

The Relationship of Healthy Rationalist Pundit Thinking to the Spiking and Block Performance of Volleyball For Junior Players

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Abstract

The game of volleyball is one of the competitive team games that has taken the lead in terms of its spread in the world. The game of volleyball depends on basic skills as an important base on which this game builds to advance in the level of performance, and among these skills is the skill of spoiling and blocking, the research aims to identify the extent of the relationship of critical thinking with the performance of spoiling and blocking in volleyball for junior players. The sample was chosen from volleyball players from Baghdad clubs represented (Sulaikh Club, Students Club, Army Club, Police Club, Industry Club, Al Hussainiya Club, Al Karkh Club, Frontier Club) for the 2020 season, the researchers used the descriptive approach and the research community was composed of (101) players. The researchers prepared the pundit thinking scale consisting of 36 items, Percentages were calculated, the arithmetic average and hypothesis were calculated. The reliability coefficient was found using the half segmentation method and (Alpha Cronbach) to know the test stability and correlation coefficient (Pearson) validation discriminatory paragraph and t-test, in light of the results of the research, conclusions were reached, where the players found critical thinking to have a positive relationship in the skills of hitting and spoiling, and the researchers also recommend conducting more research on critical thinking skills in other variables in the game of volleyball.

Key words: Pundit thinking, spiking, block.

Introduction

Pundit thinking has a vital role in the success of players and their progress in technical performance because their performance ¹ in the task of sports activity exerted during play and after its completion are the products of their thinking and according to which the extent of their success and failure is determined, and players often face situations that call for a departure from the usual traditional solutions, whether in learning For basic skills in volleyball in new ways or in choosing a unique and innovative method of training, or in dealing with technical problems in motor performance, accordingly ², it is imperative to recognize this relationship, explain it and find appropriate solutions to it, and that the heightened behavior and feeling of thinking must be characterized by positive energy in

addition to the morale based on the desire and struggle to excel in the playing situations that will result in a certain type of distinct activity characterized by effectiveness and perseverance and that the motor skills are varied and multiple, there is the skill of spiking and blocking wall ³, and performing each skill requires a degree of thinking, in addition to the motor part, mental processes are used that require precision in performance, that is, the process of implementing physical movements coordinates a group of processes that are closely related to thinking processes, and the importance of research lies in helping players realize the similarities and differences between subjects and things, and developing their ability to classify ⁴, distinguish, and judge the adequacy of this information in solving a problem, also the research objectives to identify the relationship between pundit thinking and its relationship to the performance of the

two skills spiking and blocking, since learning any skill depends on the way the learner processes information while learning the skill and its own cognitive style. Therefore, the two researchers decided to study pundit thinking and its relationship to the performance of spoiling and blocking in the ball, the plane is for the junior players to better understand that relationship and explain it.

Research methodology and field procedures:

Research Methodology

The researchers used the descriptive approach in the two survey methods and the correlational relations for its suitability to the nature of the research. The research community included volleyball players Baghdad clubs

represented (Sulaikh Club, Students Club, Army Club, Police Club, Industry Club, Al Hussainia Club, Al Karkh Club, Al Houdoud Club) for the 2020 season. (101) A player, and the comprehensive restriction method was chosen.

Methods of data collection: The two researchers used a questionnaire as a means to collect data on the research variables.

First - Pundit Thinking Scale: ⁽¹⁾

Devices and tools used in the search:

- Manual calculator (scientific).
- Computer (laptop).

Table (1): Procedures for codifying the questionnaires: The validity of the paragraphs of the Critical Thinking Scale and table (1) shows that:

Paragraph	Paragraphs total	Agree		Disagree		Value(Ki2)		validity
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Calculated	Sig	
4, 8, 10, 15, 20, 24, 25, 26, 33, 34	10	12	0%	-	0%	12	-	Valid
1, 2, 6, 7, 11, 16, 21, 22, 29, 30, 31, 35	12	11	92%	1	8%	8.333	0.004	Valid
5, 17, 18, 32	4	10	83%	2	17%	5.333	0.041	Valid
19, 23, 27, 28	4	9	75%	3	25%	3.00	0.068	Invalid
32	1	8	67%	4	33%	1.333	0.258	Invalid
9, 12, 14	3	7	58%	5	42%	0.333	0.568	Invalid
13	1	6	50%	6	50%	0	-	Invalid
3	1	5	42%	7	58%	0.333	0.576	Invalid
Total paragraph	36							

The scientific foundations of the tests:

Validity of the results of the questionnaire:

The researchers adopted in calculating the validity of the results of the questionnaire (discriminatory validity) as one of the important indicators of construct validity, by using the (t) test of two independent groups, to find out the significance of the difference between the two extremes because the (T) value computed for the significance of the difference between the two extreme groups in the total score represents the discriminatory validity of the questionnaire. Therefore, the total scores of the questionnaire were ranked from highest to lowest, and the two extreme groups were determined in the total score of (33% in each group), then a t-test was used for two independent samples to find the significance of the difference in the resolution of the two extremes. Where the value of discriminatory honesty (t) of the resolution was (9.382), its level of significance (0.001), at a degree of freedom (27), and its statistical function was significant.

The reliability of the questionnaire results:

The researchers used two methods to verify the stability of the resolution, namely:

First - Split-Half: The researchers adopted the half-segmentation method to verify the stability of the scale, as the scale paragraphs were divided into two halves (the paragraphs that carry odd numbers and the paragraphs that carry the even numbers), after which the correlation coefficient between the total scores of the two halves of the questionnaire was extracted using the simple correlation coefficient (Pearson), which amounted to (0.655), in order to obtain the stability of the questionnaire as a whole, the equation (Getman) was used, where the value of the overall stability coefficient was (0.718), and since (the coefficient of stability is in fact the coefficient of correlation of the scale with itself), the reliability coefficient is high, because the square of its value is equal to (0.62) and this value It lies between (0.5 - 0.85), so the correlation coefficient is high and the relationship is strong if its value is within this indicator⁽²⁾.

Table (2)The value of the coefficient of stability and the value of the (Gtman) parameter.

Reliability			variance			Coefficient value (Spearman - Brown)	Coefficient value (Getman)
First half	Second half	Correlation	First half	Second half	Total		
0.6370	0.7280	0.6550	16.185	21.045	58.120	0.7230	0.7180

Second - coefficient (Alpha Cronbach):

The value of the coefficient (Alpha Cronbach) came at (0.773) and since (the coefficient of stability is in fact the coefficient of correlation of the scale with itself), the reliability coefficient is high, because the square of its value is equal to (0.60) and this value lies between (0.50 - 0.75), so the correlation coefficient is It is high and the relationship is strong if its value is within this index.

The main experiment:

The researchers conducted the main experiment on Sunday, 1/11/2020, where the researchers distributed the pundit thinking form to the members of the research sample, and recorded the results in the data registration form to be unpacked and statistically processed and ended on Tuesday 15/12/2020.

Statistical methods: The researchers used the statistical bag for social sciences (spss).

Presentation, analysis and discussion of results:

Table (3) shows the arithmetic mean, standard deviation and standard error of the research sample in the critical thinking variable.

Variable	Sample volume	Hypothetical Mean	Mean	Freedom degree	Value (t)		Sig type
					Calculated	Sig level	
Pundit thinking	101	105	120.640	99	15.348	0.000	Sig

Table (4) shows the arithmetic mean, standard deviation, coefficient of torsion and standard error of the research sample are shown in the research variables for the skills of spiking and block skills.

Variable	Sample volume	Hypothetical Mean	Mean	Freedom degree	Value (t)		Sig type
					Calculated	Sig level	
Spiking	101	102	121.420	99	13.756	0.000	Sig
Block	101	103	122.321	99	14.753	0.000	Sig

Discussion

Tables (3) (4) show that the relationship is moral and the researchers attribute that the players are an integral part of the sports community, as it affects and is affected by the culture of other players, as positive critical thinking, standards and values that support the feeling of all players in the sports club also contribute to their feeling of a spirit of participation and respect, and this may be due to the nature of the circumstances that the research community is going through, and who have acquired a variety of experiences and a cultural level, according to their knowledge of the various components of their surrounding environment and the information they possess (Fathi Abd al-Rahman) ⁽³⁾, so the relationship between critical thinking and volleyball skills (smash hitting and blocking wall) is significant

as thinking is responsible and facilitates access to intellectual knowledge in light of standards, it is also based on self-evaluation, the degree of sensitivity of the situation and its elements (Rafiq Walid Al-Ayasrah) as well as critical thinking. the psychological factor of players performing skills is considered to be of great importance in maintaining or decreasing the level of players on the field, especially during the competition period ⁽⁴⁾, so the players will be exposed to nervous tension caused by the level of the match as well as the audience, the referee and the stadium as well as the absence of an important player from the team that requires the team to make extra effort in the match that thinking is one of the basic requirements that qualify the player to perform these physical abilities at constant rates and levels (Akram Zaki Khatayba) ⁽⁵⁾, in order for

everyone to be able to carry out the tasks assigned to them on the stadium, they must train and master all basic skills in volleyball (Muhammad Subhi Hassanein and Hamdi Abdel Moneim) ⁽⁶⁾.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions:

- The results of the research showed that pundit thinking has a significant relationship with the skills of spiking and block.

Recommendations:

- Conducting studies and research to find out the relationship between Pundit thinking and other activities..

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Conflict of Interest: None to declare.

Ethical Clearance: All experimental protocols were approved and all experiments were carried out in accordance with approved guidelines.

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