

The effect of the strategy of information processing in learning some basic skills of swimming

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Abstract

The strategies of processing information that swimmers use to deal with, acquire, store and retrieve information, as the theoretical and practical aspect and the amount of interaction between them in order to develop the educational process and get better learning results in the basic skills of swimming, each learner of the swimmers has his own cognitive style that affects the way he processes information, and that the problem of research lies in the use of the information processing strategy of creating the number of educational units that were insufficient for the vocabulary of teaching the skills of the competition, and the research aims to prepare the strategy of processing information in the learning of some basic skills of swimming, and used the experimental method of Pre and Post testing of the experimental and control groups to suit the nature of the research, The search community has been identified as the players of Al-Azamiyah Club. For the 2019 sports season, the number of (10 swimmers), where the sample of research was chosen in the manner of comprehensive inventory and divided the sample into two experimental groups and the control group and thereality (five swimmers) for each group and the application of the strategy of processing information and for eight weeks and the amount of three training units per week and the researcher used the statistical bag (spss) to process the data and the researcher reached the most important conclusions there a positive impact of the strategy of processing information in learning basic skills.

Keywords: Information Processing Strategy, Swimming Competitions.

Introduction:

That the technological development that accompanies our life now makes the educational process shift from the educational achievement of knowledge and the testing of the learner in the extent to which he recalls this amount of intellectual learning ability to self-research and the employment of information within the limits of organized practical application, so we must work to transform the educational process from collecting information to understanding and analyzing that information in order to invest it best i.e. how to deal with information and how it is handled and the effect on the skilled performance of basic skills in swimming competitions, the strategy of processing information The importance of research is the use of information processing strategy and

its impact on swimmersto teach somebasic skills, which contributes to the development of learning and gain the right technical performance through the learning process to be the focus of the learning process rather than its role as a recipient and listener. Only using modern technology.

Search problem:

The strategies of processing information that swimmers use to deal with, acquire, store and retrieve information, as the theoretical and practical aspect and the amount of interaction between them in order to develop the educational process and get better learning results in the basic skills of swimming, each learner of the swimmers has his own cognitive style that affects the way he processes information, andthat The problem of research lies in the use of the informationprocessing strategy of creating the number of educational units that were insufficient for the vocabulary of teaching the skills of the competition, so the researcher saw in the use and introduction of modern technology in the process of learning andthe use of optimalmeans of educational methods to overcome those obstacles by introducing technology in the learning process andusing the strategyof processing information better.

Research objectives:

- Preparing aninformation processing strategy to teach some of thebasicskillsof swimming
- Learn about the information processing strategy intaught some of thebasicskillsof swimming.

Research assignments:

- There is a positive effect of the information processingstrategy intaughtsome of thebasicskillsof swimming.

Areas of research:

Human field: Players ofAl-Azamiyah YouthSports Clubfor the 20th19th season.

Timefield: Duration2/7/2019 to7/9/2019.

Spatial area: The closed hall of al-Azamiyah SportsClub.

The research methodology and its fieldwork:

Research method: The researcher used the experimental method of experimental design with Pre andPostaltesting of the two equal groups (experimentaland controlled) to suit the nature of the research.

The research community was designated and appointed: the research community was identified for the sports season 2019, and the numbersome (10 swimmers) wasselected asthe sample of the research in the style of the active inventoryand divided the sample into two groups (experimentaland controlled) and by the rate (five swimmers) for each group.

Pre-Test: The researcher conducted Pre- tests on Thursday4/7/20 19 in the closed hall of the Club ofAl-Azamiyah

Tutorial:

- The implementation of the educational units began on Saturday on 6/7/20 19 and ended on Thursday, 5/9/20 19.
- The duration of the educational program (8 weeks) for each week is three educational

units.

- The time of the educational unit was 90 minutes.
- Preparatory section time)8 (minutes and kala ati section:
 - Main section time (75) minutes
- The final section of the time (7).

Post- tests: The telematic tests were conducted on Saturday 7/9/20 19 in the closed hall of Al-Azamiyah Club providing conditions similar to Pre- tests in terms of time and space.

Statistical methods used in the research: The researcher used the statistical bag (SPSS) to find the appropriate statistical treatments.

View, analyze and discuss results:

View and analyze the results of the differences between the Pre and Post-tests of the control group in the variables researched:

Table (1)

Tests	Pre- test		Post- test		T Calculated	Significance
	A	STD	A	STD		
Learn to swim underwater	28.2	1.45	30.03	1.23	1.46	Sign
Sliding education	24.03	0.32	26.05	1.35	1.78	Sign
Breathing education	29.02	0.58	30.09	1.68	1.82	Sign
Water transfer education	7.02	0.62	7.8	1.77	1.35	Sign

View and analyze the results of the differences between the Pre and Post -tests of the experimental group in the variables researched:

Table (2) Difference of computational circles and its standard deviation and value (t) and the indication of the differences between the results of the Pre and Post-tests of the experimental group in the variables under consideration

Tests	Pre-test		Post- test		T Calculated	Significance
	A	STD	A	STD		
Learn to swim underwater	32.3	1.24	34.5	1.25	2.86	Sign
Sliding education	26.04	0.34	28.05	1.13	2.84	Sign
Breathing education	31.03	0.56	32.01	1.67	2.65	Sign
Water transfer education	8.02	0.76	9.00	1.79	2.89	Sign

View the results of the differences between the two Post- tests of the control and experimental groups in the variables researched:

Table (3) the value (t) and the level of error and the indication of the differences between the results of the Post-test of the control and experimental groups in the variables under consideration

Tests	Pre-test		Post- test		T Calculated	Significance
	A	STD	Q	P		
Learn to swim underwater	32.4	1.64	36.8	1.44	3.59	Sign
Sliding education	27.05	1.27	30.07	1.74	2.48	Sign
Breathing education	31.02	1.76	34.06	1.37	2.27	Sign
Water transfer education	8.01	1.73	9.03	1.94	2.78	Sign

Discuss the results:

The results of the tables (3, 2,1), have shown that there are moral differences between Pre and Postal tests, in learning basic skills in swimming competitions, and the researcher attributes the reason for this to the correct education and repetition attempts and time period showed this development, which is a moral phenomenon in the research tests, Also take advantage of the strategy of the workshop educational technology prepared in Learning, which aims to develop the basic skill by increasing the number of repetitions and giving freedom to the learner in the situation and location in the performance of skill, which is one of the main methods of performance development (www.Elements of style.com, 2001), and that the process of giving nutrition The feedback increases the energy and motivation of swimmers and enhances the correct performance and avoiding the wrong performance and all the sources and studies related to learning have emphasized the importance of feedback and its benefits in the stages of basic learning, acquisition and retention and in the process of accompanying learning, all these variables have influenced the differences of Pre and Postal learning It has developed significantly and retained learning (2002, p.91), that knowing the learner of the results of his response is one of the important principles of the occurrence of learning, as after completing any activity, there is a feedback to inform the learner of the results of his activity to stimulate his motivation and motivation. To continue learning (Fawzi Fayeze and Profiti Mustafa: 2010, p218), that the processing of information "is an effective process of attention, high awareness and accurate representation of the production of coding, storage and retrieval processes extending between depth and expansion of information according to the personal style of the individual (Nadia Samih 2004, p. 65).

Conclusions:

- The results showed a narrow distinction between Pre and Post measurement of the workshop's educational technology strategy in developing the technical performance

and accuracy of some skills for the experimental group and in favor of Postal measurement.

-There is a positive impact of the workshop's educational technology strategy in the development of technical performance and accuracy of some skills and in favor of Postal measurement.

Recommendations:

- The information processing strategy increases the ability to learn some basic swimming skills.
- The impact of the program prepared by The Bay on the experimental group where it excelled on the control group in learning some basic skills by swimming because it was suitable for the sample and varied with its exercises and tools and means used.

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