

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **A. Research Design**

According to Mukherjee (2017), “Research is the process of gathering, organizing, and analyzing information” (p. 56). Research is basically a process of finding the truth of a problem by using the scientific method. Another statement stated “Research is a group of actions that contribute to science and humanity by methodically gathering, analyzing, interpreting, and evaluating data and presenting results in a consistent manner” (Eryilmaz, 2021, p. 685). The research design used to achieve this study's results is a qualitative approach.

In addition, to find out the result of the research the researcher facilitated in analyzing and answering by using qualitative descriptive method. “Descriptive research studies are focused with defining the features of a specific individual or group, whereas diagnostic research studies examine the frequency with which something happens or its relationship with something else” (Kothari, 2004, p. 37). The purpose of qualitative descriptive research is to provide a comprehensive overview or factually accurate detailed description of an object, condition, group of people, or other phenomena under natural or real settings.

In this case, researcher described the phenomenon of facts as clearly and objectively as possible. In this study, the researcher also collects the

data from observation and interviews. The researcher observed the condition of the teaching-learning process at the school. And interviewing some of novice, teachers who had not more than a year teaching experience the researcher provides some questions related to some challenges that noviceteachers face in teaching and learning in the classroom.

## **B. Research Setting**

The researcher conducted this research at Madrasah Tsanawiyah DarulIstiqamah Islamic Boarding School of Girls, Barabai. It is located at Pagat Sarigading Village, Barabai district, Central Hulu Sungai Regency. It is about two kilometers from the town center, Barabai. This school (Madrasah Tsanawiyah Darul Istiqamah Islamic Boarding School of Girls) just specify for female students. The researcher's reason to choose that school is that Darul Istiqamah Islamic Boarding School applies a service system to the boarding school for students who are considered capable of teaching for one year or more immediately after graduating from Senior High School.

Therefore, this only happened in a few boarding schools and was not implemented in other public schools, so it attracted the attention of the researcherto dig deeper into how a novice teacher who had just graduated from senior highschool was immediately confronted with the teaching field without having provision of knowledge in the world of teaching to face some of the difficulties or challenges in teaching.

### **C. Participants**

The presence of participants in qualitative research is absolutely necessary, because participants are the main instrument (key). The characteristics of qualitative research cannot be separated from observation and the participations, because the roles of the participants determine the overall scenario. The data collection in this study was obtained by six participants of novice teachers who teach at 8<sup>th</sup> grade of Junior High School level at Darul Istiqamah Islamic Boarding School of Girls, Barabai. The novice teachers (participant in this study) those who do not have more than one year of experience in the teaching field. And researcher will only focus on novice teachers who teach at 8<sup>th</sup> grade of Junior High School Level at the Darul Istiqamah Islamic Boarding School of Girls, Barabai.

### **D. Data**

The researcher's data was taken from all the results by observation and interviewing with the novice teachers of Darul Istiqamah Islamic Boarding School for Girls, Barabai. Who teach as novice teachers in the service of their Pondok, especially those who teach at 8<sup>th</sup> grade of Junior High School level. The researcher observed the condition of the teaching learning process at the school. And for interviewing some novice teacher who had have not more a year experience in teaching. In the interview process, the researcher provided and asked some questions related to some problems in teaching. The researcher collected all data and presented it in

the thesis as a combination of what is seen and heard, with nothing left out.

### **E. Techniques of Data Collection**

The researcher used observation and interview as data collection for collecting the data.

#### **1. Observation**

In this research, the researcher used observation to determine novice teachers' challenges they have to face when teaching English in a classroom. The research was conducted from January 10 to February 10, 2023. The researcher did the observations in grades 8 A, B and C of Islamic Junior High School of Darul Istiqamah Barabai. In this observation activity, the researcher made three observations for each teacher in each class. The number of novice teachers was six people, so observations were made to every one teacher with three meetings in each class.

#### **2. Interview**

“In qualitative research investigations, interviews are typically used as the primary method of data collection” (Saldana, 2011). According to Elhami and Khoshnevisan (2022), “Interviews are effective methods for eliciting relevant data from participants, and various forms of interviews are frequently employed to explore participants' perspectives”. In qualitative research, an interview is a discussion that includes several sets of questions with a specific purpose. An interview is needed to get the data for answering the

research question 2, which to know how the novice teacher overcome the various challenges.

In this study, the researcher interviewed the novice teachers who teach at 8<sup>th</sup> grade of Junior High School level at Darul Istiqamah Islamic Boarding School by using Semi-structured interviews. The semi-structured interview is more like a casual discussion than a written questionnaire, and the researcher employs open-ended questions to address issues in detail and the researcher used a notebook and a recording device to facilitate the data collection to support the interview process. It can make it easier for the researcher to reread and replay the statement when it is forgotten. In this interview, the researcher conducted the interview process directly face to face with the participants.

#### **F. Data Analysis**

In this study, the researcher used qualitative data analysis. It is the process by which researcher seek and organize their data in order to enhance their comprehension of the data and offer the results to others. There are three actions in qualitative research; Data reduction, data presentation, conclusion drawing/verification. Based on those assertions, the researcher separates data analysis into three steps: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The three components of this analysis are in accordance with the theory of Miles and Huberman (1994).

### 1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the selection, simplification, concentration, abstraction, and transformation of raw data into field notes. Reduction occurs after data gathering, beginning with creating summaries, coding, tracking themes, and so on. In this step, the researcher pick useful data and discard unnecessary data or information. This procedure is referred to as verification. This initial stage is based on observations and interviews conducted in the field. The objective is to collect all information on the numerous classroom management challenges experienced by novice teachers at Darul Istiqamah Islamic Boarding School for Girls, Barabai.

### 2. Data Display

Data display is the process of arranging data in a dense or meaningful information structure that makes it simple to draw conclusions. Data can be presented in the form of a table, graphic, phi chart, pictogram, or any comparable in qualitative research. However, in this study, the researcher presented the data in the form of descriptive with the intention of combining organized information in a way that was comprehensible and clear.

### 3. Concluding Drawing

Based on the results of data analysis, through data reduction and data display, the final step is to draw conclusions and verify the conclusions made. The answers to the research problems can be found

in the conclusionsthat were made. Verification is an attempt to find out again if the conclusions made are right or wrong, or if the conclusions match up with reality. The data for this study were triangulated using observational notes and interviews. Furthermore, the researcher began to determine the relevant factors to be included in the conclusion in this study. As a result, the final conclusion will be backed up by both legitimate and consistent evidence.

### **G. The Techniques of Data Validity**

In research, data validity is done to check that everyone's understandingof the study's findings is accurate and that the stated goals and assumptions of the study's problem statement have been fulfilled. Therefore, in this study the researcher used a triangulation technique to test the credibility of the data.

According to Ahyar, et al. (2020) “Triangulation is the verification of a discovery through the use of multiple data sources and data collection techniques”. Then, triangulation is defined as a data collection methodthat combines multiple data collection methods and existing data sources. Based on Wijaya (2018) “in the triangulation technique there are three ways, namely source triangulation, technical triangulation and time triangulation”.

#### **1. Source Triangulation**

Collecting information from multiple sources using the same method for a study. The novice teacher, the student's friends, and the

homeroom teacher all participated in a data collection and testing process to ensure the accuracy of information about student behavior.

## 2. Technical Triangulation

Triangulation techniques to test the credibility of a data is done by checking the data that has been obtained from the same source using different techniques. In this study, the data obtained from observations were then checked by interview then cheked it again into some notes thatfound in observation.

## 3. Time Triangulation

Data credibility is often affected by time. Data obtained by interview in the morning at the time fresh sources to produce more valid data. Therefore, to test the credibility of the data can be done through interviews, observation, or other methods at various times or situations. So, the researcher conducted several interviews at various different times, in the morning, afternoon, and also in the afternoon after school hours were over.