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Determining grades and standard levels for some visual vision tests for emerging football players

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Abstract

The research included four sections, as the first section contained an introduction and the importance of the research, and the researcher touched on the importance of testing and measurement in the sports field, especially the subject of selection, as well as the focus was on the tests of visual vision variables, and the importance of the research came during the determination of standard scores for some visual vision tests for young players in football, either the research problem lies in determining the degrees and levels Standard for visual vision tests as the researcher did not find any study related to that, as for the research fields, they included the human field, which represents a sample of the junior Maysan clubs players, numbering (100) players for the sports season (2022-2023), and the time range is determined for the period from (1/7/2023) until (30/9/2023), while the spatial field was in the stadiums of the clubs studied, and the researcher used the Describe the survey method, and the researcher applied visual vision tests, and the system (SPSS) was used to obtain the results of the research, and the researcher concluded in reaching the finding of grades and standard levels in visual vision tests for the selection of emerging players in football, so the researcher recommends it is necessary Paying attention to standardized tests and benefiting from them in knowing the real level of juniors because it is one of the means of objective evaluation and because of its importance in identifying their levels in a way that enhances the level of accuracy of their skill performance.

Keywords: Grades, levels, visual vision, junior players, football

Introduction

Because tests and measures are one of the scientific and objective means to achieve good selection, they are the scientific method guaranteed to provide human potential that has the appropriate preparations to reach excellence, preferably if the tests used are strong, they must be used to advance in the game of football. Tests and measurements are one of the most used evaluation tools because tests in the field of physical education and sports have led to a significant development in the field of selecting players and identifying the current level They are tools through which they can identify their individual abilities and the extent of their development)) (Mohammed Hassan Allawi, 2008) [7].

Visual skills are an important and essential element in building the athlete and preparing it in an integrated manner, and it enables the player to watch larger playing areas and the movement of other players and the ball at the same time, and it helps to achieve the best skill performance.

Hence the importance of the research by determining standard scores for some visual vision tests for young football players, which will be these standards as a guide for coaches or a scientific formula in selecting valid and good elements and thus predicting them the prosperous sports future in order to achieve high sports achievement.

Search problem

Due to the importance of visual vision tests, which formed the basis that reveals the reality of the distinguished level of the players, and sports performance includes a motor aspect and a visual aspect with all senses, including the sense of sight represented by the beginning of the eyes and the surrounding muscles and sensory nerves, which have an impact on skill performance and it is necessary to take care of them to advance the visual side that helps to achieve the best distinctive skill performance, as well as that the researcher did not find Any study related to the development or determination of standard scores for tests of visual vision

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variables for junior football players as indicators of scientific significance in the process of selecting young players and selecting them to reach the achievement of a good sports goal.

Research Objectives

1. Identify visual vision tests for young football players.
2. Determining the grades and standard levels for some visual vision tests for young football players.

Research Areas

Human field: A sample of the players of Maysan governorate clubs, numbering (100) players.

Spatial field: Stadiums of the clubs surveyed in Maysan Governorate.

Time Range: Period from (1/7/2023) to (30/9/2023).

Research Methodology and Field Procedures

Research Methodology

The researcher used the descriptive method by the survey method, which is defined as "one of the forms of analysis and systematic scientific interpretation to describe a specific phenomenon as well as by collecting data and codified information about the phenomenon, classifying it, analyzing

it and subjecting it to careful study" (Kazem Al-Jabri, 2011) [5].

Research community and sample

The research community was determined in a deliberate way, and they are young football players who participate in the league for the sports season (2022/2023), numbering (100) players, but with regard to the main research sample, it was selected in a deliberate way, and the number of its members reached (80) players who represented most of the research community and constitute a percentage of (80%), and the researcher took into account a sample to apply the exploratory experiment, and they are from the Tigris Sports Club, numbering (20) players.

Field Research Procedures

Determining the validity of sports visual vision variables

The researcher developed the visual vision variables in their initial form in the form of a questionnaire showing the variables, and after completing these procedures, the researcher presented the questionnaire to a group of experts and specialists: numbering (10) experts, in order to express their opinions and suggestions and indicate the validity of the variables and an agreement percentage was obtained as shown in Table (1).

Table 1: Shows the identification of the proposed visual vision variables and the proportions of agreement

Sequencing	Visual vision variables	Unit of measurement	Number of experts in agreement	Number of disagreed experts	Agreement Ratio	Total
1	Optical focus capability	Grade	10	Zero	100%	Acceptable
2	Visual reaction capability	Grade	5	5	50%	Unacceptable
3	Optical Tracking	Grade	10	Zero	100%	Acceptable
4	Peripheral vision capability	Grade	5	5	50%	Unacceptable
5	Moving optical resolution	Grade	10	Zero	100%	Acceptable

It is clear from Table (1) that three visual vision variables were accepted because they obtained a percentage of agreement (100%) and (Bloom) indicates that "the researcher must obtain approval of (75%) or more of the opinions of the arbitrators" (Bloom, 1983) [1].

Devices and tools used in research tests

Four (4) football balls with different color marks, paint (paint) brush, alphabets in English in a large size, whistle, (5) football balls and each ball has a colored sticker (blue, red, yellow, black, green, white), a legal football field, a wooden wall with a width of (150 cm) and a height of (175 cm) tape measure, a legal target divided into five sections (Yellow, red, black, orange, and in the middle the color of the white mesh), colored adhesive tapes).

Exploratory Experiment

The researcher applied the tests in the field on a sample of (20) players from Degla Sports Club on (7/7/2023) in order to identify the validity of the tests, devices and tools and to train the assistant work team.

Scientific specifications for visual vision tests

Virtual honesty

It is the test whose name indicates its sincerity, i.e. honest in its apparent form, in other words not scientific and statistical honesty (Laila El-Sayed Farhat, 2007) [6], and this type of honesty has been achieved by presenting it to those with

experience and specialization in physical education within the competence of testing and measurement.

Stability of visual vision tests

The test stability coefficient was calculated by the method of (testing and re-applying the test), and in order to find the stability of the test results, the researcher conducted the tests on the sample of the exploratory experiment represented by the (Tigris) club, which consists of (20) players on Thursday, 7/7/2023, and thus re-testing them after seven days, that is, on 7/14/2023, and processing the data of the two tests by finding the simple correlation coefficient Pearson The results showed that there is a high correlation relationship, which confirms the stability of the tests, because ((the closer the value of (+1) or (-1) means strong correlation and vice versa whenever the value moves away from (+1) or (-1) means weak correlation)) (Ali Salloum Jawad, 2004) [4], as shown in Table (2).

Objectivity of visual vision tests

Objectivity means "the degree of agreement between the estimators of the degree" (Mohamed Nasr al-Din Radwan, 2006) [8], so the researcher relied on the scores of the arbitrators, who are from the assistant work team, to record the scores of the players in the tests for the first and second time, and it was found that these tests are highly objective as shown in Table (2).

Table 2: Shows the coefficients of stability, objectivity and correlation significance of visual vision tests

Sequencing	Visual Vision Tests	Coefficient of stability	Objectivity coefficient	Significance level	Statistical significance
1	Visual focus	0.877	0.925	0.000	Moral
2	Optical Tracking	0.858	0.909	0.000	Moral
3	Moving optical resolution	0.880	0.933	0.000	Moral

Check the homogeneity of search variables

In order to verify the homogeneity of the candidate tests for the research sample, the researcher deliberately extracted the torsion coefficient as it can be "the test is suitable for the sample in terms of the degree of difficulty and ease when the distribution is normal in the sense that its value is zero (Wadih Yassin and Hassan Ahmed, 1999) [9] and by noting

Table (3) that the torsion coefficients of the tests will not exceed (± 3), and this indicates the good distribution of the sample and the homogeneity of its members for the tests and in terms of chronological and training age, height and weight, which confirms its validity for the ages of young players.

Table 3: The nature of the sample distribution in all research variables

Sequencing	Variables	Unit of measurement	Arithmetic mean	Broker	Deviation Normative	The value of the torsion coefficient	Total
1	Visual focus	Grade	8.513	9.000	1.467	1.543-	Homogeneous
2	Optical Tracking	Grade	7.938	9.000	1.983	1.190-	Homogeneous
3	Moving optical resolution	Grade	10.013	10.000	2.120	0.818	Homogeneous
4	Chronological age	year	15.125	15.000	0.835	0.277	Homogeneous
5	Training age	year	3.250	3.000	0.707	0.404	Homogeneous
6	Player Length	poison	136.375	136.500	4.438	0.347-	Homogeneous
7	Player Block	kg	52.250	52.000	1.389	0.160	Homogeneous

Sample number = 10

Determining the tests of visual vision variables

The researcher adopted and identified the tests of visual vision variables available in the sources and references by choosing a set of standardized tests:

1- Suppression, identification and scoring test with colored balls (Zahraa Ihsan, 2022) [3]

Objective of the test: Measurement of optical focus ability. Testing handlings from above the wooden wall.

Objective of the test: Measurement of optical tracking ability. Running test and scoring accuracy with colored balls.

Objective of the test: Measurement of moving optical resolution.

Final application of tests: The researcher conducted the

final implementation of the visual vision tests on the application sample of (80) players represented by the clubs of Maysan Governorate, and the tests began on 20/7/2023 until 10/8/2023 for the purpose of extracting the grades and standard levels of the research sample.

Statistical media

The researcher used the statistical bag (SPSS) and the (Excel) system to process the data and it was used in the following topics.

(Percentage, mean, standard deviation, median, Pearson's correlation coefficient, torsion coefficient, Z-and T standard score)

Presentation, Analysis and Discussion of Results

Finding the scores and standard levels for testing the visual vision variables of the research sample

Table 4: Shows the results of the standard scores for some tests of visual vision variables

Number	((Visual focus variable)) The first test: suppression, identification and scoring with colored balls			((Optical Tracking Variable)) Second test: handling from above the wooden wall			Variable moving optical resolution)) Test Three: Running and Scoring Accuracy with Colored Balls		
	Raw grade	Standard Grade	Adjusted standard grade	Raw grade	Standard Grade	Adjusted standard grade	Raw grade	Standard Grade	Adjusted standard grade
1	3	-3.76-	12.42	3	-2.49-	25.10	5	-2.36-	26.35
2	3	-3.76-	12.42	3	-2.49-	25.10	5	-2.36-	26.35
3	6	-1.71-	32.87	3	-2.49-	25.10	5	-2.36-	26.35
4	6	-1.71-	32.87	3	-2.49-	25.10	5	-2.36-	26.35
5	6	-1.71-	32.87	3	-2.49-	25.10	6	-1.89-	31.07
6	6	-1.71-	32.87	4	-1.99-	30.14	6	-1.89-	31.07
7	6	-1.71-	32.87	4	-1.99-	30.14	6	-1.89-	31.07
8	7	-1.03-	39.69	5	-1.48-	35.18	6	-1.89-	31.07
9	7	-1.03-	39.69	5	-1.48-	35.18	7	-1.42-	35.79
10	7	-1.03-	39.69	5	-1.48-	35.18	7	-1.42-	35.79
11	7	-1.03-	39.69	5	-1.48-	35.18	7	-1.42-	35.79
12	7	-1.03-	39.69	6	-0.98-	40.23	7	-1.42-	35.79
13	7	-1.03-	39.69	6	-0.98-	40.23	8	-0.95-	40.50
14	7	-1.03-	39.69	6	-0.98-	40.23	8	-0.95-	40.50
15	7	-1.03-	39.69	6	-0.98-	40.23	9	-0.48-	45.22

16	7	-1.03-	39.69	6	-.98-	40.23	9	-.48-	45.22
17	8	-.35-	46.50	6	-.98-	40.23	9	-.48-	45.22
18	8	-.35-	46.50	7	-.47-	45.27	9	-.48-	45.22
19	8	-.35-	46.50	7	-.47-	45.27	9	-.48-	45.22
20	8	-.35-	46.50	7	-.47-	45.27	9	-.48-	45.22
21	8	-.35-	46.50	7	-.47-	45.27	9	-.48-	45.22
22	8	-.35-	46.50	7	-.47-	45.27	9	-.48-	45.22
23	8	-.35-	46.50	7	-.47-	45.27	9	-.48-	45.22
24	8	-.35-	46.50	7	-.47-	45.27	9	-.48-	45.22
25	8	-.35-	46.50	8	0.03	50.31	9	-.48-	45.22
26	8	-.35-	46.50	8	0.03	50.31	9	-.48-	45.22
27	8	-.35-	46.50	8	0.03	50.31	9	-.48-	45.22
28	8	-.35-	46.50	8	0.03	50.31	10	-.01-	49.94
29	8	-.35-	46.50	8	0.03	50.31	10	-.01-	49.94
30	8	-.35-	46.50	8	0.03	50.31	10	-.01-	49.94
31	8	-.35-	46.50	8	0.03	50.31	10	-.01-	49.94
32	9	0.33	53.32	8	0.03	50.31	10	-.01-	49.94
33	9	0.33	53.32	8	0.03	50.31	10	-.01-	49.94
34	9	0.33	53.32	8	0.03	50.31	10	-.01-	49.94
35	9	0.33	53.32	8	0.03	50.31	10	-.01-	49.94
36	9	0.33	53.32	9	0.54	55.36	10	-.01-	49.94
37	9	0.33	53.32	9	0.54	55.36	10	-.01-	49.94
38	9	0.33	53.32	9	0.54	55.36	10	-.01-	49.94
39	9	0.33	53.32	9	0.54	55.36	10	-.01-	49.94
40	9	0.33	53.32	9	0.54	55.36	10	-.01-	49.94
41	9	0.33	53.32	9	0.54	55.36	10	-.01-	49.94
42	9	0.33	53.32	9	0.54	55.36	10	-.01-	49.94
43	9	0.33	53.32	9	0.54	55.36	11	0.47	54.66
44	9	0.33	53.32	9	0.54	55.36	11	0.47	54.66
45	9	0.33	53.32	9	0.54	55.36	11	0.47	54.66
46	9	0.33	53.32	9	0.54	55.36	11	0.47	54.66
47	9	0.33	53.32	9	0.54	55.36	11	0.47	54.66
48	9	0.33	53.32	9	0.54	55.36	11	0.47	54.66
49	9	0.33	53.32	9	0.54	55.36	11	0.47	54.66
50	9	0.33	53.32	9	0.54	55.36	11	0.47	54.66
51	9	0.33	53.32	9	0.54	55.36	11	0.47	54.66
52	9	0.33	53.32	9	0.54	55.36	11	0.47	54.66
53	9	0.33	53.32	9	0.54	55.36	11	0.47	54.66
54	9	0.33	53.32	9	0.54	55.36	11	0.47	54.66
55	9	0.33	53.32	9	0.54	55.36	11	0.47	54.66
56	9	0.33	53.32	9	0.54	55.36	11	0.47	54.66
57	9	0.33	53.32	9	0.54	55.36	11	0.47	54.66
58	9	0.33	53.32	9	0.54	55.36	11	0.47	54.66
59	9	0.33	53.32	9	0.54	55.36	12	0.94	59.37
60	10	1.01	60.14	9	0.54	55.36	12	0.94	59.37
61	10	1.01	60.14	9	0.54	55.36	12	0.94	59.37
62	10	1.01	60.14	9	0.54	55.36	12	0.94	59.37
63	10	1.01	60.14	9	0.54	55.36	12	0.94	59.37
64	10	1.01	60.14	9	0.54	55.36	12	0.94	59.37
65	10	1.01	60.14	9	0.54	55.36	12	0.94	59.37
66	10	1.01	60.14	9	0.54	55.36	12	0.94	59.37
67	10	1.01	60.14	10	1.04	60.40	12	0.94	59.37
68	10	1.01	60.14	10	1.04	60.40	12	0.94	59.37
69	10	1.01	60.14	10	1.04	60.40	12	0.94	59.37
70	10	1.01	60.14	10	1.04	60.40	12	0.94	59.37
71	10	1.01	60.14	10	1.04	60.40	12	0.94	59.37
72	10	1.01	60.14	10	1.04	60.40	12	0.94	59.37
73	10	1.01	60.14	10	1.04	60.40	12	0.94	59.37
74	10	1.01	60.14	10	1.04	60.40	12	0.94	59.37
75	10	1.01	60.14	10	1.04	60.40	13	1.41	64.09
76	10	1.01	60.14	10	1.04	60.40	13	1.41	64.09
77	10	1.01	60.14	10	1.04	60.40	13	1.41	64.09
78	10	1.01	60.14	10	1.04	60.40	13	1.41	64.09
79	10	1.01	60.14	10	1.04	60.40	13	1.41	64.09
80	10	1.01	60.14	10	1.04	60.40	13	1.41	64.09

(Sample number = 100)

Table 5: Shows the limits and percentages of standard levels in some visual vision tests

(2.01) and above		(1.01) (2)		(0.01) (1)		(-0.99) (0)		(-1.99) (-1)		(- 2) and below		Standard Grade
70 and up		60 – 59		50 – 59		40 – 49		30 – 39		29 and under		Adjusted standard grade
Very good		Good		medium		Acceptable		Weak		Very weak		Levels
%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Tests for visual vision variables
0	0	26.25	21	35	28	18.75	15	17.5	14	2.5	2	Visual focus
0	0	17.5	14	52.5	42	16.25	13	7.5	6	6.25	5	Optical Tracking
0	0	7.5	6	40	32	37.5	30	10	8	5	4	Moving optical resolution

(Sample number = 100)

Table (5) shows that the (visual focus) test achieved a number of players within a very weak level (2) by a percentage (2.5%), and the number was within the weak level (14) by a percentage (17.5%) and at the acceptable level (15) by a percentage (18.75%), while the number of players in the intermediate level (28) by a percentage (35%), and the number of players in the good level (21) by a percentage (26.25%), and the number of players in the very good level (0) by a percentage (0%) and thus achieved Test (5) Standard levels to which players are distributed normally.

In the (visual tracking) test, a number of players achieved a very weak level (5) by a percentage (6.25%), and the number was within the weak level (6) by a percentage (7.5%) and in the acceptable level (13) by a percentage (16.25%), while the number of players in the intermediate level (42) by a percentage (52.5%), the number of players in the good level (14) by a percentage (17.5%), and the number of players in the very good level (0) by a percentage (0%) Thus, the test achieved (5) levels Standard players are distributed to them in a normal distribution.

In the (moving visual accuracy) test, a number of players achieved within a very weak level (4) by a percentage (5%), and the number within the level was weak (8) by a percentage (10%) and in the acceptable level (30) by a percentage (37.5%), while the number of players in the intermediate level (32) by a percentage (40%), and the number of players in the good level (6) by a percentage (7.5%), and the number of players in the very good level (0) by a percentage (0%) and thus achieved the test (5) Standard levels to which players are naturally distributed.

Discuss the results of some visual vision tests

It was shown from the results of the two tables (4,5), which showed that the level of tests of visual vision variables in the research sample has gathered in the levels (acceptable, medium and good), and this is evidence that the visual vision tests were appropriate for emerging players, and the researcher attributes this to the use of visual training in the training units by the coaches of the clubs surveyed in order to improve the basic visual abilities of the players, which is important for athletes in all competitive sports, as visual vision training is important in improving the performance of The player, and that ((The presence of a high visual vision and sound leads to the advancement of manifestations of attention and thus the ability to achieve outstanding skill performance in order to reach the desired goal)) (Hussein Kanbar, 2009) [2].

Conclusions

Through the procedures and work that accompanied the research in its sample, field procedures and the statistical results of the data, the following conclusions were reached:

1. It was reached to find the grades and standard levels of some tests of visual vision variables for junior football players.
2. It is clear to us that the highest percentage achieved in the variable test (visual focus) at the level (acceptable, medium and good) and a percentage of (18.75%), (35%) and (26.25%).
3. It is clear to us that the highest percentage achieved in the variable test (visual tracking) at the level (acceptable, medium and good) and a percentage of (16.25%), (52.5%) and (17.5%).
4. It is clear to us that the highest percentage achieved in the variable test (moving visual accuracy) at the level (acceptable, average) and a percentage of (37.5%) and (40%).

Recommendations

According to the results and conclusions reached by the researcher, the following recommendations were made:

1. Paying attention to standardized tests and benefiting from them in knowing the real level of emerging players as one of the means of objective evaluation.
2. The need to adopt visual vision tests for young football players for the levels achieved in light of the results of the research sample.
3. The need to circulate the standard tables and levels of visual vision tests for young football players that were achieved on the clubs concerned with the research in order to use them in the selection, follow-up and continuous evaluation processes to know the capabilities of the players and classify them.
4. Conducting scientific studies similar to this study for the rest of the other variables associated with visual vision and the same age group.
5. Re-such research every three years due to the change in the levels of emerging players.

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