

(Language teaching approaches)

- 1- Grammar-Translation Approach.
- 2- Direct Approach.
- 3- Reading Approach
- 4- Audiolingualism Approach.
- 5- Situational Approach.

1- Grammar-Translation Approach

- Instruction is given in the native language of the students.
- There is a little use of the target language.
- Focus is on grammatical parsing, i.e., the form and inflection of words.

2- Direct Approach

- No use of the mother tongue is permitted (i.e.' teacher does not need to know the students' native language).
- Lessons begin with dialogues and anecdotes in modern conversational style.
- Actions and pictures are used to make meanings clear.

3- Reading Approach

- Only the grammar useful for reading comprehension is taught.
- Vocabulary is controlled at first (based on frequency and usefulness) and then expanded.
- Translation is a respectable classroom procedure..

4- Audiolingualism Approach

- Lessons begin with a dialogue.
- Mimicry and memorization are used, based on the assumption that language is a habit formation
- Grammatical structures are sequenced and rules are taught inductively.

5- Situational Approach

- The spoken language is primary.
- All languages material is practiced orally before being presented in written form (reading and writing are taught only after an oral base in lexical and grammatical forms has been established).
- Only the target language should be used in the classroom.