations in India have been trying to transform their traditional business in to e-business where the organizations serve an individual customer and this study also explains the importance of internet for any organization to reach the customer. The usage of internet is increased constantly over the years and the population of using internet has been increased to 81% in 2009. The percentage of people shopping online has increased to 20 million in 2008 and there has been subsequent growth in the online booking in India, which is considered to be the biggest activities of e-commerce. In India most of the people use internet for emails, online booking, online shopping, matrimonial services and blogs.

Naveen Tiwari(2016) says, "The use of Multimedia technologies in teaching English language is one of the best recent and technological approaches in language learning, especially to inculcate and strengthen the opportunities to achieve objectives of language pedagogy". In the present times, many academicians and professionals get to know the significance of using various technological devices in the procedure of language teaching and learning equally. The new approaches have made language learning more productive, effective, and communicative. So therefore, in the study, definitions of some important terms that related to innovation such as Multimedia, ICT are given. Further, some exploration of the possibilities to use Multimedia applications for effective learning of English is to be attempted. Moreover this study will interpret the learners' attitudes towards the use of Multimedia technologies for learning English. Finally the conclusion is drawn as per the survey results indicated.

Mimansha Bhatt's (2012) study is a component of a larger investigation that focuses on exemplary practice in chemistry education. This case study involves an investigation of a

chemistry teacher in two years intermediate education in Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, India. The study utilized an interpretive methodology in which the questions emerged from intensive observations of chemistry lessons in classes taught by a teacher. The principal finding was that a teacher focused on teaching for understanding. Once teacher tended to emphasize whole-class activities while the other times he utilized more small-group and individualized activities. The teacher was successful in his goal of teaching for understanding because he was effective classroom manager and he had strong science content knowledge that enabled him to focus on instructional strategies that facilitated student understanding. He asked appropriate questions, responded to student questions, and used effective cognitive monitoring strategies. The teacher was able to teach effectively because he had adequate content knowledge and pedagogical content knowledge. Researcher adopted the method of action research to class room teaching where a classroom event triggers the process of reflection followed by critical analysis of the event which leads to change and subsequent reflection to observe that change and so on. He has taken two different texts to teach students. Out of two texts, one is explaining the metallurgy of Magnesium. In that case, he was successful as a teacher when he adopted comparative method of teaching metallurgy of Magnesium rather than the traditional method of teaching. The other one is explaining the properties of Hydrogen peroxide. In this case he was successful as a teacher by adopting discussion, interaction and discussion method.

Isha Sapra, (2014) says, "Adequately defining the students' perceptions about teachers has been at the core of much research and controversy for many years". This research article investigated the attitude of university postgraduate students to their teacher's behavior. All the students of Hyderabad universities (13universities) constituted the population. The sample of the study is 900 students That randomly selected from five universities out of 13 universities in Hyderabad. A questionnaire was developed and validated through pilot testing and administered to the sample for the collection of data. The researcher personally visited respondents, thus 100% data were collected. The collected data were tabulated and analyzed by SPSS. Results showed that majority of the Postgraduates have a positive attitude to their Teacher's behavior. The major conclusions of the study were that Students were found to be satisfied with the positive behavior of their teachers. half of students indicated that important qualities of teacher's Behavior were punctuality, honesty, hardworking, friendly, confident and competency.

According to Fidel Gutierrez Vivanco (2013), Education is the ability to meet life's situation. It is a character-building process enhancing one's personality and making his/her rational capable, respective and intelligently independent. The child adjustment is determined by a large number of factors, both personal and environment in nature. All human beings possess the ability to stand back and observe themselves. Now in the field of education it seems to have become very important, as many other factors seem to depend on this reflective quality.

Academic achievement is mostly assumed that the universe is an orderly place when all events occur in keeping with natural laws. The present study is belonging to normative survey method of research. It helps to explain the educational phenomena in terms of the conditions or relationships that exist opinions that are held by the students, teachers, parents, and experts and evident or friends that are developing. Sample of the study consists of 300 students studying in class IX from various government and private schools, rural and urban areas of Mahabubnagar district in Andhra Pradesh. I have collected this sample by using Adjustment Inventory for School Students (AISS) Prof.A.K.P.Sinha and Prof. R.P.Singh. The study conclude that adjustment and Academic Achievement cause significant difference between male and female students, Government and Private Schools students and Rural and urban school students do not cause any significant difference between Adjustment and Academic Achievement. It is found that there is a low positive relationship between Adjustment and Academic Achievement.

Robert Endre Tarjan (2016) asserts,“Journal writing and Peer Observation in an educational context have become popular techniques, with several different types of applications”. They have now been used quite widely in both language teaching and in teacher training. However, despite its reported advantages in both teaching and research, there are not many Peer Observation and Diary studies available based on the writing of experienced language teachers. The Teacher participants maintain Journal writing and Peer Observation as a means of reflective practice. They consider these practices as a mirror, which reflects the teacher’s own image as a practioner. The post-reflection discussion reveals that the teacher participants believe in reflective practice as an effective means of self-evaluation and of developing sensitivity to students’ learning. This paper examines Peer Observation and journal writing of two teachers working on the same language programme in terms of a variety of topic headings, and suggests that reflective practice can be a useful tool for both classroom research and teachers’ professional development.

Lawrence Carter (2017) says,“Karachi being metropolitan city and port was the obvious choice for becoming the Capital in 1947. However, General Ayub Khan, during his presidency, realized the political volatility and economic hustle bustle of Karachi founded a new City; Islamabad which is peaceful and easily accessible from all parts of the country. Demographic studies about the city also show us that it has accommodated and still accommodates people of all ethnicities, faiths, religions and cultures of Pakistan. This has led to the multiplication of population in Karachi, raising its population count from 3.0 million people in 1947 to over 23.5 million and still counting. Thus increased population, urbanization and diversity leads to administrative complexities to which the National Reconstruction Bureau under Devolution of Power Plan 2000 tried to provide solutions. Research highlighted the fact that Karachi is paying cost of its increased diversified functions in terms of densification and overburdened and dilapidated infrastructure.

Olubodun Olufemi (2014) in his paper provides a detailed analysis of the current trends prevalent in the Set Top Box (STB) industry in India. The persistent demand -supply gap for STBs and the lacunae of Indian electronic hardware manufacturing is under review. This paper attributes the chequered and lopsided growth as well as heavy reliance on the imported components and finished products to the technology business ecosystem in which STB industry is operating. The immediate context of eco system of STBs is focused in terms of the concentric yet over lapping circles of STB manufacturing companies, producers of sub-systems and the component manufacturers. Subsequently, the way in which the policy regime and economic system which in short can be called as the wider tech business ecosystem has significantly contributed to the present state of STB industry in particular and electronic hardware in general has been brought out.

Shane Dawson (2016) says, "The PRINCONSER (Being Conservation Principle its acronym in Spanish = Principio de Conservacion del Ser) method has been developed based on the need for conservation of human beings and human society as a whole". It is a philosophical method that seeks to integrate both philosophy and science. Both philosophy and science are human knowledge. The PRINCONSER method has ontological, epistemological, axiological and philosophical anthropology foundations. Applications of this method are related to its foundations: The ontological foundation has application in philosophy. The epistemological foundation has application in science. The axiological foundation has application in education and culture of behaviour. And philosophical anthropology has application in human sciences. Today humanity follows the way of self-destruction. The first problem is the breach on the three levels of human organization: individual, society, humanity. These three levels of disintegration are a reflection of human knowledge disintegration. Therefore, to address the global problems of the twenty-first century, we need to integrate human knowledge in a philosophical system. The fundamental instrument for the integration of human knowledge is the philosophical method.

McEwen (2015) says, "The article examined the sanitation situation of Rimuka high density suburb in Kadoma, Zimbabwe". For data collection, both primary and secondary data sources were consulted. Purposive and systematic sampling techniques were used; to select key informants from Kadoma City Council departments and for the selection of housing units for questionnaires administration, respectively. Main types of sanitation facilities identified in Iuka were Pour-flush, Pit and Flush latrines. The study revealed that most sanitation facilities were exposing residents to diarrheal disease hazards. Strategies used by Kadoma City Council (KCC) in dealing with sanitation challenges were dislodging of filled toilets, cleaning toilets and installation of water tanks in the residential area. We are currently living in the digital age, more commonly known as the Information Technology (IT) Age; which can be described as an era where every aspect of human life or activities are mainly

information based. This is due to the development and use of technology. We live in a world that has become more open - in the sense of communication (global village) and internationalization (trans-border flow of data).

Yellaiah (2013), in his paper, wants to examine the nutritional status of under-five children of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children relative to general caste children by using anthropometric indicators that is, weight for height and weight for age in West Bengal, India. For this purpose he has chosen North 24 Parganas District of West Bengal as this district is one of Scheduled Castes - Scheduled Tribes (SCs - STs) concentrated districts in West Bengal. The Scheduled Casts and Scheduled tribe group of population is socioeconomically oppressed from historical era. It is rational behind the study of nutritional status of under-five children of SCs - STs. The results revealed that nutritional status of under-five children of SCs - STs is better than that of GEN.

Indian Television Show

Indian reality shows are the latest buzzword for the television industry. It is the latest mantra of television producers and channel executives. It is the technique to amplify TRP ratings. Most of the television shows which are being telecast nowadays are reality shows specializing in dancing, singing, and acting. To study the opinions of the Youth regarding the influence of Reality Shows in Ambikapur District the research was conducted in 2016 with the objective to assess the impact of reality television shows among the youth and any gender influences in the impact of reality shows among the youth. The youths of study area liked strongly the TV programs and gave high response for statements like television reality shows help participants to showcase their talents, help people to earn quick money, provide awareness on current & social issues and TV show hardly develop the qualities of talented people.

Influence of Reality Television Shows on Society

Mass media means of communication that reach and influence large numbers of people, esp. newspapers, popular magazines, radio, and television. Television plays a vital role and most powerful medium of mass communication. The moving images of television facilitate people, demand attention and eventually influence their thoughts and behaviour. Now, the youth are interested to see a live reality shows rather than emotional, scripted drama shows. The study the 'Opinions of the Youth regarding the influence of Reality Shows on society was conducted with the objective to study the overall opinions of the selected Youth regarding the influence of Reality TV shows on the Society. Students of 17-24 of age from the stream of Science / Technology, Commerce and Social Science from The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara 2013-14. It proves that the Reality TV Shows are one of the

most influencing format of television medium of communication and have a great influence on the society as a whole.

The media put our environment in perspective by giving several aspects, meaning and explanations relating to it. The media must have some pervasive influence on our thoughts, beliefs, values, and even our behavior. Television is a popular and powerful medium that both imitates and influences culture. For many people, television is a primary source of information and entertainment. It is a window into a different world an opportunity to view people, place, and things that we may not have experienced firsthand. In an increasingly global society, television shapes society's perception of the world.

Positive Influence of Television Shows on Society

Television is a learning tool for children, youth and adults.

- It helps people to learn about other cultures.
- It gives privilege of family members to spend time together while watching it.
- Parents and children can talk about knowledgeable television programmes.
- Documentary movie can create a picture of the world in youths' minds.
- Cultural programs showcase good inventions.

Conclusion

Mass media means of communication that reach and influence large numbers of people. A medium is a 'channel of communication' - a means through which people send and receive information. The printed word, for example, is a medium; reading a newspaper or magazine, something is communicated to receivers in some way. Entertainment factor has proven to be pivotal in visual media, especially in television. The non-fiction programs and the 13 episodes serials and to the present year long running daily soaps, the change in television content is huge in terms of concepts, narration, production qualities as well as the distribution. Western influence has established connection in the Indian minds since globalization the mid 1990's. The perception of looking at tele-serials by the Indian audience, changed its dimension after the mid 1990's when mega serials on social concepts like "Kyu Ki SaasBhiKabhiBahuThi" and "Kahani GharGhar Ki", which continued to be on television for over a decade and half, crossing the broadcast time of earlier mythological mega serial "Ramayan" and "Mahabharath" on Doordarshan in mid 1980's. With the advent of shows like Antakshri and Sa Re Ga Ma Pa, the music reality shows, Indian television industry saw a new wave generated in the genre of Reality Television shows back in early 1990s and since then there has been all kinds of reality shows and perspectives like MTV Bakra, Nach Baliye, Kaun Banega Crorepati, Jhalak Dikhlaja, Big Boss, Swayamvar, etc. 'Big Boss' is stereotype of 'Big Brother' which got fame in India; because of presence of Shilpa Shetty the Indian Diva. The show got TRP when she got insisted in a verbal fight with other participant. In many countries including India reality shows surpassed daily soaps as the most watched

programmes in the air. These shows also considered as a topic of discussion whether they are beneficial or harmful.

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The author, Parupalli Srinivas Rao, has a vast experience of teaching English at various levels. He has been specialized in ELT and has authored 10 books and published several research papers related to ELT in various international journals. He has attended several national and international ELT conferences and also presented some papers in them. He has also attended many webinars organized by renowned British based international ELT training institutions such as Cambridge English, Oxford University Press, Macmillan English, Pearson ELT, English First, IATEFL, British Council and American based Ed Web (USA).

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