answer probing questions!) The more I reflected, the more I realized that under my anger and defensiveness and my sadness for this little girl, I really was not being the best teacher to her I could be. Why not? I realized that a part of me was trying to fill the role of her absent mother.

When that truth hit me, it dramatically changed my perspective of all the dilemmas I had around this student. In truth, the suggestions that my group gave me back then may or may not have helped me. But the radical change of perspective brought to me by that “why” question absolutely did. Because of that single probing question I was much more able to think clearly about what was best for that student, the other students in my class, and myself as their teacher. Although the protocol did not give me a magic wand to make all this student’s struggles disappear, I was able to let go of a lot of the anxiety and stress that this student’s history and behavior created for me. The clarity that this “why?” question brought me allowed me to make better choices around how I reacted and tried to help my student.

**Why do you think that’s your job?**

After I had finished my story, another of the participants (who had actually been a CFG coach for many years and was taking the training again as a “refresher”) also shared a “why” story. He was once asked several “why” questions in a row when he brought a dilemma to his CFG community. He also had an uncomfortable initial reaction, but similar to my experience, he truly had an epiphany around his dilemma because of the multiple “why?” questioning.

“Ann” now wondered if the “why” was one of the first or last questions I was asked. “In my case,” I said, “it was one of the last questions I was asked.” This training group then discussed how a “why” question early in a round of probing questions might be too powerful or too provocative, and might best be shared late in the round. I also pointed out that I shared my dilemma in my CFG community—one that had already built the needed foundation of safely and trust.

This discussion highlighted the cautions that should be taken when using a powerful probing question such as “why?” Using “why” unskillfully can quickly shut down learning by creating defensiveness and irritation or anger. However, when used correctly, “why” can be a powerful tool to surface one’s beliefs and values. To make use of “why” in the most productive manner possible, use it:

» As an advocate for the presenter—be intentionally curious and open, and avoid using a tone, inflection and/or body language that is judging, 

» In a group that already has built a culture of safety and trust, and

» At the end of a probing question session, rather than the beginning.

Without these proper conditions in place, you would probably be wise to stick with “what” or “how” questions instead. For other examples of probing questions, please review the Probing Questions Cheat Sheet or Probing Questions Approaches.