

Name: Russell Fung

Course: EDUC 425.01

Date: 03/07/2021

Assignment: Summary of Four Methods

Assignment: Summary of Four Methods

Each teaching method is based on a particular vision of understanding the language or the learning process, often using specific techniques and materials used in a set sequence. Each method has a different focus or priority.

This week you will pick four (4) of the methods we have studied. Give a summary and answer the chart questions.

SAMPLE

Method: The Silent Way

Summary: 50 to 150 words

The teacher uses silence as a teaching method. Charts rods and pointers are used. The teacher uses gestures to show the students. The teacher is mostly silent. It is based on the methodology that the teacher should be mostly silent. The learners are encouraged to speak and interact. There are three basic principles: The learner needs to discover and create. Learning is made easier by using objects such as rods. Learning is easier when problem solving is involved.

Method	Advantages	Disadvantages	Historical Context	Example	Role of the teacher
The Silent Way	Student centered	Time Consuming / Possibly boring	Developed in 1970's by Caleb Gattegno	The students take turns tapping out the sentences on the word charts	Facilitator

Method: Desuggestopedia

Summary: The teacher removes mental barriers that prevent students from learning the target language. Use of the power of suggestion mixed with pedagogy. Tap into parts of the brain that are not used, by creating a relaxed atmosphere. Room is bright and colorful, with posters on the wall that contain information relevant to learning the new language. Music is played, while the teacher speaks in the target language. Students role play by obtaining a new name and identity with that of the target language.

Method	Advantages	Disadvantages	Historical Context	Example	Role of the teacher
Desuggestopedia	Better retainment of knowledge	Pseudo-science and not proven by academic standards	Developed in the 1970's by Georgi Lozanov.	Students rehearse a play in their new identities and then have their scripts taken away.	Partner and active participant

Method: Total Physical Response

Summary: Mimics the approach that babies take when they learn their first language. Language learning starts with understanding first, and then production. There's an emphasis on listening first, before speaking. Once students gain confidence, they will speak and learn by application. The teacher speaks most of the time and uses physical gestures with as much expression as possible.

Method	Advantages	Disadvantages	Historical Context	Example	Role of the teacher
Total Physical Response	Students don't have to speak in the beginning. They just have to listen and absorb.	Frequent emphasis on imperatives and commands. Less emphasis on conversational interactions.	1960's, James Asher's research.	Students hear a command and follow it. Enough variations of the command build vocabulary.	Teacher uses commands to direct behavior.

Method: Audio-Lingual

Summary: Eliminate habits of the native language and get students drilled in the structure of the target language. The teacher's goal is to get students to use target language automatically without stopping to think. Lots of imitation and repetition through scripts and dialogue. Grammar is not directly taught, but rather induced or inferred by repeated oral practice.

Method	Advantages	Disadvantages	Historical Context	Example	Role of the teacher
Audio-Lingual	Large emphasis on mastering the sound system and grammatical patterns so students can speak naturally and not have to stop to think.	Vocabulary is kept to a minimum.	Charles Fries (1945) applied structural linguistics to the direct method.	The teacher uses single-slot and multiple-slot substitution drills.	Like an orchestra leader, directing and controlling the language behavior of the students.

Method: The Direct Method

Summary: No translation is allowed. The goal is to be communicative with the target language. Demonstration and visual aids will teach meanings of words, rather than describing them. Grammar is taught inductively, meaning that students figure out for themselves what words mean by use of regalia, situational clues, and problem solving.

Method	Advantages	Disadvantages	Historical Context	Example	Role of the teacher
Direct Method	Vocabulary is emphasized over grammar. Pronunciation receives attention.	Can be overwhelming and frustrating in the beginning because no native language is used at all. Everything is foreign.	One of the oldest and most traditional techniques in language learning. Was not commonly used when grammar-translation method became more widespread. However, that method wasn't effective with preparing students to communicate, so the direct method was revived.	Teacher reads a passage three times, and students must write down what they hear. Oral dictation.	Partners with the students. The teacher directs class activities.