

THE DIRECT METHOD

Sometimes called the natural method

It is often used in teaching foreign languages. This method has one basic rule and that is that no translation is allowed. It was established in Germany and France around 1900.

Features:

- teaching concepts and vocabulary through pantomiming, real-life objects and other visual materials
- teaching grammar by using an inductive approach (i.e. having learners find out rules through the presentation of adequate linguistic forms in the target language)
- centrality of spoken language (including a native-like pronunciation)
- focus on question-answer patterns
- teacher-centering

Principles:

- Native tongue is not used in the classroom.
- The learner is actively involved in using the language in realistic everyday situations.
- Students are encouraged to think in the target language.
- Speaking is taught first before reading or writing.
- Only everyday vocabulary and sentences are taught.
- Concrete vocabulary is taught through demonstration, objects, and pictures.
- Abstract vocabulary is taught by association of ideas.
- This method states that the printed word should be kept away from the second language learner for as long as possible.

STRATEGIES ACTIVITIES

1. Questions and answers

2. Dictation

3. Reading aloud

4. Getting Ss to self correct

5. Map Drawing.



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MÉTODOS DE ENSEÑANZA DE IDIOMAS

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