Further material (slides) on group working

For peer group working (Spring 2017)

Worth using also when you design your own teaching including group work

Stages of group formation and different roles in groups

Stages of group development

Forming

Team acquaints and establishes ground rules. Formalities are preserved and members are treated as strangers.



Storming

Members start to communicate their feelings but still view themselves as individuals rather than part of the team. They resist control by group leaders and show hostility.



Norming

People feel part of the team and realize that they can achieve work if they accept other viewpoints.



Performing

The team works in an open and trusting atmosphere where flexibility is the key and hierarchy is of little importance.



Adjourning

The team conducts an assessment of the year and implements a plan for transitioning roles and recognizing members' contributions.





Theory: Tuckman 1965, 384-399, Tuckman & Jensen 1977.

Picture: http://wheatoncollege.edu/sail/leadership/student-involvement-handbook/strengthening-group/leadership-teambuilding/

Group size

Designing the group size is usually making some kind of compromises and providing for some changes.

There usually is some "ideal" group-size, but many things have to be taken into account.

- Is it more likely, that group size is going to **increase or decrease** during the group working process?
 - If the ideal is 4, should you start with group size 3-4 or 4-5?
- Is there the "total amount of groups" that course personnel can handle from e.g. feedback, instruction or "amount of topics" perspective?

Increasing group size, increasing demands



- Safe atmosphere: building the team dynamics and atmosphere
- Common rules
- roles
- Managing the free rider -challenge
- Time
- Social skills



Saloviita 2000



Different roles in groups

Professional roles

 e.g. Principal, teacher,, student, coordinator

Roles connected to communication

• e.g. Quiet, Talkative, Reclusive

Roles based on structure of norms

 e.g. Dominating, Controlling, Uncooperative, Comforting

Roles based on feelings

 e.g. Encouraging, Inspiring, Withdrawing, Harmonizing

Authority roles

• e.g. Chief, Worker



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