

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In this study, research design is made to find and answer the question of the study. This research is a descriptive and qualitative research. A qualitative approach is a process of research and understanding based on methodologies that investigate social phenomena and human problems. Qualitative research which aims to find and describe the perception from the people. To get the most accurate and objective result of research, the research design is made to find the best next step in getting best result of research. The qualitative method aims to understand a phenomenon in the social context naturally by prioritizing the process of deep communication interaction between researcher and the phenomenon under study.

Descriptive research involves collecting data in order to hypothesis or answer question relates to the current status of the object of the study. Descriptive study determines and report one thing. It means that descriptive study, the research happens naturally, the research has no control over the condition and the situation, and can only measure what already exist (Gay, 1987)

Researcher uses qualitative research types and descriptive techniques because these techniques are in accordance with research to be carried out by the researcher where researcher will go to the field to examine an event, namely the difficulties of novice teachers when teaching English classes at UPB and also researcher does not use numerical forms in elaboration of the research results. Because of this, researcher used

descriptive qualitative research. The purpose of this research is to describe the difficulties faced and the problem solving obtained by graduates for teaching in the English class at Language Development Unit. The researcher explained and gave conclusion for current problems based on data by the descriptions of the analysis according to the types. Qualitative descriptive method was also used where the data were collected from filled research.

B. Research Setting

The researcher conducted this research to novice teachers of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, especially from alumni of English department that become novice teacher of English Class at Language Development Unit located on A.Yani Street KM 4,5 Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan.

English Department is one major in the Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. English Department is dedicated to the study of literature, language, and culture, and of course education related to English lesson. The students encouraged to learn about how to be a good English teacher and they also encouraged to read, write, and think critically and creatively about English teaching techniques and methods.

Aisyah stated that in Antasari State Islamic University (UIN) Banjarmasin, there is a language program namely UPB (Language Development Unit). It is a program that helps to increase students' foreign language ability, especially English and Arabic (Aisyah, 2013). Languages Development Unit has responsibility to develop students' language ability both English and Arabic. Every freshman needs to take two semesters English and Arabic course at that institution. Students take English course for three

days in the morning for an hour and a half. There are one hundred and fifteen classes nowadays and it is ranked based on the result of placement test.

The research was conducted at home by using online facilities since the government gave an order to stay at home because of the pandemic. Furthermore, the researcher conducted this research for about two months starting from August 2020 to September 2020.

C. Participants / Subject

The subject of this research were the alumni of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, especially alumni of English department that become a novice teacher of English Class at Language Development Unit. The number of subjects at the beginning of the study were one hundred and fifteen English UPB teachers who were then selected using an initial questionnaire with the criteria of having a teaching year of less than three years according to Curry, Webb and Latham's theory, then eleven final subjects were obtained to get subjects that were in accordance with this study.

List of subjects can be seen in the appendices 2 table 3.1. consisting of the name, year of graduation and the group where they teach. Researcher took UIN Antasari alumni of English Department as subjects because they are more in line with the objectives of this study where the novice teachers being studied teach English lessons. The number of participants in this study was aimed at novice teachers who had been teaching for a maximum of 3 years at UPB English because based on theory in second chapter. The object of this research were the difficulties in teaching English class of Language Development Unit that faced by the graduate students that become teacher.

The researcher took the object, because the researcher saw the same phenomenon when a UPB teacher had difficulty teaching his students and he was a novice teacher in the first year of teaching at UPB English.

D. Data

1. Data

The data in this study is the difficulties faced and the problem solving obtained by graduates that become a teacher for teaching in the English class at Language Development Unit.

2. Source of Data

The data were taken from the alumni of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, especially alumni of English department that become a novice teacher of English Class at Language Development Unit.

E. Technique of Data Collection

In this research, the researcher will collect the data using interview technique. Interview is a technique in which a conversation is directed to a particular problem. An interview takes the form of a conversation between two or more people facing each other physically and it is a verbal question and answer session. In qualitative research, an interview is a discussion that contains several sets of questions that have a specific purpose (Gunawan, 2013).

In this study, researcher used an in-depth interview type of interview. In-depth interview is a process used by a researcher to get some information for research purposes by directly asking the subjects and the subjects answer these questions so as

to produce data either using interview guidelines or not which usually takes a relatively long time. In this study, the researcher will interview the novice teachers in Language Development Unit which they are the alumni of English Department who teach in English Class. This is done to obtain data on the difficulties that have been faced by novice teacher in teaching English classes and what problem solving they use.

To support the success of the interview, the researcher used written equipment to record information from the interviewees, while also using a recording device to facilitate data collection. The tools used to conduct interviews include the interview guide, recorder, and block note. Interview guidelines are used to make it easier for researcher to focus attention on data collection, while recording devices and block notes are used so that the data collected is not scattered and forgotten. Researcher is going to conduct interview to the subjects using online facility such as video call or voice note, these two facilities are the preferred method for researcher. If a video call or voice note cannot be done, the researcher will interview the subjects directly while still using the health protocol.

F. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the important step for every research. Basically, in all qualitative research, data analysis and interpretation are continuously carried out so that knowledge or data is obtained in the initial data analysis which becomes a guide in data collection in the future. Analysis can be defined as consisting as three current flows of activity that is data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification (Lodico, Spaulding, & Voegtler, 2010). In this research, the researcher uses Miles and Huberman's theory in analyzing the data, so there are three steps to do, they are:

3. Data Reduction

Data reduction become the first steps to do in analyzing the data in this research. Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data in written up field note or transcript. The researcher first selects the subjects to be more detailed so that the resulting data can be more appropriate with the objectives of this study. Then the researcher collected data from the subjects who had been selected using questions from interviews that had been made by the researcher based on existing theories. After the data is collected, the existing data is reduced (Miles & Huberman, 1994).

4. Data Display

By looking at display, it helps us to understand what is happening and to do something-further analysis or caution on that understanding. In the qualitative research, the data can be displayed in the form of table, graphic, phi chard, pictogram and another equivalent of them. By displaying the data, the researcher was easy to understand and to analyze what was happening with the data presented. And the researcher began to do the next plan of the research based on what the data that researcher got. In displaying the data that had been collected by interviewed to subject, the researcher used table and diagram to present the result of the data that gained from the interview questions, then the researcher interpreted it into a description.

5. Conclusion Drawing

After finished doing data reduction and data display, the last steps to analyze the data in this research is drawing conclusion. Final conclusion may not

appear until data collection is over, depending on the size of the corpus of field notes; coding storage and retrieval methods of the funding agency, but they often have been prefigured from the beginning even when a researcher claims to have been proceeding inductively.

After displaying the data in table and diagram with the interpretation of it in a descriptive text along with the data from interview. Furthermore, the researcher can conclude the conclusion in order to state the result of study to answer the research question (Miles & Huberman, 1994).