

TECHNIQUES & PRINCIPLES IN LANGUAGE TEACHING DIRECT METHOD



جامعة ساوة

كلية التربية

قسم اللغة الانكليزية

المرحلة الثالثة

THE DIRECT METHOD HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Direct Method



The Direct Method is not new (20th century).

The direct method came as a revolt against GTM.

GTM was used in small classes when learning was a luxury and privilege of the well-to-do society

The direct method appeared by the increase of language learning classes with well-trained language teachers

No communication

THE PURPOSE OF USING THE DIRECT METHOD

The Direct Method



A very basic rule: No translation is allowed.

Meaning is to be conveyed directly in the target language through the use of demonstration and visual aids, with no recourse to the students' native language

It was called "natural method" since its advocates turned their attention to naturalistic principles of language learning



PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DIRECT METHOD

1. Translation in any shape or form is banished from the classroom, including the use of the mother-tongue and of the bilingual dictionary.
2. Grammar, when it is taught, is taught inductively.
3. Oral teaching precedes any form of reading and writing.
4. The use of disconnected sentences is replaced by the use of connected texts.



PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS CONT.

5. Pronunciation is to be taught systematically on more or less phonetic basis. The meanings of new words and forms are taught by means of direct objects, actions or in natural contexts.
6. The vocabulary and structures of the language are inculcated to a large extent by questions asked by the teacher and answered by the pupils

KEY TECHNIQUES



1- Reading Aloud:

Students take turns reading sections of a passage. The teacher make the meaning of the section clear

2-Question and Answer Exercise :

This exercise is conducted only in the target language. Students are asked questions and answer in full sentences.

KEY TECHNIQUES



3- Getting Students to Self-correct :

The teacher of this class has the students self-correct by asking them to make a choice between what they said and the correct answer.

4-Conversation Practice:

The teacher asks students a number of questions in the target language, which they have to understand to be able to answer correctly.

KEY TECHNIQUES CONT.



5- Fill-in-the-blanks Exercise:

The students would have induced the grammar rule they need to fill in the blanks. GTM reminder????

6- Dictation:

The teacher reads the passage aloud various amount of times at various tempos, students writing down what they hear

KEY TECHNIQUES CONT.

7- Map Drawing

The students were given a map with the geographical features unnamed. Each student could have a turn giving the teacher instructions for finding and labeling one geographical feature.

:Paragraph Writing -8

The teacher in this class asked the students to write a paragraph in their own words on the major geographical features of the United States

