

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **RESEARCH FINDINGS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter explains the results of the study as well as the analysis of the findings according to the research objectives i) to understand the feelings of young fathers about fatherhood experiences, ii) to identify how young fathers acquire knowledge about their child's development and iii) to understand the changes of young fathers during the first five years of fatherhood journey.

#### **4.2 Data Analysis**

The data obtained from the participants' interviews were organized and managed by using thematic analysis. The analysis of the three respondents' responses is presented and organized as follows:

- a. The demographic profiles of the respondents'
- b. Analysis of the respondents' interviews

#### **4.3 Background of Participants**

This section presents information obtained from the demographic data of the participants (P). The information includes age, career background, marital status and age of first child as shown in Table 4.1:

**Table 4.1:** Background Profile of Participants

<b>Code of Participant</b>	<b>P1</b>	<b>P2</b>	<b>P3</b>
<b>Age</b>	28	28	28
<b>Education Background</b>	Master	Degree	Degree
<b>Career Background</b>	Lecturer	Teacher	Accountant
<b>Marital Status</b>	Married	Married	Married
<b>Age of First Child</b>	1 Year	3 Years	9 Months

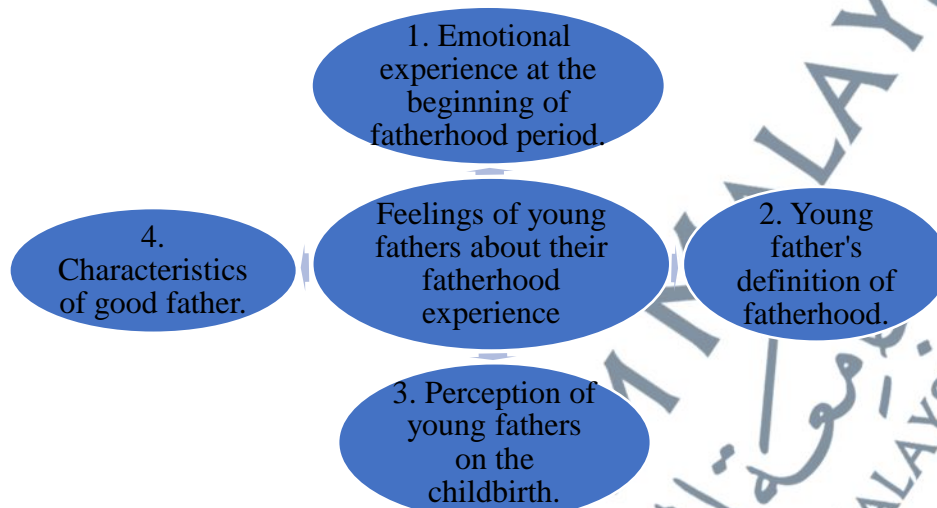
Table 4.1 shows the demographic profile of participants who were interviewed by the researcher. P1, age 28 years old, works as a lecturer at the private university. His highest academic qualification is at the master level. He has been married and he has 1 years old daughter. P2, age 28 years old, is a teacher at the government school which is under Kementerian Pelajaran Malaysia. He has bachelor's degree of qualification. He has been married and he has 3 years old daughter. Lastly, P3 is 28 years old too. He is an accountant at the private sector company. He has bachelor's degree of qualification. He has been married and he has 9 months daughter.

Based on the information gathered from the demographic background, it showed that, three of the participants have a good educational background. They also have a good career background and three of them are from the professional group. Three of them have experienced a young father in the first five years of the fatherhood period. They aged of them before 30 years old.

#### **4.3.1 Theme 1: Feelings of young fathers about their fatherhood experience**

Participants were asked about their feelings throughout their fatherhood experience as young father. The perspectives on the emotions of young fathers were shared by the participants. On the feelings of young fathers regarding their fatherhood experience, four key subthemes emerged: 1) emotional experience at the beginning of

fatherhood; 2) young fathers' definition of fatherhood; 3) young fathers' perceptions of childbirth; and 4) characteristics of a good father as shown in Figure 4.1:



**Figure 4.1:** Overview of Theme 1: Feelings of young fathers about their fatherhood experience

The first subtheme is emotional experience at the beginning of fatherhood. Based on the P1 experience with his emotional experience at the beginning of fatherhood, when his wife told him about the pregnancy for the first time, he felt mixed emotions. At first, he felt anxious, and then he felt delighted.

*“Masa itu memang saya rasa nervous, takut semua ada sebab zero betul bab anak dan perkara yang kami tak rancang. Then, terus terfikir macam mana nak jaga anak ni nanti sebab memang tak pernah nak ambil tahu sebelum ni dan tiada langsung pengalaman berkaitan anak.”-P1*

According to P2, he expressed mixed emotions upon realising he would become a father. This response is consistent with P1's statement that he was afraid to become a father due to the obligations associated with fatherhood, but also felt delighted.

*“Dan ketika dapat tahu tu memang sangat gembiralah. Jatuh juga air mata jantan ni. Hahaha. Bila dapat tahu tu kita anggap anak itu sebagai pelengkap kehidupan, anugerah kehidupan. Ramai yang berkahwin kata, nak buat anak itu memang mudah tapi nak menjaga anak itu yang susah. Sebab susah tu adalah cabaran-cabaran yang kita sebagai ibu bapa akan hadapi seperti kekangan masa, emosi dan lain-lain.”-P2*

Similarly, P3 experienced the same feelings as P1 and P2 when his wife informed him of their first pregnancy. He feels happy and is aware of his new responsibilities.

*“Perasaan masa tu memang happy lah dan saya sebagai lelaki masa itu memang rasa akan ada beban yang barulah. Saya rasa responsibilities kita bertambah untuk ditanggung. Isteri sangat gembira jugaklah sebab memang dah lama tunggu nak ada baby.”-P3*

The second subtheme is the definition of fatherhood by the young father. Regarding the young father's definition of fatherhood, three of them have essentially identical perspectives. The majority of their fatherhood journey is comparable to that of a young father. P1 noted that, as a young father, he recognises that a father's primary duty is to his family (wife and child). P1 also mentioned that he provides as a role model for the child as a father.

*“Saya sendiri sebagai ayah yang saya boleh kongsi kan adalah ia satu tanggungjawab dan komitmen terhadap anak yang bakal lahir dan juga pasangan. Ayah juga yang saya faham adalah sebagai role model kepada anak sepanjang anak membesar dan juga sebagai pelindung kepada anak.”-P1*

Next, P2 then reiterated the same comment regarding his journey as a young father. P2 engaged in a religious activity with his wife in front of their child, at which

point he became aware that his child was following them. The experience taught him that a parent is a role model for his child.

*“Macam saya dengan isteri, semasa waktu maghrib sampai waktu isyak, kebiasaan kami adalah solat berjemaah jadi disitu anak akan tengok dan ikut-ikut solat. Kemudian, bila dah boleh berdiri dia akan ikut kita solat jadi masatu rasa macam oh macam ni impact daripada hasil didikan kita. Jadi, kat situ kita akan nampak dan kita akan teruskan yang baik dan mana yang kita kurang kita perlu tambah baik. Kita nie sebagai ibu bapa macam “role model” apa yang kita buat itulah yang anak-anak akan ikut.”-P2*

Similarly, P3 stated the same statement with P1 and P2. P3 also trust that as a father, he is a role model towards the child. P3 showed the best for his child because he believed his child will follow his action at the home.

*“Kita ibu bapa sebagai role model jugak untuk anak. Tingkah laku kita anak akan perhatikan dan disitu anak ikut serta bawa identiti tersebut dengan orang luar. Jangan bebaskan anak dengan akademik semata-mata yang mana perlu balancekan anak didikan dunia dan akhirat.”-P3*

The third subtheme is young fathers' perspectives on childbirth. Respondents discussed their feelings and perceptions as young fathers towards childbirth based on their experiences watching their wives give birth. P1 stated that he learnt how much his wife sacrifices for the birth of their child.

*“Semasa menunggu isteri di luar bilik operation, macam-macam saya fikir tentang macam mana isteri saya sakit tapi saya tak dapat teman isteri sebab before tu saya ada teman isteri dalam contraction time. Masa tu saya sangat kesian pada isteri dan tak sanggup tengok isteri tahan sakit contraction lama-lama. Sebab itu doktor terpaksa meminta saya untuk setuju isteri perlu dioperate. Disitu, saya nampak pengorbanan isteri saya untuk melahirkan anak kami dengan kesakitan yang dia tanggung.”-P1*

Meanwhile, P2 shared about his perception about the childbirth which is he learned how big our mother sacrifices for him and raised him until now. He shared that the birth of his child taught him to appreciate his mother and his wife more.

*“Saya nak berkongsi sedikitlah, yang lelaki memang suka bila nak dapat anak nie kan tapi dia tak tahu bagaimana rasa kesakitan isteri nak melahirkan anak kita sama kesakitan yang macam mak kita rasa semasa nak melahirkan kita. Yang cakap patah seluruh tulang rusuk, nyawa di hujung-hujung tanduk memang betul la tu. Itu kalau yang normal bukan operate atau kes-kes yang lebih teruk lebih sayulah bila dengar.”-P2*

Hence, P3 also stated that the birth of his child taught him about sacrifices like P1 and P2. He shared his experience during his wife giving birth and it is showed that a mother is a real fighter.

*“Masatu saya belajar erti bersalin atau melahirkan tu bak kata orang sakit bersalin sakit kedua selepas kematian. Saya tengok bagaimana isteri menahan sakit melahirkan seorang anak. Saya betul-betul tengok seorang ibu nie sebagai seorang fighter. Selepas selesai, saya ucap terima kasih pada isteri sebab berjuang melahirkan anak kami. Pengorbanan seorang isteri melawan sakit melahirkan seorang anak. Pada lelaki kat luar sana, tengoklah dan hargailah pengorbanan isteri.”-P3*

Sub theme 4 is characteristics of a good father which is three of the respondents shared their opinion about the characteristics of a good father as a young father. They shared based on their experience as a young father. P1 stated that a good father should know and shows their responsibility to provide the needs of their family.

*“Bagi saya, selain menjadi contoh yang baik ia lebih kepada tanggungjawab. Tanggungjawab memang kene seorang ayah tu perlu provide macam-macamlah. Sebagai ayah, kita memang akan dahulukan anak dan keluarga dulu berbanding diri kita sendiri. Ayah yang baik ni basically providing or provide*

*kehidupan yang lagi betterlah untuk anak supaya mereka tak perlu rasa susah untuk masa akan datang.” -P1*

For P2, he shared the same statement with P1. P2 also agreed that a good father is a father who carries out his responsibilities properly. He also shared the book he referred to get information about being a good father. The book is “*Aku membesarkan seorang khalifah*” by Ustaz Bakhtiar.

*“Saya nak berkongsi jelah haritu ngam-ngam lalu di facebook buku yang ditulis oleh Ustaz Bakhtiar bertajuk “Aku membesarkan seorang khalifah”. Buku ini sebagai salah satu yang saya baca untuk belajar mendidik anak saya cukup didikannya sebagai seorang manusia. Antara ciri-cirinya, menjadi bapa yang bertanggungjawab. Bertanggungjawab nie merangkumi semua aspeklah peranan, tanggungjawab dalam menguruskan kewangan, tanggungjawab menjadi seorang suami dan juga bapa.”-P2*

Similarly, P3 made the same assertion as P1 and P2 regarding the qualities of a good father. As a young parent, P3 has learnt to prioritise his family over himself during his fatherhood journey.

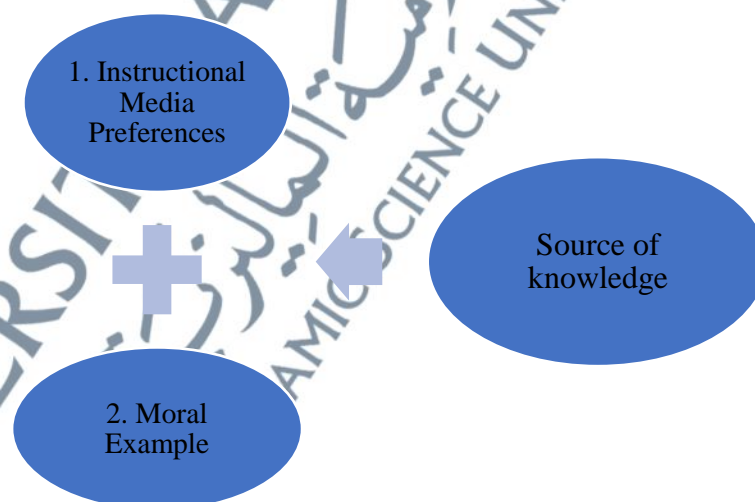
*“Pada saya, selagi saya mampu saya buat yang terbaik untuk isteri dan anak sebab mereka itu tanggungjawab saya dan amanah untuk saya jaga. Daripada aspek financial, kalau saya mampu saya akan bagi sebaiknya. Saya akan gunakan kekuatan diri saya sebaiknya untuk mengukuhkan financial keluarga bagi family selesa. Saya pun selalu beringat dalam berbelanja bab diri sendiri lebih mementingkan keluarga.”-P3*

Overall, the researcher discovered that the participants viewed their experiences as fathers as challenging and new. The participants' early emotional experience as fathers was primarily one of joy, although they were also anxious about the responsibilities they would assume towards their child. Based on the definition of fatherhood that the participants shared, all of them stated that as a young father they

should be a role model to their child. They believed that the children observed them as fathers in establishing their identities. The participants discussed their perceptions of childbirth as a young parent based on the childbirth situation they encountered while their wives were giving birth to their child. Their wife taught them about sacrifice and increased their appreciation for their wife and mother.

Besides that, all of the participants stated the characteristic of a good father is being a responsible father to fulfil their family needs in terms of food, shelter, financial, education and others. They discovered that as a young father they must prioritize their family over themselves. They will try their best to give the best for their family in all aspects. They hoped that as the journey of fatherhood progressed, they would become better fathers over time. They will acquire and improve their weaknesses in order to be the best father possible for their children.

#### 4.3.2 Theme 2: Source of knowledge



**Figure 4.2:** Overview of Theme 2, Source of Knowledge

All of the participants utilised the same informational source. Because young fathers lack knowledge and experience, it implies that the participants receive

information and knowledge about how to manage their new-born infant and parenting. The first subtheme is instructional media preferences, which include Google or social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, and others. As a young father, instructional media choices were able to assist the participants. P1 stated that media such as Google and social media assist him acquire knowledge and information. Typically, his wife shared the facts with him so that they were both informed.

*“Daripada google pun ada. Hahaha. Selain itu, sosial media yang mana apa-apa yang isteri saya dapat daripada sosial media dia akan kongsi dengan saya. Contoh, macam mana nak uruskan baby like cara cuci berak, waktu menyusui dan lain-lain. Disitu, kami belajar bersama.”-P1*

During this time, P2 received the information in a completely different context. P2 joined the Amway-sponsored parenting class. Therefore, he relied solely on Amway's social media for information. He continued to utilise social media, although he said that he did not investigate other social media as much as Amway's Instagram.

*“Sewaktu 2021, macam kurang ada perkongsian macam sekarang atau mungkin saya yang tak terdedah dengan yang lain. Saya banyak fokus posting-posting di Instagram yang dikongsikan oleh pihak Amway yang menganjurkan kelas parenting. Rezeki sebab isteri saya join Amway dan mereka anjurkan kelas untuk ibu bapa muda yang tidak berpengalaman. Untuk sosial media lain, saya yang kurang explore.” -P2*

According to P3, as with P1 and P2 most of their partner explored on the social media and shared with them to collect the knowledge together as a new parent. However, he occasionally explored on his own to assist his wife during her pregnancy and after she gave birth.

*“Berkaitan sosial media, saya kurang merujuk disitu walaupun kadang-kadang ada jugak baca kat media sosial untuk tahu perkembangan pregnancy, part isteri saya sakit-sakit badan untuk menjadi rujukan bantu isteri. Isteri saya banyak membaca di sosial media dan kongsi pada saya. Isteri banyak learning, suami banyak earing.” -P3*

Subtheme 2 is the moral example, with the majority of participants' referring their mothers and mothers-in-law for gaining information as fathers and new parents. They believed that their mother and mother-in-law might provide them with valuable advice on how to be a decent young father and parent. P1 stated that he and his wife consult their mother for advice and wisdom based on their experience and expertise.

*“Saya dan pasangan juga tanya pada mak saya dan mak mertua yang lebih berpengalaman dan lebih banyak tips. Ada sekali baby kene jaundice demam kuning dan masa tu mak dan mak mertua banyak bantulah bagitau apa pantang larang dan sebagainya.” -P1*

Hence, P2 mentioned that he learned a lot from his mother and mother-in-law. He believed them because he knows they have a lot of experiences that can be shared.

*“Sumber saya dapatkan maklumat tentang pregnancy nie, first daripada ibu bapa kedua belah saya dan pasangannya. Kadang-kadang ibu bapa nie masing-masing berlainan pendapat. Jadi kita timbang tara baliklah yang mana sesuai dan mampu untuk ikut.” -P2*

Same with P3, he mentioned that he got the knowledge mostly from his mother and his mother-in-law. Coincidence, his mother is a babysitter and he used to help his mother as a babysitter so he had some experience and learned a lot from it.

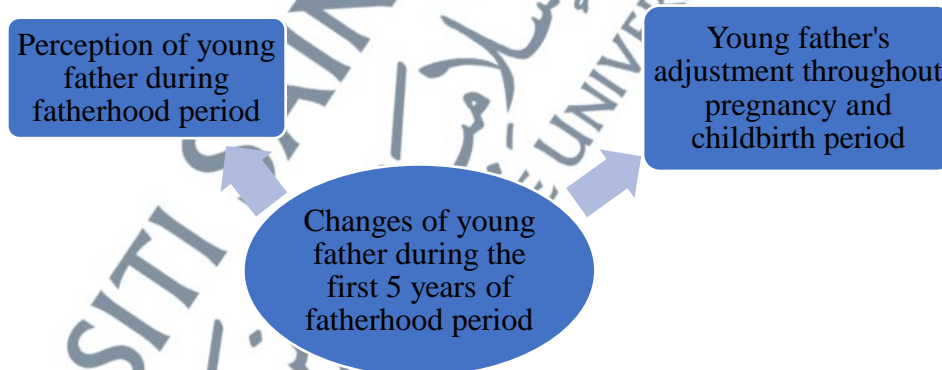
*“Sebelum berkahwin, saya ada bantu mak saya jaga anak-anak yang dia jaga. Mak saya merupakan seorang pengasuh. Disitu, saya ada belajar sikit-sikit daripada mak saya sebab saya banyak bertanya pada mak. Macam tu juga*

*semasa isteri pregnant even sekarang pun saya banyak rujuk mak saya. Isteri saya juga ada tanya pada mak dia. Saya memang banyak more to mak sayalah untuk tanya everything.” -P3*

Overall, the results demonstrated that the participants obtained their knowledge from similar sources, namely instructional media preferences like social media and moral example like their parents.

#### **4.3.3 Theme 3: Changes of young father during the first 5 years of fatherhood period**

The main focus on this theme is to identify changes of young father during the first 5 years of fatherhood period. There are two sub theme that appeared as the aspects that should be observed in order to identify changes of young father during the first 5 years of fatherhood period.



**Figure 4.3:** Overview of Theme 3, Changes of young father during the first 5 years of fatherhood period

The first sub-theme is the perception of young father about fatherhood. This sub-theme explored the aspects of the roles and goals of young fathers for their children.

For P1, he stated that as a young father he is focusing on his child's health and education. He is making every effort to be a good father to his child.

*“Untuk sekarang, saya fokus pada kesihatan dan education sebab anak saya sekarang sedang fasa membesar dan akan ke sekolah tadika pada peringkat dan fasa awal sekarang. Anak pun akan belajar cara hidup daripada parent sebab akan effect pada anak yang nak membesar juga. Maksudnya environment yang kita bagi pada anak itulah bermula di rumah dan juga lifestyle kita yang mana semua tu main peranan untuk anak sebagai didikan awal dari rumah sebelum ke sekolah. Kalau jenis tiada asas agama dan tidak diberikan kepada anak, kita tahulah kesan dia bagaimana pada anak sebab tak ajar anak dengan didikan agama.” -P1*

Other than that, P1 stated that as a young father he needs to have goal for his child. He prepared the insurance and saving for his child.

*“Untuk saya, keselamatan dan kesihatan untuk anak. Saya ambil semua insurans untuk anak sebagai salah satu langkah melindungi anak sekiranya apa-apa berlaku. Insurans untuk anak dan satu keluarga termasuk pasanganlah. Basically, selain kesihatan berkaitan ambil insurans untuk persediaan, apa yang saya boleh kongsi adalah savings untuk masa depan anak. Duit-duit raya yang anak dapat simpan dalam satu akaun khas untuk anak. Saya buat asb, tabung haji dan sspn untuk anak.” -P1*

P2 mentioned that he wants his family happy and his child get a good education, example and academic from him and his wife.

*“Pada saya, untuk keluarga sememangnya semua orang mempunyai keinginan yang sama untuk membina keluarga mereka keluarga yang bahagia, sakinah mawaddah warrahmah. Anak-anak yang soleh solehah, yang cemerlang dan boleh kata lagi adablah. Kita kene ajar adab. Point pertama, didiklah macam mana cara pertuturan kita dengan pasangan tu, jaga pertuturan kita, jaga perlakuan antara pasangan tu kalau ada masalah besar sekalipun jangan sampai nak bertengking bertekak, hempas pintu dan sebagainya tu kalau boleh janganlah. Sebab satu masa kelak anak-anak ketika masih kecil takt ahu apa-apa tapi dia akan ingat bila dia dewasa nanti. Bila anak dah tahu tentang adab*

*walaupun dia masih kecil dia tak tahu apa benda adab nie tapi dia akan nampak dan bila besar nanti dia akan terbiasa. Dia akan terbiasa dengan benda yang biasa dia nampak.” -P2*

Next, P2 also shared his goal for his family. He also saving for his child for the future.

*“Kalau matlamat untuk masa sekarang nie masih kecil, sementara sebelum dia masuk sekolah nie saya buat saving untuk Pendidikan. Paling-paling kurang pun wajibkan setiap bulan tu paling tidak pun RM30/50 okay dah. At least, setiap bulan tu ada untuk anak. Macam saya buat tabung haji untuk anak. Mula-mula tu, baru lahir tu saya simpan duit anak di bank sendiri yang jarang digunakan untuk elak kita terguna. Kemudian, sekarang baru saya buat tabung haji untuk anak dan masukkan semua duit anak dalam tabung haji tersebut. Kalau ada medical card lagi bagus. Itulah planning dia kita kene fikirkan sesuatu yang terbaikkah sebagai seorang bapa.” -P2*

In the meantime, P3 stated that, as a young father, he need to be a good parent in order for his child to develop a positive identity.

*“Daripada aspek didikanlah pada saya. Aspek agama diterapkan terlebih dahulu merangkumi semualah akhlak, solat dan lain-lain sebelum anak akan bermula ke sekolah tadika. Kami ajar sama-sama anak di rumah macam mengaji, solat dan beberapa perkara yang lain mengikut peredaran umur anak. Bagi saya didikan dari rumah pentinglah yang akan membentuk anak kita bagaimana apabila dia bersekolah dan berkawan dengan kawan-kawan di sekolah dan cikgu-cikgu. Mereka akan membawa identiti yang dibentuk dari kecil hingga dewasa bersama orang luar.” -P3*

Then, P3 also stated the goals for his child the same as P1 and P2. He believed that a child’s healthcare and saving were essential. In addition, healthcare covered child’s development that allow them to explore the new things.

*“Untuk sekarang memang fokus pada kesihatan anak dululah. Untuk part education ada tapi yang sesuai dengan fasa umur sekaranglah macam*

*education yang membantu untuk tumbesaran dia daripada aspek motor skill, sensory dan otak dia sebab sekarang fasa explore untuk anak dan bantu dia untuk explore benda-benda baru. Saya ada bawak anak ke pantai untuk rasa pasir, air laut, rumput dan lain-lain. Saya dan isteri ada plan untuk saving dalam beberapa jenis akaun macam asb, tabung haji dan akaun lain untuk masa depan anak. Secara kasarnya, education isteri yang banyak survey macam sekolah mana dan sebagainya. Kalau isteri rasa terbaik saya ikut sebab isteri pernah kerja di tadika lebih berpengalaman dalam menilai sesebuah sekolah itu.” -P3*

The second subtheme is the adjustment of young fathers during pregnancy and childbirth. This subtheme examined what young fathers did for their spouses to reduce the pressure during the pregnancy period and how their lives had changed after the birth of their kid. P1 disclosed that during his wife's pregnancy, he was responsible for all household tasks because she was not feeling well.

*“Jadi sepanjang 9 bulan isteri pregnant, isteri tak bekerja hanya buat freelance dari rumah dan saya sebagai suami menjaga isteri dengan baiklah. Saya memang minta isteri duduk di rumah berehat. Saya hanya bawa isteri keluar berjalan di mall dan taman selalu untuk memudahkan urusan bersalin isteri nanti. Daripada semua aspek tugas kerja rumah memasak, mengemas, pakaian dan lain-lain saya yang uruskan. Apatah lagi semasa pregnant isteri saya mabuk tak boleh bau masakan. Kemudian, apa yang isteri minta atau mengidam alhamdulillah saya cuba penuhi dan bersyukur juga isteri tak mengidam yang pelik-pelik.” -P1*

Therefore, P1 claimed that the changes in his life following the birth of his child are related to time management for himself and his family.

*“Selepas dapat anak memang life berubah 360 darjah. Memang banyak benda yang kit akene korbankan sebagai bapa yang mana nak main game, nak lepak dan lain-lain memang ketepikan dulu. Bukan tak boleh cuma timing kene betul dan susunlah. Basically, tak banyak beza just komitmen bertambahlah, tanggungjawab pun bertambah semakin beratlah. Depend pada diri sendiri nak prioritize yang mana nak utamakan yang manakan. Agak-agak yang jenis nak*

*keluar je biarkan anak jadilah bad parent. Selain itu, kalau dulu belanja tak fikir panjang sekarang utamakan isteri dan anak baru untuk diri sendiri.” -P1*

For P2, he shared that during his wife pregnancy period he helps his wife did the house chores.

*“Kalau waktu anak pertama tu, contoh saya nak meringankan beban adalah masak. Saya tolong dia masak dan buat-buat kerja rumah. Orang kata jarang suami buat kerja rumah nie tapi tak jugak tanggungjawab tu tanggungjawab bersamalah. Suami perlu bantu jugak. Basuh baju sidai baju kerja mudah untuk suami bantu. Saya pun bekerja jadi mungkin ada waktu yang saya tak sempat isteri buat tetapi saya akan cuba sebaiknya untuk bantu isteri melaksanakan kerja rumah.” -P2*

Next, P2 also mentioned about the changes happen in his life mostly refer to responsibility and timing as a young father. He tried to manage his time well to make sure he not abandoned his family for spent quality time together.

*“Bila dah kahwin kene pandai utamakan keluarga kita isteri dan anak. Utamakan tanggungjawab, nafkah dan keperluan isteri dan anak. Semua tu wajib. Perbelanjaan bawak isteri dan anak jalan-jalan pun wajib untuk reward keluarga. Perbezaan lain adalah masa kalau dulu bujang pergi melepak dengan kawan sampai 3-4 pagi takde masalah. Bila dah kahwin nie akan berubah yang mana masa dengan kawan tu akan berubah dengan masa bersama keluarga. Jadi, bukan maksud kita putus kawan ke apa tapi bila masing-masing dah ada komitmen dan tanggungjawab kene utamakan dululah. Sekali sekala tu bolehlah tapi janganlah terlalu kerap. Itulah perbezaan menjadi seorang suami dan juga ayah.” -P2*

Meanwhile, P3 stated the same statement with P1 and P2 whereas for reduce the burden of his wife during the pregnancy period is did the house chores and take care of his wife properly. He trying to do the best for his wife.

*“Sejujurnya saya cuba jaga yang terbaik sepanjang isteri pregnant walaupun kadang-kadang ada yang saya terlepas pandang. Saya tahu ada kekurangan daripada saya dalam menjaga isteri dengan baik. Tapi saya cuba bantu dia untuk buat-buat kerja yang berat di rumah macam kemas rumah, memasak dan lain-lain. Ada jugak yang kena disuruh baru saya buat biasalah lelaki kadang-kadang tak konsisten apa yang dia buat maybe sebab lelaki bukan multitask lepas buat satu kerja dia fokus yang tu sahaja.” -P3*

Lastly, he shared about the changes happen to him after the child giving birth.

P3 had mentioned the same changes with P1 and P2. He put family as the prioritize.

*“Pada saya masa, macam mana kita bahagikan masa kita untuk diri sendiri, keluarga, isteri dan anak. Sebelum ada anak mungkin kita boleh buat apa kita suka like main game, lepak dan lain-lain sebab still boleh tolerate dengan isteri. Sekarang bila ada anak, kit akene dahulukan masa dengan isteri dan anak bukan lagi untuk diri sendiri. Takkan nak biarkan isteri urus anak seorang. Disitu tanggungjawab jugaklah memang banyak berubah seiring tanggungjawab yang bertambah. Daripada aspek financial duluan barang-barang dan keperluan keluarga berbanding diri sendiri. Pengurusan kewangan sangat pentinglah bila dah ada anak.” -P3*

As a conclusion, we can observe from this subject how the life of a young father evolves during the first five years of parenthood. This theme is comprised of two subthemes, the first focuses on young fathers' perceptions of their duties and aspirations during fatherhood. Then, the young father's adjustment during the pregnancy and childbirth period in terms of the load the young dads face throughout their wife's pregnancy and how they approach the process of reducing their wife's stress during the pregnancy period. Other than that, the children's lives change when they have given birth. The majority of individuals' fatherhood era experiences were similar.

#### 4.4 Conclusion

In conclusion, this chapter explained and interpreted the results obtained from the data collection through the interviews process with the participants. The results obtained were analyzed by using thematic analysis. This chapter also contained figures that enables the reader to easily understand easily the key points of the research findings for each theme. Explanations were also provided for each of those figures. Based on the interview sessions, the researcher has found the similar views of participants about the first 5 years of fatherhood of young fathers among the professional group. Overall, all of the research questions had been answered well by the participants. The researcher will explain in more detail about data analysis in the discussion in Chapter 5.

