

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The purpose of this chapter is to describe in detail the research process undertaken by the researcher in order to address the objective of the study it including description of the methods used for method used for gathering and analyzing data and attempt to justify why this particular method were chosen and the benefits of doing so.

A. Type of the Research

The research method is a method that a researcher uses to obtain the data. The researcher applied a descriptive qualitative research method to conduct this research. The qualitative research method is the collection, analysis, and interpretation of a comprehensive narrative and visual data in order to gain insights into the two countries theatre curriculum for undergraduate. Based on factors like the general ideological orientation underlying in the study, the method of data collection has used, the nature of the collected data, and the method of data analysis to obtain results a research is basically considered qualitative methods.

In the second edition of their Handbook of Qualitative Research (Denzin and Lincoln, 1985) offer the following definition:

Qualitative research is a situated activity that locates the observer in the world. It consists of a set of interpretive, material practices that makes the world visible. These practices turn the world into a series of representations including field notes,

interviews, conversations, photographs, recordings and memos to the self. At this level, qualitative research involves an interpretive, naturalistic approach to the world. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or to interpret, phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them. (Denzin and Lincoln 2000: 3)

Based on this fact, the subjects are selected both randomly and purposively. It means that the researcher is will selected purposively and the two documents will be taken randomly. The subjects of the analysis are being theatre art curriculum documents of Ethiopian and Indonesia undergraduate program.

Therefore, the researcher has used simple random sampling method to collect data from theatre art curriculum documents of Ethiopian and Indonesia undergraduate program. So its study is a type of qualitative descriptive research.

B. Research Setting

In conducting a research, the setting is the crucial part to inform where and when the research is done. The researcher has started the procedure of this research from the month May 2018. To starting the data collection in department of theatre art, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia and department of theatre art institute of Indonesia in Yogyakarta was collected on the month June first round and the second round in august 10/2018.

This research is focus in theatre art undergraduate program in Indonesia art Institute of Yogyakarta and Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia. So the places of the research are Ethiopia and Indonesia.

C. Subject and sampling technique

This research is comparative document study. In Ethiopia and Indonesia there is the different governmental and non-government art school. But including all the potential universities curriculum of theater is impossible to manage. So that the researcher has been used purposive sampling method to collect data from Ethiopia and Indonesia curriculum of theatre art for undergraduate program to which that easier to collected data for the study. Purposive sampling (also called judgment, selective or subjective sampling) could be a sampling technique during which investigator depends on his or her own judgment once selecting members of population to participate within the study.

D. Data collection instrument

There is three different type data collection methodology in research. Those are known as interview, observation, document study and the researcher has planned to analysis the comparative aspect of Ethiopian and Indonesian theatre art curriculum for undergraduate program. So that documentation data collection method is most relevant and important for its study. Therefore, the primary data of this research has

been collected from the selected Ethiopia and Indonesia for undergraduate program theatre art curriculum documents and relative journals, books and articles.

E. Trustworthiness of the Data

This research applied triangular techniques to test the data trustworthiness. This technique involves cross-chalking of information from the different dimension. Data triangulation in this research refers to different source of data in describing the different between Ethiopian and Indonesian theatre art curriculum for undergraduate program documents have collected by from the two theatre art institutions.

Indonesian curriculum document has been collected from Indonesian art institute Yogyakarta brunch from theatre art department 'ISI academic guidebook, 2017'. The researcher after chalking the data has gone to cross chalking in other way to get the original document. Then after the researcher has confidential this research data which is Indonesian curriculum the document is Indonesian art institute theatre art curriculum.

The Ethiopian curriculum document is the original document of Ethiopian national harmonized curriculum of theatre art the documents are collected from Addis Ababa University. So, the researcher has re-checked the data and all data are true. After all the research data have been approved by ISI Yogyakarta lecturers.

F. Data Analysis Techniques

There are two main approaches to a research problem; those are known as a quantitative and qualitative. It generates numerical data or information that can be converted into numbers. Qualitative Research also another type of research that has generates non-numerical data. It focuses on gathering of mainly verbal data rather than measurements. Gathered information is then analyzed in an interpretative manner, subjective, impressionistic or even diagnostic.

Its study seeks to have explored theatre art educational curriculum comparative aspects and relevant insights. To study the educational theatre art curriculum of undergraduate program level a cooperation aspects in between Ethiopia and Indonesia the researcher thought that qualitative research method would be the most appropriate.

In this thesis, the researcher has been to briefly explore the possibilities and relevant insight about theatre art curriculum of Ethiopia and Indonesia undergraduate program based on comparative analysis aspect have find out about differentiation, similarities and good experience/practice depend on detail discussion the data analysis part of the two countries curriculum of theatre art for undergraduate program.