

The Suggestopedia Method

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Our Agenda

- Theoretical background
- Goal
- Principles
- Techniques
- Advantages
- Disadvantages

ITS MAIN PRINCIPLES

Teacher's role

1

- The teacher is the authority in the classroom.

2

- the students must trust and respect him/her

3

- The teacher attempts to increase her students' confidence that they will be successful learners.

ITS MAIN PRINCIPLES

Teacher's Role

4

- The teacher should help the students "activate" the material (language) to which they have been exposed.

5

- avoid repetition as much as possible

ITS MAIN PRINCIPLES

Teacher's Role

6

- they should fully include classical art in their behaviors.

7

- Structuring the material in the suggestopaedic way

ITS MAIN PRINCIPLES

Teacher's Role

8

- seeks to activate the learners' imagination

9

- create situations in which learners are most suggestible and then to present linguistic material in a way most likely to encourage positive reception and retention by learners.

ITS MAIN PRINCIPLES

Students' Role

1

- The learners as well as they should have “faith in the system and accept that they are in a childlike situation

2

- the students trust the teacher

ITS MAIN PRINCIPLES

Areas of Emphasis

1

- Vocabulary is emphasized

2

- Grammar is dealt with explicitly but minimally

3

- Speaking communicatively is emphasized.

ITS MAIN PRINCIPLES

Instruction Process

1

- A suggestopedic course is conducted in a classroom in which students are as comfortable as possible.

2

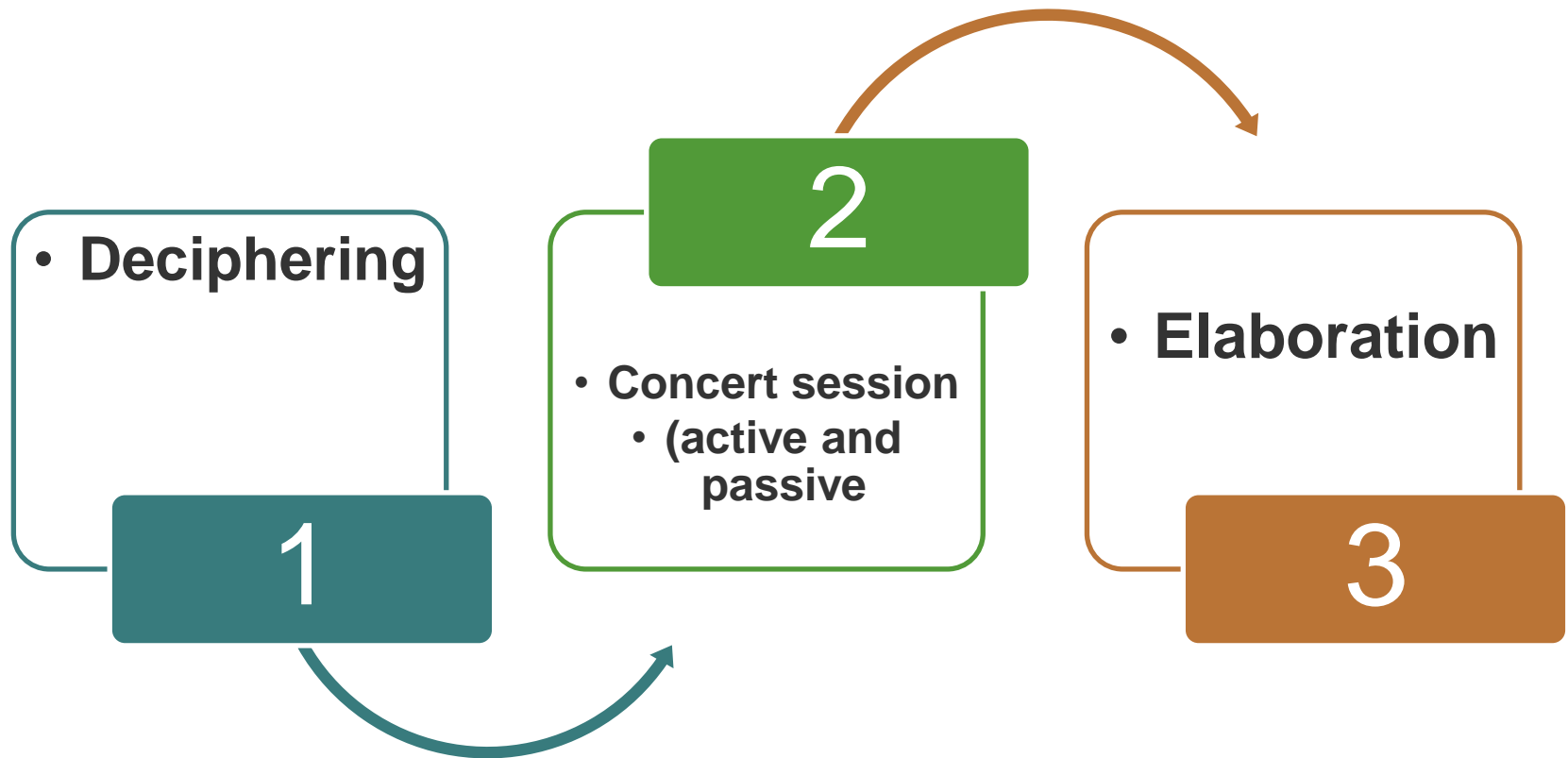
- The classroom is unusual:

3

- Posters displaying grammatical information about the target language are hung around the room

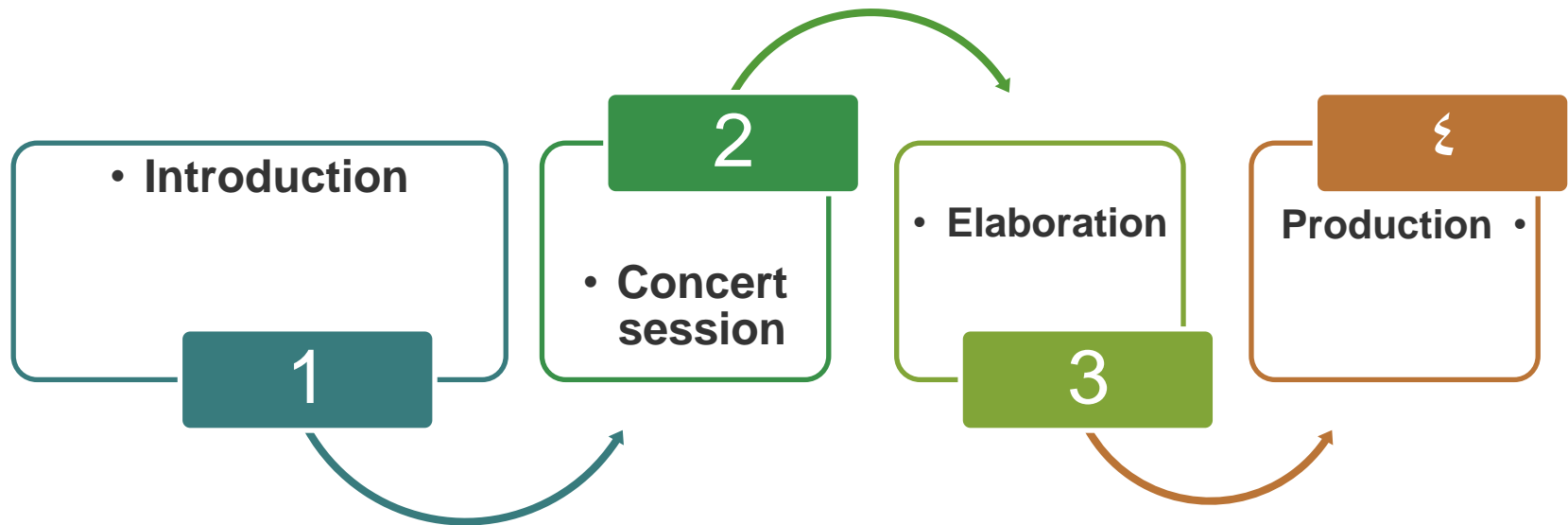
ITS MAIN PRINCIPLES

Instruction Process



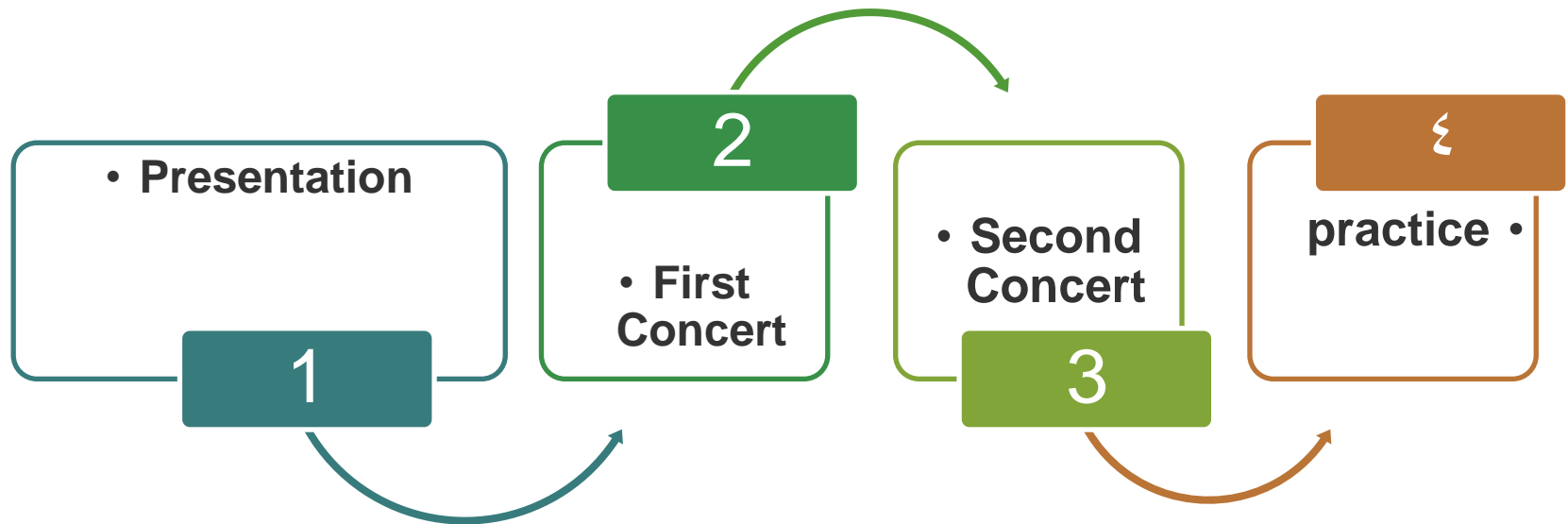
ITS MAIN PRINCIPLES

Instruction Process



ITS MAIN PRINCIPLES

Instruction Process



ITS MAIN PRINCIPLES

Students' Errors



1

- Errors are to be tolerated and are not corrected immediately since the emphasis is on students communicating their intended meaning. When errors of form do occur, the teacher uses the form correctly later on during class.

ITS MAIN PRINCIPLES

Classroom Interactions

1

- The teacher initiates interactions with the whole group of students and with individuals, right from the beginning of a language course.

ITS MAIN PRINCIPLES

Classroom Interactions



2

- Initially, the students can only respond nonverbally or with a few target language words they have practiced. Later, the students have more control of the target language and can respond more appropriately and even initiate interaction themselves.

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Classroom Interactions

3

- Students interact with each other from the beginning in various activities directed by the teacher.

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Students' Native Language

1

- Native language translation is allowed especially to give directions, to create that welcoming atmosphere and to make the meaning of the dialog clear. The teacher also uses the mother tongue in class when necessary. As the course proceeds, the teacher uses the native language less and less.

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Evaluation

1

- Evaluation usually is conducted on students' normal in-class performance and not through formal tests, which would threaten the relaxed atmosphere considered essential for accelerated learning.

Its Main Techniques

Classroom Set-up

- In this method, creating a relaxed, nonthreatening learning environment is essential for its success. The goal is that students will assimilate the content of the lessons without feeling any type of stress or fatigue. The challenge for the teacher is to create a classroom environment which does not look or feel like a normal classroom.

Its Advantages and Disadvantages

