

# **A.Gerlak, Wiley and My Actor in the development of the pedestal skills by changing direction and correction From jumping basketball for Student of Physical Education and Sports Sciences**

**Rafid Ali Dawood**

University of Diyala - Faculty of Physical Education and Sports Sciences

rafid.ali@uodiyala.edu.iq

## ***Abstract***

*The current study aimed to show the model of Gerlak, Eli and The Actors in the development of the peddly skills of changing direction and correction of basketball jumping, and the moral differences between the experimental and control groups in the Post- test in the development of the pedestal skills by changing the direction and correction of basketball jumping. The researcher used the experimental method to suit the nature of the research, and the sample of the research included (37) students of the fourth stage in the Faculty of Physical Education and Sports Sciences for the academic year 2019-2020 and the rate of (15) students for the experimental group and (15) students for the control group. The parity between the groups was made in the pedestal and correction skills of basketball, the researcher relied on the model of Gerlak Wiley, and used the researcher statistical bag (SPSS) for data processors and the study came out that there is a moral effect not model Gerlak and Eli in the development of the pedestal skills by changing direction and correction of jumping basketball.*

***Keywords: Gerlak Wiley model, trend-changing and shooting model from jumping, basketball***

## **1.Introduction:**

Teaching in our contemporary time is no longer a technical issue concerning a small group of specialists in the field of education or those involved in the educational process, but has become a general issue for the whole society, considering that education has an influential role in the formation of the personality of individuals and that human building and the industry of minds are one of the most important roles, and therefore the modernization of education and the attempt to reach its systems and then its outputs to creativity are among the most important priorities given by the men of education in the field of research and development, as education is greatly influenced by the learning strategies followed by the teacher as

the teacher He is primarily responsible for the educational process where he can achieve the best results and with the least effort and shortest time, education and the development of human cognitive abilities have captured the attention of all peoples and nations because a human who has knowledge and scientific experience is the best factor to carry out the strong and coherent civilizational construction capable of developing over the ages and through successive generations and gives their present and future lives safety and excellence in all aspects of life, so we have to look for formulas that are appropriate to keep up with progress and manage the educational process with all Its components and control the nature of interactions between them and evaluate them continuously and the model gerlak and eli is the most suitable area for that, as he developed a model for the planning of educational programs focused on the teacher is the systems, mentor, guide and evaluator of the educational process and not just the carrier of aspects of learning and characterized by the combination of linear type "linear" and continuous "Simultaneous", and the strengths of this model due to the ease of identifying its processes and the simplicity of the classification of objectives. This model also focuses on the educational means and that their use is a key element in the educational process and the educational process is seen as a system consisting of ten components ((identifying objectives, identifying appropriate content, identifying the behavior of the learners, identifying teaching methods, organizing students, determining time and place, identifying learning sources, evaluating performance, feedback), hence the importance of research through the experimentation of the model of A Gerlak, Eli and The Actor in the development of the development of the topography of the direction and correction of the jumping ball. The basket, and through the researcher's follow-up to the performance of the pedestal and correction skills of jumping basketball, he noticed a weakness in his performance for several reasons, including the lack of use of models, and here is the problem, so the researcher saw a statement of the model of Gerlak Wiley and his actors in the development of the peddy skills of changing direction and correction of the jumping basketball, but the goal of the research is to know the impact of the model of Gerlak and The Actor of His in the development of the pedestal skills by changing the direction and correction of the basketball jump. The researcher assumed that there are moral differences between the experimental and control groups in Pre- and Post- tests and in favor of the Post- tests, as well as the existence of differences of moral significance between the two bodies in the Post- tests and in favor of the experimental group.

## **2. Search procedures:**

### **1.2 Research methodology:**

One of the basics of scientific research is to choose the appropriate approach and more in line with the nature of the problem to be discussed, so the methods of scientific research are varied so that the method that fits with each research is used and therefore the researcher used the experimental method (the equal group) and this is confirmed (Thistle and Fathi:2004:59) that the attempt to control all the basic factors affecting the variable or the variables dependent on the experiment except one factor controlled by the researcher in a specific way in order to determine and measure its effect.

### **2.2 Community and sample research:**

After the researcher identified the society of his research, which represented the students of the fourth stage of the Faculty of Physical Education and Sports Sciences - University of Diyala, which numbered 197 students and chose division (B) and by (37) students, then the researcher distributed his sample and in the method of random and method of location and the sample was divided into two groups, an

experimental group of 15 students and the control group (15) Students were excluded (7) students for lack of commitment, and (10) students were randomly selected from division (A) to conduct the exploratory experiment, and that the sample is homogeneous being of the same age and study level, and in order to equalize the sample studied for students was conducted equalization of the control and experimental groups in the motor tests and skills and value(T)calculated and their statistical significance.

Table (1)  
Parity of the control and experimental groups in skill tests  
And the calculated value(T)and their statistical significance

Variables	Unit of measurement	Totals	Sample	Arithmetic medium	Standard deviation	T	Sin ratio	The significance
Ptoon test with direction change	Again.	Experimental	15	11.87	1.13	0.84	0.411	It's not moral.
		The Control .	15	11.53	1.06			
Shooting test from jumping	Again.	Experimental	15	2.67	0.72	0.24	0.81	It's not moral.
		The Control .	15	2.73	0.80			

Below the level of significance of 0.05 and degree of freedom (28)

2-3 Search tools:

2.3.1 Curriculum:

In 1980, Gerlak and Elie developed a model for educational programme planning and named it after him, and this model focuses on the teacher being the organizer, guide and evaluator of the educational process and not just the carrier of aspects of learning. This model also focuses on the fact that educational means and their use are a key element in the educational process, as the educational process is seen as a system of ten components (AbuSwerrH: 2009:27).

1- Setting educational objectives: At this stage, the educational objectives of the subject to be taught are determined.

2.Content identification: takes into account the coverage of the objectives and the appropriate characteristics of learners.

3- Report and measure the introductory behavior of learners before teaching: it is achieved by conducting some tests and measurements, Pre- tests, measure of scientific trends, discussions and oral questions

4- Defining the teaching strategy: At this stage, the teaching strategy and education technology are decided for the subject to be taught.

5- Organizing groups for learning: through dividing students into small groups, and using some technical devices such as computers and a vertical projector, this requires identifying the goals that can be achieved through interaction between the learners themselves and the goals that can be achieved through the presentations provided by the teacher, and through the interaction between the teacher and the learners and this determination helps in making decisions about determining: methods, strategies, place, and time required

6- Determining and distributing teaching time: In which the time required to achieve the goals is calculated, where the learning time varies according to the subject matter, objectives, place, management style, the abilities and interests of learners, a time plan is drawn up to teach the subject, including: theoretical presentation, practical application, use of educational means, and therefore this step requires answering the following question: How can the goals be achieved at the best within the time imposed?

7- Allocation and organization of the place: where the area of the place of learning and processing varies according to the groups of learners and time (groups)

8- Psychological organization: In this step, some references are prepared related to the subject of the lesson, the preparation of a program, a computer

9. Performance Calendar: In this step, the remote collection test, the remote trend scale, the filling of the note card is applied.

10. Analysis of retrograde feeding results: done by initial continuous calendar, compositional calendar, aggregate calendar

2.3.2 Tests used:

- Tabata test by changing the direction prepared by (Abdul Dayem and Hassanein:107:1999)

- The test of correction of stability prepared by (Abdul Dayem and Hassanein:1999:105)

The government's support for the government's work in the areas of health and social development is a very good

Legal basketballs number (6), stopwatch, (6) chargers, (4) barriers, scale bar length (10) meters, adhesive tape, whistle.

2.3.4 Statistical treatments:

SPSS statistical bag has been used

### 3. Presentation, analysis and discussions of the results:

After the researcher completed the collection of data resulting from Pre- and Post- tests, the treatment was done by appropriate statistical means and the nature of these data was identified and then discussed.

3.1 Presentation of results showing the computational circles, standard deviations, standard error of differences and the calculated value (t) between the Pre- and Post- tests of the experimental group in the search variables.

Table (2)

Shows the mathematical circles, standard deviations, the standard error of differences and the calculated (t) value

Between the Pre- and Post- tests of the experimental group in the search variables

Table (3)

Shows the mathematical circles, standard deviations, the standard error of differences and the calculated (t) value Between the Pre- and Post- tests of the control group in the search variables

Totals	Variables	Tests	A.F.	STD F.	Standard error	Calculated T value	Sin ratio	The significance
Experimental	The tabba is changing direction.	- The next one.	2.33	0.90	0.23	10.04	0.000	sign
	Shooting from jumping	- The next one.	2.47	0.99	0.26	9.65	0.000	sign

Below the level of significance of 0.05 and degree of freedom (14)

Table 2 shows that the differences between Pre- and Post- tests of the experimental group in the research variables are that the error rate has reached (0.000) which is lower than the level of indication 0.05.

3.2 Presentation of results showing the mathematical circles, standard deviations, standard error of differences and the calculated value (t) between the Pre- and Post- tests of the control group in the research variables.

Totals	Variables	Tests	A.F.	STD F.	Standard error	Calculated T value	Sin ratio	The significance
The Control	The tabba is changing direction.	- The next one.	0.60	1.18	0.31	1.96	0.000	sign
	Shooting from jumping	- The next one.	0.93	0.70	0.18	5.14	0.000	sign

Below the level of significance of 0.05 and degree of freedom(14)

Table 3 shows that the differences between Pre- and Post- tests of the control group in the research variables are 0.000 (below the indicative level of 0.05).

3.3 Presentation of computational circles, standard deviations, calculated T value and the type of indication for the experimental and control groups in the Post- tests of the search variables

Table (4)

Shows the computational circles, standard deviations, the calculated t-value and the type of significance of the experimental and control groups in the aftertests of the search variables.

T	Variables	Experimental		The Control		Value t Calculate d	Error rate	The significance
		A	STD	A	STD			
1	The tabba is changin g directio n.	14.20	1.21	12.13	0.74	5.65	0.000	sign
2	Shootin g from jumpin g	5.13	0.72	3.67	0.72	5.58	0.000	sign

The table (4) shows the calculation circles, standard deviations, the value of the calculated T and the type of indication for the experimental and control groups in the Post- tests of the search variables, with an error rate of 0.000, which is below the indicative level (0.05).

#### 3.4 Discussion of the results of the Post- tests of the experimental and control groups of the research variables

The results presented in the tables (2,3,4) show that the experimental and control groups have achieved their goal of learning in terms of moral impact with moral differences between the two groups, and the researcher attributes these moral differences to the effectiveness of the modules of the educational curriculum applied to the group that studied the model of Giralk and Elie for the planning of educational programs and this model focuses on the teacher is the organizer, guide and evaluator of the educational process and not merely the carrier of the aspects of learning as this model focuses on the educational means and that its use is a key element in the educational process. The educational process is seen as a system of ten components, as in the first stage the educational objectives of the pedagogy and correction are set, and the coverage of the objectives and appropriate characteristics of the learners was taken into account. Education technology was used data show and then the organization of groups to learn is through dividing students into small groups and identifying and distributing the time required to achieve the goals, where the time of learning is calculated according to the subject of the study, then the theoretical presentation of the skills of the drumming and correction and how to perform and then the practical application of the use of educational means and also the exercises that were prepared and applied from the main period and take into account the learners and exercises from ease to difficulty in the process of peddling and correction and the student's approach and then practical application by using educational means and also the exercises that were prepared and applied from the main period and take into account learners and exercises from ease to difficulty in the processing and correction and the student's approach to the exercises through a similar situation through the training situation Play and that helped to develop in performance, the more times the performance of exercises for a certain skill and correcting errors when performing correcting the practice of learners so that the result corresponds to the goal in the formation of a correct dynamic program can be generalized (within:2016:95) and there are other factors that have influenced the development of the drum and correction skills, such as the provision of means such as ball, playgrounds and educational unit that includes

the time of application and organization of the educational unit in its three sections (main preparatory - concluding) and this is considered in the study of the basketball and the presentation of experiences in each period of education. The development of the student and taking into account the needs and inclinations (Ali:145: 2015) and the place was allocated for the performance of skills which is the inner hall and organize of barriers balls and adhesive tapes and then was re-explained how the skills performed and then the aftertest was performed with the use of feedback, that a natural phenomenon of the learning process is to be there. Development in learning as long as the teacher follows the steps of the right foundations of learning and education and in order to be the beginning of learning sound, it is necessary to clarify the explanation, presentation and training on the correct preparation and focus on it until the consolidation and stability of performance and the provision of the learner with feedback increases the motivation of learning and urges him to perform properly with desire and motivation (Ismail:102:2002)

#### 4. Conclusion

In the light of the results of the study and its discussions, the researcher concludes that there is a moral effect a model of Gerlak, Eli and The actor son in the development of the pedagogy skills by changing direction and correction from jumping basketball to the door of the Faculty of Physical Education and Sports Sciences.

#### REFERENCES:

- Abu Sweerh, Ahmed Ismail: A training program based on educational design in light of the training needs for the development of some technological skills among technology teachers, (Islamic University- Gaza Deanship graduate school of education department of education and education technology, doctoral thesis, 2009)
- Ismail Zafer Hashem: The overlapping teaching style and its impact in learning and development through the legal organizational options for tennis education, doctoral thesis, (Faculty of Sports Education, University of Baghdad, 2003).
- Hayek, Sadiq Khaled: Contemporary Curricula and Strategies in Teaching Sports Education (Aman, 2017)
- Al-Shawk, Nouri Ibrahim and Fathi, Rafi Saleh, researcher's guide to writing research esthesyinsinating in sports education (Baghdad University, Faculty of Physical Education, 2004).
- Abdul-Daim, M. Hamad Mahmoud and Hassanein, Mohammed Sobhi. Talking in Basketball, (Arab Publishing House, i2, 1999)
- Ali, Janan Hassan, the method of mastery learning in the significance of the theory of multiple intelligence and its effect on the performance of some offensive skills basketball and tendencies towards the study of sports education, doctoral thesis, faculty of basic education, University of Diyala, 2015.
- Inside, Virgin Adnan: The impact of a mastery curriculum in accordance with the stages of building the motor program in the development of learning outcomes for some of the offensive skills of female basketball students, (Faculty of Physical Education and Sports Sciences\_ Karbala University, Master's Thesis, 2016).