International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation, Vol.24, Issue 02, 2020
ISSN: 1475-7192

The effect of using the Kolb model (assimilation pattern - divergent pattern) in developing the accuracy of performance of the skills of handling and scoring for football for the youth players of Naft Maysan Sports Club

[1]Maytham Qasim Kadhim AL-Shareefi

Abstract-*The continuous search for everything that develops the work of coaches in order to obtain the best achievements during the competitions that are held locally, continually and internationally is the search for modern and effective methods, including Kolb's sample in learning as it depends on scientific dimensions related to steps. Educational assistance to the learner or trainee to move from one level to a higher level according to these regular steps, as well as to identify the learner's level of mind and choose the level that suits him in learning through a scale prepared for this purpose. Here, the importance of research can be identified. The research problem, the method of work or the one method, whether it is education or training, and the method that does not take into account the nature of the player's growth and his mental and physical characteristics is a problem that must be addressed, so the researcher resorted to using the Kolb sample as a model that depends on the extent of the scientific excitement that the player moves during the learning stages Through experiments based on abstract steps to concrete, passing through the contemplation stage and ending the experiment according to the previously prepared plan by the teacher or trainer. The aim of the research is to identify the effect of using the Kolb sample with two growths (interstitial stiffness) in developing the accurate performance of the handling and scoring skills of the players of Al Shabab Oil Club in Maysan football, as well as identifying the differences. The morale between the research groups in the pre-tests and the dimensions, as well as the identification of the ethical differences between those groups in the dimensional tests, and the influencer hypothesized that there is an effect of using the Kolb sample with two growths (a sympathetic stutter) in developing the accurate performance of the handling and scoring skills of the players of the Maysan Youth Club in football. In addition to all, there are statistically significant differences between the pre-tests and the three dimensional search groups for the hand and in the hand dimension tests again. The researcher used the method of demonstrating its suitability, research procedures, and the sample of searching for youth club Zait Maysan football players for ages ranging from (14-16) years, divided into three groups. The officer initially adopts homogeneity and parity between the members of the three groups, and the three groups are prepared and are 18 players 6 players for each group divided between groups by the method of drawing lots. In addition, a scale was adopted based on determining the training method preferred by the player, which was divided into Kan. After the pre-tests, the education program wm was applied by conducting dimensional tests and statistical treatments to find out which of them the results of the research represented the existence of statistically significant differences between the tests of tribal groups and the three dimensions Which was searched for and the subsequent tests, either in the subsequent tests, it was noted that the results outweigh the total Tin demo Tin over the control group, as well as the first experimental group (Astepa) over the second experimental group (interstitial) in those tests.*

Keywords: Kolb Model, Competitions, Oil Club, Accurate, Dimensional

It reached Abages to the conclusions of the following

There is a clear improvement in the development of the accurate performance of handling skills and soccer recording for the pilot pro-Yen pilot, which indicates the effect of using the Kolb sample on learning. The results also showed the clear superiority of the two experimental groups over the control group and also the superiority of the first experimental group (Astepa) over the second group. Experimental (successive) The researcher recommended using

[1] *General Directorate of Maysan Education, Iraq, maythamqassm@gmail.com*

the Kolb sample in learning as a modern model that takes into account the stages of development of players and their mental and physical level as well as for doing similar research for age groups of alternative sports

The first Door

Familiarization me in search

Introduction and importance of research

The most interested in the educational process acknowledges, if not unites them, that there is a large amount of information and knowledge available to them and most of the human and applied sciences, but what is important from the abundance of that information remains the need to use effective methods and methods through which the teacher can communicate such information, and this is serious work and is directed towards Many scholars find these methods and methods and put them at the service of the educational process. It can be said that the development of methods has reached very advanced stages through scientists who have devoted most of their lives to finding them through work in scientific laboratories, in the past and present. At the present time, the methods of information exchange and waxing and access to it have been determined through cooperation between international scientific institutions and the existence of an information network (the Internet). Several methods can be used as scientific research if we know that the mathematical field takes a lot of space in research and scientific. Here the researcher wanted to use one of these models, which is the Kolb model in learning, as it is a model that moves the learner according to well-known and specific steps and dimensions through which the learner moves easily and smoothly at all stages of his education, up to the stage of mastering the skill that he learns, especially in the field of this research, which is skills Football core. The researcher believes that the importance of research lies in the application of modern, enjoyable and sequential methods in all stages of learning through the stages of this model, which gives the learner the freedom to learn according to his desire through a set of options in front of him according to this model.

Research problem

It is known that every scientific research has a problem that the researcher tries to address through research. Then the researcher can identify the research problem that most teachers, teachers or coaches who follow the Z approach or one method or method in education or training observe the methods that depend on disabilities and the implementation of orders and the adoption of developments in the most literal platform, thus depriving learners of the freedom to learn And the gradual skepticism of any person as long as he is related to this skill or that which does not take into account the nature of the growth of the mental and physical characteristics of each learner, so the researcher used the modern Kolb sample method to transfer the learner Ba from one stage to another in a smooth and interesting scientific way during the learning stages through the dimensions Included in this model are from concrete experiences to abstract experiences through meditation sequences, and the trial period ends according to a pre-prepared scheme by the teacher or trainer.

Research aims

1. A to know the effect of using the Cole B model (assimilation pattern, divergent pattern)in developing the accuracy of performance of the handling and scoring skills of the youth players of Maysan Naft Club in football.
2. Identifying the moral differences between the three research groups in the pre and post tests in developing the accuracy of the performance of the skills of handling and scoring among the youth players of Naft Maysan football club .
3. Identify the moral differences between the research groups of the three tests dimensionality in the development of accurate performance for the skills of handling and Altaheda in the players youth club oil Maysan reel foot.

Research hypotheses

1. There is an effect of using the Kolb model (assimilation pattern, divergent pattern) in developing the accuracy of performance of the skills of handling and scoring among the youth players of Naft Maysan football club.
2. There are significant differences between the tribal and dimensionality tests for groups of research and experimental control for the benefit of the post tests.
3. There are differences of significance statistically in tests dimensionality for groups of research experimental and control in the development of performance accuracy for the skills of Altaheda P and handling of young players Maysan Oil Club to football.

Research fields

A human field: players Youth Club oil Maysan reel foot.

. (B) the spatial area: Stadium oil club Mei Q that football.
. (C) the time domain: the period from 2019 / 9/1 to2019 / 9 / 28

Defining terms

Kolb's model: It is an educational model developed by the scientist Kolb through which he explains the learning process based on the theory of experiential learning, where he sees that learning consists of two dimensions, the first is the perception of information that begins. From sensory experiences and ends with abstract concepts, the second is information processing that starts from reflective observation and ends with active experimentation. One of the characteristics of this type of learning is that it is one of the best types of learning as information processing. It is a learning that is fundamentally related to experience and a dynamic process that adjusts the individual to the surrounding environment. Kulp initially showed that she can view learning methods as a continuum of:

1. Physical experience: Immersion in a new experience.
2. Note: Note and note your new experience.
3. Defining abstract concepts: accessing theories explained.
4. Practical experimentation: the use of theories in solving problems and making decisions. [1]

Chapter Three

Research methodology and field procedures

Research Methodology

The researcher has to determine the appropriate research method to solve the research problem, and accordingly the researcher chooses the experimental method that suits him and his requirements, given that the approach is the method that follows the procedures followed by the researcher. (2(

Experimental design

An experimental design is defined as the plan by which individuals are allocated to experimental conditions and treatments for the study sample. It includes building the problem and the study plan, or the approach or method to be followed to study the problem. (3)

So the researcher followed the design of demonstration Y and group b when the pre and post test are equal, two of them are experimental, control and scheme (1) showing that: -

Post test	(Independent variable) application of the program according to the method of Cool B (absorptive)	Pre-test	Experimental group 1 is accommodative
Post test	to the apply (variable Independent) method according program the (alternate) B Cool of	Pre -test	Experimental group 2 successively
Post test	Use the established method	Pre -test	Control group3

Scheme (1) represents Altsama m experimental research

Research community and sample

Representing the search community for football players in Maysan Governorate for ages (1 4-16 years). The research sample was completed in a third of the youth players of Naft Maysan Club for ages (1 4-16) and their number (30) was divided into three groups, two experimental groups and one control group were divided randomly through (6) players each group in eliminating (6) players By lot.

Means, tools and devices used in the research

It means gathering information

Arab and foreign references, tests and measurements, statistical methods, questionnaire, Alp procedures form data, test results forms, team assistant, international information (Internet)

Tools and devices used in the research

(Football field, (10) legal soccer balls, a kind of time commodity (stopwatch), colored adhesive tape to mark the test areas, a whistle, ropes to mark the recording areas, small cardboard pieces for numbering the recording areas)

Determine the scale of dividing the sample according to the Kolb model

The division of the sample scale according to the Kolb model with its two modes (absorptivity and differential) consists of (18) items, so that each paragraph contains two axes (a. B). The laboratory must read each paragraph provided that he chooses the axis that suits him and agrees with his preferred method of learning according to theory K and case b, and the preferred player may be the Divergent method) to choose the axis (A) for paragraphs (1-9) the convergent model when choosing the axis (B) For paragraphs (1-9) and the adaptive pattern when the answer is on axis (a) for paragraphs (10-18) and the absorptive pattern, the pattern when the player chooses axis (b) for paragraphs (10-18), where the players who chose the two types of affinity and the adaptive pattern were excluded As shown in Appendix (5)

Identify basic skills

For the purpose of identifying some of the basic skills of the research, the researcher developed a questionnaire for basic football skills for the purpose of data. Four skills commensurate with the research requirements attached (?). After collecting the data, unpacking it, and then processing it using the weighted percentage weight to extract the extent of agreement on the most important skills, as it was nominated for the skills that got a percentage (80%) and above (manipulator skill, scoring skill) (Table 1)

Table No. (1) Shows agreement on opinions of experts and qualified people on search skills for a candidate who presented a basic reel

Candidate skills	Weight percent	The significance of variables 1 to 5 is the weighted mean	Number of experts	basic skills
Handling	% 80	4	10	Handling (hitting the ball with the foot
_____	% 60	3		Quenching
_____	% 60	3		Dribbling the ball
Scoring	%100	5		Scoring
_____	%60	3		Dribbling and Deception with the Ball
_____	%20	2		Attacking the ball
_____	% 20	2		Heading the ball

Nomination of options for the basic skills candidate for the research

Building ap Li Experts get acquainted with the basic skills nominated for research, and they have been acquainted with the sources of measurement and evaluation and a lot of letters and relevant scientific tests and aromatic tests concerned, where a set of standardized tests were conducted and applied in our country on the number of specialists in the field of testing and taking S in the form of a questionnaire For the purpose of nominating the most important tests for basic skills in football, and after collecting data and treating them statistically using percentage, the researcher approved the tests that obtained the highest approval percentage, as shown in Table (2)

Table 2 shows the percentages of research candidates for the skill tests by experts and specialists

percentage	Repetition	Number of experts	measuring unit	Test target	Candidate test	basic skills	No.
				Measurement of	Hit the ball towards a target marked on	Handling	1

%100	10	10	Degree	handling accuracy	the ground		
%100	10		Degree	Measuring scoring accuracy	Scoring to a goal divided into (3) areas	Scoring	4

Description of skill tests

A - Handling test (4)

The purpose of the test: to measure the accuracy of handling

-Used equipments:

Burke to mark circles, balls No. (5), the flag up 1.5 sets the center of the central circle, whistle.

Test description:

•Determine the number of (3) circles of diameter (3) m, (5) m, (7) m, at a distance of (15) m from the starting line.

•Place the ball on the starting line and take the lab setup ready to hit the ball at the signal.

Register:

The total points obtained by the student are recorded as follows:

(3)Points for a central circle of (3) m in diameter.

(2)Two points from the central circle with a diameter of 5 m.

(1)A central circle point of diameter (7) m.

Directions

•Each player is given 5 attempts.

• The player can use both feet.

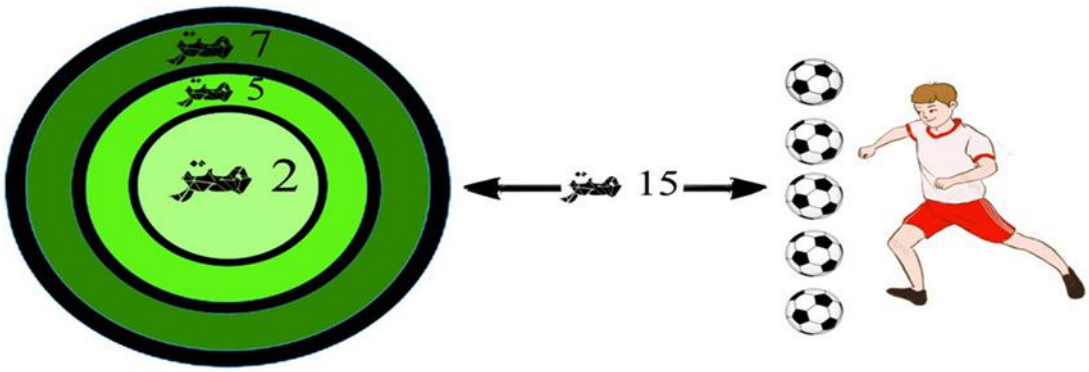

Figure No (1) .shows the handling test

D - Scoring test

- Test name : A test of scoring (7) balls against a goal divided into (3) areas) Raad Hussein Hamza (108 :2003 ,
- The purpose of the test :to measure the accuracy of scoring.
- tools used:
- Balls feet ,constructive mode ,teem to split the net goal to areas of specific form.(2)

Method of performance

Distributed seven balls in the area of the box , and starts the player ran from behind the pillar located on the arc penalty box off the ball first aims and return to the rotation around the pillar ,then go for the ball second , and so with the balls all ,and be scoring that the performance of mode jogging.

How to register

Calculated grade for the total scores that gets by the player from scoring balls seven and as follows:

- Gives the player (3) degrees if it entered the ball in the two regions identified.(2 , 1)
- Gives the player degree one if entered the ball in the two regions identified.(3)
- The player is awarded a zero if the ball goes out of the throwing area

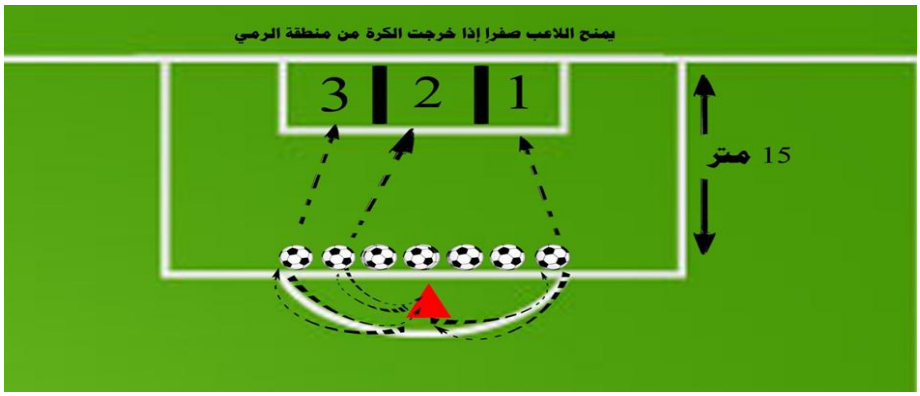

Figure (2) illustrates the scoring skill test

Exploratory experience

The exploratory experience is one of the most important means and its necessity in conducting research to identify the circumstances surrounding the phenomenon to be studied. (6) (Dhafer Al-Hashemi: 95, 2012). Accordingly, the sampling scale and the skill tests under discussion were distributed to a group of (6) players from outside the research sample for the purpose of determining the suitability of the procedures that the researcher intends to perform, including those who have difficulties. You may encounter the search and the time it takes. Procedures and competency of the assisting team.

Field research procedures

Homogeneity of the sample

In order to understand the effect of the factors of chronological age, height and weight, the researcher must find homogeneity between the members of the research sample, as they are two common factors in the process of measuring the variables of the subject of the research. (7) The researcher conducted the homogeneity of the research sample by calculating the torsion factor for the purpose of controlling the variables (chronological age / year, length / cm, weight / kg, age of training) and Table No. (3) Shows the homogeneity of the research sample using the torsion factor where its value was between (+3)

Table (3) shows the homogeneity of the sample members in the research variables (height, weight, age table, age training)

Coefficient of torsion	standard deviation	Mediator	Arithmetic mean	measuring unit	Variables
716 .0	2.793	140,000	140.667	cm	Length
603 . 1	3.275	52,000	53.750	Kg	Bloc
239 . 0	3.138	15,000	15.250	Year	Chronological age
0.659	1.138	2.000	2.250	Year	Age of training

Equivalence

In order to ensure equality of the sample in the skills of dealing with and recording football, and the first starting point among the three research groups, the analysis of variance test (F test) was used to find out the reality. Among the differences in handling and recording skills between the three groups (the categorical divergent pattern, the control group) by adopting the results of the pre-tests, and applying the law of (analysis of variance) from independent samples to the test data as the calculated (F) values were greater than the value of the test of the level of significant significance. (0.05), which indicates the differences between the groups significantly, meaning that it combines three equal research groups. Table (4) shows equal research groups.

Table No. (4) Shows the results of the test (F) to analyze the discrepancy between the three research groups and within the pre-tests for dealing and recording football skills.

Indication of differences	Indication level	Values F Calculated	Average of squares	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	The source of the contrast	Skills
Not d	0.575	0.574	0.389	2	0.778	Between totals	Handling skill
			0.678	15	10.167	Inside totals	
				17	10.944	The grand total	
Not d	0.198	1.810	1.167	2	2.333	Between totals	Scoring skill
			0.644	15	9.667	Inside totals	
				17	12,000	The grand total	

Illegal entity (non-D) when the significance level is greater than the criticality test value ($ 0.05)

Pre-exams

For the purpose of implementing field research procedures, a team assistant was interviewed who works to explain the scale of the sample members 'selection of the scale axes according to the sample club (absorb me, adaptive), and by means of which the researcher from the assistant team company distributed the scale forms to the research sample members on Thursday 29/8/2019 After collecting the questionnaires, the skill test of the experimental and control tribal groups was conducted on Saturday 31/8/2019.

The main application experience

The researcher is working on devising some exercises related to learning the skill (j, dealing, scoring), depending on the method of K and the B-case has the four stages that start from sensory experiences and contemplative observation, then the concepts of the abstract end, "Active experimentation. Labaki's personality honestly applied the exercise according to the method of K and to the ratio of B Ba for the experimental groups with the control group educated according to the method, the duration of the educational program is four weeks, and for the educational units it was (8) educational units at the rate of two educational units per week, provided that the duration of one educational unit lasts (60) Where the educational unit includes the educational section and the application section, provided that the learners provide notes to the players during the learning process, and the educational units included the following:

- The first week is not learning the m and training on the performance of steps handling skill and two units Altalimetin first and second.
- Wallace B second p is not learning the m training steps perform the skill of the scoring for the two units Altalimetin third and fourth.
- The third week is training on what they have learned about how to perform the skill of handling the ball for the fifth and sixth educational units.
- The fourth week is training on what they have learned about how to perform the scoring skill for the seventh and eighth educational units .This program will be implemented as follows:

As for the first experimental group (the comprehensive pattern), the learning process was carried out according to a method whereby the player must pass the Coleb, and during which the four stages are the first stage of the mouse's sensory experiences, during which the exercises give the meaning of the ball and its duration is (6) minutes, then the player is transferred to the stage Observation, contemplation, and duration (12 minutes) during which the trainer has some illustrations that explain the educational steps of how to perform the skill, followed by a video presentation that contains audio and visual presentations in which the skill in question is performed. The player works on meditation and thinking, and this stage also includes asking questions to the players, Provided that these questions include two possibilities for an answer, and it is important to choose the correct one. The answer between these two options, for example (the position of the striking foot during the maneuver is in the sole of the foot / away from the ball / near the ball) and so on is called (brainstorming) and in The third stage, which includes abstract concepts according to Kolb's theory, has a duration of (12) minutes, in which a diagram is presented in the form of a mind map showing how and details of the skill's performance. In addition to asking a number of questions regarding A in this one answer and an example of (how a foot kick is placed when the player tries to deal with the ball to his teammates on the sole of the foot) to the answer discussed by the players, which is called (mental perception) as well as the feedback provided by the player. In the fourth stage, while the active experimentation phase includes any aspect of the application, and a period of (30 minutes), the players will apply what they have learned during the educational unit of the previous three stages through the exercises prepared by the researcher.

The second experimental group (the contrasting pattern) was carried out through the learning process according to the “Kolb method” where you must pass on the player through the four stages where the first stage of sensory experiences is given during which a period of (12) minutes is given, then the player is transferred to the stage of observation and thinking and a period of (12) The trainer's minute, during which there are some pictures showing the steps for learning how to perform the skill, followed by a video presentation that contains audio and visual displays, including how the skill performs in research and the player works on meditation and thinking, as well as including this stage, and asking questions to the players. These questions include two possibilities. To answer and choose the correct answer from between these two options, an example of this (when the player who records foot pads is a hit with the foot / close to the ball / a long distance suitable for the ball), the so-called (brainstorming), and in the third stage including the concepts of the oud Abstract according to Kolb's theory and its duration is (6) minutes, where a diagram is displayed in the form of a mind map that shows how the details of the skill's performance, as well as for asking a number of questions, including the answer to one example, this (How is the foot kick when touching the ball to the player to the pads of his foot) To discuss the players' answer, the so-called (mental visualization) in addition to the feedback provided to the player. Whereas the fourth stage, which is the phase of experimentation and effectiveness, which is an applied aspect of the educational unit, and its duration is (30) minutes. The players apply what they have learned during the educational stages of the previous three units through the exercises prepared by the researcher.As for the control group, they learn according to the tiring method applied by the educational unit, one of the center's coaches, during the main section of the lecture, where the trainer explains the skill as an educational aspect and shows it to the players. And in practice, players apply that skill. Note that the program was implemented starting from Sunday 9/1/2019 / ending on Saturday 28/9/2019 for a period of 28 days.

Posteriori tests

After completing the educational units and implementing the program prepared by the researcher and with the help of the assistant staff ,procedures for post-tests of the skills in question were carried out for the three groups on Monday, 9/30/2019.

Statistical Means

For the purpose of performing statistical treatments for the research results, the researcher used the following statistical methods:

- Analysis of variance of correlated samples using the program SPSS
- percentage

Chapter Four

Presentation, analysis and discussion of results

Presentation and analysis of the results of the tests of the tribal groups and the three research dimensions (comprehensive, differentiated, arbitrary) in the dealing and registration skills of football players:

Presentation and analysis of the results of the interaction skills test for the three research groups:

For the purpose of knowing the significant differences between the pre and post tests to search for the three in the handling skill test, the researcher's test (T Statistics) was used for correlated samples, as shown in Table No. (5)

Table (5) shows the test results before and after the groups to search for the three in the handling skill test

The significant differences	Indication level	Degree of freedom	(T)Calculated	Post test		The pretest		The whole collection
				P	s	P	s	
moral	0. 00*	5	11.516	0.408	14.833	1.033	7.333	First research group (absorptive)
moral	0.00*	5	16.812	1.414	12,000	0.753	6.833	Research group 2 (successive)
moral	0.01*	5	3.843	0.753	8.833	0.632	7.000	Third Search Group (Control)

(*)D is statistically significant at significance level ≥ (0.05)

Through the display table (5) the results of the test of the pre-dealing skill and the dimensions of the first experimental group (Asteba), it becomes clear to us that the arithmetic mean of the pre-test reached (7.333) degrees, and the standard deviation was (1.033), as was the average of the calculation in The post test is (14.833) a score, and the standard deviation is (0.408). When using the law of (T-Test (for the corresponding samples), the value of T (calculated) 1 1 0.516) appeared below the level of significance (0.00), which indicates Manoatha at the level of significance (0.05) and the degree of freedom (5), and thus the difference is D Statistically in favor of the post test. The results of the pre-dimensioning and handling skill test for the second experimental group (divergent) showed that the mean of the pre-test arithmetic was (6.833) degrees, and the standard deviation was (0.753), as was the arithmetic mean. In the post test (12000) score, and the standard deviation (1.414). When using the law of (T-Test) for the corresponding samples, the value of (T) calculated (16.812) appeared below the level of significance (0.00), which indicates its manuha at the level of significance (0.05) and the degree of freedom (5), thus the difference is statistically in favor of the post test. The results of the test of the skill of dealing with the research of the tribal group and the dimensions (control) showed that the mean of the arithmetic mean of the pre-test reached (7000) degrees, and the standard of deviation was (0.632) as was the arithmetic mean in the test. The post test is (8.833) score, and the standard deviation is (0.753). When using the law of (T-Test) for the corresponding samples, the value of T calculated (3.841) appeared below the level of significance (0.01), indicating what it does at the level of significance (0.05) and the degree of freedom (5), and thus the difference is statistically d in favor of the post test. Differences in the subsequent tests of the skill of dealing with groups, the three research used the researcher's test (F) to analyze the discrepancy between and within the three groups as shown in Table (6)

Table (6) shows the analysis of variance the results of the post-tests in the treatment skill test for the three research groups

The significant differences	Indication level	)F (Calculated	Average of squares	Degree of freedom	Sum of squares	The source of the contrast
moral	0.00*	59.329	54.056	2	108.111	Between groups
			0.911	15	13.667	Within groups
				17	121.778	Total

(*)D is statistically significant at significance level ≥ (0.05)

It is clear from Table No. (6) That the sum of squares between totals is (108111) and within the sums (667.13 (54,056))under the degree of freedom (2), but within the groups it reached (0.911) below the degree of freedom (15). When calculating the value of (F), it was found that it reached (59.329) below the level of significance. (0.00). This indicates the great difference between the three types in the results achieved in the handling skill test.To

find out the best patterns in the handling skill test, the researcher used the lowest significant difference (LSD) value as shown in Table (7)

Table (7) shows the results of (LSD) to see less significant difference for the test of interaction skill between the three research groups

The significant differences	Indication level	The difference between the circles	Arithmetic circles	Totals compared between them
Moral and assimilationist style	0.000*	2.833	14.833 - 12,000	Astieba - Tbaeidi
Moral and assimilationist style	0.000*	6.000	14.833 - 8.833	Absorption - Control
Moral and hoot divergent style	0.000*	3.167	12,000 - 8.833	Tbaeidi – officer

(*)D is statistically significant at significance level ≥ (0.05)

Table No. (7) shows us that the value of the difference in calculating the circles between the two research groups (inclusive and divergent) amounted to (2.833) below the significance level (0.000), which indicates the existence of significant differences between the two research groups. Two research groups (comprehensive and disparate) in favor of a specific comprehensive pattern, and that the value of the differences in arithmetic circuits between the two research groups (absorptive and control) reached (6.000) below the level of significance (0.000), which indicates the existence of statistically significant differences between the two research groups (ptive and control) In favor of the category of comprehension type, while the value of the differences in the arithmetic arguments between the two research groups (differentiated) and the control (the control) reached (3.167) below the level of significance (0.000), which indicates the existence of statistically significant differences between the two research groups (control and divergent) and in favor of Forked type set. We conclude from this that a specific (overarching) pattern achieved clear differences in test (handling skill). This indicates that the group is better than the three sums.

Presenting and analyzing the results of the registration skill test for the three research groups

For the purpose of knowing the significant differences between the pre and post tests to search for the three in the handling skill test, the researcher's test (T Statistics for correlated samples, as shown in Table (8)) was used.

Table No. (8) Shows the results of the pre and post test for the three research groups in the registration skill test

The significant differences	Indication level	Degree of freedom	(T)Calculated	Post test		The pretest		Totals
				P	s	P	s	
moral	0.00*	5	14.162	0.894	18,000	1.049	8,500	First research group (absorptive)
moral	0.00*	5	9.550	1.506	15,333	0.817	7.667	Research group 2 (successive)
moral	0.01*	5	7.746	1.169	11.833	0.408	7.833	Third Search Group (Control)

(*)D is statistically significant at significance level ≥ (0.05)

Through the display table No. (8) the results of the pre-scoring skill test and the dimensions for the first experimental group (Asteba), it becomes clear to us that the arithmetic mean of the pre-test reached (8,500) degrees, and the standard deviation was (1.049), as it was the average The calculation in the post-test is (18,000) degrees, and the standard deviation is (0.894). When using the law of (T-Test (for the corresponding samples), the value of (T)) calculated (14.162) appeared below the level of significance (0.00), which indicates what it is at the level of significance (0.05) and the degree of freedom (5), and thus the difference is statistically d in favor of the post test. The results of the pre-scoring skill and dimensions of the second experimental group (divergent) showed that the mean of the arithmetic mean of the pre-test reached (7.667), and the standard deviation was (0.817), as was the arithmetic

mean. In the post test (15.333), the standard deviation is (1.506)When using the law of (T-Test (for the corresponding samples), the value of (T)) calculated (9,550) appeared below the level of significance (0.00), which indicates what it is at the level of significance (0.05) and the degree of freedom (5), and thus the difference is statistically d in favor of the post test. The results of the test of pre-scoring skill and the post-group search (control) showed that the mean of the arithmetic mean of the pre-test reached (7.833), and the standard deviation was (0.408), as was the arithmetic mean in the test. Post-test (11.833) score, standard deviation (1.169). When using the law of (T-Test (for the corresponding samples), the value of (T)) calculated (7.746) appeared below the level of significance (0.01), which indicates what it is at the level of significance (0.05) and the degree of freedom (5), and thus the difference is statistically d in favor of the post test. To extract the differences in the post tests of the skill of registration of the three research groups. The researcher used (F) to analyze the contradiction between and within the three groups as shown in Table (9)

Table (9) Analysis of variance shows the results of the post-tests in the registration skill test for the three research groups

The significant differences	Indication level	(F)Calculated	Average of squares	Degree of freedom	Sum of squares	The source of the contrast
moral	0.000*	38.835	57.389	2	114.778	Between groups
			1.478	15	22.167	Within groups
				17	136.944	Total

(*)D is statistically significant at significance level ≥ (0.05)

It is evident from Table No. (9) That the sum of squares between the sums reached (114,778) and within the sums it reached (167.22). Either the total for the year was (136.944) and the average square deviations between the sums reached (57,389) below and the degree of freedom was (2) Either among the totals that amounted to (1.478) under the degree of freedom (15) and when calculating the value of (F), it was found that it reached (38.835) below the level of significance (0.00). This indicates the great difference between the three patterns in the results achieved in the scoring skill test. To find out the best patterns in the recording skill test, the researcher used the value of the lowest significant difference (LSD) as shown in Table (10)

Table No. (10) Shows the results of (LSD) to see the least significant difference for the registration skill test between the three search groups

The significant differences	Indication level	The difference between the circles	Arithmetic circles	Totals compared between them
Moral and assimilationist style	0.000*	2.667	18,000 - 15,333	Astieba - Tbaeidi
Moral and assimilationist style	0.000*	6.167	18,000 - 11.833	Absorption - Control
Moral and hoot divergent style	0.000*	3.500	15,333 - 11.833	Tbaeidi - officer

(*)D is statistically significant at significance level ≥ (0.05)

Table (10) shows us that the value of the difference in calculating the circles between the two research groups (the inclusive and the manifold) amounted to (2.667) below the significance level (0.000), which indicates the existence of large differences between the two research groups. Two research groups (comprehensive and divergent) in favor of a specific comprehensive pattern, and that the value of the differences in arithmetic circuits between the two research groups (absorptive and control) reached (6.167) below the level of significance (0.000), which indicates the existence of statistically significant differences between the two research groups (ptive and control) In favor of the category of assimilation type, while the value of the differences in the arithmetic arguments between the two research groups (differentiated) and the control (control) reached (3500) below the level of significance (0.000), which indicates the existence of statistically significant differences between the two research groups (divergen t and control) And in favor of the disparate group. We conclude from this that a specific (overall) pattern achieved clear differences in the test (scoring skill) and this shows that the group is better than the three groups.

Discuss the research results

After learning about the results of the research, and by viewing and analyzing the tables, the researcher attributes these results to the use of the Kolb model as an educational method, and its direct impact on the process of learning basic football skills and its accuracy, by throwing the educational method preferred by the player through his choice of style. This is what suits him, as the scientist David Kolb emphasized in his experimental pedagogical theory in his book (Experiential Learning) issued in 1984, where he emphasized that experience is the source of learning and development that he provided, including a sample of practical application based on a detailed statement of his anthropomorphism that appears on it linked to a series of experiments Physical and engaging in observation and recognition of abstract concepts, then practical experimentation that depends on the first sense of the thought process on it, followed by meditation in which dull brainstorming takes place. Hence experimentation which is an essential process for this model. By going through these stages, the research sample was able to achieve the results that were presented through the research. The researcher also believes that the superiority of the assimilation pattern in the first experimental group over the divergent pattern is the result of the educational method chosen by the players through the scale prepared for them, as this group adopted the sensory experiences and the meditation characteristic that they are distinguished by, which confirms the information and experiences that they enjoy and prove that they have the ability to imagine The ability to work with others, the researcher trait goes beyond the second experimental group (contrasting pattern) of a person who feels meditating. It depends on otherwise abstract and then ideas to move experimentation that the timing of each stage changes according to the divergent pattern set by the player himself, leaving enough for the player to process the ball sense of time and adopt the feedback as well as the enjoyment of everyone, which is an abstract idea of learning the steps of watching through fatalism and pictures Presented to him during the training session and pondering the clockwork, reflecting the perception of the mental process that owners of this educational program style go through.

Chapter Five

Conclusions and recommendations

Conclusions

Through the results of the research, the researcher reached the following conclusions:

1. The results showed that the first group with the comprehension pattern was superior to the divergent pattern in the dimension tests.
2. There is a clear improvement in the accuracy of the performance of the handling skill as well as the football scoring skill of the three research groups.
3. To use a specimen Bnmtih Kolb (Astieba Tbaeidi (said the impact of learning Mhar T - handling and scoring in the game of football .
4. The researcher found out the possibility of using the Kolb model in teaching basic football skills, as well as the accuracy of performance of those skills .

Recommendations

1. Using the Kolb model to learn basic soccer skills.
2. Teachers and coaches must recognize the learning style that suits the players, and this will help them get good results.
3. Conducting research or studies similar to other skills and games.
4. Conducting studies and research on different age groups.

Sources

1. Advanced Teaching Strategies: Abdul Hamid Hassan Shaheen 93: 2010.
2. Nour Dia Abdel Hamid. The effect of exercises, especially according to Kolb's model, on the learning outcomes of some oryx
3. Basic offensive pulley hand for students, PhD thesis, University of Baghdad, College of Education, Physics and Mathematics, 2018.
4. Abdel Hamid Hassan: Advanced Teaching Strategies, Learning Strategies and Learning Styles, Alexandria University, College of Education, 2010.
5. Thamer Mohsen and Others: Football Tests and Analysis, Mosul University Press, 1991 AD.
6. Raad Hussein Hamzah, The Impact of Exercises, Especially on the Development of Special Endurance and its Relation to Football Skill Performance, Ph.D. College of Physical Education, University of Baghdad 2003, p. 108.
7. Zafar Al-Hashemi: The Application of Scientific and Educational and Psychological Writing Naked Messages, Calis Documentation House, Baghdad, 2012.

8. Yusuf Qatami: Learning Strategies and Cognitive Education, First Edition, Amman, Dar Al-Masirah for Publishing, Distribution and Printing, 2013.
9. http://www.edutrapedia.illaf.net/arabic/show_article.thtml?id = 99

---

1. Abdel Hamid Hassan Shaheen: Advanced Teaching Strategies 93: 2010)
2. Dhafer Al-Hashemi: The Application of Scientific Writing to Letters and Al-Attar Educational and Psychological, Kals Documentation House, Baghdad, 2012.
3. Dhafer Al-Hashemi: a previously mentioned source, 2012
4. Thamer Mohsen and others: tests and analyzes in football, Mosul University Press, 1991.
5. Raad Hussein Hamzah, The Impact of Exercises, Especially in the Development of Special Endurance Capacity and Its Relation to Football Skill Performance, PhD thesis. College of Physical Education, University of Baghdad 2003, p. 108.
6. Raad Hussein Hamzah: a previously mentioned source, 107: 1003)
7. Dhafer Al-Hashemi: previous source