



# IMPACT OF TEACHING METHOD BASED ON CLARITY OF PRESENTING MATERIAL BY USING DIFFERENT PRESENTATION METHODS TO TEACH BREASTSTROKE FOR DEAF AND DUMB

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<p><b>Received:</b> 11<sup>th</sup> November 2022 <b>Accepted:</b> 14<sup>th</sup> December 2022 <b>Published:</b> 28<sup>th</sup> January 2023</p>	<p>The importance of research in the use of various means of display in the process of swimming, and learning an important group of society, namely deaf and dumb to swimming, to warn the danger of drowning from them, and integrate them into society. As for the research problem, it is through the researcher to inform a previous study of people with special needs, which found a large percentage of them who are not good at swimming. Also, through the researcher's visit to the (Amal) Institute for Deaf and Dumb, he found lack of attention to the action of sports, especially the sport of swimming and isolation from society, the researcher decided to design an educational curriculum using various display methods in the process of swimming as a means to achieve his research goals that are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1- Prepare an educational curriculum using different display methods to teach Breaststroke to deaf and dumb.</li><li>2- Learn about the differences between the results of the tribal and post-tests of the research sample in the teaching of Breaststroke for the deaf and dumb.</li></ol> <p>The research hypotheses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1- The educational curriculum, using various means of presentation, has a positive impact on teaching for the deaf and dumb.</li><li>2- The presence of moral differences between the results of the tribal and remote tests of the research sample and in favor of the post-test in teaching them to deaf and dumb.</li></ol> <p>The researcher used the experimental curriculum and followed the experimental design of one experimental group with two tribal and post-tests. As for the research sample, it was chosen in a intentional manner, and they are students of (Al-Amal) Institute for Deaf and Dumb in Basra Governorate for the academic year (2021-2022), which number (12) and ages (11-13) years.</p> <p>The results of the study showed that there are moral differences between the tribal and post tests and in favor of the post -test. Accordingly, the researcher recommends the need to pay attention to the teaching methods based on the clarity of the presentation of the subject to achieve a meaningful learning that contributes to raising the level of special education students.</p>

**Keywords:** clarity of presenting; breaststroke; deaf and dumb.

## 1-INTRODUCTION RESEARCH AND IMPORTANCE:

Special education for people with disabilities occupies a major role in research due to their urgent need to practice physical activities because it works to satisfy their needs and desires to prove self, and to achieve some successful experiences to overcome the experiences of failure as a result of the disability that afflicted them and bear its weight without any guilt they committed, as these experiences raise From their morale, they feel their affiliation with the group, and make them productive individuals, not consumers.

Deaf and dumb is one of the types of disability and an important and dangerous social phenomenon, whether in advanced or developing societies, in which it becomes a burden on the family and the state, and its deaf and dumb problem increases when they find themselves in isolation from society. And they feel lonely, as the first goal of the associations that sponsor deaf and dumb is how they integrate them into society, so special education in the disabled has become a basic task of society and the state.

The method based on the clarity of the presentation of the material is one of the teaching methods that emphasizes dependence on the various means of display, including videos, images, fixed and mobile drawings and models that play an effective role to help students understand the task to be implemented because this method is compatible with the capabilities that the deaf and dumb possesses, which is the sense of looking at him to help him Learning to achieve personal self -sufficiency, and encouraging him to learn in proportion to its physical and mental abilities, so special education in the disabled has become the methods and methods of teaching modified to suit the type of disability as a basic task of proper education. This applies with what is mentioned (:Halhaan & Kauffman : 2003) that special education is learning in particular to meet the unusual needs of unusual learners through special curricula and appropriate and easy teaching methods.

And swimming is defined as a sport of pushing the body in water through the natural bottle of the body by the movements of the arms and the two men, as it is considered to be recreational and therapeutic sports, especially for people with disabilities because it contributes greatly to planting self -confidence and integrating society through practicing this sport with everyone and most importantly, protecting itself From drowning, and we do not have to be educated and athletes except to work to what the human duty calls us to give even a little part of our research and scientific studies for this group of society to upgrade them, especially since many countries of the world have preceded us in this field.

From here the importance of this study is evident in working to take the hands of this segment of society, take care of them and take care of them by designing an educational curriculum according to the method of teaching based on the clarity of the presentation of the subject by using different means of presentation to teach deaf and dumb breaststroke to warm the risk of drowning from them, implant confidence in themselves, and integrate them In society.

### **1-2 Research problem:**

Physical education is a pillar to build the individual and integrate it in society and an important reason for its prosperity and progress, especially the special education because the disabled individual needs to study physical education more than the normal individual, and many statistics that indicate that people with special needs suffer from ignorance of swimming, so they need special educational curricula In this sporting field, you are good at dealing with them on the basis of taking into account the possibilities they have.

Through the researcher reviewing a previous study of people with special needs that found there a large percentage of them who are not good at swimming, as well as hearing many cases of drowning for people with disabilities, and through the researcher's visit to the Hope Institute for Deaf and Dumb, he found lack of interest in the study of sport, especially swimming sport and after them from society, so he saw The researcher is studying this problem by designing an educational curriculum for deaf and dumb teaching breaststroke because it is the easiest to learn ways.

### **1-3 Research objectives:**

1- The numbers of an educational curriculum using different display methods in teaching breaststroke for deaf and dumb.

2- Learn about the differences between the results of the tribal and dimensional tests of the research sample in the teaching of breaststroke for deaf and dumb.

### **1-4 Research hypotheses:**

1- The educational curriculum, using various means of presentation, has a positive impact on teaching breaststroke for deaf and dumb.

2- The presence of moral differences between the results of the tribal and remote tests of the research sample and in favor of the post-test in teaching breaststroke for deaf and dumb.

### **1-5 Research fields:**

**1-5-1 Human field:** Students of Al -Amal Institute for Deaf and Dumb in Basra Governorate

**1-5-2 spatial field:** Al -Ethaad Sports Club swimming pool in Basra Governorate.

**1-5-3 Time field:** from 20/4/2022 to 2/6/2022

## **2 -RESEARCH APPROACH AND FIELD PROCEDURES:**

### **2-1 Research curriculum:**

In order for the researcher to reach appropriate solutions to his research problem, he must choose the appropriate research curriculum to contribute to solving this problem, so the researcher chose the experimental approach with the design of one experimental group to suit it to solve the research problem.

### **2-2 Sample of Research:**

The researcher identified the research community and they are the students of Al-Amal Institute for Deaf and Dumb in Basra Governorate for the academic year (2021-2022), who numbered (19) students and ages (11-13) years. As for the research sample, it was chosen in the intentional way according to the following conditions:-

1- Not practicing any of the swimming methods.

2- Pass it for medical examination and free from diseases (respiratory and heart, vision, infectious skin diseases).

3- The approval of the parents attached (1).

After that, (7) students were excluded from the research community, where (1) student practiced swimming, as well as (2) students were excluded due to the lack of approval of the guardian, and (4) students, who are members of the

sample of exploratory experiments, were excluded, so the research sample became (12) A student with a percentage of (63.15%) of the total research community.

### **2-3 Means of collecting information, data and devices used**

#### **2-3-1 means of collecting information**

- Arab and foreign sources.
- Internet network.
- Personal interviews with experts and specialists.
- Note and experimentation.
- A questionnaire form to explore the opinions of experts and specialists on the proposed educational curriculum.
- The assistant team.
- Performance evaluation form

#### **2-3-2 tools and devices used in the research**

- (2) Swimming pools with a length of 25 m, a width of 16 m and a depth of 1 m.
- Train belt (7).
- The two -leg panels (7).
- Head and ear protectors (7).
- Trailer (2).
- CASIO electronic timing watch number (2).
- A German -made weight -made electronic device.
- Length measuring tape.  
Display Screen.
- LAP TOP type (Dell) (2).
- Sony video camera (2) with a triple holder.  
DVD tablets.

### **2-4 Exploratory Experiments**

#### **2-4-1 first Reconnaissance Experience**

The researcher conducted a first reconnaissance experience in the Al -ETHAD Sports Club swimming pool on Wednesday (20/4/2022) at twelve o'clock in the afternoon on members of the exploratory experience consisting of (4) students and the purpose of the exploratory experience is to know the following:

- Knowing the suitability of the educational curriculum exercises for the sample level.
- Knowing the sample response with the educational curriculum exercises.
- Knowing the requirements of the educational curriculum and the times of the lesson plan.
- Knowing the extent of the pool and the extent of its accommodation of the research sample.
- Knowing the problems and difficulties facing the researcher and the assistant team in applying the lesson plan before applying them to the main experience.

#### **2-4-2 Second Reconnaissance Experience:**

Researcher conducted this experiment for the means of presentation and clarification used in the lesson to teach the chest swimming, as it was performed in the place and time themselves and on the same members come:

- Knowing the validity of the auxiliary means.
- Knowing the appropriate means and suitable for the main research sample.
- Knowing the right place to use and install it.
- Knowing the difficulties and problems in their application before using them in the lesson plan.
- Knowing the places and dimensions of cameras.
- Knowing the time of filming the test of each student, along with that total time to photograph the performance of all the research sample.

Preparing the assistant team and understanding the nature of the work.

### **2-5 Feld Research Procedures**

#### **2-5-1 teaching basic skills for swimming**

Before learning any method of swimming, the learner must master the basic skills of swimming because it is the basic movement of the individual within the water community. Since it is a new medium for students and for the privacy of the research sample, the researcher will apply educational units so that students get used to the new medium and keep fear for them and their feelings of reassurance, as well as defining them and acquiring some basic skills, which are the skill of breathing regulation, the skill of the flood on the abdomen and back, and the skill of slipping on the abdomen and back. And that is through three educational units during each unit (45) minutes. Where the researcher will teach skills according to the method of providing skills by multiple clarification (videos, fixed and mobile images, and animation, as well as the use of a model of deaf and dumbness that is good at these skills) and with the help of the assistant work team.

#### **2-5-2 Tribal Test:**

After the application of the identification units of swimming skills and mastery, the tribal test of the research sample was conducted on Tuesday (26/2022) for the technical performance of chest swimming at twelve o'clock in the afternoon in the Al -ETHAAD Sports Club swimming, where the conditions related to the test were installed such as

time, place, performance and tools Used and the assistant team to achieve the same conditions when conducting the post -test

**2-5-3 Educational curriculum:**

After informing the researcher on Arab and foreign scientific sources in swimming and special education and exploring the opinions of experts and specialists in the field of teaching methods, motor learning, swimming and conducting personal interviews, the researcher prepared an educational curriculum (2) and consists of (10) educational units that applied in (5) weeks and by (2 ) Two educational units per week, at an average of (45) minutes for one educational unit divided into three departments, namely:

- The preparatory section (15) minutes
- The main section (25) minutes
- The closing section (5) minutes

After the educational curriculum was presented to a number of experts and specialists, the educational curriculum was implemented on Thursday (28/4/2022) until Tuesday (31/5/2022) in the Al -Ittihad Sports Club swimming pool at twelve o'clock in the afternoon on Tuesday and Thursday. The curriculum included a set of exercises with chest swimming, and each element of performance had two educational units, the first unit was to teach performance mainly, and the second unit for performance education through repetition and good performance acquisition, and each educational unit has been set five exercises for chest swimming in the main section and be Performance according to the student's ability and ability with minutes for rest and also for feedback through the means of presentation and clarification. The proposed educational curriculum will be applied to the elements of the technical performance of the chest swimming and in the order that the sources, experts and specialists emphasized in implementation of the principle of gradual learning of beginners to swim. Educational and with the help of the assistant team.

**2-5-4 post-test:**

After completing the implementation of the educational curriculum, the researcher conducted the post -test of the technical performance of the chest swimming for the research sample on Thursday (2/6/2022). The researcher was keen to create the same circumstances that he took in the tribal test in terms of time, place, used tools, performance method and work team the assistant.

**2-6 technical performance of students is evaluated in the Breaststroke:**

In order to present the performance of learners to experts and specialists in swimming to evaluate their technical performance, the researcher used the number (2) photo cameras (2) where the first camera was installed in front of the executive student, while the second camera was for the side and moving and ensuring the clarity of the apparent form of performance. After that, the films were transferred to DVD tablets, as three experts and specialists in swimming will be used, and by using a special form (3) to evaluate the technical performance of students in Breaststroke and the evaluation degree is from (10) degrees, and thus each student becomes (3 ) Rating, knowing that each test will be evaluated as soon as it is completed, and it will be statistically addressed in order to obtain the performance evaluation of the technician for students in the chest swim to be presented in the form of tables and graphic shapes and analyzed and then discuss these results to reach conclusions and recommendations.

**2-7 Statistical means**

The researcher used the SPSS-Ver20 to process the raw data that will be obtained and according to the following laws:

- 1- The percentage.
- 2- The arithmetic medium.
- 3- Standard deviation.
- 4- The difference factor.
- 5- Test (T) for interconnected samples.

**3- SHOW, ANALYZE AND DISCUSS RESULTS:**

In this chapter, the researcher presents the results he reached and then analyzed and discussed according to the scientific references, to verify the research hypotheses or not.

**3 - 1 presentation of the calculations, standard deviations, and the value of the calculated T**

**The table shows the calculations, normative deviations, and the value of T calculated, and the significance of the differences for the technical performance of \_ the pre -test and post.**

Research Variable	measurement	Tribal tests		post - tests		T Collected	T Table	Significance of differences
		M	S	M	S			
Breaststroke technical	Degree	2.75	0.96	6.87	0.76	6.34	1.79	0.000

It is clear from the above table the existence of moral differences between the tribal and post tests and in favor of the post -test at the level of the 0.05 sign and the degree of freedom (11). The researcher attributes these differences to the effectiveness of the teaching based on the clarity of the presentation of the subject and its various means of presentation, where the teacher displays the technical performance of each of the main performance elements of the Breaststroke using different visual clarifications that address the sense of sight and because the deaf depends on this sense of understanding, this method Help them to receive information according to their favorite system and therefore reflected positively on their performance during the lesson because "the learner's vision of skill helps him to know the path of movement and the correct sense of the body, that is, to control its technical performance" (Hadeel Abdel -Elah: 2009). learning became meaningful and more effective, because displaying the skill by different means of clarifications, and each part of the skill parts was an interesting and interesting method for the souls of deaf and dumb students, which helped to interact and not boredom, which led to their acquisition of a vision and a high sense of the performance of the chest swim with compatibility and flow. As the feeling of performance plays an important role in the motor compatibility of the skill and coordination between the muscular and nervous system, which provides a sense of effort and resistance when performing the skill and contributes to the ease and flow of motor performance of the skill. (Muhammad Jassam & Hussein Ali: 2009). The researcher confirms that the teaching and learning processes are positive when we achieve an easy and suitable teaching for students, so the researcher chose the simple and appropriate method for learners in presenting and explaining the elements of technical performance for chest swimming, in addition to that the researcher increased the number of repetitions of the presentation during education through the presentation by various means and various speeds, as well as for exercises, which prompted students to respond positively to the technical performance of chest swimming, and this is confirmed by (Mohamed Kamel: 2002) that "training, repetition and repetition benefit in learning and performance" and therefore the learning process by practice is one of the basic matters in special education, to stabilize learning and avoid boredom This confirms the learner's willingness to practice performance more than his willingness to receive. Likewise, for the participation of parents in the educational process by taking their children and their presence during the lesson and supporting them during practice, as well as the role of the teacher in using positive reinforcement, they had great importance in promoting the learning process, and this is consistent with what was mentioned by (Mona Al -Hadidi & Jamal Al -Khatib: 2005). Positive reinforcement is extremely important in learning skills, so it must be presented effectively and steadily.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATION:

##### 4-1 Conclusions

1- The use of the teaching method based on the clarity of the presentation of the subject has a role in overcoming the difficulties facing the teacher and reducing the effort and time exerted in the learning process in order to suit the research sample.

2- The various means of presentation used during the lesson are more interesting, and the positive interaction of students and participating effectively throughout the period of the lesson.

3- The use of the teaching method based on the clarity of the presentation of the subject gave a greater opportunity to diversify the use of more than one visual display that is appropriate and consistent with the ability of deaf and dumb learners as well as the nature of performance, and this had a positive impact on learning the artistic performance of chest swimming.

##### 4-2 Recommendation

1- The need to pay attention to the teaching methods based on the clarity of the presentation of the subject to achieve meaningful learning, which contributes to raising the level of students and developing the special education process.

2- The necessity of using the appropriate means of presentation and clarification for the type of disability, which address the capabilities of the learner in the teaching process to deliver the subject to the minds of students.

3- Holding training courses in which school schools with special needs are trained in teaching methods for special education and choosing the appropriate method for the type of disability, available capabilities and material co

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**Appendix (1)**

Shows a form for a study plan for an educational curriculum for chest swimming third educational unit educational goal is the educational goal

Institute: AL AMEEL for the Deaf and Dumb

Number of Students: 12 Students DAY: 10/5/2022 1- Getting used to control and order. Students perform the two men's movements in Breaststroke

Date: Tuesday

Lesson sections	time	events and activities	organizing	tools used	notes
Preparatory section	15 m	Creating tools, taking absence and greeting sports	xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx o		
Introduction	2 m	Walking and jogging with the top jumping exercises with the whistle and jogging back and then forward with the whistle.	xxxxxx x o xxxxxx x	Dave belt - the two - legged panels	Emphasize the system
General Warm	8 m	An exercise for the neck: recycling the neck from the right to the left.			Emphasize the presence of distances between students and performance for exercise with the whistle.
Private warm -up	5 m	Exercise for the arms: stand the arms aside, then rotate the arms forward and backward. Stand up with the pressure of the arms down three tools and fourth up.	xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx o		Emphasizing the rotation of the arms stretched
The main section	25 m				
Teach activities	10 m	Legs exercise: From jumping, the two men will open in front of a successor.	xxx xx o xxx		Emphasizing the movement of the man from the thigh joint