

The Effect of Class Size on Achievement of English Students

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Abstract: The size of the class greatly affects the educational process, it is a double-edged sword, which may affect either positive or negative, but intensive studies indicate that the size of the classroom negatively affects the educational process, especially if there is a large dipping, so the scientific material was allocated to clarify the impact The size of the classroom on the English language teaching.

The study aims to identify the effect of classroom size on the achievement of English students after secondary school

A number of results have been achieved, the most important of which is that the number of students in each semester should be determined at a maximum of 30 students for government buildings and 20 students in rented buildings. The budgets allocated to treat this problem for students in large schools and crowded neighborhoods are high, But what we see is that one class exceeded 35 students, and may be up to 40 students. This indicates a lack of geographical distribution of schools and the lack of extrapolating the future in the development of new buildings to meet the growing and growing population needs.

Keywords: Size, classroom, English, influence.

1. INTRODUCTION

The issue of separation and different sizes, of the issues that took ample room in the main debate in the field of education for many years (Biddle & Berliner, 2002; Glass & Smith, 1979) .However is determined class size and suitability for students as the school district of the students, Today there are many schools. There are many schools that are overcrowded because they teach free, while there are schools that maintain a very natural number of students in accordance with their economic situation.

There are also many schools that help students who are most at risk, making schools more crowded with students, and there are also many students with only one teacher, regardless of students' situations and their homogeneity in terms of mental abilities, Class size may not be seen as a problem for economically more advantaged students, who are still able to thrive academically (American Research Research Association, AERA, 2003).

Suffers a lot of teachers from many of the difficulties that stand in front of them into the classroom is the most important of overcrowding and the difficulty of teaching the curriculum for them because of the large number of students that make the teacher can not explain also the student can not receive the information easily, Donnelly said (1987) that these reasons Make the student prone to failure, and in this sense, the study is interested in knowledge of the effect of the size of the classroom on the achievement of English students.

2. STUDY PROBLEM

The number of students in a class does not exceed 25 students. Therefore, the educational organization is keen to have one class in this range. Studies estimate that the lower the number of students per class, the better the students will be

educated and the higher the quality. The teacher performance in a suitable environment and good to give, in contrast, we find that dealing with students with a large number, which combines a single classroom is very difficult for the teacher primarily and the student also, because of the varying mental abilities of students.

The teacher also faces many difficulties today in dealing with the increasing number of students in the classroom that cause chaos and inability to control the classroom, as well as teachers face difficulties in the lack of concentration of students and the inability to correct books and tests of students with high accuracy, these burdens fall on the teacher. On the other hand, when the number of students per class ranges between 20 and 25 students, in which the student can progress in education, and the teacher can also provide the scientific material with high quality, the student is affected by the excessive number in a row, where chaos prevails. Disorders and problems in the classroom as a result of the teacher's inability to set this number.

The excessive number of students in the classroom also has a direct impact on the student and the teacher. In this case, the teacher is not able to take care of all the students, nor can he assess the student's abilities, activity and level within the classroom. He relies directly on the tests and not on participation and interaction. Thus, creativity in teaching methods such as the adoption of competitions and other encouraging because of the number of students and lack of class because the student is unable to focus with the teacher because of the number of students and their movements and their collective participation.

3. REDUCE THE ROW SIZE

The study is concerned with the main objective of the study is to strive to reduce and decrease the size of the semester, which is one of the most important modern forms in the development of the educational process and reform through which this reform enables the educational organization to increase good interactions between the student and teacher in order to promote the educational process. This reform has become easy to attract students to the educational process for a very long time (Hattie, 2005, and many think that reducing the number of students per chapter is one of the best ways to reform and is one of the most useful forms that have been addressed for many centuries 2) 002), BJ & Berliner, (Biddle

To date, these studies are considered to be one of the most widely debated topics among many educational groups, including the American Federation of Teachers and the National Association of Education, and some argue negatively and oppose the issue of reducing the size of the classroom because of the costs of First and foremost. (Erik Hanushik, 1999)

"In fact, there are a lot of influences that affect students' achievement and are mainly due to a reduction in the size of the classroom, and to achieve this success, it is necessary to be diligent and attentive," said Elizabeth Gerg, principal researcher at the Student Achievement Guarantee Project. Quality, availability of facilities, and community or individual belief in the region (Graue, ME Hatch, 2007). These studies are concerned with enrolling students in classrooms that have no specific limit but are wide-ranging and scope, while at the same time increasing students' All this goes back to school Z discretion of the school to provide an appropriate BJ & Berliner, 2002 learning environment), DC, Biddle)

This is due to the fact that the students in the advanced stages neglect to perform the duties and tasks required of them because of the nature of the educational pressures they have compared to the lower educational stages. Of them, in addition to the teacher's endless requests and instructions, which are directed to all students within the class and not to one student.

4. PROBLEMS CREATED BY OVERCROWDED CLASSROOMS

- It is certain that teaching in a classroom filled with students is very difficult and tiresome for the teacher and the students as well, where the students face many difficulties and challenges which are very difficult to overcome and control, no matter how different the abilities of the teacher and effectiveness, and we find that there are many schools that receive many students above. Which is causing overcrowding in the classrooms. The reason for this is due to the desire of schools to keep their doors open continuously, and this is due to lack of schools due to lack of funding.
- The teacher can not move smoothly within the classroom, since students can perform well organized and good in the case of the ability of the teacher to give unlimited, and here the teacher can not give in a small educational environment filled with students, the increase in the number of students makes it more difficult to tender and aware.

- High classroom congestion makes classroom discipline very difficult, increasing students' discontent and lack of discipline. Whatever the teacher can do, he or she can not give in the crowded classroom and find themselves in a severe loss of time and effort.
- The teacher suffers from the uniformity and uniformity of the test scores among the students, which requires them to focus intensively, and that their chances to prove their ability and efficiency is difficult with the number of students significantly in the classroom.
- Noise is very high due to the overcrowding of students within the classroom which makes students in a lack of focus, and the teacher in the case of large dispersion.
- The teacher's constant stress due to the overcrowding of students makes teachers choose to leave the profession quickly.
- High classroom congestion leads to a lack of use of the equipment needed by students in several subjects such as science and computer
- No personal contacts. Most of us have certain teachers who always stand out in our minds because they made a difference in us. Now imagine if I were in this chapter with thirty-nine other students. You probably would not have known each other, and the time they were able to invest in it individually would decrease. (Hoxby, C. M., 2000).

5. DISTRICT LEVEL SOLUTIONS TO OVERCROWDED CLASSROOMS

- Make it the last resort to resort to, where it must be the last refuge and the only after the entry of ways and methods, and must move away from direct to schools that suffer from a small size compared to the number of students, so schools must start to find appropriate solutions and there are many Schools that begin to reduce the labor force and increase the number of classrooms and sizes, and despite all this must schools to strive to develop appropriate solutions to reduce the size of the semester to twenty students and less
- Utilizing capacity pooling, by exploiting schools for all reference assessment by which students are identified, and for students who have inappropriate behavior, the classes should be of a small size, academically strong students have less to lose in a crowded classroom.
- Help the teacher by bringing an assistant to him, in order to ease the pressure on the teacher, as well as the pros that the assistant is characterized by a salary is a little and appropriate, so when placed in crowded classrooms, the educational process is greatly improved.
- Continuing the pressure to obtain funding significantly, through the continuous demand from the educational environment and teachers to obtain the appropriate funding and supervision of the most important topics that cause overcrowding in schools and all can contribute to them to spend a day at school and self-evaluation
- Apply for grants. There are thousands of scholarship opportunities available to schools every year. There are grants for almost everything including technology, supplies, professional development and even teachers themselves. (Dobbelsteen, & Oosterbeek, 2002)

6. NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF CHAPTER SIZE

There are many bad psychological effects on the environment due to overcrowding, because students are difficult to move or prove their efforts, which makes it difficult for students in this congestion to learn comfortable and easy in a classroom environment containing 50 students, this congestion makes the educational aspect tired And very hard for the teacher and student, because it is difficult to receive education smoothly in this crowded environment in addition to the above environment will be full of infectious viruses that cause harm to students.

And the process of education will not be successful except for the outstanding students, in order to be fully in the access to information well, and the home has a large role in this assistance, and when considering the issue of overcrowding, we find that the students must not exceed the number in grade 25 students. (Grissmer, D., 1999)

It is better to pay attention to the issue of the number of students in the classroom, which is one of the most important problems faced by the pioneers of education, which is due to the negative impact and then the lack of focus and loss of

efforts and dispersion, and must know the importance of the classroom, and understand it for a long time, The main focus of the speech, where the teacher can not develop the skills of the student without looking at the fundamentals of this development and individual differences to them, and success can not occur in a crowded environment and the number of students is very large, making it difficult for the teacher to discover the educational problems, psychological and social when RIP student change with time constraints.. (Haberman, M. & Larson, R., 1968).

7. RESULTS

Reducing the size of the classroom is one of the most important means of helping to increase student achievement, especially for students with language difficulties.

There are many benefits to reducing the number of students and the size of the classroom.

- Students receive increased attention when they interact with the teacher continuously.
- The teacher gets the freedom of movement and the high flexibility in teaching and the use of his tools.
- The student can take his liberty by paying attention to the rest.
- The teacher can enjoy the time in giving and teaching because of the lack of problems of discipline
- The student can participate and interact more freely.

8. CONCLUSION

The problem of overcrowding of students is one of the most important problems, the first of which is the damage to the educational process directly, as well as the great damage to the teacher and students and the educational organization, where the density is increasing, causing more problems that stand in front of the roles of the teacher and the student also make it difficult Get information and take (45) minutes.

Therefore, the semester must consist of (30) students in government buildings, and private buildings must not exceed 20 students, but what we see today is overcrowding in the classrooms where we find the number of students reached 35 to 40 students This indicates a lack of geographical distribution of schools and the lack of extrapolating the future in the development of new buildings to meet the growing and growing population needs.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1 - Attention and concern to reduce the sizes of classrooms growing by reducing the size of the semester to fit the nature of the students and their number
- 2 - Be careful to know the damage resulting from the accumulation of students in the classroom and know the direct impact in the size of the chapter on the educational process.
- 3 - To ensure that the families are aware and activate their role and to promote it in the appropriate choice for schools that are interested in the size of the chapter and the extent of its possibilities.
- 4 - To ensure the intensification of efforts in the establishment of schools and classrooms by the state that are suitable for the educational process.

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