

## Comparative Study for realization motive feel level between playing positions of handball players

### Descriptive Research

On advanced players for Maysan Oil handball club for the sports season

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Submitted

By

The researchers

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### Chapter One:

#### Introduction & The Importance of The Research:

Sports is the real measurement for civilized societies advanced, that for having of big position in intellectual advancing . Handball is of team games which created such a advanced methods for itself, comparing with other games , handball considered a full chances game which helped players on corporal growth, mentally and emotionally. That powers have active role and large to realize the achievement on the individual and team players level , one of that powers is motive sense which has close relation by basic skills of hand ball game , because thought and metal operations have big importance in more motion activities , the real thought means realization which is right attitude for motion and the accurate specialty thought , the sensuous instruments are the contact way between alive existent and its environment, if that instruments have perfect way employment , player enables to adapt and fit react with the playing conditions.

Recognizing on that phenomenon gave a special explanation and analysis which establishments administrative could objective treatment with that phenomenon , studies could appeared the strength points in action which pushing sport responsible to support that point and growing with, or studies could appeared weak points , which should found the suitable solutions to avoid that nugatory and changed it to strength point forward the right way. Information and facts which brought by that feelings on motion or skill are really oral feel data unable to give person the sticking and complementary image for himself , so it should offered that feeling to explanation and just talk to give it meaning or certain symbol assisting the person to definite the reaction or proper behavior .

The motive feel realization operations study with different sides are the vital subjects effected and connected with accurate performance achieve which executed high level results, from here the importance of research is came, that handball game has dangerous and difficult motions , safety side depended on brining and using all mental operations requirements , realization, feel, high accurate estimation for time and distance required and wanted power , in addition to the needs scientific libraries and handball game to that researches.

#### 1.2 The research problem:

Technique is the ideal image of muscular feel realization , which is created from scientific information ,field and theoretical thought then the field experience , experienced athletes could restricted the different elements by mental imaginary and motion feel realization predict.

Performance nature in handball game field , different skills and attitude which required a muscular powers with ball through performance the skills , using that for right predict and motion performance servicing , whether goal or colleague.

### 1.3 The aims of the research:

1. Identifying to some motion feel realization variables for handball players .
2. To identify the level of influence of Perception kinetic under study sites according to different play
3. Comparing of motion feel realization variables for playing positions of handball.

### 1.4 Hypotheses the research :

- There were significant differences in cognitive variables between sites with different play handball players

#### 1.5 Fields of Research:

1.5.1 The human filed : Maysan Oil handball club and Degla handball club.

1.5.2 The time filed : from 23 /11 / 2013 to 09/01 / 2014

1.5.3. The place filed : Handball Stadium at the College of Physical Education / University of Maysan.

## 2. Theoretical and Similar Studies :

### 2.1 Theoretical Studies:

#### 2.1.1 Feel Realization :

Some specialists saw that there are essential different between realization and feeling , which existed by degree and not by type , others saw that there are big different between the two, who mentioned that realization is information or preparation summarization for response i.e. the feeling doesn't responded toward all excitants at environment , but choosing the suitable one , so realization be convicted by excitant , Ahmed Rajih mentioned that (feeling is the psychological aspect created directly by organ excitement or sensitive element , that the sensory centre at defense is effected like feeling with colors or sounds or smells, tastes , heating and cooling...etc. )

The relation between realization and feeling under sensory realization condition is explained as feelings operation nonsense providing us with outer world information of things, i.e. it is the operation which knowing it through knowing of our surroundings, Nazar Al-talib & Kamil Loius saw that feeling is the psychological aspect or feel with next excitant of organ or sensory element , realization is explanation operation and give the previous feeling meaning from the sensory excitants , The researchers believe also they saw that feeling operation is picking up the different environment excitants , especially the important one by feeling channels, realization means regulation , classification and explanation of that excitants which at last means understanding it ,they are common under the sensory realization term, considered as key to create theoretically motive program in defense , the two operations feeling and realization depended on accumulation experience and information due to knowing the theory and practical practice which led to separate the unimportant excitants for preparing the program , in addition to coordinating speed that excitants and explaining it to be suitable

for motion response requirements according to variables and requirements of sport environment. <sup>(1)</sup>

The motive feel realization is defined that the organ which could oriented us to put the body parts in original position , it is extent and direction in motion , also total position of body , all body motion specifications. <sup>(2)</sup>

The motive feel realization contained of operation could contributed in recognizing on body position and its parts on the space surrounded through motion or inactivity , also time formed a essential factor to treat with motive skills majority which is the important dimension for human with his life treatment .

### 2.1.2 The Importance of Motive Feel Realization in Handball game :

The handball game skills are opened , which its surrounding has excitants and variables wealth , thus it needs to mental operation like feeling and realization , (the specifications of each kind of sport emphasis on certain kind of feeling realization operations) <sup>(1)</sup>, among them handball game which needed to special sensory excitants which mentioned .

The motive feel realization is considered as one important dimensions of handball game, which appeared through player feeling with his body part and tool(ball), extent of control on body position changing with ball or without ball according to the motive task required , (if working muscles at each skill needed certain power for motive performance according to muscles shrink and what involved of muscular stress, motion balance speed) <sup>(2)</sup>. In addition to changed attitudes at handball game and fast rhythm, which needs wide realization for game events nature, like distance, times, place, passing power ,shouting and its accurate.

The researchers saw that the motive feel realization operation is formed one of important factors which restricted the skill performance method, planning , speed and accuracy for handball players, who should have enough realization to explain feelings to set of motive harmonic actions which led to good behave at different playing position, handball player met difficulty at perfect technical performance – which considered one modern requirement of handball, without having the distinguished motive feel realization <sup>(3)</sup> .

## 2.2 The Similar Studies:

### Study of Dalal Ali Hassan Marssi (1995) <sup>(1)</sup>:

She had carried out her study named (motive feel realization and the creative thinking and its relation with performance level in basketball).

The study aimed to recognize on the relation between motive feel realization and the creative thinking , with skill performance level in basketball . research sample had chosen from youth girls of basketball age(11.5-12.5)years who participated in summary school at

<sup>(1)</sup> AlKholi -Amin, Mahmoud Annan: mathematical knowledge, the Arab Thought House, Cairo "1999", p. 49.

<sup>(2)</sup> Thempson merita; Relation shipbetween perecepteual Motor development and Reading achievement of third gradents. PH, D. University of a Hlabama, 1972, Diss, abstr a april, vol. 33, no. 10. 1973.p.32.

<sup>(1)</sup> Nizar Al-Talib and Kamil Lewis : sports psychology, Baghdad: Baghdad University, College of Physical Education, M 2.2000, p. 163.

<sup>(2)</sup> Abou Al -Ela Ahmed Abdel-Fattah, Mohamed Sobhi Hassanein. Physiology and Merfologia sports and methods of measurement and evaluation, i 1, Cairo: Dar al-Arab Thought, 1997, p. 175.

<sup>(3)</sup> Mohammad Hassan Allawi (and others). Psychological preparation in handball (theories, applications), i 1, Cairo: Center for the Book, 2003, p. 48.

<sup>(1)</sup> Dalal Ali Hassan al-Mursi: perceptual-motor and innovative thinking and their relationship to the level of performance in basketball, research published in the Proceedings of the International Conference on Sport and the Women, Alexandria: Faculty of Physical Education, 24 to 27 October 1995, p. 104.

sport Samuha Club Republic of Arabic Egypt –Iskindiriyah governorate, no. (90)girl players , which had used descriptive program with surveying study type . The researcher used motive sensory realization tests for legs (Matheos, 1978), sensory realization foe arms (Bumjarthr, 1975), power tests on the creative thinking (originality ,freedom, flexibility, imagination) which prepared by (Sylvia Rim, 1976), which translated to Arabic , tests at performance level for basketball(passing, conversation, shouting),using correlation factor for data processing .

Researcher concluded that existing relation between skill performance level and each of motive sensory realization and creative power , existing moral differences between high and low level at each motive sensory realization and power to creative thinking .

Researcher recommended to surpass concern in motive sensory realization and high creative power at choosing basketball players girl youths, in addition to improve that two powers to rise the players level .

### 3. Research program and field procedures

#### 3.1 Research program

The researchers use the descriptive method style by survey study type , correlative relation befit the problem nature.

#### 3.2 Research Sample :

Sample was selected search method deliberate and included 15 players and divided the sample into (9) players from the club Maysan Oil to experience major either experiment Expeditionary have included (6) players representing the club Degla categories of youth and applicants handball dispersed centers play different, as shown table (1):

Table (1)  
Sample search shows the distribution of individuals.

Serial	Playing positions	Player no.
1	Corner	3
2	Forearm	3
3	Center	3
Total		9

#### 3-3 Tools and instruments used in research:

- References used in research .
- The assistant team<sup>(\*)</sup>.
- Electrical timing watch.
- Special glasses for swimmers painted with black color .
- Legal handball yard.
- Legal handballs no. (10) .
- Measuring strip .

(\*) Muthanna Leith Hatem/ Faculty of physical Education /University of Maysan.  
Nateq Abdulrahman / Physical Education College / University of Maysan  
Farazdaq Abdelkader Hamdan / Physical Education College / University of Maysan

- Border strip.
- Circle strip for eyes
- Plane wall

### 3.4 Tests using in Research:

#### 3.4.1 Feeling test by time evaluation<sup>(1)</sup>:

- Test aim : feeling measurement by time evaluation .
- Tools used : electrical timing watch , Special glasses for swimmers painted with black color.
- Measuring unit : second (sec).
- Detail of test : person who want to test should has timing watch , he can stop or operate it at time(10sec, 15sec, 20sec, 25sec, 30sec), it should repeated many time for each one , after that person performed without look to stopping watch, then wearing the special glasses to prevent vision , then watch operates and stops at times mentioned above.
- Registration : will give (6)trials to each time and according to time scattering degree at negative or positive , when stopped at the end of time gave (zero).

**Note** – it should concern the following :

1. Person is wearing and catching stop watch with right hand.
2. Limiting common hand fingers and intending in operating and stopping watch for all sample individual .

#### 3.4.2 Motive feel realization (engaged with distance)<sup>(2)</sup>:

- Purposes of test : to measure the motive feel realization (engaged with distance).
- **Tools** : legal handball yard, handball no.(10), measuring strip, border strip eyes strip.
- Performance specification: player stands inside of six meter area with ball in his hand, trying to estimate the distance , then his eyes would tied , when hearing starting signal move to pass a long passing that could moved the ball to shadowy and limited signs area, performance would be according to the following conditions:
- Give the person only five trials .
- Passing performance inside of six meter area.
- Trails which person overcame or touch the six meter area would canceled.

<sup>(1)</sup> Muhammad Subhi Hassanein, Mohammed Abdel Moneim: scientific basis for volleyball and measurement and calendar, Cairo: Dar Al-thought, 1997, p. 469.

<sup>(2)</sup> Naji matshar: impact of proposed exercises to develop cognitive sense-activist and decision-making skills and handling performance of young handball players, MPhil, Babil University, 2008, p. 59.

- Test is perform with proper hand .
- Eyes would tied before each trial.
- Give start signal after three sec. of put eyes strip .<sup>(1)</sup>

**- Evaluation**

- It could be (zero) degree If ball fall in limited signs area .
- It could be count the passing error degree When the ball never falling on shadowy area , that to count the place(by meter) which failed in.
- It could be count the mathematical middle for five trails .

**3.4.3 Motion feel Realization (engaged with place):**

- **Purpose of Test :** to measure motive feel realization (engaged with place) .
- **Tools :** number(10)balls, measure strip, border strip, plane wall , strip of eyes .
- **Performance specifications :** player standing behind the line by (9m)distance from the wall with interfere two rectangular drawn on by dimension of (3x2m),(1x2m) catching the ball, he will see the rectangular for max. period of (3sec.)then distance will estimate , then tied strip on eyes, at hearing of start signal , player starting to shout from fixedness , that tried to goal the shadowed area out of internal rectangular. Performance will be according to the following conditions:
- give the tester only ten trial .
- performance shouting by the rear line shout.
- tester touch or overcome the line shout should be canceled.
- test performed with better hand .
- it is not permitted that ball touched ground after leaving player hand, before arriving to plane wall which draw the two rectangular.
- eyes tied before trail .
- Give the start signal after 3 sec. of tying eyes .

**- Evaluation**

- When ball scored the shadowy area out of internal rectangular , tester player will count two marks.
- If ball scored the internal rectangular (inside of rectangular or on limiting lines), tester player get on one mark.
- If ball came out of two rectangular or touch ground , tester got on zero mark.

\* **Notes** - total marks for test (20)marks<sup>(1)</sup> .

**3.5 Exploration Experiment:**

Researchers have adopted the exploration experiment on 23-11-2013 three O'clock upon (3)advanced players represent the handball University team selected, also upon (3)junior players represented Missan Oil Club, researchers intended that sample individuals selection for all playing position(corner – forearm- pivot), aim of experiment was:

1. Recognizing on administrative and regulation requirements to carry out tests.
2. Recognizing on extent ability test execution by study sample.
3. Recognizing on passable time for each test , total tests in one day .
4. Knowing efficiency and number ability of helping work team .
5. Finding the scientific coefficients of tests which are(objectivity , fixture , sincere).

<sup>(1)</sup> Naji matshar: Op Cit. P.59.  
<sup>(1)</sup> Naji matshar: op cit ,p. 52.

Experience has returned on advanced player after (7)days for complete counting the scientific fundamentals of tests.

### 3.6 Scientific Fundamentals of tests :

For arriving to the best accurate results and competence check of tests , researchers should yielded the tests to scientific fundamentals represented with objectivity , constancy , sincere.

Sami Muhammed mentioned (tests as a tool assisted on performance evaluation , its levels and objective aims comparison)<sup>(2)</sup>, thus it should took in mind objectivity , constancy , sincere as scientific fundamentals for tests.

#### 3.6.1 Constancy of Tests :

Constancy is(mixing in results which considered fix when getting on same results at applying repeat on same individuals and circumstances)<sup>(1)</sup>, for checking of constancy tests used in research , researchers used such as (test and repeating)method , where test applied on sample contains of (3)players represented the university team of handball advanced category on 23/11/2011 , research has repeated the test after (7)days on 30/11/2013 , the statistical data were processed , research has used the simple correction factor(Person)at free degree of  $N-2=3$  , inductive level 0.05 , as shown in table (2).

**Table (2)**  
Showing the mathematic medium and criteria deviations, (R)value accounted scheduling for the uses tests

Test – statistical processing	First test		Second test		(R)counting value	(R)scheduling value	Inductive level
Feeling Test with time evaluation	2.66	0.70	2.64	0.73	0.995	0.988	Moral
Motive feel realization test (distance commitment)	1.11	0.92	1.06	0.82	0.993		Moral
Motive feel realization test (Place commitment)	15.22	0.97	15.18	0.99	0.992		Moral

Throughout noticing the previous schedule ,which shown that tests have acquired the constancy and stability property , constancy considered as the basic condition of the essential scientific conditions .

#### 3.6.3 Sincere of test :

<sup>(2)</sup> Sami Mohammed: measurement and evaluation in education and psychology, I 1, Oman, the history House Publishing, 2000, p. 252.

<sup>(1)</sup> Rissan k, Majid: Encyclopaedia khribet measurements and tests in physical education and sports. C 1, the University of Basra, books to print and publishing, 1989, p. 019.

Sincere is the accuracy which measure the test for the reason put for<sup>(1)</sup>, it considered the important properties which should have the good test, test which never have good rate of sincere couldn't performing the duty, so research used many types of sincere to give it the legal property at applying on research sample, researchers obtained the following:

### 3.6.3.1 distinction Sincere:

It is (measurement capability on distinction between two distinguished sets logically about the property measured)<sup>(2)</sup>, so, researcher applied the test on two equal sets each is (three) player as first sample who represented advanced players, second sample of youth players, researcher has tested them by Intending method, after obtaining on results for distinction sincere counting, they statistically processed with T-test using, as shown in table (3).

**Table(3)**  
Showing the accounting mediums, criteria deviations and accounting scheduling T-test for individual test and research sample

Test – statistical processing	Advanced sample		Youth sample		(T)counting value	(T)scheduling value	Inductive level
Feeling Test with time evaluation	2.66	0.70	3.66	0.50	3.46	2.776	Moral
Motive feel realization test (distance commitment)	1.11	0.92	2.55	0.52	4.06		Moral
Motive feel realization test (Place commitment)	15.22	0.97	10.77	1.20	8.62		Moral

Throughout of table (3), it noticed that tests have high degree of sincere, where the moral differences between the two samples appeared.

### 3.6.2.2 Self Sincere:

It defined as (the experiment degrees sincere of real test degree is the standard which measuring test sincere, where the test constancy depended on test real degree correlation with itself if test repeated, the relation between self and constancy is strong)<sup>(1)</sup>.

So test self sincere =  $\sqrt{\text{constancy coefficient}}$ , constancy should be run away by repeating test method, as in table(4).

**Table(4)**  
Showing the self sincere for research sample individual used

Statistical means	Self Sincere
Tests	
Feeling Test with time	0,997

<sup>(1)</sup> Yousif Lazim Kamash: fitness of the players in football, Amman, Dar Al-Fikr Printing, Publishing and Distribution, 2002, p. 149.

<sup>(2)</sup> Ahmed Suleiman Odeh: Measurement and Evaluation in the teaching process, Jordan, House of Hope, 1985, p. 166.

<sup>(1)</sup> Mohamed Sobhi Hassanein: Calendar and Measurement in Physical Education, c 2, i 2, Cairo, Dar Al-Arab Thought, 1987, p. 357.

evaluation	
Motive feel realization test (distance commitment)	0.996
Motive feel realization test (Place commitment)	0.995

### 3.6.3 Objectivity of Tests:

It means (Out of fanaticism, bias and without personal factors entering of what has issued by researcher)<sup>(2)</sup>. The tests used in research have high degree of objectivity because of its clearness and understanding simplicity forward sample individuals , far away of self evaluation , where recorded by using time / sec. and computer which (describing the individual abilities as actual existence not , as we want to be. The most important property of good test that should be objective to measure the phenomena which prepared to measure, there is full understanding by all testing persons that there is no other meaning act chance to understand)<sup>(3)</sup>.

### 3.7 Master Experiment of Test :

Researchers have master experimented after completing the research requirements for definition the more important tests used in research , familiarity of tests competence , also controlled it for scientific treatments , then by the experiment exploration to control over all factors and variables which effect on tests execution.

The master experiment lasted for two weeks for period from 05/12/2013 up to 20/12/2013 on three O'clock evening , tests work at once per one week for noticing the rest period between test and another.

### 3.8 Statistical Means

Researchers used (SPEED-16) to treat research data .

## CHAPTER FOUR:

### 4. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS:

#### 4-1 Show of difference analysis for three playing position measurements (corner, forearm , pivot) to feeling test with time estimation .

Table(5)

Shows differences analysis results and (F)counted value, schedule , differences indicative level between the three playing positions measurements(corner, forearm , pivot) to feel test with time estimation .

Differences source	Squares total	Free degree	Meddle deviation square	F counted value	F Shedual value	Indicative level
Between groups	6.22	2	3,11	14,14	5,14	0.05
Inside of groups	1,33	6	0.22			
common total	7.55	8				

Table (5)shows that the deviations total between sets are (6.22), inside sets are(1.33), the general total is (7.55), deviation square medium between sets at free degree (2)were (3.11),inside of sets at free degree (6)is (0.22), extracting counted(F)value is (14.14) which is bigger than shedual (5,14), that the moral different indicated, (LSD)value should extracted according that with less moral different which is (0.95), with level indicative of (0.05) , by

<sup>(2)</sup> Marwan Ibrahim Abdul Majid: Foundations of Scientific Research of the number of theses, i 1, Aloariq Foundation for Publishing and Distribution, Amman, 2000, p. 44.

<sup>(3)</sup> Marwan Ibrahim Abdul Majid : op cit, p 153.

comparing with mathematical medium differences between the three positions , as shown in table (6).

Table(6)

Showing spirits differences between mathematical mediums for feel with time evaluation by (LSD) value for the three playing positions measurements of (0.05)indicative level.

Playing positions	Differences in mediums			LSD
	Corner 0.33	Forearm 1	Pivot 3,11	
Corner	-	1.33	2	0.95
Forearm		-	0.66	
Pivot				

Table(6)shows the less results of moral different (LSD)which indicated on (0.05)indicative level differences for pivot players benefit comparing with forearm and corner players , for corner players benefit comparing with forearm players .

#### 4.2 Show difference analysis results for three positions playing (corner, forearm, pivot) for test of motive-feel realization (related with distance)

Table (7)

Show the difference analysis results m shedual and counted (F)value , difference indicative level between three playing positions (corner, forearm, pivot)for test of motive-feel realization (related with distance)

Differences source	Squares total	Free degree	Middle deviation square	F counted value	F Schedul value	Indicative level
Between groups	4.66	2	2,33	10,50	5,14	0.05
Inside of groups	1.33	6	0.22			
general total	5.99	8				

Table(7)shows that the deviation total between sets is (4.66), inside is (1.33),general total is (5.99),the deviation square medium between sets at free degree (2)was (2.33). inside sets at free degree (6)was (0.22), by extracting the counted (F)value (10.50)which is bigger than shedual value (5.14), it is mean that the difference is moral , according to that it should extracting the (LSD)value les moral difference(0.95), with indicative level (0.05), by comparing with mathematical medium difference between the three positions, as shown in table (8).

Table(8)

Shows the moral differences between mathematical mediums for motive-feel realization test (related with distance)with lower moral difference value (LDS)for the three playing positions at indicative level of (0.05)

Playing positions	Differences in mediums			LSD
	Corner 0.33	Forearm 2	Pivot 1.66	
Corner	-	1.33	1.66	0.95
Forearm		-	0.33	
Pivot				

Table(8) which especial with results of less moral difference (LSD) , that indicated on the indicative differences level of (0.05) for pivot players benefit comparing with forearm and corner players , for corner player benefit comparing with forearm players.

**4-3 showing of difference analysis results for the three positions playing measurements (corner, forearm, pivot)for motive-feel realization test (related with place)**

Table(9)

Shows difference analysis results, shedual and counted (F) value , differences indicative level between the three playing positions (related with place)

Differences source	Squares total	Free degree	Middle deviation square	F counted value	F Shedual value	Indicative level
Between groups	11.55	2	5.77	17.33	5.14	0.05
Inside of groups	2	6	0.33			
general total	13.55	8				

Table (9)shows that the deviations between groups is (11.55), inside groups amounted(2), the general total amounted (13.55), middle of deviations square was between groups at free degree (2)is (5.77), inside groups at free degree (6) is (0.33), by extracting the counted (F)value (17.33)which is bigger than shedual value amounted (5.14) which indicated moral difference , according to that , it should extracted (LSD)less moral difference value (1.62), with indicative level of(0.05) , by comparing with the mathematical middles differences values between the three positions , as shown at table(10)

Table (10)

Shows differences moral between mathematical mediums for motive-feel realization (related with place)with less moral difference (LSD)for the three positions of indicative level (0.05)

Playing positions	Differences in mediums			LSD
	Corner 13.66	Forearm 15.66	Pivot 16.33	
Corner	-	2	2.66	1.62
Forearm	-	-	0.66	
Pivot				

Table(10)especial for less moral difference results (LSD), which indicated on differences with indicative level of (0.05)for pivot players benefit comparing with corner and forearm players, for corner players benefit comparing with forearm players .

**5.4 Discussion of Results :**

Table(10-5) demonstrated that there are moral differences between the three tests for pivot position comparing with corner playing position , forearm for benefit of corner playing position comparing with forearm playing position . Researchers caused that the pivot and corner players more than other players could tough with game law , especially ,the lines restricted of goal keeper and players , so those could storing motive-feel realization tests more accurate of forearm position players , the player ability to store and applying what is wanted to do start by motive duty and success extent for wanted perform, which indicates to realize player with motive form through different playing attitude , Mouse mentioned "the motive sense told us clearly about form and lying of our elements motions , about tension operations which muscles did to perform any motion " .

**Chapter five :**

**5. Conclusions & Recommendations**

**5.1 Conclusions**

Researches has realized to more important following conclusion :

1. Existence statistical indicative differences between motive feeling realization especial for time and the three playing positions (corner, forearm, pivot) .

2. Existence statistical indicative differences between motive feeling realization especial for distance and the three playing positions (corner, forearm, pivot) .
3. Existence statistical indicative differences between motive feeling realization especial for place and the three playing positions (corner, forearm, pivot) .
4. Apparition differences between the three playing positions (corner, forearm, pivot) for benefit of pivot playing position, corner then forearm .

## 5.2 Recommendations

Due to mention , researchers recommended the following :

1. Concerning with motive feeling realization through the sport training , so players should recognized on the variables of motive feeling realization especial for that game and development means.
2. Saving healthy environment of devices, instruments and excitants especial for sport practicing , which contributed for rising the motive feeling realization level .
3. Researches and studies should procedure , containing motive feeling realization , its relation with some essential other sport games skills .

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