

# EFFECT OF SOME PERSONAL ATTRIBUTES-ANXIETY AND TENSION ON THE LEVEL OF PERFORMANCE OF BASKETBALL AIMING SKILLS FOR DEAF PLAYERS IN JORDAN

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## Abstract

The aim of this study is to identify the impact of anxiety and tension on the level of performance of basketball aiming skills for deaf players in Jordan, because its appropriateness for this study the researcher used the descriptive approach, a deliberately sample composed of 10 practitioners of the game of basketball players from the Prince Ali Deaf Club (Zarka) was chosen, a number of conclusions have been reached some of them was the high performance skills of aiming caused a low level of concern among members of the sample. The relationship between the two variables were statistically significant but was in reverse ,the researchers recommended a growing interest in developing performance skills in basketball and aiming skill in basketball and carrying out more experimental and competitive games for the purpose of eliminating the barrier of fear and tension, and granting the deaf players high confidence in his performance.

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**Keywords:** anxiety and tension, deaf, basketball

## Introduction

The issue of special need people has got a considerable attention in recent years, globally and locally, where Al-Rousan (2007), pointed that the disability has negative repercussions on the disabled person personality and counter effect on the community, the disabled person is considered an economic burden an on his family and community, the duty of society is to interact positively with various categories of disability on solid foundations and constructive objectives help in the development of disabled persons, and reflect his

improvement in all physical, psychological, mental and social well-being aspects, as well as working to produce a personality capable of adapting with the surrounding community standards.

Alqoraity (2001), mentioned that the deafness disability has a particular importance, because of the importance of the sense of hearing to the individuals and the problems caused by losing it, as a result of losing the basic means of communication between them and members of the community, where Rateb (2007), said that the proportion of people who suffer from weak to full hearing loss reached between 4 to 5% of individuals worldwide, this deficit does not mean that disabled hearing person has lost his ability to work and satisfy his psychological and physical needs, but by training and care we can get from him a high level of performance and achievement in various fields, where Alkrioti (1995),insist that the hearing-disabled are capable of performing most if not all activities that suit other ordinary people with the same orientation and mental level.

It also stresses by both Canon (2002) and Mahroos (2000), that the hearing-disabled have super power in game play and physical achievement of some motor skills more than their ordinary peers, as they are distinguished form all other disabilities, that their organs are sound and their senses are correct, and will enjoy high fitness with the regular training, if they were guided correctly to reach a level similar to the level of ordinary peers with similar orientation and mental level.

This is why the psychological factors are considered an important element of success in all games and sports events, where Allawi (1992), pointed that when the Supreme sports levels players are similar in physical aspects, skills, and planning, the psychological factor is what determines the result of competition, and one of the important psychological factors in progressing and achieving are motivation, anxiety and tension, and thus through knowing the level of these features, we can answer some important questions concerning the deaf exercising a certain sports activities, or their reluctance about playing with fellow peers and their participation in their activities.

Lewis (2000) says ,may be the subject of anxiety and tension is the most important in psychology topics and people interests, anxiety and tension are "extreme fear and inability to focus and a sense of permanent sign of defeat and lack of confidence and the desire to escape from reality and don't want to face any situation of life".

Researchers believe that control of anxiety and stress plays an important role in the psychosocial and social adjustment for deaf players and building a health values and trends

for the deaf players who participate in sports activities and see that controlling anxiety and tension is one of the most important motivations for sporting activities.

Rateb (1995), quoting "Llewellyn", "Yloker" and "William" that scientific research turning to the study of anxiety and stress, had totaled around (30%) of the total research conducted in areas of Sport Psychology, because of its importance to athletes trainers, in addition to its importance to the players who represented the sports clubs and national teams in modern societies, where the prevalence of anxiety and tension to sports players represents (70%-90%) of the training process, because the excellence in specific sport required the player to have certain skills, planning and then comes the role of motivation and anxiety to urge sports player to exert the required effort and energy needed first to learn those skills, and secondly to train on it in order to refine and master it .

Therefore, the importance of research under study stems from the concern for the psychological phenomenon of worry and anxiety, because it is an important psychological factor, that must be given more attention because of its effective impact in the level of sports performance for deaf player in basketball aiming skills correction.

(Allawi, 1998), adds that the attributes of the anxiety and stress in sports is characterized by its diversity and multiple manifestations, due mostly to the differences in the quality of sport activities exercised by the individual, as well as differences in the goals to be achieved through the practice of sports, where tension characteristics of athlete can be recognized as a result of the interaction of environmental and personal factors that can be altered and changed , when an individual continues to exercise a certain activity over a long period of time, despite the different views of some Scientists in the field of Sport Psychology in the interpretation of the concept of anxiety motivation among players, however, there is almost an agreement among themselves on the important role played by this process in moving and directing behavior.

In order to reach a broader understanding of the subject concerned, Haseeb (2003), adds that psychologists have split the worry and anxiety to many types, depending on the source of anxiety and tension, it was divided into three types, relying on presentations of the known psychologist (Freud), others have divided it into two types according to continuity, in the first case, a distinction is made between substantive concerns and worries and the neurotic and ethical concern, and in the second case the distinguish is between state concern and the concern of the attribute.

The substantive concerns from the viewpoint of Hakki (1995), is a reaction to an external known danger, as the students concern before entering the exams or his concern

before the appearing of the Ministerial approval results in colleges and institutes, or athlete anxiety before entering a game task, or his concern before the results of the qualification to participate in the World Championships, this kind of anxiety is a temporary status disappear when the influencer disappear, and here you can use fear and anxiety terms interchangeably , as both of them express the same phenomenon and the same symptoms.

Nashawati (1996), adds that the neurotic reaction is an instinctive reaction caused by mysterious source and unknown reasons, lies mostly in the gut ( instinctive side of the person) , this kind of concern form a medical condition that hinder the individual from exercising his daily life, and is described by degree of permanency which may sometimes lead to the emergence of some physical symptoms caused by this concern, the problem of the person affected by this type of concern, is finding the source of concern due to previous years usually in childhood, in this case different methods of psychoanalysis are use to find the source or reason of this concern.

Hakuaimi (2007), refers to the ethical concerns as being different from the previous two because it lies in (ego) in conscience, as this type of concern is caused by the human conscience, as a result of guilt or shame of the an act or conduct intersects with conscience, which is the Supreme Authority regulating the conduct of the individual and settle each behavior that intersect with it , an individual who behaves in an un accepted way by society live in a state of conflict with himself fearing the discovery of what he did, leading to anxiety and this is The so-called account of conscience.

Zahran (2001), also refers to the situation concern, that represents some sort of temporary tension and instability, which occurs as a result of vague and fleeting conditions, and accordingly, we expect a high degree of sports anxiety before the game directly, this type goes with the reasons, and thereby meet with local awareness concern above.

Zahran (2001), expressed that attribute concerned differs from the situation concerned because it is more permanent, it is a feature of an individual's personality, and the degree of the individual's current concern is his attribute, regardless of the situation, as this individual has a higher degree of concern from his colleagues, either before or after the game or before or after examination, and so on for the individual who is characterized by this attribute, regardless of the temporary circumstances.

Based on the foregoing researchers see that concern and tension in the area of sports for the deaf, and their achievements and behaviors reflecting all aspects of the personality, and these sports accomplishments for hearing handicapped, so not dependent only on the physical and skillful evolution, but also influenced by many psychological factors, such as

their motivations, desires, satisfactions, cognition, psychological preparedness, thinking, fear and anxiety ... Etc, we see the feel roundness and happiness of the deaf player when succeed, and his disappointment and despair when he fails, these emotions can affect his performances efforts strongly, the deaf player can be encouraged or loses his courage, he could be tired and sometimes paralyzed he might get initially fever symptoms or indifference, so if we look at worry and anxiety in sport we found it a double-edged sword.

Kamel (2003), says that anxiety and tension may be a facilitator and may be disabled, in the first case anxiety and tension play the role of motivator that makes the deaf player recognize the stem of his concern and tension and prepare himself physically and psychologically to overcome it, and in the second case anxiety and stress impede working through its negative impact on the deaf player psychology.

We are concerned here, about the factors that create tension to the deaf player, and determining the quality of this concern as a facilitator or disabler, these factors are many and each of which could operate in two directions, for example the relationship between the deaf player and the coach may create two types of anxiety associated with athletic performance, Kuhaimi (2007), reflects that by distinguishing between first-feature competition concern — which is defined as (player perception orientation or inclination for the competitive positions in general, as the positions of threat and consequently the respond to these sensations will be tension and suspense), And the second-competition anxiety — defined as (concerns response which appears as a result of countering a competitive position, and it is noted that the anxiety of competition is the same as the competition called the (in the beginning) and each deaf player has an appropriate degree of competition anxiety, this depends essentially on the nature of the competitive position and personality.

These previously mentioned symptoms refers to by Saiad (2002), as it does not appear in all deaf player when he is concerned or tensed , but some of these symptoms may appear, but the more anxiety and tension there are the more symptoms will appear, and we can imagine the responses to anxiety as a line that moves between simple to acute fear of horror, Saiad added that, we should not look at concern as negative factor that we must get rid of it, but on the contrary perhaps ordinary or deaf player, might need a certain percentage of it that fit the nature of the sport.

Based on the foregoing researchers tries to identify the motivations of worry and anxiety among deaf players and specifically in the skills of aiming in the game of basketball in Jordan, because of its importance at all levels, Afifi (1998), pointed that there are a lot of educational methods used in the teaching of deaf players the basic skills in this game, and are

still used as the percentage of success varied in their skill and physical performance, and in this regard Mahrous (2000), recalls that the basketball game contains basic offensive and defensive skills that makes the team win, if it is performed nicely and quickly, basic skills are necessary to raise the level of the group towards excellence, any player should master the basic skills, since there are no skills that are more important than others, as it is the movements that each player should be implemented in accordance with the conditions required by the game, in order to reach positive results and saving effort and delay case of fatigue.

Hayek (2007) refers to the importance of aiming as the only means to win through hitting the basket of the opponent team with the biggest number of goals, "as the aiming to the basket is the final outcome to mastering the all the skills of basketball, training programs and plans to play.

Hayek (2006), continues by saying about the importance of aiming as the final goal in the team's attack, all efforts and work that is done by the attacker's team in mastering basic skills, achieving the basic goal, is to create the best conditions for one of the attacking players, to be away form the monitoring of the opponent team players for instant to invest it to finish the attack of the team by aiming and scoring points. Here appears the importance of aiming as a basic skill for team win, that the players of the team are highly proficient in scoring, since high proficiency would lead to raising the morale of the players and thus achieve better results and win the game.

Sharf (2001), points that aiming is one of the most important skills of direct attack used by the players during game, and is one of the skills that has evolved considerably, and new types has appeared and other types still occasionally appear from time to time. Fawzi (1980), recalls that aiming has many advantages, including:

- The time which his players are good at aiming has a great self-confidence during the performance. And this confidence is one of the most important pillars of wining, and in turn the confidence of the other team players drops, making them feel tension and uncertain because of the constant aiming of the other team.

- team members who aims more accurately, has a bigger chance to reach victory.

- Enter the ball in the basket is what spread the spirit of enthusiasm in the game, encourages the player to increase their effort, and increase the watching fun to the public.

Helal (1991) ,refers to the types of aiming: the many positions in playing in the game, has a significant impact in the diversity of aiming, we see players aiming form standing form jumping and running, we also found them aim form nearby distances, and sometimes from far distances, they aim form an easy, difficult and complex conditions, to avoid defense techniques used against them, to score a goal is the main purpose of aiming although there are different types of it .

For the purpose of clarifying the most important types of aiming that was used by the search sample, the researchers comes to a brief explanation of the significance of these types:

1. aiming from jumping: this type of correction is the most important types of aiming that must be mastered by the player because it is the most common type that is used in games of basketball, because it is harder for the offensive to cut it and cause in the middle of the players jam and form different distance, for this aiming form jumping is one of the basic skills to be developed, and this was confirmed by Hayek (1993), in his study, he found that the rate of aiming form jumping is almost half of the total number of the other various types of aiming used in the game, and this aiming form jumping skill can be perform in three basic conditions: of stability after a quibbling, jumping and aiming form stability ,jumping and aiming form movement

Hayek (1993), and Fawzi (1980) agree on the second type of correction which is:

2. Ascension aiming: considered as an important kind of aiming in the basket, this type is used when the player who is going toward the basket given the ball form another player of the same team or after finishing the quibbling toward the basket, this kind of aiming after taking two consecutive from jogging, this determined by international law of basketball, "allowing the player who gets the ball in during or following completion of their quibbling movement and keeping it for two mining after stand or get rid of it" this kind of ascension aiming is done by three ways, of both hands and the other with the soles of the hand to the top, and the third in the soles of the hand opposing the basket

3. Free throw: Canon (2002), has a great importance in determining victory and loss, because many teams lose games because of the failure of free throw, and it is the only type of aiming types where the player is able to aim from standing position and without harassment, leaving him with freeform to aim freely, and is not favored to do it form jumping to avoid legal infringement that the player will punished because of it and lose one of the shots that Awarded to him.

**Previous studies:**

Al mazrouei and Jassem (2010) held a study aimed to determine the limits of legal knowledge of volleyball motor disabled -seating, and building a legal knowledge test to disabled volleyball players, the researchers used the descriptive scanning approach because it is appropriate for the nature of the survey (t) Research of two not related samples, percentage, average, the research sample consisted of (120) players, and use appropriate statistical means researchers (the arithmetic mean, standard deviation, simple correlation coefficient, measuring test), the most important findings of the researchers were to build legal knowledge test in volleyball players with motor disabilities -seating, motor disabilities players-seating of volleyball were discriminate through moral differences of the average educational attainment of theoretical Center.

Alathari (2009), also conducted a study on the impact of instructional method of sign language and lip reading in teaching some basic skills in volleyball game for the deaf and mute, and aimed to identify the impact of the practical approach of the method of sign language and lip reading to learn some basic skills in volleyball game for deaf and mute, it also aimed to identify the best method in teaching some basic skills in volleyball game for the deaf and mute, the sample of the study consisted of (20) a player of hope Institute for deaf in Baghdad governorate, experimental approach has been used in this study, and the results show that both methods of sign language and lip reading have had a positive impact on learning and mastery of skills, the results showed that sign language was more effective than lip-reading in learning the skills of throwing the ball from the bottom ,and throwing it front bottom to front, and didn't show any difference in the skill of throwing form the top between lip reading and sign language .

Khadir, et al. (2007) study, has examined a training program to improve some sense and movement variables and its influence at the activist of the skill in gymnastics and volleyball with special needs "audio. Experimental approach has been used in the study of a deliberate sample if (20) pupil of sixth, seventh and eighth grade which were divided up into two (10) experimental group and (10) regulating group, the main results were, the effectiveness of the program on the skill level for the skills under study.

Ibrahim (2004) studied the motives associated with football practice with deaf and dumb Egyptian Union registered disabled sports, aimed at designing a scale to measure motivation of deaf and dumb to exercise football and identify the motivations of deaf to exercise football, and ranking the motivation of deaf and dumb to practice football, and the

study also aimed to identify differences in motivations between deaf footballers, the researcher used descriptive approach for the study sample of (48) deaf player, and in the light of the particular sample study the motivations for practicing football for the deaf was the rewards the physical fitness and health, and the challenge of disability and social relations and fame.

Abdulla (2001) study aimed to put a proposal training program for developing capacity linked to mobility performance skill for some volleyball skills of deaf and dumb, and it also aimed to know the impact of special mobility abilities on the level of skills for some volley ball skills related to sending from top and passing by hands from top and defensive of sending and passing by hands from down “crushing blows’ for deaf and dumb, the researcher used several researcher methods in this study, experimental and scanning approach, experimental design approach and semi experimental approach, the study sample consisted of (30) deaf student, the results helps in achieving the expected objectives of the study with the superiority of experimental group to control group .

Ali Radwan and Zakaria Mohammed (2000), study noted the impact of a proposal program on some variables of cognitive dynamic sense, functional varieties , and physical variables of the deaf and dumb, the researchers use experimental approach to a sample of (18) students, divided into two groups experimental (9) and control (9), the main results was that the proposed program had led to improved capacity of cognitive dynamic sense under study and physical and functional variables.

According to zozo, Hassan (1999) in their study to the effectiveness of using preliminary games to learn basic skills proposal to teaching basic skills and improving some mobility capabilities in handball for deaf and dumb, the researcher used experimental approach on a sample of 60 pupils from the sixth and seventh graders from hearing-impaired, they were divided into two groups ,experimental (30) students and controller (30) students, the most important results was that the preliminary games led to learn games and improve the basic skills of handball in the deaf and dumb and improving the motor capacity associated with these skills.

Stewart & Ellis (1997) & discussed in their study the relationship between kinetic and equilibrium development of deaf children. "and use the descriptive approach to a sample of 30 children with hearing impaired, the main findings that there is a relationship between improved balance and kinetic capacities as a result of various sports activities for deaf children.

Ferhat and Mohamed (1997) study examined the impact of aerobic exercises program by using the tools on the development of cognitive capabilities and some physical abilities for the deaf and dumb. The researchers used experimental approach on a sample of (24) pupils (boys and girls) from East County hope Institute, divided up into two groups (12) experimental and (12) control, main results that the proposed program had a positive influence on the development of cognitive capabilities and improved some physical abilities.

Ahmed (1991) made a study to examined the impact of sports program on some physical, physiological and skills variables for deaf and dumb, the researcher has used the experimental approach on a sample of (40) pupils of ages (9-12) years, divided up into two groups experimental (20) students and the other control (20) student, and the main results was that there is a statistical differences for the experiential group in some physical ,skills and psychological variables.

Almuhandis (1990) conducted a study to see the impact of kinetic education program proposed on kinetic consent and some components of the motor performances to the pupils with impaired hearing (9-12) years, the researcher used the experimental approach on a sample of (55) pupils of hearing-impaired aged (9 – 12) divided into two experimental number (28) and control (27) and the most significant results of the program had a positive impact on components of motor performance and on the degree of motor satisfaction.

### **Comment on previous studies:**

From the previous presentation of studies (Al mazrouei, 2010), (Al adrawi, 2009), (Kadeer et al., 2007), (ibraaheem, 2004), (Abdullah, 2001), (Zakaria, 2000), (zozo, 1999), (Alice and Stewart, 1997), (Farhat, 1997), (Ahmed, 1991 ) and (Almuhandes, 1990) which was carried out in the area of sports for disabled, including deaf and hearing difficulties, we can notice the importance of sporting activities to contribute to solving the problems of people with special needs and adapting to society, but those studies did not deal with some aspects such as anxiety and tension characteristics on deaf players during basketball practice, specifically in the skills of aiming, because of its importance for the deaf, and the degree of control over their balance, the researchers analyzed these studies and used them in determining the used approach and in choosing the sample, and they used these studies in the theoretical study and discussing the findings of it, and since these studies were conducted in different environments and different hearing-impaired age stages and on others, but the current reality in this study get its elements only through identification of the impact of

certain personal attributes-anxiety and tension-on the level of aiming performance skills in basketball for deaf players in Jordan.

### **Problem study:.**

Basketball is a popular games in major countries of the world, unless it is the first in some countries, and is seen by millions of ordinary and handicapped people, basketball has become a means not only an activity that brings people together, it popular athletes are ambassadors of peace in various humanitarian and international organizations, and it attracts millions of basketball fans at different educational, cultural and social levels, and form those millions there are millions of hearing-impaired.

The Jordanian basketball game, has been in continuing prosperity and progress at the local and Arab field in the last three decades, and its ambition doesn't stand at this limit but looks forward to global attention, and taking care of basketball has shifted from just watching and encouragement, to practicing for all categories of Jordanian people healthy or disabled individuals alike, Jordanian basketball has attracts media attention, where its fame and universality is equal to of men's soccer match, there are special tournaments for deaf players as well as their own Olympics (Deaf Olympics) Through (International Committee of Sports for the Deaf) and there is a special continental tournaments, and deaf players news has filled the newspapers, magazines and the Internet.

With the evolution of the sport generally, scientifically, technically and in all areas, and the direction of many individuals to basketball in Jordan through universities and schools, the researchers chose to study part of the psychological side-attributes anxiety and stress during deaf players exercising aiming in basketball skill, therefore the researchers find that there is a clear weakness in aiming skills of deaf players in general, and the one who practices basketball in particular, and since there is an increasing and clear interest of deaf players to practice this game, through the expertise of researchers as being familiarized with the evolution of Paralympics Games in various sports in Jordan, and noting the lack of expertise and knowledge of the hearing-impaired players by trainers and administrators, this study has come to light on the motivations of worry and anxiety among practitioners of deaf players of basketball in Jordan, in particular in aiming, because of its dependence on balancing factor for them , leading to the development of this game for them in the future.

**Goal of research:**

Identify the relationship of anxiety and stress on the level of precision in basketball aiming for deaf players.

**Research hypothesis:**

There was a statistically significant relationship between anxiety and stress level of precision in basketball aiming of deaf player.

**Study terms:**

1. aiming: researchers defined aiming skill "that one of the team members put the ball into the opposing team's basket according to the laws and conditions of the game relying on his own aiming skill".

2. anxiety and tension: a comprehensive and continuous case as a result of predicting an actual or symbolic threat that may occur, accompanied by a mysterious fear, physical and psychological symptoms. Although anxiety and tension often a presentation of some mental disorders, but anxiety and tension may domain they them selves became a primary physiological disorder.(Zahran, 2001)

3. hearing disability: a person who has a disorder in his hearing because of a damage or organ disorder that prevented him from using it in public life normally as other ordinary people.(Al-rousan, 2007)

**Field research methodology and procedures:****Community and sample study:.**

The total community of study and its sample consisted of all deaf basketball team players who are officially registered within the payroll Club Prince Ali Bin Hussein of the deaf in the governorate of Zarqa, the number of registered players in this Club statements (10) players representing the parent society, and they were intentionally selected with 100%.

**Search method:**

Researchers used a descriptive approach, with relations style , because it s appropriate for the search problem, and the most appropriate for the subject matter.

**Search tools:**

Researchers rely on this study on a set of Arabic and foreign sources and anxiety scale (Supplement 1), and then test and measurement for collecting data done by researchers.

**Test anxiety**

This test includes (10) phrases the deaf players answer them according to the degree of it applicability to his case in situations that he encountered before and during the competition on a scale consisting of five answers (rarely, sometimes, often, never, always) and weighing (5-4-3-2-1) respectively, and consist of five expressions of positive concern, and five words of disabled concern, and the final stage reached to the total of the special phrases of this dimension. The high stage indicates the positive concern , and refers to a greater contribution of anxiety in upgrading Performance, the low stages show or indicate lack of contribution in raising the level of the deaf player, the high degree of negative concern indicate the increasing of negative impact, and the level of performance and low degree indicate the low class of negative impact of concern at the level of performance of the deaf players

**The factors of persistence and reliability of the tool:****Performance reliability**

The reliability of the study tool was reached by the (concerned measure) through submitting it to the Committee of arbitrators, formed from University experts with competence and experience, and its validity was agreed by (90%).

**Performance stability**

Verifying consistency tool (scale concern) was confirmed by using a test application and reapplying it (Test-Re-Test Reliability) on the exploratory sample (rationing sample) which amounted to (10) of deaf players from outside the study sample, and then test the same

group again after two weeks (excluding a remembrance factor), Pearson equation was used to extract correlation coefficient

The degree of correlation between the application I and II was (0.88) a relatively high value.

### **Aiming Precision:**

#### **The purpose of the test:**

measurement aiming skills in deaf basketball players in Club Prince Ali for deaf Zarka governorate and in similar playing positions.

#### **Tools for the practical side of search:**

basketball playground, basketball, playground designed as in figure (1). Figure (1) clarify the legal dimensions of basketball.

#### **Primary Aiming situation from stability :**

Deaf players stand facing the basket by (6, 80) distance and on the free throw line, with leading the foot similar to the aimed hand (right hand), and the distance between the feet in a comfortable position to the player, the deaf player places the ball on the fingers of his aiming hand and the arm is folded from the elbow and humerus parallel to the ground with folding the elbow back word until the ball is comforted on the fingers of the hand, the other hand is working to rest the ball from the side so as not to impede the view of the basket.

#### **The technical performance of the skill**

After explaining the primary situation, bending knees slightly to help the momentum of the ball to the basket, stretching the knees ,straight the aiming arm high to the front in a good timing with an extra move of the wrist, all movements are done in a continuous flow. As in Fig. (2).

Educational steps for aiming form stability : making a sample for movement, deaf players take primary status for aiming correction is make for the wrong positions, players stand in two facing rows and after receiving the ball form his facing colleague he take the



### 15. The Implementation of the research:

Forms are distribute on players to answer them an hour before the game, after that players enter the playground for the game within deaf Basketball League competitions in the Prince Ali on deaf clubs in the various governorates of the Kingdom, work team register the aiming precision according to the areas where the ball was aimed from, and every player in the game make ten aiming in this game, this may require more than a run of the game, and then the anxiety and tension forms answers are collected with aiming precision test with basketball, and then it is statistically processed according to the search requirements.

- Fig. (2), Fawzi, (1980)

### 16. Statistical processors:

researcher used the following statistical processor from SPSS statistical package. Arithmetic mean, standard deviation, correlation coefficient.

### 17. Display of the results and discussion:

After processing the data statistically it was put in table (1) below.

Table 1 shows the arithmetic mean and standard deviation indexed and calculated value (t) and significance between concern and ainmig precision in basketball.

Statistical processors for the variables	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	calculated (t)value	Indexed value (t) (*)	indication
Anxiety and tension	3, 05	0.611	-0,643	0,632	Statistical significant
Aiming Precision	34.8	8.68			

\* Degree of liberty ( $10-2 = 8$ ) and 0.05 significance level

Shown in table (1) that the value of the simple correlation coefficient (Pearson) between search variable (anxiety and aiming precision in basketball) is (0.643) while indexed (t) value were (0.632) and degree of freedom ( $10-2 = 8$ ) and indication level was equal to (0, 50) since the calculated value is greater than the scheduled value, the relationship is statistically function but reverse, this means that a low level of anxiety and tension led to increased aiming precision in the members of the search sample, researchers confirm that the

sample members are within the deaf and dumb clubs League competitions in the Kingdom, making the performance level of aiming skills at an advanced level, which lower the level of anxiety and tension, and increase the level of confidence among deaf players, especially that the level of physical performance skills for players is on a good level of development and progress, enabling the performance skills of deaf players to reduces chances of fear and failure, leading to low level of anxiety and tension, and thus achieve a search target.

### **Conclusion:**

Based on the extracted results in search researchers concluded:

- High performance skill in aiming led to low level of anxiety and tension among members of the sample.
- The relationship between the two variables were statistically significant but inverse.

### **Recommendations:**

- Increasing interest in developing performance skills for special skill in aiming and other skills in generally.
- Maximizing competitive trial games for the purpose of raising the barrier of fear and tension for deaf players thus reducing anxiety.

Continuous encouragement of deaf players to break the barrier of fear and tension, granting the player's confidence and high performance

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