

GROUPING IN EDUCATION, IN SCHOOLS

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Key points:

- What is grouping?
- Grouping is.....
- The researches about grouping.
- Efficiency of classification

Background information regarding education

Education has been playing a vital role in the history of humanity since it has a great influence on people's life. Parents try to make their children study hard and learn all the subjects to build their bright future as it starts from the forehead of schools. In this case, it is easy to see that the foundation of knowledge which people need to gain as a base lies under the control of schools.

As a consequence, the responsibility of schools increases and the principles put a lot of workload for the teachers. In my country, there are 30-34 students in one class and every subject is taught three times a week. Sometimes, the teachers cannot effort to get lesson proficiency as the lessons length 45 minutes and the quantity of the students a lot. We have different approaches and methods to tackle the problems which occur in the classes during the lesson. For example; differentiation and scaffolding approaches. Following the scaffolding approach we can divide the task parts into pieces to save time and get more than expected or we can utilize differentiation method by giving different level of tasks for various levels of students. However, education in classes is still lacking proficiency as the classes consist of the students who have different interests.

For above mentioned reasons, there should be a way to develop the educational system and in this case I recommend the approach "GROAPING" since I consider this method as a booster of the class environment.

Researches and results

- Ability grouping is the educational practice of grouping students It differs from tracking by being less pervasive, involving much smaller groups, and by being more flexible and informal.

Ability grouping is often used while teaching basic reading skills.

- In a mixed-ability classroom, ability groups allow the teacher to target review, direct instruction and advanced work to the needs of a small group, rather than attempting to meet the divergent needs of the entire class simultaneously.
- Assignment to an ability group is often short-term (never lasting longer than one school year), and varies by subject. Assignment to an ability group is made by (and can be changed at any time by) the individual teacher, and is usually not recorded in student records. For example, a

teacher may divide a typical mixed-ability classroom into three groups for a mathematics lesson those who need to review basic facts before proceeding with today's lesson, those who are ready to learn new material, and those who need a challenging assignment. For the next lesson, the teacher may revert to whole-class, mixed-ability instruction, or may assign students to different groups. Such grouping may be very fluid and temporary, such as when elementary

- Ability grouping is an educational method of splitting a group of students into smaller groups based on ability. Student abilities may be based on students' true abilities or their estimated abilities. Grades, standardized assessments and classroom achievements can be used to group students. The result of ability grouping is that students with similar abilities are aggregated into smaller groups. The definition of ability grouping also describes the practice as a way to specify or tailor instruction to students.

An article published in the Washington Post in 2013 purported that between the years of 1996 to 2011, the use of ability grouping in classrooms was on the rise. Between 1996 and 2011, the percentage of students who experienced ability grouping in math increased from 40% to 61%. A study published in 2019 showed that the grouping of elementary students can impact the trajectory of student learning in the long term. For above mentioned data, I gathered all the information from the internet and we decided to try this approach in our school among 7 grade students. They were divided into the classes like math class, language class, social class, economic class. The main subjects were taught 5 times a week and other subjects were put three or two times.

Indeed, why the students always in rush to get extra knowledge in another places like language centers or schools. The reason why they find interesting and useful those places is the content. The content consists of the same ability and targeted students; their goal is to get high language proficiency, they understand their language easily. The lesson can be held in creative and vibrant ways as the students are curios knowing and searching, finding recent developed things.

Experiments

As I am an English teacher I have been holding the lessons since 2021-2024 and I feel tremendous influences of grouping on learning languages. As a matter of fact, the students who sit in the same class with the same abilities and interests can reach more than the class whose levels and needs are different. The students with the same capacities lessons can be effective and the process would straightforward while the barrier can be occurred in the classes which are teaming with the students who aim differently.

In fact, before beginning our projects we took a level test from the students who we opted as language learners and the result was 40%. Therefore, we worked precisely following the solid plan with those whose targets were the same (learning English language). The languages were held five times a week according to the curriculum of the school. The students were eager to learn and explore new things as they worked in the groups. They even compete with each other and try to win the opposite groups. At the end of the year, in 2023, we tested our students once again and see the magnificent result with our students' language acquisition. It is 70 % result now; it means that the result rose by 30%.

If I conclude, the students can achieve a lot and can get many attainments when the teacher creates a worm atmosphere and knows how to teach and what to teach. How to teach is to

classify the students into categorical groups while what to teach refers to teach by solid plans with robust activities.

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