THE VISUAL FIELD OF VISION AND CONTINUOUS ATTENTION IN TERMS OF THE VIENNA SYSTEM (VTS. SPORT) AND THEIR PRECISE RELATIONSHIP IS A SKILL THAT STRIKES THE CRUSHERS OF YOUNG VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

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RESEARCH SUMMARY

The summary included the introduction to the research and its importance, as the researcher touched on the role of modern psychological laboratories as one of the most important tools of modern psychology, which was crystallized through electronic psychological systems as they were designed for various scientific fields and promised from psychological examination and diagnosis tools. Sports, which has witnessed a remarkable and significant development, as it is now in many countries of the world occupying the first ranks in terms of its practice and attracting a large number of players and spectators, due to its fast rhythms, follow-up and continuous exchanges between offensive and defensive skills, as this characteristic of accurate performance.

The importance of the research was focused on the researcher's use of modern technology in reaching results by using the Vienna system through the continuous attention and visual field tests according to the Vienna system, which would give real and tangible results with a high degree of accuracy in contrast to the use of the methods that were used in the past as use paper and pen, and their relationship to the accuracy of the crushing skill of young players with volleyball (2020), and the problem of research lies in the scarcity of using modern systems concerned with examination, measurement and diagnosis, such as the Vienna System (Vts-s), as it is one of the modern systems concerned with studying and measuring cognitive processes, including sensory-kinesthetic compatibility by relying on modern, computerized and advanced programs in order to achieve the best results and levels. As for the research objectives, they focused on:

1. Identify the relationship between the visual field of vision and the continuous attention in terms of the Vienna System (Vts-s) and their precise relationship to the crushing skill of young players with volleyball.

2. The researcher also touched on the theoretical and similar aspects that have to do with the variables of her research.

The researcher used the descriptive approach to suit its suitability to the research problem, and the sample and tools used represented by the Vienna Test system-sport were described, and the variables were defined as well as the statistical methods represented by their use of the statistical package. Through this study the researcher reached many conclusions, the most important of which were:

1. The presence of significant differences between the tests of the visual field of vision and the continuous attention and the crushing accuracy of the young players with volleyball (2020).

2. The existence of a correlation between my test (visual field of vision and continuous attention) among young volleyball players (2020).

There were many recommendations, including:

The necessity for researchers to use computerized mental tests (TMT-L), (WA FR) and other mathematical tests within the Vienna tests system (VTS. SPORT) in studies and research in sports psychology.
I. INTRODUCTION AND THE IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH

Human civilization has become characterized by a rapid successive change in knowledge and an increase in its technological applications in quantity and quality, which resulted in a change in the criteria for evaluating societies according to the extent of technological and information advancement and future science to shift from marginal, consuming societies to productive societies free from intellectual property by emphasizing levels of mastery and educational quality standards. Good use of technology comes the role of this through the use of the system in us (VTS-S) and its relationship with the accuracy of the transmission of some young players in volleyball, which is one of the systems produced by the Shoffred Company (Shuhfried) Computer made from Austrian. It is one of the most important contemporary psychological laboratory systems and the (mobile) laboratory and is also one of the world leaders in the field of measurement examination and computer-supported psychological diagnosis, through which various types of examinations and tests can be applied through the development and employment of the latest technology reached within the technology within this system as it gives us the computer here. It provides the highest possible rates of accuracy and objectivity, and also provides us with an error-free evaluation of the test results.

And that volleyball has a distinct character in the skillful, physical, technical and psychological aspects, and since the performance in the volleyball game is characterized by speed and surprise and the movement of players in different places and directions in every field of play and the match, as the method of play is transformed from attack at times to defense at other times; Which requires the player to increase attention and follow the path of the ball and the movements of teammates in the team as well as the movements of players in the opposing team.

The visual vision is one of the abilities that help in the success and development of the skillful performance and the accuracy of the skills of volleyball players, the breadth of the field of vision, and accurate observation, contribute to finding appropriate solutions to the different playing situations, reducing errors, as well as seeing the place of the colleague and the place of the opponent all lead to improvement and developing the technical and technical performance of volleyball skills.

As for the overwhelming hitting, it is hitting the ball hard in the opposing team's court to obtain a point, as it requires the players to be accurate and direct the ball towards the appropriate space for the opposing team's court in an excellent way.

Therefore, the importance of the research lies in identifying the relationship between the continuous attention tests and the visual field of vision according to the Vienna system and the accuracy of some technical skills in volleyball for young volleyball players.

The skill of spiking is one of the most important skills in volleyball, as it is a skill that does not require a high degree of strength and accuracy during the performance.

The importance of the research lies in the researcher's use of modern technology in reaching results by using the Vienna system through the continuous attention and visual field tests according to the Vienna system, which would give real and tangible results with a high degree of accuracy in contrast to the use of the methods that were used in the past. Like using paper and pen.

2-1 Research Problem:

Visual vision and continuous attention are important topics in the field of sports in general and in the field of volleyball in particular, as the researchers' interest was focused on developing physical, skill, tactical and psychological abilities, and the lack of interest in the field of visual vision and constant attention despite its importance as the dominant sense over the rest of the senses in reception. Information from the periphery.

As for the research problem, it came through the researcher's acquaintance with the sources, letters, theses, and research, and it was found that there was no study that dealt with the development of the field of visual vision and continuous attention through the use of this system because these two variables have a great relationship in most of the technical and basic skills in football. As well as the use of modern computerized software tests (the Vienna System), the tests are made through this system as it gives very accurate results.

Therefore, the researcher decided to study this problem in order to identify the relationship between continuous attention and visual field of vision and the accuracy of some skills in flying ball.
Research Objectives:
1. Identify the correlation between the visual field test with the accuracy of the crushing skill of young volleyball players.
2. Identify the correlation between the continuous attention test with the accuracy of the crushing skill of the young players in volleyball.

Research hypotheses:
1. There is a significant and significant correlation between testing the field of visual vision with the accuracy of the crushing skill of young volleyball players.
2. There is a significant correlation between the continuous attention test with the accuracy of the crushing skill of the young players in volleyball.

Research areas:
1-5-1 The human field: The players of the Specialized School for Sports Talent in volleyball at ages (14-15) years.
1-5-2 Field Temporal: the period from 12/02/2020 to 20/6/2020
1-5-3 Spatial Domain: 1. The psychological laboratory of the Iraqi Association for Psychotherapy in Baghdad / Al-Mansour.
2. The contemporary psychological laboratory of the University of Baghdad.
3. Training grounds for a specialized school for volleyball sports talent.

Defining the terms used:
1-6-1 continued attention
Continuous attention refers to a situation in which attention must be maintained continuously over a specified period of time. This is often an important requirement, especially for people who work in activities that require (observing and maintaining attention and vigilance in a continuous manner), as is the case for listeners, observers, or players of various sports, and so on for other activities that require constant attention, such as constant attention to the ball. Or the competitor in the sports arenas.

1-6-2 Field of View
It is one of the important stages in motor performance, and it depends mainly on the kinesthetic performance, and its relationship to the place and the colleague during the performance process, so that the athlete reaches the best achievement in the game through the correct behavior, and the accuracy of his perception of the place and the colleague while performing the skill.

1-6-3 Vienna System (VTSS) :
It is one of the most important systems of the contemporary psychological laboratory, fixed and mobile (mobile), and it is also one of the leading global procedures in the field of measurement, evaluation and computer-aided psychological diagnosis. Computerized Psychological Assessment Through it, various types of examinations and tests can be applied by developing and employing the latest technology within this system.

1-6-4 Accuracy
The ability to direct the movements that the individual makes towards a specific goal, and directing the movements towards a specific goal requires high efficiency from the nervous and central systems.

The Vienna tests are for screening, measurement and diagnosis) Vienna test system(
and the (mobile) laboratory is also one of the leading global procedures in the field of computer-supported psychometric examination and diagnosis, through which various types of examinations and tests can be applied.

The computer gives us here, and provides us with the highest possible rates of accuracy and objectivity. It also provides us with an error-free evaluation of the test results, and it can measure values that cannot be measured using the traditional paper-and-pencil method. The Vienna Test System for examination, measurement and psychological diagnosis has also been created and prepared in a way that makes the use of complex psychological tests simple and convenient by developing and employing the latest technology reached within this system.

2-1-1-2 system features

The Vienna tests system has several advantages, including:

1- The system is a new, high-quality product.
2- The system is considered central and essential to any contemporary psychological center or laboratory.
3- The system can be easily carried in a special bag prepared for this purpose for conducting tests outside the psychological laboratory, to become one of the portable (mobile) psychological laboratory systems.
4- It can run and apply various tests in it in several languages, and the basic program of the system is available in eight different languages, and that many tests are available with limits more than (24) different languages, including ours Arabic.
5- The ability to receive and send data to and from other systems or software such as the statistical bag SPSS Or a program MS-Excel.
6- Create reports automatically and instantly after completing the application tests.
7- Of the health and medical security systems, and conforming to international standard specifications.
8- Any test or scale can be added to this system in an easy way using a special program within this system.
9- It is characterized by flexibility, which makes it suitable for all the subjects' needs.
10- It is used in almost all fields of psychology, including, but not limited to:

* Neuropsychology.
* Physiological Psychology.
* Sports Psychology.
* Psychology of selection and classification of individuals.
* Education and educational psychology.
* Medicine and psychology of disasters and crises.
* Research.

2-1-1-3 system components

The Vienna Examination System consists of a basic program (system) (basic software And protection performancedongle And a group of examinations and tests that you want to use, as this test is among more than 130 tests and in the language that we want for the application, and finally the input tools and external devices hard wareMost of the checks and tests can be viewed and applied via the traditional keyboard and mouse.

2-1-1-4 Steps and procedures for working on the system:
To get acquainted with how to work on the system, we can summarize that in the following steps:

**First:** - **Entering the full data of the examination and the date of birth.** And that is within the entry screen prepared for this purpose, all the money related to the test subjects is entered, so that we have an integrated data bank that can be returned when needed.

**Second:** - **Choose the type of test.** Contain system VTS-Son an integrated set of modern and contemporary tests in the field of examination, measurement and psychological diagnosis, there are diagnostic tests, stress tests and other tests that work on multimedia technology and are based on the latest technology. Thus, the type of examination required is chosen from among more than 130 international tests, and these tests and examinations are applied face to face in front of the computer screen and come out with results and print professional specialized psychological reports and a personal profile (Profile-Profile). For each test, and it is also possible to store a huge amount of data for each test separately, or to compare the results of one test between one application and another.

**Third:** - **Application of the test.** After the completion of the entry of the subject's data and the completion of the process of selecting the tests to be applied, it is carried out directly (fixed and portable computer) and according to the psychological laboratory, whether it is fixed or mobile.

**The test application itself is divided into three stages:**

* **Elementary stage**

  * **Experimental (training) stage:** In this stage, the laboratory applies some experimental examples and is familiar with a system VTS-Sin cases where the questions are not understood, and he responds to that by presenting the primary stage again or asking the examiner to review the supervisor of the test, and the system calls in the case of using groups (a battery of tests) the next test after the completion of the last question, and this matter saves a lot of valuable time for the examiner and the examiner alike. The test can also be applied by several methods of admission to suit all ages and groups, such as children, adolescents, adults and the elderly, and gender is also calculated, as well as the presence of means of admission for the severely injured or physically affected (handicapped) with one, some or all of their limbs.

  * **Testing phase**

  * **Fourth:** - **Evaluating the test.** : After the subject completes his answer to the test, a system will be established VTS-S The test is evaluated automatically, and the examiner has the ability to see the results on the computer screen or to print them directly on any available printer, and the test results are presented in a uniform manner in the form of tables and sections, taking into account factors (gender, age, educational attainment and other factors). On the results data in the form of percentages and T-vaguest) Standard T-score), and / or Z-values) Z-degree) and others.

**Fifth:** - **Displaying and printing the test results:** The test results are displayed in one image on the computer screen, and can be printed immediately after the completion of the test session, as we indicated in the previous step, and the results can also be exported directly to word processing programs Word processing The results can also be stored and processed by common statistical programs such as Excel SPSS.

**II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND FIELD PROCEDURES:**

3-1 **Research community and sample:**

It represents the research community of young players the plane of the ball for the year 1 202-2020 m be the research community specialized school players exert to take care of sports talent volleyball in Baghdad, which represents the 16 players.

As for the research sample, 16 players will be from the category (14-15 years) in a deliberate manner. Where 4 players are taken for the survey experiment and the remaining 12 players for the research sample.

3-2 **cognitive tests for system Vienne**

3-2-1 **testing device aware of the ocean (8) Peripheral Perception Hardware.**

Through this test (the device) belonging to the Vienna Test System of the (Schufrid) company, it examines the subject's capabilities to perceive or sense stimuli emanating from the surrounding surroundings and assimilate
them, and it is also an accurate objective measurement of a field or field of visual perception and divided attention (subject of the current research). For this purpose, the device draws the subject's attention in the center of his field of vision, as he must do a follow-up exercise for a certain movement on the computer screen. At the same time, ambient light stimuli are sent to which the subject must generate reactions. This unit requires a serial port USP Additional computer for the purpose of linking them.

This test is also designed to assess the perception and processing of external visual information. Good visual perception is a necessity for the many activities that humans and machines perform together.

The test (device) consists of checking the perception of the surroundings Peripheral Perception Of the following three components:

a. The main apparatus: which consists of the following parts and components:

* An external surround screen (in the form of two wings), consisting of: an array of small lights LED Matrix It has (8) rows and (64) columns on each side (from the right wing and the left wing).

* Light stimuli (stimuli) from the center to the periphery of the subjects' field of vision.

* Ultrasonic Distance Meter Ultrasound Record the location and distance of the subject's head in front of the computer screen. It should not exceed a dimension

The person examined for the distance allocated for him, which ranges between (40 - 60 cm).

B. Comprehensive response panel Response Panel, Universal: It is a comprehensive keyboard (input panel) that the subject uses to respond to the Vienna tests system and all the tests in that system, including the perception test of the surroundings, and that panel consists of the following parts and components:

* Seven color keys (red, blue, yellow, green, white, gray, black).

* Ten numbered keys (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0).

* One sensor switch (golden color).

* Two rotary calibration switches (white).

* Two standard joystick control handles.

* The possibility of connecting the board with foot pedals.

* This board is connected to the computer via a socket of the type USP.

C. Digital foot pedals: Digital Foot Pedals:

In addition to the aforementioned comprehensive keyboard, digital pedals are required (for the right foot with the symbol and for the left foot it bears the symbol L (They are placed on the ground in front of the subject in order to record the activities and apply the scale). These pedals are usually attached to a special socket located on the back of the aforementioned extensive keyboard.

These pedals are used in tests that require pressure in two locations: on On And extinguishing Off In other words, the tests require two clicks Double-Click And, including the perception test, and there are many other tests that work within the Vienna tests system require this kind of pedals.

Test application:

When preparing the subject for the test, the subject should be seated so that his eyes are level with the green markers to the right and left of the frame of the Peripheral Perception Unit. Therefore, having a table and / or a height adjustable chair is a necessity in this case. In the same way, the subject should sit so that his head (the horizontal position of the middle of the eyes) is facing the middle of the frame (the blue indicator on the frame), meaning that his head is exactly in the middle of the device. The metal (the square base that holds the peripheral perception device and is placed on the table) is to be within the level of the edge of the table, and that the computer screen is middle and centered within the square metal frame of the device. As for Mvhusin within...
most of it is usually possible to measure the field of vision to 180 degrees; This is because they will be seated away from the computer screen, so their eyes will be positioned beyond the ends of the wings. In such cases, the maximum field of vision cannot be measured (this applies to all individuals who are seated too far from the computer screen, and upon starting the examination and seated the subject in the appropriate manner, a light stimulus that occurs by emitting signals emitted in the device will move at a specified speed. In advance (when changes occur), the critical stimulus that emerges during the interval of time is the one that the subject must interact with by pressing the foot pedal placed under his feet on the ground. As the subject sits and looks at the computer screen and focuses his attention on the center of the screen, from which a distance should be between (40 - 60 cm), and when the subject moves less or more than the permissible distance, an alert will appear on the computer screen to alert the subject to return within the standard range For examination, and after that the device measures the angle of field of view of the total subject, for us.

Test phases:

Each test is applied as part of the Vienna Examination System VTSIncluding the two current research tools) perceptual speed) and divided attention within the perception test of the surroundings (passes through three main stages that can be summarized as follows:

1. Instruction stage Instructions Phase Here, the subject is given the necessary instructions and information, step by step, about the test, and what the subject will face in terms of problems or questions, and so on. And on how to use the comprehensive keyboard as well as how to use the foot pedals and so on. The keyboard or foot pedals can also be used in the hand and the right foot, or the left hand and foot, as desired by the subject.

2. The exercise phase Practice Phase: It is the stage that follows the instruction stage, in which the subject is trained on how to respond to the test through some actual illustrative examples. If the subject commits three errors or does not make any final response within a period of (5 minutes, then the exercise phase will stop and the program will start. By requesting the subject to refer to the examiner to receive further instructions. Then the test applicant (examiner) can take the appropriate measures, that is, either by repeating the entire stage again, or returning to the instructions stage and so on, and so it is ensured that the actual test is not carried out until it is found that the subject has understood and understood the instructions accurately.

3. The testing phase Test Phase: It is the stage that directly follows the training phase, in which the rotary handle on the global response panel (the aforementioned) should be used with the use of the right or left foot pedal as desired, provided that the subject is alerted not to use both pedals at the same time.

After completing the test, a help screen is displayed that asks the person in charge of the test to either show the results of the examination directly on the computer screen, or print them on the printer, and the report includes all the demographic information of the subject as well as his raw scores. RawScores And standard grades T-Scores And aims Z-Scores And the percentile PR-Percentile Rank For each paragraph, the time taken to answer the test, showing a profile Profile The detailed test based on the standard scores and as indicated in the report form

Note that the profile (Life profile) is a graphic representation of the test standard scores. Through this, the test performance can be easily balanced with selected standard samples. The gray area indicates the medium range; It covers the average±One standard deviation. The scores in the white zone on the left side are considered below the average. Those in the white zone on the right are considered to be in the above-average level. The subject's score is indicated by a point. As for the range indicated to the left and right of this point, it indicates the range within any performance of the subject, taking the issue of stability into account, within a confidence level of 95%.

Forms of the test Test Forms:

There is only one standard test format with 40 stimuli (20 left-sided / 20 right-sided. ((Schuhfried, et. Al., 2009: 16).

3-4-1-2 Second; Constant attention Sustained Attention (DAUF).

It is a measure of selective focus and long-term attention long term And general performance.
Main areas of application

Neuropsychology, clinical and health psychology, and staff psychology (selection and classification of individuals).

Theory background Theoretical Background:

Attention is defined as a selective process of perception and visualization. It directs and focuses the individual's attention on the stimulus particles that guide the individual one at a time. The side light shines on continuity so that attention becomes more difficult when you need to repeat it constantly. In performance and application, it requires selective attention and awareness of stimuli that are present, requiring vigilance to respond to stimuli that appear at intervals, garments, and in different locations.

The Continuous Attention Test (CAT) measures basic aspects of general performance ability and is largely independent of intelligence.

Test application instruction

Triangles appear in a row on the screen, pointing either up or down. The examinee must press the green button for reaction, when a predetermined number of triangles sets their vertices down. As shown in Figure 8.

Test phases:

The continuous attention test is applied within the Vienna test system (VTS). There are three main stages that can be summarized as follows:

1. Instruction stage Instructions Phase Here, the subject is given the necessary step-by-step instructions and information about the test and about the issues or questions the subject will face, and so on. And how to use the keyboard.

2. The exercise phase Practice Phase: It is the stage that follows the instruction stage, in which the subject is trained on how to respond to the test by means of some actual illustrative examples. If the subject made three errors or did not make any response at all, the exercise phase will stop, and the program will request the examiner by referring to the examiner. To receive further instructions. Then the test applicant (examiner) can take the appropriate measures, that is, either by repeating the entire stage again, or returning to the instructions stage and so on, and so it is ensured that the actual test is not carried out until it is found that the subject has understood and understood the instructions accurately.

3. The testing phase Test Phase: Which directly follows the training phase, in which you should use the green button on the Global Response Panel (the aforementioned)

After completing the test, a help screen is displayed that asks the person in charge of the test to either show the results of the examination directly on the computer screen, or print them on the printer, and the report includes all the demographic information of the subject as well as his raw scores. Raw Scores And standard grades T-Scores And aims Z-Scores And the percentile PR-Percentile Rank. For each paragraph, the time taken to answer the test, showing a profile Profile Detailed test based on standard scores.

And constant attention consists of a profile that determines the level of speed And accuracy. And based on the total of correct answers, the more correct reactions are, the more accurate the examined, on the basis of the correct answers represents accuracy, while the increase in speed with incorrect reactions represents the weakness of constant attention, and in the case of the correct reactions with the speed in the response This
means that the subject is characterized by a high degree of continuous attention, which often begins with the length of the performance period.

**A shapes of the test Test forms**

There are three test formats available:

- The first shape S1: Used for reviewers clients Suffering from distraction **attention deficit**.
- The second shape S2: Used for reviewers clients Suffering from distraction **attention deficit**.
- The third figure S3: It is used for ordinary people and for the purposes of evaluating and measuring accuracy **accuracy** and speed **speed** in constant attention.

**-Degrees The scores**

**The score for the following variables is calculated:**

- **Total correct reflexes**  Sum Correct reaction
- Average time for correct reflexes median correct reaction time
- **Total incorrect reflexes**  Sum Correct reaction
- Average incorrect reflexes  median incorrect reaction time
- **Number of alarms displayed on the screen:** 35 screen displays

**Duration of the test**

**The duration of the exam is 20-35 minutes, including training and clarification of directions**

**Stability:** The reliability of the test ranges between 0.64 and 0.99 using the Alphachronbach method.

**Honesty:** Gives the validity of the criterion Continuous attention represents a logical psychological construct that generally refers to a precondition for performance that is relatively independent of intelligence and effective over relatively long periods of time. The possibility that the continuous attention test requires functions higher than perception can be excluded, the test reveals the stability of performance Intentional person in the long term as a condition underlying cognitive abilities under conditions of speed.

The criteria between \( n = 297 \) and \( n = 568 \) "natural persons" are available for all forms of testing, and in some cases are also divided according to the criteria for age, educational level, and form S1. The sample form consisted of \( n = 369 \) patients.

**Duration of the test**

Between 20 and 35 minutes (including instruction and practice phase), depending on the format of the test applied.

**3-5 skill tests used in research:**

3-5-1 Accuracy Test of Diagonal Crushing Skill

- **The objective of the test:** To measure the accuracy of the diagonal spiking skill in the inner triangle of the opposing court.
- **The tools used:** a legal volleyball court and five legal legal volleyballs, a colored strip to divide the opposite field into two equal triangles, then divide the inner triangle on the side of the net into three areas measuring a km of which (3) meters.
- **Performance specifications:** The laboratory performs spiking from center (4) so that the trainer counts balls for him from center (3) and the laboratory performs the skill trying to drop the ball in the inner triangle of the opposite court.
- **Performance conditions**: Each laboratory has (5) consecutive attempts, and the numbers must be good in each attempt, and the scores are calculated according to the place where the ball fell, and as follows:

- In the region) A(3) degrees
- In the region) B One degree
- In the region) C(5) degrees
- Outside these areas (zero) degrees

- **Registration**: calculated for laboratory grades obtained in five attempts, note that the total test grade is 25 degrees.

3-5 Methods of gathering information:
1. Arab and foreign scientific sources.
2. The global information network (internet).
3. Statistical means SPSS.
4. Record for taking notes.
5. Information gathering form.

3-5-1 Used devices and tools:
1. Vienna System Organization (Vienna test system) for examination, measurement and psychological diagnosis, (Austrian origin).
2. Height and weight measuring device type Electronic Body Scale Tcs 200-RT.
3. Computer Pentium (u) tlp, Of Korean origin.
5. Legal volleyball court.
6. Volleyballs (legal) type (Molten) (15) balls.
7. Whistles type (Fox) Number 2.
8. Adhesive tape (10) cm wide, count (2).

3-5-2 Exploratory experiment for testing the visual vision and continuous attention:
It conducted a researcher exploratory experiment on 20 20/3/23 at ten o'clock in the morning in the contemporary psychological laboratory at the University of Baghdad on a sample of specialized school They are excluded in the sample search key and the 4 players. As the researcher applied a test in the field of visual vision and continuous attention according to the Vienna system (VTS-S), As the exploratory experiment was conducted for the following:

1. Know the time taken to perform the tests.
2. Identify the validity of the tools and devices associated with the research.
3. Identify the suitability of the test with the sample level.
4. Identify the adequacy of the support staff.

3-5-3 Exploratory experience of spiking volleyball accuracy and psychological tests:
Was conducted exploratory experiment for accurately beating the overwhelming Qatari plane ball, 25/3/2020 and that at eleven o'clock in the morning and the inner hall in the specialized school plane ball in Baghdad on a group of (sample 4 players flying the ball from the specialized school and his m from the excluded within the research sample key . The next day , 26/3/2020 conducted exploratory experience special psychological tests in the contemporary psychological laboratory at the University of Baghdad on the same Alaanh.ozlk in order to:

1- Know the time taken to perform the test.
2- Identify the validity of the tools and devices used in the research
3- Identify the adequacy of the support staff.

3-7 Key Experience:
After examining all the circumstances and variables of the research, and in order to achieve the objective goals, the researcher set the dates for the tests for the research sample, which included psychological tests, and after that, skill tests were conducted for the accuracy of hit by crushing volleyball.

3-7-1 Application of the skill test for the variable accuracy of spiking volleyball ,and the tests of continuous attention and visual field of vision:
Make a skill test to measure the accuracy of the skill of beating crushing on the same sample of the research conducted by testing the psychological 12player Specialized School Reconstruction (14-15 years old ( on 5/4/2020 at ten o'clock in the morning and in the volleyball court in Volleyball School . On the two days 7-8 / 4/2020, the main experiment of psychological tests was conducted by applying the two tests of the visual field of vision on the first day, followed by the second day, the application of the continuous attention test according to the Vienna system .(VTS-S) In the contemporary psychiatric laboratory at the University of Baghdad ,which were mentioned and its details mentioned above, in the contemporary psychological laboratory at the University of Baghdad on the same sample.

3_8 Statistical means:
A set of necessary statistical methods were used that helped in processing the results of the research, testing its hypotheses, achieving its objectives, and reaching an accurate treatment using the statistical program ) spss.(

4-1Presentation, analysis and discussion of the results of psychological, physiological and skill tests:
After the statistical treatment of the data collected from the results of the psychological, physiological and skill tests under study was performed, the researcher classified it in a number of tables and graphs.

4-1-1 Presentation ,analysis and discussion of test results ) visual field of vision and sustained attention :(

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coefficient of torsion</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Mediator</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>measuring unit</th>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.090</td>
<td>2.140</td>
<td>3.500</td>
<td>3.500</td>
<td>Degree</td>
<td>Crushing beating</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.975</td>
<td>1.464</td>
<td>1.950</td>
<td>2.105</td>
<td>Degree</td>
<td>Visual field of view</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.655</td>
<td>1.128</td>
<td>8.150</td>
<td>7.921</td>
<td>Degree</td>
<td>And constant attention</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No. (3) shows the results of the tests (transmitter skill ,visual field of vision and continuous attention ( for the tests under investigation, as the mean value of the tests reached (3,500,2.105,7.921 )Respectively, and the median value for the tests) 3.500,1.950,8.150(
As for the value of the standard deviations, it reached 2.140, 1.464, 1.128 respectively for the tests under consideration, as for the value of the torsion modulus, it was for all tests, respectively: 0.090, 0.975, -0.655 Which indicates the presence of significant differences in the two tests the skill of overwhelming and the test of visual field of vision and continuous attention.

Table (4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>2 - The field of visual vision</th>
<th>1 - Crushing accuracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The link</td>
<td>325</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mistake percentage</td>
<td>081</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As the value of the correlation coefficient was measured in the test of the skill of overwhelming and the visual field of vision

As for the error rate 081 This indicates the presence of significant differences between the two tests.

Table (5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>2 - Constant attention</th>
<th>1 - skill beating overwhelming</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The link</td>
<td>-.537**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mistake percentage</td>
<td>.007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As the value of the correlation coefficient was reached in the test of sending skill and continuous attention -.537 As for the error rate .007 This indicates that there are no significant differences between the two tests.

III. DISCUSSING THE RESULTS:

Through the previous presentation of tables 3, 4, 5 the researcher concluded that there is a correlation between the tests of transmission skill and the field of visual vision, and the researcher attributes the reason for this because the research sample was of high compatibility ability specifications, so the player's perception of distance and location is one of the most important variables related to the motor performance And that this will lead to the development of the player's perception, his visual vision, "the visual perception and the player's perception is the sum of things within the field of the playing field, which requires a good view of the playing position and its surroundings", 11 and that the offensive action of each team must be consistent with the physical, skill and mental capabilities of the attacking players, as well as their ability to diagnose the strengths and weaknesses of the opposing team’s blocking wall and empty areas to direct the balls to it and note the defensive coverage of the opponent. Visual keys and exercises similar to the atmosphere of the match to give a sense of movement behavior, which will help players to distinguish the movements of fellow players and the opposing team through the movement of their eyes. 12 And this is what special exercises focused on through the use of different places for accuracy, as well as the use of the optical device in different centers, which helped players to develop their visual vision capabilities and contributed to the development of their crushing skill, “The offensive moves of the team depend on several principles. Mainly, the offensive plan work is based on the physical, skill and intellectual capabilities of the player, and the offensive action is proportional to the level of the opponent's defenses, so if he
is unable to cover the blocking wall, it is preferable to drop the ball directly behind the blocking wall instead of hitting it hard[13].

On the one hand, the development of constant attention, which is one of the mental processes affecting learning and performance of volleyball skills, on the other hand, because players deal with continuous changes in the external and internal environments, and this requires them to pay attention and control in more than one direction as well as teaching them when to turn their attention from one influence to another and this It only works by enhancing the attention-enhancing forms of focusing on a selected stimulus for a period of time.

This is confirmed by) Khaled Abdel-Majeed 1989), as he indicates that the high degree of mastery of mathematical skills is not related to training qualifications only, but also related to the ability of the individual to focus attention and the ability to consciously contribute to the individual and control his motor skill[11].

The researcher affirms that attention has an important role in the teaching and learning process, as it can be used in kinetic learning and training during the construction stages of the athlete, and it can also be used in psychological preparation. This is what the researcher attributes to sports psychologists' emphasis on the importance of focusing attention as the height of tactical readiness in learning. Acustom students to focus their attention during the learning process so that the work is to develop and develop the ability to bear attention all the time.

The researcher confirms the difference in the ability to pay attention among the players, some have the ability to continuously pay attention and some are vulnerable to disturbance and this is due to the weakness of the ability to focus attention, depending on the individual differences between them, and this is a difference not qualitative but quantitative.

And (Abd al-Sattar al-Damad 2000) states that the attribute of attention is constantly changing because it is linked to changing positions and the factors involved in them, sometimes it is characterized by intensity and at other times by dispersion, and in most cases attention is diverted and attention is diverted to different targets in all directions, which can lead to very easy technical and tactical errors[1].

Also, the players 'performance of the program’s vocabulary helped in the development, improvement and development of the learning process .As (Chemt 1982) indicates that for the purpose of obtaining learning, there must be attempts to practice the exercise, and that the most important variable in motor learning is kinetic practice and the exercise itself[2].

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

5-1 Conclusions:
Through drawing conclusions, the researcher reached several conclusions, which are as follows:

3- The presence of significant differences between the two tests the skill of overwhelming and the test of the field of visual vision of the research sample.

4- The presence of significant differences between the two tests the skill of overwhelming and the continuous attention test of the research sample.

5-2- Recommendations:

Through the findings of the researcher, she recommends several conclusions, including:

1- The necessity of using modern programs represented by the Vienna System for measurement, examination and diagnosis in the tests without using the traditional methods used in research such as the use of paper and pen, because they give accurate and tangible results more than other tests.

2- The need to use the system by specialists and those concerned in the field of training and teaching to diagnose weaknesses of players or ordinary people in order to avoid mistakes in the future and achieve better results.

3- The necessity of using the system by researchers for the rest of the other games, whether individual or group.
The need to use the system by researchers for the rest of the skills in volleyball.

V. ARABIC AND FOREIGN SOURCES:

Arabic Sources: