

The Development of the Forearm Passing Training Model in Volleyball for Beginner Athletes

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Abstract—this aim of this study is to generate the best forearm pass training model for beginner athletes. The research was instigated by series of observations and preliminary study conducted to analyzing the problems that arise from coaching beginner athletes. The athletes followed coach’s instructions during the application of the training model. Each training model was assessed by both the coach and the researchers. After completion of the first training model, the athletes and coaches filled in the questionnaire before continuing the training up to the eighth model. The Small scale trial involved 10 athletes while the large scale trial involved 31 athletes and 4 coaches. For this study, the samples were selected using the purposive sampling techniques based on the following criteria: (1) female beginner athletes, (2) actively participating in training, (3) at least 5 months of training, and (4) willingness to participate as samples of the study. The research instruments for this study include the observation sheet and the assessment questionnaire. From the analysis, the data generated is presented in a qualitative description and quantitative percentile. The results indicate that the forearm passing training model in volleyball game for beginner athletes is a feasible guideline for training beginner athletes. In conclusion, drills for beginners enable the training model to improve the forearm pass skill in volleyball. In addition, the development of innovation and training model variation also improve athletes’ training motivation. To conclude, the forearm pass training model for beginners can be categorized as “extremely feasible” for application amongst beginner athletes.

Keywords—*development, forearm pass training model, beginner athletes*

I. INTRODUCTION

From its inception, the game of volleyball has gained a lot of popularity due to its continuous development and innovation for creating great techniques and tactics [1]. Volleyball requires a high degree of explosiveness as its players need to jump, strike, and block [2]. From its origin, the game has undergone three developmental stages and each stage is closely related to the rise of new tactics [1]. Volleyball is a game that requires great cognitive and intellectual abilities from its players [3]. Participating in volleyball can optimize children’s growth and development as well as improve physical fitness including flexibility,

motor coordination, strength, and endurance. Once players can upgrade their level of gameplay, playing with merely simple techniques will be insufficient for them [1]. They will constantly look for new techniques to play the game, like now serving techniques. The Serve was initially used to start the game. However, as the time went by, it became an aggressive offense technique [1]. Today, volleyball has not really shown any progress and is still under great expectations [1]. To cope with this challenge, a comprehensive analysis of volleyball coaching and recommendation to improve coaching should be given [1]. The recommendation emphasizes on the improvement of techniques and tactics in the volleyball game as well as innovations for passing techniques [1].

Volleyball requires players to master several basic techniques including serving, passing, setting up, smashing and blocking. Among these techniques, passing is more important for players [5]. Passing plays a vital role in building up attack in volleyball [6]. However, passing is not an easy skill to master. Therefore, a lot of players often worry about handling the serve [7]. They are afraid of not being able to dig an attack as they cannot anticipate ball’s position before touching the ground [7]. Teams lose a lot of points due to inability of players to handle serves. Experienced players respect teammates who can pass and deliver an effective attack [7]. The forearm pass is the most frequently used passing technique in volleyball. To get the pass right, players must put their forearms together straight and let the ball touch both arms at the same time [7]. There are many ways to master forearm pass technique. Nevertheless, the best ways to learn it is to watch other players play and practice. By adopting an effective volleyball training method, players can level up their abilities in mastering the forearm pass technique [8]. Various coaching methods provide various overviews of drawbacks, responsibilities, optimism, understanding, and essence that turn an abstract concept into a concrete one to help optimize the training process [8].

Children are a vital group that requires proper attention during the training process [9]. The growth and development stage of Children is the most critical stage in their sports career. Hence, it is necessary for coaches to predict and understand the children and determine their training proportion [9]. There are some guidelines to train children such as: variations, action, competition, and recreation [9]. The roles of volleyball coaches are to lead the training process to help athletes improve their volleyball skills [10].

Therefore, the success of athletes greatly depends on their coaches' abilities to lead. [10]. People provide volleyball, football, basketball, tennis, and athletics training for children the same way adults train. However, children are not a copy of adults, they should not be expected to perform like adults; therefore, the training model for children should be modified [9].

II. METHODS

A. Participants

The small scale trial involved 10 athletes while the large scale trial involved 31 athletes aged between 9 and 12 years old. The samples in this study were selected using the purposive sampling techniques based on the following criteria: (1) female beginner athletes (2) actively participating in training, (3) 5 months of training, and (4) willingness to participate as samples of the study. All participants are volleyball athletes in Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

B. Training Procedure

The trial was performed two times in both the small and large scales. It was done to give feedback on the weaknesses, drawbacks, and mistakes in the development of the model. There are eight training models to develop and the coach was responsible for applying the training models. The athletes followed the instructions of the coach during the application of the training model. Each training model was assessed by the coach and the researchers. After completion of the first training model, athletes and coaches filled the questionnaire before continuing from the second to the eighth model.

III. RESULT

TABLE I. PRESENTS VALIDATION RESULTS FROM EXPERTS IN THE ASSESSMENT OF FOREARM PASSING TRAINING MODEL IN VOLLEYBALL

Expert	Total Score	Acquired score
E 1 and E 2	768	690
Results	$690 : 768 \times 100 = 89, 84\%$	

TABLE II. PRESENTS RESULTS OF COACHE'S ASSESSMENT FROM SMALL SCALE FOREARM PASS TRIAL IN VOLLEYBALL

Coach	Total Score	Acquired score
C1 and C2	144	117
Results	$117 : 144 \times 100\% = 81, 25\%$	

TABLE III. PRESENTS RESULTS OF ATHLETE'S ASSESSMENT FROM SMALL SCALE FOREARM PASS TRIAL IN VOLLEYBALL

Athletes	Total Score	Acquired score
A1-A10	720	563
Results	$563 : 720 \times 100\% = 78, 20\%$	

TABLE IV. PRESENTS RESULTS OF ATHLETE'S ASSESSMENT FROM LARGE SCALE FOREARM PASS TRIAL IN VOLLEYBALL

Athletes	Total Score	Acquired score
A1-A31	2,232	2,051
Results	$2,051 : 2,232 \times 100\% = 91, 90\%$	

TABLE V. PRESENTS RESULTS OF COACHE'S ASSESSMENT FROM LARGE SCALE FOREARM PASS TRIAL IN VOLLEYBALL

Coach	Total Score	Acquired score
C1 and C2	144	129
Results	$129 : 144 \times 100\% = 89, 58\%$	

IV. DISCUSSION

The results obtained from this study indicate that forearm passing training model is feasible for application as a guideline in volleyball among beginner athletes. This finding was reported after a conduction of a series of assessment by the validator and coaches as well as trials in the field. The final results of the assessment conducted by the content experts reveal that such training model is considered "extremely feasible" (percentage is shown in Table 1). Similarly, final results generated by coaches' assessment indicate that the model is considered "extremely feasible" (percentage is shown in Table 2). Results generated from the small scale trial show that the training model is considered "extremely feasible" for application as shown in Table 3. Similarly, from the results of the large scale trial, the training model is classified as "extremely feasible" for application as shown in Table 4.

The difference in the results of both trials is considered normal due to the fact that the subjects of study are young athletes who are still unstable in both skill and psychological aspect. Similarly, z decrease in the results generated from the large scale trial is also normal due to the aforementioned reason. The trial results prove that the quality of the developing training model is not influenced.

V. CONCLUSION

This study concludes that drills in the forearm pass training model for beginners enable the training model to improve the passing skill. The training model also significantly influences the improved forearm pass skills of beginner athletes. Peer drills seem to influence athletes' psychological aspect, hence, it makes them feel more relaxed, happier, and less pressured while playing. In addition, the development of innovation and training model variation also improve athletes' training motivation. Generally, the forearm pass training model for beginners can be categorized as "extremely feasible" for application among beginner athletes.

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