

THE EFFECT OF EXERCISES ACCORDING TO BRONNER'S MODEL ON LEARNING SOME BASIC BOXING SKILLS FOR STUDENTS

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Abstract

This study aimed to identify the effect of exercises according to Bronner's model and the importance of research. It addressed the importance of Bronner's model for students or players of individual sports (boxing). The problem of the research is in answering the following question: Do the skill exercises prepared by the researcher have a positive role in teaching the subject of boxing? The objectives of the research were to prepare exercises according to Bronner's model in learning skills, such as the ready stance, the straight punch, the right, and defense in the game of boxing for students. The areas of research were as follows: The human field: third-year students in the College of Basic Education, Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences/University of Diyala. 2022/2023, with (30) of the sample. Time frame: for the period from 10/4/2022 until 12/20/2023. Research methodology and its field procedures: intentional by the researcher, the research community is represented by third stage students in the College of Basic Education, Department of Physical Education And sports sciences/University of Diyala for the academic year 2022/2023, numbering (30) students for the morning study, if the experimental method was followed, as the research sample was chosen intentionally and distributed randomly, as it was represented, and by lottery, (15) students were divided into the experimental group And the division of (15) students into the control group, the equality and homogeneity of the sample, the devices and tools used in the research and to test the skill, the ready stance, the right straight punch, defense in the game, the reconnaissance experiment, and the exercises prepared by the researcher, the pre-test and the post-test, then statistical analysis was conducted. Presentation, analysis and discussion of the results: They were reached after being treated statistically and then discussed in the light of theoretical studies and similar and previous studies with the aim of verifying the research hypotheses in order to reach conclusions and recommendations: It was found that Bruner's model has proven its effectiveness in learning the skill of the ready stance, the straight punch. Right and defense in boxing. Among which there were statistically significant differences between college students in the game of boxing. What are the recommendations? Emphasizing the ready stance, straight punching, and defense due to its importance in increasing the boxer's score in points and preventing the opponent from scoring points in his favor.

Keyword: effect of exercises, Bruner's model, basic skills, game boxing

Introduction

Our world is witnessing a series of scientific developments in all fields. The emergence of modern technologies has allowed the unlimited flow of information, and the researcher has benefited from this information and harnessed it to serve scientific research. Among these developments are modern educational trends that emphasize the importance of cognitive learning for learners, which constitutes a wide area in the field of education. (Kzar & Kadhim, 2020) Most workers in this vital field took a serious interest in knowledge, which helped in the emergence of attempts by a number of psychologists and educators that aimed to develop theories, models and educational methods specialized in teaching concepts and based their steps on the inductive and deductive methods. Among these models are: Bruner's educational model, which is based on teaching concepts through the learner's effort, activities, and discovering knowledge himself, acquiring it, retaining it, and transmitting its impact, which works to organize the educational situation and make it clear and easy for the learner (Majid, S., & Jawad, 2023), and the importance of Bruner's model in teaching various academic subjects. Due to the lack of a local study that addressed its impact on teaching boxing, and according to the limits of the researcher's knowledge, the researcher found justification for subjecting it to experimentation and application in the field through the current research to find out the effect of Bruner's model and deductive thinking in learning some basic boxing skills for students in the College of Physical Education and Science. Sports . (Jawad Kadhim, M., & Salman Ahmed, 2016) What distinguishes our era at the present time is the scientific development taking place in all areas of life, which has brought about changes in all aspects of our modern life, as this development has opened new horizons for research and knowledge and entered into All areas of life: The modern era (Jawad Kadhim, M., & Mahmood, 2023) has taken an interest in many different fields, most notably the sports field, and it has become clear that sports development is evidence of the progress, advancement and civilization of this country, as our world is witnessing a series of scientific developments. In all fields, the emergence of modern technologies has allowed the unlimited flow of information, and the researcher has benefited from this information and harnessed it to serve scientific research. (Jawad, M., & Jabbar Shinen, 2016) Among these developments are modern educational trends that emphasize the importance of cognitive learning for learners in the game of boxing, which constitutes a wide area in the field of education. Most workers in this vital field have taken a serious interest in knowledge, and it has helped in the emergence of attempts by a number of psychologists and educationists aimed at developing theories, models, and educational methods specialized in teaching concepts. Among these models is Bruner's educational model, which is based on teaching concepts (Mahmood et al., 2023). Through the learner's effort, activities, and discovery of knowledge on his own, acquiring it, retaining it, and transmitting its impact, which works to organize the educational situation and make it clear and easy for the learner, and because of the importance of Bruner's model in teaching various academic subjects, and because there is no local study that addressed its impact in teaching boxing, within limits. The researcher found a justification for subjecting it to experimentation and application in the field through the current research to find out the effect of Bruner's model in learning some basic boxing skills for students in the College of Basic

Education, Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences (Kadhim, M. J., Shihab, G. M., & Zaqair, 2021). Skill preparation at its various stages is the most important component of sports preparation in all sports and games, including the game of boxing, and what it requires in executing its skills is some special physical abilities, and because it is a game Boxing includes a wide range of offensive and defensive punches, as well as a ready stance that helps the boxer to stabilize and balance, surprising the opponent with effective punches when the opponent is in an unstable position as a result of him attacking him, which varies in its needs for the types of special physical abilities appropriate for these punches. Which plays a major role in resolving boxing fights (Kazim, M. J., Zughair, A. L. A. A., & Shihab, 2019). The importance of the research comes through revealing the use of Bruner's model, which achieves correct learning, as well as learning basic skills and identifying them in order to overcome them, develop appropriate solutions for them, and know their relationship to skill learning, as a contribution from the researcher in finding the appropriate model to achieve the objectives of the research from a scientific and educational perspective (Fadel & Kadem, 2021)

Research problem:

The research problem is clearly summarized: There is an impact on the skills of the subject of boxing, the subject under research, because the basic college because time is short because the teaching system is a system of classes (courses). This system shortens the time in the teaching process in answering the following question: experimentally confirming the possibility of teaching according to Bruner's model. The educational and psychological intellectual aspect of students in the third stage of the College of Basic Education, Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, for the subject of boxing. The problem of the research is evident in answering the following question: Do the skill exercises prepared by the researchers have a positive role in teaching the subject of boxing?

By answering the following question:

Are the exercises used according to Bronner's educational model in learning the two basic skills of the right straight punch and defense for the boxing lesson?

Research aims:

1. A number of exercises according to Bronner's model in the results of learning some of the basic skills under research for the game of boxing in the AFD sample for the control and experimental groups.
2. Identifying the effect of exercises according to Bronner's model on learning some basic skills in boxing for students.

Research hypotheses:

1. There are statistically significant differences between the pre- and post-tests for the control and experimental groups, in favor of the post-tests.
2. There are statistically significant differences between the control and experimental groups in the post-tests, in favor of the experimental group.

Research areas:

1. Human field: Third stage students in the College of Basic Education, Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences/ University of Diyala.
2. Time frame: for the period from 10/4/2022 to 12/20/2023
3. Spatial area: Indoor games hall in the College of Basic Education, Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences - University of Diyala.

Definition of terms:

1. Exercises: This is a group of postures and movements that aim to form and structure the particle and develop its various motor capabilities to bring the athlete to the highest possible level of athletic and professional performance and in the various areas of life, based on educational and scientific foundations (Nabila Khalifa et al., 1997, p. 342).
2. Bruner's model: It is a continuous series of inferences that refer to a set of observed characteristics of a thing or event that leads to the identification of a specific category followed by a group of illuminating inferences that were unobserved by this thing or event (Mohieddin and Abdel Rahman Adas; 1984, p. 12)
3. They are known as Father Beau Brunard: He belongs to the cognitive trend in education, which aims to create a clear and integrated picture of the structure of the academic subject for learners.

Research methodology and field procedures:

The purpose of researchers: The researcher used the experimental method due to its suitability to the nature of the study, as it means studying the effect of one variable on another variable in a way that relies on strict quantitative control and isolating variables that could unintentionally interfere with the researcher during the experiment.

Experimental design:

The researcher used an experimental design with a minimum level of control and precision due to its suitability and the nature of the problem. The figure (1) shows that “the experimental method is characterized by its precise and controlled scientific activity.” (2010, p. 137).

Figure (1) shows the experimental design

Research population and sample: matters that are taken into account in scientific research, the research sample because it is the part that represents the community of origin on which the researcher conducts the focus of their work (Ahmed Badr; 1988, p. 324 (The research community was represented by third-year students in the College of Basic Education, Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences/University of Diyala for the academic year 2022/2023, who numbered (50) students for the morning study, as the research problem was clear to the researcher, as the research sample was chosen. In an intentional manner, they were distributed in a random manner, as represented by a lottery. (15) students were divided into the experimental group and (15) students were divided into the control group. The research sample was chosen in an intentional manner from students of the College of Basic Education, Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, and (10) students were divided into the exploratory group. (10) students were excluded due to their repeated absences. One of the

students is an international champion from Kurdistan. There are players from the Diyala Club, a boxing team, as shown in Table (1).

(Table 1) shows the population and the research sample Homogeneity and equivalence of the research sample

No	Society (third stage students)	Number of third year students	Number of excluded students	Number of sample selected	First exploratory sample	The type of sample chosen
1	Class A	25	5	15	5	Control group
2	Class B	25	5	15	5	Experimental group
Total		50	10	30	10	

The researcher deliberately conducted homogeneity and equivalence between the research samples in order to attribute the difference between the two groups to the experimental factor without external influences. Therefore, “in order for the researcher to be able to attribute the differences to the experimental factor, the research groups must be equivalent and homogeneous, at least with the variables that are related to the research and that have an impact on the dependent variable.” The subject of the study and in order to ensure the homogeneity of the individuals in the research sample, the researcher conducted a test for the distortion coefficients in the variables of weight, height, and chronological age, and the distortion coefficient tests were all pivotal (between 3 and 3). This means that the sample was homogeneous, as shown in Table (2) Shows the homogeneity of the samples in the test of skewness coefficients for the variables under study.

No	Variables	measuring unit	Arithmetic mean	Mediator	standard deviation	Coefficient of skewness
1	Mass	Kg	69.77	69	5.191	0.209
2	height	Cm	171.87	171	5.917	0.607
3	Chronological age	Year	21.10	21	0.305	2.809

Equivalence of the control and experimental groups in the research variables:

The researcher intended to find equality between the control and experimental groups in the research variables to ensure the integrity of the results and not be affected by extreme grades, and to ensure that the two groups have the same level of learning. There are no significant differences. Type of sample chosen. Number of sample. First exploratory sample chosen. Number of excluded students. Number of third-stage students. Community. Second-stage students. The third between the control and experimental groups in these skills. This means the

equality of the two groups and the absence of any extreme that may affect the final results of the research, and as shown in Table (3).

Table (3) shows the equality of the groups in the basic skills of boxing under study.

Devices, tools, and methods used in research: They are “the means by which the researcher can collect data and solve the problem to achieve the research objectives, regardless of those tools, including data, samples, and devices.” Wajih Mahjoub; 2001, p. 163, and is divided as follows.

Equipment and tools: Boxing gloves for training (Blrdg) of Japanese origin, Boxing gloves for testing (Blrdg) of Japanese origin. Special wall pad for education, size 1 * 2 meters, 3 pieces, large size boxing bag 2 pieces (Blrdg), Japanese origin, stopwatch (2), hand shield 2 pieces (Blrdg), Japanese origin, performance evaluation form, Korean Asus calculator. The builder is one number, Data Show or LG is a Korean builder, and the camera (Sony) is a Japanese builder.

Methods of collecting information: Arab and foreign sources and references, related research, the international information network, scientific and experimental observation, special skill tests, personal interviews, assistant work team, experts). Homogeneity of the two research groups: Specifications of boxing skill tests: (Ali Atshan Khalaf Al-Musharawi; 2009, pp. 54-58. The tests are determined after presenting the two basic skills to the experts and determining which of them is part of the scientific research project.

First: Testing the performance of a straight right punch to the head and abdomen and its defenses:

Purpose of the test:

Evaluating the performance of the right straight punch to the head and abdomen and their defenses.

Necessary tools: (4) boxing gloves - a manual stopwatch - a grade award form - a video camera device.

First: The boxer performs a straight right punch to the head and abdomen for a period of (30) seconds. Al-Albani: The boxer performs three types of defense (arms defense - torso defense - legs defense) at a rate of (10) seconds for each type of triple defense. A switch is made between the two boxers, with the first boxer performing defense exercises and the first boxer performing the right straight punch to the head and abdomen.

The conditions:

- ✓ The right straight punch to the head and abdomen is performed according to the following conditions:
- ✓ Punch exit b. Followed by Bozo Body C. Accuracy of hitting the target.
- ✓ Defensive exercises are performed according to the following conditions:

Correct performance of the defensive exercise b. Good coverage while performing the defensive drill c. control

The center of gravity of the body during defensive exercise

Register:

(10) marks are counted for performing a straight right punch facing the head and stomach, divided as follows:

The next:

The exit of the punch (2) is a score of 2. It is followed by a body push (4), a score of 3. The accuracy of hitting the target is a score.

The degree of defense for a straight left punch to the head and abdomen is calculated as follows:

The defense of the arrogant ones is as follows:

- ✓ Blocking a punch (2) degrees 2. Thrusting a punch (degrees).

Abdominal defense as follows:

- ✓ Leaning to the side (2) degrees. Pulling back (1) degrees.

Foot defense as follows:

- ✓ A step back (1) degree. 2. Moving the foot to the side (2) degrees. The final score is (10) degrees. The tests were presented to a number of experts and specialists to determine their suitability for the test and the two required skills, which are:

Exploratory experiment: It is a small experiment or mini-work for a general study carried out by the researcher in order to determine the negatives and positives that may accompany conducting the main research experiment (Nour Al-Shawak and Raza' Al-Kubaisi; (2004, p. 89). The researcher conducted the exploratory experiment on Monday, October 10, 2022, before the match, by implementing the main experiment. The experiment was conducted on (10) students from outside the research sample to identify the procedures and difficulties in the material and human efforts, which may arise. The implementation of the research is attached, so it is a mini-experiment similar to the basic real experiment.

Pre-tests: Before starting to conduct the pre-test to the members of the research sample, the researcher gave a definition unit, for the purpose of starting from the most wonderful point among the research groups. The introductory unit will include, in order to clarify and clarify the educational units according to Bruner's model and clarify how to view an electronic lecture at home before. Students on the Telegram communication program (Google Classroom) for the third stage in the morning, playing (A, B), and in. The researcher will conduct pre-tests for the research sample for the experimental group and the control group in the boxing hall in the College of Basic Education, Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences at the University of Diyala.

After determining the research sample into two groups, control and experimental, pre-tests were conducted on the research sample, students from Classes (A, B), numbering (30), at exactly (8:30) minutes in the morning of Thursday, 10/13/2022, in the hall. Boxing, College of Basic Education, Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences/ University of Diyala. The pre-tests were conducted on members of the control group at exactly 10:30 in the morning of the same morning, 10/13/2022. The researcher took care to conduct the following: When implementing the post-tests on a sample of individuals representing the experimental group and

the control group, the researcher, before starting to implement the tests on his research sample, demonstrated the skill on the Data Shaw device or had a practicing player explain that test. And to clarify its importance, the pre-tests for the basic skills in boxing were conducted for the experimental and control groups on Wednesday, 10/13/2022. All tests were conducted for the experimental and control groups in the hall of the College of Basic Education, Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, University of Diyala. The experimental research group and the control research group were tested together in the same place and time by the researchers personally identifying the assistant work team and the research group.

Main experience:

Before starting to conduct the pre-test for the research sample members, the researcher will give an introductory unit, for the purpose of starting from the single most important point among the research groups. The introductory unit will include clarifying and clarifying the educational units according to Bruner's model and clarifying how to access an electronic lecture at home. By the students on the Communication Program (Google Classroom) for the third stage in the morning game (A, B), and in the research sample, the researcher will conduct pre-tests for the experimental group and the control group in the boxing hall in the College of Basic Education, Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences. At the University of Diyala, the educational sections are divided into the educational unit sections, as the preparatory section's share of the curriculum was (15) minutes, at a rate of (16.66%), while the main section's share of the curriculum was (70) minutes, at a rate of 77.77%.

As for the final section of the curriculum, its portion was (5) minutes, at a rate of 5.55%). Thus, the quantitative time for the curriculum became (90) minutes, at a rate of (99.98%), as shown in Table (4), which shows the divisions of the total time and the percentages for the three sections of the unified Educational in detail.

Table (4) shows the breakdown of the total time of the educational curriculum and the percentages

Post-tests: The researchers conducted the main research experiment on the sample, so that the vocabulary of the proposed educational curriculum could be applied at the school level, starting on Monday, 10/17/2022, until Monday, 12/19/2017, naturally, without interruption. A holiday period of six days was given, with the end of it being Monday, December 26, 2022, when the post-test was to be conducted for the research sample, and the researchers were keen to provide and prepare the conditions in which the pre-test was to be conducted. Where is the customer support team, time, equipment and necessary tools? (Kadhim, 2012) Statistical treatments: Researchers have used the statistical bag (26) (SPSS) in processing the results, which is based on: (arithmetic mean, median, standard deviation, skewness coefficient, (t-test) for correlated groups).

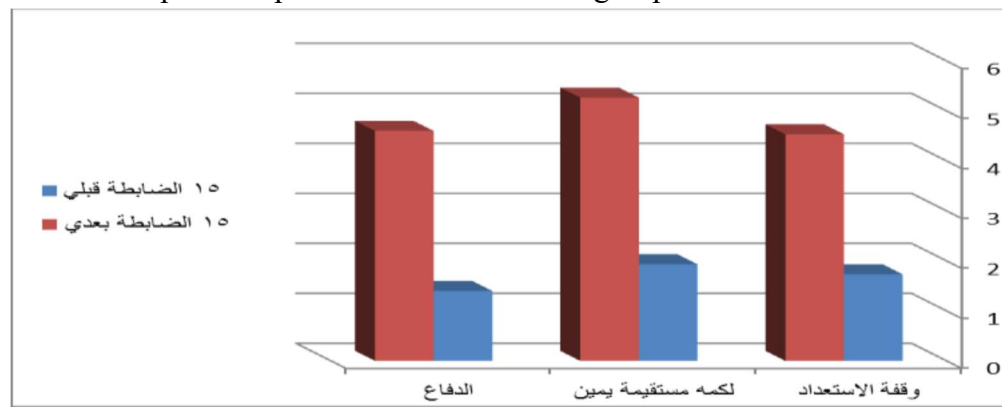
Presentation, analysis and discussion of results:

Presentation and analysis of the results of the tests and basic skills (readiness stance, right straight punch, defense) for the pre- and post-tests for the control group:

A presentation and analysis of the results of the arithmetic means, the standard deviations, the learning percentage, the t-test for the test, and the basic conditions (readiness standing, right-wing value, defense) for the control group for the pre- and post-tests in Table 5 shows the arithmetic means, standard deviations, and the percentage Learning between arithmetic and tabular means and the significance of differences in the results of basic skills tests (ready stance, right straight punch, defense) for the pre- and post-tests of the control group

*The table value is 1.14 (at 14 degrees of freedom (and below the significance level of 0.05)

Figure (2) shows the difference between the arithmetic means for the (right straight punch and defense) tests for the pre- and post-tests for the control group



Presentation and analysis of the results of the standby test, the right straight punch, and the defense for the control group:

The results of the standby test: Study page 5 (and graph 2) The arithmetic mean in the pre-test was 1.733 (with a standard deviation of 0.593), while the arithmetic mean in the post-test was 4.533 (with a standard deviation of 0.743), while the percentage reached The percentage of error was 61.77, and the value of t (patronage) was 12.582, which is smaller than the value of t (tabular) of 1.14, and under a degree of freedom of 14, and at a significance level of 0.05, which indicates that there is a non-significant difference for the control group between the pre- and post-tests of this test.

The results of the straight right punch test: After studying Table 5 (and Chart 2) without the arithmetic mean in the pre-test 1.933 (with a standard deviation of 0.703), while the arithmetic mean in the post-test was 5.266 (with a standard deviation of 0.798), while the The percentage of error was 63.29, and the value of t (patronage) was 15.811, which is greater than the value of t (tabularity) of 1.14, with a degree of freedom of 14 and at a significance level of 0.05, which indicates that there is a significant difference for the control group between the pre- and post-tests for this test.

Defense test results: After studying Table 26 (and Chart 3), the arithmetic mean in the pre-test was 1.400 (with a standard deviation of (0.507), while the arithmetic mean in the remote test was 4.600 (with a standard deviation of (0.736), in which case the percentage was reached. The value

of t is 69.57, and the value of t is 12.220, which is smaller than the value of tabular t of 1.14, and it has a degree of freedom of 14.

The value level is 0.05, which indicates that there is a non-significant difference for the control group between the pre-test and the post-test for this test.

Presentation and analysis of test results and basic skills: ready stance, right straight punch, defense

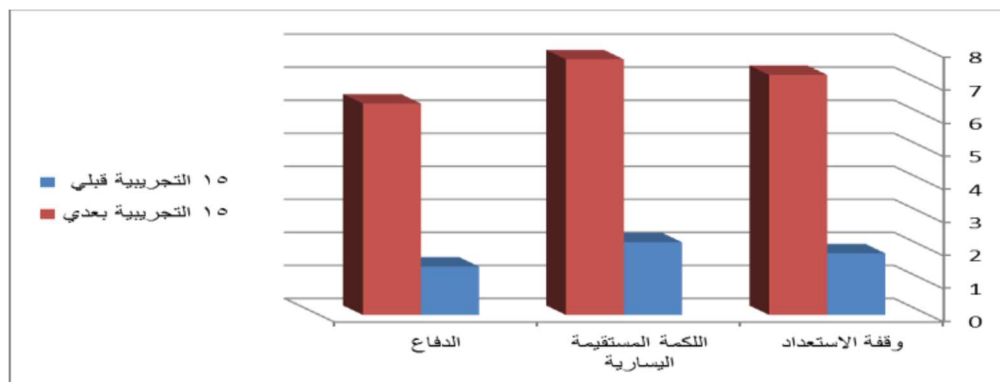
For the pre- and post-tests of the experimental group:

Evaluation, presentation and analysis of the results of the arithmetic means, the standard scores, the learning percentage, the t-test for the test, and the basic skills (readiness stance, right-wing value, defense) for the experimental group for the pre- and post-tests in Table (6)

Table (6) shows the arithmetic means, the standard deviations, the percentage of learning between the arithmetic means, the calculated and tabulated (t) value, and the significance of the differences in the results of the tests and basic skills (ready stance, right straight punch, defense) for the pre- and post-tests of the experimental group.

The tabular value is (1.14) at a degree of significance (14) and below the significance level (0.05).

Figure 3 (shows the difference between the arithmetic means of the tests and the basic skills of ready stance, right straight punch, and defense) for the pre- and post-tests of the experimental group.



Presentation and analysis of the results of the right and defense straight punch test for the experimental group:

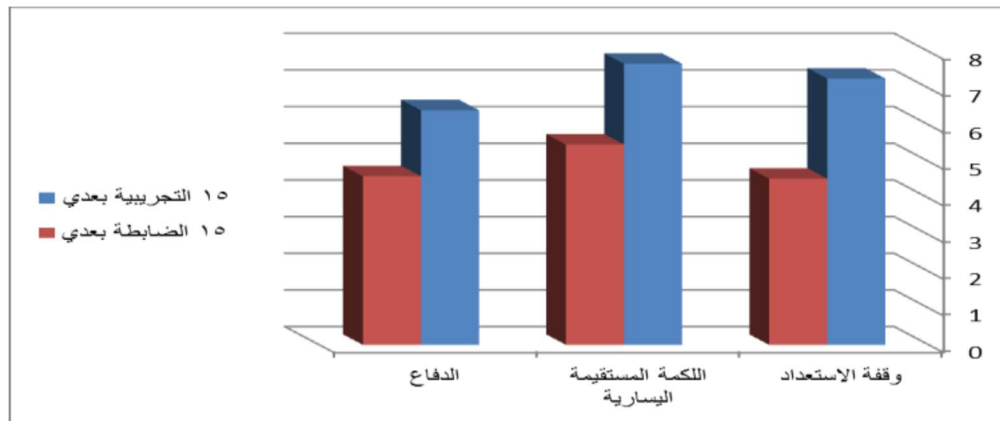
The results of the standby test: The study of the table (6) and the graphical figure (3) is negligible. The arithmetic mean in the pre-test is 1.866, while the mean is negligible in the post-test (7). 266 (Banha A Raf Its standard value was (0.593), while the percentage of learning was reached (74.32), and the value of (t) for favoritism was reached (19.813), which is smaller than the value of (t) in the table of (1.14) and below the degree of freedom (14) and at a significance level of (0.05), which It indicates that there is a significant difference for the experimental group between the pre-test and the post-test for this test, a stance of readiness in favor of the post-test. The research groups have achieved their goal of learning from the point of view of the significant influence and the presence of moral differences between those groups (Jamal, A., & Muayed,

2023). Muhammad Jassim Aerab, et al., 2011, p. 203, stating that “the boxer’s ability to see his opponent’s movements is linked to the development of the sensory-motor perception characteristic and his task is to deliver quantities quickly and with a short time well as a result of his awareness of the competitive quantity.” On different situations inside Aleppo, his feelings of perception continued to increase, and the more his knowledge increased, finally; (2011, p. 203). For the purpose of predicting the performance of the straight punch in terms of the researched variables and obtaining a predictive or predictive value for the straight punch for the hands of students in the faculties of physical education and sports science, it will be necessary to use Bruner’s model, which facilitates learning the straight punch. (Jawad Kadhim, M., & Mousa, 2024) The results of the defense test: In terms of the formality of the table (6) and the graphic form (3), the arithmetic median in the pre-test is eloquent (1.466), while the arithmetic median in the test is eloquent (0.516). In the remote test) 6.400 (With a standard deviation of (0.632), while the percentage of learning was (77.09), and the value of (t) favoritism was (27.151), which is smaller than the value of (t) the tabular tabulation (1.14), with a degree of freedom (14) and a significant level of significance) 0.05 (which indicates that there is a significant difference for the experimental group between the pre- and post-tests for this defense test in favor of the remote test. (Easa et al., 2022) This is a definite sign. Wadie Yassin, “gaming the ability to estimate distance and time during foot movement and mastering punches when defending with a hand.” It is an important and significant role in the lacquering process” (Wadi’ Yaseen, and others; Mohsen Ramadian, 1983, p. 169. Certainly, “the movement of the feet is considered one of the important foundations in boxing, as it is a skill linked to the boxer’s plan for the fights in fights. Improving the punch is one of its strengths and teaching its performance is to master the movement of the punchers and its timing, while directing the punch and calculating time and the distance between possession or learning and competition” (Mohsen Ramadian Ali,; 1999, p. 22). The research believes that it is necessary to classify the students of the College of Physical Education and Sports Day with basic skills in boxing in order to accredit all scientific subjects and study boxing in a specific way that the students possess the ability to think (Mousa, A. M., & Kadhim, 2023).

Show the results of the tests on the basic skills (readiness stance, right-handed punctuation, and defense) for the two post-tests for the experimental and control groups:

Table (7) shows the arithmetic means, the standard deviations, the arithmetic and tabulated value (t), and the significance of the difference between the experimental and control groups in the basic skills tests (ready stance, right punch, defense) in the post-test (Moayed, A., Moayed , G., & Jawad, 2019)

Figure 4 shows the difference between the arithmetic means for the basic skills tests: ready stance, right straight punch, and defense (for the experimental and control groups for the post-test.



View and analyze the results of the standby test:

In addition to the structure of the table (7) and the graphical structure (4), the arithmetic median in the pre-test for the experimental group is significant (1.866), while the arithmetic median in the post-test is significant (7.2). 66) 0.593), while the percentage of non-learning reached (74.32), and the value of (t) favoritism reached (19.813), which is the largest of the reported tabular (t) values (1.14) and also has a degree of freedom (14) and a significance level of 0.05 (My heart is indicative of me and my goodness.) There is a significant difference in favor of experimental grouping between the pre- and post-tests of this test.

The arithmetic mean in the post-test for the experimental group was (7.266) with a standard letter of (0.593), and the arithmetic mean in the post-test for the control group was (4.533) with a standard letter of (0.743). The value of (t) calculated for the remote test was reached between the two experimental groups. The control is (11.129), which is the largest of the tabulated (t) values of (2.048) under a degree of freedom (28) and at a significance level (0.05), which indicates that there is a significant difference between the two post-tests and the post-posttest in the standby pause test for two groups and in favor of the experimental group.

Presentation and analysis of the results of the right straight punch test:

After studying the table (7) and the graph (4), the arithmetic mean in the pre-test for the experimental group is negligible (2.200) with a standard deviation of 0.414, while the arithmetic mean in the post-test is negligible (7.733) with a standard deviation of 0.414) 0.457), while the percentage of learning was (71.55), and the value of (t) favoritism was (41.500), which is the largest in the tabular value of (t) (1.14), with a degree of freedom (14) and a significant level of significance (0.05). Aliyy and Jayyud There is a significant difference in favor of the experimental group between the pre- and post-tests of this test, and the arithmetic mean in the post-test for the experimental group is (7.733) with a standard deviation of (0.457). Al-Baayed Bank of the Control Group (5.266) Statement of a standardized standard of its management

The calculated t for the remote test between the experimental and control groups is (10.377), which is greater than the tabular (t) value of (2.048) under a degree of freedom (28) and at a significance level of (0.05), which indicates a significant difference between the two remote tests in the tactile quantitative test What is the value? Right for two groups and for the experimental group.

View and analyze the results of the defense test:

After studying Table (7) and Chart (4), the arithmetic mean in the pre-test for the experimental group reached (1.466) with a standard deviation of (0.516), while the arithmetic mean in the post-test was (6.400) with a standard deviation of (0.516). 0.632), while the percentage of learning was (77.09), and the value of (t) favoritism was (27.151), which is the largest in the tabular value of (t) (1.14), with a degree of freedom (14) and a significant level of significance (0.05). Aliyy and Jayyud There is a significant difference in favor of experimental grouping between the pre- and post-tests of this test.

The arithmetic mean in the posttest for the experimental group is (6,400), with a normalized standard letter (0.632), and the arithmetic mean in the posttest for the control group is (4,600), with a normalized standard letter (The value of (t) calculated for the post-test between the two experimental groups was 0.736 The control is (7.18), which is the largest of the tabular (t) values (2.048), with a degree of freedom (28) and a significant level of significance (0.05), which indicates that there is a significant difference between the two post-tests in the defense test for two groups and in favor of the experimental group.

Discussion of the results and basic skills (ready stance, right straight punch, defense) for the two post-tests for the experimental and control group:

Discussing the results of the standby and movement performance tests:

“The folding of the good Tidris is the fierceness of the fold of the good and the pushing of them to learn and their traditions of knowledge, and its entry will pay them to the participant, Mi'an Al -Maalim, and the parishes of individual virus, and help me to realize the Al -Manahij, and wakes up the normal of the mental starch of Tilat) Obaid Al -Sillam Mustafa; The sample learning level was (74.32), which is a good indicator of learning. This percentage is a good indicator of learning the readiness stance for college student boxers. The difference was significant, and the arithmetic means for the two groups showed the level of this difference and the extent of the effect of the proposed educational approach in accordance with Bruner’s model. The learning methods used in the proposed educational curriculum, in accordance with the Bruner model for teaching basic skills, led to an increase in the rate of learning in mastering the skill. “The readiness pause cannot be constant throughout the period of time without change and according to the weight of the skill.” “Different mobility and application of the behavior and behavior of the competition” (Mahiyyid Jassiyayyyim Ayyiron, 2011, p. 43). The research attributes this to the cause of special learning What is the level of the foundational endowment in preparing the educational curriculum proposed by the foundational thinking team by using applied boxing and integrating it with all the specific exercises in the skill aspect, which were similar to Increasing thinking and speeding up the problem-solving exercises performed by boxers or students in the defensive and offensive punches of the straight punch, as well as specifying the correct timing used to perform the two distinctions in the process of teaching the stance of readiness and movement of the feet, in addition to presenting the electronic exercises to the students between one exercise and another or between one group of exercises and another. (Salih, I. H., Yaseen, A.

M., Naseer, K. J., Attieh, A., & Kadhim, 2024) Discussion of the results of tests for the straight right punch variable:

Good teaching methods arouse students' interest and motivate them to learn and their desire for knowledge, and they push them to participate with the teacher, take care of individual differences, help achieve the goals of the curriculum, and harmonize the nature of students' mental activity (Abdul Salam Mustafa; 2000, pp. 70-71 (It is clear from the results of the research presented in the two pages () that it is good for the research group to learn how to perform the right punch and that there is a noticeable difference in teaching how to perform the right punch and the effect of the methods used in the educational and teaching units in terms of research and dependency among those who teach the field in it. Teaching the performance of the right punch and its defenses, the learning level for the sample was (71.55), the difference was significant, and the mathematical means for the two groups showed the level of this difference and the extent of the impact of the proposed educational curriculum according to the Bruner-Yeh model, and it is a good measure to learn the educational elements that occur within the influence of this model during the implementation Hajyum tikyun min group kamiyya

The straight line is a simple straight line or a kinetic response or a successive quantity, and it is an important factor for implementing a quick instantaneous linear pattern in solving the result by the judicial tax Such activity is an equal group group.” Mahmeed Daoud Al-Rubaie, Sayyid Salih, 2011, p. 190). The research will lead to the learning of the results at the level of the right-wing quantitative exercise, which targeted this model at the beginning of each exercise within the set of exercises in the educational curriculum. This is after the result of the number of points became known from Before the teacher and the student.

Discussion of the results of the defense variable tests:

It can be seen from the results of the research presented in Table (6) and Figure (3) that there is a good significant difference between the two groups, such that the learning level of the sample was (77.09), which is a good indicator for learning this percentage, which is a good indicator for learning how to defend for boxers or students, as there was no The difference was not significant, and the arithmetic means for the two groups showed the level of this difference, but the level of learning is a clear entity in this method, and we must make some changes, and that is by transferring some of the powers of the teachers in some of the teaching positions and their approach to the students during the course of teaching in order to prepare For the student to acquire Experience in self-reliance, creativity, and the effect of the teacher is the transfer between the students and giving them feedback. As for the value, it is for the student and which he practices during the course of the lesson. This method is not alone in its effect, but rather the exercises that were added give support to the model. According to the following, “exercise is a well-known activity for the individual in order to complete the limited tasks of sporting activities and a basic means for learning technique and repetition tasks, and relying on design in managing the specific type of sporting activity” (Mahmoud Daoud Selman, et al.; (2000, p. 186). The researchers attribute the reason for the learning occurring in this variable to the specific skill exercises to learn to defend in boxing and integrating them with the exercises specific to basic

martial arts skills, including the availability of appropriate levels of the Bruner model and the performance of the exercises. The main contributor to the appearance of fatigue is the use of body movements. An excess of skill,

Conclusion:

Through the application of special skill exercises, the researcher reached the following conclusions:

1. The exercises prepared and designed according to Brunner's model by the researcher were effective in teaching some of the basic skills in boxing to the research sample to which they were applied.
2. The proposed exercises presented the appropriate solutions for overcoming the difficult phases in both stages (prepared stance, right straight punch, defense).
3. Demonstrating that Bruner's model is being proven effective in teaching some basic skills (ready stance, right straight punch, defense) in the game of boxing.

Based on the findings, the researcher recommends the following:

1. Taking into account the results of this study and benefiting from them in learning the educational curriculum in the boxing competition of Iraqi colleges, physical education and sports science in particular.
2. Emphasis on the stance of readiness, the right straight punch, and the defense because of its importance in increasing the boxer's points tally and preventing the opponent from scoring points in his favor.
3. In order for the player not to be a recipient of information and ideas, the researcher recommends that the teachers pay attention to presenting technical and tactical problems theoretically and asks for the students' contribution to finding solutions for the sake of motivating the student to put in the effort in thinking and then applying the ideas that the teacher believes are practical in learning.

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