

**"The effect of Educational program by using competitive learning style at the satisfaction kinetic level and performance skills of some basic skills in volleyball"**

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**Introduction and research problem**

*The teaching is a deliberate process aimed to learner environment formation in response to the circumstances, namely the requirements that should be met in the position of teaching so that desired learning happens to group which are able to learn the practice of specific behavior, or subscribe to a particular behavior under specific conditions,*

*so the educational institutions seeking when make Curriculum Development to put the learner in the spot of interest and to intensify efforts to achieve the objective and purpose of the educational process with a high degree of high-efficiency and achieve the goal of the teaching process.*

*And teaching methods are the preferred style for teacher and it's the method followed by the teacher in the recruitment of teaching methods effectively distinguished from other learners who followed the*

*teacher in the recruitment of teaching methods effectively distinguished from other teachers who are using the same method and the method of teaching is related with characteristics and personal qualities of the teacher. (58:24)*

*Both of "Magdy Aziz Ibrahim" (2004) & Schmidt (1999) indicated to teaching as a deliberate process aimed at formation of the learner's environment to be able to learn which instilled as specific behavior, or subscribe to a particular behavior according to specific or conditions in response to the circumstances, namely the requirements set which should be available in the position teaching to make desired learning takes place. (24:18) (51:25)*

*"Ibrahim Abdallah" (2005) said that Teaching styles are teaching style preferred by any teacher or is the method which is followed by the teacher in the recruitment of teaching methods effectively*

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*distinguished from other teachers who are using the same method and teaching associated characteristics and personal qualities with teacher style (65: 1)*

*And "Ahmed al-Amiri" (2002) saw that there are five considerations must be taken into account when choosing teaching*

*These considerations method can be identified through assess the educational situation, including the student and the educational content material that must be learned, the teacher , the time code and the environment. (17: 2)*

*The observer of teaching trends in the world could saw easily that the teaching methods in recent years have moved quickly towards the interest with learner so he can be more effective and active participant in the educational process ,*

*and we have several directions based on the study of the theories about interaction or influence in the positive instruction attitudes and confirm the learner and activity which have emerged, including learning style and competitive cooperation which includes members of the*

*groups with each other and compete with each group of other universities. (85: 8)*

*As the competitive learning method based on the use of teacher competitive forms during the learning process and where the teacher planning process in terms of identifying the instruction objectives in light of the student's level and the level of learning required beside the number of instruction materials , arrange the classroom and before the implementation of learner activity competitive so the teacher had to explain the mission and to clarify the purpose and identify behavioral patterns spam and explain the rules of work and success criteria and the division of students into groups and in the course of implementation, where the teacher explained the task and to clarify the purpose and identify behavioral patterns spam and explain the business rules and criteria for success and divide students into groups and in the course of implementation, where the learner exercise educational activity and gets equal opportunities to gain and follows the rules and be ideal*

*in the case of winning or losing the role of the teacher directing the behavior and performance of the teacher and then evaluate and enhance learning how reached by the student and the quality To achieve this, the teacher uses a standard reference standards. (114: 12) And both of "Reda Mossad" and "Huwaida Husseini" (2007), the nature of interaction within the competitive learning between the learner and the teacher about the realization of the learner that the teacher is the source of assistance , reinforcement ,feedback and he takes the burden of the educational process as well as encourage students to progress toward the goal. ( 66:11) And "Sana Soliman" (2005) mentioned that competitive learning which implemented by the teacher try a method that takes into account student's entry in competitions evaluation on the basis of competition for fun and learning that should also allow students to work individually to achieve a private purposes, as well as put it into small groups in order to access all members of the*

*group to the level of proficiency. (42:14)*

*"Fatima Saber" (2006) emphasizes that the primary purpose of the use of this method is to increase the motivation of the learner in the classroom, which in turn works to increase physical level and the student skill , and the teacher to divide learners into groups, occurs competition between each group, so each member want to get the first position in the subject which he studied and the teacher distributed work groups and provide them with activities and information, then evaluates each learner alone, and suggest the possibility of using this method in the mass games by conducting competitions among the educated within the same group, which increases the enthusiasm and creates an atmosphere competition among them and then teach skills well. (42:16)*

*Mohammad Hassan Allawi (2000) refers that "the practical study of behavior , experience and mental processes associated with sports fields and at different levels aimed at the description and interpretation, forecasting*

*and benefit from the knowledge and information gained in the practical application" (19:20). Among the psychological aspects which affecting the performance motor sports movements is the satisfaction motor.*

*Where Hassan Allawi (1998) recognizes the " Kinetic satisfaction generally sense as means of satisfaction for the individual and attributes of kinetic and physical movements (20: 171).*

*As defined by Khaled Faisal Al shaykhon , Alaa Abdullah (2002) "The outcome of emotional feelings that felt by the individual towards a particular activity and reflect the extent of the right gratification to its needs and achieve its objectives for whom they joined this activity (9: 114).*

*And Rola Miqdad (2010) said that the kinetic satisfaction is closely linked to motivation of students toward a particular activity, students who are available to their primary motivation towards attainment their degree of motivation to learn reach the highest levels, and student interest to the school is influenced mainly by the teacher's enthusiasm tat*

*any one will feels satisfaction when solving a problem or develop certain skills and wants to reach out the target which is required for him, and through the organizing of behavior, which is the fundamental basis for learning ,creativity and mental health (8:13).*

*The basic skills in volleyball represents all the necessary movements which performed in the framework of the game rules, and is the serve from highest (tennis) and top sides (fluke) one of the basic offensive skills which prescribed within methods of volleyball in the intermediate stage, which is characterized by aggressive nature,*

*therefore some people called the serve one of the most offensive skills through which we can- through it- open play by offensive starting , so we can achieve a point in favor of the sender team, as some call it the special key for victory especially if all members of the team had this skill (10: 441 442).*

*And undergo educated footwork aspects within the games and sporting events is through the repetition of forms and sentences performance of*

*those targeted skills in the learning process,*

*as the "practice on a specific skill within the duty motor lead to increased experience and bring development in the mental and physical ability and owning stocks of information can refer to it to install the learning process and correct errors up to the ideal shape of the performance (4:22). Despite the findings of the study and research of excellent results in the methods of motor learning,*

*but the learning process in the field of learning motor skills have been experiencing a lot of obstacles, including the organization of the performance of the exercises within the unit education which leads in many cases to injuries and lack of performance skills proficiency resulting from the failure to regulate the rest periods doses between workouts inside the module and is a competitive learning method based on the use of teacher competitive forms during the learning process in which the teacher planning process in terms of identifying the instruction aimed at the light student level and the required level of learning*

*which are an important method in the stage of mastery and installation novices among female students in volleyball.*

*The research study aims to identify the "effect of an educational program using competitive learning at the level of satisfaction kinetic style and performance skills of some of the basic skills in volleyball.*

*Research hypotheses*

*- There are significant differences between the averages of tribal and dimensional measurements in the level of satisfaction kinetic differences and the level of skill in volleyball performance of the students in the experimental group.*

*- There are significant differences between the averages of tribal and dimensional measurements in the level of satisfaction kinetic differences and the level of skill in volleyball performance of students of the control group.*

*- There are significant differences between the two average measurements posterior with the two sets of experimental and control research at the level of kinetic satisfaction and performance*

skills in volleyball and in favor of the experimental group.

*Plan and research procedures*

*Approach:*

The researcher used the experimental method and experimental design of the two groups, one experimental and the other officer of the appropriateness of the nature of research and achieve its aims and hypothesis

*Sample:*

The sample was chosen randomly from students in twelfth grade global school valley in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia for the academic year 2014/2015 of the first semester, it has been chosen school deliberate to the availability of potential out of the gym and the availability of tools, and

good cooperation of the school administration as they fall within the scope of the supervision of a researcher of sports activity,

King Abdul Aziz University, and the total number of sample (46) students were divided into two groups, the strength of each group (15 students) in addition to (16) student to conduct the survey research.

*Homogeneity of the sample:*

The researcher conducted measurements of variables (age, height, weight) on a sample of research and numbered of (45) students with the aim of creating harmony among them before divided them into two groups randomly.

**Table (1)**  
**Homogeneity of the sample in the fundamental variables of the study N = 45**

Serial	Variables	Measure unit	Average	Standard deviation	Moderator	Buckling coefficient
١	Age	year	١٦.٨٧	١.٩٨	١٦.٨٠	٠.٠١٢
٢	Height	Cm	١٦٧.٢٥	٢.٦٤	١٦٧.٢٠	٠.٠٠٣٥
٣	Weight	Kg	٥٩.٢٥	١.٦٥	٥٩.٢٠	٠.٠٠٩٠
٤	Kinetic satisfaction	degree	١٠٢.٦٨	٣.٩٨	١٠٢.٦٥	٠.٠٢٢
٥	Serving from top(facing) tennis	degree		٠.٦٥	١٨.٦٠	٠.٠٠٥٩
٦	Serving sidelong (hook)	degree		٠.٨٧	١٧.١٠	٠.٠٠٦٤

**Table (1)**  
**Homogeneity of the sample in the fundamental variables of the study N = 45**

٧	Serving from the down(facing)	degree	١٦.٨٧	٠.٦٣	١٦.٨٥	٠.٣٧٨
٨	Serving from side	degree	١٤.٢٧	٠.٨٤	١٤.٢٥	٠.٠٧١٤
٩	Accuracy (choose intersecting circles)	degree	١١.٧٠	٠.٢٤	١١.٥٥	١.٨٧
١٠	Ability (he threw the basketball to the farthest distance)	m/cm	٦.٨٧	٠.٦٣	٦.٨٥	٠.٠١٠٠
١١	Compatibility (compatibility between the eye and the hand)	degree	٥.٧٧	٠.٨٧	٥.٧٥	٠.٠٥٢٠
١٢	Flexibility (bending the torso forward and down)	Cm	٦.٨٧	١.٦٥	٦.٨٥	٠.٣٦٣

*It Is evident from Table 1 that the torsion coefficients values ranged between (1.87 to 0.002) specified between (+3), which indicates that the sample is subject to the distribution of the equinoctial in all the variables.*

**Second: parity:**

*After making sure that the sample is distributed equally in the variables under*

*consideration they were divided randomly into two groups, the strength of both of them (15) Student, then the researcher calculates the sign of the differences between the research groups in the variables that may have an impact on the research variables to ensure the equality of the two sets of search This illustrates the Table (2).*

**Table (2)**  
**"Equal sample research in physical and technical skills and**  
**physical variables and the level of Kinetic satisfaction among**  
**Group Search "**

**N 1 = n 2 = 15**

level of significance	T value	2nd experimental		1st experimental		Measure unit	Variables
		X	S	X	S		
Not significance	٠.٦٨	٠.٦٢	١٦.٨٨	٠.٦٨	١٦.٨٤	year	Age
Not significance	٠.٥٨	٠.٢٥	١٦٦.٥٧	٠.٦٤	١٦٦.٢٤	cm	Height
Not significance	٠.١٦	٠.٨٧	٥٩.٢٠	٠.٨٩	٥٩.٢٤	Kg	Weight
Not significance	٠.٨٧	٠.٦٣	١٠١.٦٠	٠.٤٨	١٠١.٦٢	Degree	Kinetic satisfaction
Not significance	٠.٦٥	٠.٢١	١٧.٦٥	٠.٦٢	١٧.٦٩	Degree	Serving from top(facing) tennis
Not significance	٠.٨٧	٠.٥٨	١٧.١٥	٠.٢٢	١٧.٢٠	Degree	Serving sidelong (hook)
Not significance	٠.٦٩	٠.٤٧	١٦.٨٠	٠.١٥	١٦.٨٤	Degree	Serving from the down(facing)
Not significance	٠.٢٥	٠.٦٨	١٤.٢٥	٠.٨٧	١٤.٢٦	Degree	Serving from side
Not significance	٠.٣٦	٠.٨٤	١١.٦٠	٠.٦٣	١١.٦٥	Degree	Accuracy (choose intersecting circles)
Not significance	٠.١١	٠.١١	٦.٨٠	٠.٤٧	٦.٨٤	M/cm	Ability (he threw the basketball to the farthest distance)
Not significance	٠.٥٨	٠.٦٢	٥.٧٠	٠.١٥	٥.٧٤	Degree	Compatibility (compatibility between the eye and the hand)
Not significance	٠.١٨	٠.٨٧	٦.٨٠	٠.٦٥	٦.٨٤	cm	Flexibility (bending the torso forward and down)



Value (t) Tabulated at the significance level (0.05) = 1.697

Shown in Table (2) the lack of statistically significant differences between the two sets of experimental and control research in the pre measurements ranged value (t) calculated from (0.11 to 0.87), indicating equal groups.

Tools and means of data collection

The researcher used the following means cause of suitability for the nature and objectives of the research:

- Official records (records, Department of Student Affairs Global Valley School ).
- Scientific references , previous studies and information network.
- Expert opinion questionnaire form.
- Tests which used (physical – skillful ).
- Devices and tools used.

1. Official records:

The researcher used the official records of Student Affairs Department of the college for the academic year 2014/2015 to get some sample data and search of:

- The number of twelve students.

- Date of birth of the students for their chronological age.

2 - References process and previous studies:

The researcher after informed on studies , research , scientific references and analyzed in order to help in the following restriction:

- Special Fitness elements.
- Physical tests that measure these elements.
- Skill test for serving (from the top facing - the highest side- from bottom facing - down the sides).
- Psychological testing scale (kinetic satisfaction) translation by Hassan Allawi. (19)

3 - Expert opinion questionnaire form

After reviewing the scientific literature and studies related to the information network.

The researcher prepare a questionnaire and viewing on (4) experts and set out their names and their attributes "attachment" (1) to explore their views on the identification.

- Form (1) Fitness elements serving from the top and bottom (sides and opposite) and choose the most closely element test.

And to conduct parity between the two sets of research and resulted as a result of the questionnaire on the following elements: - attachment (2)

The ability of the arms - Accuracy - the compatibility between the eye and the hand - Flexibility

-Application of 2 skills the serving from the top and bottom (opposite -side) under discussion attachment(2)

4-Tests which used

During experts questionnaire attachment(3) were selected for the tests through physical elements presented to the experts in the same form and then come to the following tests:

1 - Throw the basketball to the farthest distance to measure the ability of the arms (21: 384)

2 - Shooting hand on overlapping circles to measure accuracy (21: 455)

3 - Threw balls and receiver to measure the compatibility between the eye and the hand (21: 410)

4 - Bend the trunk forward down to measure the flexibility (21: 327)

- Test the skill to be sent from the top and bottom (opposite - both sides).

\* The use of Bartlett test and others to measure the serve level (31: 143).

- Tested kinetic satisfaction scale translation by Hassan Allawi of Nelson and Allen (19) Attachment (4).

5. Devices and tools used:

Restameter - Medical balance - a tape measure - basket balls - balls -ruler – A basket at a height of 50 cm.

The curriculum:

Effectively making the competition law in a game of volleyball researcher prepared a special curriculum to teach transmission skills in volleyball depending on the special educational material in the decision of high school (XII) Global School of Valley Jeddah above to use references for volleyball,

where the curriculum included the serving skills of the highest and the bottom of the front and side of the ball in and learn from him on the level of satisfaction with the motor performance skills in volleyball.

The curriculum included eight weeks of (16) educational units and by educational units per week (50) minutes of the original - share time and

according to schedule instruction materials in school And in the main part of the quota during which put educational material and presentation of educational films for the performance of the skill and then directing some questions and a competitive exercises between the students skill where the experimental group studied the curriculum

prepared by competitive learning , which is based on student performance compared to where he was organizing his fellow students totals composed of three members close together in terms of height, weight and age to ensure equal competition between them. Presentation and discussion of results  
- Results

**Table (3)**

**"Denote the differences between pre and post measurement in the level of performance skills and locomotors satisfaction of Volleyball students by research group experimental**

N = 15

Significance level	T value	Rate of improvement	Differences between Averages	Post measure		Pre measure		Measure unit	Variables	serial
				x	s	x	s			
Significance	٣.٩٨	%٣٩.٣٤	٦.٩٦	١.٦٩	٢٤.٦٥	٠.٦٢	١٧.٦٩	degree	Serving from top(facing) tennis	١
Significance	٣.٤٧	%٣٠.٨٧	٥.٣١	١.٦٢	٢٢.٥١	٠.٢٢	١٧.٢٠	degree	Serving sidelong (hook)	٢
Significance	٣.٦٠	%٢٢.٨٦	٣.٨٥	١١.٢٢	٢٠.٦٩	٠.١٥	١٦.٨٤	degree	Serving from the down(facing)	٣
Significance	٣.٩٤	%٣٩.١٣	٥.٥٨	٠.٩٨	١٩.٨٤	٠.٨٧	١٤.٢٦	degree	Serving from the down(facing)	٤
Significance	٣.٦١	%٣٦.٣١	٣٦.٩٠	٢.١١	١٣٨.٥٢	٠.٤٨	١٠١.٦٢	degree	level of Kinetic satisfaction	٥

\* Value (t) Tabulated at the significance level (0.05) = 1.753

Seen from the table (5) a statistically significant differences between the

averages of pre measurements and a posteriori in some level of skill variables and the level of kinetic satisfaction among students research group trial where the value (t) calculated

from (3.47 to 3.98), the largest (0.05) of its value calculated at

**Table (4)**

**"Denote the differences between pre and post measurement in the skill level of performance and satisfaction in locomotors Volleyball students research group control "**

N = 15

Significance level	T value	Rate of improvement	Differences between Averages	Post measure		Pre measure		Measure unit	Variables	ρ
				X	S	X	S			
Significance	٢.٨٨	%٨.٧٨	١.٥٥	٠.٩٨	١٩.٢٠	٠.٢١	١٧.٦٥	Degree	Serving from top(facing) tennis	١
Significance	٢.٥١	%١٥.٦٨	٢.٦٩	١.٦٥	١٩.٨٤	٠.٥٨	١٧.١٥	Degree	Serving sidelong (hook)	٢
Significance	٢.٤٨	%١٤.٢٨	٢.٤٠	١.٢٢	١٩.٢٠	٠.٤٧	١٦.٨٠	Degree	Serving from the down(facing)	٣
Significance	٢.٩٨	%١٣.٧٥	١.٩٦	١.٣٦	١٦.٢١	٠.٦٨	١٤.٢٥	Degree	Serving from the down(facing)	٤
Significance	٢.٤٤	%٢٠.٤٢	٢٠.٧٥	١.٥٤	١٢٢.٣٥	٠.٦٣	١٠١.٦٠	Degree	level of Kinetic satisfaction	٥

\* Value (t) Tabulated at the significance level (0.05) = 1.753

It's seen from the table (6) a statistically significant differences between the averages of tribal measurements and a posteriori in some level of skill variables and the level of kinetic

satisfaction among students research group control where the value of (T) calculated between (2.44 to 2.98), the largest of its value calculated at (0.05).

**Table (7)**  
**Indication of the differences between the two measurements with the two sets of the 2 experimental and control group In the level of skill and satisfaction variables motor of volleyball**

N 1 = n 2 = 15

Significance level	Value(t)	Control Group		Experimental Group		Measure unit	Variables	No.
		X	S	X	S			
Significance	٣.٨٧	٠.٩٨	١٩.٢٠	١.٦٩	٢٤.٦٥	degree	Serving from top(facing) tennis	١
Significance	٣.٦١	١.٦٥	١٩.٨٤	١.٦٢	٢٢.٥١	degree	Serving sidelong (hook)	٢
Significance	٣.٢٨	١.٢٢	١٩.٢٠	١١.٢٢	٢٠.٦٩	degree	Serving from the down(facing)	٣
Significance	٣.٤٧	١.٣٦	١٦.٢١	٠.٩٨	١٩.٨٤	degree	Serving from the down(facing)	٤
Significance	٣.٥١	١.٥٤	١٢٢.٣٥	٢.١١	١٣٨.٥٢	degree	level of Kinetic satisfaction	٥

\* Value (t) Tabulated at the significance level (0.05) = 1.697

Seen from the table (7) a statistically significant differences between the averages of the two measurements post with the two sets of experimental research and control in some level of skill variables and the level of kinetic satisfaction where it came from value (t) tabular accompanied the value calculated at the significance level (0.05) and in favor of the research pre group.

#### **- Discussion of Results**

It has been seen from the table (5) There are significant

differences between the pre and post measurements for experimental research group for post-measurement in the serving of the highest skill and bottom (opposite - both sides).

As can be seen from Table (5) the existence of statistically significant differences between the measurement prior and subsequent to the research group in the kinetic satisfaction for the telemetric ranged percentage change experimental group between (22.86% to 39.34%) due

researcher cause of these differences to the effect of the exercises used competitive learning style as we find that these exercises had an effective impact on the creation Performance Development skill skills under discussion with the research sample, and then helped to show clear progress in the level of performance of the research group experimental, but in different proportions, and this shows that the exercises used competitive learning style was appropriate to the level of The sample has been implemented properly and orderly This is referred by Hasaballh (2000) (15) that "the natural phenomena of the learning process in volleyball there must be progress in learning as long as the teacher follows the steps of sound learning and education foundations.

Rsearcher agrees with Rola Mikdad (2010) (13) that the learner individual learns most of the scientific concepts through the study, which is based on the use of methods of certain methods which facilitate the learning process thus interaction between teacher and student is happening, which leads to

reflection actions teacher in the student's actions, the educational process provides students with the knowledge and capabilities to raise the scientific interest in an orderly and prompt about the performance of the tasks required, and to approach the educational role in the organization of educational material in a gradual, which helps to learn the required material.

Refers by Mahjoub (2001) that training is a set of sports movements that repeats a certain way and in an orderly and consistent in specific and meaningful framework (22: 182), leads to the acquisition of the individual right motor performance, as the restricted (2001) that the time which describes him Help learners is part of the training time and the learner proficiency performance required by the perception of performance, this perception comes through feedback, and proves in memory to be up to the mechanism in skill performance (22: 67.68).

This study is consistent with the findings of both Ahmed Abdel-Hamid (2002) (2), Ahmed Walid Abdul-

*Rahman, Harith Ghafouri Jassim (2010) (3) that the competitive learning his style a positive impact on the performance skills of the research sample development. Also, this method has led to the development of motor satisfaction and explain the researcher that the correct performance of the skill led to the satisfaction of performance which is linked to many factors are education,*

*training and experience Those factors lead to compatibility in skill performance indicates where Mohammad Hassan Allawi (1998) (19)*

*That the kinetic satisfaction means the satisfaction of the individual about his movements and attributes, intensive training and training distributor had an effect on locomotors satisfaction as a result of debugging and follow the student to repeat the performance to get to the mechanism, the performance of an optimized generates has a kinetic satisfaction to reach the creativity and consistent this result with Rola study (2010) (8).*

*Thus, the first hypothesis has been achieved, which provides for the existence of statistically significant differences between the averages of pre and post measurements in the level of satisfaction and the level of motor performance skills in volleyball with the students in the experimental group.*

*Seen from the table (6) a statistically significant differences between the averages of pre and post measurements in the skill level of some variables and the level of satisfaction among students kinetic research group control where rates of change was between (8.78% to 20.42%) and in favor of the post test measurement.*

*The researcher attributed the differences in the level of performance skills and satisfaction with the motor control group students into regular attendance in the education process of their presence within the quotas applied to the course content.*

*In this regard, Ahmed Abdel Dayem indicates, Taha (1999) to master the technical skills of the game of the most important factors that achieve victory and success of any*

*team, they are movements that are imperative for the player performed in all positions that needed the game in order to achieve the best results and achieve the feat skill ( 2: 3)*

*The technical skills of volleyball are the movements that should the player be implemented as required by the game the privacy of the performance of the skill or legally hand and the performance skills mastery is the right way to get to the implementation to be tactical in the stages of training and playing for being interconnected*

*so that it can not be separated by any case should therefore lead all players the basic skills in a good and accurate level so that they can implement the assigned tasks in the field. (85: 5) and consistent results of this study with Amira Mohamed Baroudi study (2011) (6),*

*Khaled Al Faisal Alaa Abdullah (2002), which signals to improve the control group in the level of performance skills and satisfaction motor. And so have achieved a second hypothesis, which stipulates no statistically significant differences between the*

*averages of pre and post measurements in the level of satisfaction and the level of motor skill performance in volleyball with the control group students.*

*It is clear from Table (7) and no statistically significant differences between the averages of the two measurements post with the two sets of experimental research and control in some level of skill variables and the level of kinetic satisfaction where it came from value (t) tabular accompanied the value calculated at the significance level (0.05) and in favor of the research group trial.*

*The researcher, however, due this cause the experimental group learned according to the exercises prepared by the researcher as the regularity of training or learning can lead to positive results and changes in the educational process, and this means that the exercises have led to this progress in performance, in addition to the use of competitive learning style allows opportunity to focus on learning and mastering the skill through continuous repetitions with colleague and exploitation of*



the educational unit time and thereby provide the level of the students.

Ayman Abdo mentions (2006) (7) in the competitive method gives the opportunity for the learner to the actual performance of the skill repeats consecutive and correction of errors by the researcher leads to the correct motor route of the skill through the tutorial for the skill of the transmission quality as a competitive learning style is important to master learning skills development the core of the game.

Rola study also indicates (2010) (13) to the effect of teaching on user satisfaction kinetic style.

The results of this study are consistent with the study of both Ayman Abdo (2006) (6), Ahmed Walid, Harith Ghafouri (2010) in the effectiveness of the competitive learning method to improve the performance level of skill.

And so have achieved a third hypothesis, which stipulates no statistically significant differences between the two average measurements post differences among the two groups of experimental and control research at the level of

kinetic satisfaction and performance skills in volleyball and in favor of the experimental group  
Conclusions

- The impact of competitive learning at the level of performance skills in the serve from highest point skill style (front - both sides) with the experimental research group.

- The impact of competitive learning at the level of performance skills in the serve of skill down style (front - both sides) with the experimental research group.

- The impact of competitive learning at the level of satisfaction among students kinetic volleyball style.

Recommendations

- The use of competitive learning because of its positive impact on the level of performance skills in volleyball style.

- Perform other similar studies using competitive learning other skills in volleyball.

- The need for a sports competition among the students in volleyball because of its positive impact on the

*performance improvement of skill in volleyball.*

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