Chinese Journal of Geotechnical Engineering

Volume 44 Issue 12 Year 2022

Building A Composite Field Test And Determining Its Standard Levels For Measuring Concentration, Attention Diversion And Scoring Accuracy For First-Class Futsal Club Players In Al-Qadisiyah Governorate

Dr. Adnan Naghish Hassan, Ali Yaqoub Yusuf, Dr. Ahmed Fahem Naghish

Assistant Prof. College Of Physical Education And Sports Sciences Al-Qadisiyah University Iraq

Assistant Prof. College Of Physical Education And Sports Sciences Al-Qadisiyah University Iraq

College Of Physical Education And Sports Sciences Al-Qadisiyah University Iraq

Keywords: standard levels - focus, shifting attention, and targeting accuracy

DOI: 10.11779/CJGE202212.15f

ABSTRACT: The aim of the research is to design a composite field test and determine its standard levels to measure the concentration, conversion of attention and scoring accuracy of the players of first-class futsal clubs, because the tests designed to measure these two mental abilities are done through paper and pen and testing in this way does not give accurate results to measure the ability to move away from the embodiment and representation of reality The actual and playing conditions during the match, so the researchers resorted to designing this test for two reasons. The first is to address the deficiencies in the previously prepared tests, and the second is that these tests were measured separately, which is not true. The two abilities are inseparable and the player needs them at the same time. shortcomings.As for the imposition of the research, it was represented in the effectiveness of the test on measuring the focus, attention transfer and scoring accuracy of the players of the first-class clubs in futsal. Their number is (84) players, and the research sample was chosen by a simple random method (lottery), which included (44) players for the purpose of construction and (40) players for the purpose of legalization.And after preparing the appropriate test tools and devices to conduct it, it was presented to experts and specialists to demonstrate its validity and make the appropriate adjustments. standards for first-class futsal club players, and the researchers concluded the effectiveness of the test on measuring the focus, attention transfer, and scoring accuracy of futsal players.

1. INTRODUCTION

Each activity has certain advantages and characteristics that distinguish it from others, and futsal is one of these activities that is characterized by characteristics that differ somewhat from the rest of the games, in terms of the size of the court on which the match takes place, the small playing area and the short period of time required for the player to decide to continue playing and take the right stance and movement to perform In order to serve the goal to be achieved in terms of movement and performance in general.Focusing, shifting attention, and targeting accuracy are among the abilities of great importance to the players, and the necessity for the players to enjoy these two abilities is very important, since most of the decisions and positions that the players take depend on these two abilities, as they are mental abilities directly related to the central nervous system, which is the control center for all operations. The mentality and movements of the player.Hence the importance of having an objective and accurate measurement of these two abilities and moving away from the means used in measuring them, which depend on paper and pen, which is inaccurate and does not reflect the actual reality of the capabilities that the player enjoys.Which was a strong incentive and motivation for the researcher to design a field test that simulates the actual reality of the cases that occur inside the stadium and gives an indication of what the players possess of these two abilities, in an effort to prepare the necessary training programs for their development and the development of the performance level of futsal players.

2. THE PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH

1. Designing a composite field test to measure focus, attention shift, and scoring accuracy for first-class futsal club players.
2. Recognizing the focus, shifting of attention, and scoring accuracy of first-class club players in futsal.
3. Determining standard levels of focus, attention transfer, and scoring accuracy for first-class futsal club players.

3. RESEARCH PROCEDURES

Research community and sample

"The selection of researchers for his research sample is one of the important steps in the research, as he must define his research community according to the topic, phenomenon, or problem that he chooses" (1)The research community was determined by the players of the first-class clubs in futsal, whose number is (84) players, and the building sample included (44) players, while the legalization sample included (40) players who were chosen by the simple random method (lottery)

Study Design

The descriptive approach was adopted using the survey method due to its suitability to the nature of the research problem.Research that relies on the study of reality or the phenomenon as it exists in reality, and is concerned with describing it as an accurate description through the qualitative expression that describes the phenomenon and clarifies its characteristics, or the quantitative expression that gives a numerical description that shows the magnitude and size of the phenomenon.

The studied variables

Mental ability (concentration, conversion of attention, and targeting accuracy) was adopted as a major variable for the current study.

Tests used

A test of concentration, attention transfer, and scoring accuracy for first-class futsal club players in Al-Qadisiyah Governorate.

In order to obtain a test that gives an objective measurement of focus, attention transfer, and scoring accuracy for first-class futsal clubs in Al-Qadisiyah Governorate, it was necessary to review some previously prepared sources, references, and tests, in addition to consulting experts and specialists in that, in order to reach a test that addresses deficiencies in previously prepared tests for this purpose. Therefore, the preliminary design of the test was presented to the experts and specialists to indicate its validity and express their observations about the test, and after taking the modifications, the test design was reached.(*)

Exploratory Experience

For the purpose of identifying the problems of applying the test in the future and avoiding mistakes, a exploratory experiment was conducted to test focus, shift attention and scoring accuracy on 1/5/2022 on a sample consisting of four players, and through that, the obstacles and the time taken to implement the test and the efficiency of the assisting team were identified.

Construction experience

The (construction experiment) was conducted on a sample of (44) players for the period from 1/26/2022 to 1/28/2022, after which the data was processed statistically.

The Scientific Basis of the Test

Honesty

“The word honesty means correctness in measuring what it was set for, or the validity with which the test measures what it was set to measure, and honesty is one of the most important transactions for any measure or test” (1) The validity of the test was confirmed by presenting it to a group of experts and specialists to demonstrate its validity and the extent to which it measures the mental ability to focus attention.

Consistency

A fixed test is “a test that gives similar results or the same results if it is re-applied more than once and under the same conditions” (2) To ensure the stability of the test, it was re-applied after a week on the sample of the exploratory experiment, and by extracting Pearson’s simple correlation coefficient between the results of the two tests, it was found that the test had an acceptable stability coefficient, as shown in Table (1)

Objectivity

The objectivity of the test was confirmed by the results of two arbitrators who were evaluated for the test at the same time, and through Pearson's simple correlation coefficient, the objectivity coefficient was extracted, as shown in Table (1). Schedule (1)

Shows the coefficient of stability and objectivity to test focus and attention shift and scoring accuracy

indication	Objective coefficient	Stability coefficient	test name
moral	0.98	0,87	Test focus, conversion of attention and accuracy of targeting

The discriminatory ability of the test

To ensure that the test distinguishes between the sample individuals with higher and lower levels, 50% of the results of the testers were approved for the construction sample, and using the (T) test for independent samples, the discriminatory ability of the test was confirmed, as shown in Table (2)

Schedule (2) Shows the discriminatory ability of the test

indication	The calculated t value	lower group		senior group		test name
		standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	
moral	5,47	2,87	9,02	1,43	21,16	Concentration, shifting attention and scoring accuracy

Difficulty and ease of testing

"The tests used are suitable for the sample in terms of the degree of difficulty and ease when the distribution is similar in the sense that its value is zero" (1) To find out the difficulty and ease of the test, the torsion coefficient was extracted, and it was found that the value of the torsion coefficient did not exceed +-1, which indicates the suitability of the test for the research sample. As shown in Table (3)

schedule(3) Shows the coefficient of difficulty and ease of the test

Indication	torsion modulus	test name	T
Moral	0,03	Concentration, shifting attention and scoring accuracy	1

Standardization of the test

The scale was applied to a rationing sample of (40) players for the period from 2/22/2022 to 2/25/2022, and by collecting and arranging data, statistical treatments were carried out to reach the research results.

Presentation, analysis and discussion of the results

Scientific research in the field of physical education does not only aim at trying to apply the tests and standards currently used, but rather seeks to build many new standards in which standards are available for application in the field of sports, which is characterized by its many aspects (2) And because the raw scores that we obtained from the composite test, focus and attention shift, do not represent any meaning or interpretation regarding the results of the research sample. Raw scores must be converted into standardized scores in order to arrive at the standards. It is well known that the standards are one of the basic objectives of the test rationing process, as the standards are derived from the rationing sample that represents the research community studied, and the raw score is the original result derived from the application of the tests before they are treated statistically and is the source of the standards (1)

As shown in Tables (4) and (5)

Schedule (4) The raw scores and the corresponding standardized scores of the composite test show attention shifting and scoring accuracy

Modified standard score	Repetition	raw degree	T	Standard score	Repetition	raw degree	T
	1	15,9	20		3	24,04	1
	1	14,4	21		1	23,6	2
	1	13,3	22		2	23,3	3
	1	12,05	23		1	23,1	4
	1	11,43	24		2	23,05	5
	1	9.09	25		1	22,8	6
	2	8.02	26		1	22,4	7
	1	6,04	27		2	22,06	8
					1	22	9
					1	21,7	10
					1	21,5	11
					2	21,3	12
					1	21,01	13
					1	20,5	14
					2	19.8	15th
					2	19,5	16
					2	18,06	17
					3	17,8	18
					2	16	19
1,98	standard deviation				15,09	Arithmetic mean	

schedule (5) The standard levels, categories and repetitions of the research sample in the composite test show the transfer and focus of attention and the accuracy of scoring.

Repetition	categories	levels	T
3	30.29 – 34.58	excellent	1
5	25,99–30,28 _	Very well	2
12	21,96–25.98	Good	3
17	17,66–21.95	Average	4
3	13.36 – 17,65	weak	5

Table (5) shows us that the research sample achieved a percentage of (7.5%) within the excellent level, as three individuals from the research sample came within this level.

As for the level is very good, the research sample achieved a percentage of (12.5%), with five players out of the total research sample, and within the good level, the research sample achieved a percentage of (30%), with twelve players out of the total research sample. The research sample achieved a percentage of (42.5%), with seventeen players out of the total research sample. As for the last level, which is the weak level, the research sample achieved a percentage of (7.5%), with three players out of the total research sample (40) players. This shows us that the largest percentage of the research sample came within the average level, with a percentage of (42.5%), while the lowest percentage came within the excellent and weak levels, with a percentage of (7.5%), with three players for each level. This is one of the indicators. Evidence that the research sample was distributed

normally within the normal distribution curve, where the largest percentage of the research sample came in the middle within the average level and the lowest values on both sides of the curve within the excellent and poor levels.When observing the value of the arithmetic mean of the research sample in the concentration and attention transfer test and the accuracy of targeting, it reached (15.9), and this value corresponds to the standard score (20), which falls within the average level, which is an acceptable level, but it is below the level of ambition.To explain this, we say, despite the great efforts made by the institutions responsible for futsal in Al-Qadisiyah Governorate, there is still an aspect that needs care and attention, which is the development of the mental abilities of futsal players, as it is very important for the futsal player and is closely related to the level he presents within the matches, especially its connection to the skillful aspect of the player. , Where Alter needs to focus attention on a specific point or situation, as well as take the appropriate decision to score or handle the ball to a colleague and in the shortest possible time to achieve balance in the tactical aspect of this event, which is very important.Therefore, efforts must be focused on preparing advanced training programs to develop the complex capabilities and skills of the players to serve futsal in Yuanya in particular and at the level of Iraq in general.

Sources

1. Thouqan Obeidat, and others: scientific research - its concept - its tools - its methods, Amman, Dar Al-Fikr Publishing, 1988, p. 153.
2. ((2Abdullah Hussein Al-Lami: The Structure of Messages and Dissertations in the Faculties of Physical Education, Al-Qadisiyah University, College of Physical Education, 1st edition, 2007, p. 37.
3. Muhammed Khalil Abbas and two others: An Introduction to Research Methods in Education and Psychology, Amman, Dar Al-Masira for Publishing and Distribution, 3rd Edition, 2011 AD, p. 74.
4. Laila Al-Sayed Farhat: Measurement and Testing in Physical Education, 2nd edition, Cairo, 2007, p. 111.
5. Muhammad Hassan Allawi and Muhammad Nasr al-Din Radwan: Measurement in Physical Education and Sports Psychology. 2nd Edition. Cairo: Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi, 2000, p. 38.
6. Mohamed Sobhi Hassanein: Measurement and evaluation in physical education and sports. I 1. Cairo: Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi, 2001, p. 29.
7. Wadih Yassin and Hassan Ahmed: Statistical applications and computer uses in physical education research, Mosul. Book House, 1999, p. 166.

Accessory (1)

Composite test: concentration, attention switching, and scoring accuracy for futsal players Name of the test: Concentration, conversion of attention and scoring accuracy of futsal players The aim of the test: - Measuring the focus, conversion of attention and scoring accuracy of futsal players Tools: (legal futsal goal - futsal balls number (6) colored (white - red - yellow - blue - black - green) distributed on the ground randomly and their order is changed after each attempt - rubber ropes to divide the goal into six areas - colored flags Same colors as the balls - electronic stopwatch – whistle) Performance specifications: The player stands 15 meters away from the goal line (a distance of three meters from the balls), which is fixed on a cross line 3 meters long and at a distance of 12 meters from the goal line, meaning that the scoring is from a distance of 12 meters from the goal. Behind him and facing the coach who carries colored flags with the same colors as the balls placed on the ground, and upon hearing the start signal, the coach raises one of the colored flags, the player turns towards the balls, and he has to hit the ball that bears the same color as the flag that the coach raised at the goal, which was divided into six regions according to the difficulty of the scoring area.

Recording: Focusing and diverting attention: The player is given six attempts, and the time period that the player takes since hearing the starting signal until the moment the ball is kicked is calculated, noting the equation of time that the player gets in degrees and for the six attempts.

As for the accuracy of the scoring: the score obtained in the six regions is calculated.

- The upper left and right regions have four degrees
- The right and lower left regions are three degrees
- The upper middle region is two degrees
- The lower middle region is one degree

- Zero score when the ball goes outside the goal

Note: - The total score for the player is the number of scores he obtained from the six attempts. This means that the highest score obtained by the player for focusing and diverting attention is three degrees, and the highest score obtained by the player for the skill of scoring is twenty-four degrees, meaning that the total score for the test is twenty-seven degrees.

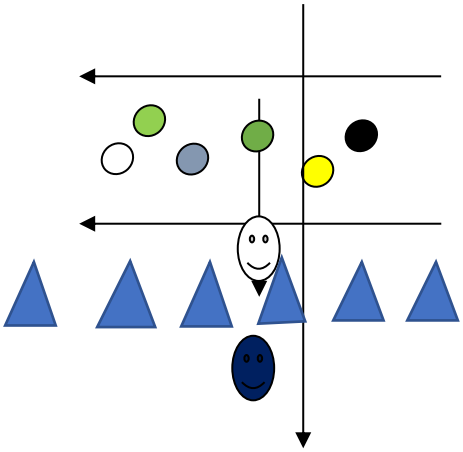
Legal futsal goal

4	2	4
3	1	3

12 metres

3 m long line
Futsal balls
3M
Player
colored flags

the coach



REFERENCES

1. Abdullah Hussein Al-Lami: The Structure of Messages and Dissertations in the Faculties of Physical Education, Al-Qadisiyah University, College of Physical Education, 1st edition, 2007, p. 37.
2. Muhammad Khalil Abbas and two others: Introduction to Research Methods in Education and Psychology, Amman, Dar Al-Masira for Publishing and Distribution, 3rd Edition, 2011 AD, p. 74.
3. see appendix (1)
4. Laila Al-Sayed Farhat: Measurement and Testing in Physical Education, 2nd edition, Cairo, 2007, p. 111.
5. Thouqan Abdiyat and others: scientific research, its concept, methods, tools, Amman, Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi for Publishing and Distribution, 1988, p. 153.
6. Wadih Yassin and Hassan Ahmed: Statistical applications and computer uses in physical education research, Mosul. Book House, 1999, p. 166
7. Muhammad Hassan Allawi and Muhammad Nasr al-Din Radwan. Measurement in physical education and sports psychology. 2nd edition. Cairo: Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi, 2000, p. 38.
8. Mohamed Sobhi Hassanein, Measurement and Evaluation in Physical Education and Sports. I 1. Cairo: Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi, 2001, p. 29