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The effect of using an aid in teaching the skill of shooting basketball for first-year students

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Abstract---Sports today is a measure of the development taking place in countries with all its social and cultural materialism as sports events are one of the most important methods of self-expression as well as attracting a large segment of society because of its excitement and pleasure that the great progress and development in the field of sports led to the high progress in other sciences related to sports all because of the great relationship of these sciences in sports activity in accordance with the effectiveness of practice. Basketball is one of the most popular sports in the world after football that women and men can practice within the same laws and skill rules dating back to the 7th century B.C. It has gained great popularity and admiration because its skill is attractive and this beautiful sport develops the spirit of community and cohesion in individuals as a team as a team and shooting and scoring points is not difficult as long as we have learned what achieves satisfaction and feeling success in addition to the qualities and physical and motor abilities acquired by the student practitioner and the most important of which is accuracy, agility, compatibility, balance and fitness in general, and lies the importance of research through the use of a means of helping to return the ball to the second student without the need for a colleague to return this ball and thus be A time shortcut and an increase in the number of correction repetitions per student, which is a course that helps the learning process and accelerates it as a result of the greatest repetition of the shooting process for junior students in the basketball game.

Keywords---teaching, sports, basketball.

1 Introduction

Sports today is a measure of the development taking place in countries with all its social and civilizational materialism as sports events are one of the most important methods of self-expression as well as attracting a large segment of society because of its excitement and pleasure that the progress and great development in the field of sports led to the high progress in other sciences related to all sports because of the great relationship of these sciences in sports activity according to the effectiveness of practice and basketball one of the most popular sports games in the world after football The foot can be practiced by women and men within the same laws and skill rules, dating back to the 7th century B.C. and was practiced by some ancient civilizations such as the old Colombians as well as the Egyptians and mayans and they looked like basketball and its name (Poktabook) and they practiced it individually or my husband or through a team against a team which although it is not an old sports game but it has gained great popularity and taste because its skill is attractive and this beautiful sport develops the spirit of The group and cohesion in the individuals as a team as a team and the correction and scoring points is not difficult as long as we have learned which achieves satisfaction and a sense of success in addition to the qualities and physical and motor abilities acquired by the student practicing them and the most important accuracy and agility and compatibility and balance and fitness in general and agrees in the affairs of sports that the game of basketball is progressing continuously as the case of other sports and thanks to the research in order to achieve outstanding results benefiting countries including Iraq on Local, Arab and international level, and the aim of the research lies through the use of a means of helping to return the ball to the second student without the need for a colleague to return this ball and thus be a shortcut in time and an increase in the number of repetitions to correct each student which is a course that helps the process of learning and accelerates it as a result of the biggest repetition of the shooting process for junior students in the basketball game by noting the researchers to basketball lessons in the Faculty of Physical Education and Sports Sciences note that there is a lack of repetition of students And the students for the skill of shooting in the lesson due to a lack of balls and the large number of students in the lesson, which called on the researchers to find a means of helping increase the number of repetitions and corrections and thus increase the learning process among students and the research aims to

- Use a means of helping to learn the skill of shooting basketball for first-stage students.
- Identify the impact of the means to help learn the skill of shooting basketball for the first stage students.
- The fields of research were the human field students of the first stage division (W.G. and temporal field: from 1/1/2019 to 8/5/2019Ma spatial field: Hall of the late and Lahan Hamid / Faculty of Physical Education and Sports Sciences / Diyala University

2 Research approach

The researchers use the experimental method to observe the nature of the problem to be discussed to achieve the objectives of research as the experimental method is the real test of the relationships related to cause and effect and

represents the most honest approach in solving many scientific problems in scientific form (1). The researchers used the method of the two equal groups, the control and experimental group, so that the two groups were fully equal in all their circumstances except for the experimental variable affecting the experimental group.

2-1 Society and research sample

The research community included the students of the first stage of the Faculty of Physical Education and Sports Sciences / University of Diyala, but the same research is (20) students from the division (and) they are the experimental group and (20) students are from the division (g), which is the group of officers.

2.2 Sample homogeneity in growth indicators and shooting skill

To prevent the impact of individual conditions on growth indicators and correction skill that affect the results of the experiment, the homogeneity of the sample is required by the natural distribution curve if the twisting factor law is used as shown in table (1)

Table (1)
Shows sample homogeneity in growth indicators and shooting skill

to		Unit measurement	In the middle of my account. Q	Broker and	Standard deviation $\pm$	Twisting plants for
1	Length	poison	170	170	5,94	1,01
2	lifetime	Year	20,57	20	3,86	0,334
3	Mass	Kg	63,3	63	9,19	0,079
4	Correction	number	9.35	9	1.92	0.781

Table (1) showed that the research sample was homogeneous in growth indicators and shooting skill that was the twisting coefficient section (l) respectively (1.01,0.334,0.079,0.781) These are all values limited to ± 3 , as the more the twisting factor values are limited between (± 3) it indicates that the grades are moderately distributed, but if they increase or decrease, this means that there is some defect in the selection of the sample.

2-3 Equal sample in basketball shooting skill

Parity was conducted between the members of the two basketball shooting groups.

Table (2)
Between the parity between the two controlling and experimental groups in
basketball shooting skill

Search variables	Control Group		Experimental Group		Value (t)		Significance
					Calculated	Scheduling	
	Q	±	Q	±			
Shooting skill	9.35	1.92	12.35	1.75	0.281	2.10	Uneconsced

*T) scheduling value was (2.10) below its significance level (0.05) and in its degree (18)

From table 2, the search sample is found to be equal in shooting skill.

2-4 Devices, tools used and means of collecting information

The research tools mean the means by which the researchers can collect data and solve its problem to achieve the objectives of research, whatever those tools are from data, samples and devices.²

2.4.1 Devices and tools used in research

- 1 Red adhesive tape number (1)
- 2 White adhesive tape number (1)
- 3 NikoN camera made in Japan number (1)
- 4 Type Camera (IPHONE 7P) Made in America Number (2)
- 5 Basketball Stadium
- 6 basketballs number (20) ball
- 7 Dell type calculator number (1)
8. A way to help learn the skill of shooting basketball
- 352 methods of gathering information
- Information registration form number (4)
- Expert Opinion Registration Form

2.5 Tests used in research (3)

2-5-1 Forward Basketball Shot Test

The goal of the test: measuring the skill of the front shot basketball

Devices and tools used: (canned basketball, basket balls)

Test performance: The laboratory aims at the basket from a place outside the free throw range and between the area located along the free throw line and at its intersection with the circle must install a signal in the designated area of the shot

Performance conditions

- 1 The laboratory can aim with one hand or two hands together in any way from the shot
 - 2 The shot should be direct at the target without touching the target board
 - 3 for the laboratory (15) attempts are performed (3) sets each set (5) throws
 - 4 The shot must be made from the exact location of the throws
 - 5 Allows the laboratory before the test begins to perform some throws as a trial
- Sign up

- 1 Counts one degree per shot in which the ring is touched only and the basketball enters

2 2 grades per successful shot

3 Score is not counted when the ball touches the painting

2.6 A way to help learn the skill of shooting basketball

Name: A way to help learn the skill of shooting basketball

The purpose of this method is to increase the frequency of basketball shooting skills.

Tools (mesh, mobile railing, increased steel basket, upper suppression consisting of a set of iron fists, mobile iron base, moving iron pole)

- Total device height 3.60 m

- The height used during the experiment is 3.20 m

The device consists of two pieces (holder, funnel) the length of the funnel 1.60 m

Base length from carrier to ground 2 m and high

The length of the ball ladder is 3.49 m, 12 cm wide, the height of the ball ladder from the contact point is 1.50 m and the height of the end of the ball ladder is 84 cm from the ground.

Heavy base measuring 2.10 m

Width of upper ball incubator (funnel) 2.10 m

The height of the basket used is 40 cm and its diameter is 45 cm

View the network used in funnel 2 m



2.7 Reconnaissance experiment

The mayor of the two researchers to conduct a reconnaissance experiment on Sunday, 13 December 2018

In the hall of the late Lahan Hamid in the Faculty of Physical Education and Sports Sciences / Diyala University and Talak to experience the means to help learn the skill of shooting basketball for first-stage students with the presence of the team *

- 1- Knowing the validity of the tools used in the research
- 2- Knowing the extent to which the sample accepts the test
- 3- Identifying problems and difficulties for the purpose of overcoming them
- 4- Finding the scientific weight of the test

2.8 Tribal tests

The tribal test of the research sample was conducted on Sunday, January 13, 2019 at the hall of the late Lahan Hamid in the Faculty of Physical Education and Sports Sciences/ Diyala University

The researchers tested the sample of 20 students on Sunday.

On Monday, January 14, 2019, the 20-year-old officer group started the test at 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. and each student (15) attempted correction.

2.9 Curriculum

The researchers, in collaboration with the teacher of the subject, used the means of assistance during a period of 1012 weeks, two days a week and an average of 20 minutes in the lesson.

Pilot group: 20 students who applied the coach's experimental curriculum

The control group: 20 students who applied the coach's curriculum without the intervention of the researchers

2.10 Dimension Test

After completing the curriculum, the researchers conducted the remote tests of the research sample on Wednesday and Thursday, 10 April 2019, in the hall of the late Lahan Hamid of the Faculty of Physical Education and Sports Sciences /Diyala University, taking into account similar circumstances when conducting the tribal test as much as possible and with the presence of the auxiliary team

312 Statistical Means

1 Arithmetic medium

2 The broker

3 Standard deviation

4 Twisting factors

5 Test (t) for independent samples

3 View, analyze and discuss results

31 View and analyze results:

311 Presentation and analysis of the results of tribal and remote tests of the control and experimental group

Table (3)

Between mathematical circles, standard deviations, differences and deviations of circles and their calculated and scheduled values (t) and statistical significance in the tribal and remote tests of the experimental group

to	Tribal test		Remote test		S.F.	P	Value (t)		Significance
							Calculated	Scheduling	
	Q	±	Q	±					
1	9.35	1.92	12.35	1.75	3.00	1.52	8,816	2.09	Moral

*T's scheduling value below its semantic level (0.05) and the degree of freedom (19) is (2.09)

Table (3) shows the values of the computational circles, standard deviations, differences and deviations, calculated and scheduled (t) value and statistical indication in the tribal and remote tests of the experimental group, with the value of the computational medium in the tribal test (9.35) and a standard deviation (1.92) and the computational average in the remote test (1) 2.35) With a standard deviation (1.75) the value of the media teams (3.00-) and the deviation of differences of (1.52) and the calculated value (T) (8.816) which is greater than the value of (t) scheduling below the level of indication (0.05) and degree of freedom (0.05) 19) and the adult (2.09) which means that there are moral differences in favor of the remote test

3.1.2 Presentation and analysis of the results of tribal and remote tests of the control group

Table (4)

Between mathematical circles, standard deviations, differences and deviations of circles and their calculated and scheduled values and statistical significance in the tribal and remote tests of the control group

to	Tribal test		Remote test		S.F.	P	Value (t)		Significance
	Q	±	Q	±	0.800	0.695	Calculated	Scheduling	Moral
	9.15	2.53	9.95	2.21			5.141-	2.09	

*T's scheduling value below its semantic level (0.05) and freedom score (19) is (2.09)

Table (4) shows the values of the computational circles, standard deviations, differences and deviations, calculated and scheduled (t) value and statistical indication in the tribal and remote tests of the control group, with the value of the

computational medium in the tribal test (9.15) and a standard deviation (2.53) and the computational average in the remote test (9.15) and the computational average in the remote test (9.15) 9.95) with a standard deviation (2.21) and the value of the media teams (0.695) and the deviation of differences of (0.800) and the calculated value (T) (5.141) which is greater than the value (t) of the table below the level of significance (0.05) and the degree of freedom (19) and the amount (2.09) which means that there are moral differences in favor of the remote test

3.1.3 Presentation and analysis of the results of the remote tests of the control and experimental groups

Table (5)

Between the computational circles and the standard deviations and its calculated and scheduled values (t) and the level of indication of the control and experimental groups in the remote test

to	Experimental Group		Control Group		Value (t)		Significance
1-	Q	±	Q	±	Calculated	Scheduling	Moral
	12.35	1.75	9.95	2.21	3.801	2.10	

*The table value (t) below the level of indication (0.05) and the degree of freedom (18) is (2.10) table (5) shows the values of the calculation circles, the standard deviations, the value of (t) nepotism, the scheduling and the statistical indication of the results of the control and experimental groups, as the value of the computational average of the control group (9.95) and the deviation of the standard (2.21) the computational average of the experimental group (12.35) and a standard deviation (1.75) and (t) the cronyism (3.801) which is greater than the value of (t) scheduling below the indicative level (0.05) and the degree of freedom (18) of (2.10) which means There are moral differences between the control and experimental groups and in favour of the pilot group.

3.2 Discussion of results

Through the tables shown in the previous pages, we find that the experimental group that applied the coach's curriculum and for a period of (10-11) weeks d developed the level of sample members greater than the control group that applied the teacher's curriculum due to the teacher's use of the means of assistance that played a major role in the frequent repetition of the shooting skill of the students in the lesson, which in a course helped master this important skill in the student, which has a great role in the resolution of the game and suspense In the practice of this game.

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