THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HUMANITIES & SOCIAL STUDIES

Teaching Aids Usage for Effective Learning Novice Player on Shooting Skills

Asiah Mohd Pilus
Senior Lecturer, Department of Extra-Curricular Centre for Languages and Human Capital
Development, University Technical Malaysia Melaka, Malaysia
Mohd Norafif Mohd Amin
Student Department of Technology Management and Entrepreneurship,
University Technical Malaysia Melaka, Malaysia

Abstract:
The purpose of this study is to examine the teaching aids on shooting skills for novice players. The subjects of the study were 30 students namely control group (CG; 15 students) and experimental group (EG: 15 students). The Petanque Steady Lob (PSL) is formed and tested repeatedly to obtain validity and reliability values. Pre-test and post-test are done at a distance of 6 meters to 9 meters for shooting skills drill. The data were analyzed through Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS version 20.00). The data were analyzed with mean, standard deviation and t-test. The EG using PSL is better performed shooting target and significantly compared to the CG. Therefore, this result suggests that PSL is a teaching tool for novice players on shooting skills and could offer manual procedure PSL usage for teaching activities to enhance novice player skills. Accordingly, if the petanque teachers, coaches, sports educators apply this tool in teaching shooting, it shall be beneficial to beginners to improve their petanque (metal ball) shooting skill. Also, recommended for future research using web-based e-learning and PSL shooting video analysis.

Keywords: Shooting skills, teaching aids, coach, physical education, petanque, teachers, novice player

1. Introduction

The main role of the sport teachers is to develop and improve player performance in cognitive, affective and psychomotor domains. Students should be given opportunities and training to improve their motor performance. The athlete motor performance can be assessed after identifying tests to be performed on technique skills (Gholamreza Zourmand & Qi Changzhu, 2017). Usually the selection of the test to be conducted is based on the ability to measure what is supposed to be measured, accurate, consistent and fair to all players. Sports development is essential in order to produce outstanding students to compete globally. Petanque is a sport that has greatly contributed to the development of sports in the country and is highlighted at the national and international event. Bunker and Thrope (1982) introduced the model of Teaching Games for Understanding (TGfU). This model not mentioned the sport training aids and physical activities equipment for shooting skills. Similarly, Aspasia et.al (2017) mentioned that the TGfU model more focused on the understanding of physical training and activities without using sport training aids. Students can understand a principle in a particular game and emphasize the increased level of physical activity. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to examined the PSL for effective learning shooting skills amongst novice player. According to Zaini Lisa (2015), shooting on the iron and pointing soft lob skills are the basic skills that are important in petanque. This study is expected to help coaches and co-curriculum students in identifying the appropriate tools or methods for teaching and learning petanque skills. Therefore, the conceptual of this study based on the TGfU model to examine the perceived of petanque training aids called a petanque steady lob (PSL).

2. Methods and Materials

Research subjects were some of 30 students extra-curricular who have no experience of play petanque. They were divided into two types of groups; 15 subjects for EG and 15 subjects for CG. The study used an experimental approach and petanque training aids been used. PSL has acquired the validity and reliability testing for improve shooting skill (figure 1). Data were collected through pre and post-test means. The study involved collecting data for the pre-test and post-test of experimental study for randomized subjects. The data obtained is processed using the SPSS Version 20.00 and the t-test is used to determine hypothesis.
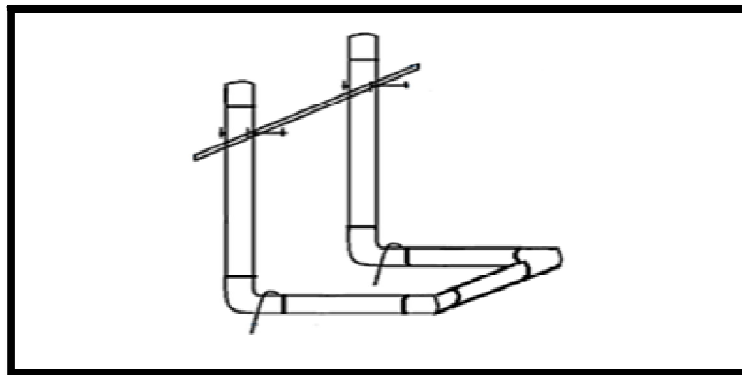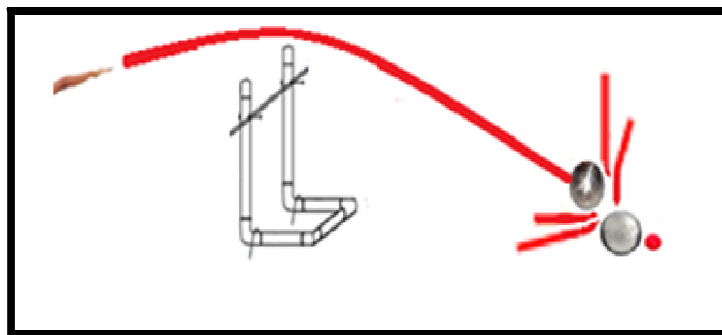
Figure 1: Training Aids Petanque Steady Lob (Psl)

Figure 2: Teaching Aids - PSL for Shooting Skill

3. Result

3.1. Teaching Aids - PSL for Shooting Skill: Analysis of Shooting Skill for an EG and CG

Table 1 shows mean and standard deviation differences between pre-test and post-test of shooting for experimental and CG. The score of the pre-test for the EG was Mean 4.27; SD:1.09 whereas the CG was Mean 3.90; SD: 0.84. The standard deviation of the EG was 1.09 and the CG was 0.84. The mean difference pre-test result for both groups was 0.37. Thus, novice players from both groups have the same existing knowledge. After exposure of learning different methods, the mean scores of post-tests for the EG (with PSL) was 9.96 and the CG (Non-PSL) was 6.96. The difference between the average post-test results for EG and the CG was 3.00. The results show that there is an increase in the performance of shooting among novice players EG.

Shooting Drill				
Group	N	Test	Mean	SD
Using PSL	15	Pre-Test	4.27	1.09
		Post-Test	9.96	1.04
Non-PSL	15	Pre-Test	3.90	0.84
		Post-Test	6.96	1.10

Table 1: Mean and Standard Deviation Differences Using PSL and Non-PS

3.2. There Is No Significant Difference between the Mean Scores of Pre-Test and Post-Test For the EG.

Table 2 shows the t-test results for the pre-test and post-test of shooting skill for EG. The significant value was -21.381 (2-tailed); p= 0.00 and 2- tailed significant p < 0.05. Hence, there is no significant difference between the mean scores of pre-test and post-test of the EG using PSL.

Shooting With PSL						
EG	N	Test	Mean	SD	t-test	Significant (2-tailed)
	15	Pre-Test	4.27	1.09	-21.38	0.00
		Post-Test	9.96	1.04		

Table 2: T-Test of Pre-Test and Post-Test of EG for Shooting

3.3. There Is No Significant Difference between the Mean Scores of Pre-Test and Post-Test for the CG

Table 3 shows the t- test results for the pre-test and post-test of shooting skill the CG. The significant value was -18.837 (2-tailed) obtained p=0.00 and 2-tailed significant p<0.05. Thus, there is no significant difference between the

Shooting Non-PSL						
	N	Test	Mean	SD	T-Test	Significant (2-Tailed)
CG	15	Pre-Test	3.90	0.84	-18.83	0.00
		Post-Test	6.96	1.10		

Table 3: T-Test Results of Pre-Test and Post-Test Cg for Shooting

3.4. There Is No Significant Difference between the Mean Scores of Pre-Tests for a CG and Mean Score of Pre-Test for an EG

Table 4 shows the t-test results for the pre-test of shooting skill for the control and EG. The significant value was 1.45 (2-tailed) p = 0.15; 2-tailed significance level p>0.05. Thus, there is significant difference between the mean score using PSL and non-PSL of the CG pre-test and the EG for shooting skill.

Shooting Drill					
Methods	N	Mean	SD	t-test	Significant (2-tailed)
Using PSL	15	4.27	1.09	1.45	0.15
Non-PSL	15	3.90	0.84		

Table 4: T- Test Results for Pre-Test CG and EG for Shooting

3.5. There Is No Significant Difference between the Mean Scores of Post-Tests for A CG and Post-Test Mean Score of EG

Table 5 shows the t-test results for the post-test of shooting skill for the control and EG. The significant value was 16.24 (2-tailed) obtained at p=0.00. There is no significant difference between the mean scores of post-tests for a CG and post-test mean score of the EG. Therefore, Hence, there is no significant difference between the mean scores of post-tests for a CG and post-test mean score of shooting skills for the EG.

Shooting Drill					
Methods	N	Mean	SD	t-test	Significant (2-tailed)
Using PSL	15	9.96	1.04	16.24	0.00
Non-PSL	15	6.96	1.10		

Table 5: T-Test Difference Mean Score Post Test CG and
Mean Score Post-Test EG For Shooting

4. Conclusion and Recommendation

The results yielded that the mean score of pre-test and post-test in the CG and the EG was uniform. This indicates that the data obtained in this study can be analyzed using inferential statistics such as t-test. The results showed novice players in the CG and the EG were equally capable in shooting ball to ball skill. The finding also showed that the affected of PSL teaching tool can improve shooting petanque skill among novice players. The findings show that the EG using PSL is better and significantly compared to the CG. Therefore, this result suggests that PSL is a teaching tool for effective novice players learning on shooting skills and could offer in future research for procedure PSL usage for teaching activities to enhance shooting skills for beginners. Also, recommended for future research using web-based e-learning and PSL shooting video analysis.

5. Acknowledgement

6. References

i. Gholamreza Zourmand and Qi Changzhu, 2017. The Effects of Physical and Mental Anxiety Reduction Techniques on Athletes. Journal of Engineering and Applied Sciences, 12: 1474-1478.
ii. Lidija T. Petrovic., (2015). Emerging Technologies and Sports Events: Innovative Information and Communication Solutions. Sport, Business and Management. An International Journal, 5: 175 – 190.
iii. Mario Díaz-Cueto., Juan Luis Hernández-Álvarez., and Francisco Javier Castejón., (2010). Teaching Games for Understanding to In-Service Physical Education Teachers: Rewards and Barriers Regarding the Changing Model of Teaching Sport. Journal of Teaching in Physical Education, 29, pp. 378-39
iv. Aspasia, D., Chrysoula, N., Panagiotis, S., and Georgios, L., 2017. Physical Education Teachers' Action Research on Teaching Games for Understanding. Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences, 8 (2), pp. 5-112.
v. Lidija T, Petrovic., 2015. Emerging Technologies and Sports Events: Innovative Information and Communication Solutions. Sport, Business and Management. An International Journal, 5 (2), pp. 175-90.
vi. Zaini Lisa., 2017. Impian Besar Skuad Petanque. [online] Available at: https://kosmo.com.my/kosmo/content.asp?y=2017&dt=0419&pub=Kosmo&sec=Sukan&pg=su_03.htm [Accessed on 11 May 2017].
vii. Bunker., and Thorpe., 1982. The Introduction of the Tactical Teaching Games for Understanding (TGfU) Approach, The Booklet Rethinking Games Teaching. Journal of Physical Education, Recreation and Dance (Winter–Spring 1996).