5.1. Conclusion

1. There were four different contexts in which the teacher initiated to teach grammar to students, namely; when a particular point of grammar in learning material seems important to be highlighted, when there was a need to expand the student's question about lexical meaning of a word during a game activity into grammar explanation, when the teacher found a particular point of grammar in the student's utterance in student-student interaction, and when the student did not understand the teacher's utterance or instruction that caused the teacher explain the grammar.

2. The teacher employed different two approaches in teaching grammar, namely inductive way and deductive one. The focus of grammar teaching was on the dimensions on form/structure, meaning/semantics, and use/pragmatics.

3. The learner uptake resulted in two main parts, namely, first, when grammar is presented deductively, the learner uptakes result in three variants, apply, recognize, and need application, which go into two categories, successful for apply and unsuccessful for recognize and need application, and second, when the grammar teaching is explained inductively, the learner uptake results in two kinds apply (successful) and recognize (unsuccessful), with the absence of need application. This indicated that using inductive approach in teaching grammar during classroom interaction gives more opportunity for students to get successful uptake rather than using deductive way.
5.2 Suggestions

1. When the teaching of grammar is needed because of the four contexts found in this study, it would be better that teachers check the student's knowledge in a particular point of grammar before introducing it to the students. In this case, teachers can find out whether there is a gap in the student's proficiency or not.

2. Teachers should be knowledgeable about grammar and skillful in using grammar for communication.

3. Teachers should examine various efforts of how grammar can be effectively taught to their students.