

# Legal knowledge and its relationship to selective attention using the Rehcom system for Al-Rafidain basketball athletes

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## Abstract

The research objectives were to identify the reality of legal knowledge and selective attention using the Rehcom system for Al-Rafidain basketball players, and to identify the correlation between selective attention and the legal knowledge of Al-Rafidain basketball players, and prediction of legal knowledge in terms of selective attention of players Al-Rafidain Basketball Club, the researcher used the descriptive approach in the survey method and the correlational relations on the 19 Al-Rafidain Basketball Club players. Conclusions In light of the research results and the statistical analysis of the data obtained, the researcher reached the following conclusions, that there is a relationship between legal knowledge and The selective attention of basketball players, the variable and the selective attention, and through the test preparation in the Rehcom system, has a very clear relationship to improving and developing a variable and selective attention.

**Keywords:** legal knowledge, selective attention, basketball

## Introduction

The importance of the research in identifying the correlative relationship between legal knowledge and selective attention using the Rehcom system for Al-Rafidain club players in basketball, and the problem of the research was through the researchers' acquaintance with previous studies and looking at the recommendations of researchers in addition to the experience of the supervisor it became clear that the research problem lies in the lack of Attention and focus on psychological aspects according to modern systems through the use of contemporary techniques in diagnosing, qualifying and developing psychological states of basketball players, through the use of (the Rehcom system) because of this effect on diagnosing the level of some accompanying mental variables,<sup>(1)</sup> and thus knowing the relationship between these variables He showed the legal knowledge of the game in order to advance the status of the basketball game in the future, and the research objectives were to identify the reality of legal knowledge and selective attention using the Rehcom system for Al-Rafidain basketball players, and to identify the correlation between selective attention and

the legal knowledge of Al-Rafidain basketball players,<sup>(2)</sup> And prediction of legal knowledge in terms of selective attention of players Al-Rafidain Club Basketball<sup>(3)</sup>.

## Practical Part:

The researcher used the descriptive approach in survey style and correlational relations on the 19 players of Al-Rafidain Basketball Club.

## Field research procedures:

### First: measuring legal knowledge of basketball:

The test that was built by the researcher was relied upon to measure cognitive achievement, and the players' answers were corrected based on (1, 0) for each of the test items, as the correct answer is given one score while the wrong answer is given (zero) and thus the highest score for the test is (0) 75 and the lowest score (zero), after completing the procedures for building the achievement test for basketball, which was applied to Al-Rafidain club players for the 2019-2020 season, which includes (75) items. The researcher applied it on 6/22/2020 on the members of the basic experiment

sample<sup>(3)</sup>, which amounted to (19) players<sup>(4)</sup>.

**Second:** Measuring selective attention in the Rehcom cognitive system on Al-Rafidain Basketball Club players:

The two researchers chose selective attention after direct access to the Rehcom system and its tests, including the Selective Attention Test, and through the use of the literature on testing and direct inquiry, they were able to know the exact shape of the device, how the test was performed, and the reliability of the results obtained, and also showed them the possibility of applying this test.<sup>(5)</sup> The players of Al-Rafidain Club because the variables are given by the system, which are among the basic requirements of basketball players and in line with the nature of the basketball game and the tasks on the players and their needs for these variables within the field of play,<sup>(6)</sup> and what the game of basketball is characterized by the speed and instability of the ball in one place and other variables. The many that the player must perceive and deal with, in addition to that the researcher wanted to keep pace with the development taking place in the world by using advanced measuring devices in the sports field, and it is considered one of the advanced and computerized tests used in the field of sports psychology and subject to international quality standards and certification.<sup>(7)</sup>

#### **Test form:**

Preparing the subject for the test should be on a special characteristic as his eyes are at one level with the signs that appear on the device where the reaction time in wakefulness is verified under two conditions:

First: To measure the core alertness, a geometric shape appears on the screen at a fixed location that changes randomly within short intervals, and the player's task is to interact as quickly as possible with the exact shape that has changed with the keyboard button.

Second: To measure phased alertness, the figure appears on the screen in a fixed location, and before it changes at a random interval, you hear a warning with a sound signal

#### **Application and duration of the test:**

The test begins with a message that appears on

the screen if the reaction is early, that is, before the appearance of the shape and before changing it randomly, and the training phase does not end unless the reactions are correct for all exercise attempts.

The performance of the test is in two parts and it is called the simple design ABBA, as follows:

- Try without sound stimuli.
- Try with an audio signal.
- Try with an audio signal.
- Try without an audio signal.

In the first stage of the test, the response time of the player to clicking is measured as soon as a full square appears on the screen. In the second stage, the response time for the same visual stimulus is measured while hearing the sound of the signal before the square appears, and the player must click only when the full square appears, and wait until a square appears on the screen to click, and he does not have to do any reaction when hearing the sound signal.

In each attempt, two forms of stimuli are displayed on the screen, and the reactions in each attempt are on the stimuli of (10) when they appear on the screen, so if the reactions are incorrect, (5) stimuli will be added and more, i.e. in each attempt there are several stimuli (20) (Without a sound signal) and (20) (with a sound signal) with (10) stimuli in each of the (4) attempts, and more than (5) are added in the case of the wrong reaction, as the following equation is shown  $2 + 10 + (5) = 17$ , where he indicates:

- Issue (17) The number of correct reactions
- The number (10) indicates the number of stimuli in each of the (4) stages, with (20) alarms with sound signals and (20) with non-sound stimuli.

Number (2) is the multiplication of the audio and non-acoustic stimuli,

- The number (5) indicates with the interrogation the stimuli that increase in the event of a wrong reaction

The test period is a maximum of (6) minutes without the training phase.<sup>(8)</sup>

**Data analysis:**

In analyzing the results, two types of Z-VALUE are calculated:

- The Z-value of mindfulness (without an acoustic signal) , calculating the average of all reactions without an acoustic signal (active alertness).

The Z-value of mindfulness (with a sound signal), which is, it calculates the average of all reactions (phased alertness).

The screen display of the wakefulness level according to the standard Z-value (with an acoustic signal and without an acoustic signal)

The figure shows that the level of sub-normal alertness in the stage of active and intrinsic wakefulness, which is without a sound signal, with a value of (-1), while the phased alertness with warning alarms is within the normal level and with a degree of (+1), we notice on the right of the figure a vertical options window that can be During it, click on the first option if we wish

Print the screen display results, or go to “details” to view a more detailed table. It is worth noting that the sign (\*) may appear, which means that the subject deleted or ignored the stimuli. In this case, the evaluation process will be incomplete and there will be no (Z-value). The results are presented in the form of a table as in Table (1), in addition to measuring the following data:

1. Measuring the average reaction time, process, and speed in general, and considers the slowdown in performance to be sub-normal (-3, -2 value -z), and mental stress.

2- The level of performance is measured from changes in reaction time, in addition to the high degree of standard deviation, indicating a decrease in the subject’s emotional balance.

3- Delay in response and reaction for a long time indicates the speed of mental exhaustion for the subject, which reduces his active arousal. <sup>(9)</sup>

**The statistical methods used:**

The researcher relied on the (spss) system

**Results**

This chapter includes presenting, analyzing and discussing the results that were reached in light of the set goals, and verification of the research objectives. To facilitate the procedures, these procedures were presented in the form of tables and then interpreted to achieve the remaining research objectives and the established hypotheses. The following results emerged: -

**The relationship between legal knowledge and selective attention among basketball players:**

To identify the correlation between legal knowledge and the selective attention of basketball players, the correlation coefficient between the legal knowledge of the members of the research sample of 19 players was calculated, and its value was (0.476). The existence of a statistically significant relationship appeared at the level of significance (0.05), as the calculated T value reached (6.869), which is greater than the tabular value of (1.96), as shown in Table (1).

**Table (1). Shows the correlation coefficient of the research sample**

Variables	Correlation coefficient	The computed T value	The tabular T value	The significance level	indication
(Legal knowledge) (selective attention)	0.694	12.234	1.96	0.05	function

It appears from the above table that there is a correlation between legal knowledge and selective attention, and the reason for these results that have been reached is that the players who have a good amount of answers about the legal knowledge test were also good (al-Faramawy and Hassan: 2009, 170-171). To make players accept their situation even if they are exposed to emotional stress and psychological pain, they face situations instead of avoiding them, and this acceptance helps them to be prepared, alert and enjoy a very high level of attention by describing attention and focus. One of the psychological skills that have to do with the level of performance of basketball players and one of these skills is knowledge Legal by law game.

**Presenting, analyzing and discussing the results of the contribution of legal knowledge to research variables and predictive equations**

To achieve the goal of this study which is (prediction of legal knowledge in terms of selective attention of basketball players), the two researchers took several measures to achieve this goal.

**Presentation, analysis and discussion of the results of the contribution of legal knowledge with selective attention**

To identify the contribution of legal knowledge to the selective attention variable, the researchers used simple regression to extract the value of the contribution percentage resulting from the value of the square of the correlation between them. Table (2) shows that.

**Table (2). Shows the significance of the correlation coefficient and the percentage of legal knowledge contribution to selective attention**

Variables	The nature of the correlation coefficient	The value of the correlation coefficient R	The contribution ratio R2	F value	Sig	statistical function
legal knowledge	Simple	0.61	0.39	65.44	0.000	function

It can be seen from Table (2) that the percentage of legal knowledge’s contribution to the selective attention variable index was significant, and this is confirmed by the calculated value of (F) of (167.45), which indicates that the common variance between the two variables was large and this is evident through the level of significance of(0.000).

The researchers attribute this to the fact that legal knowledge has a great impact on basketball players, as the player who has selective attention can distinguish information from the beginning of its presentation and then process it through the conscious interpretation of it because attention classifies the cognitive input and then processes it so that he can control it within the assigned

context. to her. (Kabat Zinn, 1994) believes that the term is an automatic pushing of attention towards the object at the present moment, and the above definition tells us about its interpretation of selective attention through the use of selective attention to achieve a purpose or goal promptly. It is indicated that selective attention has physiological and psychological benefits. The physiological benefits are in the physiological changes that occur in the individual, including reducing chronic pain, for example, while the psychological benefits are in reducing stress, anxiety and phobias, as well as improving working memory, attention processes and tolerance. <sup>(10)</sup>

**Presenting, analyzing and discussing the results of the percentage of the contribution of legal knowledge to the selective attention of basketball players:**

To identify the percentage of legal knowledge’s contribution to the selective attention variable, the researcher used simple regression to extract the value of the contribution percentage resulting from the value of the square of the correlation between them. Table (3) shows that.

**Present, analyze and discuss the results of selective attention prediction thorough legal knowledge:**

To obtain a predictive or expected value for selective attention through the legal knowledge involved in the behaviours of basketball players, the two researchers sought to use linear regression equations through which this relationship can be predicted. Table (3) shows that.

**Table (3). Shows the results of the predictive equation for the variables contributing to legal knowledge**

Variables	Value factor	value (t)	level of significance
Selective Attention	A 96.457	7.437	0.05
	B 0.612	12.086	0.05
Predictive equation	legal knowledge = 16.241 + 0.585 * Legal knowledge = 96.457 + 0.612 * selective attention		

The above table on the values of regression equations shows selective attention thorough legal knowledge, and accordingly, a predictive equation can be devised or expected value for selective attention in terms of the legal knowledge involved in basketball players can be derived as follows: -

The expected predictive equation of mindfulness and selective attention in terms of legal knowledge: -

- The expected legal knowledge of selective attention = the parameter value of the constant A + B x the degree of legal knowledge of basketball players in the scale.

For example: - If a player takes a score of (60) in legal knowledge, his score can be predicted in both selective attention and as follows:

$$51,34 = 60 * 0,585 + 16,241 =$$

$$\text{Selective attention} = 96.457 + 0.614 * 60 = 133.3$$

From this, it becomes evident that selective attention can be predicted in terms of legal knowledge that includes the behaviours of basketball players, and

through the results and predictive equations that have been reached, we note the possibility of detecting any basketball player in the event of his or her advantage and selective attention, as this early detection is a positive step They can correct their performance because the prediction process is a process of speculation and estimation that depends on correct scientific foundations that gain complete confidence and that this process is not necessarily 100% identical with reality, but rather includes a large percentage of knowledge of basketball players ’attitudes and the manner of their actions, actions or performance.

**Conclusions**

In light of the research results and the statistical analysis of the data obtained, the researcher reached the following conclusions: There is a relationship between legal knowledge and selective attention among basketball players. The variable and selective attention and through the test preparation in the Rehcom system has a very clear relationship to improving and developing a variable and selective attention.

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**Conflict of Interest:** None to declare.

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