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THE EFFECT OF SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL EXERCISES ACCORDING TO KOLB THEORY ACCURSE IN THE PERFORMANCE OF FOREHAND SKILL IN TENNIS FOR STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The first section covered the introduction of the research and the researcher addressed the importance of learning locomotion in learning the movements of all human, including the movements of work and sports, as well as learning some of the special skills of tennis game according to theories and taking into account the patterns of learners, the second section included a range of topics related to learning locomotives According to the theory of Kolb and the basic skills of tennis players ground The third part of the methodology of research The researcher adopted the experimental method and experimental design using the researcher two experimental groups and a control group Two tests before and after. The research community was determined by the students of the third stage - College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences - University of Baghdad for the academic year (2017 - 2018). The total number of (147) students distributed to (7) people of students, the study sample was chosen by the deliberate manner of the research community of 4 people And will be divided into 4 groups of each group represent a pattern according to the patterns of the theory Kolb These groups represent the first experimental group The fifth division will follow the special educational exercises which are the second experimental group and the sixth and seventh divisions will be the control and will be attached to all the patterns. This section presents the mechanism of work and how the variables were chosen and the method of conducting the main experiment. The fourth section presents the results and discusses them in light of what the researcher obtained from Degrees in the main experiment and then the researcher reached a set of conclusions and recommendations were presented in the fifth section was one of the main conclusions that the division of the sample and according to the model Kolb for learning takes into account the individual differences of students in terms of explanation that corresponds with each Of the four styles.

Keywords*: special educational exercises - Kolb theory accurse – tennis.*

INTRODUCTION

The learning of kinetics is one of the most important sciences in the field of sports. It is the learning of all human movements, including the movements of work and sport, and the nature of these movements since the creation has taken their concept from the life that man has lived. The present time is the era of development, technology, And the success of education depends on the preparation of the teacher able to implement his plan and

objectives The preparation of comprehensive and integrated students in the field of physical education is the cornerstone of the educational process as all common teaching methods aim to achieve the objectives In spite of the multiplicity of methods and methods used to achieve these objectives, and when the teacher chosen for a particular method must be appropriate to the characteristics of the student and to rely whenever possible on the learner in the light of his activity and must achieve mutual trust between The importance of research in the development of the skill of the front ground ground tennis by dividing the sample according to the pattern preferred by each member of the sample according to the theory of Kolb for learning patterns and the role it plays in the work on Determine the preferred method of thinking in developing these skills.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Research Methodology:

The researcher used the experimental method to suit the nature of the problem. In experimental design, the researcher used two experimental groups and a control group with two tribal and post-test tests.

Search community and sample:

The research community was determined by the students of the third stage - the College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences - University of Baghdad for the academic year (2017-2018), the number of (147) students distributed to (7) people of students, the study sample was chosen in a deliberate manner of the research community of 4 people And will be divided into 4 groups of each group represent a pattern according to the patterns of the theory Kolb These groups represent the first experimental group and the fifth division will follow the special educational exercises, the second experimental group and the sixth and seventh divisions will be an officer and will be attached to all patterns.

Means of gathering information, tools and devices used in research:

Information collection methods:

. Arab and foreign references and sources -

. Personal interview -

. Self-observation -

. Student classification form -

: Devices and tools used in research

. Computer

. Video camera -

. Quick camera -

. - Data show

. Tennis rackets -

. Tennis balls -

Tennis Court. -

. Color tapes -

. Tape measure -

. Chalk -

- Personalization.

Field research procedures:

Student Classification Form:

The 18-paragraph form was approved for each paragraph consisting of two questions designed to classify students into four groups in order to be taught according to Kolb's theory of learning.

:The form is calculated by totals as follows

First: The meditators (the material experience / the observed observation)

Abstract idea + reflective observation

=F + M

. This group is adopted when answers (a) to paragraphs 1-9

)From 1 to 9 (a) = Reflective observation (A

Second: "The" Al-Zahra'een "(the enthusiasts) (abstract concepts / practical experimentation)

Abstract idea + practical practical experience

=F + M + T

. This group is adopted when the answer (b) is on paragraphs 1-9

From 1 to 9 (b) = Effective practical experience (TS)

Third: The practical (practical) experiment:

Concrete experience + effective practical experience

=T + T

. This group is adopted when responses (a) to paragraphs 10-18

From 10-18 (a) = concrete experience (TM)

Fourth: - Theoretical (observer) (abstract concepts / observation):

Reflective note + concrete experience

= M a + t

. This group is adopted when answer (b) is based on paragraphs 10-18

from 10-18 (b) = abstract idea (vm)
: Identification of tests for the measurement of tennis skills
Test blows:
Test Name: Dyer Tennis Test.
Exercises according to the theory of Kolb-
The researcher gave special exercises with regard to the skill of transmission and the frontal impact of the ground and the impact of the ground background in terms of the practical side, which was within (50) The educational unit, as the exercise time of 25-30 minutes and the remaining time students take arbitration and play according to the curriculum The College followed the curriculum on 25/2/2018 and ended on 3/5/2018.

Statistical means

The researcher used the appropriate statistical means to study through the use of statistical bag for Social Sciences (Spss).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Table (1) shows the statistical parameters and the calculated value (t) and the level of significance of the tribal and remote technical tests of the (theoretical) pattern of the three groups (control and experiment) of the variables under study

The result	sig	t	P5	S-P	after voltage		Before voltage		measr uing unit	Variables
					S-	A	S-	A		
moral	0.00	7.00	0.81	2.33	0.98	4.83	0.83	2.50	Degre e	Front Impact (Z)
moral	0.00	15.18	1.04	6.50	1.03	9.33	0.98	2.83	Degre e	Front impact (V) 1
moral	0.00	5.70	1.86	4.33	1.41	7.00	0.81	2.66	Degre e	Front Impact (T2)

Table (2) shows the results of the F test for the analysis of variance of the technical tests of the three groups of theorists

Error level	Calculated	The value of (F	Average squares	The degree of freedom	Total squares	Source of Contrast	Variables
moral	0.00	22.60	30.38	2	60.77	Between totals	Transmitter
			1.34	15	20.16	Inside aggregates	

Table (3) shows the results of the value of the least significant difference (L.S.D) between the three groups of the theoretical pattern

Significance of differences	Error level	Teams of the media	Mathematical circles	Groups	Variables
moral	0.00	4.50	9.33-4.83	Z-T1	Front impact
moral	0.00	2.16	7.00-4.83	Z-V2	
moral	0.00	2.33	7.00-9.33	T1-T2	

The results showed (1) that there were significant differences between the three groups. The first experimental group was better studied and the reason for this was that the results showed that there were significant differences between the three groups. To the appropriate method of explaining and giving accurate and orderly information, which was also based on the mental perception, which was appropriate with this pattern of the first group and all the skills studied, which was intended to give students the ability to use cognitive information to solve the problems of their practical performance, "Knowledge is one of the basic conditions for the implementation of any kinetic skill and without the absence of one of the main ingredients of learning .

Table (4) shows the statistical parameters and the calculated value (t) and the level of significance of the tribal and remote technical tests of the (general) pattern of the three groups (control and experiment) of the variables under study

The result	sig	t	P5	S-P	after voltage		Before voltage		measr uing unit	Variables
					S-	A	S-	A		
moral	0.00	**5.80**	**1.26**	**3.00**	**1.21**	**5.33**	**0.81**	**2.33**	Degre e	Front Impact (Z)
moral	0.00	**7.40**	**2.04**	**6.66**	**2.04**	**8.83**	**0.81**	**2.66**	Degre e	Front impact (V) 1
moral	0.00	**12.47**	**0.75**	**3.83**	**1.47**	**6.83**	**1.09**	**3.00**	Degre e	Front Impact (T2)

Table (5) shows the results of the F-test for the analysis of variance of the technical tests of the three groups of the pattern of persons

Error level	Calculated	The value of (F	Average squares	The degree of freedom	Total squares	Source of Contrast	Variables
moral	0.00	7.11	18.50	2	37.00	Between totals	Front impact
			2.60	15	39.00	Inside aggregates	

Table (6) shows the results of the value of the least significant difference (L.S.D) among the three groups of the pattern of the people

Significance of differences	Error level	Teams of the media	Mathematical circles	Groups	Variables
moral	0.00	3.50	8.83-5.33	Z-T1	Front impact
Not significant	0.12	1.50	6.83-5.33	Z-V2	
moral	0.04	2	6.83-8.83	T1-T2	

which show the results(4) of the type of people and the three groups (control and experimental) in the tribal and remote tests and the test f for the analysis of variance and test the least significant difference.

The results showed that there were significant differences between the three groups and the first experimental group was better learning and due to the appropriate method in the explanation prepared by the researcher, which fits this pattern as the skill is explained in detail and then show the skill and gradation easy to difficult in the explanation of skill and depends on this The feedback on the feedback and use of feedback received by this group a large role in the development of the process of learning, through the information obtained by the learner from the teacher in the performance or learning of movement or skill in the cognitive side, and this is confirmed by W Hjoub "where the more information obtained by the learner the more effective learning" (which was appropriate with this pattern of the first group and all the skills studied, the application of the model Kolb on this group has played a large role in the organization of thinking processes of students and this is therefore of great importance in For learning sports events, Shalash reminds that thinking is the ability of the individual or the learner to make general information cultural or abstract theory related to the skill to be learned to serve the construction of the technical movement, and the right thinking means the speed of making good decisions and free from mistakes, (50: 9), the quality and how to gain experience and benefit from it in finding solutions to the different problems and situations facing the individual, so the thinking and education between them is closely related.

Table (7) shows the statistical parameters and the calculated value (t) and the level of significance of the tribal and remote technical tests of the (meditative) pattern of the three groups (control and experiment) of the variables under study

The result	sig	t	P5	S-P	after voltage		Before voltage		measruing unit	Variables
					S^-	A	S^-	A		
moral	0.00	8.69	1.03	3.66	1.03	6.31	0.81	2.66	Degree	Front Impact (Z)
moral	0.00	10.25	1.75	7.33	1.36	9.66	0.81	2.33	Degree	Front impact (V) 1
moral	0.00	5.42	1.50	3.33	0.98	5.83	0.54	2.50	Degree	Front Impact (T2)

Table (8) shows the results of the F test for the analysis of variance of the technical tests of the three groups of meditators

Error level	Calculated	The value of (F	Average squares	The degree of freedom	Total squares	Source of Contrast	Variables
moral	0.00	20.04	26.05	2	52.11	Between totals	Front impact
			1.30	15	19.50	Inside aggregates	

Table (9) shows the results of the least significant difference (L.S.D) between the three groups of the meditators

Significance of differences	Error level	Teams of the media	Mathematical circles	Groups	Variables
moral	0.00	3.33	9.66-6.33	Z-T1	Front impact
Not significant	0.45	0.50	5.83-6.33	Z-V2	
moral	0.00	3.83	5.83-9.66	T1-T2	

The results showed that there were significant differences between the three groups. The first experimental group was better studied and the reason for this was To the appropriate way to explain the brainstorming was used with this group and explained the skills of tennis and raise questions that focus on the strengths and weaknesses and then be given a suitable atmosphere and opportunity to reflect before going into the practical side. The characteristics of this style depend on the contemplative observation and abstract concepts, "It is characterized by taking into account the mental abilities of learners, and provides them with the concepts through which he can learn, and motivates the learner to think through the use of observations and concepts, which is the main motivation to search for more Scientific knowledge, and to stimulate the thinking skills of learners "

Table (10) shows the statistical parameters and the value (t) calculated for the (triangular) model of the three groups

The result	sig	t	P5	S-P	after voltage		Before voltage		measruing unit	Variables
					S^-	A	S^-	A		
moral	0.00	**7.41**	**1.21**	**3.66**	**1.16**	**6.16**	**0.54**	**2.50**	Degree	Front Impact
moral	0.00	**11.92**	**1.47**	**7.16**	**1.04**	**9.50**	**0.81**	**2.33**	Degree	Front impact (
moral	0.00	**6.74**	**1.21**	**3.33**	**0.89**	**6.00**	**0.51**	**2.66**	Degree	Front Impact

Below the level of significance (0.05) degree freedom = 5

Shows the results of the F-test to analyze the variance of the skill tests of the three groups of the pharyngeal pattern

Error level	Calculated	The value of (F	Average squares	The degree of freedom	Total squares	Source of Contrast	Variables
moral	0.00	21.48	23.38	2	47.77	Between totals	Front impact
			1.08	15	16.33	Inside aggregates	

The results of the value of the least significant difference (L.S.D) between the three groups of thoracic type

Significance of differences	Error level	Teams of the media	Mathematical circles	Groups	Variables
moral	0.00	3.33	9.50-6.16	Z-T1	Front impact
Not significant	0.78	0.16	6.00-6.16	Z-V2	
moral	0.00	3.50	6.00-9.50	T1-T2	

The results showed that there were significant differences between the three groups. The first experimental group was better studied and the reason for this was due to the differences between the three groups. The method of explanation is explained by the presentation of the skill through slides showing how to perform skills with a detailed explanation of the use of a data show where it helps the learner to understand and understand the skill accurately through the slow motion of the movement, "The modern education depends on the exploitation of all senses, using different educational means that address more than one sense because of their effective role in stimulating the educational process and deepening the learning process.

CONCLUSIONS:

- The division of the sample according to the Colp model of learning takes into account the individual differences of the students in terms of the explanation method that matches with each of the four types.

- The educational part of the main section in terms of explanation has had an impact on improving the accuracy of the performance of the front punching skills of students.

ENDORSEMENT:

- the need to take into account the pattern of student learning during the lesson and the distribution of lesson time so that each part of each specific learning pattern.
- the need to pay attention to the theoretical knowledge with the practical to facilitate the process of learning.

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