

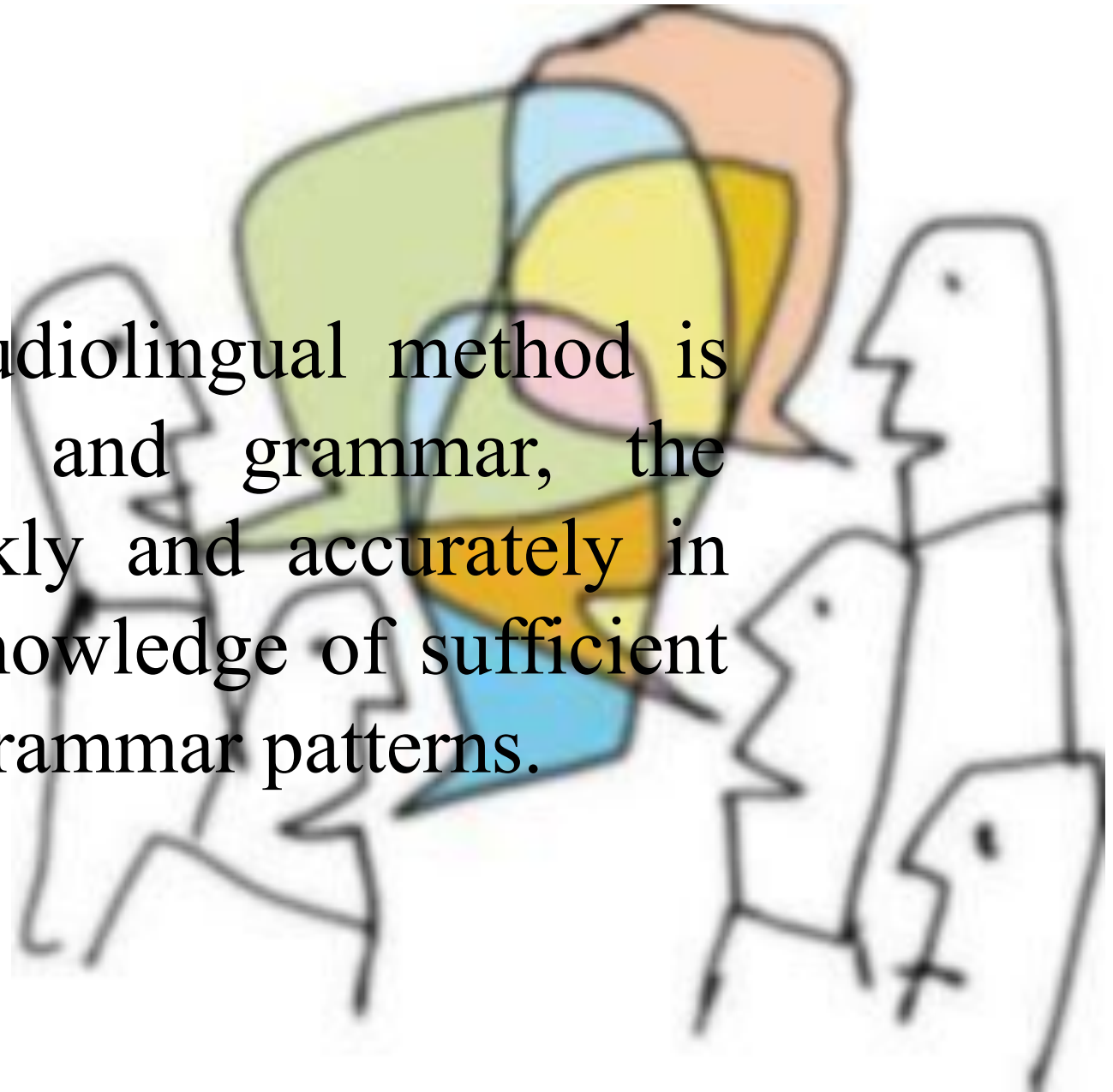
Audiolingual Method

MADE BY: EGAY NICOLE

GROUP: SHT 20-2

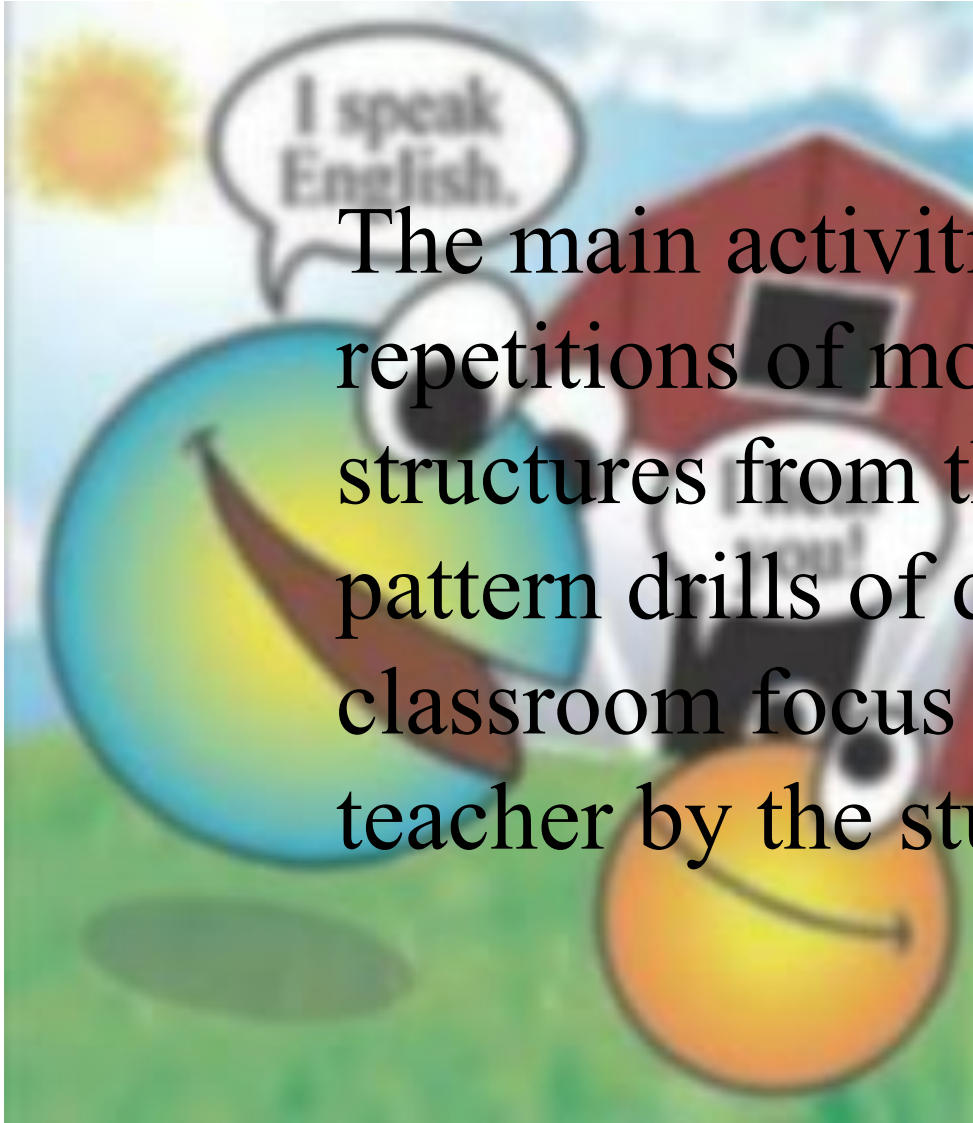
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The objective of the audiolingual method is accurate pronunciation and grammar, the ability to respond quickly and accurately in speech situations and knowledge of sufficient vocabulary to use with grammar patterns.

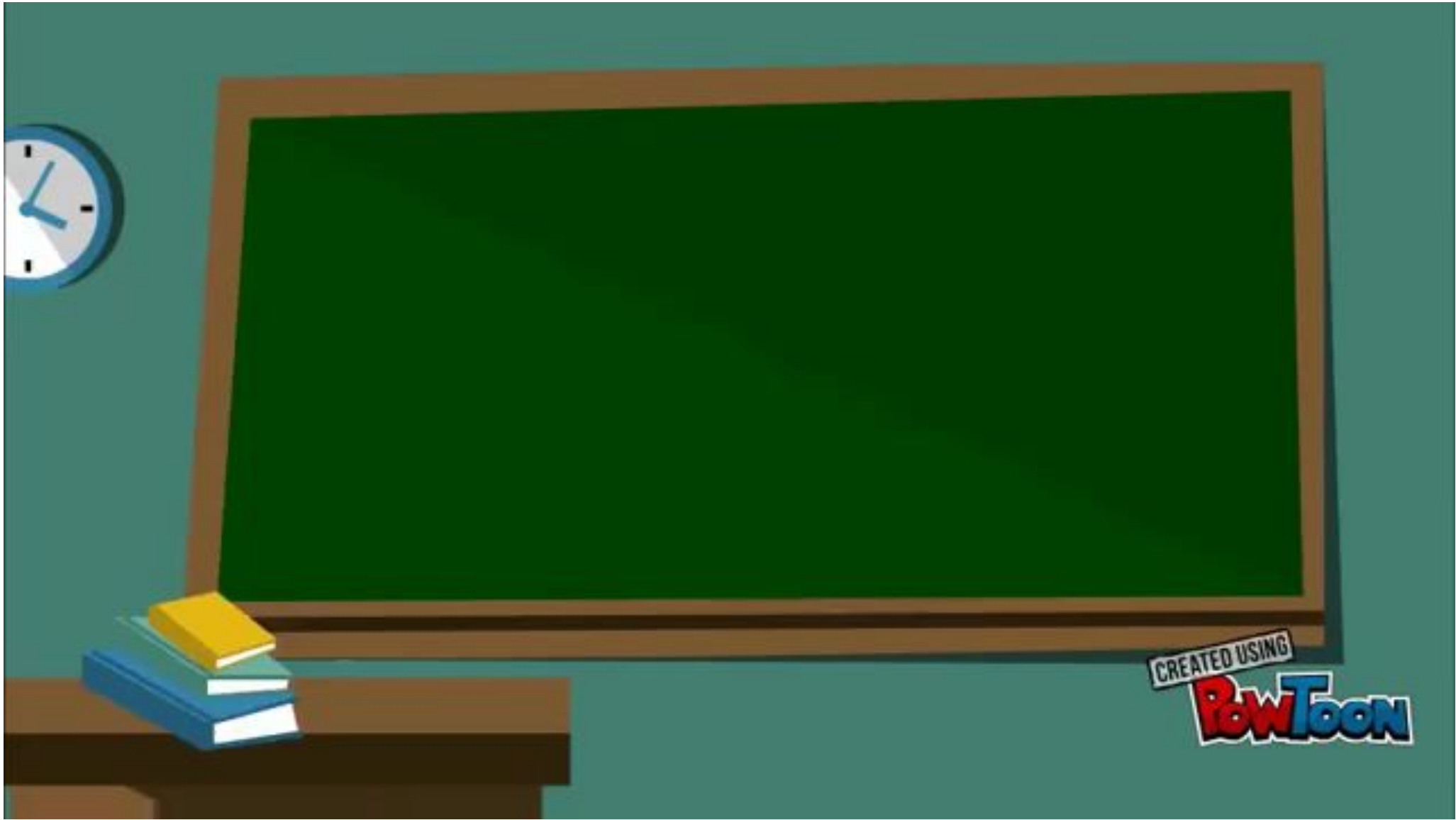


Characteristics:

- language learning is habit-formation,
- mistakes are bad and should be avoided, as they are considered bad habits,
- language skills are learned more effectively if they are presented orally first, then in written form,
- analogy is a better foundation for language learning than analysis,
- the meanings of words can be learned only in a linguistic and cultural context.



The main activities include reading aloud dialogues, repetitions of model sentences, and drilling. Key structures from the dialogue serve as the basis for pattern drills of different kinds. Lessons in the classroom focus on the correct imitation of the teacher by the students.



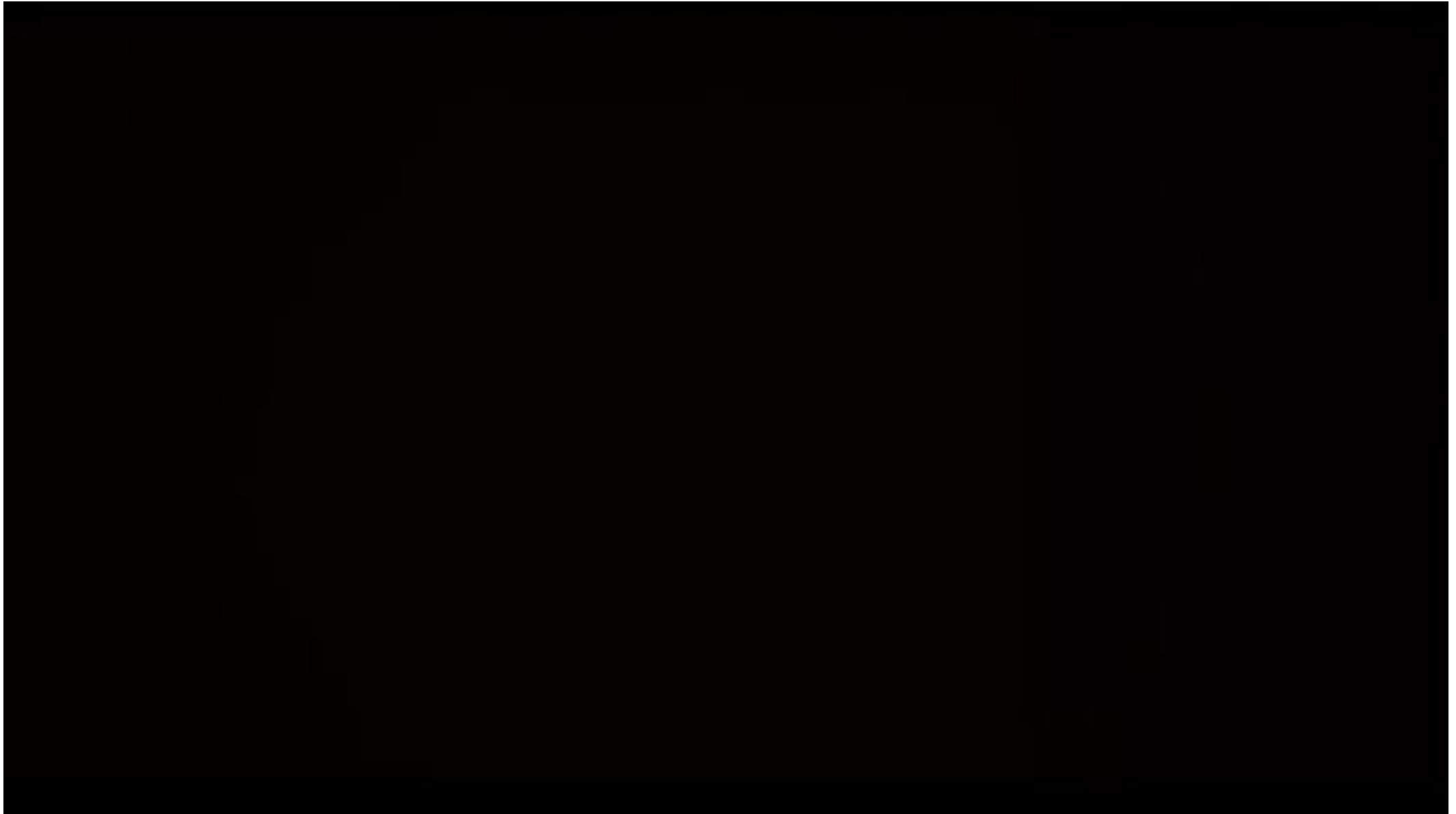
CREATED USING
PowToon

It aims at developing listening and speaking skills which is a step away from the Grammar translation method

The use of visual aids has proven its effectiveness in vocabulary teaching.



As mentioned, lessons in the classroom focus on the correct imitation of the teacher by the students. The students are expected to produce the correct output, but attention is also paid to correct pronunciation. Although correct grammar is expected in usage, no explicit grammatical instruction is given. Furthermore, the target language is the only language to be used in the classroom.



Main features:

- Each skill (listening, speaking, reading, writing) is treated and taught separately.
- The skills of writing and reading are not neglected, but the focus throughout remains on listening and speaking.
- Dialogue is the main feature of the audio-lingual syllabus.
- Dialogues are the chief means of presenting language items. They provide learners an opportunity to practice, mimic and memorize bits of language.

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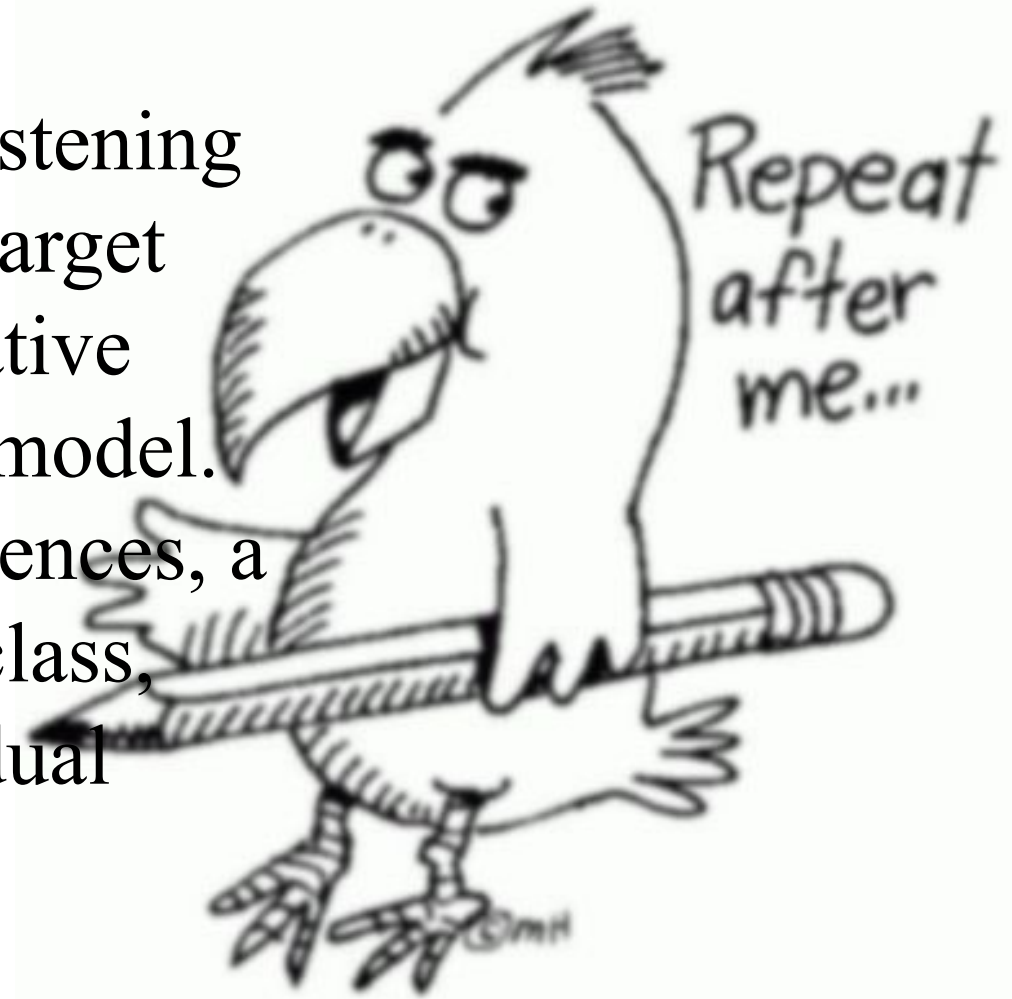
- Patterns drills are used as an important technique and essential part of this method for language teaching and learning.
- The language laboratory was introduced as an important teaching aid.
- Mother tongue was not given much importance, similar to the direct method, but it was not deemphasized so rigidly.

Techniques:

Skills are taught in the following order: listening, speaking, reading, writing. Language is taught through dialogues with useful vocabulary and common structures of communication. Students are made to memorize the dialogue line by line.



Learners mimic the teacher or a tape listening carefully to all features of the spoken target language. Pronunciation like that of native speaker is important in presenting the model. Through repetition of phrases and sentences, a dialogue is learned by the first whole class, then smaller groups and finally individual learners.



Listening is important in developing speaking proficiency and so receives particular emphasis. Speaking is effective through listening. Development of a feel for the new language gains interest for the language.



Advantages:

- ✓ Listening and speaking skills are emphasized and, especially the former, rigorously developed.
- ✓ The use of visual aids is effective in vocabulary teaching.
- ✓ The method is just as functional and easy to execute for larger groups.
- ✓ Correct pronunciation and structure are emphasized and acquired.
- ✓ It is a teacher-dominated method.
- ✓ The learner is in a directed role; the learner has little control over the material studied or the method of study.

Disadvantages:

- The behaviorist approach to learning is now discredited. Many scholars have proven its weakness. It does not pay sufficient attention to communicative competence.
- Only language form is considered while meaning is neglected.
- Equal importance is not given to all four skills.
- It is a mechanical method since it demands pattern practice, drilling, and memorization over functional learning and organic usage.
- The learner is in a passive role; the learner has little control over their learning.

Aims:

The foreign language is taught for communication, with a view to achieve development of communication skills.

Learning a language is most effective through practice.

Students develop their speaking and listening skills.



Thank you for your attention!