


Proceeding

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Effects induced through the use of physical and motor tests in volleyball

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to analyse and evaluate the jumping ability and the fundamental technical of the float serve in volleyball in 3 areas of the opposing camp (1-6-5), in order to evaluate the effectiveness of a working method. The study was performed on a sample of 12 male volleyball players (Category: Under 20). Data were collected in two periods (September and October), subjecting the players to intensive technical and physical work. At the beginning of the training period anthropometrics data (weight, height, BMI, reach to one hand) and the values at the vertec jump test were collected. Each player carried out 90 float services (3 series of 30 float serves, respectively to specific areas of the opponent's field 1-6-5) to check out if there is continuity of precision towards the three zones or if there is a significant difference. The results show, after four weeks of intensive training, an improvement in jumping ability at the Vertec test. It is hypothesized a not significant difference in the performance by the group of players, in terms of precision, towards the three opposing areas and a positive difference in pre-training (September) and post-training (October) performances. The monitoring of the training process will allow to estimate the effects induced through the use of physical and motor tests, allowing the coaches to design and choose the methodology and the appropriate training load, for an effective performance. **Keywords:** Float serve; Test and monitoring; Intensive training; Performance.

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INTRODUCTION

Volleyball is a sport with technical and physical characteristics (D'Elia et al, 2019) where the precision and the power are the most important aspect for achieve a winning action (Ferrara et al, 2018, D'Isanto et al, 2017). In modern volleyball the use of the jump and the speed of play is a clear sign of a greater demand for physical strength (Forte et al, 2019) and the speed of the technical gesture (Raiola, & Di Tore, 2017). The performance is also linked to other qualities such as neuro-muscular coordination (Raiola, 2014), motor control (Raiola, 2017), tactical attitudes and motivational characteristics (D'Isanto et al, 2018). The volleyball is a sport considered of attack because it is what determines the points, also if you are wrong you gives the point to the opponent, or you will give the chance to the opponent to attack and achieve point; all actions always end with a point for a team (Raiola et al, 2016). In this sport the serve represents the first attack with effect immediate on the successive defensive and offensive actions of the opposing team. To test the players is indispensable for several reasons: allows us to evaluate their potentials (Alminni et al., 2019), their athletic and technical qualities (D'Isanto et al, 2019); for example, for a particular skill needed during a match of volleyball such as a precision's serve. To set up a correct training methodology (D'Isanto et al, 2017) and, finally, to verify and monitor the effectiveness of training and changes in physical condition (Forte & Altavilla, 2018). The study wants to analyse and evaluate the ability to jump (Altavilla et al, 2018abc), explosive actions are elements of success (Altavilla & Raiola, 2019) and technical skills in the fundamental of the float serve in volleyball (Parisi, Raiola, 2014), verifying the effects induced, both in performance and precision, after a 4-week training period. The aim of the study has been to analyse and evaluate the jumping ability and the fundamental technical of the float serve in volleyball in 3 areas of the opposing camp (1-6-5), in order to evaluate the effectiveness of a working method.

METHODS

The sample of the subjects is represented by young male volleyball players (n=12) eighteen and nine teen years old. All players participate at Italian championship (Category: Under 20). They have voluntarily participated in this research.

The tests carried out before and after the 4-week training period are:

Anthropometrics test

- Height (cm).
- Weight (kg).
- BMI (Kg/m²).
- One-handed Reach (cm).

Test physical skills

- Vertec jump test: the athlete makes a run-up and tries to touch as high as possible with the dominant hand; each athlete makes three jumps, performed after a fair recovery. At the end of the three jumps, we calculate the average value which is taken as the reference value for the test performed. Moreover, by subtracting from the average three jumps the value of the one-handed reach is obtained the value of the differential from the ground of the jump.
- Technical skills test.
- Float serve: each player must perform 3 series of 30 float serves, respectively to specific areas of the opponent's field (zone 1, 6 and 5).

Statistical analysis

Measures of central tendency and dispersion (mean \pm standard deviation) of height, weight, BMI and One-handed Reach of a group (12 subjects). Height: 182 ± 5.51 ; Weight: $73,6 \pm 7.23$; BMI: $22,32 \pm 1.33$; One-handed Reach: $232,2 \pm 7,08$). A t-test for dependent groups was conducted to check the differences between the pre-post (Vertec Jump and Float Serve) and relative percentages to improvement. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) has been used to show the no significant differences in the performance by the group of players, towards the three opposing areas, in term of precision in the float serve. The significance level was set at $p < 0.05$. Statistical analyses will be carried out with the software «IBM SPSS23».

RESULTS

Table 1. Anthropometrics data

Group (n=12)	Average	Standard Deviation
Age (year)	19.1	0.86
Height (cm)	181.5	5,51
Weight (kg)	73.6	7,23
BMI (kg/ m ²)	22,3	1,33
One-handed rech (m)	232,2	7,08

Table 2. Difference jump between pre (September) and post (October)

Player	04-September		02-October		Diff. Jump Test 1- Test 2
	Average	Difference Jump	Average	Difference Jump	
1	291,3	64,3	295,3	68,3	4,0
2	282,0	57,0	282,7	57,7	0,7
3	299,0	61,0	304,7	66,7	5,7
4	297,3	53,3	304,7	60,7	7,3
5	295,7	60,7	299,3	64,3	3,7
6	291,3	60,3	292,0	61,0	0,7
7	291,3	54,3	294,7	57,7	3,3
8	292,7	69,7	298,7	75,7	6,0
9	285,3	54,3	286,0	55,0	0,7
10	293,3	52,3	294,0	53,0	0,7
11	281,3	59,3	286,7	64,7	5,3
12	291,2	58,7	294,5	62,1	3,5
Mean	291,0	58,8	294,4	62,2	3,45
Standard Deviation	5,57	5,00	6,93	6,26	2,36

Table 3. T-test – Significant difference with $p=0,001$ between the two series of jump

	Paired differences					t	gl	Sign.
	Media	SD	Average Standard Error	95% confidence interval difference				
				Lower	Higher			
Couple 1 VAR00001 - VAR00002	-3.48182	2.48065	.74794	-5.14834	-1.81529	4.655	10	.001

Table 3 shows a significant difference between the two series of jumps performed before (September) and after (October) the period of 4 weeks of intense training ($p = 0.001$), so there was a significant increase in jumping performances.

Table 4. Float serve in the three areas (1, 6 and 5)

	04-Sept		02-Oct	
	X	O	X	O
Total	208	152	162	198
Positiveness	42.2 %		55.0 %	

O = centred goal; X = error

Estimating of training effect: 12.8%

Table 4 shows the results of the float service performed by the group of players in the period preceding the training (in September it was 42.2%) and after the training period (in October it was 55.0%). Performances improved by 12.8%.

Table 5. Training hours report between pre and post

Physical training	6h00'
Technique	10h00'
Phases of game	10h00'
Total	26h 00'

Table 5 shows the workload (physical, technical and tactical) dispensed during the four weeks of intensive training, specifying the distribution of work in hours.

Table 6. T-test, significant difference between two positiveness series (pre and post) on float serve

	Paired differences					t	gl	Sign.
	Main	SD	Average Standard error	95% confidence interval difference				
				Lower	Higher			
Couple 1 VAR00001 - VAR00002	1.91667	.28868	.08333	2.10008	-1.73325	-23.000	11	.000

Table 6 shows a significant difference between the two series of float service hit (positive) performed before (September) and after (October) the period of 4 weeks of intense training ($p = 0.000$).

Table 7. Anova, no significant difference between the series of float serves in zone 1, 6, and 5

Float serves	Series of float serves centred in October	F	P
Zone opponent 1	64/120	1,125	0,566
Zone opponent 6	68/120	1,667	0,226
Zone opponent 5	66/120	0,500	0,622
Total serves centred	198/360		

Anova's test shows that there was no significant difference, about precision, in the three series of float service carried out in three different areas of the opposing field (1, 6, 5); therefore for the purpose of performance, in the series of floating services in the three opposing field zones (1, 6, 5), there was, in terms of precision, a very similar performance.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Through statistical processing (t-test with $p < 0.05$) of the data, it emerged that following the training sessions carried out in the four weeks between pre-post intensive training, an average increase of 3.45 cm was recorded in the differential jump to the vertec jump test. In data processing, statistics and parametrics (t-test with $p < 0.05$) on the float jump service to the 3 zones of the opposing field, the services that hit the target zone increased from 152 to 360 (42.2%) to 198 out of 360 (55%) with an increase in the accuracy of this specific service of 12.8%. Using the statistical test of Anova he showed that there was no significant difference in terms of precision in the three series of float service towards the three zones of the opposing field (64 in zone 1, 68 in zone 6, 66 in zone 5) and thus, we can affirm a performance in terms of precision very similar. This work is a pilot study for the small sample size (12 players) and for the shortness of the route between the incoming and outgoing tests (4 weeks). The test is a tool that allows you to have a very effective periodic check and thanks to the analysis of its results and the feedback received, it is possible to correlate the performance with the work strategies adopted. Therefore, with this operational strategy, it is possible to identify which are the best adaptations to be made to the training program that is given to the athletes. In order to optimize monitoring and programming, this study is repeated several times during the competitive season (preparation phase - sampled phase - at the end of the championship) to periodically check if there are improvements in physical and technical performance.

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