



## ACQUISITION OF LANGUAGE SKILLS THROUGH LEARNER CENTERED STRATEGIES THROUGH TOTAL PHYSICAL RESPONSE

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### ABSTRACT

The Total Physical Response is one of the main objectives of language learning strategy, learning the language is easy to understand and to respond vocabulary psychologically connected with the learner and counselor, and this is the TPR's one of the sequence chain approaches. The development of language learning depends on upon mainly grammatical structure and vocabulary, as well as communication skills (Listening, Speaking, Reading, and Writing) but only three communication skills are playing the significant role in the TPR. We frequently require writing descriptions, short or long of objects, mechanisms, and development in writing skill. The language of proficiency based on the speaking skill, oral skill to perform preliminary talkative functions essential in the path of our everyday communal and skilled interaction with students, friends, and some others. The reading method is taking a good place in language, the main advantage of reading skill is very use full to the students to improve their speed in reading and better comprehension knowledge and to get vocabulary exponent, fluency in reading. Above three skills are basic components of TPR.

**Keywords:** Learning strategy, Learner, LSRW Skills, TPR

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### INTRODUCTION

The TPR working with learners because of learners is totally concerned with TPR activities. The Learner can begin to talk an international dialect impromptu as well as an artistically learner must sense have inside ability. In the TPR learner should have adopted the vocabulary, voice, and meanings, TPR has been proven as the best learning strategy in this respect. Total Physical Response is useful for learners, especially to easily understand English Lessons particularly at Primary level, a "scriptless" era learner did enjoy very well in the TPR. Basically,

TPR influenced by learner strategy, the learner is grasping his language from the teacher. The Teacher gives a command to the learners like (Close the window, Come fast) these are the simple commands, but later it may become additional complex (I do not want to go temple).above physical activities, learners can do well, they enjoyment of easy learning language and sounds. Kids and Adults are extremely provoked by TPR for the reason that of the repeated along with exciting drill. According to James J. Asher TPR has several traditions included in the development of psychology, learning theory

pedagogy as well as on language teaching prominent sense.

**About the author:** In the mid 1970s by James Asher, a Professor of Psychology at San Jose State University, and the surely understood "inventor" of the Total Physical Response (TPR) technique for showing dialects (fundamentally at the optional school level). Asher contemplated that lone genuine classroom accomplishment in dialect learning through understanding based strategies would improve instructor premium. He begin formulating a technique which would utilize listening understanding abilities while it would enhance achievement rates among pre-adult learners of the different dialects accessible in the optional school educational programs. Archived in Learning Another Language Through Actions, a listening perception course reading distributed by Asher's own distributed house through eight printings and four versions, the TPR technique requires that understudies start their investigation of dialect through development in light of summons given in the objective dialect. In that way, clearly enough, the instructor can watch regardless of whether the understudies' perception is effective.

**Theory of Language Learning Approach:** The TPR reflected a grammar, fundamental vision of language. The majority of sentence structure is target of vocabulary. Hundred of vocabulary objects can be Lear the skill full use of the imperative mood or Total Physical Response connection of Natural Method

**Communication:** Dialect learning implies figuring out how to impart. Correspondence is a trade of data between people or two gatherings. It is a procedure of exchanging the message structure to each other through a media:

### Basic Model Of Communication

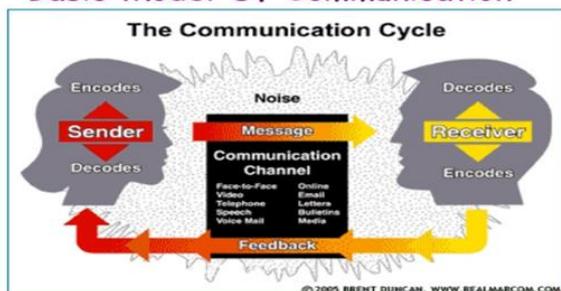


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**Symbols and role of TPR :** Essential drills are occupied a very important role in classroom doings in TPR . In the TPR learners had taken major play roles they were doing actions, oral drills exercise its part of learners: although the listeners have should follow the teacher instructions in the classroom, they listen carefully and give reactions physically to guidelines by the teacher. Learners need to react both exclusively and by and large; they have a minor impact on the substance of learning in light of the fact that substance is controlled by the educator. Toward the start of learning, learners are additionally anticipated that would perceive, what's more, react to novel blends of already taught things.

Asher trusts that it is vital to construct remote dialect learning in light of how youngsters take in their local dialect. At the end of the day, TPR is composed based upon the way that kids take in their primary language. In this appreciation, TPR considers that one adapts best when he is effectively included and get a handle on what he listens. (Haynes, 2004; Larsen-Freeman, 1986; Linse, 2005).

### Favorable circumstances of TPR

- It is a lot of fun. Learners welcome it, and this procedure can be an authentic stirrer in the class. The learners enjoyed with a teacher they learn the language very easily.
- It is to a great degree principal. It helps understudies to see phrases or vocabulary and learners built their oral language and they did some drills in front of the teacher.
- It is helpful for active learners who are required to be rapid in the class.
- It can be used both as a piece of broad or little classes. For this circumstance, it is paying little respect to having what number of understudies you have the length of you are set up to take the lead, the learners will take after.
- It works honorably with mixed limit classes. The physical exercises get over the diacriticals effectively so that each one of the learners can get a handle on besides, the goal vernacular;
- It is no need a lot of availability or materials using the TPR. In this regard, the length of

you are apt of what you have to practice (a rehearsal ahead of time can help), it won't take a lot of time to get ready;

- It is amazingly effective with adolescents and young learners;

**Theory of Language Learning Approach:** The TPR reflected a grammar, fundamental vision of language. The majority of sentence structure is the target of vocabulary. Hundreds of vocabulary objects can be learned the skill full use of the imperative mood or Total Physical Response connection of Natural Method. Total Physical Response (TPR) is a verbal communication developed by James Asher in the 1960s, language learning is an approach taking into account the coordination of dialect and physical development. James Asher said that "introduces the language through the use of commands (imperative sentences) and has students demonstrate their understanding through action responses" (Asher, 1984, p. 35). This hinders the issue of assessment through other dialect abilities - for instance, it stays away from the standard prerequisite of having understudies react in keeping in touch with oral dialect - and associates listening understanding figuring out how to development, pretty much the same number of different sorts of expertise learning - swimming or bike riding, for instance - are associated with 'doing'. TPR is mainly focused on "Learning by doing" rule in language teaching as it endeavors to assist the beginners get verbal communication through by doing some physical drills and clearly teaching it. "Learning by doing" theory was first introduced by John Dewey, he initiated this theory in American education system. The permanent effect it is the main concept of John Dewey's effective thoughts concerning in teaching that had the main everlasting consequence in education. John Dewey's total thoughts regarding a customized learner concerned approach to changed the mode of instructor teach learner to learn. Dewey's thought that educators ought to be prepared as experts are presently the establishment of schools of instruction situated at universities and colleges around the globe. "If we follow up each of the child's answers, and then, allowing him to take the lead, induce him to talk more and more freely, we shall gradually establish for every department of

intelligence a method of clinical analysis analogous to that which has been adopted by psychiatrists as a means of diagnosis" above quotations indicated Jean Piaget clinical method approach and also it is deep psychological observation of child(learner)

**Learning by Doing** quotations mentioned below: Knowledge is the daughter of experience.

-Leonardo da Vinci, 1500

We believe only what we have experienced.

-Empedocles, early Greek philosopher, 450 B.C.

We learn by doing.

-John Dewey, Schools of Tomorrow, 1915

**Scope of Cognitive Science in TPR:** TPR is rooted in cognitive science. As per behaviorists, brain research is truly the study of conduct. Along these lines of pondering brain research practically rules out subjective science as the logical investigation of perception and the psyche. Psychological science couldn't begin until behaviorism stopped to be the overwhelming methodology inside brain research. Brain science's turn from behaviorism was a protracted and drawn-out procedure. Each was a critical explanation of the idea that different sorts of conduct couldn't be clarified regarding boost reaction components. Rather, psychology essences need to consider life forms as putting away and preparing data about their surroundings, instead of as reacting mechanically to strengthens and stimuli. This idea of living beings as data processors is the absolute most crucial idea of subjective science, James Asher recognized main defaults of Foreign language learners.

**Classroom Strategies:** Each of the techniques noted above is accessible to the classroom educator for, in the first and third occasions, the ordinary expense of a course reading, and in the second case, the expense of study materials and sound tapes. To changing degrees, each requires the intercession of an all around prepared classroom educator of second dialect, yet each has certain issues in its real 'true' dialect instructing execution. In this area, I wish to focus on classroom procedures for listening understanding which are utilized at the amateur level of a regular the second dialect program for immature and grown-up learners. From an early on concentrated English as a Second Language syllabus, we will watch the targets, the assessment



affected to start to write the articles not having the images. In writing of paragraphs process the beginners not having sufficient good knowledge that period the teacher can also give some clues as to write paragraphs without any difficulty.

**Dictation:** Dictation is another type of practice in teaching and writing. It's helpful spellings, remove the spelling errors it ensures good handwriting, helpful speed writing.

**Speaking Skill:** Speaking skill is developed by the verity function that is an oral communication. Some of the tasks are mentioned below

Ex:

- Dialogues between Doctor and patient, Customer and Shopkeeper
- Role plays among the Students in the Classroom
- Asking for information, for example railway inquiry, bus inquiry
- Greetings like Birthday wishes, anniversary, getting a job.
- Suggestions like take healthy food, go to church every Sunday
- Group Discussions

**Reading skill:** Reading Comprehension is a significant aspect of the reading skill, but mechanics of reading words, pronunciation, stress and punctuation speed and reading with expression. Separate materials are required in the development of comprehensive reading.

**Comprehension is two types**

1. Verbal Comprehension
2. Non Verbal Comprehension

**1. Verbal Comprehension:**

The Teacher has written some verbal activities on the black board

Ex: Command ← → Listen up

2. Shut the door

Request ← → Would you do favors for me

2. Please write your name

Directions ← → 1. Come to the line

2. Follow this way

**2. Non-Verbal Comprehension:** Non-verbal correspondence, for the most part centered around voice work on making full, resounding sounds, talk unmistakably back off if fundamental.

Non-verbal communication hone the "G-O-F-T-E-G Approach

- G - Grin
- O - Open arms
- F - Forward incline
- T - Touch
- E- Eye contact
- G – Gesture .

So far the discussions are exercised in reading face feelings totally different than verbal comprehension see the below image



Image Source: [www.pinterest.com](http://www.pinterest.com)

Students are to observe the pictures, they were easier to express their own feelings above images.

**Conclusion**

This paper mainly connected to an innovative strategy for foreign language in the classroom. TPR refected in reading and writing presented when the understudies have disguised the material. The Teachers are celebrating happiness in TPR, this activity is going on especially juveniles so this is best learning strategy. This method is a successful gadget that engages understudies to camouflage a huge volume of the target tongue with quick; in any case, this achievement can cripple understudies. The key is to switch forward and in reverse to other techniques, in this way, using both sides of the brain. TPR very useful to children because of have gained better native pronunciation.

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