



## **Some of the motor-sensory realization variations and relation them with serve accuracy in tennis for some of second stage students in faculty of physical education\ University of Sulaimaniah**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The study aimed to know some of the motor-sensory realization variations and relation them with serve accuracy in tennis for some of second stage students in faculty of physical education\ University of Sulaimaniah. 30 students from second stage of faculty of physical education/ university of Sulaimaniah were participated in present study and the searcher used descriptive research design method. Different tests were included to measure some of motor-sensory perception variations such as (test of motor-sensory perception with jump "scoop test"), (sensation test by estimate the time), (foot movement to the side), and skill test for example, (measurement of serve performance accuracy). Study concluded that the serve performance accuracy showed to be weak for subject and students had a good level of motor-sensory perception with jump (scoop test) where they showed a significant correlation between motor-sensory perception with jump and serve performance accuracy. In addition, there was a weakness in the sense realization of time appreciation for the students in serve skill. However, students have a good level in foot movement to the side because they demonstrated a significant correlation between foot movement to the side and serve performance accuracy.

**Key words:** Motor-sensory realization, serve accuracy, tennis, second stage students.

## 1. Introduction

The sports movement developed rapidly and effectively over the past years and this development was result for many change occurred on most of games including the game of tennis, which has received a greater share of these developments or raise the level of the capabilities of the player's technique and physical and tactical, psychological, mental, and thus reflected on the great sporting achievements at all levels ground tennis game is a of individual sports which is characterized by the diversity of individual movements in accordance with the requirements of the basic skills varied offensive and Offensive special that depended on and it depends on the individual to his physical abilities and skill and tactical and psychological to achieve better results. There are several forms in the performance of their skills, and this requires a way and the exercise makes the skill perfectly to reach to aim in the ability of skill and accuracy (Dafer., 2002).

Tennis game is different the other physical games it is depending of mental capacity as far as depends on the physical abilities as the most consecutive tennis skills and sequential, and require a high level of accuracy in the performance, which should be the player that thinks and feels and understands and reconciles systemic nervous and muscular more broadly. Mental capacity leads a significant role in absorbing the individual and in the a acquisition of information, and in this capacity cognitive sense - kinesthetic, which is responsible for the acts kinetic, interpretation and implementation by identifying the ocean and the environment to be the work of the movement through it

Based on the above, the importance of the research is to identify the relationship between some of the variables sense perception - motor accuracy serve in the tennis game which can know it during The application of the tests and measurements of them the sense of dynamic has important and major role in a sporting activity as far as the player has high accuracy to sensory and perception Gets on the efficiency of the process and the more wide-received at an advanced level of performance as well as the operation of sensuous\_ perception one of important factor that underpin the training process, which determines the way, the speed and accuracy of performance skills to the tennis player, which must have enough sense to interpret the perceptions of a range of kinetic consensual acts that lead to good behavior in the positions of various games.

Although of important in tennis game we note the lack of focus of many of the coaches on this side and lack of input into educational curricula and training for the number of students and of players. Since they do not rely on the principle of capacity development sense - kinetics during give players and students training modules, educational, and from this point of view you want a researcher at the investigation of this problem, to highlight them directly and determine its dimensions, through the identification of relationships connectivity exchanged between some of the variables of sensuous\_ perception and accurate transmitter tennis with some of the students of the second phase in Faculty of Physical Education / University of Sulaimaniah.

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Participants

30 students from second stage of faculty of physical education/ university of Sulaimaniah were participated in present study and the searcher used descriptive research design method.

### 2.2 Tests of present study

Different tests were included to measure some of motor-sensory perception variations such as (test of motor-sensory perception with jump "scoop test"), (sensation test by estimate the time), (foot movement to the side), and skill test for example, (measurement of serve performance accuracy).

#### 2.2.1 Scoop test

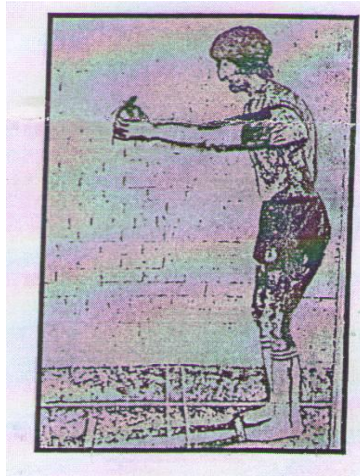
This test was made by Ibraheem (1999) to measure perception of horizontal distance. However, to conduct the test we have to identify two lines with duct tape between them a distance of 100 cm, the student stands where the fingers of his feet behind the line, then student will jump to the second line for three times and then intolerance eyes of the student with a piece of cloth. The process of jumping is performed three times with the announcement of the result of each attempt, Figure (1) shows the test.



Figure (1) shows scoop test

#### 2.2.2 Sensation test by estimate the time

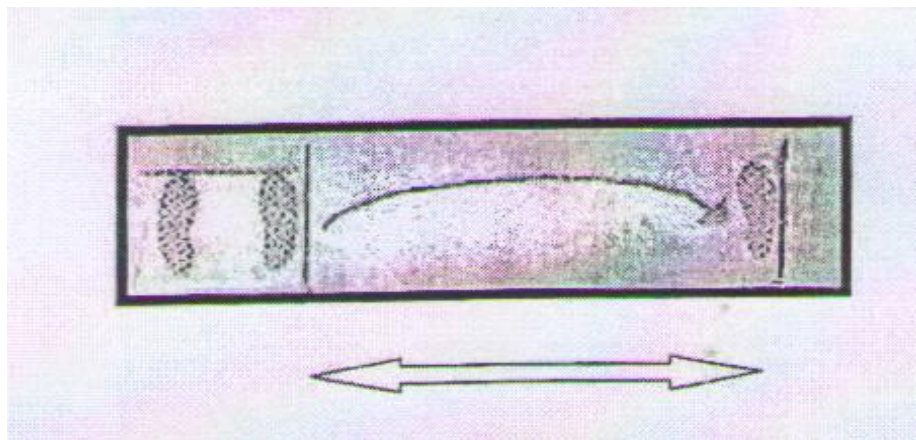
The purpose of present test is to measure sensation through evaluation the time. The student run the stopwatch at (5-7-15) seconds to three times each time, and then standing with his arm outstretched and intolerance eyes with a piece of cloth so as not to see the time and time is running and stopped when the second (7) (Khaleel, 2000). Three attempts are given for each student and calculated the amount of the increase and decrease about 7 seconds as shown in figure (2).



**Figure (2) shows sensation test by estimate the time**

### ***2.2.3 Foot movement to the side***

The purpose of present test is to measure the ability of the feet to sense the side distance. Student is standing and his right foot next to the lateral line to the left and the other foot close to the line, moves the foot to the specified distance with consideration towards the second line on the right foot, which is a distance (30-50 cm) and repeated three times, and then perform the movement again when his eyes blindfolded, as in the previous animation and repeat it three times with the announcement of the result of each attempt. Three attempts are given for each student and calculated the amount of the increase and decrease about the determined distance as shown in figure (3) (Sultan Abidul Azeez., 2000).



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**Figure (2) shows foot movement to the side**

### 2.3 Serve performance accuracy test

The aim of test to evaluate serve performance accuracy and the higher expected result is 108 point as shown in figure (4) (Dafer and Mazin., 2013).

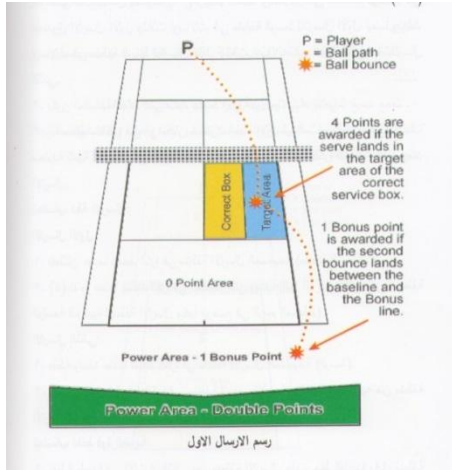


Figure (4) shows serve performance accuracy

### 2.4 Statistical analysis

Researcher used SPSS program to analyze the results and we used mean, standard deviation, and correlation coefficient.

## 3. Results and Discussion

Table (1) shows mean and standard deviations for tests sensuous perception motor and testing of the accuracy of serve skill to the research sample.

(Table 1)

Shows the value of (R) calculated between scoop test and serve skill accuracy for the subject

Variables	Mean	SD
Scoop test	91.200	15.077
Sensation test by estimate the time	7.733	2.148
Foot movement to the side	43.833	8.162
Serve performance accuracy test	22.566	8.752

**(Table 2)**

**Shows the value of calculated (R) between sensation tests by estimates the time and serve performance accuracy test for research sample**

Variables	Value ( r)	Error rate	significance
Scoop test	0.340	0.464	S
serve skill accuracy			

**(Table 3)**

**Shows the value of calculated (R) between foot movements to the side and serve performance accuracy test for research subject**

Variables	Value( r)	Error rate	significance
Sensation test by estimate the time	0.087	0.647	S
Serve performance accuracy test			

**(Table 4)**

**Shows the value of calculated (R) between foot movements to the side and serve performance accuracy test for research subject**

Variables	Value( r)	Error rate	significance
Foot movement to the side	0.499	0.005	S
Serve performance accuracy test			

The table (2,4) show the significant relationship between testes sensuous perception motor and serve performance accuracy, this is confirmed by (Osama, 1999) that the state bonding mental and physical lead to state control of the muscle tension overload, especially muscle tension anti implementation of motor skill, and contribute to the senses are all already motor and construction motor for man linked to a sense of muscular and also as mentioned (Mouse, 1974) The Masa kinetic tell us clearly on the status of our members and the form of movements and operations of tensile around, which is when the muscle performance movement. Table (3) appeared no significant relationship between the sense of an estimate in time and distance and accuracy of the transmitter attribute researcher piece that students ignored aspects of the sense of time which affects the assessment of students' abilities in the kinetic sense, training, and repetition a cofactor in the estimation of time. The training helps to improve the estimate distance, time, and feeling.

An estimate the times require a small period of time to develop greater sense of estimate for the times bigger and the sense of time needed to an estimate the period of the largest training (Robert, 1990). The sensation strongly grip is the ability of a very important skill all, especially the skill of the transmission, it must possess the player a sense of this ability to be able to control quality in the constriction of the muscles of both arms, according to the positions that are going through, and this has been confirmed by some studies the former which indicated that most of the tennis skills in their performance depends on the strength of the muscles of the arms, upper arm, and forearm which the constant repetition of these skills contribute to strengthening your muscles and development (Ahlam, 1987).

#### **4. Conclusion**

Study concluded that the serve performance accuracy showed to be weak for subject and students had a good level of motor-sensory perception with jump (scoop test) where they showed a significant correlation between motor-sensory perception with jump and serve performance accuracy. In addition, there was a weakness in the sense realization of time appreciation for the students in serve skill. However, students have a good level in foot movement to the side because they demonstrated a significant correlation between foot movement to the side and serve performance accuracy.

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