CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH PROCEDURES

3.1. Research Design

This study employed a descriptive case study to provide a holistic and contextualised description of phenomena or cases (Mackey and Gass, 2005). Yin (1984) as cited by Zaidah (2007) contends that descriptive case study refers to "an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon (The case) in-depth and within its real- world context" (p.2). Briefly stated, it allows to do a research about the pedagogical challenges faced by the EFL pre-service teacher and its impacts of those challenges on her beliefs.

3.2. Setting and Participant

The participant of this study was non-native undergraduate EFL student in Tasikmalaya, West Java, Indonesia. The participant was 20 years old. Also, she was a student in the English education department. The participant was in the seventh semester which was participating in the teaching practice program (School-based internship program) in junior high school in Tasikmalaya. The researcher selected the participant based on some considerations. First, she was willing to be the participant of this study, this is proven by she would fill out a consent form given by the researcher. Second, she was an EFL pre-service teacher in the teacher training program. Third, she frequently makes a diary for her own research.

3.3. Data Collection Procedure

To collect the data, the researcher asks the participant to write diaries during teaching practice. The participant wrote a diary starting from the first day until the last day of her teaching practice. She wrote the diary starting from 4th September 2017 until 25th November 2017. The content and topics of the diaries written by the participant are her teaching activities during the day. The participant wrote 45 pages of diaries during teaching practice and each page consisted of 1 to 2 diaries. The diaries are gathered at the end of teaching practice, then the diaries are used as the main data to look at the changes in the participant's beliefs.

3.4. Data analysis

Thematic analysis method is used for examining the data. The reason for preferring a thematic analysis method is that it examines the data systematically, Altunişik, et al. (2005). The researcher analyzes the data from the diaries using thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006). These are the following stages:

1. Familiarizing the data

The researcher reads and re-reading the data of the participants' diaries. The researcher read the diaries related to the topic of this research about pedagogical challenges faced by a junior high school pre-service teacher and their impacts on her teaching beliefs.

2. Generating initial codes

The researcher organizes the data in a meaningful and systematic way into small chunks meaning, addressing specific research questions then analyzing the data. The researcher relate data based on the aims of the research and then will be categorized using the initial codes that are coloured to highlight the challenges faced by the pre-service teacher and its impact on their beliefs.

3. Searching for themes

The researcher selects the data transcript and finds out something significant or interesting about the diaries based on the research questions. The researcher will identify the themes from the diaries that have been categorized and highlighted earlier in the second step.

4. Reviewing the themes

The researcher develops or modifies the themes that have been identified in research for the theme step. The researcher re-examine the themes that have been identified about the challenges faced by the pre-service teacher and its impacts on their beliefs to ensure the placement of the code has been grouped into the appropriate themes.

5. Defining and naming the themes

The researcher determines and gives the name of the theme based on the data that has been obtained, namely about the challenges faced by the pre-service teacher and its impact on their beliefs.

6. Producing the report

The researcher reports the result of this research that is about challenges faced by the pre-service teacher and its impact on their belief.