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## The Role of Total Physical Response in English Language

*J.Sajida Parveen*

Assistant Professor Of English., Dept of H&S, Dr. K.V.Subba Reddy Institute of Technology.,Kurnool,A.P 518218

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### ABSTRACT:

The main objective of the Total Physical Response (TPR) method of language acquisition is to simplify language understanding and vocabulary response for both learners and counselors; this is accomplished via a sequential chain approach to TPR. While grammar, vocabulary, and other communication skills are crucial for language acquisition growth, the TPR emphasizes just three communication skills (listening, speaking, reading, and writing). We often need to write quick or extensive descriptions of products, systems, and the development of our writing skills. The capacity to communicate fluently in order to interact successfully with classmates, individuals, and others in our everyday lives is the bedrock of our language proficiency. The reading technique is well-established in language instruction, and its primary advantage is that it assists pupils in boosting their reading speed and comprehension while also expanding their vocabulary and fluency. TPR is founded on the three aforementioned abilities.

**Keywords:** Learning strategy, Adults learners, Language Skills, Total Physical Response

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### Introduction:

TPR exercises are critical when a TPR is working with pupils. A learner who believes he or she is capable of impromptu and artistic fluency in other languages may acquire it. TPR has been shown to be the most successful approach for teaching pupils' vocabulary, voice, and meanings. At the elementary level, "script-less" era students really loved TPR, and it is good for learners of any age to assimilate English courses. To a considerable degree, TPR is influenced by the learner's approach to language acquisition. The instructor instructs pupils to do simple tasks such as (Close the window, hurry up), but the teacher may subsequently offer them more advanced directions (I do not want to go to the temple). Along with physical activities, pupils may succeed because they like the ease with which new words and sounds may be acquired. TPR is very appealing to both children and adults due to the repetition and excitement associated with the practice. According to James J. Asher's study on the development of TPR, there are several traditions in psychology, learning theory pedagogy, and language education.

In a time when most language classes are taught the old way, the Total Physical Response (TPR) method is a big change. In approaches based on paper and pencil that need workers to sit at workstations, Physicality Without End, A bodily response is just that: a physical reaction. The target language is a reaction to instructions. The next section provides a more detailed explanation of TPR: the instructor provides a command in the target language. The instructor and student then work together to complete the job at hand. The command was sent without vocal transmission. The volume of requests continues to grow. Additionally, additional instructions and a greater degree of complexity are included. When given the opportunity, a prepared student will speak out naturally.

An adult and child English education cannot be compared. Adults and children develop at different rates, as evidenced by their distinct characteristics. Children are more chatty, distracted, and unable to focus than adults, according to research. We like being alone and catching up with old pals over coffee. As a result, instructors must be patient and compassionate in their approach. There is an instructor and students. The key components of the course The lessons of their professors should be well managed. Young language learners did really well in class. According to many observers, the correct tactics utilized by instructors, particularly those teaching English, have the ability to attract their students. Consider the following scenario: Instructors must take a break and come up with new ways to educate this age group. The material is aimed at children and teenagers. Instructors must also create a favorable learning environment. The environment in which kids learn as well as the instructors

## Theoretical Approach to Language Learning:

After years of study on how toddlers learn to talk, Asher took a path that would eventually lead to the establishment of TPR. His first aim was to design a language-learning system that would engage the learner's cognitive, verbal, and audible senses. Unfortunately, the machine was already in existence. The TPR demonstrates a comprehension of language's fundamental structure. Vocabulary is often used as a foundation for sentence building. Hundreds of vocabulary pieces are conceivable. Discover how to take advantage of the Natural Method's urgent mood or Total Physical Response connection.

TPR has progressed from theoretical underpinnings and experimental testing to being utilized and taught in a range of various languages around the world. Understanding how TPR works is crucial. It makes use of a legitimate method of instruction. It is used in second-language education. There are plenty of them. James Asher's study, as well as a number of additional investigations and tests conducted by enthusiastic members of the world's best academics This study's objective is to delve further into this. To obtain a deeper knowledge of a subset of these and to critically assess the TPR technique.

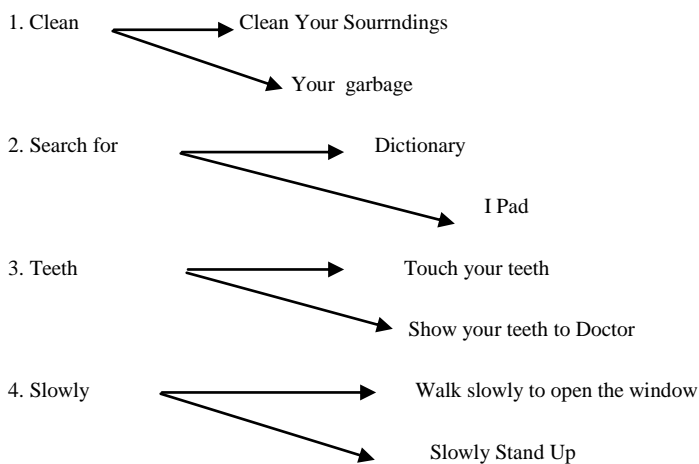
**Theoretical Foundations of Total Physical Response** The theoretical underpinnings of Total Physical Response (TPR) may be linked back to James' past work in several ways. Asher is the originator of the notion of Total Physical Response. The origins of TPR may be traced to the work of others. A 1964 study by Asher investigates the transfer of auditioning eyes and auditioning information vision. When it comes to eyes, an English-fluent individual would The word that served as the image's title will be given first, followed by the image. A photograph in a language other than one's native tongue (Telugu or Hindi) is a language. To reinforce what they had previously learned, students would listen to recordings of the words being properly said and then look at visuals of the words. Others benefited from their observations. A preliminary audition followed by a follow-up.

The primary goal of language instruction is to develop the following four fundamental skills:

1. Observation 2. Communicating 3. Comprehension 4. Composition

These four TPR abilities included genuine conversation.

### Near commands this works to introduce



The verity function, which is a kind of oral communication, aids in the development of a person's speaking skill. The following are a few of the tasks:

- ✓ Conversations between a cardiologist- heart patient, a business owner-customer
- ✓ Students take on a number of responsibilities in the classroom.
- ✓ Inquiring about any subject, such as a train or a bus
- ✓ Four. Complimentary greetings such as "Happy Anniversary," "Happy Holiday," or "Best of Luck"
- ✓ Recommendations such as consuming a balanced diet and visiting church on a weekly basis.

Small-group discussions a strong mastery of the English language Reading comprehension requires an understanding of the mechanics of reading words, pronunciation, emphasis and punctuation, and reading with emotion. Separate materials are required for the development of extensive reading.

The two distinct modes of comprehending

Understanding of what is being spoken

Without the use of words, comprehension

Capacity to comprehend spoken language

The lecturer has written many verbal exercises on the whiteboard.

For instance, take Command 1. Maintain a vigilant ear.

2. Shut down the business.

Request No. 1. Would you kindly do me a favour?

2. Kindly provide your name.

The first step is to establish a baseline.

Second, go this path.

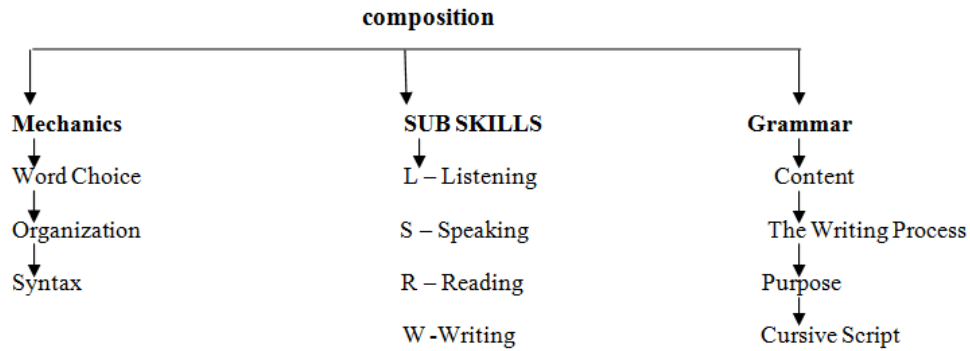
Acquiring knowledge without using words:

There have been discussions about interpreting facial expressions that differ from verbal comprehension, as seen in the image below.



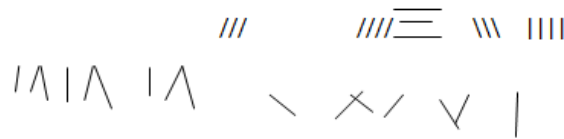
Emotions Vocabulary Chart (n.d.). Retrieved from [http://www.fasd-londonregion.com/wp-content/uploads/bsk-pdf-manager/39\\_Emotions-Vocabulary-Chart.pdf](http://www.fasd-londonregion.com/wp-content/uploads/bsk-pdf-manager/39_Emotions-Vocabulary-Chart.pdf)

In this case, it was easier for the students to show their feelings through the pictures that were shown to them.



First Steps of Dynamics: As the individuals have unique instruction in the action of muscles and the hand

Example: Writing of child



TGVNNK

**Lengths and directions:**

The Basic 'O' should be nearly round

Ex: C C C C C U U C



O c c O C C O O C

**Cursive writing like:**

e q r h a l l s n b v

x g p i n k r w j

f f v h k y m p d x w i y

Cursive writing is characterised by the use of stoops and loops to tie letters together to form words.

- Ex:
1. John keats is a great poet
  2. Barbara smith is feminist critic
  3. Rahul is a good speaker

**Speech recongization :**

It's also important to learn how to read and write in the correct way. People who write quickly don't have to correct spelling mistakes because they don't have to write them again.

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## Conclusion:

The major focus of this research was on a new approach to teaching a foreign language in the classroom. When the understudies hide the content, TPR fails in reading and writing. Teachers are having a good time with TPR since it's a great learning approach for children. Students may quickly conceal a large portion of the target tongue with this effective tool, but it can also handicap students. In order to use both sides of the brain, you must go back and forth between different strategies. TPR has improved native pronunciation, making it a valuable tool for young listeners. Over the past four decades,

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many experiments have been conducted to determine the Total Physical Response (TPR). Asher has made it his life's job to learn all he can about it. Experiments, books, speeches, and training sessions with academic colleagues (Asher, 2000).

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