

**EXPLORING TEACHERS' QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH  
TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCESS: A CASE STUDY  
AT MADRASAH ALIYAH NEGERI PEKANBARU**

**THESIS**

*Submitted to State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau  
In partial fulfillment of requirement for degree of  
Magister in English Education*



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## TRANSLITERATION GUIDELINES

### 1. Single Consonant

Arabic Alphabet	Name	Latin Alphabet
ا	Alif	A
ب	Ba	B
ت	Ta	T
ث	Tsa	Ts
ج	Jim	J
ح	Ha	H
خ	Kha	Kh
د	Da	D
ذ	Dzal	Dz
ر	Ra	R
ز	Zai	Z
س	Sin	S
ش	Syin	Sy
ص	Shad	Sh
ض	Dhad	Dh
ط	Tha	Th
ظ	Zha	Zh
ع	'ain	'
غ	Ghain	Gh
ف	Fa	F
ق	Qaf	Q
ك	Kaf	K



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ل	Lam	L
م	Mim	M
ن	Nun	N
و	Waw	W
ه	Ha	H
ء	Hamzah	ء
ي	Ya	Y

## 2. Double Consonant

The double consonant is written double, for instance العمة written *al-ammah*

## 3. Short Vowel

Fathah is written *a*, for instance الشريعة (syari'ah), Kasrah is written *i*, for instance الجبالي (al-Jibali) and *dhommah* is written *u*, for instance زولو ما (zhuluman).

## 4. Double Vowel

وا is written *aw*, وا is written *uw*, يا is written *ay*, and يا is written *i*.

## 5. Ta' Marbutah

The stopped Ta' Marbutah in the last verse *h*, for instance الشريعة is written *syari'ah*, unless it has been taken into the Indonesian standard, for instance mayit. However, when it is read out, it is written *t*, for instance al-maytatu in Arabic: الميتاتو

## 6. Article Alif Lam

The article Alif Lam followed by Qomariyah dan Syamsiah letters is written *al*, for instance المسلم is written *al-Muslimu*, unless when it is the name of person followed by the word Allah, for instance, 'Abdullah (عبد الله)

## 7. Capital Letter

The capitalization is adjusted with the enhanced Indonesian spelling



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## ABSTRACT

### **Henny Sufriani, (2021) : Exploring Teachers' Questions in English Teaching and Learning Process : A Case Study at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri (MAN) Pekanbaru**

This research aims to explore teachers' teacher's question in English teaching and learning process. By using a qualitative approach, the researcher collects the data use sixteen participants that consist of 12 of students and 4 teachers at Islamic Senior High School (MAN 1 and MAN 3) Pekanbaru and they teach the student with using strategy teacher's questions in EFL classroom. The result of this research showed that the English teachers at Madrasah Aliyah (MAN 1 and 3 Pekanbaru) was used the questions for teaching English at classroom. The researcher found that the teacher uses various types of questions such as knowledge questions, comprehension questions, application questions, inference questions, synthesis questions, and evaluation questions. The researcher also found that the teachers asking the questions to the students almost in every meeting. According to the teacher, the questions that they asked to the students can help them to teach in the classroom. Furthermore, the researcher recommends potential researchers to study the use of questions, the questioning strategies and the purposes of questions in relation to language teaching. The researcher also investigated the effect of questioning strategies in teaching English in the classroom to the students. As a person who as the object at Islamic Senior High School Pekanbaru, the students should be more actively in asking or giving questions to the teacher. The students should be more active, creative and has high self-confidence in learning English. The students should pay attention to the lesson while the teacher gives explanation about materials. The students must try to ask question that they do not understand about the material.



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## ABSTRACT

**Henny Sufriani, (2021) : Exploring Teachers' Questions in English Teaching and Learning Process : A Case Study at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri (MAN) Pekanbaru**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi pertanyaan guru dalam proses belajar mengajar bahasa Inggris. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif, peneliti mengumpulkan data menggunakan enam belas peserta yang terdiri dari 12 siswa dan 4 guru di Madrasah Aliyah Negeri (MAN 1 dan MAN 3) Pekanbaru dan mereka mengajar siswa dengan menggunakan strategi pertanyaan guru di kelas EFL. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa guru bahasa Inggris di Madrasah Aliyah Negeri (MAN 1 dan 3 Pekanbaru) menggunakan soal-soal untuk mengajar bahasa Inggris di kelas. Peneliti menemukan bahwa guru menggunakan berbagai jenis pertanyaan seperti pertanyaan pengetahuan, pertanyaan pemahaman, pertanyaan aplikasi, pertanyaan inferensi, pertanyaan sintesis, dan pertanyaan evaluasi. Peneliti juga menemukan bahwa guru mengajukan pertanyaan kepada siswa hampir di setiap pertemuan. Menurut guru, pertanyaan yang mereka ajukan kepada siswa dapat membantu mereka untuk mengajar di kelas. Selanjutnya, peneliti merekomendasikan peneliti potensial untuk mempelajari penggunaan pertanyaan, strategi bertanya dan tujuan pertanyaan dalam kaitannya dengan pengajaran bahasa. Peneliti juga menyelidiki pengaruh strategi bertanya dalam pengajaran bahasa Inggris di kelas kepada siswa. Sebagai orang yang sebagai objek di Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Pekanbaru, hendaknya siswa lebih aktif bertanya atau bertanya kepada guru. Siswa harus lebih aktif, kreatif dan memiliki rasa percaya diri yang tinggi dalam belajar bahasa Inggris. Siswa harus memperhatikan pelajaran sementara guru memberikan penjelasan tentang materi. Siswa harus mencoba untuk mengajukan pertanyaan yang mereka tidak mengerti tentang materi.

***Kata Kunci:* Mengeskplor, Pertanyaan Guru**



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هنّي سوفريني، (2021) : مجازف أسئلة المعلم في تعليم الإنجليزي و

العملية التعليمية : في الدراسة القضية في المدرسة

العالية الرسمية فيكانبارو.

كان غرض هذا البحث لمجازف أسئلة المعلم في العملية التعليمية الإنجليزية. و باستخدام المنهج النوعي، و جمعت الباحثة البيانات باستعمال 12 طالبا و 4 معلما في المدرسة العالية الرسمية الأولى و المدرسة العالية الرسمية الثالثة فيكانبارو و يعلم المعلمون الطلاب باستخدام طريقة أسئلة المعلم في الفصول EFL. و تدلّ نتيجة هذا البحث أنّ معلّم اللّغة الإنجليزيّة في المدرسة العالية الرسمية الأولى و المدرسة العالية الرسمية الثالثة فيكانبارو يستخدم الأسئلة لتعليم اللّغة الإنجليزيّة في الفصل. و وجدت الباحثة أنّ المعلّم يستخدم الأسئلة المتنوّعة كسؤال المعرفة، سؤال الفهم، سؤال الاستمارة، سؤال الاستدلال، سؤال الكتابة، و سؤال التقييمات. و وجدت الباحثة أنّ المعلّم يقدم الأسئلة إلى الطلاب كلّ اللقاء. و عند المعلّم أنّ الأسئلة المقدّمة إلى الطلاب تساعده للتعليم في الفصل. ثمّ، توصي الباحثة للباحثين بعدها أن يتعلّم استخدام الأسئلة، طريقة السائل و غرض الأسئلة في ارتباط تعليم اللّغة. و تبحث الباحثة أثر طريقة السائل في تعليم اللّغة الإنجليزيّة في الفصل إلى الطلاب. و للمبحوثين في المدرسة العالية الرسمية فيكانبارو، فعليهم أن يكونوا النشيطين في السؤال أو السؤال إلى المعلّم. فعلى كلّ الطالب أن ينشط أكثر، و يخلّق أكثر وله الثقة الرافعة في تعليم اللّغة الإنجليزيّة. و لا بدّ للطالب أن يهتمّ الدرس و يبيّن المعلّم مادّته. و يجب على الطالب أن يجرب لتقديم الأسئلة غير المفهومة عن المادّة.

الكلمات الرئيسيّة: المجازف، أسئلة المعلم.

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

In a foreign language classroom, where learners often do not have a great number of tools for initiating and maintaining language, teachers' questions provide necessary stepping-stones to communication (Brown, 1994). Based on the Brown's view, we can conclude that students can be motivated to produce the target language by using teachers' questions. Moreover, questioning is very important in the language classroom as it is the tool to interactive learning. The posting of questions during a lesson can also define interpersonal relations between a teacher and the students and indicate the desire to share knowledge the students already possess and to discourse. By using question a teacher can identify what knowledge the students already possess and their understanding of issues (Walsh, 2011, Yuevang, 2012).

Aminah and Bambang (2019) said teachers' questioning in the classroom; however, doesn't always play its proper role. In daily teaching, for example, there still exist some problems, such as asking without response, and asking just for asking. The students are sometimes not familiar with the certain vocabulary used by the teacher. It makes the students difficult to grasp the meaning of the questions.

Consequently, the students become reluctant to respond the teacher's question. They still keep silent even though the questions are nominated to them.



Therefore, the teacher must solve the problems existing in the process of English classroom questioning and put forward effective strategies for classroom teaching.

One of some interactions in classroom is questioning. Questioning is considered as one of the most influential teaching strategies. Academic confirms that facilitating questions is the teachers' way for students to develop their critical thinking skills. Ennis (1996) said that purpose of asking students questions is to build their complex conceptualizations and foster critical thinking. However, sometimes teachers talk is dominant than learners's talk. Nunan (1989) said that percentage of teacher talk is 89 percent of available time. The situation can be caused of teacher's types of questions. According to Majid & Rochman (2014:2), the scientific approach to learning as intended observing, questioning, exploring, associating, and communicating.

In the activity of questioning teachers should be able to make students to ask the questions. About the result of the object of his observation from concrete to abstract results and facts. So, through this question and answer, students are expected to develop the curiosity. The expected competencies in questioning is to develop creativity, curiosity, ability of formulate questions to form the critical mind needs in intelligent live and lifelong learning. Brown (2001) said that two common questions types are display and referential questions. When the teacher asks display questions, in which the teacher knows the answer, the students are demanded to single or short answer. By contrast, referential questions demand more thought and generates longer answer; referential questions make more interaction and meaningful negotiation.



In the process of Questioning steps in teaching and learning English the teachers still dominate to give questions to the students and sometimes the teacher still make mistakes in giving questions either yes no question or information questions. According to Fuscho (2012) there are five steps in implementing questioning strategy, they are (1) Establishing lesson goals and guiding questions, (2) planning the question, (3) Asking the question, (4) Allowing wait time (5) Listening to the student's response (6) Assessing the student's response, (7) Following up the student's response with another questions (8) Re-planning based on students' responses.

On the other hand, based on 2013 curriculum the teacher as facilities the students to give questions and then among students give questions and answer. The teacher role is as a facilitator. In fact, the students just keep silent when they are given to give questions. The teachers say them to explore the questions, the teacher often do the mistakes in asking questions in the classroom. An example of mistakes is: where you live? Are you understood? Are you blame me? Who is sick today?

Unfortunately, to get students responses is not easy. Teacher may need some techniques in questioning in order to get the students responses. The teacher said that most of students are shy to communicate, moreover to express their ideas using English in the classroom. Thus, she always gave questions to the students in order to stimulate and build the students' confidence to speak and interact each other in the classroom. It was quite success to be applied, because some students are stimulated to interact by responding the teacher's questions, although it is only





short answer. From that phenomenon, the researcher is interested in exploring the types of questions used by the teacher to interact with the students in the classroom.

Based on preliminary study, It was found that the problems at the background are the teachers still seldom explore questions, and then they do not facilitate the students to give questions. They also did not motivate the students to give questions. They sometimes made mistakes to give questions either yes no questions or informational questions. The researcher found the some problems faced by the students. First, some of students did not understand what teacher said. Second, some of students did not focus attention to teachers' explanation. The last was the researcher found some bad habits of teachers in questioning skill in teaching and learning English at Islamic Senior High School 3 Pekanbaru. Based on the explanation above about Teachers' Question is very significant in teaching learning process. However it's limited study to explore about how the teachers' questions are used in English Teaching learning process, most of the research studies focus on how the students answer the teachers' questions in English learning activities.

The studies on teachers' questions in English teaching learning process in Indonesian context are limited. Some researchers from other countries such as at vietnam, Yen Hoang Phuong and Lam Giang Thi Nguyen (2018), Yaqubi and Mozaffari, F (2011), Toni, Armani & Parse, Farzard (2013) in Iran, Rubi Yang (2010) in Hongkong, in Turkey, Ozturk, Olmezer (2016), in Malaysia, Shin Yen, Meng Yew & Mosses Samuel (2017). These studies indicate dominance



quantitative method over qualitative. Most of researchers adopted quantitative method especially teachers' questions in reading comprehension. Early studies on teachers' questions have been criticized for being focus only in reading activity and students's answers. Thus, most of the studies on teachers' questions focus on students and hence lack of rich data about teachers questions itself. In order to gain a more comprehensive about teachers' questions, a qualitative research method is needed to collect in-deep information about teachers' questions.

Most of studies on teachers' questions research relied heavily on quantitative methods. A qualitative research has been done in Bali, Paramartha, Ramawati & Suputra (2018) researched about Types, purpose and Strategies of Teacher's questions in Indonesian EFL classroom of Junior High School in Bali. This study was a case study which aimed to analyze the types of questions used by an English teacher, the purposes of questions asked by the teacher, and the strategy used to cope with non-responded questions. The subject of this study was an English teacher who taught seventh grade students at SMPN 1 Singaraja which is located in Singaraja, Buleleng regency, Bali, Indonesia. From the result of the study, it can be concluded that the English teacher who taught seventh grade students at SMP Negeri 1 Singaraja asked various types of questions. From the result, we can not find why the teachers used some types of teachers' questions.

Based on research by Akhyar Rido (2017) explored about questioning strategies of master teachers in Indonesian Vocational English Classroom. He tried to uncover the students' opinions about the use of the strategies. The findings of this study offer some implications and suggestions for pedagogical



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considerations within an EFL/ESL vocational setting. The use of questioning strategies in the classrooms made the MTs control the lessons, guide the students towards a particular response, and promote interactions. Teachers should also help students formulate questions and make time for students' questions as this facilitates learning and demonstrates a higher level of engagement. The similarity between both studies is about questioning strategies. Besides, the differences between both studies are in terms of research design, students' level, and school context.

### 1.2 Statement of the Problem

The problems at the background are the teachers still seldom explore questions, and then they do not facilitate the students to give questions. They also did not motivate the students to give questions. They sometimes made mistakes to give questions either yes no questions or informational questions. The researcher found the some problems faced by the students. First, some of students did not understand what teacher said. Second, some of students did not focus attention to teachers' explanation. The last was the researcher found some bad habits of teachers in questioning skill in teaching and learning English at Islamic Senior High School 3 Pekanbaru.

Based on the problems found problems at Islamic Senior High School MAN 3 and MAN 1 Pekanbaru, such as some questions are needed to explore based on the problems. What makes the teacher area not able to facilitate students to give questions? Why do the teachers not motivate well in questioning steps? What makes the students become pasif in questions session? Why do the teachers still



make mistakes in giving questions? At last, what should the teachers do to explore the questions in teaching learning process?

Based on the phenomenon at background above, it means that are some types of teachers' questions that commonly used in Islamic Senior High School 3 and Islamic Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru and the researcher want to know why the teachers use the types of the teacher questions in teaching learning process. The main subject of this research is the English teachers at MAN 1 and MAN 3 Pekanbaru

Many previous studies investigated teachers' question in reading activity or reading comprehension class. Not many the researcher investigated teachers' questions in integrated English skill class, so in this study the researcher explored the teachers questions and why the teachers use the types of questions in integrated English skill, not only in reading class. Second, some of the previous researchers did quantitative research. Third, many previous studies focuses on the students' answer and students' responses of the teachers' questions. It is limited study that explores the teachers itself, why the teachers use such types of questions.

### 1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Referred to the background and statement of the problem about Teachers' Questions in English Teaching-Learning classroom, it is necessary to limit the problems, due to time limitation, facilities and funding needed. That's why this research focused on the teachers' questions used by the teachers. The researcher used classroom and interview to get the data from the teachers. The participants of



this research were conducted of two English teachers at MAN 3 Pekanbaru. The researcher limited the problem to focus on what types of the questions of the teachers use and why they use them in teaching learning process.

#### 1.4 Purpose and Objective of the Study

The main purpose of this study was to discover teachers' questions in English teaching and learning process at Islamic Senior High School 3 Pekanbaru.

But, in particular, the following points have been stipulated as the objectives of this research:

1. To investigate what types of questions do the teachers use in teaching and learning process
2. To describe how the teachers implement used the questions in teaching and learning process.

#### 1.5 The Research Questions

As we know, there are some factors that cause students do not have motivation and challenges in reading comprehension, most of the problems may come from the questions from the reading task. In this case, the teacher must know how to apply the questions including major tools, key phrases to help identify types of questions. The research questions to be occurred in this research are:

1. How the types of questions do the teachers use in teaching and learning process?
2. Why do the teachers use the questions in teaching and learning process?



## 1.6 Significance of the Study

This research is expected to give positive contribution to student and teachers. The research gave contribution in two aspects: theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the current study provided information about the teachers's questions are used and the reasons why the questions are used in teaching and learning English especially in MAN 3 and MAN 1 Pekanbaru. It can also be a piece of information for other researchers to conduct another research that is more available in education field. This research gave beneficial views to other researchers to explore more about teachers' questions in other level such as junior high school.

Pratically, it can give more information for them about Teachers' questions. The finding of this research can offer the English teacher and students of Islamic Senior High School. This study has advantageous for the teachers:

1. To give information for the teacher that questioning has many types and functions and it can help students to create their level of thinking.
2. To give more information that teacher need to prepare a lesson well, materials and the questions related to the lesson because it can engage students in active interactions during teaching learning process.

## 1.7 Rationale of the Study

Gattis (2002) said a question is one of the most important tools in guiding and extending students' learning. It can help the teachers to develop their own strategy to enhance the students work and thinking. Therefore, it will be effective when it allows students to become fully involved in the learning process. In terms of lesson planning, teachers significantly think about the types of questions for students. The teachers



likewise need to clear the goals of questions to their students. Therefore, through this process, lesson plan will help teachers to plan good questions along with effective answers session.

A question has an important role in the classroom activity. Through questioning the teachers can obtain student's attention in the process of teaching and learning. Arifin (2012, cited in Zohrabi et al., 2014) states questioning has an important role in language classroom are to facilitate students to have comprehensible input, to stimulate students to produce language production (output), and also to create interaction in the classroom.

According to William Wilen (as cited in Esther (2012:14), the purposes for asking questions might be to stimulate student participation, to initiate discussion of a topic, issue, or problem based on previous learning, and to evaluate students' preparation for a later learning task.

In addition, teachers use questions to stimulate thinking about a concept and challenge students to attend to higher levels of thinking appropriate to the content and learning outcomes. Questions serve to develop students' interest in a topic and to motivate students to become involved in lessons supporting their construction of meaning. Questions are used to review and summarize previous lessons and assess achievement of instructional goals or objective.

The researcher conducted of this research is to improve teachers' abilities to understand their students' abilities through giving students more questions related with material, teachers also will be easier to control their students while asking questions and they will be easier to attract students' attention when they know how to ask question which is easier answered by the students.

## 1.8 The Definition of Key Terms

It is crucial to define the terms used in a research. Sigh, et.al (2006), it is probably true that not everyone has the same understanding of terms used in a study. A certain key term or a broad concept can mean different things for different people in different cultures. There are some operational terms employed in this study; therefore they are substantially important to be defined clearly to avoid misunderstanding.

The terms used in this research were cited from scientific works and references. Each of the key terms is defined, as follows:

1. Exploring: is defined as to think or talk about something in order to find out more about it, in this study the researcher want to exploring about the teachers' questions in English Teachind and Learning.
2. Teachers' Questions: are defined as instructional cues or stimulli that convey to students the content elements to be learned and directions for answer (Cotton, 1988).
3. Types of Questions: These types of Questions are questions that used by the teacher in class to draw information from students. The simplest way to conceptualize the possibilities is to think of a range of questions, beginning with display questions that attempt to elicit information already known by the teacher, all the way to highly referential questions that request information not known by questioner, sometimes responses to the latter involve judgments about facts that are not clear or statetement of values Brown (2004).





## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Theoretical Framework

##### 2.1.1 Concept of Teacher Question

Language teachers ask a lot of questions. In fact, question is one of commonest types of utterances in ESL classes (Sinclair and Coulthard, 1975 in Tollefson, 1998). So, we can find that in teaching learning activity in classroom, questions always occur in many activities. Taba (1996 in Willen, 1987) described that question as the most influential teaching act since questions have significant influence toward student thinking and learning. Taba pointed out, that students will realize the expected level of responses they are likely to give based on the form of teachers' questions.

According to Brown (1994) stated that in second language classroom, where learners often do not have a great number of tools for initiating and maintaining language, teachers' questions provide necessary stepping-stones to communication. Based on the Brown's view, we can summarize that the students can be motivated to produce the target language by using teachers' questions.

Classroom discourse is typically dominated by questioning and answering routines in which teachers ask most of the questions, a practice constituting one of the principal ways in which they control the discourse and push learners to contribute to classroom interaction (Brock, 1986; Walsh, 2006). In the second



language (L2) classroom, questions are powerful instructional tools for guiding the linguistic and cognitive development of English learners (Gibbons, 2003; Kim, 2010). While questions are ubiquitous in instructional contexts, developing effective questioning strategies is a challenging task for teachers. The investigation of teacher questions thus seems essential to understand their effect on language learners' thinking and language skills.

Moreover, Zamel (1981, in Tollefson, 1998) stated that classroom interacts as a circular loop of information feedback. Classroom communication depends upon a conscious of information in which teacher's questions play a crucial role. If teachers desire and expect a particular performance, we must make sure that the students know what to ask for. We must pay close attention to clarity of message whether student understands explicitly what being asked. It means that the teacher must have clear and explicit understanding of nature of challenge to students' internal representation of knowledge particular questions may present. It's not enough for teachers to know the range of possible answers the questions. Rather, they must appreciate the level of cognitive difficulty involved in the students' effort to respond a particular question.

In related study, adapting from Kinsella (1991), Brown (1994) provides seven categories of question, ranging from display to referential. First is knowledge question, which is used to elicit factual answer, to test recall and recognition of information. The next is comprehension question, the question which is asked to check one's comprehension. Application question is the third category, which is aimed at asking someone to apply information heard or read to



new situation. Inference question is used to break down something into parts or relate part to the whole. Synthesis question requires the answer to combine elements into a new pattern. Finally, evaluation question asks the answer to make a judgement of good or bad, right or wrong, according to some set of criteria and stating why.

Irwin (1986 in Maria, 1997) classified the question into two general categories: Microinformation and Macroinformation. Questions, which belong to the first category, can be answered by understanding or recognizing only specific sentences, phrases, or key words of the text. The reader doesn't necessarily have to read or understand the entire text but must be able to identify those parts of the reading referred to in the questions. To answer a question classified as Macro information is broken down into Analyze and Interpret. In questions, which fall into the first of these categories, Analyze, the reader must examine and relate information, which is explicitly present in different section of the text. In questions classified in the second group, Interpret, the reader must go beyond the explicit information found in the text.

Talebinazhd (1999) stated that to be effective, questions and answer (Q and A) should be designed to ask information. That means in every Q and A 's activity, there must be a communicative purpose and an information gap to be filled, so the questions will be value in language teaching since in reality questions are not asked in vacuums.

Walsh, 2011: Xuerong, 2012 in Questioning is very important in the language classroom as it is the tool to interactive learning. The posting of



questions during a lesson can also define interpersonal relations between a teacher and the students and indicate the desire to share discourse. By using the questions a teacher can identify what knowledge the students already possess and their understanding of specific issues.

According to Hasibuan and Moedjiono (2012) argue that for the use of questions in the classroom in order to achieve maximum goals, the teacher must understand the components of basic questioning skills such as: clearly and concisely question, gives a reference, center the answer, moving turn answer, disseminates question, gives time to thinking, giving guidance to students. In teacher's questioning skill is an as essential teaching skill. When teaching, in any learning model, approach, technique or strategy, one of the important skills that must be mastered by the teacher is questioning skills.

Supriyadi, (2013, p 158) say teacher's questioning skill is the ability possessed by a teacher in conducting question and answer so that it runs smoothly and conductively. The skill of asking must be done with various variations so that when doing questions and answers students do not feel bored. Ur (1996) in Phuong nguyen, 2018 question in the context of teaching can be defined as a teacher utterance which has the objective of eliciting an oral response from the learner. Lynch (1991) characterizes a question as an utterance with a particular illocutionary force, and Quirk et al (1985) define a question as asemantic class used to seek information on a specific subject. In terms of teacher-questions, Tsui (1992) claims that teacher-questions are all types and structures of utterances classified, either syntactically or functionally, as questions asked by teacher



before, during, and after instruction in order to elicit responses from the students (Jansem, 2008). Without questions, there is no processing information. In addition, teachers use questions to stimulate thinking about a concept and challenge students to attend to higher levels of thinking appropriate to the content and learning outcomes. Questions serve to develop students' interest in a topic and to motivate students to become involved in lessons supporting their construction of meaning. Questions are used to review and summarize previous lessons and assess achievement of instructional goals or objective.

Based on some experts, view discussed above, it is understood that question is an essential means for developing teacher-students interaction in the classroom. The act of teaching helped the teacher to think and devise their questions in the classroom activities that appropriate to meaningful communication.

### 2.1.2 The Purpose of Questioning Strategy

Many reasons why teacher should give some questions to their students either the question are addressed to an individual student or the whole class in their classroom. The teacher used various question and questioning types as their strategy in questioning not only to promote classroom interaction. The teacher questions also used to encourage the students to communicate in a real-life setting, to build a closer connection with the students, and to help the students deal wit difficulty in expressing themselves because of their limited vocabulary. The questions are used frequently at the end of the lesson but sometimes at the beginning and the middle of teaching and learning process.



Why do we ask question? According to Richard and Smith (2000) teachers asked question to their student are to access information, to analyze information and to draw some conclusion. Other factors why teacher should use questioning strategy in teaching and learning process because question not only as a thing to get an answer. But the function of question also to motivate, to test, to assess, to revise, to explore, to explain, to encourage, to control and to students' understanding in learning process. In conclusion, the purpose of teachers questioning in teaching and learning process are to engage students into discussion and to create an active class to make an effective teaching and learning process. Questions serve to develop students' interest in a topic and to motivate students to become involved in lessons supporting their construction of meaning. Additionally, questions are used to review and summarize previous lessons and assess achievement of instructional goals or objectives. Most importantly, teachers use questions to develop critical thinking skills and nurture insights by exposing new or related relationships.

The purposes are generally pursued in the context of classroom recitation, defined as a series of teacher questions, each eliciting a student response and, on occasion, a teacher reaction to that response.

### 2.1.3 Types of Questions

There are many ways to classify questions are effective in the classroom As Brown (p.171) stated Perhaps the simplest way to conceptualize the possibilities is to think of a range of questions, beginning with display questions that attempt to elicit information already known by the teacher, all the way to



highly referential questions that request information not known by questioner, sometimes responses to the latter involve judgement about facts that are not clear or statement of values. Although researchers offer a variety of ways to name the types of question, they share much in common in terms of purposes of the questions. For example, Wilen (1991) in Phuong nguyen, 2018 classifies questions into two categories: convergent and divergent. The purpose of convergent questions is to check students' comprehension and prepare students to apply what they have been taught. Divergent questions engage students in critical thinking process.

Many experts have researches in Bloom's Taxonomy. The main purpose of Bloom's taxonomy was to classify educational objectives, but it was later also applied to the areas of instruction and evaluation. The Bloom's taxonomy divided into three large areas or domain: the cognitive domain, which includes those objectives, which deal with the recall or recognition of knowledge and the development of intellectual abilities and skills. This is the domain, which is the most central to the work of much current test development (Bloom, 1956). He also described that cognitive domain as including the behaviors: remembering; reasoning; problem solving; concept formation; limited extent; and creative thinking. He also proceeded to divide the cognitive objectives into subdivisions from the simplest behavior to most complex.

The cognitive domain refers to the intellectual activities involved in learning and composes of seven-level hierarchy Brown (2012) Categories of questions and typical classroom question words (adapted from Kinsella 1991 and



Bloom, 1956). Arranged from lower-order to higher level of learning: First, Knowledge questions: This is the first level and the lowest level of Bloom's taxonomy. According to Bloom et al. (1956) (Sadker et al., 2011 cited in Cooper et al., 2011) "Knowledge, as defined here, includes those behaviors and test situations which emphasize the remembering, either by recognition or recall, of ideas, material, or phenomena". It means in the knowledge question; the students require recognizing or recalling idea or information. To answer this question the students only remember facts and definitions that have been learned previously, eliciting factual answers, testing recall and recognition of information. The remembering of previously learned material; this involves the recall of wide range material, from specific facts to complete theories. Common questions words: Define, tell, list, identify, describe, select, name, point out, label, and reproduce. Who? What? Where? When? Answer "Yes" or "No". Second, Comprehension questions: Sadker et al. (2011, cited in Cooper et al., 2011) defines comprehension question is demonstrate an understanding of facts and idea by organizing, comparing, translating, interpreting, giving descriptors, and stating main ideas. The comprehension questions related to interpreting, extrapolating: The ability to grasp the meaning of previously-learned material; this may be demonstrated by translating material form to another, interpreting material (explaining or summarizing), or by predicting consequences or effects. Common questions words: State in your own words, explain, define, locate, select, indicate, summarize, outline, match. Third, Application questions : Solve problems in new situations by applying acquired

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knowledge, facts, techniques and rules in a different or new way (Sadker et al., 2011, cited in Cooper et al., 2011). This type of questions tended to apply information heard or read to new situations. The ability to use learned material in new and concrete situations; this may include the application of rules, methods, concepts, principles, laws, and theories. Common questions words: Demonstrate how, use the data to solve, illustrate how, show how, apply, construct, and explain. What is \_\_\_\_ used for? What would result? What would happen? Fourth, Inference questions : The inference questions forming conclusions that are not directly stated in instructional materials. Common questions words: How? Why? What did \_\_\_\_ mean by? What does \_\_\_\_ believe? What conclusions can you draw from? Fifth, Analysis questions : An analysis in here it means to examine and break information into parts by identifying motivates or causes (Sadker et al., 2011 cite din Cooperetal., 2011). Make inferences and find evidence to support generalizations. This type of question breaks down into parts, relating parts to the whole. The ability to break down material into its component parts so that its organizational principles involved. Common questions words: Distinguish, diagram, chart, plan, deduce, arrange, seperate, outline, classify, contrast, compare, differentiate, categorize. What is the relationship between? What is the function of? What motive? What conclusions? What is the main idea?. Sixth, Synthesis questions. In the synthesis level, the students compile information together in a different way by combining elements in a new pattern or proposing alternative 12 solutions (Sadker et al., 2011, cited in Cooper et al., 2011). This Combines elements into new pattern. The ability to put parts together to form a

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new whole; this may involve the production of a unique communication (thesis or speech), a plan of operations (research proposal), or a set of abstract relations (scheme for classifying information). Common questions words: Compose, combine, and estimate. Seventh, Evaluation Questions : This is the last level and the higher-level question of taxonomy. Sadker et al. (2011, cited in Cooper et al., 2011) argues evaluation question require the students to judge the importance of the idea, solution, aesthetic work, and to offer the opinion on the issue. This level Makes a judgement of good and bad, right or wrong, according to some criteria, and stating why. The ability to judge value of material for a given purpose; the judgements are to be based on definite and/or external criteria. Common questions words: Evaluate, rate, defend, dispute, decide which, select, judge, grade, verify, and choose why. Which is best? Which is more important? Which do you think is more appropriate?

According to Bloom (1956, p.7), this cognitive domains deal with recall or recognition of knowledge and the development of intellectual abilities and skills. It focuses on the cognitive domain in which education generally deals with. In 2001, a former student of Bloom's, Lorin Anderson, and a group of cognitive psychologists, curriculum theorists and instructional researchers, and testing and assesment specalists published a revision of Bloom's Taxonomy entitled A Taxonomy for Teaching, Leraning, and Assesment (Ron,2014, para 5). The revision updates the taxonomy for the 21st century, and includes significant changes in terminology and structure.

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The current updated version developed by Anderson and Krathwohl reorganize, and highlights interactions between, two dimensions: cognitive process and knowledge content. The cognitive domain is further broken down into different skills, going from least complex to most (Anderson: 2001, p.215): (a) Level 1. Remembering: Remembering is a basic level of learning. It is a process of learning that is maintaining basic knowledge or rote learning or memorization. (b) Level 2. Understanding: Understanding is a process of learning in which learner is being able to restate the information in his own words. It allowed learner to construct meaning and explain what is happening. (c) Level 3. Applying; Applying is a process of learning in which learner is applying what he has learned in the previous level. Application requires learners to make connection, competes or solve problems and to transfer abstract ideas into practical situation. (d) Level 4: Analyzing: Analyzing is a process of learning in which learner breaks material down into separated components. It allows illustrating relationship to one another and overall structures. (e) Level 5. Evaluating; Evaluating is a process of learning in which learner does judges, criticizes and assesses using what he knows to make decision and support his views. At this level of learning, learner requires thinking critically and has profound understanding understanding of a concept or or discipline. (f) Level 6. Creating; Creating is a process of learning in which learner combines elements to form of a coherent or functional whole. It requires advance and originally to plan and form new structures. It brings together all of levels of learning, theorize, design, and test new products, concepts or functions.

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This taxonomy was very influential since it emphasized the complexity of the cognitive activities involved in learning and the fact that all must be taught. In related study, Sanders (1966 in Turner 1988) used some categories defined in Bloom's taxonomy to analyze and classify the level of thinking required by questions: Memory, translations; application; analysis; synthesis; and evaluation.

According to Barret (1974 in Maria 1997) adapted Bloom's taxonomy to produce a classification of reading objectives. He proposes four main categories: (a) literal recognition or recall (b) inferences (c) evaluation (d) appreciation. Each level contains between four and eight categories.

According to Wanjryb (1992), there are six types of teachers' questions; they are yes/no questions, short answer questions, open-ended questions, display questions, referential questions, and non retrieval questions. Moreover, Tollefson (1998: 70) adapted Bloom and Barret's Taxonomy divides the taxonomy question into level of complexity are literal comprehension, reorganization, inferential comprehension, evaluation, and appreciation.

These categories are ordered according to increase difficulty based on the demands on cognition that each level places on the student. Questions on level one and two may resemble a testing situation in that explicit information from a text must be recalled or reorganized. Generally, these are display questions. By including level three, four and five question in their lessons, teacher may better engage the students in processing input, in communicating and in forming and expressing their own views.



There are many ways to classify what kinds of questions are used in the classroom. The simplest way to conceptualize the possibilities is to think of a range of questions (Brown, 2001). Long and Sato (as cited in Kurniawan, 2011) identified two types of questions that may be asked by teachers; display questions and referential questions.

First, Display questions; Display Questions refer to ones that the teachers know the answer and which are designed to elicit or display particular structures. For example, ‘what’s the opposite of up in English?’ Lightbown and Spada (2013) define display question is teachers ask the question that they know the answer. A display question is a type of question where the questioner already knows the answer, this question used in language education in order to elicit language practice. Hence, it can be concluded that display question is a question asked by the teachers that they already know the answer to the question so that the one can display their knowledge. It is the types of question to check students' understanding of the material they have been studied. The display question refers to the question which serves to several functions and also use as a teaching-routines for the beginning of the process. For example: good morning? How are you today? Display question have to do with classroom procedures and routines and classroom management as opposed to the content of learning. Furthermore, to Shomoosi (2004) “display question refers to those questions for which the teacher knows the answers beforehand; such questions are usually asked for comprehension check, confirmation check, or clarification request”. It means that these kinds of questions



request information has been known by the teacher. Mostly before the teacher gives this question, they give information for them firstly. For example, the teacher holds a picture, then, she showed to her students in front of the class and she said this is a picture. After that, the teacher asked her students "can you mention what it is," with information before, the students can easily predict what their teacher's aim is to find out the answer. Additionally, more example question of display question, what is the meaning of school? What is the color of this pencil? Can you give me the example of the wild animal? and what is the meaning of monkey? The teacher uses display questions in EFL classrooms to generate practice in the target language and to increase students' participation in the form of natural conversation. Lin (2011) notes that display questions are to test students' knowledge of fact. This type of questions is as a question in which teacher wants to test students to recall the previous fact from their memory after learning a lesson.

Second, Referential questions; Referential Questions refer to the questions that the teachers do not know the answers to, and can gain various subjective information. For example, "Why don't you do your homework?" In contrast, the referential question is a type of question asked by the teacher that they do not know the answer (Lightbown and Spada, 2013). The referential question is questions for which the answer is not yet known. This question commonly elicits a long response from students. This question not only focuses on the meaning but also provides an opportunity for students to express their ideas without any restrictions and develop output in the target language. Furthermore, Shomoossi



(2004) defines "referential question are those questions for which the answer is not known by the teacher. Such questions may require interpretations and judgments from the students". It means that referential question provides an opportunity to students to express their ideas without any restrictions and develop an output of the target language. For example, the teacher holding up a picture of the president, and said, "this is a president picture, what do you think about him?" Here the students may give various answers with this picture without teacher knows the answer. In this study, the writer only analyzes display question and a referential question that teacher usually use in the classroom. The more examples of referential question, what did you do last night? what do you usually use handphone for? do you know the function based on the part of your body? and what is the responsibility of teacher. Referential questions were asked gave significantly longer and more syntactically complex responses. Referential questions involve the exchange of information and negotiation of meaning among all class participants.

#### 2.1.4 The HOTS Questions

According to Yee et al. (2015) High Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) is an imperative aspect in teaching and learning especially at higher education institutions. Students with higher order thinking skills are able to find new ways to solve their daily problems and make appropriate decisions. Moreover, according to Anderson (2001) High Order Thinking is commonly typified as the three top levels (Analyzing, Evaluating, Creating ) of Bloom's Revised Taxonomy. At the higher levels of thinking it is said that students are involved in designing,



constructing, planning, producing, inventing, checking, hypothesizing, critiquing, experimenting, judging, comparing, organizing, deconstructing, interrogating and finding.

In High Order Thinking, the cognitive process dimension divide into analyzing, evaluating, and creating. In analyzing the students are able to order, explain, differentiate, and achieve. For evaluating level, the students are able to rank, assess, conclude, and action. Then, creating level the students are able to combine, plan, compose, and actualize.

According to Dayand Jeong-suk Park (2005; in Rahmawati & Prayogo, n.d.), well-designed questions help students in interacting with the text, creating and constructing meaning and beginning to think critically and intelligently. Moreover, Questions provided in the activities are essential for measuring the achievements of students' and in diagnosing all aspects, all strengths, and weaknesses in the teaching-learning processes (Alnofal, 2018). Therefore, the teachers have to teach their student how to enhance their HOTS through the questions. It is the important aspect in developing students' thinking ability through the textbook. Therefore, it can be assumed that textbook must provide a good question to stimulate student high order thinking. Sullivan and Lilburn (2004; in Shafeei et al, 2017) listed three features for good questions as follows:

First, Question assists students require more information rather than just remembering and reproducing them. Second, Questions encourage students to learn by answering and expressing ideas while the teachers will learn from the





input delivered by the students. At last, Questions may have more than two answers.

According to Bull and Andre (1973, 1979; in Igbaria, 2013), questions direct the thinking process towards the following objectives: First, Recalling material that taught previously. Second, Examining new material to organize it and utilize it (comprehension, application, analysis, and synthesis). At last, It Draws a connection between old and new learning material by means of mental processes that students operate (evaluation).

Students with higher-order thinking skills can learn, improve their performance, and reduce their weaknesses (Tanujaya, 2016). Therefore, teachers are suggested to provide high order questions. It can be asked directly or choose question from the textbook used in the classroom. Selecting a good textbook that serves the high-level questions is important for the teacher to encourage students' high order thinking.

According to Abdelrahman (2014), there are two levels of question: First, Lower-Level Question. Lower cognitive questions are questions which ask the students to recall previously material read or taught by the teacher in their own words. Lower cognitive questions are also referred to in the literature as fact, closed, direct, recall, and knowledge questions. A question requires students to respond at the cognitive level of remembering, understanding and applying.

Second, Higher Level Question. Higher cognitive questions are defined as those which ask the student to mentally manipulate bits of information previously learned to create an answer or to support an answer with logically reasoned



evidence. Higher cognitive questions are also called open-ended, interpretive, evaluative, inquiry, inferential, and synthesis questions (Kathleen cotton). A question that requires students to respond at the cognitive level of, analyzing, evaluating and creating

Lower order questions tend to closed questions (when a known response is sought); higher order questions tend to be open questions (when the type of response is known, but the actual response is not, students were free to respond in their way). Lower order questions are knowledge, comprehension, and application-based which encourage lower levels of thinking while higher order questions develop in students the ability to critically analyze and evaluate the concepts and ideas (Khan & Inamullah, 2011). Therefore, the teacher should provide the questions by following the criteria of cognitive levels to develop the students' HOTS.

In a Bloom's taxonomy the questions will be naturally based on what the teacher has done in the classroom. Even the top level of thinking skills is the high order thinking skills (HOTS) but it is also important to assess the low order thinking skills (LOTS). The framework of the questions based on Bloom's taxonomy is (Eber; 2007 in Eber and Parker; 2009, Lord and Baviskar;2007):

**Table 2.1** Condensed framework for designing questions

Level	Verbs to use in questions	Potential activity	Possible questions
Remembering	Choose, define, describe, match, distinguish, label,	Definition, fact, fill in the blank, label, list,	1. Define bootleg reinforcement (short answer)



Level	Verbs to use in questions	Potential activity	Possible questions
	locate, recall, recite, record	true/false, workbook	2. Match the listed theories with the associated theorist (matching)
Understanding	Identify, explain, give examples, clasify, compare, contrast, extrapolate, illustrate, locate, outline, summarize, translate	Differentiate, debate, distinguish, dramatization, story problems, recitation, label, summary	1. Given an example of a directive (short answer) 2. Identify what type of boundary a healthy family system has (multiple choice)
Applying	Calculate, demonstrate, illustrate, interview, practice, solve, draw, exhibit, interpret, produce, experiment, teach, sequence	Design, simulation, relate, diodrama, illustration, interview, journal, photograph, poster	You discover your client has a lifestyle contrary to your core values and you find you are having difficulty being objective, relate how you would solve this dilemma. Refer to the code of ethics, demonstrate which codes you based on your answer (vignette and short answer)
Analyzing	Analyze, appraise, categorize, compare, debate, differentiate, distinguish, examine, point out, question, research, separate	Categorise, conclude, illustrate, list, outline, report, summary, survey	1. Differentiate between inattentive attention deficit disorder and hyperactive attention disorder (short answer) 2. Compare a law and regulation (short answer)
Evaluating	Choose, defend, determine,	Debate, investigation,	In groups of three, evaluate and debate

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Level	Verbs to use in questions	Potential activity	Possible questions
	evaluate, judge, justify, predict, rank, recommend, reject, select, support, validate	judgement, opinion, panel, report, survey, verdict	the following topics, select and then report at least two positive and two negative attributes of each topics (group work)
Creating	Compose, create, design, develop, generate, plan, predict, role play	Invent, plan, project, song, story	1. Design a shaping program to teach a 5 years old kid to write his name (essay) 2. Each student will pick a disorder and compose a story of a fictional client, including; background, psychological, history, diagnosis, possible treatment, and prognosis (final paper)

Eber and Parker, 2009

On the other reference, Black and Ellis (2010) divide the task of assessing students thinking level into: (1). Remembering, recalls the knowledge and long-term memory. The key words are; choose, define, list, name, recite, select, state, and tell. (2). Understanding, constructing meaning from different types of messages whether oral, written, or graphic. The key words are; summarize, interpret, contrast, discuss, illustrate, summarize, and translate. (3).Applying, using learned procedures in exercises or problems. The key words are; apply, calculate, complete, produce, and relate. (4). Analyzing, breaking material into



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parts, determining relationship, and overall structure or purpose. The key words are; summarize, contrast, separate, interpret and select. (5). Evaluating, using criteria and standard to judge something. The key words are; argue, assess, support, explain, rate, grade, appraise, rank, judge and evaluate. (6). Creating, putting elements together into the coherent pattern or functional structure that did not exist before. The key words are; produce, combine, prepare, assemble, create, develop, design, and compose.

### 2.1.5 The Purpose of Teachers' Questions

There are many purposes why the teachers ask a question to their students. Ma (2008) said that questioning serves two purposes, those are to introduce students to a topic and to check or test student's ability of understanding, or practical skills of language. Additionally, Blosser (2000) writes some purposes for teachers giving questions to the students, mentioned as follows. First, Help Students Review .The function of the question here is to raise their curiosity and interest in the topic in discussing. According to Blosser (2000), the use of questions may help students review. It means that before beginning the lesson, teachers ask some question to their students related to the material that will be studied. For example, the lesson today talks about the function of the job or profession, before coming to the lesson, the teacher asked students about a variety of occupation. Second, Check on Comprehension. This is one of the purposes give question to the students. The use questions to make students recall their prior knowledge that have been learn or to check their understanding the material being



explain. For example: when we present new vocabulary or structure, we can check their understanding by using the new language in a question. Besides, when we present texted we can use a question to check that students have understood its content. Third, Stimulate Critical Thinking. Giving question is an important thing from teacher's ability to build conducive atmosphere in the classroom to stimulate ability in thinking (Yunarti, 2009). Asking question which is appropriate, good, easy to understand and relevant to the topic which talking about, can stimulate students to critical thinking. Students try to analyze and explore the answer, for example; when the teacher ask them about definition and function of the present tense, they answer using their own word while not all is correct, so directly we don't say that is not correct but almost right. It may stimulate them more think again about that question. Fourth, Encourage Creativity and Encourage Discussion. The question that teacher pose gave the opportunity to their students more creative to expand their answer. Hence, to get a good answer, the students pushed to build interaction or discussion with his friend or that his belief is able to solve that question. Fifth, Control Classroom Activities Mccreay (2013, cited in Sibarani, 2017) argues that classroom management is method uses to maintain a classroom atmosphere that is conducive so that the process teaching and learning will achieve. Mayberry and Hartle (2003) add that classroom management is all of the teacher's responsibilities and activities that provided motivation and involvement students in the learning process, it includes students participation in class. Questioning is one of the methods that teacher used to

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manages or control classroom more conducive. For example, when the students are boring, so it will make them not focus on the lesson and encourage them to discuss with their friends, to solve that problem the teacher used question to get them attention. Teacher pose question to their students in the classroom has many purposes, they are to develop interest and to motivate students to become actively involved in lessons, to evaluate students' preparation and check on homework, to develop critical thinking skills and inquiring attitudes, to review and summarize previous lessons, to assess achievement of instructional goals and objectives, and also to stimulate students to pursue knowledge on their own. Teacher questions may serve different functions, including focusing attention, exercising disciplinary control in the course or an instruction, encouraging students' participation and moving the lesson forward among others. Teacher questions are considered to be important because of their potential power "to facilitate either Target Language production or correct and meaningful content" to facilitate either Target Language production or correct and meaningful content-related responses by students".

### 2.1.6 Indicators of Teachers' Questions

There are indicators that can be used to measure teacher's Question as following: (1). Eliciting factual answers. (2). Testing recall and recognition of information. (3). Remembering of preiviously learning material. (4). Involving the recall of wide range material. (5). Specific facts to complete theories, (6). Demonstrated by translating material form to another, (7). Interpreting material (explaining or summmarizing), (8). Predicting consequences or effects, (9). Use



learned material in new and concrete situations. (10).Application of rules, methods, concepts, principles, laws, and theories. (11). Demonstrate how and use the data to solve, (12).Illustrate how, show how, apply, construct, explain, (13).Forming conclusions that are not directly stated in instructional materials, (14).The ability of teacher to break down material into its component parts so that its organizational principles involved. (15). Ability to put parts together to form a new whole; this may involve the production of a unique communication (thesis or speech), (16). A plan of operations (research proposal), (17). Set of abstract relations (scheme for classifying information). (18).Ability to judge value of material for a given purpose; the judgements are to be based on definite and/or external criteria.

According to Bloom Taxonomy (1956) there are six indicators of teachers' questions: First, The teacher creates question in knowledge. Second, The teacher creates question in comprehension. Third, The teacher creates question in application. Fourth, The teacher creates question in analysis. Fifth, The teacher creates question in synthesis. Sixth, The teacher creates question in evaluation.

### 2.1.7 Guiding of Teachers' Questions

The guiding questions stem from the topic's essential questions, and their purpose is to form the structure that allows students to eventually answer the essential questions. Eble (cited in Sujariati, Rahman, and Mahmud, 2016:111), in additions, argues that teachers' questions can be applied in three sessions: First, questions play at the beginning, it means the teachers' questions appear at the beginning of the class. Second, questions play at the middle of teaching. It means





the teachers' questions appear in whilst activity in integrated skills. At last, The questions play at the end after teaching in the classroom. The questions are used frequently at the end of the lesson, but sometime at the beginning and the middle of teaching the questions are also used.

Furthermore, the questions are applied in each section based on the functions. First, Questioning at the beginning. Addressing questions before teaching and studying material is effective for students who are low/ high ability, and/or known to be interested in the subject matter. Some teachers apply questioning in the classroom early to help students who have questions about previous lectures, readings and exam preparation. In the beginning of a class, giving questions as opening questions in a conversation can makes easy for the students to answer, and does not force them to reveal too much about themselves. The questions before teaching can be in written as a quiz or oral questions.

In this session, questions play as instructional which is the question focuses on the role that questions plays in helping students learn new material and integrating it with the old one. This questions' session can also be motivational for encouraging students' motivation to learn more and increase students' curiosity with the lesson is going. Furthermore, this session is essential to remind the previous lesson before entering to the new material so it will be easier for students in learning and getting the purpose of the course. The question in this session can provide some sample questions to help students write meaningful questions. These questions can then be submitted (a good way to take attendance) and randomly addressed at the beginning of the class period or used to develop exam

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questions. In this session, the teacher can use recall question to recall or remain anything has done. In other words, the questions used to keep students mind in remembering the lesson which has been taught. Furthermore, the questions are very useful to stimulate students before getting a new material; all at once it used to measure the input in mind.

Second, Questioning at the middle of the class. Questioning at the middle is very effective in producing achievement, it gains more than instruction carried out without questioning students. Students perform better on lesson item previously asked as recitation questions than on items they have not been exposed to before. An oral question is suitable used for during class teaching and on learning process because it is more effective in fostering learning than are written questions. Questions which are focused student attention on salient elements in the lesson result in better comprehension than no questions. Asking questions on during class teaching learning process is positively related to learning facts. Based on the functions, the questions in this session can be as confirmation check and clarification request. It also can be motivational for students in increasing their power to mastering all the material. Furthermore, increasing the frequency of classroom questions during the class does not enhance the learning of more complex material. Students and readers or listener tend to focus only on material that will help them to answer the questions if these are posed before the lesson is end.

In this session, teachers can use yes/no question or display question, or other type question which is needed by teachers. For instance, teachers want to ensure

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their self that the students have understood before move to other explanation or other sub topic. It also gives students chance to make clarification with an ambiguous meaning of the learning process. Questioning students during the class can motivate students to learn more.

At last, Questioning at the end of the class. Questioning students at the end of class teaching is mostly used by teachers because it is essential to know students' understanding, to assess students' learning, to test students input and evaluate both teachers' teaching quality and the teaching learning process whether have been running well or not. In this section, it is essential for teachers to apply recall question, a referential question to check students' understanding. Open/closed questions, or other type question can also be used by teachers in completing the target learning. Teacher can use both oral questions and written test. Based on the functions, the teacher gives questions in this session as a diagnostic tool or comprehension check when teacher needs to check students understanding and the quality of learning.

Furthermore, questioning students at the end of teaching can help students synthesize the information and draw conclusions. Their responses to one last question and the muddiest point can be submitted for teachers review to address student issues at the beginning of the next class period or review to clarify content.

### 2.1.8 The Steps of Teachers Questions

According to Fuscho (2012:11) the steps in implementing the effective questioning strategy is using Questioning Cycle. The Questioning Cycle is a



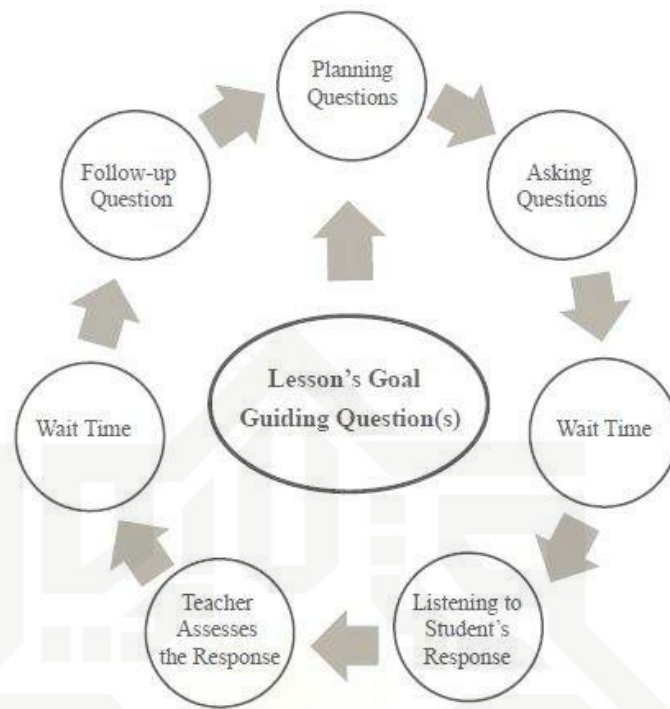
systematic method for using questions to collect information about students' knowledge, encourage students to consider diverse ideas, and build a community of thinkers. Esther also defines Questioning Cycle as strategy that breaks the rigid, traditional pattern of recitation and memorization. Instead, it provides an organizational framework that enables teachers to plan purposeful questions that get at the heart of a lesson, that encourage a diversity of ideas, and that build an interactive classroom culture that support creative and critical thinking. The basic steps in the Questioning Cycle are: (1) Establishing lesson goals and guiding questions. (2) Planning the question. (3) Asking the question. (4) Allowing wait time. (5) Listening to the student's response. (6) Assessing the student's response. (7) Following up the student's response with another questions. (8) Re-planning based on students' responses

During the Questioning Cycle, the teacher uses his or her planned questions to stimulate the conversation about the information being taught, and the discussion allows students to reveal their real understanding of the concepts being explored. When teachers begin to consistently ask challenging questions to students, there is a change in students' understanding of the concepts (Fusco, 1983). Students begin to search inwardly for more information, piggyback on the ideas of their classmates' responses, and establish more of a community atmosphere.

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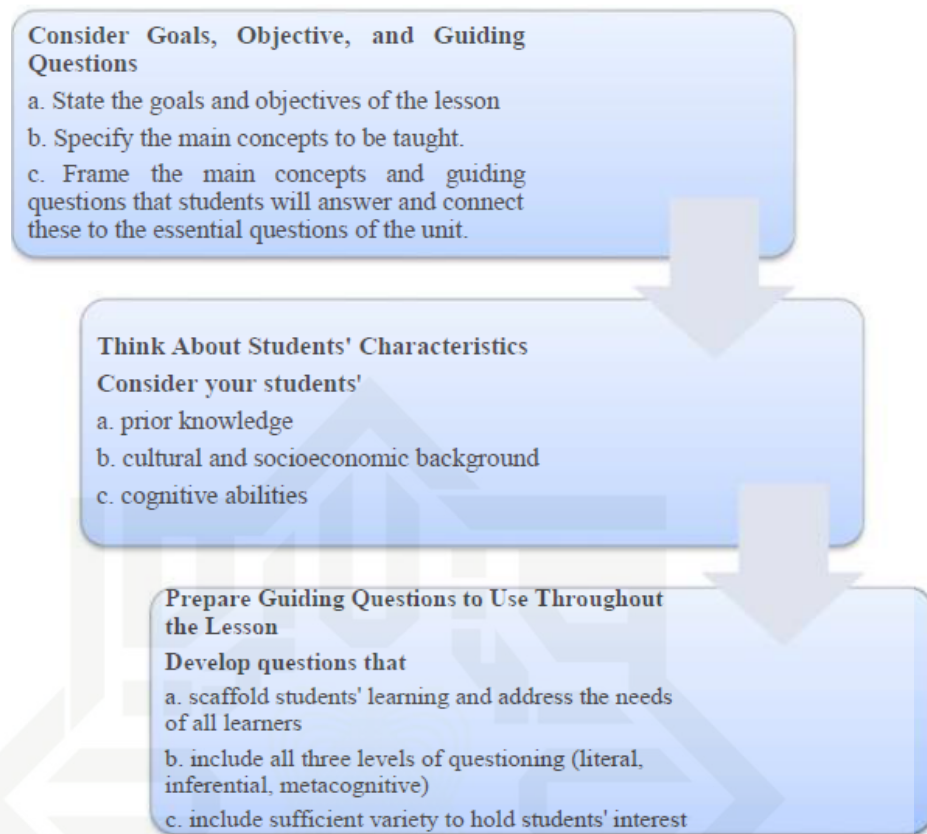




**Figure 2.1 Steps in the Questioning Cycle by Esther Fusco**

According to Fuscho (2012:39), good lesson planning is the key to good questions and instructional practice. The teacher builds the lesson starting with an awareness of how the lesson fits into the overall unit.

From the goals and objectives, the teacher frames the essential questions that structure the class' exploration of the topic. Next, the teacher thinks about the students' prior knowledge, background, cognitive abilities, and the support that may be needed to help students reach the desired objectives. Finally, the teacher plans guiding questions to direct the discussion and extend students' thinking as follows:



**Figure 2.2 Steps in Planning Questions for a Lesson**

### 2.1.9 The Advantages of Teachers Questions

Teachers ask questions due to various reasons. Three reasons have been put forward by Doff (1988; cited in Thompson, 1997), according to whom, teachers ask questions to see whether learners have understood or not, to make practice of a target unit and to learn more about what learners think, feel or know. Nunan (2007) suggests that teachers make use of questions “to elicit information, to check understanding and to control behavior” (p.80).

Walsh (2011) and Xuerong (2012) who find that master teachers ask questions which generally function to check understanding, elicit response, and promote involvement. Richard and Lockhart state that there are some reasons why

questions widely used by teachers as teaching technique. First, questions stimulate and maintain students' interest. Second, they encourage students to think and focus on the content of the lesson. Third, they enable a teacher to clarify what a student has said. Fourth, they enable a teacher to elicit particular structures or vocabulary items. Fifth, they enable teachers to check students' understanding. Sixth, they (questions) encourage student participation in a lesson.

Furthermore, Cohen et.al (2004) gives in depth purpose of teacher's questions in the classroom. They suggest the purpose of teacher's questioning based on several learning stages in the classroom. In the introduction stage, teachers' questions are used a) to establish human contact; b) to assist in establishing set induction devices; c) to discover what the class knows; d) to revise previous work; e) to pose problems which lead to the subject of the lesson. In the presentation stage, teacher's questions are used to a) maintain interest and alertness; b) to encourage reasoning and logical thinking; c) to discover if students understand what is going on. In the application stage, teacher's questions are used a) to focus and clarify; b) to lead the students to make observations and draw inferences for them; c) to clear up difficulties, misunderstandings and assist individual student. In the last stage, conclusion, teacher's questions are used a) to revise the main point of the lesson; b) to test the result of the lesson, the extent of students understanding and assimilation; c) to suggest further problems and related issues.

Some reasons why does Bloom's Taxonomy can be benefit in English Language teaching are because (Ron, 2014, p.3): (1) Provides opportunities to the

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language learners to learn English step by step start from lower level to the higher level. (2) Let the language learners know lower levels skills-remembering and understanding are prerequisites to higher-level ones. (3) Gives language learners and idea of how complicated an activity is. They know what appropriate for their current level is. (4) Provides a progression track. If all they did was memorize lists of vocab words, they would not be challenging themselves nearly enough to pick up higher-level skills. (5) Provides a framework for guiding learners' studies. (6) Informs learners of what is expected of them in their program of study. (7) Prepares learners of assessment.

Bond (2007) presents some suggestions about questioning by paying attention to questioning strategies to decrease classroom management problems. These are: Prepare a number of questions when writing the lesson plan; Form prospects of the learners' probable reactions before commencing questioning; Ask questions from a variety of students; signal students before questioning; Question at the level of students' proficiency; ask questions that elicit accurate responses; offer students adequate wait time after asking a question; vary and change the way students answer the questions; ask questions from different learners; respond to each of the replies and correct the errors; ask follow-up questions; encourage and motivate learners to ask questions.

#### 2.1.10 Scientific Approach

Scientific is something that is related to science. This word is derived from the word "science". Scientific Approach means method by using science rules. Therefore, scientists who use this approach for their research should use the rules





of science. It is also stated in the Online Longman Dictionary (Suharyadi, 2013) that scientific approach is a process in finding out information in science by testing ideas through experimenting and making decisions based on the result. It can be said that this approach can be called as a technique in investigating, observing, gaining, and also integrating the phenomena by previous knowledge.

Generally, this approach is used by scientists in doing a research related to the phenomena of science or natural world. It is used by scientists because of the reliability of this approach for obtaining knowledge. Ary, et al (2002) mentions that scientific approach is used for observing the phenomena and have used it to explain, predict, and control the physical phenomena.

The scientific approach is recommended in the implementation of Curriculum 2013. The scientific approach is an old and a new approach because it has been implemented in science, and it is newly used in all subjects including English. The scientific approach is based on the Bruner's theory which states that the learners can learn and construct the knowledge through the cognitive process (Hosnan, 2014). Furthermore, this approach emphasizes the students on the learning process to seek the knowledge rather than to transfer it. The learners are seen as the learning subjects who need to be involved actively in the learning process, and the teacher is as a facilitator who guides and coordinates the learning activities. Saefuddin and Berdiati (2014) add that in the scientific approach, the learning process aims to support and to assist the students' learning process in finding and using their knowledge.

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Therefore, Komariah (2016) says that in implementing this approach, the students are expected to be able to think critically. As Alferd (1989) in Majid & Rochman (2014:3), the scientific approach is learning model of science thinking, the development of since of inquiry, and students' thinking ability. According to Longman (2014) in Zaim (2017:34), he said that scientific approach is the process of finding out information in science; any involves testing the ideas by performing experiments and making decisions based on the result of analysis. According to Ridwan (2015:50), he said that scientific approach used method of scientific is generally related observation needed for hypothesis formulation or collecting scientific method. It is generally based on the exposure of that data observation or experiment, and experimental activities can be replaced with activities to obtain information from the various sources.

According to Anthony in Richards & Rodgers (1934) in Yuridar, (2015) Approach is a method that implemented in teaching and learning based on theory as basic source of practice and principles. Atsnan and Yuliana Gazali (2013) that scientific method was introduced to the educational America in the end of the 19th Century as emphasize of the laboratory method which was refers to the scientific facts.

Scientific Approach is particularly relevant to the three learning theories, namely the theory of Bruner, Piaget's theory, and the theory of Vygotsky (Untari. S.D, 2017). Bruner theory of learning is called discovery learning theory. According to Piaget theory, Baldwin in Daryanto (2014), states that the study related to the formation of developmental schema (plural schemata). Vygotsky's



theory in Daryanto (2014), states that learning occurs when students work or study dealing with the tasks learned.

Scientific approach in the 2013 Curriculum is promoted as the main learning approach for all subjects, including English language teaching (Abidin, 2014). The scientific approach is the approach that puss students' activities in making creative student thinking while teaching and learning in the classroom or society or school environment to collecting information by doing observation, asking question, doing experiment, discussing the information, serving the conclusion (Decree of the Minister of Education and Culture No. 65/2013 and 103/2014).

Scientific approach is defined as the process of finding out information in science the students and teachers can use ICT or other resources to measure students' high thinking in use, which involves testing the ideas by performing experiments and making decisions based on the result of analysis (Longman, 2014). Scientific Approach is paramount to improve the quality of teaching and learning especially in English classroom. It directs the students to develop and integrate their attitudes, skills and knowledge (Suharyadi, 2013). The approach can encourage students to be possible of observing, questioning, experimenting, associating, and communicating (Government's file, No. 65/2013 and 103, 2014).

More over, according to Hasan, Abdullah (2018) , The scntific approach includes three competencies of attitude, skill and knowledge. Learning outcomes are able to produce students become productive, creative, innovative and effective through the integration of the thrength of attitude, skill and knowledge. Learning outcomes are able to produce students become productive, creative, innovative

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and effective through the integration of the strength of attitude, skill and knowledge. The aspect of attitude makes the students able to transform the teaching materials in order to lead them “why to know”; and the aspect of skill makes the students able to transform the teaching materials the students able “how to know”; the aspect of knowledge makes the students able to transform the teaching materials able “what to know “ ; and the last result is to improve and to make the students to have balance between softskill and hardskill which covers the aspects of attitude, skill and knowledge competencies. (Guidelines of Curriculum,2013). The scientific approach focuses on the dimension of modern pedagogy in teaching and learning process. The communicative approach places emphasis on developing the communicative competence. Five steps consist of observing, questioning, associating, experimenting and networking are administered in teaching and learning process of scientific approach of every subject matter.

### 2.1.11 Principles of Learning in Scientific Approach

According to Lazim (2014:2) the principles of a scientific approach in learning activities are as follows: (1) Student learning centred. (2) Learning of the students' self-concept. (3) On avoid verbalism. (4) Learning to improvement of the students' thinking ability. (5) Learning to improve the students and teacher motivation. (6) Provide opportunity for the students to practice in communication skills. (7) The process of validation of concepts, laws, and principles that are constructed by the students in their cognitive structure.



In the learning activity in scientific approach the students is centred learning. The teacher gave the motivation to the students to improvement their skills. And then the students practice the skills. Based on Decree of the Minister of Education and Culture 2013, there are some criterias of learning approach that can be regarded of scientific approach: (1) The teaching materials come from facts or phenomena that logically can be explained by English learners especially for English students. (2) Teacher's explanation of the subject and teacher-student interaction in English classroom are based on objectivity, (3) The materials must build students' critical thinking and accuracy in identifying the topic, understanding the topic, and resolving problems, (4) It encourages and inspires students to think hypothetically in looking at difference resource, congruence and links to each learning material given, (5) It fosters students to understand, apply, and develop pattern of rationale and objective thinking towards learning materials, (6) It should be based on concepts, theories, and empirical facts, (7) Learning objectives are composed in simple, clear and attractive presentation way.

According to Daryanto (2013) in Yuridar 2015) stated that the teaching and learning using scientific approach have some characteristics, they are: First, The teaching and learning process based on the Students Centered Learning. Second, Involves the process of scientific skill in construct the concept or principle of the material. Third, Involves the potential of cognitive process to stimulate the intellect development, especially the students' critical thinking. Fourth, Can improve the students' character.



Also, Kosasih (2013) added that the characteristics of scientific approach in teaching and learning process, as follow: (1) the material of learning should be understood with the standard of logic which is appropriate the students' knowledge stage. (2) the interaction in the teaching and learning process works open and objective that the students have opportunities to deliver their idea, feeling, attitude, and experience. Of course, they should pay attention to the scientific attitude and responsible. (3) The students forced to always think critically and appropriate in understand, identify, solve the problem and implement the material.

#### 2.1.12 Scientific Approach Models

In scientific approach many models can be apply. The models include discovery learning, inquiry learning, problem-based approach and project-based approach. The model selection is based on (1) time allocation; (2) material contents; and (3) assessment process of knowledge and skill (Hasanudin, 2017).

Three models of Scientific Approach through Mardani, F (2017) there are: First, Discovery/Inquiry Learning. (Hosnan, 2014) inquiry-based learning is a series of learning activities that emphasis critical thinking and analytical process to seek and find students' own answers from a problem that is questioned. Discovery/ inquiry learning models asked students to investigate a topic, issue, or a problem based on a phenomenon, and collecting information, deduce causes and effect related to those, and draw some conclusions or solutions of the topic. Several stages of this model, namely: stimulating, problem identification, data collection, data analysis, proving, and conclusion.



Second, Problem-Based Learning. Problem-based learning is a technique where students are presented with issue or problem that found in a real-life that require decision or solution. The process can be applied thought: (a) Students are presented with a problem or an issue in the present time, (b) Students try to explore the problem related at the time, (c) Students create possible decisions or solutions for those problems in time, (d) Students study the most feasible decision or solution for the problem.

Third, Project-Based Learning. Project based learning is a strategy which provides students to investigated a real-life issue or problem. There some stages in implementing project-based learning, they are: (a) Teachers provides students with choice of topics primarily based on curriculum and discuss them with students, (b) then, students design and organize the structure of project activities which involve group formation, role assigning, concerning decision, information source, etc. Students conduct the activities that have been planned and designed to complete their project, and then they evaluate if the project goal has been achieved, process in completing the project and the final product (Bell, 2010, in Maulany, 2013).

### 2.1.13 Steps of Scientific Approach

According to Majid & Rochman (2014:2), the scientific approach to learning as intended observing, questioning, exploring, associating, and communicating. They are explained as follows: First, Observing. The activity of observing has the priority in togetherness of the learning process (meaning full learning). This method has superiority such us using real objects, creating the



students' to be fun and challenged. So, the learning process is very useful to cultivate the curiosity. Using observational methods learners find the fact that there is a relationship between the object and the material. Observing activities in learning are as following steps: (a) Determine the object which will be observed. (b) Make observation guidelines. (c) Determine the data that needs to be observed, as primary or secondary data. (d) Determine where the object is observed. (e) Determine how the observations will be performed to gather data in order to run smoothly (e). Record the results of observation.

The principles that teachers and learners should pay attention during the learning observation are: (a) Involving the accuracy, objectivities, honesty and stay focus on the objects for learning. (b) Teachers and students should establish the procedure of observation. (c) Teachers and students should understand the results of observation and make the report.

In the observing activities, teachers open up the opportunities for students to make observations through viewing, listening, and reading activities.

Second, Questioning. In the activity of questioning teachers should be able to make students to ask the questions. About the result of the object of his observation from concrete to abstract results and facts. So, through this question and answer, students are expected to develop the curiosity. The expected competencies in questioning is to develop creativity, curiosity, ability of formulate questions to form the critical mind needs in intelligent live and lifelong learning

Third, Associating. Associating is one of the processes in the learning of a scientific approach. This activity serves to enable teachers and students to be





active in learning. The meaning of associating is thinking logically and systematically over the observable empirical facts to conclude the knowledge.

This activity is carried out to find the link age of the learning approach information's model with other information, find patterns of linkage information. The expected competence is to develop honesty, careful, discipline, obedience rules, hard work, and the ability to apply procedures and think inductive as well as in deductive of concluding.

Fourth, Exploring. In the activity of exploring has the goal of developing learning, on attitude, skill, and knowledge. The real activities are as follows: (a) Determining the theme or topic according the curriculum. (b) Learning how to use the materials provided. (c) Learning the relevant theories. (d) Conducting and observing experiments. (e) Making analysis and present data. (f) Making a conclusion from the experimental results. (g) Making a report.

In order to reach the fluent experiment, they are the activities that should be conducted as follows: (a) Teacher should formulate the object of the experiment to be implemented by the students. (b) Teacher and students prepare the equipment used. (c) Need to take into account of the place and time. (d) Teachers provide worksheet for instructional activities of pupils. (e) The teacher explains the problem to be experiment. (f) Giving worksheet to the students. (g) Students do experiments with teacher guidance. (h) Teachers collect student work and evaluate them.

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Learning activities in experiments approach through uses three stages, namely; preparation, execution, and follow-up. There are some stages of experiment are described below:

First, Preparation. In preparation , the activities are : (a) Determining the purpose of the experiment. (b) Providing materials. (c) Preparing experimental place. (d) Considering the security issues in order to reduce the risk that arise. (d) Providing an explanation of what the student should do, including prohibited or dangerous things.

Second, Implementation : (a) During the experimental process the teacher counsels the experimental process. Teacher must provide motivation to the students that they can solve the difficulties encountered during the experiment. (b) During the experimental process the teacher should pay attention to the situation.

Third, Follow-up : (a) Students collect reports of experimental results to teachers. (b) The teacher examines the experimental results of the students. (c) Teachers provide feedback to learners on the experimental results. (d) Teachers and students discuss issues encountered during experiment. (e) Teachers and learners check and save all materials used

Fourth, Exploring : In this activity students have to build networking to create communicate. Collaborating with friends is one of the ways to build students' ability in creating networks. The teachers should give an opportunity to the students to ask with friends, create good fellowship, and teacher must guide the students to conduct more appreciation to others. Students also should also be



taught more confidence, without the students' self-confidence it will be difficult to work with others.

The last activity students are expected to communicate the results of the work that has been completed. The results are presented in front of the other students and assessed by the teacher as a result of group learning. There the students are also expected to comment on suggestions or correct what friends have shared.

The competence in network building is to develop the intrapersonal skills, interpersonal skills, and organizational skills. These intrapersonal skills are to motivate themselves in order to build the network. These interpersonal skills serve to cultivate sense of empathy for others. Then this organizational skill serves to recognize the organization.

The developed skills above are soft skill that students needed to build the network. When building this network from an early age, make the students will achieve successful the future in life. Students who have a good soft skill will be able to establish cooperation and take the initiative and courage.

Scientific approach has five steps they are is observing, questioning, exploring, associating, and networking. Teaching use scientific approach in the learning as a way to guide the students in process of observing the concrete objects and artifacts in the world around them into the abstract concepts. Each step in the process is crucial. So, the teacher must apply all them of the scientific approach.

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### 2.1.14 Assessment in Scientific Approach

It's an assessment to assess the quality of learning and the student abilities. And serve to establish the competence of learners. In the process of learning, the assessments are made to assess the student's activity, creativity, and achievement. This assessment is aimed in improving the learning process and improving the quality of the curriculum. In the 2013 curriculum there are several assessment methods. Each these assessment methods already had an assessment standard that has been determined by *pemdikbud NO.66 in 2013* on education standard. In this case, the assessment consists of attitudes, knowledge, and skills of the students.

According to Ridwan (2014: 204), the instrument rules which consist of the assesment of attitude, knowledge, and skills assessment are the following:

(1) Evaluation of attitude: The teachers perform this assessment with observation, self assessment, and peer evaluation by the students. The instrument of this assessment is a checklist or assessment scale accompanied a rubric, and a journal of the teacher. (a) Observation is an evaluation technique that used the five senses. This assessment used the observation method that has the indicators to be observed. (b) Self-assessment is the assessment that students are asked to find the advantages and disadvantages in themselves. The instrument used is a sheets self-assessment. (c) Peer evaluation is an assessment that asks students to judge each other in terms of service. This assessment is intended to look at the character of the students and supervise their daily activities. The importance of this assessment should be able to find out the advantages and disadvantages of the students themselves. (2) Assessment of knowledge: The teachers perform the judgment



with 3 kinds of assignment. Those are written tests, oral tests, and assignments. The explanations are follows: (a) this written test is about double questions, stuffing, short answers, right-wrong, matching and equipped with scanner locks. (b) An instrument of oral test is the teachers should make a list of questions to perform this oral test. (c) An instruments assignment is the teacher given a homework that is done by themselves or in groups. This assessment aims to measure student's ability in the learning process and in addition to introspection of teachers in providing materials. (3) Evaluation of skills : This assessment is for participants who have certain competencies. It is conducted by practicing, learning tasks and using portopolio assessment. This assessment should also have a rubric to give students' motivation to improve their skills.

## 2.2 Related Studies

Some previous researchers that concern about Teachers' Questions, In Indonesia such as:

- (1) Akhyar Rido (2017) explored about questioning strategies of master teachers in Indonesian Vocational English Classroom. This study aimed at examining the use of questioning strategies by the MTs teachers and discovering the reasons why the strategies were used. This study also tried to uncover the students' opinions about the use of the strategies. The findings of this study offer some implications and suggestions for pedagogical considerations within an EFL/ESL vocational setting. The use of questioning strategies in the classrooms made the MTs control the lessons, guide the students towards a particular response, and promote



interactions. In other words, the use of questioning strategies opens up space for the students to express their thoughts. This study suggests that teachers should plan their questions to ensure that they match the teachers' pedagogical goals. They should also ask questions which require students to engage in various kinds of verbal responses which help promote students' learning. Next, as not all students are able to respond to all questions, teachers should nominate volunteers because this gives opportunity for other students to respond to teachers' questions. Teachers should also help students formulate questions and make time for students' questions as this facilitates learning and demonstrates a higher level of engagement. The similarity between both studies is about questioning strategies. Besides, the differences between both studies are in terms of research design, students' level, and school context.

(2) Next, Siti Aminah & Bambang (2018) explored about The Use of teachers' questioning strategies to stimulate Students' Critical Literacy: A case study of two English Lecturers in Indonesia, they found that the questioning strategies used by the teachers in the classroom are influenced by the quality of the teachers themselves. To develop the students' critical literacy, it was provided with the questioning strategies (question-planning strategies and question-controlling strategies) used by the lecturers. In pedagogical setting, the use of the questioning strategies helped the lecturers in managing and controlling the class, and

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stimulating the students' response and critical literacy. Therefore, the lecturers should be aware that the use of questioning strategies has a big impact on students' learning. They should plan the use of questions that encourage the students to promote their involvement. The similarity between both studies is about teachers' questioning strategies. Meanwhile, the differences between both studies are in terms of participant, research site, and classroom context.

- (3) In Bali, Paramartha, Ramawati & Suputra (2018) researched about Types, purpose and Strategies of Teacher's questions in Indonesian EFL classroom of Junior High School in Bali (International Journal of Language and Literature). This study was a case study which aimed to analyze the types of questions used by an English teacher, the purposes of questions asked by the teacher, and the strategy used to cope with non-responded questions. The subject of this study was an English teacher who taught seventh grade students at SMPN 1 Singaraja which is located in Singaraja, Buleleng regency, Bali, Indonesia. The result of the analysis showed that from 241 questions, the teacher more frequently asked convergent, closed, and display questions rather than divergent, open, and referential questions. Procedural questions were also found. The teachers' questions served several purposes such as to check students' knowledge and understanding, to attract students' activeness, to develop students' interest and curiosity, and to stimulate students in stating information. From the result of the study, it can be



concluded that the English teacher who taught seventh grade students at SMP Negeri 1 Singaraja asked various types of questions. The teacher used all of the types of questions namely convergent, closed, divergent, open, and referential questions. The teacher mostly asked convergent, closed, and display questions. Several procedural questions were also found in this study. Although this type of questions do not related with the content of the lesson, this types of question is still important to check students' understanding, to engage the students to content of the lesson, and to encourage students to speak using target language. The similarity between both studies is about the topic. Both studies explore about authentic materials. Meanwhile, the differences between both studies are in terms of scope of the study, students' level, research site, and classroom context. In this study the researcher will focus on finding out teachers' difficulties rather than teachers' perception towards the use of authentic materials. The similarity between both studies is about the topic. Both studies explore about teachers' questions. Meanwhile, the differences between both studies are in terms of scope of the study, participants, research site, and hypotheses.

- (4) Khairatul Ummah, Rusdi Thaib & Saunir Saun (2016) Carried out a study about Types of questions asked by English teachers in teaching learning process at SMA pembangunan UNP Padang. Based on the observation, it was found that the teachers produced 92 questions. Teacher 1 conducted all types of questions, except the six types (non



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retrieval questions), while teacher 2 conducted the second, third and fourth types of questions. Teacher 1 conducted 86 questions, where 18 questions were in yes/no questions types, 23 questions were in short answer questions types, 24 questions were in open ended questions types, and 21 questions were in display questions types. Meanwhile, teacher 2 conducted 6 questions, where 1 question were in short answer questions types, 3 questions were in open ended questions types, and 2 questions were in display questions types. Based on the research findings, it was found that the open-ended questions are most frequently used by the teachers in the classroom. Teachers tend to limit the questions' time into simple questions which students did not think too deep and take long time to get the target. And also, teachers tried to answer the high level to students but did not get response or the students were not understood about the questions. To make students more active in thinking, teachers should stimulate students by asking questions that need hard thinking and make students find the questions by themselves. The similarity between both studies is about questions. Meanwhile, the differences between both studies are in terms of scope of the study, methodology, research site, theories and participants.

(5) Then, Fitriati, Isfara, and Trisanti, N (2017) explored Teacher's Questioning Strategies to elicit Students' verbal Responses in EFL classes at secondary School. This was a qualitative case study, employing discourse analysis, conducted in one junior high school in a



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town in Central Java Province, Indonesia. The research participants were two Indonesian teachers of English language. They taught Year Eight students in the academic year of 2015/2016. The findings of this study show that teachers should be aware that their questioning skills would have an impact on improving students' verbal responses in the classroom interaction. Teachers can apply comfortable and appropriate questioning strategies that are suitable for students and the class context of situation. Therefore, some pedagogical purposes of questioning can be achieved, including developing students' English proficiency, measuring their abilities, and motivating them to speak the language. This study has shed some light on the importance of teachers' questioning skills. These skills need to be taught explicitly in English language education, particularly for student teachers, i.e. university students majoring in English education and prepared for being future teachers. The similarity between both studies is about the explore teachers' questions. Meanwhile, the differences between both studies are in terms scope of the study, research questions, research site, and participants. In this study, the researcher will use qualitative research design in order to get data about the types of questions do the teachers use in teaching and learning process.

(6) Furthermore, Pratiwi, Eka & Yulia (2018) researched an Analysis of Teachers' questions in English Classroom; A case study in year 10 of SMKN 1 Nunukan, in result, the teachers' questioning is only focused



on recalling and recognizing students' knowledge. It cannot rally stimulate students' initiatives, nor can it develop their interactive competence. Based on taxonomy of modification techniques, data collected were analyzed. But one question modification not classified is the most obvious – translation of L1. From the research findings, the teachers translated their questions into Bahasa Indonesia in order to make sure the students understand and teachers failed to maintain the question. The similarity between both related studies is about teachers' questions. Meanwhile, the differences between both studies are in terms scope of the study, research questions, research site, participants and the data collection.

(7) Sarlita Dewi (2014), in her research about Teacher Questioning in classroom Interaction in SMPN 2 Pekalongan. This study tried to explore the teacher questioning and student response interaction which were analyzed in seven categories based on Brown's Interaction Analysis System (BIAS). It also tried to identify the types of question used by the junior high school English teachers during conversation class based on Brown (1975, p. 103). Even BIAS can be regarded as old-school theory, but the framework of this system is really suitable for analyzing the questions. From her data showed that the cognitive level of teacher's questions which mostly occurred was lower order cognitive questions. She found the use types of question by junior high school English teachers during teacher-students interaction in conversation

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class. Furthermore, the second result of this study showed that the types of question not only can be used to guide, lead, direct the students but also can be used to promote students to speak up and give contribution during the teaching learning process. The questions can create an interactive classroom interaction, so that the students enjoy learning English. Through questions, learners can learn new words and grammatical structure in a simple way because their capacity for taking in and retaining new words, structures, and concepts is limited. The similarity between both studies is about the explore teachers' questions. Meanwhile, the differences between both studies are in terms research questions, significance of the study, research questions, research site, and participants. The last previous researches also use Brown's Interaction Analysis System to get the data.

(8) Then, Danu Angga (2015) carried out a study about Teachers' Questions in EFL classroom interaction. This study explored three objectives of the present study; (1) to classify types of questions utilized by teacher in EFL classroom interaction; (2) to examine purposes of questions applied by teacher in EFL classroom interaction; (3) to identify students' responses toward teacher's questions. Dealing with the students' responses toward teacher's questions, the teacher believes that the more intense she asks questions to students, the more active the students speak. Interaction among teacher and students would be built well. Moreover, students' language skills were also developed the research



finding above shows that students' responses in form of words were dominating. It was found that in all season 70% of students' responses were in form of words. The production of words were the effect of employing display/closed question. In the other hand, students' responses in form of sentence were 7 sentences. It was the effect of employing referential/ open question. The similarity between both studies is about teachers' questions. Meanwhile, the differences between both studies are in terms research questions, significance of the study, and methodology of the research.

(9) In the other Countries, Such as at Vietnam, Yen Hoang Phuong and Lam Giang Thi Nguyen (2018) explored about English Teachers' Questions in Vietnamese High School Reading Classroom. This research includes a case study. The subjects involved in this study were 6 teachers who are in charge of the English reading classes for grade 10 and 11th at a high school for the gifted in Mekong Delta. The teachers, non-native speakers, have been teaching English for more than four years. Their age ranges from 29 to 35, with the average age of 32. All of them had an M.A. degree of Education in TESOL. Their reading classes were chosen to be observed with the use of audio-recording to capture what common types of questions that they frequently use in their classroom. In order to answer the two research questions, the study used two instruments. The first instrument was classroom observation to recognize what types of questions that teachers frequently used in the reading classes.



Meanwhile, the second instrument was the theory of Bloom's Taxonomy to gain more understandings of to what extent these types of questions facilitate students' critical thinking in English reading. The similarity between both studies is about the explore teachers' questions. Meanwhile, the differences between both studies are in terms research questions, significance of the study, research questions, research site, and participants.

- (10) In Iran, Yaqubi and Mozaffari, F (2011) researched about EFL Teacher Questions to Scaffold Learning Process; A conversation analytic study. The first research question as a general question aimed at investigating the EFL teachers' structuring of QA sequences. The detailed analysis of the data showed that the participant teachers vary in their structuring of these sequences. Some of them tended to facilitate interaction and learning opportunities through providing enough wait-time and asking for elaborations. On the other hand, most of the teachers appeared not to have created enough learning opportunities through reduced wait-time, interrupting turns and the like. It should be stated that we did not further illuminate on how the teachers structured the unfolding QA sequences by providing specific examples because of the small scope of the study and also because the second research question as part of the first question was the major focus of the study. The second research question aimed at examining the scaffolding assistance of teacher questions in the sequence. They found that one aspect that is



very much in the hands of the teacher is that of orchestrating the question-answer sequence in ways that have the potential to help learners' participation and comprehension. The similarity between both studies is about the explore teachers' questions. Meanwhile, the differences between both studies are in terms research questions, significance of the study, research site, participants and analysis of the data.

- (11) In Malaysia, Shin Yen, Meng Yew & Mosses Samuel (2017) research about persistent monologicatality amidst variation in Teacher's questioning practices in Malaysian English language classroom. The study offered a view of teachers' questioning practices in English language classrooms through dialogism-monologism lenses. Rather than being fully occupied with the dominant use of display questions, minimal wait time, and/or reaction moves which do not encourage advanced student talk, teachers also created opportunities for dialogicality through their use of referential questions, longer wait time, and/or reaction moves which could encourage advanced student talk. The findings show both monologic- and dialogic-inclined practices which nonetheless unanimously engendered only monologic classroom interaction. In this study, monologicatality persisted amidst varying teachers' questioning practices largely due to the manner in which classroom interaction was regulated: with minimal extension of discussions, with unrelenting pursuance of narrow answers instead of

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exploration of possible answers, with teachers' sole control and authority in the classroom, and with extremely little emphasis placed on how much student ideas could contribute towards student learning and how dialoging among various voices could enrich students' meaning-making and shared understanding. These habits of teachers were coherent with the habit of students in being submissive and playing along with teachers' lead during classroom interaction. As such, the promotion of student voices as well as the interaction of multi-voices to cater to students. The findings of this study also go on to suggest that classroom strategies or techniques would probably be most useful only when executed with dialogic values to encourage engaged, multi-perspective, and indepth discussions can provide initial ideas to teachers who want to facilitate more dialogic interactions. However, to nurture dialogicality, we need more than just classroom strategies or techniques, or endorsement by the national curriculum. In other words, it is very unlikely for teachers to facilitate meaningful dialogic interactions in the classroom if they do not believe in or have little understanding of dialogicality and its purpose and importance in terms of students' thinking, learning, and language development. The similarity between both studies is about the explore teachers' questions. Meanwhile, the differences between both studies are in terms significance of the study, research questions, participants.

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- (12) Toni, Armani & Parse, Farzard (2013) in Iran studied about the status of Teacher's questions. As for this study, it was intended to investigate how in a givensetting, teacher questioning is associated with instruction and how it directs later student responses. In so doing, Bloom's typological framework was developed for the purpose of describing and analyzing classroom discourse, with a focus on question-response interactions. The framework was used to analyze the ways in which the teacher had used questions to structure and lead classroom interactions. It is believed, now, that the representation of teacher questioning in the classroom contributes to an understanding of how questions can inspire students to respond as part of a teaching sequence (Chin, 2006). The analysis of classroom discourse reveals that teacher's questions are not only evaluative but also supportive in that it seems that questions provoke deeper thinking in the students. Moreover, it engages students in more cognitively active roles. This study also contributes to the description and characterization of teacher-student discourse. By the aid of an analysis of the relationship between the aspects of teacher-student interactions, some facilitating strategies related to teacher questioning can be identified. It is suggested that teachers provide students with opportunities to exchange information and experience about making the lesson more active. In so doing, teachers are recommended to increase student-teacher and student-student interaction. The similarity between both studies is about the explore



teachers' questions. Meanwhile, the differences between both studies are in terms conceptual framework, significance of the study, research questions, research site,

- (13) In Hongkong, Ruby Yang (2010) investigated about Teacher Questions in second language classroom: an investigation of three case studies. The study investigated the types of questions asked by three NNS pre-service English teachers teaching in three different bands of secondary schools during the whole class teaching portion of their lessons through analyzing the transcripts of their videotaped lessons. A special emphasis is put on exploring the effects of the types of questions teachers ask on the students' discourse patterns. The findings of this study show that in all the three lessons, yes/no questions, and closed and display questions were frequently asked by the teachers, while open and referential questions were rarely or even never asked. However, the referential questions themselves will not make students produce longer responses unless the teachers are able to encourage their students to elaborate further rather than just accepting those brief and syntactically less complex responses. The implications of this study are not only to pre-service teachers should be provided with more training in developing their questioning techniques, but also, to facilitate second language development and bring about more dialogic forms of whole class teaching, students could be asked to expand their thinking, justify or clarify their opinions in the follow-up moves. The study investigated



the questions asked in the whole class teaching portion of three investigated lessons and addressed the effects of the types of questions teachers asked on the students' discourse patterns. The similarity between both studies is about the explore teachers' questions. Meanwhile, the differences between both studies are in terms significance of the study, purpose and objective of study, research questions and research site.

- (14) In Turkey, Ozturk, Olmezer (2016) studied about types of questions used in EFL classrooms: a reflective study on a turkish EFL teacher's practices. This study reports on the reflective practices of an EFL teacher regarding the types of questions she uses while interacting with the students in classroom atmosphere. The participant, also the researcher, was an instructor in the English preparatory program of a `state university. The data were collected through four hours of audio-recording in the spring semester of 2014-2015 academic years. In the data analysis process, the data obtained from these recordings were transcribed verbatim, and the questions were identified and classified based on the framework of Richards and Lockhart (1996) as procedural, convergent and divergent. The results revealed that most of the questions the teacher used during these four hours were convergent, seeking yes/no or short answers. She used such questions so extensively that the lessons get too loaded with them and became teacher-fronted ones. It was also found that although the teacher sometimes used



procedural questions to attract the attention of her students and prepare them for the content of the course, she mostly asked them just for the sake of asking and they served as conversational routines and gap-fillers during her interaction with the students. It was also clear in these sessions that the teacher could not provide effective transitions between these questions types during the interaction. Based on these findings, the study highlights how important and significant reflective practices are in developing one's skills as a teacher. The similarity between both studies is about the explore teachers' questions. Meanwhile, the differences between both studies are in terms research questions, significance of the study, research site, and collecting the data.

- (15) In Riau Province there is a research that conduct by Abdullah Hasan, the title is The Effect of Scientific Approach on Students' English Achievement for Junior High School Level in Riau Province, Indonesia. The main goal of this study is to determine the effects of the scientific approach through Information Communication Technology (ICT) of curriculum 2013 on students' English achievement. The research utilized a quasi-experimental study of the pretest - post-test of non-equivalent group design. The participants of the study comprised 160 students and three intact teachers from three Junior High schools in Kampar regency of Riau province. The scientific approaches with three aspects of attitude, skill and knowledge competencies through ICT were used for the treatment of the study. Teaching and learning process of

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scientific approach through ICT with the strength of attitude, skill and knowledge made the students became more active, creative, effective and joyful learning to achieve the learning objectives. It also made the class became student centered instruction. The findings showed that there were significant effects of the scientific approach through ICT of curriculum 2013 on students' English achievement. There is no similarity both of the studies. Meanwhile, the differences between both studies are in terms research questions, significance of the study, research questions, research site, and participants.

Based on some previous researchers mentioned above, it can be assumed that most of previous research aim to find out the relationship, difference, comparison and effect to students answer from the teachers' questions. However, just a few studies that concern in exploring Teachers' Questions in English Learning Teaching Classroom. So, the researcher is interested in exploring teachers' questions that are used in English learning teaching process in Islamic Senior High School.

### 2.3 Conceptual Framework

This research talked about the teachers' questions in English teaching and learning process. The questions analyzed in this research only the questions used by the teacher, not the questions used by the students. Then, the researcher

focused on the types of questions used by the teacher and how the teacher use the questions teaching and learning process.

According to Bloom (1956) there are six types of questions, those are knowledge, comprehension, application, analysis, synthesis, and evaluation. The types of questions related to HOTS questions. According to Abdelrahman (2014) the levels of questions divide into two levels. The first level is the lower-level questions. This type of questions asks the students to recall previously material read or taught by the teacher in their own words. It is also referred to in the literature as fact, closed, direct, recall, and knowledge questions. The lower-level questions require students to respond at the cognitive level of remembering, understanding, and applying. The second level of questions is higher-level questions. The higher-level questions defined as those which ask the students to mentally bits of information previously learned to create an answer or to support an answer with logical evidence. The type of the questions such as the open-ended questions, interpretive, evaluates inquiry, inferential, and synthesis questions. The higher-level questions require the students to respond at the cognitive level of analyzing, evaluating, and creating.

The teacher needs to follow the steps of giving questions to the students in the teaching and learning process. According to Fuscho (2012) the steps of teacher questions started from establishing lesson goals and guiding questions, then the teacher planning the questions, asking the questions, allowing the question, listening to students' response, assessing the student's response, following up the student's response with another questions, and close by re-



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planning based on students' responses. During the Questioning Cycle, the teacher uses his or her planned questions to stimulate the conversation about the information being taught, and the discussion allows students to reveal their real understanding of the concepts being explored. According to Eble (2016), the times of giving questions can be at the beginning of the teaching process, in the middle of teaching process, and at the end of teaching process.



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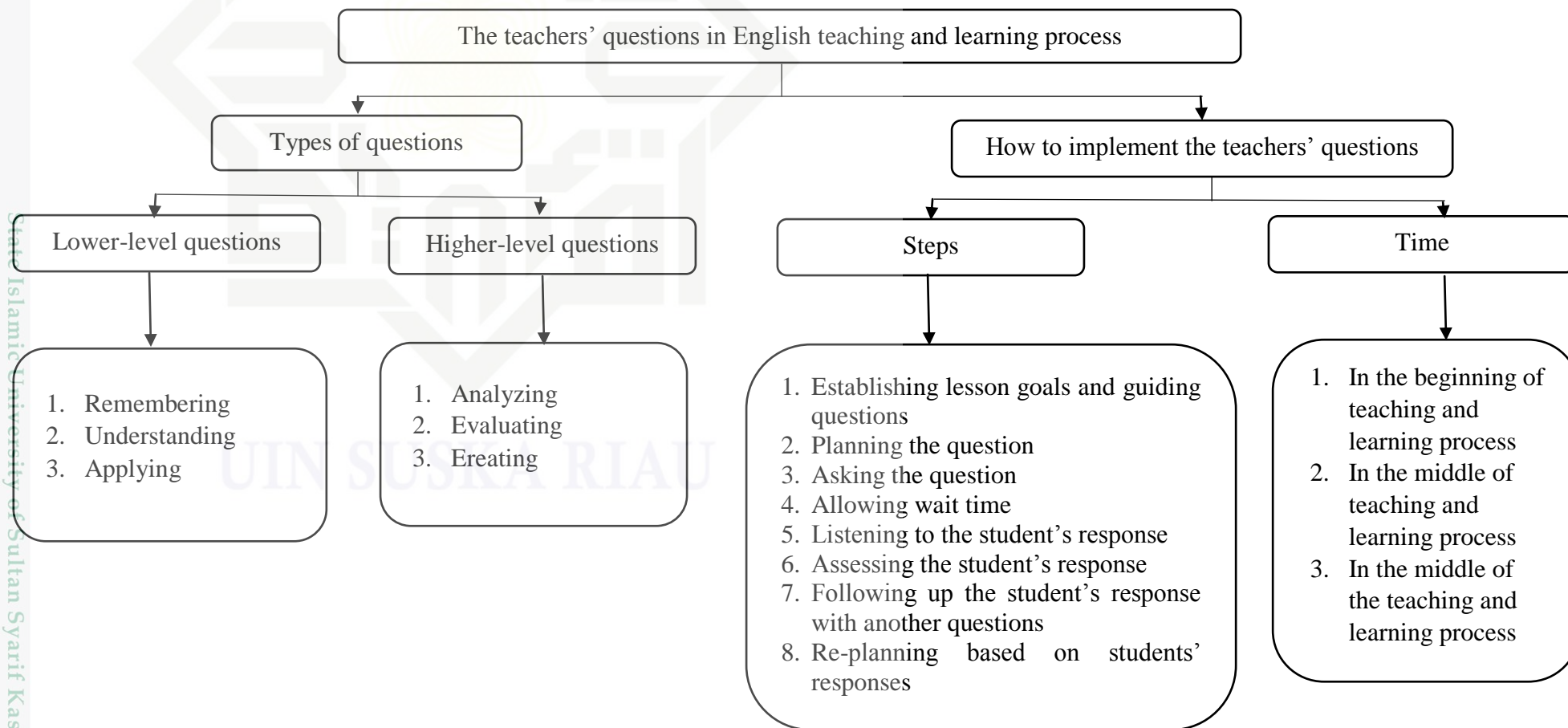
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This research illustrated as follows:



**Figure 2.3** Conceptual Framework



## CHAPTER 3

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the research design that is used in the research. It includes research design, the location and time of the research, participants, and the technique of data collection of the research.

#### 3.1 The Research Design

In this research, the researcher used qualitative research design in collecting and analyzing the data. Qualitative research developed in the social sciences to enable researcher to study social and cultural phenomena, such as feelings, thoughts, behaviors and the belief of the mass society. Examples of qualitative methods are action research, case study research and grounded theory. In this research, the researcher used case study. Shank (2002) defines qualitative research as “a form of systematic empirical inquiry into meaning” (p.5). Denzin and Lincoln (2000) claim that qualitative research involves an *interpretive and naturalistic* approach: “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” (p.3).

According to Yin (2002), a case study is an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context. It means that case study is appropriate to use in this research as it is related to the phenomenon of exploring teachers’ questions in English teaching learning process.



The reason case study is used in this research because at MAN 3 and MAN 1 Pekanbaru the English teachers use limited types of questions are used in teaching and learning English in the classroom. It means that are some types of teachers' questions that commonly used in Islamic Senior High School 3 and Islamic Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru and the researcher want to know why the teachers use the types of the teacher questions in teaching learning process. The main subject of this research is the English teachers.

In this research, the researcher employed qualitative approach in analyzing the data obtained from the field. This means that the researcher could draw the meaning obtained without using numbers since the emphasis in on the process. This research focused on exploring teachers' questions in teaching and learning English process at MAN 3 Pekanbaru. The data of this research obtain from interviews with English teachers at the school, which is later documented in the form of interview transcript. Analysis of this data would lead the researcher to new understanding about exploring teachers' questions in teaching and learning English process at MAN 3 and MAN 1 Pekanbaru.

### 3.2 The Research Site

This research conducts at the Islamic Senior High School 3 and Islamic Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru (MAN 3 and MAN 1). The school is chosen to be research of the present study with a consideration that is the school is new there are limited researchers conducted in the school. It is carrying out during 2 months.





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### 3.3 The Participants

The participants of this research are two English Teachers and the students at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri (MAN 3 and MAN 1 Pekanbaru) which consist of 2 classes. Each class consists of approximately 28-30 students. There are four English teachers as participant of this variable teachers are Mr. E and Mrs. S. Mr E is about 40 years old, he is about 20 years experience in teaching English. Then, Mrs E is about 52 years old, she is about 20 years experience in teaching English. The researcher also had taken the participants at MAN 1 Pekanbaru. There are Mrs Er and Mr Z. they are about 40 years old, they are about 10 years experience in teaching English.

There are 12 students taken as the sample of the participant in this research. Student A and B are classified into class ten (X). Student C and D area classified into class eleven (XI). Student E and F are classified into class twelve (XII). They are consists at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 3 Pekanbaru. There are participants also at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Pekanbaru. There are student G and H classified into class ten (X). Student I and J classified into class eleven (XI). Student K and L classified into class twelve (XII).

### 3.4 Data Collecting Technique

As Creswell, p.205 the varied nature of qualitative forms of data when they are placed into these catogaries : Observations, Interviews and questionnaires, documents, and Audiovisual materials, So, this research collects the data

conducted through observations, video-recordings, and interviews with the teachers as participants. Observations use to look at how questioning strategies are employed by the school. The type of observation protocol used in this study is an action protocol which is used to record whether specific behaviors are present or absent during the observational time periods. The number of visits and durations of observations is varied among school because when it was seen that patterns did not change so much and each lesson observed became predictable, the observations are stopped.

#### 1.4.1 One in One Interview

In this research, interview becomes the main technique to collect the data as needed. Creswell (2012) explains a qualitative interview occurs when researchers ask one or more participants general, open-ended questions and record their answers. The researcher use face to face interview which contains semi structured interview. Semi structured interview is the area where questions are prepared but the interviewee may add several questions that has not been prepared yet freely during the interview process.

In this research, the researcher applied semi-structure interview, in which the open questions enable the teacher to freely ask the English students. The researcher prepared several questions about teachers' questions in English teaching learning process. In addition, the researcher investigate teachers' solutions to know and exploring encountered by the teachers when considering the use of teachers' questions in English teaching learning process.



The interview conducts by face to face in non-formal meeting between the researcher and English teacher at Islamic Senior High School (MAN 3) Pekanbaru. Meanwhile, the tool used in interview process is interviewguide.

#### 1.4.2 Documentation

Besides, documentation technique was used in this research. According to Creswell (2012), documents consist of public and private records about a site or participants in a study, and they can include newspapers, minutes of meetings, personal journals, and letters. These sources provide valuable information in helping researchers understand central phenomena in qualitative studies. Thus, in this study, the researcher used document archives in this research to get data about the implementation of the use of authentic materials such as English syllabus, lesson plans, and other documents that use in this study as how documents represent a good source for a qualitative study.

#### 3.5 Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis of this qualitative research was conducted after the process of data collection completed. According to Newby (2010) in Vongxay (2013), in a qualitative research, data analysis followed a complex process which arises from the range and variety of the data and epistemology position adopted by the researcher. Cohen, et.al (2011) also confirms that qualitative data analysis involves organizing, accounting for and explaining the data, in short, making sense of data in terms of the participants' definitions of the situation, noting



patterns, themes, categories and regularities. Moreover, Merriam (1998) contents that data collection and data analysis must be a simultaneous process in a qualitative research and they are recursive and dynamic.

Schatzman and Strauss (1973) in Cresswell (2009) confirm that qualitative data analyze entail classifying things, persons, and events and properties which characterize them. Cresswell (2009, p.183) also notes that:

The process of data analysis involves making sense out of text and image data. It involves preparing the data for analysis, conducting different analysis, moving deeper and deeper into understanding the data, representing the data and making an interpretation of the larger meaning for the data.

Therefore, the data collected from interview and it was transcribed verbatim. As suggested in Cresswell (2002) in Raihani (2007), all words in recoding data must be transcribed since transcribing all word is necessary to provide data that captures the details of interview. To avoid the bias and find the accurateness of data, the researcher hired someone who had experience in transcribing the interview. In doing so, careful evaluation on the transcription result, by re-listening to the recording for each interview while reading the transcript, was done in order to ensure that all the information was properly covered, and de-contextualisation was avoided (Cohen, et.al. 2000).

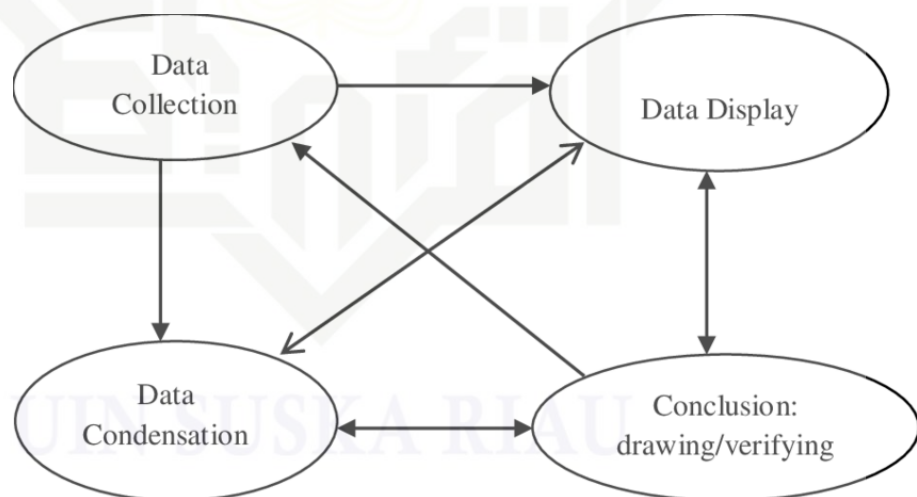
Then, the data for interview transcribing was derived from semi structured interviews. After the transcribing was done, the transcript would be broken down into smaller unit of segments (themes). The process of segmentation was based on the continuous episodes which were not defined as sentences or clauses but rather



than as units of concentration or focus (Grant-Davies, 1992 in Mahfoodh, 2011, p.16). Then, the coding process would be commenced after ensuring that all information existing in transcribed was accurately verified. According to Cresswell, (2002) the transcription and document must be coded into categories to form data description referring the addressed research questions.

Furthermore, according to Miles and Huberman (1994:10), analysis can be defined as consisting as three current flows of activity that is data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing or verification. In this research, the researcher used Miles and Huberman's theory in analyzing the data, the three steps to do in data analysis technique as follows:

**Figure 3.1**  
**Components of Data Analysis: Interactive Model (Miles and Huberman 1994)**



### 1. Data Reduction

Data reduction was the first steps to do in analyzing the data in this research. According to Miles (1994:10), data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the data in

written up the transcript. In this research, the data is in the form of recording and transcription of the teachers as participants in giving their own opinion about using teachers' questions in teaching and learning process of English subject. Based on Miles theory, in this step the researcher firstly analyzed the data by listening to the interview between the researcher and the interviewees carefully and the researcher checked the data by reading the transcription to see the context. Next, the researcher selected the sentences or utterance of the three participants based on their opinion. The researcher also took some notes related to their opinion in using teachers' questions and the researcher also made summaries to make it easy in analyzing the data and continuing the next steps.

## 2. Data Display

The second step was data display. According to Miles (1994:10), generally a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. In this step, the researcher showed or displayed the data that is about the participants' exploring teachers' questions in teaching and learning process of English subject specifically and clearly.

## 3. Conclusion Drawing

After finish the data reduction and data display, the last steps to analyze the data in this research was drawing conclusion. According to Miles (1994:11), final conclusion may not appear until data collection is over, depend 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. In this step, the researcher concluded the result of the research based on the research question about what types of questions are used by the participants in teaching and learning process of English subject and why do the teachers use these types of questions.

### 3.6 Data Trustworthiness

This research conducts by applying qualitative research. Therefore, it is concern with trustworthiness of the data that have been collected in the research field. According to Moleong (2010), trustworthiness might be defined as a situation that must demonstrate the right value, provide the basic understanding to be implemented and allow external decision that can influence the consistency from its procedure and neutrality of the findings and decisions. The validity technique that use in this study is triangulation.

Moleong (2010) then mention, triangulation is a technique of checking the validity of data that utilizes something else outside the data for checking or comparing the data. The type of triangulation use in this study is triangulation method which is done by comparing information or data in different ways. In this research, the researcher use different informants such as students, principal, and teachers to check the truth of the information that obtained from the main informants.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 5.1 Conclusion

After the researcher conducted the research at Islamic Senior High School Pekanbaru, there were some conclusions that can be concluded. The researcher concluded that all the English teachers at Islamic Senior High School 3 Pekanbaru (MAN 3 Pekanbaru) and Islamic Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru (MAN 1 Pekanbaru) has been implemented the teacher's questions in teaching and learning process. It can be seen from the lesson plan made by the teachers, where the teachers were used scientific approach in teaching process. In the lesson plan made by the teachers, the teacher wrote that the teacher will discuss with the students about the learning materials. Then, while the teacher discuss with the students, they used questions to catch the students' attention about the learning process.

The researcher found that the teacher uses various types of questions such as knowledge questions, comprehension questions, application questions, inference questions, synthesis questions, and evaluation questions. The researcher also found that the teachers asking the questions to the students almost in every meeting. According to the teacher, the questions that they asked to the students can help them to teach in the classroom.



## 5.2 Implications and Recommendation

Based on the results of the data analysis, discussions, and conclusions that has been drawn above, the researcher would like to suggest some suggestions which were hopefully beneficial for English teachers, students, and future research.

### 1. English Teachers

As a person who has big roles in determining and choosing teaching and learning materials to be used in a classroom, teacher must be more selective and innovative toward the teaching materials they used. They could not only depend on one type of materials. The teachers can use any types of questions to enhance teaching English skill at Islamic Senior High School Pekanbaru. They also can be one of alternative ways for the teacher to make her teaching materials and approach more various, creative, and innovative questions to find others information for the teacher that questioning has many types and functions and it can help students to create their level of thinking. Questions should be distributed to students in different ways. Teachers can give their students equal opportunities to answer questions. However, they should at the same time make sure that they are fulfilling the desired aims of using questions in the language class.

### 2. English Students

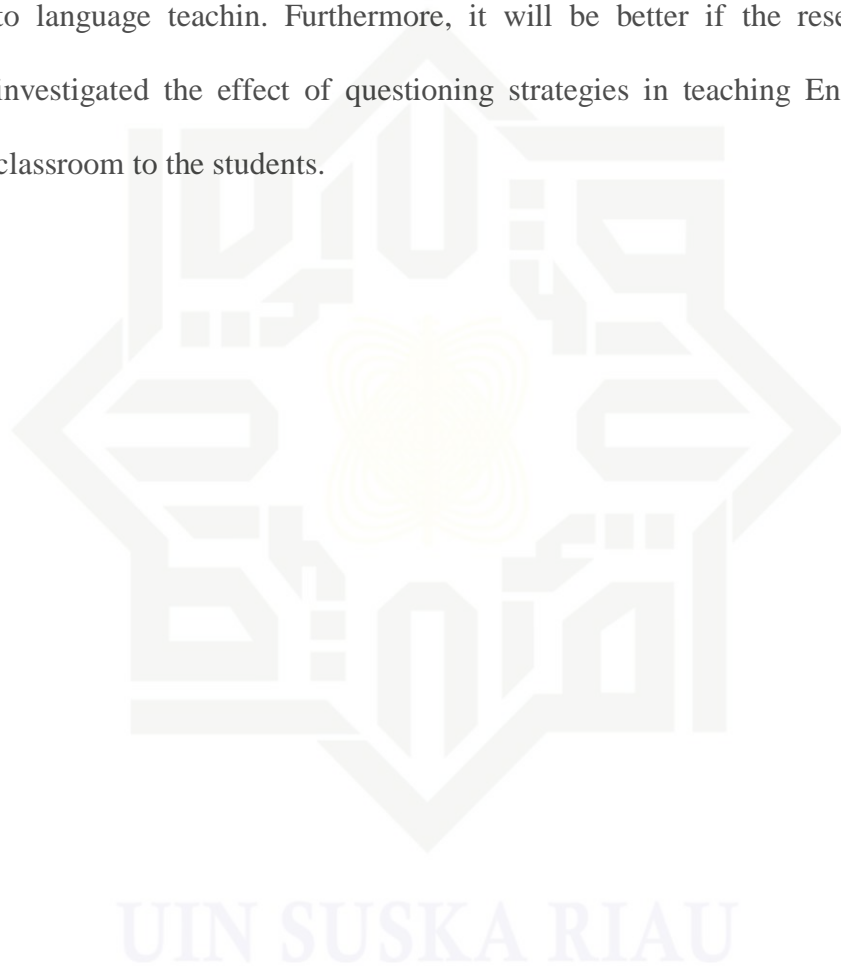
As a person who as the object at Islamic Senior High School Pekanbaru, the students should be more actively in asking or giving questions to the teacher. The students should be more active, creative and has high self-confidence in learning English. The students should pay attention to the



lesson while the teacher gives explanation about materials. The students must try to ask question that they do not understand about the material.

### 3. Future Researcher

The researcher recommends potential researchers to study the use of questions, the questioning strategies and the purposes of questions in relation to language teachin. Furthermore, it will be better if the researcher also investigated the effect of questioning strategies in teaching English in the classroom to the students.



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**Appendix 1**  
**Interview guideline of teachers' questions in English teaching learning process:**  
**A case study at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri (MAN 3) Pekanbaru**

Research Questions	Method	Aspects	Guidelines	References	Source of data
1. What types of questions do the teachers use in teaching and learning process?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interview</li> <li>• Documentation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Steps of Teacher Questions</li> <li>• Types of Questions</li> <li>• Time of Giving Questions</li> </ul>	1. Apakah sebelumnya Bapak / Ibu sudah pernah menggunakan “ <i>teacher questions</i> ” dalam mengajar di dalam kelas?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eble (2016)</li> <li>• Fuscho (2012)</li> <li>• Bloom (1956)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teachers</li> </ul>
2. How do the teachers use the questions in teaching and learning process?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interview</li> <li>• Documentation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Steps of Teacher Questions</li> <li>• Types of Questions</li> <li>• Time of Giving Questions</li> </ul>	2. Menurut Bapak/Ibu apa saja manfaat yang didapatkan dari penggunaan “ <i>teacher questions</i> ” saat mengajar bahasa Inggris? 3. Mengapa Bapak/Ibu menggunakan <i>teacher questions</i> ? 4. Saat berada di dalam kelas, apakah Bapak/Ibu bertanya tentang kehadiran siswa? 5. Bagaimana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eble (2016)</li> <li>• Fuscho (2012)</li> <li>• Bloom (1956)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teachers</li> </ul>

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- |                          |                                  |  |  |  |  |   |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|
| feedback dari siswa saat | Bapak/Ibu memberikan pertanyaan? | 6. Menurut Bapak/Ibu seberapa penting bentuk tipe pertanyaan yang diajukan kepada siswa? | 7. Kapan waktu yang tepat bagi Bapak/Ibu untuk memberikan pertanyaan kepada siswa? | 8. Tipe pertanyaan apa saja yang sering Bapak / Ibu tanyakan kepada siswa? | 9. Apakah Bapak/Ibu pernah menggunakan <i>comprehension question</i> seperti berikut ini: <i>Can you explain about the material above?</i> | 10. Apakah Bapak/Ibu pernah menggunakan |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|



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*application questions*  
seperti berikut ini: *What is it used for?*

11. Apakah Bapak/Ibu pernah menggunakan pertanyaan seperti ini: *Why did happen?*
12. Pernahkah Bapak/Ibu bertanya tentang materi pembelajaran seperti ini: *What is the function of computer?*
13. Menurut Bapak/Ibu pertanyaan apa yang cocok diberikan kepada siswa pada saat waktu pertengahan belajar?
14. Apakah Bapak/Ibu pernah memberikan pertanyaan seperti ini: *How would you assemble these item?*



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			15. Coba Bapak/Ibu sebutkan apa saja pertanyaan yang berbentuk “evaluation questions”		
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**Interview guideline for students in English teaching learning process: A case study at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri (MAN 3) Pekanbaru**

Research Questions	Method	Aspects	Guidelines	References	Source of data
1. What types of questions do the teachers use in teaching and learning process?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interview</li> <li>• Documentation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Steps of Teacher Questions</li> <li>• Types of Questions</li> <li>• Time of Giving Questions</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Apakah guru pernah bertanya saat pertama masuk dalam kelas?</li> <li>2. Bagaimana pertanyaan yang diajukan oleh guru?</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eble (2016)</li> <li>• Fuscho (2012)</li> <li>• Bloom (1956)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Students</li> </ul>
2. How do the teachers use the questions in teaching and learning process?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interview</li> <li>• Documentation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Steps of Teacher Questions</li> <li>• Types of Questions</li> <li>• Time of Giving Questions</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Seberapa sering guru mengajukan pertanyaan?</li> <li>4. Apa saja bentuk pertanyaan yang sering ditanyakan oleh guru?</li> <li>5. Kapan saja guru bertanya?</li> <li>6. Menurut</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eble (2016)</li> <li>• Fuscho (2012)</li> <li>• Bloom (1956)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Students</li> </ul>



			kamu, apakah pertanyaan yang diberikan guru itu sulit?		
--	--	--	--	--	--

## APPENDIX 2 TRANSCRIPT OF THE INTERVIEW

### TRANSCRIPT OF THE INTERVIEW

#### Mr E MAN 3 (Mr E)

0:00

Researcher : Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

0:05

Teacher : Waalaikumussalam warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

0:06

Researcher : Thank you for joining in my research. The first questions, apakah bapak sebelumnya pernah menggunakan teacher's question di kelas?

0:19

Teacher : Iya, selalu.

0:21

Researcher : Menurut bapak, apa manfaat yang didapatkan dengan menggunakan teacher's questions itu?

0:28

Teacher : Manfaatnya ketika pembelajaran di kelas, untuk my students untuk improve, meningkatkan kemampuan siswa tersebut untuk eee memberikan jawaban dari pertanyaan guru. Yang kedua untuk mengumpulkan ide-ide siswa dari pertanyaan guru. Yang ke tiga dapat menyimpulkan teks atau paragraph yang telah dibaca sebelumnya.

1:03

Researcher : Oke, selain teks, bisa juga pertanyaan itu dari oral? Bisa kan pak secara oral?

1:12

Teacher : Bisa.

1:14

Researcher : Mengapa bapak menggunakan teacher's questions tersebut?

1:19

Teacher : Eee karena bisa jadi teacher tersebut membutuhkan jawaban yang lebih, baik pertanyaan yang membutuhkan jawaban ya, atau research, alasannya kenapa, makanya kita harus menggunakan questions tersebut.

1:33

Researcher : Saat berada di kelas, bapak pernah menanyakan tentang kehadiran siswa?

1:38

Teacher : Iya. Sebelum memulai pelajaran, saya selalu menanyakan kehadiran siswa.

1:43

Researcher : Berarti di awal pembelajaran ya.

1:45

Teacher : Iya, di awal pembelajaran, setelah kita berdo'a.

1:49

Researcher : Kemudian, bagaimana feedback dari siswa-siswa tersebut terhadap pertanyaan pertanyaan?

1:57

Teacher : Eee selama ini selalu saya sampaikan di kelas, siswa selalu responsive untuk menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang diberikan tersebut.

2:06

Researcher : Menurut bapak seberapa penting kah tipe-tipe pertanyaan yang kita ajukan ke siswa?



- 2:15  
Teacher : Eee tipe pertanyaan tersebut sangat penting untuk siswa. Pertama untuk kemampuan siswa tersebut untuk berbicara atau speaking di tempat umum, atau mengeluarkan ide-ide mereka yang telah di dapatkan. Karena kadang mereka merasa malu ya, merasa malu. Jadi dengan adanya teacher's question tersebut dapat membangkitkan siswa tersebut untuk menjawab pertanyaan.
- 2:39  
Researcher : Oke, kapan waktu yang tepat bagi bapak untuk memberikan pertanyaan kepada siswa?
- 2:46  
Teacher : Yang paling tepatnya kita sebelum memulai pelajaran, terus di tengah pembelajaran dan di akhir pembelajaran.
- 3:03  
Researcher : Oke, iya, awal, inti, dan post ya. Oke, tipe pertanyaan seperti apa saja yang sering bapak tanyakan ke siswa?
- 3:12  
Teacher : Tipenya biasanya yang pertama what is the title of the text, what is purpose of the text, eee what is conclusion of the text?
- 3:25  
Researcher : Itu contoh-contoh pertanyaannya ya pak ya. Apakah bapak pernah menggunakan pertanyaan comprehension questions seperti can you explain about the material above?
- 3:42  
Teacher : Pernah. Pernah saya gunakan itu untuk procedure text.
- 3:48  
Researcher : Ooo procedure text ya. Apakah bapak juga pernah menggunakan application questions seperti illustrate, so, bla bla bla.
- 3:57  
Teacher : Pernah.
- 3:58



- Researcher : Pernah juga ya. Contohnya apa tu kira-kira pak? So, illustrate.  
4:15
- Teacher : Contoh materinya kita bisa berdasarkan teks ya.  
4:25
- Researcher : Apakah bapak pernah menggunakan pertanyaan seperti why did happen?  
4:32
- Teacher : Pernah.  
4:32
- Researcher : Pernah ya. Pernahkah bapak juga pernah memberi materi pelajaran seperti what is the function of bla bla bla.  
4:44
- Teacher : Pernah.  
4:47
- Researcher : Menurut bapak apa yang cocok pertanyaannya pada saat digunakan pada saat pertengahan pembelajaran atau inti pembelajaran?  
5:12
- Teacher : Kalau di pertengahan pembelajaran itu yang berhubungan dengan teks. What is the moral value of the text?  
5:22
- Researcher : Berarti setelah membaca teksnya ya pak ya.  
5:27
- Teacher : Setelah membaca teks, ditengah anak-anak sedikit membaca, lalu kita memberikan pertanyaan di sela-sela gitu.  
5:32
- Researcher : Kemudian apakah bapak pernah menanyakan pertanyaan seperti eee create, compose, seperti itu.  
5:44
- Teacher : Pernah  
5:45

## Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

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- a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
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Researcher : Contohnya itu pertanyaannya kayak mana? Create apa gitu.  
5:50  
Teacher : Eee kalau saya ya, how to make, how to make orange juice, seperti itu. Atau how to install the computer.

6:10  
Researcher : Coba bapak sebutkan pertanyaan yang berbentuk evaluation questions.

6:19  
Teacher : Which is the most important? This one or this one.

6:34  
Researcher : Thank you for your interview as a participant on my research.

### Mr E (Part 2)

0:00  
Researcher : Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

0:03  
Teacher : Waalaikumussalam warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

0:07  
Researcher : Thank you for joining in my research. Oke sir, I will give you some questions in Indonesia.

0:16  
Teacher : Oke

0:20  
Researcher : Number 20, apakah bapak menyiapkan materi terlebih dahulu sebelum bertanya kepada siswa.

0:31  
Teacher : Iya, saya selalu menyiapkan materi terlebih dahulu sebelum bertanya kepada siswa.

0:37  
Researcher : Misalnya dalam bentuk RPP gitu?

0:38



Teacher : Iya, misalnya dalam bentuk RPP, dan apa namanya tu, alat peraga siswa.

0:43

Researcher : Oke, kemudian, apakah pertanyaan dalam bentuk materi tersebut mengacu pada tujuan pembelajaran?

0:52

Teacher : Iya, pertanyaan yang saya tanyakan tersebut mengacu pada tujuan pembelajaran yang diajarkan pada hari itu.

1:00

Researcher : Oke, next. Apakah bapak memberikan waktu terlebih dahulu kepada siswa sebelum menjawab pertanyaan?

1:07

Teacher : Ya, saya setelah memberi pertanyaan kepada siswa, saya memberikan waktu kepada siswa untuk menjawab pertanyaan apa yang saya kasih kepada siswa agar siswa tersebut menjawab pertanyaan apa yang diberikan.

1:22

Researcher : Oke, apakah bapak memberikan nilai plus kepada siswa yang mampu menjawab pertanyaan pada proses pembelajaran?

1:31

Teacher : Ya, saya memberikan nilai plus kepada siswa yang mampu menjawab pertanyaan yang saya berikan, dan itu merupakan nilai tambah bagi siswa tersebut.

1:42

Researcher : Apakah bapak sering mendengarkan respon siswa terhadap pertanyaan yang bapak berikan?

1:49

Researcher : Iya, sering.

1:53



Researcher : Kemudian, bagaimana cara bapak memberikan jawaban apabila siswa menanyakan hal yang berbeda terhadap pertanyaan yang sudah diberikan?

2:08

Teacher : Ya, sebelumnya saya diskusikan dulu, dan kemudian akan timbul pertanyaan yang mungkin akan diberikan oleh siswa tersebut.

2:16

Researcher : Menurut anda, apakah merespon pertanyaan dari siswa itu penting?

2:22

Teacher : Penting, sangat penting untuk merespon siswa. Karena aka nada feedbacknya antara siswa dan guru adalah materi yang diajarkan. Nanti kalau gak merespon, tidak ada feedback. Jadi, kalau ada feedback kepada siswa tersebut, berarti dia ada materi yang kita ajarkan itu bisa mengerti atau tidaknya, itu tentunya dari respon siswa.

2:46

Researcher : Apakah bapak sering memberikan penilaian respon siswa yang memberikan jawaban terhadap pertanyaan anak?

2:56

Teacher : Iya, sering.

3:00

Researcher : Topik apa yang sering bapak tanyakan kepada siswa pada saat proses pembelajaran?

3:09

Teacher : Topiknya itu sesuai KD yang kita pelajari. Contohnya menanyakan analytical exposition, giving opinion, suggestion.

3:19

Researcher : Contoh materinya ya.

3:20

Teacher : Iya, itu contoh materinya.





3:22

Researcher : Bagaimana tanggapan bapak jika ada siswa yang tidak mengerti dengan pertanyaan yang anda berikan?

3:31

Teacher : Eee jika siswa tidak mengerti, saya harus me-review lagi materi dan mengajarkan kembali atau menyuruh siswa yang lain untuk menjawab pertanyaan yang siswa tidak mengerti tadi.

3:42

Researcher : Kemudian, kapan waktu yang tepat untuk memberikan pertanyaan yang berjenis seperti pembuka atau penutup pada proses pembelajaran?

3:58

Teacher : Ya, untuk pertanyaan berjenis pembuka itu ya setelah kita berdo'a di kelas, itu kita kasih pertanyaannya, untuk penutup sebelum kita mengakhiri pelajaran pada hari itu.

4:12

Researcher : Apakah bapak pernah memberikan pertanyaan yes/no question kepada siswa?

4:18

Teacher : Pernah.

4:25

Researcher : Bagaimana feedback siswa terhadap pertanyaan yes/no question?

4:27

Teacher : Untuk yes/no question, eee siswa itu very interested ya, untuk menjawabnya, karena jawabannya cuma yes or no question, jadi siswa sangat tertarik untuk menjawabnya.

4:40

Researcher : Oke, dalam menerapkan strategi bertanya kepada siswa, apakah membantu bapak untuk memberikan penilaian secara individu kepada siswa tersebut?

4:54

Teacher : Iya, sangat membantu. Kenapa, karena ada feedback antara guru dan siswa tersebut ya, dan siswa tersebut akan lebih paham pada materi yang kita ajarkan, karena ada feedback antara guru dan siswa.

5:11

Researcher : Oke, thank you for your time mr.

5:17

Teacher : Oke ma'am, youre welcome.

### **Mrs Sarpani, MAN 3 (Mrs S)**

0:00

Researcher : Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

0:03

Teacher : Waalaikumussalam warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

0:06

Researcher : Thank you for joining in my research. Oke, pertanyaan pertama apakah ibu sebelumnya pernah menggunakan teacher's questions dalam mengajar di kelas?

0:25

Teacher : Eee sebelumnya saya mengucapkan terimakasih karena sudah diberikan kesempatan kepada saya untuk memberikan eee semacam jawaban terkait dengan penelitian ibu. Sebelumnya saya mengucapkan terimakasih, mudah-mudahan ini bisa membantu ibu dalam menyelesaikan program pascasarjananya.

0:55

Teacher : Aamiin

0:56

Teacher : Berkaitan dengan pertanyaan yang pertama, eee tentunya kita selaku guru, kita memberikan teacher's question kepada anak kita.



Tak mungkin kita ketika kita mengajar tu langsung mengajar aja. Pasti ada questions, eee ketika kita membuka pelajaran, aaa kita memberikan pertanyaan yang berkaitan dengan pre-teaching-nya, gitu ya. Bisa jadi itu pertanyaan awal tentang eee kehadiran anak, kemudian tentang kondisi mereka secara ringkas, lalu kita masuk ke pertanyaan yang ada kaitannya dengan materi kita. Nah, tentunya itu bagaimana kita bisa menstimulasi anak untuk menuju kepada materi kita yang ingin kita sampaikan.

1:53

Researcher : Oke, pertanyaan selanjutnya. Menurut ibu, apa saja manfaat dari teacher's questions tersebut?

2:00

Teacher : Nah, tadi sebenarnya sudah di sampaikan sedikit, adalah untuk stimulate our students, to inspire, to motivate, to remind them, mengingatkan mereka, jadi kalau misalnya pertanyaan kita, misalnya kalau kita mau memberikan materi yang baru, eee kadang-kadang kita menanyakan dulu yang ada kaitannya dengan materi yang sebelumnya. Jadi kita mengingatkan mereka tentang materi sebelumnya yang ada kaitannya dengan materi yang akan kita masuk. Nah, misalnya kita ingin mempelajari tentang narrative text. nah, sebelum kita mempelajari narrative text, kita kan sudah mempelajari tu tentang past tense. Ada kaitannya sedikit, gitu ya.

2:41

Researcher : Last topic?

2:41

Teacher : Iya, last topic. Jadi kadang-kadang kan kita pancing dengan itu. Nah, seperti itu, jadi jelasnya untuk menstimulate anak, yang kedua bagaimana supaya anak ready dia untuk belajar. Nah, untuk mengetahui apakah siswa itu ready apa tidak, kita perlu berikan dulu pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang bisa merangsang mereka, gitu.

3:00



- Researcher : Bagaimana feedback dari siswa terhadap pertanyaan?  
3:07
- Teacher : Eee kalau menurut saya, feedback itu tergantung pertanyaan yang kita berikan. Kalau seandainya kita memang pandai menstimulate anak, kemudian kita saat menerangkan pelajaran sebelumnya itu memang dipahami oleh anak, maka ketika kita memberikan pertanyaan ke anak maka feedbacknya itu ya akan bagus gitu.  
3:34
- Researcher : Memahami dulu ya.  
3:35
- Teacher : He em, memahami dulu dia. Jad kita tanyakan kembali sebelum ke materi setelahnya maka kadang-kadang anak itu mereka sangat antusias untuk menjawabnya.  
3:52
- Researcher : Kemudian menurut ibu seberapa penting tipe-tipe pertanyaan itu diajukan untuk siswa?  
3:58
- Teacher : Aaa kalau bicara tentang seberapa penting tipe-tipe pertanyaan ke siswa, eee itu kan tergantung sebenarnya. Maka seorang guru itu harus pintar dia, misalnya ini eee kondisi kelasnya seperti apa, kemampuan anak itu seperti apa, materi yang ingin disampaikan itu apa, bagaimana supaya anak ini dia, pertanyaan ini juga sesuai gitu. Jadi, kita sebagai guru harus pintar gitu melihat kondisi di kelas itu, baik itu kemampuan anak itu sendiri, kondisi ketika kadang-kadang anak itu tidak selamanya dia dalam kondisi fokus, nah bagaimana kita supaya kita merangsang anak itu supaya tertarik. Jari kita persiapkanlah pertanyaan-pertanyaan itu yang bisa membuat mereka bangkit dan siap mereka, bergairah untuk belajar.  
4:59
- Researcher : Tipe pertanyaan apa saja yang sering ibu tanyakan kepada siswa?  
5:04



- Teacher : Maksud ibu?
- 5:08
- Researcher : Contohnya
- 5:10
- Teacher : Eee tipe yang dimaksudkan di sini ya berupa yes/no questions, bisa jadi information questions. Information di sini bisa jadi pertanyaan itu secara mandalam, sehingga memerlukan anak itu untuk berpikir. Bisa jadi. Jadi kalau kita hanya menanyakan eee apakah nanda paham dengan materi yang bunda ajarkan kemaren, itu kan yes/no questions. Terus kalau kita menanyakan tentang pertanyaan mengapa, kemudian bagaimana, kemudian jelaskan. Itu kan pertanyaan ke anak kan. Coba Ananda jelaskan apa yang Ananda ketahui tentang materi ini. Misalnya kita mempelajari tentang narrative misalnya kan. Pernahkah Ananda belajar tentang narrative ini? Sudah bund. Kapan? Dulu bund, waktu di MTS, nah apa saja yang kamu ketahui tentang narrative? Itu kan pertanyaan perlu penjelasan. Jadi tergantung juga jenis-jenisnya itu.
- 6:21
- Researcher : Apakah ibu pernah menggunakan jenis pertanyaan comprehension, misalnya explain bla bla bla?
- 6:28
- Teacher : Ooo jelas, eee jadi ketika anak kita misalnya eee kita tanya misalnya kan, eee terus dia menjawab misalnya pernahkah Ananda mendengarkan tentang historical recount? Ooo sudah bund. Nah, apakah sudah paham? Ooo sudah bund. Coba jelaskan. Nah, jadi nanti kita bisa tanya si A, jelaskan tentang apa yang sudah kamu ketahui tentang itu, bisa jadi nanti kita lontarkan nanti kepada siswa yang lain. Sehingga penjelasan si A yang belum sempurna bisa nanti akan sempurna dengan pendapat yang lain. Bisa jadi.
- 7:18





Researcher : Bagaimana dengan pertanyaan yang berbentuk application questions, misalnya so bla bla bla, illustrate, pertanyaan seperti itu pernah digunakan?

7:34

Teacher : Pernah, untuk application questions.

7:39

Researcher : Pertanyaan yang menggunakan why?

7:40

Teacher : Aaa itu udah pasti tu. Ya makanya sekali lagi ya tergantung dengan kondisi dan materi kita ketika itu. Bisa menggunakan kata why, bisa jadi menggunakan how dan questions yang lain, gitu.

8:01

Researcher : Bagaimana dengan pertanyaan yang analisis, contoh pertanyaannya itu what is the relationship bla bla bla

8:10

Teacher : Eee ya, mungkin pertanyaan seperti ini tidak sesering yang pertanyaan yang what atau yang lainnya. Ketika materi yang satu dengan yang lainnya ada hubungan, jadi kita tanyakan ya apa hubungan antara misalnya ni apa hubungan antara past tense itu dengan recount text, atau apa hubungannya antara past tense itu dengan narrative text. nah, itu kan ada hubungannya itu. Jadi bisa jadi anak nanti menjawab beda-beda itu, bermacam-macam nanti jawabannya itu. Yang jelas kan ada hubungannya itu narrative text itu, salah satu hubungannya adalah language featuresnya past tense.

9:03

Researcher : Selanjutnya, pertanyaan yang ibu berikan itu kepada siswa, pertanyaan apa yang cocok dengan inti pembelajaran?

9:23

Teacher : Eee kalau menurut saya itu tergantung dengan materinya bu. Misalnya kalau materinya itu reading kita kasih ke anak, eee seperti sekarang kan materi kita ini narrative, khususnya tentang legend,



misalnya. Eee jadi ketika kita memberikan pertanyaan tentang reading pada topik tertentu berkaitan dengan legend itu, tentu tergantung dengan teksnya yang kita berikan. Yang pasti pertanyaannya itu must be relate to the text given.

10:05

Researcher : Bagaimana dengan pertanyaan yang berbentuk create?

10:15

Teacher : Aaa pertanyaannya kan berarti anak mencipta ya, bisa jadi, bisa jadi ketika kita mengajarkan recount text. Aaa recount text itu ada berkaitan dengan fact tu, misalnya menceritakan tentang experience. Itu kita bisa mencreate anak his or her own experience ke recount text. Coba nak, kamu create a text about your experiences. Nah, itu anak akan ingat langsung itu tentang recount text seperti apa, nah nanti dia akan create satu teks yang bagus tentang pengalaman dia.

11:16

Researcher : Bisakah ibu menyebutkan pertanyaan yang berbentuk evaluation questions?

11:23

Teacher : Evaluation question itu yang seperti apa?

11: 38

Researcher : Pertanyaan yang seperti select gitu, select, pilihlah.

11:43

Teacher : Itu bisa termasuk dengan menjodohkan ya?

11:44

Researcher : Iya

11:50

Teacher : Bisa gak tu seperti yang menjodohkan? Seperti eee pertanyaan ada di kolom A ada di kolom B kemudia pilih antara yang A dengan yang B. apakah itu termasuk kedalam evaluation?

12:06



Researcher : Bisa mungkin. Select, judge, milih berarti.

12:10

Teacher : Ooo itu bukannya pertanyaannya men-judge. Aaa berarti itu kalau menurut saya bu, termasuk kalau kita mempelajari tentang narrative, kita menanyakan pada anak what is the moral value of this text? Berarti evaluate kan. What do you think the characters in this story? Good atau jelek kan. Jadi anak akan menilai dari isi teks itu tadi. Jadi kita bisa menanyakan apa kira-kira moral valuenya dari teks tersebut. I think its also a kind of evaluation.

13:10

Researcher : Oke, that's all our interview. Thank you for you as a participant in my research

### **Mrs Erni MAN 1 (Mrs E)**

0:00

Researcher : Oke, Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh. Thank you for joining in my research. Pertanyaan pertama, apakah ibu sudah pernah menggunakan teacher's question pada saat mengajar di kelas?

0:22

Teacher : Itu saya selalu menggunakannya. Karena bagi saya teacher's question itu merupakan pre-teaching ya. Apalagi dalam materi bahasa Inggris. Apapun materinya saya selalu memulai dengan teacher's questions atau pertanyaan guru sesuai dengan materi yang akan dipelajari.

0:42

Researcher : Menurut ibu apakah manfaat dari teacher's question itu dalam pelajaran kita?

0:49

Teacher : Eee kalau menurut pendapat saya teacher's question itu untuk membuka wawasan anak tentang materi yang akan kita ajarkan,



yang pertama. Yang kedua mungkin juga untuk mengambil, apa nama tu, istilahnya respon anak, apakah mereka akan tertarik dengan materi kita atau bagaimana. Kita harus juga melihat respon siswa. Karena kadang-kadang kondisi anak itu berbeda-beda. Ada kadang kondisi anak sedang mood, kurang mood, atau kadang tidak mood, kadang moodnya gak bagus. Jadi kita harus memancing, memancing anak dengan pertanyaan-pertanyaan sesuai dengan materi yang akan kita ajarkan. Sesuai dengan materi yang akan dipelajari.

1:31

Researcher : Mengapa ibu menggunakan teacher's question tersebut?

1:37

Teacher : Karena menurut saya itu penting buat siswa, itu tadi, untuk membangkitkan pertama itu pemikiran anak, membuka memori dia. Karena mana tau seperti kalau di bahasa Inggris ini kalau reading itu kan contohnya seperti narrative. Saya akan mengajarkan anak, do you know narrative? Saya akan buka dulu apakah mereka.. kamu udah pernah belajar narrative di SMP, coba kamu kasih contoh, tau gak kamu? Bawa pelajaran SMP-nya ke sini. Terus kita akan ajarkan apa itu legenda. Terus memulainya seperti itu. Karena itu akan membuka wawasan anak. Jadi dengan begitu mereka akan tau kemana arah pelajaran itu.

2:18

Researcher : Saat eee berada di dalam kelas, apakah ibu bertanya tentang kehadiran siswa di awal pembelajaran?

2:26

Teacher : Harus, karena menurut saya itu penting. Karena dalam belajar absensi itu penting karena menyangkut nilai. Persentase kehadiran itu penting untuk membuat nilai anak kan. Kalau persentasenya sekian persen kan kita bisa membuat menilai anak itu kurang atau ada permasalahan, itu akan menjadi fakta buat dia. Kenapa begini?



Atau mungkin dia tidak mengerjakan latihan. Hari ini KD ini kamu gak ada dan ini faktanya. Tanggal sekian, hari ini, kamu gak ada belajar, berarti tugas-tugas kamu ke mana? Kamu tanyakan sama diri kamu. Itu sangat penting.

3:02

Researcher : Kemudian bagaimana feedback dari siswa setelah diberikan pertanyaan?

3:09

Teacher : Eee kalau itu tergantung materi mungkin ya. Kalau saya biasanya setiap materi yang saya ajarkan saya bawa dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Contohnya seperti tadi ya, seperti connector tadi. Anak akan tau, karena bahasanya sudah gamblang ya. Saya akan bawa itu ke kehidupan sehari-hari. Jadi itu di situ anak akan masuk dengan bagus, karena dia akan menangkap langsung, oh ini loh, oh ini loh, Dia akan cepat menangkap ke arah materi kita.

3:36

Researcher : Menurut ibu, seberapa penting tipe-tipe pertanyaan yang diajukan ke siswa?

3:44

Teacher : Kalau menurut saya itu penting, karena tipe pertanyaan itu akan membangkitkan emosi siswa, membangkitkan minat siswa, respon siswa. Mungkin dalam saat saat suntuk kan ya, buatlah pertanyaan yang bisa membuat dia tertarik gitu. They interest tentang materi itu. Dan kita rasa itu salah satu motivasi untuk siswa.

4:10

Researcher : Kapan waktu yang tepat bagi ibu untuk memberikan pertanyaan?

4:16

Teacher : Kalau saya kadang pertanyaan tu sebelum belajar, itu pasti ya. Dalam belajar jelas juga, di akhir juga seperti apakah kamu belum paham? Kalau kamu belum paham saya akan jelaskan lagi bagian mana, saya jelaskan ulang. Bahkan kadang-kadang kalau siswa tu



belum paham, tapi waktu sudah habis, siswa tu saya suruh ke ruangan saya. Kalau kamu belum paham temui saya di ruangan saya. Nanti kalau mereka datang saya jelaskan lagi di ruangan saya. Ya model apa tu, klinik pembelajaran. Karena menurut saya pribadi, pada materi yang saya ajarkan itu kalau anak tu tak paham saya akan sedih. Saya merasa gagal. Minimal 50 persen anak itu paham dengan apa yang saya ajarkan. Karena menurut saya pencapaian itu bukan soal angka, tapi betul-betul apa yang kita sampaikan ke anak itu yang bermanfaat lah. Saya akan mencari cara bagaimana caranya agar anak itu bisa mengerti, bisa merespon dengan baik.

5:24

Researcher : Kemudian tipe-tipe pertanyaan yang seperti apa saja yang sering ibu tanyakan ke siswa?

5:30

Teacher : Ya tergantung dari materinya, saya lebih banyak dalam bentuk analisa ya. Kadang saya oral ya, tapi lebih ke analisa. Karena dengan oral tu, dengan analisa tu anak akan lebih enak, nalarnya jalan.

5:59

Researcher : Apakah ibu pernah menggunakan pertanyaan comprehension question? Contohnya explain bla bla bla, summarize bla bla bla.

6:11

Teacher : Ada.

6:15

Researcher : Kemudian, apakah ibu juga pernah menggunakan pertanyaan application questions? Contohnya so bla bla bla, use atau, illustrate bla bla bla.

6:33

Teacher : Ada juga. Itu lebih ke pelajaran reading gitu.

6:38



- Researcher : Kemudian apakah ibu juga pernah menggunakan pertanyaan why?  
6:46
- Teacher : Why itu selalu. Karena dalam narrative dan recount itu memang selalu itu pertanyaannya karena itu dari orientation, salah satu dari generic structure dari narrative dan recount text. Dan ini juga bisa tu masuk ke explanation text, terus dapat juga tu ke analytical exposition kelas XI. Karena itu pertanyaannya memang lebih mengarah ke situ.
- 7:24
- Researcher : Pernahkah ibu bertanya tentang pertanyaan yang eee tertuju kepada what is relationship.
- 7:35
- Teacher : Ada, what is the relationship between. Apa relationship itu, misalnya contohnya biasanya di dalam grammar itu ya. Tentunya cause effect. Apa hubungannya, apa cause effectnya. Mana causenya, mana effectnya, apa hubungan mereka. Itu biasanya ke grammar lebih banyak ya. Grammar itu kan bagian dari.. saya belajar grammar itu dari time. karena dalam reading itu harus ada jenis, ada language features-nya. Language featuresnya saya jelaskan satu-satu kalau waktunya cukup saya jelaskan kepada anak.
- 8:23
- Researcher : Pernahkah ibu memberikan pertanyaan seperti what is the function of bla bla bla.
- 8:30
- Teacher : Kalau what is the function itu biasanya dalam bentuk teks. Kadang kita pakai connective word, apa fungsinya gitu. Apa fungsi ini, mengapa begini, bagaimana fungsinya.
- 8:52
- Researcher : Menurut ibu, pertanyaan itu cocok untuk diberikan guru di tengah pelajaran?



9:05  
 Teacher : Saya rasa itu tergantung pelajarannya, kadang saat kita menjelaskan. Kadang kita menjelaskan kalimat dalam grammar ya, kita tanya kepada anak tentang itu. Ini termasuk kedalam inti termasuk kedalam penjelasan materi.

9:30  
 Researcher : Kemudian apakah ibu pernah juga memberikan pertanyaan seperti create, invent, compose.

9:49  
 Teacher : Itu biasanya dalam membentuk kalimat ya, coba kamu buat kalimat dalam bentuk past. Kalau kelas XI kan semester 1 tentang passive voice, itu juga ada tentang past tense. Itu juga dalam introduction, personal pronoun di kelas X semester 1. Karena memang arahnya ke sana. Apa lagi dalam create itu dapat membuat anak membuat ini, karena saya suka dalam mengajarkan explanation text itu, saya sudah mengajar explanation text itu di kelas XI, itu kan ada KD 8 tu, di situ saya suruh mereka bikin majalah. Terus selain membuat majalah, membuat karya ilmiah, tapi yang paling banyak tu dalam bentuk surat atau letter, card, congratulation card, itu kan harus create tu. Karena create itu sebagai nilai untuk praktek mereka.

11:15  
 Researcher : Kemudian untuk yang terakhir bu, sebutkan pertanyaan yang berbentuk evaluation questions.

11:27  
 Teacher : Evaluation questions itu dalam bentuk soal atau dalam bentuk UH atau gimana?

11:29  
 Researcher : UH boleh.

11:34





Teacher : Kalau UH biasanya kalau reading what is the text? what is the type of the text, aa what is the topic of paragraph berapa. Tapi kalau dalam bentuk grammar, itu bisa juga dalam bentuk expressing.

12:20

Researcher : Oke, demikianlah interview ini, thank you for your as participant.

### Mr Zauzar MAN 1 (Mr Z)

0:00

Researcher : Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

0:05

Teacher : Waalaikumsalam warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Researcher : Thank you for joining in my research. sebelumnya ini kita berupa interview dalam bahasa Indonesia. Apakah bapak sebelumnya pernah menggunakan teacher's questions pada saat mengajar di dalam kelas?

0:24

Teacher : Hampir setiap masuk kelas

0:30

Researcher : Menurut bapak, apa saja manfaat yang didapat dalam menggunakan teacher's questions dalam mengajar bahasa Inggris?

0:40

Teacher : Karena barang kali menambah informasi atau menginformasikan kepada siswa mengenai materi yang akan dibicarakan

0:50

Researcher : Ada lagi pak?

0:55

Teacher : Eee untuk mengukur sejauh mana pemahaman anak atau siswa sebelum mereka mengetahui topik yang akan dibahas.

1:10



Researcher : Saat berada, mengapa bapak menggunakan pertanyaan-pertanyaan tersebut?

1:17

Teacher : ya sedikit sama dengan jawaban pertama, kita me-set siswa atau anak didik kita, bagaimana dia menanggapi atau merespon terhadap suatu permasalahan yang kita berikan, sehingga mereka bisa memberikan ide atau informasi tentang topik yang disajikan.

1:44

Researcher : Oke, saat berada di kelas apakah bapak bertanya tentang kehadiran siswa?

1:54

Teacher : Iya, setiap pembelajaran kita menanyakan tentang kehadiran siswa, mereka sehat atau tidak, sudah makan atau tidak, dan sebagainya, apa yang mereka rasakan pada saat pelajaran itu.

2:13

Researcher : Bagaimana feedback dari siswa tersebut atas pertanyaan yang bapak berikan?

2:20

Teacher : Ya beragam. Kadang mereka mengetahui tentang permasalahan yang kita tanyakan, dan seterusnya, kadang mereka bisa menjawab. Sedangkan mereka yang tidak paham dengan topik yang dibiarkan, mereka diam.

2:44

Researcher : Kemudian, menurut bapak, seberapa penting bentuk-bentuk pertanyaan yang kita berikan kepada siswa itu.

2:57

Teacher : Ya, pentingnya pertanyaan atau teacher's question kepada siswa ini tergantung pada topik yang akan diberikan. Sejauh mana background dari siswa itu sendiri. Semakin tinggi pemahaman mereka, tentu kita akan berikan sesuai dengan level yang ada mereka tunjukkan. Ada pertanyaan what-nya, itu kan pertanyaan



tahap awal yang diberikan. Kalau ternyata lebih lanjut, level berikutnya kita dapat menggunakan how atau why, sehingga dapat menggali lebih lanjut terhadap informasi yang diberikan.

3:47

Researcher : Kapan waktu yang tepat bagi bapak untuk memberikan pertanyaan kepada siswa.

3:44

Teacher : Aaa pertanyaan itu diberikan di awal-awal, mungkin juga pertanyaan itu kita suruh mereka menjawab dan kita berikan kesempatan kepada kawannya, temannya untuk menanggapi dan meresponnya ketika kita memberikan pertanyaan ke anak-anak di setiap akhir pembelajaran.

4:18

Researcher : Tipe pertanyaan yang seperti apa yang sering bapak tanyakan kepada siswa?

4:25

Teacher : Saya juga sudah jelaskan tadi di awal, tipe pertanyaannya menyesuaikan dengan level kemampuannya di kelas. Semakin tinggi kemampuan siswa, maka semakin bagus pertanyaannya, semakin tinggi levelnya. Dari what ke why, atau dari where ke how. Tergantung pada kelas mana kita mengajar dan topik yang dibahas.

4:50

Researcher : Apakah bapak pernah menggunakan jenis pertanyaan comprehension questions?

4:57

Teacher : Jenis pertanyaan comprehension ini adalah jenis pertanyaan yang gimana gitu, pertanyaan yang lumayan tinggi. Jadi sering kali mereka tidak dapat. Itu biasanya diberikan pada anak-anak yang levelnya tinggi.

5:22



Researcher : Apakah bapak juga pernah menggunakan pertanyaan yang application questions? Seperti so bla bla bla

5:35

Teacher : Bisa

5:40

Researcher : Apakah bapak pernah menggunakan pertanyaan why.

5:48

Teacher : Selalu.

5:49

Researcher : Selalu ya pak ya. Apakah bapak pernah menggunakan materi pembelajaran yang pertanyaannya itu analisis?

5:58

Teacher : Iya, kan bisa, sedikit-sedikit.

6:09

Researcher : Menurut bapak, apa yang, pertanyaan apa yang cocok pada siswa yang di pertengahan pelajaran atau inti pembelajaran?

6:20

Teacher : Pertanyaan yang dimulai dengan how atau why.

6:31

Researcher : Apakah bapak pernah menggunakan pertanyaan seperti create.

6:39

Teacher : Iya.

6:43

Researcher : Bisa bapak sebutkan pertanyaan yang berbentuk evaluation question?

6:48

Teacher : Eee... what is the moral value, what do you can learn from the text.

7:14

Researcher : Oke, demikianlah interview saya hari ini, terimakasih atas partisipasinya. Thank you.





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7:16

Teacher : Sama-sama.

**Devita (Student A, Class X)**

0:00

Researcher : Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

0:03

Student : Waalaikumussalam warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

0:06

Researcher : Thank you for joining in my research. Pertanyaan pertama, apakah guru pernah bertanya saat pertama masuk kelas?

0:17

Student : Ya, selalu.

0:19

Researcher : Bagaimana contoh pertanyaan yang diajukan guru?

0:25

Student : How's your day? Are you good?

0:28

Researcher : Seberapa sering guru itu memberikan pertanyaan?

0:32

Student : Sering. Tiga kali dalam setiap pertemuan.

0:38

Researcher : Sering ya. Apa saja pertanyaan yang sering diajukan guru? Contoh-contoh pertanyaannya.

0:43

Student : Contoh pertanyaannya itu sesuai dengan topik pembelajaran yang sedang berlangsung. Kalau legenda itu contohnya what is the type of the story? Who is involve of the story? Mmm what is the problem of the story, and how did they solve the problem?

1:05

Researcher : Oke, any others? Kapan saja guru itu bertanya?



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1:16

Student : Setiap awal masuk kelas, ketika pelajaran berlangsung atau di tengah kelas, dan saat pembelajaran di kelas akan berakhir.

1:27

Researcher : Menurut kamu pertanyaan yang diajukan guru itu sulit?

1:33

Student : Kalau dipahami, kalau dapat mencerna pembelajaran yang terjadi, itu tidak sulit.

1:38

Researcher : Oke, thank you for your interview.

### **Diva (Student B, Class X)**

0:00

Researcher : Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

0:03

Student : Waalaikumussalam warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

0:06

Researcher : Thank you for joining in my research. Oke, untuk pertanyaan pertama, apakah guru bahasa Inggrisimu pernah bertanya saat pertama masuk kelas?

0:17

Student : Pernah, sering, setiap masuk kelas guru akan bertanya tentang bagaimana kabar setiap siswa.

0:24

Researcher : Bagaimana pertanyaan yang diajukan guru itu?

0:28

Student : Uhm, how's your day, are you good.

0:32

Researcher : Oke, others? Any others?

0:36



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Student : How are you.

0:38

Researcher : Seberapa sering guru itu menanyakan pertanyaan?

0:44

Student : Sering.

0:49

Researcher : Sebutkan seperti apa saja pertanyaan yang sering diajukan oleh guru.

0:54

Student : Mmm tergantung materi, dan sebagai contohnya what is the purpose of the text above and what is the topic of the text above.

1:07

Researcher : Any others?

1:09

Student : How did they solve the problem and who involve in the story?

1:20

Researcher : Oke, kapan saja guru itu bertanya?

1:25

Student : Emm di awal pelajaran, di pertengahan pelajaran, dan di akhir pelajaran.

1:33

Researcher : Menurut kamu apakah pertanyaan yang diberikan itu sulit?

1:35

Student : Emm sesuai dengan materi, jika kita memahami materi tersebut, akan mudah untuk menjawab pertanyaan dari guru.

1:46

Researcher : Thank you

1:48

Student : Ya.

**Fadhil (Student C, class X)**



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0:00

Researcher : Thank you for joining in my research. Oke, I will give you some questions. Pertanyaan pertama, apakah guru pernah bertanya pada saat pertama masuk kelas?

0:12

Student : Iya, biasanya pada saat guru pertama masuk, guru akan bertanya seperti apa kabarnya, siapa aja yang gak masuk, seperti itu.

0:28

Researcher : How are you, who is absent. Bagaimana pertanyaannya, contoh pertanyaannya itu. Bagaimana contohnya.

0:35

Student : Eee how are you? Who is absent in the class.

0:47

Researcher : Seberapa sering guru mengajukan pertanyaan?

0:51

Student : Eee sering, eee apalagi ketika baru masuk, guru menanyakan kabar kita, waktu lagi di saat sedang kelas menanyakan apa yang tidak paham dan tidak dimengerti oleh murid itu dan ketika sudah mau berakhir kelas menanyakan kesimpulan.

1:08

Researcher : Apa saja bentuk-bentuk pertanyaan yang sering ditanyakan guru?

1:14

Student : Ketika sedang belajar biasanya menanyakan type of the text, generic structurenya, biasanya kalau ada bahasa Inggris yang agak asing ditanya artinya, kalau gak tau nanti guru itu yang akan menjawab.

1:28

Researcher : What is the meaning ya.

1:31

Student : What is the meaning of the word.

1:35



- Researcher : Difficult word ya. Kapan saja guru itu bertanya?  
1:41
- Student : Eee setiap ada misalnya kalau guru itu melihat muka murid tu agak susah memahami, dia bertanya ke murid tu apa yang gak dipahami dalam pembelajarannya.  
2:02
- Researcher : Maksudnya memberikan pertanyaan-pertanyaan tentang materi, kapan itu.  
2:09
- Student : Eee biasanya di sedang pembelajaran itu.  
2:31
- Researcher : Menurut kamu, apakah pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang diberikan guru itu sulit?  
2:36
- Student : Tergantung diri kita juga, kalau kita bisa fokus dengan apa yang diberi oleh guru tersebut, insha Allah kita bisa memahaminya. Tapi kalau kita kadang bicara sama teman, mungkin agak sulit untuk memahami apa yang ditanyakan oleh guru.  
2:50
- Researcher : Oke, thank you for your interview.

#### **M. Fauzan (Student D, class X)**

- 0:00
- Researcher : Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh  
0:03
- Student : Waalaikumussalam warahmatullahi wabarakatuh  
0:05
- Researcher : Thank you for joining in my research. Oke, the first question, is there your teacher give questions in the beginning of the class?  
0:22



Student : Yes mom, everytime we meet she give us, she always give us a questions. How are you or what is the our last lesson like something like that.

0:32

Researcher : Any others questions?

0:39

Student : Eee there is a lot of questions, but that was the examples.

0:45

Researcher : Oke, how often your teacher give questions?

0:51

Student : Very often.

0:53

Researcher : Very often, oke. When does your teacher give questions?

1:00

Student : Aaa she always gives us questions aaa at the beginning, middle and the last of our time.

1:14

Researcher : Oke, maybe in the beginning as aaa

1:20

Student : Ya, like ask us how are you or something like that.

1:24

Researcher : So, can you explain the type of question that your teacher give to the students?

1:35

Student : Eee like what is the purpse of the text, like what is the generic structure, find another text that relate to the topic, conclude the text, what is main idea of the paragraph.

1:50

Researcher : Ooo any others question?

1:53

Student : I think that's all





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1:55

Researcher : That's all the question. According to you, is it are the questions from your teacher difficult?

2:08

Student : Not really, it just makes us understand about the subject.

2:15

Researcher : Oke, thank you for your interview.

### M. Fauzan (Part 2)

0:00

Researcher : Oke, Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

0:04

Student : Waalaikumussalam warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

0:08

Researcher : Thank you for joining in my research. Apakah Ananda dapat menjawab pertanyaan yang diberikan oleh guru di awal pelajaran?

0:17

Student : Iya, bisa.

0:18

Researcher : Apa pertanyaan yang biasa diberikan di awal pembelajaran tersebut?

0:23

Student : Biasanya seperti how are you today, what the topic last meeting.

0:25

Researcher : Apakah guru memberi waktu untuk menjawab setiap pertanyaan?

0:30

Student : Iya, sekitar 3 menit sampai 5 menit.

0:33

Researcher : Apakah guru mmm memberi... mendengarkan jawaban yang Ananda berikan.

0:42



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Student : Iya.

0:42

Researcher : Apakah ada feedback dari guru setelah Ananda menjawab pertanyaan?

0:48

Student : Ada.

0:49

Researcher : Apakah Ananda diberi penilaian setelah menjawab pertanyaan dari guru?

0:56

Student : Iya, ada.

0:57

Researcher : Apa yang Ananda rasakan setelah mendapatkan feedback atau penilaian dari guru?

1:01

Student : Sangat senang.

1:04

Researcher : Topik apa yang sering menjadi pertanyaan dari guru?

1:06

Student : Topik yang berdasarkan KD, seperti contohnya materi kelas X tentang recount text.

1:11

Researcher : Kapan saja guru itu memberikan pertanyaan?

1:14

Student : Misalnya di awal pembelajaran, proses pembelajaran, dan di akhir pembelajaran.

1:23

Researcher : Oke, yang paling banyak di mana? Di proses?

1:26

Student : Iya, biasanya paling banyak di proses pembelajaran.

1:28

- Researcher : Apa yang Ananda lakukan apabila tidak mengerti pertanyaan dari guru tersebut?
- 1:35
- Student : Bertanya lagi sampai saya mengerti.
- 1:38
- Researcher : Oke, apa yang di lakukan guru tersebut apabila Ananda tidak mengerti pertanyaannya?
- 1:43
- Student : Menjelaskan lagi sampai muridnya mengerti.
- 1:48
- Researcher : Apakah guru memberi pertanyaan di awal pembelajaran?
- 1:51
- Student : Iya.
- 1:55
- Researcher : Apakah guru juga memberi pertanyaan di akhir pembelajaran?
- 1:58
- Student : Iya.
- 1:59
- Researcher : Pertanyaan apa yang sering muncul pada saat proses pembelajaran?
- 2:02
- Student : Biasanya seperti 5W1H, dan di dalam teks seperti what is the purpose of the text? dan ada what is the main idea of the paragraph?
- 2:15
- Researcher : Apakah guru pernah memberikan pertanyaan yes/no question?
- 2:19
- Student : Iya, ada.
- 2:22
- Researcher : Bagaimana Ananda menjawab pertanyaan yes/no question tersebut?



2:24

Student : Mudah.

2:26

Researcher : Apakah guru memberikan penilaian secara individu setelah memberikan jawaban:

2:33

Student : Iya.

2:35

Researcher : Oke, thank you for your interview.

### **Naila Zahira (Student E, class X)**

0:00

Researcher : Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

0:04

Student : Waalaikumussalam warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

0:09

Researcher : Thank you for joining my research, I will give you some questions. Apakah guru bahasa Inggris pernah bertanya pada saat memasuki kelas?

0:25

Student : Pernah.

Researcher : Bagaimana pertanyaannya itu?

0:30

Student : How are you? do you understand about the last topic? Who is absent today?

0:49

Researcher : Oke, seberapa sering guru itu menanyakan pertanyaan?

0:53

Student : Sering.

0:56

Researcher : Apa saja bentuk pertanyaan yang sering ditanyakan guru?





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1:00  
 Student : What is the purpose, which on the orientation, and the type is narrative, and the text?

1:17  
 Researcher : Kapan saja guru itu bertanya?

1:21  
 Student : Often, after giving material.

1:33  
 Researcher : In the post ya. Menurut kamu apakah pertanyaan guru itu sulit?

1:38  
 Student : Tidak terlalu.

1:40  
 Researcher : Because? Karena?

1:43  
 Student : Karena udah pernah dipelajari.

#### **Baihaqi (Student F, class XI)**

0:00  
 Researcher : Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

0:03  
 Student : Waalaikumussalam warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

0:06  
 Researcher : Thank you for joining in my research. Oke, pertanyaan pertama, apakah guru pernah bertanya saat pertama masuk kedalam kelas?

0:16  
 Student : Pernah.

0:18  
 Researcher : Bagaimana pertanyaan yang diajukan oleh guru itu?

0:24  
 Student : Siapa yang tidak hadir pada hari ini? Who is absent today?

0:30

- Researcher : Any others? Other questions?  
0:40
- Student : Eee ada yang menanyakan tentang kesehatan, apakah sehat atau ada yang sakit.  
0:50
- Researcher : Seberapa sering guru itu memberikan pertanyaan.  
0:58
- Student : Banyak.  
0:59
- Researcher : Ooo banyak ya, bisa kamu mencontohkan apa saja pertanyaan yang ditanyakan oleh guru?  
1:07
- Student : Menanyakan tentang tujuan sebuah teks. What is the purpose of the text? atau what is the definition of narrative text? atau which is the most important of recount text? what is the generic structure of narrative text?  
1:38
- Researcher : Oke, kapan saja guru itu bertanya?  
1:44
- Student : Saat ia selesai menjelaskan sebuah teks, jadi ia bertanya pada muridnya.  
1:51
- Researcher : Eee menurut kamu apakah pertanyaan yang diberikan oleh guru itu sulit?  
1:55
- Student : Ada yang sulit, ada yang mudah. Kalau yang sulit seperti kalau ia menanyakan pertanyaan dalam bahasa Inggris. Kalau yang mudah ee dia bertanya dengan kosakata yang telah saya tau.  
1:27
- Researcher : Oke, thank you for the interview.





**Alvino (Student G, class XI)**

0:00

Researcher : Oke, Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

0:04

Student : Waalaikumussalam warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

0:06

Researcher : Thank you for joining in my research. Pertanyaan pertama, apakah guru pada saat pertama masuk kelas itu pernah memberi pertanyaan?

0:18

Student : Pernah.

0:19

Researcher : Bagaimana pertanyaannya itu?

0:21

Student : Pertanyaannya seperti how are you today.

0:33

Researcher : Seberapa sering guru itu menanyakan pertanyaan?

0:37

Student : Sering.

0:38

Researcher : Sering ya. Kapan saja guru itu memberikan pertanyaan?

0:49

Student : Mmm ketika ia selesai menjelaskan. Ketika ia selesai menjelaskan apa yang ingin dijelaskannya.

1:01

Researcher : Apa saja bentuk pertanyaan yang sering ditanyakan guru.

1:08

Student : Yang sering ditanyakannya seperti who character is in the story? Ee kalau gak where the character stay?

1:55





Researcher : Oke, menurut kamu apakah pertanyaan yang diberikan guru itu sulit?

2:02

Student : Sedikit sulit.

2:04

Researcher : Ada yang mudah?

2:06

Student : Ada yang mudah, ada yang sulit.

2:07

Researcher : Oke, thank you for your answer.

### Naufal (Student H, class XI)

0:00

Researcher : Oke, thank you for joining my research. Pertanyaan pertama, apakah guru pernah bertanya pertama masuk ke kelas?

0:12

Student : Iya, biasanya bertanya tentang kabar, atau how are you, atau berapa banyak yang tidak hadir.

0:17

Researcher : Oiya, seberapa sering guru mengajukan pertanyaan?

0:21

Student : Lumayan sering.

0:23

Researcher : Kalau dalam inti pembelajaran kira-kira apa saja bentuk pertanyaan yang diajukan guru?

0:31

Student : Biasanya dalam teks di tanya what is the purpose of the text atau misalnya kayak generic structure, gitu.

0:40

Researcher : Oooh, ada lagi?

0:42

Student : Mmm mungkin apa ya, misalnya kayak makna yang tersirat, implicit meaning.

0:51

Researcher : What is the implicit meaning. Kapan saja guru itu bertanya.

0:55

Student : Biasanya di sebelum belajar untuk pembuka, itu nanti ditengah-tengah, dan di akhir jadi kesimpulan.

1:05

Researcher : Menurut kamu, pertanyaan tersebut sulit?

1:09

Student : Kalau misalnya kita memperhatikan dengan baik, lebih mudah ya. Kalau misalnya tak serius belajarnya, itu bisa jadi sulit.

1:20

Researcher : Oke, thank you.

#### **Farhan (Student I, class XI)**

0:00

Researcher : Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

0:03

Student : Waalaikumussalam warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

0:08

Researcher : Thank you for joining in my research. oke, I will ask you some questions. First, is your teacher give some questions at the beginning in learning teaching English in the class.

0:36

Student : Yes, she is.

0:39

Researcher : How the question that your teacher gives to the students.

0:44



- Student : The questions is gonna like how are you today, how is it going?  
And that's kinds of questions.
- 0:52
- Researcher : Another, another example.
- 1:56
- Student : At the beginning of the class, she ask how are you today.
- 1:02
- Researcher : How often your teacher give questions?
- 1:09
- Student : Not really often.
- 1:18
- Researcher : Can you give the types of questions that the teacher give to the students.
- 1:27
- Student : The questions is gonna like about the material that we learn, in this case is about analytical exposition text.
- 1:40
- Researcher : What the example of the question?
- 1:42
- Student : The example of the question is like what is the definition of analytical exposition text? the generic structure.
- 1:51
- Researcher : What is generic structure. Next?
- 1:53
- Student : Yes, and then, the example of the analytical exposition text, and also the purpose of the analytical exposition text.
- 2:08
- Researcher : Any others question?
- 2:18
- Student : Ah, it also asked to create some of analytical exposition text so, yeah.





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2:23

Researcher : Oke, when your teacher, when do your teacher give the questions?

2:33

Student : Emm, usually he give us the questions when he finish giving us the material like in the middle, in the beginning, and after the lesson.

2:46

Researcher : Post test ya. According to you, is it difficult questions?

2:57

Student : Aaa there are some difficult questions, for example like when he ask about the definition of the analytical exposition text.

3:15

Researcher : It is easy question?

3:18

Student : Quite easy.

3:20

Researcher : Difficult question?

3:20

Student : The difficult question is like when he ask to create an analytical exposition text.

3:30

Researcher : By yourself ya.

3:30

Student : Ya, by yourself.

3:31

Researcher : Oke, thank you for your interview.

3:37

Student : Oke

**Naila MAN 1 (Student J, class XII)**

0:00

- Researcher : Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh  
0:04
- Student : Waalaikumussalam warahmatullahi wabarakatuh  
0:06
- Researcher : Thank you for your coming to join to participate my research. You are as participants, students' participants. Oke, we will have interview in Indonesia. Apakah guru di dalam kelas itu di awal pembelajaran ada pernah bertanya?  
0:42
- Student : Of course, dalam memulai pembelajaran tentunya harus dimulai dengan pertanyaan. Seperti menanyakan kabar siswa, menanyakan materi yang sudah kita pelajari last week, last meeting.  
1:02
- Researcher : Contoh pertanyaannya?  
1:03
- Students : Oke students, how are you? Did you understand what our topic last week?  
1:15
- Researcher : Bagaimana pertanyaan yang diajukan guru itu?  
1:19
- Student : Pertanyaannya menyangkut tentang siswa, menyangkut tentang materi, dan menyangkut hal-hal lainnya.  
1:30
- Researcher : Contohnya yang maksudnya pertanyaannya itu di ajukan di awal pembelajaran udah ya kan, di pertengahan, inti.  
1:43
- Student : Ketika di inti pembelajaran, setelah di ajarkan, guru akan bertanya, 'students, did you understand? Untuk memastikan agar siswa itu paham, agar bisa di lanjutkan ke materi selanjutnya agar mudah di pahami. Jadi dari sebelum-sebelumnya harus paham juga.  
1:58



Researcher : Ya contohnya pertanyaannya itu yang dalam pembelajarannya itu apa?

2:03

Student : Oke, eee oke students, this is our materi about dialogue. Can you make a dialogue and come with your friend. Create and perform in front of class to show in front of your friend about the dialogue.

2:35

Researcher : Ooo itu contoh pertanyaannya ya.

2:39

Student : Pertanyaan di pertengahan pembelajaran.

2:41

Researcher : Apalagi biasanya pertanyaan yang diajukan guru itu?

2:47

Student : Pertanyaan yang diajukan guru biasanya setelah di awal pembelajaran, di pertengahan pembelajaran.

2:54

Researcher : Iya, contoh, contoh pertanyaannya apa saja?

2:56

Student : Ya seperti meyakinkan siswanya, did you understand what our what our materi?

3:02

Researcher : Contoh, contoh pertanyaannya itu, sebutkan. Contoh pertanyaan yang diajukan guru itu ke kamu, ke siswa. Ya, contoh pertanyaannya.

3:12

Student : Eee example, kita lagi membahas soal dialoge, kemudian ada pertanyaan what is the topic of the dialogue?

3:19

Researcher : Aaa what is the topic, he em. Others?

3:23



Student : Lalu siswa menjawab eee yang sesuai dengan pertanyaan yang diberikan, atau tentang gliding card, who is the sender? Siapa yang mengirimnya.

3:33

Researcher : Whose ya. Contoh pertanyaannya ya. Apa saja bentuk pertanyaannya yang diajukan guru itu? Ya bentuk pertanyaannya yang tadi itu.

3:38

Student : What, who, where, how, eee when, why. Jadi ada bisa 5W1H.

4:02

Researcher : 5W1H ini adalah salah satu jenis pertanyaan yang akan ditanyakan kepada siswa. Seberapa sering guru mengajukan pertanyaan?

4:15

Student : Cukup sering. Di awal tadi bisa jadi berkali-kali guru bertanya agar siswa, agar guru yakin kalau siswa itu paham dengan materi yang sedang diajarkan.

4:27

Researcher : Kapan saja guru itu bertanya?

4:30

Student : Di awal pembelajaran sebagai pembuka, di tengah pembelajaran sebagai peyakini, dan di akhir pembelajaran sebagai penutup dan meyakinkan juga bahwa siswa paham dengan materi yang telah diajarkan.

4:40

Researcher : Sebagai post-test ya. Menurut kamu apakah pertanyaan yang diberikan guru itu sulit?

4:49

Student : Menurut saya jika kita memperhatikan dengan seksama, tidak akan sulit apa yang telah diajarkan guru. Karena...

4:57







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Researcher : Memahami dulu materinya ya.

5:00

Student : Iya, dan itulah guna bertanya kepada guru dan guru bertanya kepada kita agar ada feedback diantara satu sama lain.

5:09

Researcher : Oke, thank you for your participation in my research.

5:16

Student : Oke, you're welcome.

### **Azzahra MAN 3 (Student K, class XII)**

0:00

Researcher : Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh, how are you student?

0:08

Student : I'm fine, thank you.

0:10

Researcher : Thank you for joining my research. You are as student participant. Oke, we will have interview in Indonesian oke. Apakah guru pernah bertanya saat awal pertama masuk ke kelas? Di awal pembelajaran.

0:36

Student : Pernah.

0:37

Researcher : Contohnya menanyakan apa?

0:39

Student : Menanyakan kabar, seperti how are you student?

0:43

Researcher : Iya, apa lagi?

0:45

Student : Seperti ada seseorang yang gak datang, di tanya siapa yang gak datang, terus ke mana semalam? Gitu. Apakah lagi sakit, gitu.

Where did you before? And then pertanyaannya juga bisa berkaitan tentang materi.

1:05

Researcher : What question? Apa pertanyaannya itu contohnya tentang materi itu?

1:10

Student : Misalnya kan mom itu udah ngirim tugas, atau mengirim suatu teks soal, dan beliau biasanya bertanya tentang I sending you about some notes or some texts, have you read? Atau gak where is your task before?

1:32

Researcher : Bagaimana pertanyaan yang diajukan guru tersebut?

1:36

Student : Contohnya kan? Any problem in doing exercise one? Gitu. Have you understand about the material? Gitu. Atau gak ada yang tentang have problems with answering the questions.

1:57

Researcher : About last week ya?

1:58

Student : He em, about last week ya, last week lesson. Seberapa sering guru itu menanyakan pertanyaan.

1:08

Student : Cukup sering rasanya. Di awal, menanyakan kabar, di pertengahan, inti berkaitan dengan materi pertanyaannya biasanya, di akhir tentang proses kita.

2:23

Researcher : Apa saja bentuk pertanyaan yang sering ditanyakan guru itu? Contoh pertanyaan boleh juga.

2:33

Student : Do you understand about the conditional type 1? Make a dialogue about... or make a conclusion about the text.





2:51

Researcher : Kapan saja guru itu bertanya.

2:54

Student : Di awal pembelajaran, di pertengahan, di akhir pembelajaran.

3:00

Researcher : Kalau di akhir biasanya menanyakan tentang apa?

3:04

Student : Any problem with our lesson? Atau do you understand about our lesson? Ada juga memberikan tugas tentang get ready for the test, gitu. Send me the answer of the text. what do you think about our lesson and conclusion from the text.

3:31

Researcher : Oh, I see.

3:34

Student : Bisa juga you are right, can you make sure the type of the conditional sentence.

3:44

Researcher : About the material ya. About the text ya, or the text. Menurut kamu apakah pertanyaan yang diberikan guru itu sulit?

3:57

Student : Tidak, karena kita mengikuti pelajarannya dengan seksama. Mendengarkan dengan baik gitu. Gak akan sulit.

4:23

Researcher : Oke, thank you for joining my research.

### Nona MAN 3 (Student L, class XII)

0:00

Researcher : Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

0:03

Student : Waalaikumussalam warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

0:05

Researcher : Thank you for joining in my research as participant, student participant. Oke, we will have interview in Indonesian and in English. Apakah guru pernah bertanya, memberikan pertanyaan saat pertama masuk dalam kelas?

0:30

Student : Pernah mom.

0:32

Researcher : Pernah. Misalnya contohnya pertanyaan itu di awal seperti apa?

0:37

Student : Eee di awal itu biasanya menanyakan kabar, terus eee seperti mengerti tidak pelajaran yang sebelumnya di pelajari, gitu.

0:50

Researcher : Last week ya, last week material. Kemudian, bagaimana pertanyaan yang diajukan guru itu?

0:53

Student : Misalnya pertanyaannya di awal itu menanyakannya kayak do you understand what are we studying last week atau any questions about the material last week. Gitu aja sih mom di awal.

1:09

Researcher : Menanyakan kabar?

1:13

Student : Aaa menanyakan kabar, how are you.

1:16

Researcher : Seberapa sering guru mengajukan pertanyaan?

1:21

Student : Cukup sering ketika setelah menjelaskan biasanya mom. In middle and then at the end.

1:40

Researcher : Berarti di kegiatan inti dan kegiatan akhir ya.

1:41

Student : Iya.



- 1:45  
 Researcher : Apa saja bentuk pertanyaan yang sering di tanyakan guru?
- 1:49  
 Student : Biasanya kalau materi yang modelnya kayak news item, kayak ditanyakan dulu sebelum belajar itu apa fungsinya, what is the function of the text, terus kayak conjunction gitu what is the purpose of the conjunction atau apa aja jenis-jenis conjunction, what are the types of the conjunction. 5W1H, what, why, where, when...
- 2:24  
 Researcher : 5W1H, oke. Other questions?
- 2:31  
 Student : Biasanya yang level 1 sampai level 6. Dari yang mudah sampai yang higher order thinking.
- 2:24  
 Researcher : HOTS, how about HOTS, what what example of sentence?
- 2:48  
 Student : The similar meaning, and then the purpose, and then what is the text about, conclusion juga mom. What is the conclusion of the text, gitu.
- 3:15  
 Researcher : Kapan saja guru itu bertanya?
- 3:19  
 Student : Emm di awal, di tengah, sama di akhir. Di sela-sela pembelajaran.
- 3:31  
 Researcher : Di akhir itu dalam bentuk post itu ya? Tugas atau latihan
- 3:34  
 Student : Iya, tugas atau latihan. Terus nanya apa ngerti, gitu.
- 3:40  
 Researcher : Menurut kamu apakah pertanyaan yang diberikan oleh guru itu sulit?





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3:43

Student : Emm Bisa di jawab ketika memahami pelajaran tersebut. We have to understand or read first.

3:59

Researcher : Sulit atau enggak?

4:01

Student : Emm lumayan lah mom.

4:05

Researcher : Oke, thank you for your interview.

4:13

Student : You're welcome mom.

### Naswa (Student M, Class X)

0:00

Researcher : Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

0:03

Student : Waalaikumussalam warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

0:08

Researcher : Oke, thank you for joining in my research. Pertanyaan selanjutnya yaitu apakah Ananda dapat menjawab pertanyaan yang diberikan di awal pembelajaran?

0:16

Student : Iya, bisa.

0:20

Researcher : Apakah pertanyaan yang biasa muncul di awal pembelajaran tersebut?

0:25

Student : Mmm menanyakan kabar, misalnya how are you today, gitu. Terus menanyakan last topic pelajaran di sebelu pertemuan.

0:36

Researcher : Oke, apakah guru memberi waktu untuk menjawab setiap pertanyaan?

0:45

Student : Iya.

0:45

Researcher : Berapa lama?

0:47

Student : Mmmm satu sampai dua menit.

0:53

Researcher : Apakah guru mendengarkan jawaban yang Ananda berikan?

0:55

Student : Iya.

0:59

Researcher : Apakah ada feedback dari guru setelah Ananda menjawab pertanyaan?

1:04

Student : Iya, ada.

1:05

Researcher : Apakah yang Ananda rasakan setelah mendapatkan feedback dan penilaian dari guru?

1:11

Student : Mmm senang.

1:14

Researcher : Senang ya. Karena dapat nilai ya. Topik apa yang sering menjadi pertanyaan dari guru?

1:22

Student : Tentang materi yang dipelajari saat itu, atau KD saat itu.

1:29

Researcher : Kapan saja guru memberi pertanyaan?

1:33



Student : Di awal pembelajaran, proses pembelajaran, sama di akhir pembelajaran.

1:40

Researcher : Apakah yang Ananda lakukan apabila tidak mengerti pertanyaan yang guru berikan?

1:50

Student : Mmm bertanya, bertanya lagi materi apa yang belum dimengerti.

1:57

Researcher : Apa yang dilakukan guru tersebut apabila Ananda tidak mengerti pertanyaan tersebut?

2:02

Student : Menjelaskan ulang.

2:03

Researcher : Apakah guru memberi pertanyaan di awal pembelajaran?

2:09

Student : Iya.

2:11

Researcher : Apakah guru juga memberi pertanyaan di akhir pembelajaran?

2:16

Student : Iya.

2:20

Researcher : Apa contoh di akhir itu kira-kira?

2:25

Student : What's the main idea sama what about the topic.

2:31

Researcher : Itu nomor 14 itu. Apakah yang sering muncul proses pembelajaran?

2:36

Student : Ooo iya. Eeee menggunakan 5W1H.

2:45

Researcher : Apa contoh pertanyaannya?







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2:46

Student : What's the main idea sama what about the topic.

2:54

Researcher : Eee apakah guru pernah memberikan pertanyaan yes/no question?

3:01

Student : Iya, pernah.

3:02

Researcher : Bagaimana Ananda menjawab pertanyaan yes/no question tersebut?

3:10

Student : Mmm mudah.

3:13

Researcher : Apakah guru memberikan penilaian secara individu setelah memberikan jawaban?

3:19

Student : Iya.

3:21

Researcher : Oke, thank you for your interview.

#### **Naiya (Student N, Class XI)**

0:00

Researcher : Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

0:03

Student : Waalaikumussalam warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

0:06

Researcher : Oke, untuk pertanyaan yang selanjutnya yaitu apakah Ananda dapat menjawab pertanyaan yang diberikan oleh guru di awal pembelajaran?

0:23

Student : Iya.

0:26

Researcher : Apa saja yang biasanya ditanyakan oleh guru itu di awal pembelajaran?

0:29

Student : Seperti how are you today, terus what was our last material at last week meeting? Lalu do you understand about our last lesson yesterday?

0:40

Researcher : Apakah guru memberi waktu untuk menjawab setiap pertanyaan tersebut?

0:48

Student : Iya.

0:50

Researcher : Kira-kira berapa menit?

0:51

Student : Satu sampai dua menit.

0:53

Researcher : Oke, apakah guru mendengarkan jawaban yang Ananda berikan?

0:57

Student : Iya, mendengarkan.

1:00

Researcher : Apakah ada feedback dari guru setelah Ananda menjawab pertanyaan?

1:06

Student : Iya, ada.

1:07

Researcher : Apakah Ananda diberi penilaian setelah menjawab pertanyaan dari guru tersebut?

1:13

Student : Iya, diberikan.

1:15



Researcher : Apakah yang Ananda rasakan setelah mendapatkan feedback atau penilaian dari guru?

1:23

Student : Merasa senang.

1:25

Researcher : Topi kapa yang sering menjadi pertanyaan dari guru?

1:32

Student : Topiknya yaitu tentang materi yang dipelajari pada hari itu, berdasarkan KD.

1:39

Researcher : Kapan saja guru itu memberikan pertanyaan?

1:44

Student : Pada awal pembelajaran, pada saat proses pembelajaran, dan di akhir pembelajaran.

1:48

Researcher : Apa yang Ananda lakukan apabila Ananda tidak mengerti pertanyaan yang diberikan?

1:59

Student : Eee bertanya lagi sampai paham.

2:07

Researcher : Apa yang dilakukan guru tersebut apabila Ananda tidak mengerti pertanyaannya?

2:12

Student : Dijelaskan ulang.

2:15

Researcher : Apakah guru memberi pertanyaan di awal pembelajaran?

2:19

Student : Iya.

2:25

Researcher : Apakah guru juga memberi pertanyaan di akhir pembelajaran?

2:29



Student : Iya, ada.

2:35

Researcher : Pertanyaan apa yang sering muncul pada saat proses pembelajaran?

2:38

Student : Misalnya pertanyaan yang menggunakan 5W1H. contoh pertanyaannya what main idea, what about the topic?

2:49

Researcher : Apakah guru pernah memberi pertanyaan yes/no question?

2:54

Student : Pernah.

2:55

Researcher : Bagaimana Ananda menjawab pertanyaan tersebut?

3:06

Student : Mudah

3:10

Researcher : Bagaimana guru memberi... apakah guru itu memberi penilaian secara individu setelah Ananda memberikan jawaban?

3:20

Student : Iya, memberikan penilaian secara individu.

3:31

Researcher : Oke, thank you for your interview.

**Dizan (Student O, Class XI)**

0:00

Researcher : Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

0:03

Student : Waalaikumussalam warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

0:06



Researcher : Oke, thank you for joining in my research. oke, pertanyaan pertama, apakah Ananda dapat menjawab pertanyaan yang diberikan oleh guru di awal pembelajaran?

0:21

Student : Iya.

0:24

Researcher : Apa saja pertanyaan yang biasanya muncul di awal pembelajaran?

0:25

Student : Seperti how are you today, eee who is absent today, and what the topic last meeting?

0:35

Researcher : Oke, apakah guru yang memberi waktu untuk menjawab setiap pertanyaan tersebut?

0:43

Student : Iya, guru memberi waktu untuk menjawab setiap pertanyaan tersebut.

0:46

Researcher : Apakah guru mendengarkan jawaban yang Ananda berikan?

0:51

Student : Iya.

0:54

Researcher : Berapa menit kira-kira?

0:55

Student : Sekitar satu menit.

0:56

Researcher : Apakah ada feedback dari guru setelah Ananda memberikan jawaban?

1:05

Student : Iya, ada feedback dari guru.

1:08

Researcher : Very good, seperti itu ya?





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1:11

Student : Iya.

1:13

Researcher : Apakah Ananda diberi penilaian setelah menjawab pertanyaan dari guru tersebut?

1:19

Student : Iya, tentu.

1:23

Researcher : Apakah yang Ananda rasakan setelah mendapatkan feedback atau penilaian dari guru?

1:28

Student : Eee merasa senang karena mendapat respon dari guru.

1:36

Researcher : Topik apa yang sering menjadi pertanyaan dari guru?

1:40

Student : Seperti what the definition of the topic?

1:46

Researcher : Kapan saja guru memberikan pertanyaan?

1:54

Student : Eee pada awal pembuka pelajaran, kemudian pada proses pembelajaran, dan di kesimpulan atau akhir penutup pembelajaran.

2:06

Researcher : Apa yang Ananda lakukan apabila tidak mengerti dengan pertanyaan yang guru berikan?

2:19

Student : Eee meminta izin kepada guru untuk mengulangi pertanyaan tersebut secara jelas.

2:27

Researcher : Apa yang dilakukan guru tersebut apabila Ananda tidak mengerti pertanyaan yang diberikan guru tersebut?

2:34

Student : Guru akan mengulangi pertanyaannya agar kami mengerti apa yang ditanyakan oleh guru.

2:49

Researcher : Apakah guru memberi pertanyaan di awal pembelajaran?

2:54

Student : Iya.

2:56

Researcher : Apakah guru juga memberi pertanyaan di akhir pembelajaran?

3:00

Student : Iya, tentu.

3:04

Researcher : Pertanyaan apa yang sering muncul pada saat proses pembelajaran?

3:33

Student : Seperti what the definition, seperti apakah mengerti pelajaran yang guru berikan.

3:48

Researcher : Kira-kira tentang materi yang di pelajari hari itu kira-kira apa contoh pertanyaannya?

4:00

Student : What is the main idea of the paragraph.

4:03

Researcher : Apakah guru pernah memberi pertanyaan yes/no question?

4:10

Student : Iya, pernah.

4:12

Researcher : Bagaimana Ananda menjawab pertanyaan yes/no question tersebut?

4:16

Student : Eee kami menjawab dengan mudah.

4:19



Researcher : Apakah guru memberi penilaian secara individu setelah memberikan jawaban?

4:27

Student : Iya.

4:29

Researcher : Oke, thank you for your interview, wish we are ee in healthy life.  
Thank you.



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## APPENDIX 3 CODING

## CODING

## Teachers

Statements	Keywords	Category	Theme
<p>0:56 (Teacher S) Berkaitan dengan pertanyaan yang pertama, eee tentunya kita selaku guru, kita memberikan teacher's question kepada anak kita. Tak mungkin kita ketika kita mengajar tu langsung mengajar aja. Pasti ada questions, eee ketika kita membuka pelajaran, aaa kita memberikan pertanyaan yang berkaitan dengan pre-teaching-nya, gitu ya. Bisa jadi itu pertanyaan awal tentang eee kehadiran anak, kemudian tentang kondisi mereka secara ringkas, lalu kita masuk ke pertanyaan yang ada kaitannya dengan materi kita. Nah, tentunya itu bagaimana kita bisa menstimulasi anak untuk menuju kepada materi kita yang ingin kita sampaikan.</p> <p>1:54 (Teacher Z) Iya, setiap pembelajaran kita menanyakan tentang kehadiran siswa, mereka sehat atau tidak, sudah makan atau tidak, dan sebagainya, apa yang mereka rasakan pada saat pelajaran itu.</p>	Use	The using of teacher question	the using of
<p>2:15 (Teacher E) Eee tipe pertanyaan tersebut sangat penting untuk siswa. Pertama untuk kemampuan siswa tersebut untuk berbicara atau speaking di tempat umum, atau mengeluarkan ide-ide mereka yang telah di dapatkan. Karena kadang mereka merasa malu ya, merasa malu. Jadi dengan adanya teacher's question tersebut dapat membangkitkan siswa tersebut untuk menjawab pertanyaan.... ipenya biasanya yang pertama what is the title of the text, what is purpose of the text, eee what is conclusion of the text?</p> <p>5:50 (Teacher E) Eee kalau saya ya, how to make, how to make orange juice, seperti itu. Atau</p>	Types	Types of questions fo the teacher used in teaching and learning process.	Types of questions.



<p>how to install the computer. (the example of create question)</p> <p>6:19 (Teacher E) Which is the most important? This one or this one. (the example of evaluation question)</p> <p>3:58 (Teacher S) Aaa kalau bicara tentang seberapa penting tipe-tipe pertanyaan ke siswa, eee itu kan tergantung sebenarnya. Maka seorang guru itu harus pintar dia, misalnya ini eee kondisi kelasnya seperti apa, kemampuan anak itu seperti apa, materi yang ingin disampaikan itu apa, bagaimana supaya anak ini dia, pertanyaan ini juga sesuai gitu. Jadi, kita sebagai guru harus pintar gitu melihat kondisi di kelas itu, baik itu kemampuan anak itu sendiri, kondisi ketika kadang-kadang anak itu tidak selamanya dia dalam kondisi fokus, nah bagaimana kita supaya kita merangsang anak itu supaya tertarik. Jari kita persiapkanlah pertanyaan-pertanyaan itu yang bisa membuat mereka bangkit dan siap mereka, bergairah untuk belajar.</p> <p>5:10 (Teacher S) Eee tipe yang dimaksudkan di sini ya berupa yes/no questions, bisa jadi information questions. Information di sini bisa jadi pertanyaan itu secara mandalam, sehingga memerlukan anak itu untuk berpikir. Bisa jadi. Jadi kalau kita hanya menanyakan eee apakah nanda paham dengan materi yang bunda ajarkan kemaren, itu kan yes/no questions. Terus kalau kita menanyakan tentang pertanyaan mengapa, kemudian bagaimana, kemudian jelaskan. Itu kan pertanyaan ke anak kan. Coba Ananda jelaskan apa yang Ananda ketahui tentang materi ini. Misalnya kita mempelajari tentang narrative misalnya kan. Pernahkah Ananda belajar tentang narrative ini? Sudah bund. Kapan? Dulu bund, waktu di MTS, nah apa saja yang kamu ketahui tentang narrative? Itu kan pertanyaan perlu penjelasan. Jadi tergantung juga jenis-jenisnya itu.</p> <p>6:28 (Teacher S) Ooo jelas, eee jadi ketika anak</p>			
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<p>kita misalnya eee kita tanya misalnya kan, eee terus dia menjawab misalnya pernahkah Ananda mendengarkan tentang historical recount? Ooo sudah bund. Nah, apakah sudah paham? Ooo sudah bund. Coba jelaskan. Nah, jadi nanti kita bisa tanya si A, jelaskan tentang apa yang sudah kamu ketahui tentang itu, bisa jadi nanti kita lontarkan nanti kepada siswa yang lain. Sehingga penjelasan si A yang belum sempurna bisa nanti akan sempurna dengan pendapat yang lain. Bisa jadi. (Comprehension questions)</p> <p>7:40 (Teacher S) Aaa itu udah pasti tu. Ya makanya sekali lagi ya tergantung dengan kondisi dan materi kita ketika itu. Bisa menggunakan kata why, bisa jadi menggunakan how dan questions yang lain, gitu. (Why question)</p> <p>8:10 (Teacher S) Eee ya, mungkin pertanyaan seperti ini tidak sesering yang pertanyaan yang what atau yang lainnya. Ketika materi yang satu dengan yang lainnya ada hubungan, jadi kita tanyakan ya apa hubungan antara misalnya ni apa hubungan antara past tense itu dengan recount text, atau apa hubungannya antara past tense itu dengan narrative text. nah, itu kan ada hubungannya itu. Jadi bisa jadi anak nanti menjawab beda-beda itu, bermacam-macam nanti jawabannya itu. Yang jelas kan ada hubungannya itu narrative text itu, salah satu hubungannya adalah language featuresnya past tense. (Analysis question)</p> <p>10:15 (Teacher S) Aaa pertanyaannya kan berarti anak mencipta ya, bisa jadi, bisa jadi ketika kita mengajarkan recount text. Aaa recount text itu ada berkaitan dengan fact tu, misalnya menceritakan tentang experience. Itu kita bisa mencreate anak his or her own experience ke recount text. Coba nak, kamu create a text about your experiences. Nah, itu anak akan ingat langsung itu tentang recount text seperti apa, nah nanti dia akan create satu teks yang bagus tentang pengalaman dia. (Create question)</p>			
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<p>12:10 (Teacher S) Ooo itu bukannya pertanyaannya men-judge. Aaa berarti itu kalau menurut saya bu, termasuk kalau kita mempelajari tentang narrative, kita menanyakan pada anak what is the moral value of this text? Berarti evaluate kan. What do you think the characters in this story? Good atau jelek kan. Jadi anak akan menilai dari isi teks itu tadi. Jadi kita bisa menanyakan apa kira-kira moral valuenya dari teks tersebut. I think its also a kind of evaluation.</p> <p>3:44 (Teacher E) Kalau menurut saya itu penting, karena tipe pertanyaan itu akan membangkitkan emosi siswa, membangkitkan minat siswa, respon siswa. Mungkin dalam saat saat suntuk kan ya, buatlah pertanyaan yang bisa membuat dia tertarik gitu. They interest tentang materi itu. Dan kita rasa itu salah satu motivasi untuk siswa.</p> <p>5:30 (Teacher E) Ya tergantung dari materinya, saya lebih banyak dalam bentuk analisa ya. Kadang saya oral ya, tapi lebih ke analisa. Karena dengan oral tu, dengan analisa tu anak akan lebih enak, nalarnya jalan.</p> <p>6:46 (Teacher E) Why itu selalu. Karena dalam narrative dan recount itu memang selalu itu pertanyaannya karena itu dari orientation, salah satu dari generic structure dari narrative dan recount text. Dan ini juga bisa tu masuk ke explanation text, terus dapat juga tu ke analytical exposition kelas XI. Karena itu pertanyaannya memang lebih mengarah ke situ. (Why question)</p> <p>7:35 (Teacher E) Ada, what is the relationship between. Apa relationship itu, misalnya contohnya biasanya di dalam grammar itu ya. Tentunya cause effect. Apa hubungannya, apa cause effectnya. Mana causenya, mana effectnya, apa hubungan mereka. Itu biasanya ke grammar lebih banyak ya. Grammar itu kan bagian dari.. saya belajar grammar itu dari</p>			
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<p>time. karena dalam reading itu harus ada jenis, ada language features-nya. Language featuresnya saya jelaskan satu-satu kalau waktunya cukup saya jelaskan kepada anak. (Relationship question)</p> <p>8:30 (Teacher E) Kalau what is the function itu biasanya dalam bentuk teks. Kadang kita pakai connective word, apa fungsinya gitu. Apa fungsi ini, mengapa begini, bagaimana fungsinya. (function question)</p> <p>9:49 (Teacher E) Itu biasanya dalam membentuk kalimat ya, coba kamu buat kalimat dalam bentuk past. Kalau kelas XI kan semester 1 tentang passive voice, itu juga ada tentang past tense. Itu juga dalam introduction, personal pronoun di kelas X semester 1. Karena memang arahnya ke sana. Apa lagi dalam create itu dapat membuat anak membuat ini, karena saya suka dalam mengajarkan explanation text itu, saya sudah mengajar explanation text itu di kelas XI, itu kan ada KD 8 tu, di situ saya suruh mereka bikin majalah. Terus selain membuat majalah, membuat karya ilmiah, tapi yang paling banyak tu dalam bentuk surat atau letter, card, congratulation card, itu kan harus create tu. Karena create itu sebagai nilai untuk praktek mereka. (Create question)</p> <p>11:34 (Teacher E) Kalau UH biasanya kalau reading what is the text? what is the type of the text, aa what is the topic of paragraph berapa. Tapi kalau dalam bentuk grammar, itu bisa juga dalam bentuk expressing. (Evaluation question)</p> <p>2:57 (Teacher Z) Ya, pentingnya pertanyaan atau teacher's question kepada siswa ini tergantung pada topik yang akan diberikan. Sejauh mana background dari siswa itu sendiri. Semakin tinggi pemahaman mereka, tentu kita akan berikan sesuai dengan level yang ada mereka tunjukkan. Ada pertanyaan what-nya, itu kan pertanyaan tahap awal yang diberikan. Kalau</p>			
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<p>ternyata lebih lanjut, level berikutnya kita dapat menggunakan how atau why, sehingga dapat menggali lebih lanjut terhadap informasi yang diberikan.</p> <p>4:25 (Teacher Z) Saya juga sudah jelaskan tadi di awal, tipe pertanyaannya menyesuaikan dengan level kemampuannya di kelas. Semakin tinggi kemampuan siswa, maka semakin bagus pertanyaannya, semakin tinggi levelnya. Dari what ke why, atau dari where ke how. Tergantung pada kelas mana kita mengajar dan topik yang dibahas.</p> <p>4:57 (Teacher Z) Jenis pertanyaan comprehension ini adalah jenis pertanyaan yang gimana gitu, pertanyaan yang lumayan tinggi. Jadi sering kali mereka tidak dapat. Itu biasanya diberikan pada anak-anak yang levelnya tinggi.</p>			
<p>2:46 (Teacher E) Yang paling tepatnya kita sebelum memulai pelajaran, terus di tengah pembelajaran dan di akhir pembelajaran.</p> <p>5:12 (Teacher E) Kalau di pertengahan pembelajaran itu yang berhubungan dengan teks. What is the moral value of the text? .... Setelah membaca teks, ditengah anak-anak sedikit membaca, lalu kita memberikan pertanyaan di sela-sela gitu.</p> <p>4:16 (Teacher E) Kalau saya kadang pertanyaan tu sebelum belajar, itu pasti ya. Dalam belajar jelas juga, di akhir juga seperti apakah kamu belum paham? Kalau kamu belum paham saya akan jelaskan lagi bagian mana, saya jelaskan ulang. Bahkan kadang-kadang kalau siswa tu belum paham, tapi waktu sudah habis, siswa tu saya suruh ke ruangan saya. Kalau kamu belum paham temui saya di ruangan saya. Nanti kalau mereka datang saya jelaskan lagi di ruangan saya. Ya model apa tu, klinik pembelajaran. Karena menurut saya pribadi, pada materi yang saya ajarkan itu kalau anak tu tak paham saya akan sedih. Saya merasa gagal. Minimal 50 persen anak itu paham</p>	Time	The using of questions in teaching and learning process.	Time of giving questions



<p>dengan apa yang saya ajarkan. Karena menurut saya pencapaian itu bukan soal angka, tapi betul-betul apa yang kita sampaikan ke anak itu yang bermanfaat lah. Saya akan mencari cara bagaimana caranya agar anak itu bisa mengerti, bisa merespon dengan baik.</p> <p>9:05 (Teacher E) Saya rasa itu tergantung pelajarannya, kadang saat kita menjelaskan. Kadang kita menjelaskan kalimat dalam grammar ya, kita tanya kepada anak tentang itu. Ini termasuk kedalam inti termasuk kedalam penjelasan materi.</p> <p>3:44 (Teacher Z) Aaa pertanyaan itu diberikan di awal-awal, mungkin juga pertanyaan itu kita suruh mereka menjawab dan kita berikan kesempatan kepada kawannya, temannya untuk menanggapi dan meresponnya ketika kita memberikan pertanyaan ke anak-anak di setiap akhir pembelajaran.</p>			
<p>0:28 (Teacher E) Manfaatnya ketika pembelajaran di kelas, untuk my students untuk improve, meningkatkan kemampuan siswa tersebut untuk eee memberikan jawaban dari pertanyaan guru. Yang kedua untuk mengumpulkan ide-ide siswa dari pertanyaan guru. Yang ke tiga dapat menyimpulkan teks atau paragraph yang telah dibaca sebelumnya.</p> <p>1:19 (Teacher E) Eee karena bisa jadi teacher tersebut membutuhkan jawaban yang lebih, baik pertanyaan yang membutuhkan jawaban ya, atau research, alasannya kenapa, makanya kita harus menggunakan questions tersebut.</p> <p>2:00 (Teacher S) Nah, tadi sebenarnya sudah di sampaikan sedikit, adalah untuk stimulate our students, to inspire, to motivate, to remind them, mengingatkan mereka, jadi kalau misalnya pertanyaan kita, misalnya kalau kita mau memberikan materi yang baru, eee kadang-kadang kita menanyakan dulu yang ada kaitannya dengan materi yang</p>	Benefit	The using of questions in teaching and learning process.	The benefit of using questions



sebelumnya. Jadi kita mengingatkan mereka tentang materi sebelumnya yang ada kaitannya dengan materi yang akan kita masuk. Nah, misalnya kita ingin mempelajari tentang narrative text. nah, sebelum kita mempelajari narrative text, kita kan sudah mempelajari tu tentang past tense. Ada kaitannya sedikit, gitu ya..... Iya, last topic. Jadi kadang-kadang kan kita pancing dengan itu. Nah, seperti itu, jadi jelasnya untuk menstimulate anak, yang kedua bagaimana supaya anak ready dia untuk belajar. Nah, untuk mengetahui apakah siswa itu ready apa tidak, kita perlu berikan dulu pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang bisa merangsang mereka, gitu.

0:49

(Teacher E) Eee kalau menurut pendapat saya teacher's question itu untuk membuka wawasan anak tentang materi yang akan kita ajarkan, yang pertama. Yang kedua mungkin juga untuk mengambil, apa nama tu, istilahnya respon anak, apakah mereka akan tertarik dengan materi kita atau bagaimana. Kita harus juga melihat respon siswa. Karena kadang-kadang kondisi anak itu berbeda-beda. Ada kadang kondisi anak sedang mood, kurang mood, atau kadang tidak mood, kadang moodnya gak bagus. Jadi kita harus memancing, memancing anak dengan pertanyaan-pertanyaan sesuai dengan materi yang akan kita ajarkan. Sesuai dengan materi yang akan dipelajari.

1:37

(Teacher E) Karena menurut saya itu penting buat siswa, itu tadi, untuk membangkitkan pertama itu pemikiran anak, membuka memori dia. Karena mana tau seperti kalau di bahasa Inggris ini kalau reading itu kan contohnya seperti narrative. Saya akan mengajari anak, do you know narrative? Saya akan buka dulu apakah mereka.. kamu udah pernah belajar narrative di SMP, coba kamu kasih contoh, tau gak kamu? Bawa pelajaran SMP-nya ke sini. Terus kita akan ajarkan apa itu legenda. Terus memulainya seperti itu. Karena itu akan membuka wawasan anak. Jadi dengan begitu





<p>mereka akan tau kemana arah pelajaran itu.</p> <p>2:26 (Teacher E) Harus, karena menurut saya itu penting. Karena dalam belajar absensi itu penting karena menyangkut nilai. Persentase kehadiran itu penting untuk membuat nilai anak kan. Kalau persentasenya sekian persen kan kita bisa membuat menilai anak itu kurang atau ada permasalahan, itu akan menjadi fakta buat dia. Kenapa begini? Atau mungkin dia tidak mengerjakan latihan. Hari ini KD ini kamu gak ada dan ini faktanya. Tanggal sekian, hari ini, kamu gak ada belajar, berarti tugas-tugas kamu ke mana? Kamu tanyakan sama diri kamu. Itu sangat penting.</p> <p>0:40 (Teacher Z) Karena barang kali menambah informasi atau menginformasikan kepada siswa mengenai materi yang akan dibicarakan ..... Eee untuk mengukur sejauh mana pemahaman anak atau siswa sebelum mereka mengetahui topik yang akan dibahas.</p>			
<p>0:31 (part 2) (Teacher E) Iya, saya selalu menyiapkan materi terlebih dahulu sebelum bertanya kepada siswa.</p> <p>0:52 (part 2) (Teacher E) Iya, pertanyaan yang saya tanyakan tersebut mengacu pada tujuan pembelajaran yang diajarkan pada hari itu.</p> <p>1:07 (Part 2) (Teacher E) Ya, saya setelah memberi pertanyaan kepada siswa, saya memberikan waktu kepada siswa untuk menjawab pertanyaan apa yang saya kasih kepada siswa agar siswa tersebut menjawab pertanyaan apa yang diberikan.</p> <p>1:31 (part 2) (Teacher E) Ya, saya memberikan nilai plus kepada siswa yang mampu menjawab pertanyaan yang saya berikan, dan itu merupakan nilai tambah bagi siswa tersebut.</p> <p>2:22 (Part 2) (Teacher E) Penting, sangat penting untuk merespon siswa. Karena aka nada feedbacknya</p>	Asking questions	The preparation before asking questions	The using of questions in teaching and learning process



<p>antara siswa dan guru adalah materi yang diajarkan. Nanti kalau gak merespon, tidak ada feedback. Jadi, kalau ada feedback kepada siswa tersebut, berarti dia ada materi yang kita ajarkan itu bisa mengerti atau tidaknya, itu tentunya dari respon siswa.</p> <p>3:09 (Part 2) (Teacher E) Topiknya itu sesuai KD yang kita pelajari. Contohnya menanyakan analytical exposition, giving opinion, suggestion.</p> <p>3:31 (Part 2) (Teacher E) Eee jika siswa tidak mengerti, saya harus me-review lagi materi dan mengajarkan kembali atau menyuruh siswa yang lain untuk menjawab pertanyaan yang siswa tidak mengerti tadi.</p>			
<p>1:38 (Teacher E) Iya. Sebelum memulai pelajaran, saya selalu menanyakan kehadiran siswa..... Iya, di awal pembelajaran, setelah kita berdo'a.</p>	Steps	The using of questions in teaching and learning process.	Steps of teacher questions.
<p>3:07 (Teacher S) Eee kalau menurut saya, feedback itu tergantung pertanyaan yang kita berikan. Kalau seandainya kita memang pandai menstimulate anak, kemudian kita saat menerangkan pelajaran sebelumnya itu memang dipahami oleh anak, maka ketika kita memberikan pertanyaan ke anak maka feedbacknya itu ya akan bagus gitu.... He em, memahami dulu dia. Jad kita tanyakan kembali sebelum ke materi setelahnya maka kadang-kadang anak itu mereka sangat antusias untuk menjawabnya.</p> <p>3:09 (Teacher E) Eee kalau itu tergantung materi mungkin ya. Kalau saya biasanya setiap materi yang saya ajarkan saya bawa dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Contohnya seperti tadi ya, seperti connector tadi. Anak akan tau, karena bahasanya sudah gamblang ya. Saya akan bawa itu ke kehidupan sehari-hari. Jadi itu di situ anak akan masuk dengan bagus, karena dia akan nangkap langsung, oh ini loh, oh Ini</p>	Respond	The using of questions in teaching and learning process.	Students' respond on teacher's question.



loh, Dia akan cepat nangkap ke arah materi kita. 2:20 (Teacher Z) Ya beragam. Kadang mereka mengetahui tentang permasalahan yang kita tanyakan, dan seterusnya, kadang mereka bisa menjawab. Sedangkan mereka yang tidak paham dengan topik yang dibiarkan, mereka diam.			
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### Students

Statements	Keywords	Category	Theme
0:17 (Student B) Pernah, sering, setiap masuk kelas guru akan bertanya tentang bagaimana kabar setiap siswa. 0:51 (Student C) Eee sering, eee apalagi ketika baru masuk, guru menanyakan kabar kita, waktu lagi di saat sedang kelas menanyakan apa yang tidak paham dan tidak dimengerti oleh murid itu dan ketika sudah mau berakhir kelas menanyakan kesimpulan. 0:22 (Student D) Yes mom, everytime we meet she give us, she always give us a questions. How are you or what is the our last lesson like something like that. 0:42 (Student J) Of course, dalam memulai pembelajaran tentunya harus dimulai dengan pertanyaan. Seperti menanyakan kabar siswa, menanyakan materi yang sudah kita pelajari last week, last meeting. 1:21 (Student L) Cukup sering ketika setelah menjelaskan biasanya mom. In middle and then at the end.	Using	The using of teacher's question	The using of teacher's questions.
0:25 (Student A) How's your day? Are you good? 0:43 (Student A) Contoh pertanyaannya itu sesuai dengan topik pembelajaran yang sedang	Types	Types of questions fo the teacher use in teaching and	Types of questions.



<p>berlangsung. Kalau legenda itu contohnya what is the type of the story? Who is involve of the story? Mmm what is the problem of the story, and how did they solve the problem? 0:28 (Student B) Uhm, how's your day, are you good..... How did they solve the problem and who involve in the story? 0:12 (Student C) Iya, biasanya pada saat guru pertama masuk, guru akan bertanya seperti apa kabarnya, siapa aja yang gak masuk, seperti itu. 1:14 (Student C) Ketika sedang belajar biasanya menanyakan type of the text, generic structurenya, biasanya kalau ada bahasa Inggris yang agak asing ditanya artinya, kalau gak tau nanti guru itu yang akan menjawab. 1:35 (Student D) Eee like what is the purpse of the text, like what is the generic structure, find another text that relate to the topic, conclude the text, what is main idea of the paragraph. 0:30 (Student E) How are you? do you understand about the last topic? Who is absent today? .... What is the purpose, which on the orientation, and the type is narrative, and the text? 0:24 (Student F) Siapa yang tidak hadir pada hari ini? Who is absent today? .... Eee ada yang menanyakan tentang kesehatan, apakah sehat atau ada yang sakit..... Menanyakan tentang tujuan sebuah teks. What is the purpose of the text? atau what is the definition of narrative text? atau which is the most important of recount text? what is the generic structure of narrative text? 0:21 (Student G) Pertanyaannya seperti how are you today. .... Yang sering ditanyakannya seperti who character is in the story? Ee kalau gak where the character stay? 0:31 (Student H) Biasanya dalam teks di tanya</p>		learning process.	
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<p>what is the purpose of the text atau misalnya kayak generic structure, gitu..... Mmm mungkin apa ya, misalnya kayak makna yang tersirat, implicit meaning.</p> <p>0:44 (Student I) The questions is gonna like how are you today, how is it going? And that's kinds of questions..... The example of the question is like what is the definition of analytical exposition text? the generic structure.</p> <p>1:03 (Student J) Oke students, how are you? Did you understand what our topic last week?</p> <p>2:03 (Student J) Oke, eee oke students, this is our materi about dialogue. Can you make a dialogue and come with your friend. Create and perform in front of class to show in front of your friend about the dialogue..... Eee example, kita lagi membahas soal dialoge, kemudian ada pertanyaan what is the topic of the dialogue?</p> <p>3:38 (Student J) What, who, where, how, eee when, why. Jadi ada bisa 5W1H.</p> <p>0:39 (Student K) Menanyakan kabar, seperti how are you student? .... Misalnya kan mom itu udah ngirim tugas, atau mengirim suatu teks soal, dan beliau biasanya bertanya tentang I sending you about some notes or some texts, have you read? Atau gak where is your task before?</p> <p>0:53 (Student L) Misalnya pertanyaannya di awal itu menanyakannya kayak do you understand what are we studying last week atau any questions about the material last week. Gitu aja sih mom di awal.</p> <p>1:49 (Student L) Biasanya kalau materi yang modelnya kayak news item, kayak ditanyakan dulu sebelum belajar itu apa fungsinya, what is the function of the text, terus kayak conjunction gitu what is the purpose of the</p>			
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<p>conjunction atau apa aja jenis-jenis conjunction, what are the types of the conjunction. 5W1H, what, why, where, when... The similar meaning, and then the purpose, and then what is the text about, conclusion juga mom. What is the conclusion of the text, gitu.</p>			
<p>0:32 (Student A) Sering. Tiga kali dalam setiap pertemuan.</p> <p>1:16 (Student A) Setiap awal masuk kelas, ketika pelajaran berlangsung atau di tengah kelas, dan saat pembelajaran di kelas akan berakhir.</p> <p>1:25 (Student B) Emm di awal pelajaran, di pertengahan pelajaran, dan di akhir pelajaran.</p> <p>1:41 (Student C) Eee setiap ada misalnya kalau guru itu melihat muka murid tu agak susah memahami, dia bertanya ke murid tu apa yang gak dipahami dalam pembelajarannya.</p> <p>1:00 (Student D) Aaa she always gives us questions aaa at the beginning, middle and the last of our time.</p> <p>0:49 (Student G) Mmm ketika ia selesai menjelaskan. Ketika ia selesai menjelaskan apa yang ingin dijelaskannya.</p> <p>0:55 (Student H) Biasanya di sebelum belajar untuk pembuka, itu nanti ditengah-tengah, dan di akhir jadi kesimpulan.</p> <p>1:56 (Student I) At the beginning of the class, she ask how are you today. ... Emm, usually he give us the questions when he finish giving us the material like in the middle, in the beginning, and after the lesson.</p> <p>1:43 (Student J) Ketika di inti pembelajaran, setelah di ajarkan, guru akan bertanya, 'students, did you understand? Untuk memastikan agar siswa itu paham, agar bisa di lanjutkan ke materi selanjutnya agar mudah di</p>	<p>Time</p>	<p>The using of questions in teaching and learning process.</p>	<p>Time of giving questions</p>



<p>pahami. Jadi dari sebelum-sebelumnya harus paham juga.</p> <p>2:47 (Student J) Pertanyaan yang diajukan guru biasanya setelah di awal pembelajaran, di pertengahan pembelajaran.</p> <p>4:30 (Student J) Di awal pembelajaran sebagai pembuka, di tengah pembelajaran sebagai peyakin, dan di akhir pembelajaran sebagai penutup dan meyakinkan juga bahwa siswa paham dengan materi yang telah diajarkan.</p> <p>1:08 (Student K) Cukup sering rasanya. Di awal, menanyakan kabar, di pertengahan, inti berkaitan dengan materi pertanyaannya biasanya, di akhir tentang proses kita. .... Di awal pembelajaran, di pertengahan, di akhir pembelajaran.</p>			
<p>0:30 (part 2) (Student D) Iya, sekitar 3 menit sampai 5 menit. (time for the students to answer the questions)</p> <p>0:47 (Student M) Mmmm satu sampai dua menit.</p> <p>1:06 (part 2) (Student D) Topik yang berdasarkan KD, seperti contohnya materi kelas X tentang recount text.</p> <p>1:32 (Student N) Topiknya yaitu tentang materi yang dipelajari pada hari itu, berdasarkan KD.</p> <p>2:02 (part 2) (Student D) Biasanya seperti 5W1H, dan di dalam teks seperti what is the purpose of the text? dan ada what is the main idea of the paragraph?</p>	Asking questions	The using of questions in teaching and learning process.	The using of questions
<p>1:33 (Student A) Kalau dipahami, kalau dapat mencerna pembelajaran yang terjadi, itu tidak sulit.</p> <p>1:35 (Student B) Emm sesuai dengan materi, jika kita memahami materi tersebut, akan mudah untuk menjawab pertanyaan dari guru.</p> <p>2:36</p>	The difficulties	The using of questions in teaching and learning process.	The difficulties of teacher questions.



<p>(Student C) Tergantung diri kita juga, kalau kita bisa fokus dengan apa yang diberi oleh guru tersebut, insha Allah kita bisa memahaminya. Tapi kalau kita kadang bicara sama teman, mungkin agak sulit untuk memahami apa yang ditanyakan oleh guru. 2:08</p> <p>(Student D) Not really, it just makes us understand about the subject. 1:55</p> <p>(Student F) Ada yang sulit, ada yang mudah. Kalau yang sulit seperti kalau ia menanyakan pertanyaan dalam bahasa Inggris. Kalau yang mudah ee dia bertanya dengan kosakata yang telah saya tau. 1:09</p> <p>(Student H) Kalau misalnya kita memperhatikan dengan baik, lebih mudah ya. Kalau misalnya tak serius belajarnya, itu bisa jadi sulit. 2:57</p> <p>(Student I) Aaa there are some difficult questions, for example like when he ask about the definition of the analytical exposition text. 4:49</p> <p>(Student J) Menurut saya jika kita memperhatikan dengan seksama, tidak akan sulit apa yang telah diajarkan guru. Karena... Iya, dan itulah guna bertanya kepada guru dan guru bertanya kepada kita agar ada feedback diantara satu sama lain. 3:57</p> <p>(Student K) Tidak, karena kita mengikuti pelajarannya dengan seksama. Mendengarkan dengan baik gitu. Gak akan sulit. 3:43</p> <p>(Student L) Emm Bisa di jawab ketika memahami pelajaran tersebut. We have to understand or read first.</p>			
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Nomor : 0713/Un.04/Ps/PP.00.9/2021 Pekanbaru, 23 Maret 2021  
Lamp. : 1 berkas  
Hal : Izin Melakukan Kegiatan Riset Tesis/Disertasi

Kepada  
Yth. Gubernur Riau  
Cq. Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu  
Satu Pintu Riau  
Pekanbaru

Dengan hormat, dalam rangka penulisan tesis/disertasi, maka dimohon kesediaan Bapak/Ibu/Saudara untuk mengizinkan mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini:

Nama	: HENNY SUFRANI
NIM	: 21890120031
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Agama Islam S2
Semester/Tahun	: VII (Tujuh) / 2021
Judul Tesis/Disertasi	: EXPLORING TEACHERS' QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCESS: A CASE STUDY AT MADRASAH ALIYAH NEGERI (MAN) PEKANBARU

untuk melakukan penelitian sekaligus pengumpulan data dan informasi yang diperlukannya dari MAN 3 KOTA PEKANBARU DAN MAN 1 KOTA PEKANBARU

Waktu Penelitian: 3 Bulan (29 Maret 2021 s.d 29 Mei 2021)

Demikian disampaikan, atas perhatiannya diucapkan terima kasih.



Prof. Dr. Afrizal. M, MA  
NIP. 19591015 198903 1 001

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Nomor : B-858 /Kk.04.5/TL.00//04/2021  
Sifat : -  
Lampiran : -  
Perihal : **Rekomendasi Penelitian**

07 April 2021 M  
24 Sa'ban 1442 H

Yth. 1. Kepala MAN 1 Pekanbaru  
2. Kepala MAN 3 Pekanbaru

Dengan hormat,

Memperhatikan maksud Surat Program Pascasarjana UIN Suska Riau Pekanbaru No: 0713/Un.04/PPs/PP.00.9/2021, Tanggal 06 April 2021, dan Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Kota Pekanbaru No: 071/BKBP-SKP/1120/2021 Tanggal 31 Maret 2021, Perihal seperti Pokok Surat, akan datang menghadap saudara:

Nama : HENNY SUFRIANI  
NIM : 21890120031  
Fakultas : PASCASARJANA UIN SUSKA RIAU  
Jurusan : PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS  
Jenjang : S2  
Alamat : PERUM PUTRI TUJUH FF-02 KEL. SIDOMULYO BARAT KEC. TAMPAN-PEKANBARU

Bermaksud melakukan penelitian di Madrasah yang saudara pimpin, guna mendapatkan dan mengumpulkan data yang diperlukan dalam rencana penelitian dengan judul:

" EXPLORING TEACHERS' QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCESS : A CASE STUDY AT MADRASAH ALIYAH NEGERI (MAN) PEKANBARU "

Untuk maksud tersebut kiranya saudara dapat memberikan bantuan/informasi yang diperlukan sepanjang yang bersangkutan dapat mematuhi ketentuan/peraturan yang berlaku semata-mata untuk kepentingan ilmiah.

Demikian surat izin riset/penelitian ini kami buat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya, atas bantuan dan kerjasama yang baik kami ucapkan terima kasih.



Tembusan:

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2. Direktur Program Pascasarjana UIN Suska Riau di Pekanbaru.
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# PEMERINTAH KOTA PEKANBARU BADAN KESATUAN BANGSA DAN POLITIK

JL. ARIFIN AHMAD NO. 39 TELP. / FAX. (0761) 39399 PEKANBARU

## SURAT KETERANGAN PENELITIAN

Nomor : 071/BKBP-SKP/1120/2021



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### MEMBERITAHUKAN BAHWA :

1. Nama : HENNY SUFRIANI
2. NIM : 21890120031
3. Fakultas : PASCASARJANA UIN SUSKA RIAU
4. Jurusan : PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS
5. Jenjang : S2
6. Alamat : PERUM PUTRI TUJUH FF-02 KEL. SIDOMULYO BARAT KEC. TAMPAN-PEKANBARU
7. Judul Penelitian : EXPLORING TEACHERS' QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCESS : A CASE STUDY AT MADRASAH ALIYAH NEGERI (MAN) PEKANBARU
8. Lokasi Penelitian : KANTOR KEMENTERIAN AGAMA KOTA PEKANBARU

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Demikian Rekomendasi ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Pekanbaru, 31 Maret 2021

a.n. Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik

Kota Pekanbaru

Sekretaris



**H. MAISISCO, S.Sos, M.Si**

Pembina Tingkat I

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NO.	Tanggal Konsultasi	Materi Pembimbing / Promotor*	Paraf Pembimbing / Co Promotor	Keterangan
1.	5/3-2021	Aspect of Research - Interview		on form
2.	12/3-2021	-Related Studies - Indicators of Research (example)		on form
3.	12/3	chapter 2-3		on form
4.	1/8	chapter 3		on form
5.	22/8	2-3-4-5-6-7		on form
6.	22/8	chapter 2-5		on form

Catatan :  
\*Coret yang tidak perlu  
Pekanbaru, ... 2021  
Pembimbing IV / Co Promotor

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NO.	Tanggal Konsultasi	Materi Pembimbing / Promotor*	Paraf Pembimbing / Promotor	Keterangan
1.	18/2-2020	Framework / Aspects of Research		
2.	25/02-2021	Bab I, II, III, Volume		
3.	19/04-2021	Instrument		
4.	17/06-2021	Bab IV (online)		
5.	29/06-2021	Bab IV		
6.	7/07-2021	Bab IV & V		

Catatan :  
\*Coret yang tidak perlu  
Pekanbaru, ... 25 August ... 2021  
Pembimbing I / Promotor  
Dr. Botthori, S.Pd., M.Pd.



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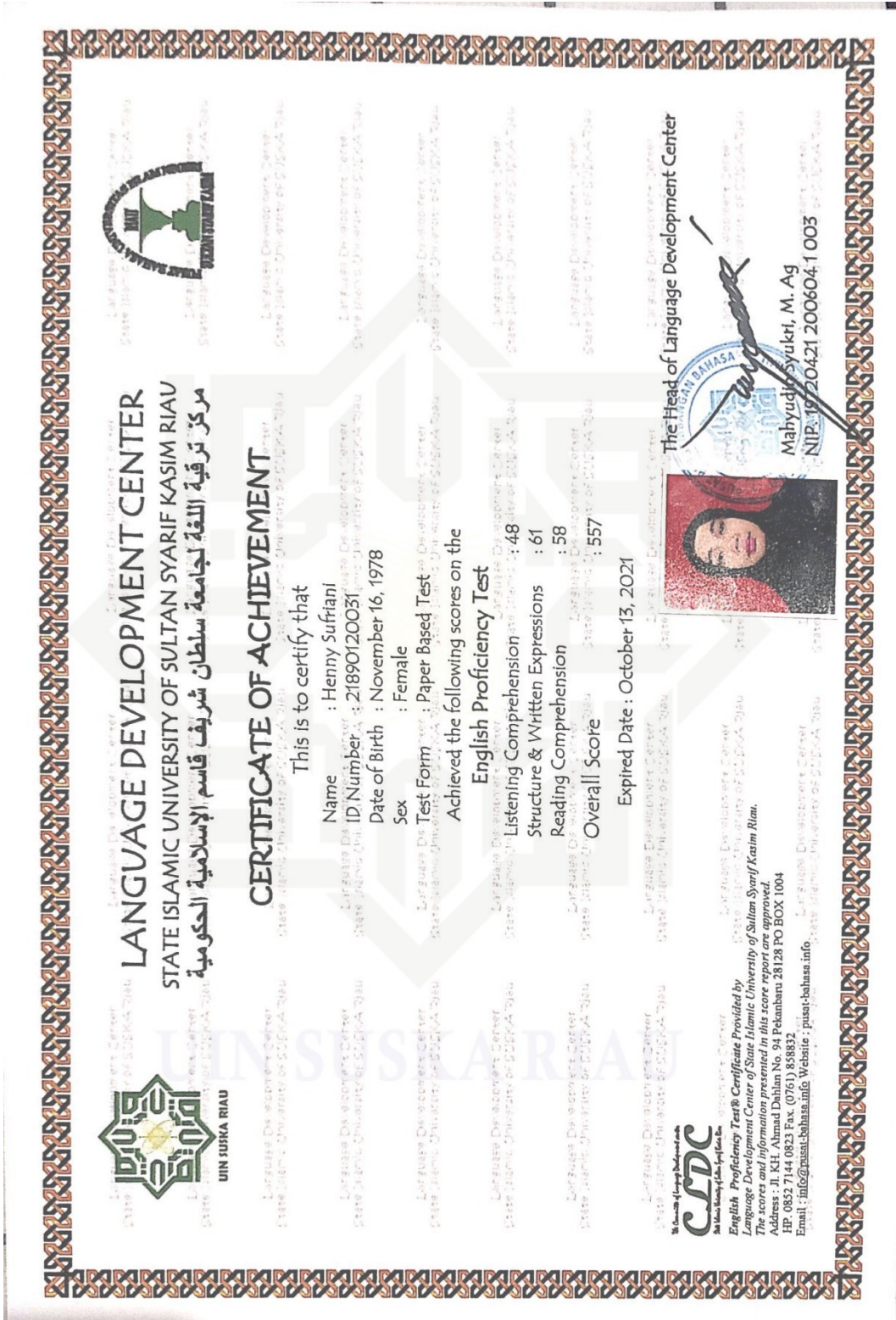


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## I. Personal Identity

Name : Henny Sufriani  
 Place, Date of Birth : Tembilahan, November, 16 th 1978  
 Gender : Female  
 Address : Jl. Sukakarya. Perum Taman Pujangga 2  
 blok C/9. Pekanbaru  
 Religion : Islam  
 Nationality : Indonesia  
 Marital Status : Single  
 Phone Number : 081248655282

## II. Education Background

1. SD (Elementary School) : SDN 001 Tembilahan Kota (1985-1991)
2. SMP (Junior High School) : SMPN 01 Tembilahan Kota (1991-1994)
3. SMUN (Senior High School) : SMUN 1 Tembilahan Kota (1994-1997)
4. Sarjana/ S1 ( Bachelor Degree) : Universitas Negeri Padang/UNP (1997-2002)
5. PascaSarjana/S2 (Postgraduate) : UIN SUSKA RIAU (2018-2021)

## III. Job Experience

1. English Teacher of MTsN Tembilahan (2004-2009)
2. English Teacher of MTs Al Huda Pekanbaru (2009-2019)
3. English Teacher of MAN 3 Pekanbaru (2019-now)

