CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

In the learning process, teachers and students are two components that cannot be separated because a learning process involves interaction between the teacher and the students. In foreign language classroom, the interaction between the teacher and the students is the opportunity for both to use and practice the target language. The role of the teacher is not only transferring the knowledge but also stimulating the learner proficiency. When the interaction happens, learners have more opportunities to practice their language that they learn. One form of interaction in the classroom is the act of teacher questioning.

Questioning is the way which are used to ask something to the students in gaining a purpose in teaching (Sujariati, Qashas and Murni, 2016). Caesin in Musliatin (2017) states that questioning is any sentence, even with grammatical form, intended to elicit an answer. Asking questions is one of the most common teaching tactics used. Teachers’ questioning has traditionally been viewed as an important component of teacher talk and the core of effective teaching in classroom context. Richards in Al-Zahrani (2017) claimed that the act of verbal questioning and answering that occurs between teacher and student is more frequent than any other event in EFL classrooms.
Questioning is aimed to give learners more chance to think and to understand. Therefore, there will be an interactive communication between teacher and learners.

Vogler, in Qashoa (2013) states that questions can monitor comprehension, it can make connections to prior learning and stimulate cognitive growth. In a classroom setting, teachers questions and students answers are considered as a powerful teaching approach if they are used to expose contradictions, challenge assumptions, and lead to new knowledge (Lesly Narwasti, 2015: 3). Therefore, teacher should design questions which can expand students’ knowledge and promote creative thinking. Thus, asking a good question is cognitively demanding.

Regarding for the importance of teacher questions in language learning, teacher should know what kinds of questions which are potential to support students in learning a target language. Students as the address of teacher questions sometimes or even very often do not understand what the answers of the questions are. Hence they cannot give any responses. The types of questions used by the teacher in EFL classroom can be used to facilitate better learning of English language, to encourage the students in order to participate in teaching-learning process, and to promote second language acquisition. As the teacher, they should know what types of questions which help students to learn language.

Based on the explanation above, the writer was interested in conducting a research entitled “Teachers Questioning Types in EFL Classroom”.
B. **Reason for Choosing the Topic**

This research is conducted based on two reasons for choosing the topic of this research, they are:

1. Teachers questioning is very important to build interactive communication between teacher and students
2. Teachers’ questioning has traditionally been viewed as an important component of teacher talk and the core of effective teaching in classroom context.

C. **Problem of the Research**

The problem of this research stated by the question “what types of questions are used by the teachers in the daily practices of teaching in the EFL classroom?”

D. **The aim of Research**

This research was conducted to investigate the questioning types used by the English teachers in the classroom.

E. **Clarification of Key Terms**

1. Questioning

Questioning is the way which are used to ask something to the students in gaining a purpose in teaching (Sujariati, Qashas, Murni, 2016). Questioning is one way of teaching through teachers’ and students’
interaction in checking learning, promoting thought, consolidating knowledge, and achieving teaching goals (Lesly Narwasati, 2015).

2. EFL classroom

English as a Foreign Language (EFL) is English as taught to people whose main language is not English and who live in a country where English is not the official or main language (Cambridge dictionary). EFL classroom refers to the educational situation of teaching and learning English as a foreign language (IGI Global dictionary).

3. Interaction

Interaction is the combined exchange of thoughts, ideas, or feelings between two or more people (students and teacher or students and students), that make effect of reciprocal on each other, and the reciprocal interaction can effective when teacher and students or students and students have good communication, so it can improve their knowledge of the target language (Brown in Awalia, 2016).

F. Contributions of the Research

The findings of the research are expected to be beneficial and be able to give contribution to the improvement of the effective English teaching and learning process theoretically and practically. Furthermore, it also gives contribution for the teachers, for the school, for the readers and for other researcher.
1. For the Teachers

   For the teachers, the result can give contribution for them to develop their English teaching and to help them know the types of questions that is used to build active interaction in the classroom. It is also can be useful for them as a self reflection of their teaching process.

2. For the School

   This research can be useful as the information and suggestion for the school to implement more innovative and quality of learning by maximizing the basic skills of teacher in teaching in the learning process activities, especially in making questions.

3. For the readers

   The results of this research can be used as the information and knowledge for the readers about types of questions that is used by the teachers in the classroom.

4. For other researchers

   The results of this research can be used as the reference to make further research and give information about teacher questioning types in EFL classroom.