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