



The Grammar-Translation Method

Introduction



Objectives of GTM

- *To be able to read literature written in the target language*
- *To be able to translate from one language to another*
- *To develop reading and writing skill*



Grammar-Translation Approach

- In this method, classes are taught in the students' mother tongue, with little active use of the target language.
- Vocabulary is taught in the form of isolated word lists.
- Elaborate explanations of grammar are always provided.
- Grammar instruction provides the rules for putting words together; instruction focuses on the form and inflection of words.
- Little attention is paid to the content of texts.
- Drills are exercises in translating disconnected sentences from the target language into the mother tongue, and vice versa.
- Little or no attention is given to pronunciation.



Key Features of GTM

- *Native language*
- *Vocabulary / grammatical rules*
- *Accuracy /translation*
- *Language skills*



Advantages of GTM

- *An effective way for application of grammar and sentence structure*
- *Few demands on teachers*
- *Least stressful for students*



Disadvantage of GTM

- *Wrong idea of what language is*
- *Less learners' motivation*
- *Create frustration for learners*



Application: Typical Techniques

- *(1) Translation of a Literary Passage*
- *(2) Reading Comprehension Questions*
- *(3) Antonyms/Synonyms*
- *(4) Cognates*
- *(5) Deductive Application of Rule*
- *(6) Fill-in-the-blanks*
- *(7) Memorization*
- *(8) Use Words in Sentences*
- *(9) Composition*



The Direct Method

Introduction



Rationale of DM

- *First language learning process*
 - (1) *No grammar*
 - (2) *No mother tongue*
 - (3) *No translation*
 - (4) *Postponement of printed word*
 - (5) *Postponement of written word*



Key Features of DM

- *Target language*
- *Vocabulary / grammar*
- *Teaching point*
- *Language skills*



Guidelines of DM for teaching oral language

- *Demonstrate*
- *Act*
- *Ask questions*
- *Correct*
- *Use sentences*
- *Make students speak much*
- *Use lesson plan*
- *Follow plan*
- *Keep the pace of the students*
- *Speak normally*
- *Speak naturally*
- *Take it easy*



Direct Approach

- This approach was developed initially as a reaction to the grammar-translation approach in an attempt to integrate more use of the target language in instruction.
- Lessons begin with a dialogue using a modern conversational style in the target language.
- Material is first presented orally with actions or pictures.
- The mother tongue is NEVER used. There is no translation.
- The preferred type of exercise is a series of questions in the target language based on the dialogue or an anecdotal narrative.



Direct Approach

- Questions are answered in the target language.
- Grammar is taught inductively--rules are generalized from the practice and experience with the target language.
- Verbs are used first and systematically conjugated much later after some oral mastery of the target language.
- Advanced students read literature for comprehension and pleasure.
- Literary texts are not analyzed grammatically.
- The culture associated with the target language is also taught inductively.
- Culture is considered an important aspect of learning the language.



Advantages of DM

- *An effective way in creating learners to be competent in using the target communicatively.*



Disadvantage of DM

- *Difficult to implement in public secondary school education*
- *Time-wasting*
- *Not all teachers were proficient enough in the foreign language*



Application: Typical Techniques

- *(1) Reading Aloud*
- *(2) Question and Answer Exercise*
- *(3) Student Self-Correction*
- *(4) Conversation Practice*
- *(5) Fill-in-the-blank Exercise*
- *(6) Dictation*
- *(7) Paragraph Writing*