

The copyright © of this thesis belongs to its rightful author and/or other copyright owner. Copies can be accessed and downloaded for non-commercial or learning purposes without any charge and permission. The thesis cannot be reproduced or quoted as a whole without the permission from its rightful owner. No alteration or changes in format is allowed without permission from its rightful owner.



**USER SATISFACTION ON VIRTUAL REALITY TAEKWONDO  
TRAINING MATERIAL**

**NUR AIN BINTI MOHD JELANI**



**MASTER OF SCIENCE (MULTIMEDIA STUDIES)  
UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA  
2019**



Awang Had Salleh  
Graduate School  
of Arts And Sciences

Universiti Utara Malaysia

**PERAKUAN KERJA TESIS / DISERTASI**  
(*Certification of thesis / dissertation*)

Kami, yang bertandatangan, memperakukan bahawa  
(*We, the undersigned, certify that*)

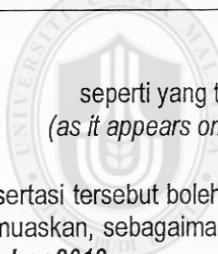
**NUR AIN BINTI MOHD JELANI**

calon untuk Ijazah  
(*candidate for the degree of*)

**MASTER OF SCIENCE (MULTIMEDIA STUDIES)**

telah mengemukakan tesis / disertasi yang bertajuk:  
(*has presented his/her thesis / dissertation of the following title*):

**"USER SATISFACTION ON VIRTUAL REALITY TAEKWONDO TRAINING MATERIAL"**



seperti yang tercatat di muka surat tajuk dan kulit tesis / disertasi.  
(*as it appears on the title page and front cover of the thesis / dissertation*).

Bahawa tesis/disertasi tersebut boleh diterima dari segi bentuk serta kandungan dan meliputi bidang ilmu dengan memuaskan, sebagaimana yang ditunjukkan oleh calon dalam ujian lisan yang diadakan pada : **26 November 2018**.

*That the said thesis/dissertation is acceptable in form and content and displays a satisfactory knowledge of the field of study as demonstrated by the candidate through an oral examination held on:  
November 26, 2018.*

Pengerusi Viva:  
(Chairman for VIVA)

Dr. Siti Mahfuzah Sarif

Tandatangan  
(Signature)

Pemeriksa Luar:  
(External Examiner)

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nor Hasbiah Ubaidullah

Tandatangan  
(Signature)

Pemeriksa Dalam:  
(Internal Examiner)

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ariffin Abdul Mutalib

Tandatangan  
(Signature)

Nama Penyelia/Penyelia-penyalia: Assoc. Prof. Abdul Nasir Zulkifli  
(Name of Supervisor/Supervisors)

Tandatangan  
(Signature)

Nama Penyelia/Penyelia-penyalia: Mohd Fitri Yusoff  
(Name of Supervisor/Supervisors)

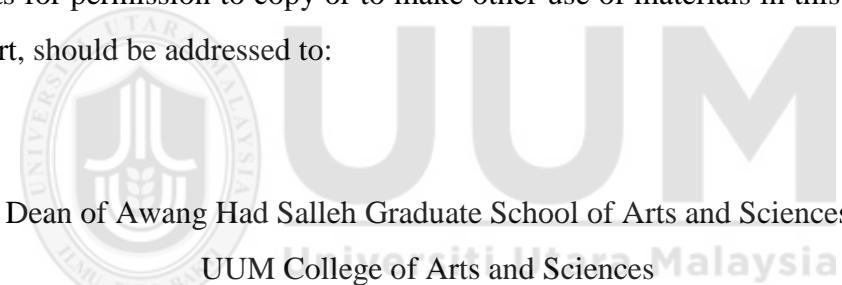
Tandatangan  
(Signature)

Tarikh:  
(Date) **November 26, 2018**

## **Permission to Use**

In presenting this thesis in partial fulfilment of the requirements for a postgraduate degree from the Universiti Utara Malaysia, I agree that the University Library may make it freely available for inspection. I further agree that permission for copying of this thesis in any manner in whole or in part, for scholarly purposes may be granted by my supervisor(s) or in their absence by the Dean of Awang Had Salleh Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. It is understood that any copying or publication or use of this thesis or parts thereof for financial gain shall not be allowed without my written permission. It is also understood that due recognition shall be given to me and to Universiti Utara Malaysia for any scholarly use which may be made of any material from my thesis.

Requests for permission to copy or to make other use of materials in this thesis, in whole or in part, should be addressed to:



Dean of Awang Had Salleh Graduate School of Arts and Sciences

UUM College of Arts and Sciences

Universiti Utara Malaysia

06010 UUM Sintok

## Abstrak

Kajian ini memberi tumpuan kepada reka bentuk dan pembangunan prototaip Persekutaran Latihan Taekwondo Maya (VT<sup>2</sup>E) sebagai bahan tambahan untuk latihan Taekwondo arah sendiri. Walaupun terdapat pelbagai bahan latihan Taekwondo tambahan yang ada, kebanyakannya mempunyai batasan dalam menyokong latihan arah sendiri. Hasil kajian awal menunjukkan pentingnya latihan Taekwondo yang diarahkan oleh para pelatih dan mereka menghadapi masalah semasa menjalani latihan arah sendiri di rumah kerana mereka tidak mempunyai bahan latihan tambahan yang sesuai untuk membimbang mereka. Oleh itu, penyelidikan ini bertujuan untuk membangun prototaip VT<sup>2</sup>E sebagai bahan tambahan untuk latihan Taekwondo arah sendiri yang menggabungkan teknologi Realiti Maya (VR) dan Tangkapan Gerakan (MoCap) untuk menilai kepuasan para pelatih dari aspek penglibatan, kehadiran, kegunaan dan kemudahan penggunaan. Metodologi kajian ini terdiri daripada tiga fasa, iaitu; pengumpulan maklumat, reka bentuk prototaip dan pembangunan dan penilaian yang disesuaikan daripada Vaishnavi dan Kuechler (2008). Dalam menyediakan bahan pembelajaran yang berguna dan berkesan, prototaip menggabungkan Teori Konstruktivis dan Teori Aliran. Analisis persepsi, korelasi Pearson dan regresi digunakan untuk menentukan kesan penglibatan, kehadiran, kegunaan dan kemudahan penggunaan ke atas kepuasan pelatih dalam menggunakan prototaip VT<sup>2</sup>E. Keputusan menunjukkan sokongan empirikal untuk hubungan positif dan statistik yang signifikan antara kegunaan dan kemudahan penggunaan terhadap kepuasan para pelatih. Bagaimanapun, penglibatan dan kehadiran tidak mempunyai hubungan yang positif dan signifikan dengan kepuasan. Sebagai kesimpulan, kajian ini telah melihat kemungkinan memperkenalkan pendekatan latihan baru melalui penggunaan kedua-dua teknologi tersebut. Adalah diharapkan prototaip ini dapat menjadi panduan untuk latihan Taekwondo dalam meningkatkan kemahiran dan persembahan dan secara tidak langsung memenuhi kepuasan para pelatih.

**Kata kunci:** Prototaip VT<sup>2</sup>E, Realiti Maya (VR), Tangkapan Pergerakan (MoCap), latihan arah sendiri, latihan Taekwondo

## Abstract

This study focuses on the design and development of Virtual Taekwondo Training Environment (VT<sup>2</sup>E) prototype as a supplementary material for self-directed Taekwondo training. Even though there are varieties of supplementary Taekwondo training materials available, most of them have limitations in supporting self-directed training. The results of the preliminary study clearly indicated the importance of self-directed Taekwondo training among the trainees and they are facing problems while performing self-directed training at home since they do not have proper supplementary training materials to guide them. Thus, the research aims to propose the VT<sup>2</sup>E prototype as a supplementary material for self-directed Taekwondo training which incorporates Virtual Reality (VR) and Motion Capture (MoCap) technologies which is to study the trainees' satisfaction in terms of Engaging, Presence, Usefulness and Ease of Use. The methodology of this study consists of three phases, namely; information gathering, prototype design and development and evaluation which is adapted from Vaishnavi and Kuechler (2008). In providing a useful and effective training material, the prototype incorporates the Constructivist Theory and Theory of Flow. Perception, Pearson Correlation and Regression analyses were used to determine the effects of Engaging, Presence, Usefulness and Ease of Use on trainees' Satisfaction in using the VT<sup>2</sup>E prototype. The results provided empirical support for the positive and statistically significant relationships between usefulness and ease of use on trainees' satisfaction. However, Engaging and Presence did not have positive and significant relationships with satisfaction. As for the conclusion, this study has looked into the possibility of introducing a new approach of training through the use of the two technologies. It is hopeful that this prototype can be a guide for self-directed Taekwondo training in enhancing the skills and performances and indirectly fulfil the trainees' satisfaction.

**Keywords:** VT<sup>2</sup>E prototype, Virtual Reality (VR), Motion Capture (MoCap), self-directed training, Taekwondo training

## **Acknowledgement**

Alhamdulillah, grateful to Allah, lastly this thesis is finally completed. A special gratitude I give to my supervisor Associate Prof Abdul Nasir Bin Zulkifli for his excellent guidance, unwavering support, kindness, patience, motivation and his expertise in the field of study. In addition, a special thanks goes to my co-supervisor Encik Mohd Fitri Bin Yusoff which also helped me in doing this research. I am really thankful for them.

Furthermore I would also like to thank the Universiti Utara Malaysia for supporting me by funding this research and provide all the support that has facilitated the research process along my completion this thesis until now. I would also like to thank the School of Mechatronic Engineering, Universiti Malaysia Perlis for allowing me to use the MoCap facilities and assist me in the MoCap process.

Last but not least, I also would like to say my deepest thanks to my family members for their great moral and financial support, not forget to thank my research colleagues and others for the supports and encouragement in achieving this Master (by Research) degree. Thank you all.

## Table of Contents

Permission to Use .....	i
Abstrak .....	ii
Abstract .....	iii
Acknowledgments .....	iv
List of Tables .....	x
List of Figures .....	xii
List of Appendices .....	xv
List of Abbreviations .....	xvi
<b>CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Overview .....	1
1.2 Research Background .....	1
1.3 Problem Statement .....	5
1.4 Preliminary Study .....	7
1.5 Purpose of the Study .....	10
1.6 Research Questions .....	11
1.7 Research Objectives .....	12
1.8 Research Scope .....	12
1.9 Research Hypothesis .....	13
1.10 Research Significance .....	14
1.11 Conclusion .....	15
1.12 Summary of This Research Study .....	15
1.13 Summary of All Chapter .....	17
<b>CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW.....</b>	<b>19</b>
2.1 Overview .....	19
2.2 Martial Arts .....	19
2.2.1 Taekwondo and Training .....	20
2.2.2 Types of Training Environment .....	21
2.3 Self-directed Training .....	23

2.4 Virtual Reality.....	25
2.4.1 Type of VR systems.....	28
2.4.2 Implications of VR in this Study.....	29
2.4.3 The Limitation of VR.....	30
2.5 Motion Capture (MoCap)Technology.....	30
2.5.1 MoCap Training in VR .....	32
2.6 VE in Training.....	33
2.6.1 Conventional Methods and Integrating Technologies in Training.....	34
2.6.2 VR and MoCap Technology.....	36
2.7 Theory.....	39
2.7.1 Constructivist Theory.....	39
2.7.1.1 Constructivist Approach and Design Method in Learning.....	37
2.7.1.2 Implications of Constructivist to this Study.....	38
2.7.2 Theory of Flow.....	39
2.7.2.1 Implications of Flow to This Study.....	41
2.8 Related Previous Research Works in VR and MoCap Technologies.....	41
2.8.1 Differences between Previous Studies with This Study.....	50
2.9 Measurement of VR.....	51
2.9.1 Engaging.....	51
2.9.2 Presence.....	51
2.9.3 Perceived Usefulness.....	52
2.9.4 Perceived Ease of Use.....	52
2.9.5 Satisfaction.....	53
2.10 Heuristic Evaluation for VE.....	53
2.11 Summary of the Literature Review.....	54
<b>CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>56</b>
3.1 Overview.....	56
3.2 Methodology of this Study.....	56
3.2.1 Phase 1: Information Gathering.....	57
3.2.1.1 Preliminary Study.....	57
3.2.1.2 Literature Review.....	58

3.2.2 Phase 2: Prototype Design and Development.....	58
3.2.2.1 MoCap.....	59
3.2.2.2 Modelling.....	59
3.2.2.3 Animation.....	60
3.2.2.4 VE.....	60
3.2.2.4.1 Constructivist Approach for VE.....	60
3.2.2.4.2 Flow.....	61
3.2.3 Phase 3: Evaluation.....	62
3.2.3.1 The Expert Evaluation and Procedures in this Study.....	62
3.2.3.2 The User Evaluation and Procedures in this Study.....	64
3.3 Summary of the Methodology.....	66
<b>CHAPTER FOUR: PROTOTYPE DEVELOPMENT.....</b>	<b>68</b>
4.1 Overview.....	68
4.2 Motion Capture Phase.....	68
4.2.1 System Preparation.....	71
4.2.1.1 Hardware Requirements.....	71
4.2.1.2 Software Installation.....	72
4.2.2 Subject Preparation.....	73
4.2.2.1 MoCap Suit.....	73
4.2.2.2 Putting Markers on a Real Person.....	74
4.2.3 Calibration.....	76
4.2.3.1 System Calibration.....	76
4.2.3.2 Subject Calibration.....	77
4.2.4 Capture Session.....	78
4.2.5 Cleaning and Edit Data.....	79
4.2.5.1 Data Section.....	81
4.2.5.2 Character Setup.....	81
4.2.5.3 Actor and Character Setup.....	82
4.2.5.4 Rendering.....	85
4.3 Modelling Phase.....	86
4.3.1 3D Character.....	86

4.3.1.1 Head Modelling.....	87
4.3.1.2 Torso and Clothes Modelling.....	87
4.3.1.3 Leg Modelling.....	88
4.3.1.4 Hand Modelling.....	89
4.3.2 Modelling of VT <sup>2</sup> E Environment.....	89
4.4 Animation Phase.....	90
4.4.1 Insert the 3D Character.....	90
4.4.2 Applying Motion Data to the 3D Character.....	91
4.4.3 Animating the 3D Character.....	92
4.5 VE Phase.....	93
4.5.1 Insert 3D Environment.....	93
4.5.2 Placing of 3D Object in the Environment.....	94
4.5.3 Scene Lighting.....	95
4.5.4 Camera.....	95
4.5.5 Save as an Exe File.....	96
4.6 Embedding Engaging, Presence, Usefulness, Ease of Use and Satisfaction in the VT <sup>2</sup> E Prototype.....	97
4.6.1 Engaging.....	97
4.6.2 Presence.....	97
4.6.3 Usefulness.....	98
4.6.4 Ease of Use.....	99
4.6.5 Satisfaction.....	99
4.7Summary of the Prototype Design and Development.....	100
<b>CHAPTER FIVE: DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULT.....</b>	<b>101</b>
5.1 Overview.....	101
5.2 Expert Evaluation.....	102
5.2.1 Content Expert Evaluation.....	102
5.2.2 Interface Expert Evaluation.....	102
5.3 User Evaluation.....	104
5.3.1 Sample.....	104
5.3.2 Validity and Reliability of the Questionnaire.....	106

5.3.3 User Evaluation for each Measurement.....	108
5.3.3.1 Engaging of using the VT <sup>2</sup> E Prototype.....	108
5.3.3.2 Presence of using the VT <sup>2</sup> E Prototype.....	109
5.3.3.3 Usefulness of using the VT <sup>2</sup> E Prototype.....	110
5.3.3.4 Ease of Use Using the VT <sup>2</sup> E Prototype.....	111
5.3.3.5 Satisfaction of using the VT <sup>2</sup> E Prototype.....	112
5.4 Correlation Study.....	114
5.5 Regression Analysis.....	117
5.6 Testing of Hypotheses.....	118
5.6.1 Testing Hypothesis 1.....	119
5.6.2 Testing Hypothesis 2.....	119
5.6.3 Testing Hypothesis 3.....	119
5.6.4 Testing Hypothesis 4.....	120
5.7 Comparison between Previous Findings and Findings of This Study.....	121
5.8 Summary.....	122
<b>CHAPTER SIX: DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION.....</b>	<b>124</b>
6.1 Overview.....	124
6.2 Research Discussion.....	124
6.2.1 Designing and Developing the VT <sup>2</sup> E Prototype.....	125
6.2.2 The VT <sup>2</sup> E Prototype Evaluation.....	125
6.3 Research Contributions.....	130
6.4 Research Limitations.....	132
6.5 Future Recommendations.....	133
6.6 Summary of the Discussion and Conclusion.....	133
<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>135</b>

## List of Tables

Table 1.1: Taekwondo Colour Belt.....	3
Table 1.2: Numbers of Respondents using the Supplementary Taekwondo Training Materials.....	9
Table 1.3: Summary of This Research.....	15
Table 2.1: Comparison between Conventional, Video-based and VR Training.....	23
Table 2.2: Video and VR.....	25
Table 2.3: Types of VR systems.....	29
Table 2.4: Current Method and Integrating Technology in Training.....	35
Table 2.5: Three Stages in Flow Theory.....	40
Table 2.6: Related Research in VR and MoCap in Training.....	43
Table 2.7: VE Heuristic Guidelines.....	54
Table 3.1: Nine Elements of Flow and Manifestation in VE.....	61
Table 3.2: VE Heuristics Evaluation .....	63
Table 3.3: Measurements and Items Used For VT <sup>2</sup> E Prototype User Evaluation....	66
Table 5.1: Problems and Suggestions for Heuristics Evaluation of the VT <sup>2</sup> E Prototype.....	103
Table 5.2: Summary of Respondents Demographic Data.....	105
Table 5.3: A Rule of Cronbach Alpha Scale.....	106
Table 5.4: Cronbach Alpha Values for All Measurements.....	107
Table 5.5: Cronbach Alpha Scale for Each Measurement.....	107
Table 5.6: Items for Engaging.....	109
Table 5.7: Items for Presence.....	110
Table 5.8: Items for Usefulness.....	111
Table 5.9: Items for Ease of Use.....	112
Table 5.10: Items for Satisfaction.....	113
Table 5.11: Descriptive Statistics for the User Evaluation of the VT <sup>2</sup> E Prototype...	113
Table 5.12: Correlation Coefficient.....	115
Table 5.13: Pearson Correlation Coefficient Analysis.....	116
Table 5.14: Regression Analysis.....	117

Table 5.15: Summary of the Hypotheses Testing Results.....	120
Table 6.1: The Hypotheses of Perception Evaluations.....	129
Table 6.2: The Pearson Correlation Coefficient Analysis.....	129



## List of Figures

Figure 1.1: Preliminary study session.....	8
Figure 1.2: Numbers of respondents using the supplementary Taekwondo training materials.....	9
Figure 1.3: The conventional method of Taekwondo training.....	10
Figure 2.1: Conventional training environment.....	21
Figure 2.2: Video training environment.....	21
Figure 2.3: VR training environment.....	21
Figure 2.4: Microsoft kinect.....	32
Figure 2.5: Marker and markerless facial MoCap devices.....	32
Figure 2.6: Virtual character in VE.....	33
Figure 2.7: Designing tool for an interactive system.....	38
Figure 2.8: An actor in their suit with markers attached.....	46
Figure 2.9: Layout of the 3D viewer.....	47
Figure 2.10: The actual movement by a real dancer.....	47
Figure 2.11: User trains a dance motion.....	47
Figure 2.12: User trains by following the same move as shown on the screen.....	47
Figure 2.13: The VE for thai boxing.....	48
Figure 2.14: Motion Training System.....	49
Figure 2.15: The VE for tai chi.....	50
Figure 3.1: The research methodology.....	56
Figure 4.1: Design and development process.....	70
Figure 4.2: MoCap studio.....	69
Figure 4.3: MoCap environment with 5 oqus cameras.....	69
Figure 4.4: System preparation.....	71
Figure 4.5: High-speed oqus camera.....	72
Figure 4.6: Qualisys track manager software.....	73
Figure 4.7: Headband and wristband.....	74
Figure 4.8: A set of passive markers.....	74

Figure 4.9: Subject with attached markers.....	75
Figure 4.10: Front and back view of marker placement.....	76
Figure 4.11: System calibration.....	77
Figure 4.12: Subject in “T” position.....	78
Figure 4.13: Capture session.....	79
Figure 4.14: Screenshots of camera 2D and 3D view of grid.....	79
Figure 4.15: Subject in studio.....	80
Figure 4.16: Real-time representation in MotionBuilder.....	80
Figure 4.17: Cleaning and edit data.....	80
Figure 4.18: Data section.....	81
Figure 4.19: Skeleton in T-pose.....	82
Figure 4.20: Markers in T-pose.....	83
Figure 4.21: Matching actor to markers.....	83
Figure 4.22: Skeleton in T-pose.....	84
Figure 4.23: Activated character in MotionBuilder.....	84
Figure 4.24: Animated character in 3DS Max.....	85
Figure 4.25: 3D Character modeling to be used for animation.....	86
Figure 4.26: Screenshot of head modelling.....	87
Figure 4.27: Screenshot of torso and clothes modelling.....	88
Figure 4.28: Screenshot of leg modelling.....	88
Figure 4.29: Screenshot of hand modelling.....	89
Figure 4.30: Screenshot of the Taekwondo training hall in 3DS Max.....	90
Figure 4.31: 3D character in rendered mode.....	91
Figure 4.32: 3D character in wireframe mode.....	91
Figure 4.33: Various stages of the Taekwondo movements.....	92
Figure 4.34: Channels in Quest3D.....	93
Figure 4.35: The virtual Taekwondo training.....	94
Figure 4.36: The virtual Taekwondo Character inside the training hall.....	94
Figure 4.37: Scene lighting.....	95
Figure 4.38: Zoom in and out in third person view.....	96
Figure 4.39: Various viewing angles in the orbital view.....	96

Figure 5.1: Evaluation design for this study.....	101
Figure 5.2: Engaging of the VT <sup>2</sup> E prototype.....	108
Figure 5.3: Presence of the VT <sup>2</sup> E prototype.....	109
Figure 5.4: Usefulness of the VT <sup>2</sup> E prototype.....	110
Figure 5.5: Ease of Use of the VT <sup>2</sup> E prototype.....	111
Figure 5.6: Satisfaction of the VT <sup>2</sup> E prototype.....	112
Figure 5.7: Snapshot from SPSS of the Pearson correlation analysis.....	116
Figure 5.8: Snapshot from SPSS of regression Result.....	118



## **List of Appendices**

Appendix A Preliminary Investigation Questionnaires.....	149
Appendix B VT <sup>2</sup> E Evaluation Questionnaire.....	152
Appendix C Experts Review 1.....	157
Appendix D Experts Review 2.....	158
Appendix E Experts Review 3.....	159
Appendix F Experts Review 4.....	160
Appendix G Expert Profile.....	161
Appendix H Snapshots of VT <sup>2</sup> E Prototype.....	162
Appendix I Snapshots of User Evaluation.....	167



## List of Abbreviations

VR	Virtual Reality
MoCap	Motion Capture
WTF	World Taekwondo Federation
VE	Virtual Environments
3D	Three Dimensions
HMD	Head Mounted Display
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
QTM	Qualisys Track Manager



# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Overview**

This chapter presents the background of the research focus. The introduction focuses on several specific topics which are important to the research which consists of background of the study, statement of the problems, research questions, research objectives, research scope, research hypotheses and research significance.

### **1.2 Background of Study**

Martial arts are very well-known and have long existed more than 3000 years ago. It is categorized as exercise and sports that have hundreds of different styles (Lakes & Hoyt, 2004). Millions of people involved in martial arts recognize the importance of martial arts training for health. It continues to increase in participation, especially among youth (Woodward, 2009). According to WorldMAC Academy, the involvement of practitioners in martial arts was estimated 350 million in worldwide.

Each martial arts training have its unique benefits compared with other activities (Goldsmith, 2013). This has been proven by several studies. According to Lakes and Hoyt (2004), when involved in martial arts, among the benefits is that a person acquires more active thoughts and actions resulting in better actions. The martial arts training involve three important aspects that include discipline, body control, commitment and self-control (Goldsmith, 2013). In addition, martial arts are associated with health that can provide physical fitness among practitioners (Tsang, Kohn, Chow & Fiatarone Singh, 2010; Yoshimura & Imamura, 2010). Besides that, involvement in martial arts is also due to several factors that include; aesthetics,

## REFERENCES

- Abulrub, A.-H. G., Attridge, A., & Williams, M. A. (2011). Virtual Reality in Engineering Education: The Future of Creative Learning. *Global Engineering Education Conference*, 751–757.
- Adams, N. B. (2007). Toward a Model for Knowledge Development in Virtual Environments : Strategies for Student Ownership. *International Journal for Social Sciences*, 2(2), 382–388. Retrieved from <http://waset.org/Publication/2775>
- Agarwal, R., & Karahanna, E. (2000). Time flies when you're having fun: Cognitive absorption and beliefs about information technology usage. *MIS quarterly*, 24(4) 665-694.
- Ai-Lim Lee, E., Wong, K. W., & Fung, C. C. (2010). How does desktop virtual reality enhance learning outcomes? A structural equation modeling approach. *Computers and Education*, 55(4), 1424–1442. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compedu.2010.06.006>
- Anderson, F., Grossman, T., Matejka, J., & Fitzmaurice, G. (2013). YouMove: Enhancing Movement Training with an Augmented Reality Mirror. *Proceedings of the 26th Annual ACM Symposium on User Interface Software and Technology - UIST '13*, 311–320. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2501988.2502045>
- Arbaugh, J. B. (2000). Virtual Classroom characteristics and student satisfaction with internet-based MBA courses. *Journal of Management Education*, 24(1), 32–54. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1052562918770400>
- Arnone, M. P., Small, R. V., Chauncey, S. A., & McKenna, H. P. (2011). Curiosity, interest and engagement in technology-pervasive learning environments: A new research agenda. *Educational Technology Research and Development*, 59(2), 181–198. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11423-011-9190-9>
- Aukstakalnis, S., & Blatner, D. (1992). *Silicon Mirage; The Art and Science of Virtual Reality*. Berkeley, CA, USA: Peachpit Press.
- Bailenson, J., Patel, K., Nielsen, A., Bajscy, R., Jung, S. H., & Kurillo, G. (2008). The effect of interactivity on learning physical actions in virtual reality. *Media Psychology*, 11(3), 354–376. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15213260802285214>
- Barrett, M., & Blackledge, J. (2012). Evaluation of a Prototype Desktop Virtual Reality Model Developed to Enhance Electrical Safety and Design in the Built Environment. *Dublin Institute of Technology*, 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.21427/D7862H>
- Bideau, B., Kulpa, R., Vignais, N., Brault, S., Multon, F., & Craig, C. (2010). Using virtual reality to analyze sports performance. *IEEE Computer Society*, 30(2), 14–21. <https://doi.org/10.1109/MCG.2009.134>

- Blümel, E., Salem, W., & Schenk, M. (2003). Using virtual reality in in-factory training: adding more value to the production system. In *Proceedings of the 36th CIRP-International Seminar on Manufacturing Systems* (pp. 219-224).
- Bowman, D. a, McMahan, R. P., & Tech, V. (2007). Virtual Reality: How Much Immersion Is Enough? (Cover story). *Computer*, 40(7), 36-43. <https://doi.org/10.1109/MC.2007.257>
- Brownridge, A. (2014). *Real-Time Motion Capture for Analysis and Presentation within Virtual Environments*. (Doctoral dissertation). Manchester Metropolitan University, United Kingdom.
- Bulu, S. T. (2012). Place presence, social presence, co-presence, and satisfaction in virtual worlds. *Computers and Education*, 58(1), 154-161. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compedu.2011.08.024>
- Burdea, G. C. (1999). Invited review: the synergy between virtual reality and robotics. *IEEE Transactions on Robotics and Automation*, 15(3), 400-410. <https://doi.org/10.1109/70.768174>
- Burdea, G., & Coiffet, P. (2003). Virtual reality technology. *Presence: Teleoperators and virtual environments*, 12(6), 663-664.
- Burns, A. M., Kulpa, R., Durny, A., Spanlang, B., Slater, M., & Multon, F. (2011). Using virtual humans and computer animations to learn complex motor skills: a case study in karate. In *BIO Web of Conferences*. I (12). Doi: 10.1051/bioconf/20110100012
- Cahyaningrum, D., Wahyuni, D. S., & Sulistyawati, H. (2016). Supplementary Materials Based on Constructivism Principles for Students' Effective Learning. *Prosiding ICTEE FKIP UNS 2015*, 1(1), 670-676.
- Chan, J. C. P., Leung, H., Tang, J. K. T., & Komura, T. (2011). A Virtual Reality Dance Training System Using Motion Capture Technology. *IEEE Transactions on Learning Technologies*, 4(2), 187-195. <https://doi.org/10.1109/TLT.2010.27>
- Chau, M., Wong, A., Wang, M., Lai, S., Chan, K. W. Y., Li, T. M. H., ... Sung, W. K. (2013). Using 3D virtual environments to facilitate students in constructivist learning. *Decision Support Systems*, 56(1), 115-121. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dss.2013.05.009>
- Cho, G. H., Hwangbo, G., & Shin, H. S. (2014). The Effects of Virtual Reality-based Balance Training on Balance of the Elderly. *Journal of Physical Therapy Science*, 26(4), 615-617. <https://doi.org/10.1589/jpts.26.615>
- Cho, Y. H., Yim, S. Y., & Paik, S. (2015). Physical and social presence in 3D virtual role-play for pre-service teachers. *The Internet and Higher Education*, 25, 70-77. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.IHEDUC.2015.01.002>

- Chou, S. W., & Liu, C. H. (2005). Learning effectiveness in a Web-based virtual learning environment: A learner control perspective. *Journal of Computer Assisted Learning*, 21(1), 65–76. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2729.2005.00114.x>
- Chua, P. T., Crivella, R., Daly, B., Hu, N., Schaaf, R., Ventura, D., ... Pausch, R. (2003). Training for physical tasks in virtual environments: Tai Chi. *Proceedings - IEEE Virtual Reality, 2003-Janua*, 87–94. <https://doi.org/10.1109/VR.2003.1191125>
- Chye, C., & Nakajima, T. (2012). Game based approach to learn martial arts for beginners. In *Embedded and Real-Time Computing Systems and Applications (RTCSA), 2012 IEEE 18th International Conference.*, 482-485.
- Cohen, B. H. (2008). *Explaining psychological statistics*. New York University: John Wiley & Sons
- Covaci, A., Olivier, A.-H., & Multon, F. (2014). Third person view and guidance for more natural motor behaviour in immersive basketball playing. *Proceedings of the 20th ACM Symposium on Virtual Reality Software and Technology - VRST '14*, (November), 55–64. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2671015.2671023>
- Crosier, J. K., Cobb, S., & Wilson, J. R. (2002). Key lessons for the design and integration of virtual environments in secondary science. *Computers & Education*, 38(1–3), 77–94. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0360-1315\(01\)00075-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0360-1315(01)00075-6)
- Csikszentmihalyi, M. (1997). Flow and the psychology of discovery and invention. *New York: HarperPerennial*.
- Csikszentmihalyi, M. (2014). Toward a psychology of optimal experience. In *Flow and the foundations of positive psychology* (pp. 209–226). Springer, Dordrecht.
- Csikszentmihalyi, M., & LeFevre, J. (1989). Optimal experience in work and leisure. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 56(5), 815–822.
- Csikszentmihalyi, M., 1988. The flow experience and human psychology. In: Csikszentmihalyi, M., Csikszentmihalyi, I.S. (Eds.), *Optimal Experience: Psychological Studies of Flow in Consciousness* (pp. 15–35). New York: Cambridge University Press.
- D. Weir, J. O'Donoghue, C. Rainsford, and E. Murphy (2005), *Technology-enhanced learning: an Irish Industry perspective*, *Journal of European Industrial Training*, 29,457-471.
- Dalgarno, B., & Lee, M. J. W. (2010). What are the learning affordances of 3-D virtual environments? *British Journal of Educational Technology*, 41(1), 10–32. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8535.2009.01038.x>
- Davids, M. R., Chikte, U., Grimmer-Somers, K., & Halperin, M. L. (2014). Usability testing of a multimedia e-learning resource for electrolyte and acid-base disorders. *British Journal of Educational Technology*, 45(2), 367–381.

- Davis, F. D. (1989). Perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, and user acceptance of information technology. *MIS quarterly*, 319-340.
- Davis, F. D. (1993). User acceptance of information technology: system characteristics, user perceptions and behavioral impacts. *International Journal of Man-Machine Studies*. <https://doi.org/10.1006/imms.1993.1022>.
- Draper, N. R., & Smith, H. (2014). Applied regression analysis. In Wiley, J., & Sons (Eds.). 326.
- Duarte, E., Rebelo, F., Teles, J., & Wogalter, M. S. (2014). Behavioral compliance for dynamic versus static signs in an immersive virtual environment. *Applied Ergonomics*, 45(5), 1367–1375. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apergo.2013.10.004>.
- Efferson, C., Lalive, R., Richerson, P., McElreath, R., & Lubell, M. (2006). Models and Anti-Models: The Structure of Payoff-Dependent Social Learning. *Ssrn*, (290). <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.905250>.
- Eh Phon, D. N., Ali, M. B., & Halim, N. D. A. (2014). Collaborative augmented reality in education: A review. *Proceedings - 2014 International Conference on Teaching and Learning in Computing and Engineering, LATICE 2014*, 78–83. <https://doi.org/10.1109/LaTiCE.2014.23>
- Eignor, D. R. (2013). The standards for educational and psychological testing. In K. F. Geisinger, B. A. Bracken, J. F. Carlson, J.-I. C. Hansen, N. R. Kuncel, S. P. Reise, & M. C. Rodriguez (Eds.), *APA handbooks in psychology. APA handbook of testing and assessment in psychology, Vol. 1. Test theory and testing and assessment in industrial and organizational psychology*(pp. 245-250). Washington, DC, US: American Psychological Association. Retrieved from <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/14047-013>
- Falah, J., Khan, S., Alfallah, T., Alfallah, S. F., Chan, W., Harrison, D. K., & Charassis, V. (2014). Virtual Reality medical training system for anatomy education. *In Science and Information Conference (SAI)*, (752-758). doi: [10.1109/SAI.2014.6918271](https://doi.org/10.1109/SAI.2014.6918271)
- Finneran, C., & Zhang, P. (2003). A Person-Artifact-Task ( PAT ) Model of Flow Antecedents in Computer- Mediated Environments. *International Journal of Human-Computer Studies*, 1–30. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1071-5819\(03\)00112-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1071-5819(03)00112-5)
- Fong, S. S. M., Ng, S. S. M., & Chung, L. M. Y. (2013). Health through martial arts training: Physical fitness and reaction time in adolescent Taekwondo practitioners. *Health*, 05(06), 1–5. <https://doi.org/10.4236/health.2013.56A3001>
- Fujimoto, M., Tsukamoto, M., & Terada, T. (2012). A dance training system that maps self-images onto an instruction video. *ACHI 2012 - 5th International Conference on Advances in Computer-Human Interactions*, (c), 309–314. <https://doi.org/978-1-61208-177-9>

- Geiselhart, F., Otto, M., & Rukzio, E. (2016). On the Use of Multi-Depth-Camera Based Motion Tracking Systems in Production Planning Environments. *Procedia CIRP*, 41, 759–764. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procir.2015.12.088>
- Ghani, J. A., & Deshpande, S. P. (1994). Task characteristics and the experience of optimal flow in human—computer interaction. *The Journal of psychology*, 128(4), 381-391. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00223980.1994.9712742>
- Gibbons, B. A. (2003). Supporting elementary science education for English learners: A constructivist evaluation instrument. *The journal of educational research*, 96(6), 371-379. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00220670309596620>
- Goldsmith, S. A. D. (2014). *Adolescent participation in traditional martial arts: Effects of training on risk behaviors and psychological wellbeing* (Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering). Retrieved from <http://ezproxy.library.dal.ca/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=psyh&AN=2014-99100-140&site=ehost-live74>.
- Gorini, A., & Riva, G. (2008). Virtual reality in anxiety disorders: The past and the future. *Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics*, 8(2), 215–233. <https://doi.org/10.1586/14737175.8.2.215>
- Gorini, A., Capideville, C. S., De Leo, G., Mantovani, F., & Riva, G. (2011). The Role of Immersion and Narrative in Mediated Presence: The Virtual Hospital Experience. *Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking*, 14(3), 99–105. <https://doi.org/10.1089/cyber.2010.0100>
- Gotoda, N., Matsuura, K., Nakagawa, K., & Miyaji, C. (2013). *Design of tennis training with shot-timing feedback based on trajectory prediction of ball*. In A Tan, S. C. (Eds.) Workshop Proceedings of the 21st International Conference on Computers in Education. Indonesia: Asia-Pacific Society for Computers in Education.
- Gupta, S., Anand, D., Brough, J., Schwartz, M., & Kavetsky, R. (2008). *Training in Virtual Environments: A Safe, Cost Effective, and Engaging Approach to Training*. University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland: EPSC Press.
- Ha, I. S., Lee, S. I., Cha, E. J., & Lee, T. S. (2011). Education, reregistration, and recommendation effect of iPhone Poomsae education app in Taekwondo academy. In *Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society, EMBC, 2011 Annual International Conference of the IEEE*. 10(1109) (5271-5274).
- Hachimura, K., Kato, H., & Tamura, H. (2004). A prototype dance training support system with motion capture and mixed reality technologies. In *Robot and Human Interactive Communication, 2004. ROMAN 2004. 13th IEEE International Workshop on* 10 (11) (217-222). [10.1109/ROMAN.2004.1374759](https://doi.org/10.1109/ROMAN.2004.1374759)
- Haddad, M., Ouergui, I., Hammami, N., & Chamari, K. (2015). Physical Training in Taekwondo: Generic and Specific Training. *National Center of Medicine and Science in Sports (CNMSS)*, ( 85-93).

- Haugen, M. R. (2014). Studying rhythmical structures in Norwegian Folk music and dance using motion capture technology: A case study of Norwegian Telespringar. *Musikk Og Tradition, Tidsskrift for Forskning i Folkemusikk Og Folkedans*, (28). Retrieved from <http://ojs.novus.no/index.php/MOT/issue/view/86>
- Hoang, T. N., Reinoso, M., Vetere, F., & Tanin, E. (2016). Onebody: Remote Posture Guidance System Using First Person View in Virtual Environment. *Proceedings of the 9th Nordic Conference on Human-Computer Interaction*, 25:1--25:10. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2971485.2971521>
- Hoffman, D. L., & Novak, T. P. (1996). Marketing in Hypermedia Environments: Conceptual Foundations. *Journal of Marketing*, 60(3), 50–68. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1251841>
- Hou, J., Nam, Y., Peng, W., & Lee, K. M. (2012). Effects of screen size, viewing angle, and players' immersion tendencies on game experience. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 28(2), 617–623. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2011.11.007>
- Huang, H. M., Rauch, U., & Liaw, S. S. (2010). Investigating learners' attitudes toward virtual reality learning environments: Based on a constructivist approach. *Computers and Education*, 55(3), 1171–1182. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compedu.2010.05.014>
- Hudak, C. (2007). Linking instructional theories and instructional design to learning objects: A proposed conceptual framework. In A.A Koohang & K. (HarmanEds.), *Learning Objects and Instructional Design* (pp. 1-38). California: Informing Science Press.
- Hunt, E., & Waller, D. (1999). Orientation and way finding: A review (ONR technical report N00014-96-0380). Arlington, VA, USA: Office of Naval Research.
- Jen, C. C., Chong, T. S., & Fauzy, W. M. (2003). Virtual reality: A potential technology for providing novel perspective to novice driver education in Malaysia. In *Information Technology: Research and Education, 2003. Proceedings. ITRE2003. International Conference on* (184-188).
- Jeong, I. K., Park, K. J., Baek, S. M., & Lee, I. (2001). Implementation of a motion editing system. *In Virtual Systems and Multimedia, 2001. Proceedings. Seventh International Conference on* (761-769).
- Kalawsky, R. S. (2000). The validity of presence as a reliable human performance metric in immersive environments. *In proceedings of the Presence Workshop'00*. (1-17)

- Kallmann, M., Camporesi, C., & Han, J. (2015). VR-assisted physical rehabilitation: Adapting to the needs of therapists and patients. *Lecture Notes in Computer Science (Including Subseries Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence and Lecture Notes in Bioinformatics)*, 8844, 147–168. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-17043-5\\_9](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-17043-5_9)
- Kim, S. H. (1997). *Teaching martial arts: The way of the master*. United States: Turtle Press.
- Kitagawa, M., & Windsor, B. (2012). *MoCap for artists: workflow and techniques for motion capture*. New York: Focal Press.
- Ko, Y., & Kim, Y. (2010). Martial arts participation: consumer motivation. *International Journal of Sports Marketing and Sponsorship*, 11(2), 2–20. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSMS-11-02-2010-B002>
- Komura T., Lam B., Lau R.W.H., Leung H. (2006) e-Learning Martial Arts. In Liu W., Li Q., W.H. Lau R. (eds.), *Advances in Web Based Learning – ICWL 2006* (pp 239-248). Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer.
- Komura, T., Lam, B., Lau, R. W., & Leung, H. (2006). e-Learning martial arts. In *International Conference on Web-Based Learning* (pp. 239-248). Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg.
- Kulpa, R., Multon, F., & Argelaguet, F. (2016). Virtual reality & sport. In *ISBS-Conference Proceedings Archive*, 33(1).
- Kwon, D. Y., & Gross, M. (2005). Combining body sensors and visual sensors for motion training. *Proceedings of the 2005 ACM SIGCHI International Conference on Advances in Computer Entertainment Technology - ACE '05*, 94–101. <https://doi.org/10.1145/1178477.1178490>
- Lakes, K. D., & Hoyt, W. T. (2004). Promoting self-regulation through school-based martial arts training. *Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology*, 25(3), 283–302. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.appdev.2004.04.002>
- Lakes, K. D., Ph, D., Bryars, T., Sirisinahal, S., Salim, N., Emmerson, N., ... Wong, D. (2013). The healthy for life taekwondo pilot study: a preliminary evaluation of effects on executive function and BMI, feasibility, and acceptability, 6(3), 181–188. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mhp.2013.07.002>
- Lalonde, G., Henry, M., Drouin-Germain, A., Nolin, P., & Beauchamp, M. H. (2013). Assessment of executive function in adolescence: A comparison of traditional and virtual reality tools. *Journal of Neuroscience Methods*, 219(1), 76–82. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jneumeth.2013.07.005>
- Langford, T. S.-Y. (2014). An analysis of martial arts organizations from a system and a system of systems perspective, (December), 1–124. <https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.1.3748.1121>

- Law, D. R. (2004). A Choice Theory Perspective on Children's Taekwondo. *International Journal of Reality Therapy*, 24(1), (13-18).
- Levin, M. F. (2011). Can virtual reality offer enriched environments for rehabilitation? *Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics*, 11(2), 153–155. <https://doi.org/10.1586/ern.10.201>
- Li, Y., Brodlie, K., & Phillips, N. (2000). Web-based VR training simulator for percutaneous rhizotomy. *Studies in Health Technology and Informatics*, 70, 175–181. <https://doi.org/10.3233/978-1-60750-914-1-175>
- Liang, X., Kato, H., Hashimoto, N., & Okawa, K. (2014). Simple Virtual Reality Skill Training System for Manual Arc Welding. *Jrm*, 26(1), 78–84.
- Limniou, M., Roberts, D., & Papadopoulos, N. (2008). Full immersive virtual environment CAVETMin chemistry education. *Computers and Education*, 51(2), 584–593. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compedu.2007.06.014>
- Liu, L., Yin, G. X., Sha, K., & Gao, B. (2014). Analysis of the Virtual System of Sports Scene based on Virtual Reality Technology. In *Applied Mechanics and Materials*, 651, (1523-1526).
- Lopes, A., Pires, B., Cardoso, M., Santos, A., Peixinho, F., Sequeira, P., ... Camerino, O. (2009). Use of a virtual world system in sports coach education for reproducing team handball movements. *Journal For Virtual Worlds Research*, 2(1), 3–16. <https://doi.org/10.4101/jvwr.v2i1.399>
- Lussier, J. W., & Shadrick, S. B. (2006). Components of Effective Training. *Virtual Media for Military Applications*, (2006). Retrieved from <http://oai.dtic.mil/oai/oai?verb=getRecord&metadataPrefix=html&identifier=A DA473297>
- Mania, K., & Chalmers, A. (2001). The effects of levels of immersion on memory and presence in virtual environments: A reality centered approach. *CyberPsychology & Behavior*, 4(2), 247-264.
- Marquardt, Z., Beira, J., Em, N., Paiva, I., & Kox, S. (2012). Super Mirror. *Proceedings of the 2012 ACM Annual Conference Extended Abstracts on Human Factors in Computing Systems Extended Abstracts - CHI EA '12*, (May), 1619. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2212776.2223682>
- May Perdananugraha, G., & Fadlia Rusydi, A. (2016). 3D Model Animations of Artificial Recharge Wells in Resolving Fresh Water Quality Problems in Very Small Island (Case Study of Pari Island, Jakarta, Indonesia). *International Journal of Innovative Research in Advanced Engineering*, 04(3), 2349–2763.
- Mayer, R. E., & Moreno, R. (2002). Aids to computer-based multimedia learning. *Learning and Instruction*, 12(1), 107–119. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0959-4752\(01\)00018-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0959-4752(01)00018-4)

- Mayer, R. E., & Moreno, R. (2002). Aids to computer-based multimedia learning. *Learning and Instruction*, 12(1), 107–119. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0959-4752\(01\)00018-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0959-4752(01)00018-4)
- McGriff, S. J. (2000). Instructional system design (ISD): Using the ADDIE model. *Retrieved June, 10, 2003.*
- McNamara, C. (2007). Ways to look at training and development process: Informal/formal and self-directed/other-directed. Retrieved from [http://www.managementhelp.org/trng\\_dev/ways/ways.htm](http://www.managementhelp.org/trng_dev/ways/ways.htm)
- Merchant, Z., Goetz, E. T., Keeney-Kennicutt, W., Kwok, O. M., Cifuentes, L., & Davis, T. J. (2012). The learner characteristics, features of desktop 3D virtual reality environments.; College chemistry instruction: A structural equation modeling analysis. *Computers and Education*, 59(2), 551–568. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compedu.2012.02.004>
- Midori, K., & Brian, W. (2008). *MoCap for Artists*. Burlington: Elsevier
- Milbrandt, M. K., Felts, J., Richards, B., & Abghari, N. (2004). Teaching-to-Learn: A Constructivist Approach to Shared Responsibility. *Art Education*, 57(5), 19–33. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00043125.2004.11653563>
- Miles, H. C., Pop, S. R., Watt, S. J., Lawrence, G. P., & John, N. W. (2012). A review of virtual environments for training in ball sports. *Computers and Graphics (Pergamon)*, 36(6), 714–726. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cag.2012.04.007>
- Milhem, W., Abushamsieh, K., & Pérez Aróstegui, M. N. (2014). Training Strategies, Theories and Types. *Journal of Accounting, Business & Management*, Vol. 21(1), 12–26. Retrieved from <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=bth&AN=97184045&site=eds-live%5Cnhttp://content.ebscohost.com/ContentServer.asp?T=P&P=AN&K=97184045&S=R&D=bth&EbscoContent=dGJyMNLe80Sep7M4yNfsOLCmr02epq5Ss6e4SbOWxWXS&ContentCustomer=dGJyMPGos0y3rbBOueP>
- Moshell, J. M., & Hughes, C. E. (2002). In Handbook of virtual environments:Design, implementation, and applications. In K. Stanney (Eds.), *Virtual environments as a tool for academic learning* (pp. 893-910). Retrieved from <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org>.
- Mujber, T. S., Szecsi, T., & Hashmi, M. S. J. (2004). Virtual reality applications in manufacturing process simulation. *Journal of Materials Processing Technology*, 155–156(1–3), 1834–1838. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmatprotec.2004.04.401>
- Nagasaka, Y., Shimoda, K., & Fujii, N. (2011). Multidimensional recording (MDR) and data sharing: An ecological open research and educational platform for neuroscience. *PLoS ONE*, 6(7). <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0022561>

- Nielsen, J. (1994). Heuristic evaluation. *Usability inspection methods*, 25-62.
- Nymoen, K. (2013). Methods and Technologies for Analysing Links Between Musical Sound and Body Motion. *Methods and Technologies for Analysing Links Between Musical Sound and Body Motion*, 13–101. Retrieved from <http://www.uio.no/studier/emner/hf/imv/MUS2006/v14/litteratur/knkap3-4.pdf>
- Ogawa, T., & Kambayashi, Y. (2012). Physical instructional support system using virtual avatars. *5th International Conference on Advances in Computer-Human Interactions, ACHI 2012*, (c), 262–265. Retrieved from [http://www.thinkmind.org/index.php?view=article&articleid=achi\\_2012\\_10\\_40\\_20288](http://www.thinkmind.org/index.php?view=article&articleid=achi_2012_10_40_20288)
- Oh, B. G., & Lee, S. H. (2015). Impact of Factors Related to Taekwondo Participants' Exercise Experience on Their Satisfaction with Acceptance of WOM Information, and Spread by WOM. *Indian Journal of Science and Technology*, 8(S8), 46-51. doi: 10.17485/ijst/2015/v8iS8/64711
- Pallant, J. (2013). *SPSS survival manual*. McGraw-Hill Education (UK): Open University Press.
- Parent, R., Ebert, D. S., Gould, D., Gross, M., Kazmier, C., Lumsden, C. J., ... & Pauly, M. V. (2009). *Computer animation complete: all-in-one: learn motion capture, characteristic, point-based, and Maya winning techniques*. United States: Morgan Kaufmann.
- Phunsa, S., Potisarn, N., & Tirakoat, S. (2009). Edutainment - Thai art of self-defense and boxing by motion capture technique. *Proceedings - 2009 International Conference on Computer Modeling and Simulation, ICCMS 2009*, 152–155. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICCMS.2009.56>
- Piccoli, G., Ahmad, R., & Ives, B. (2001). Web-Based Virtual Learning Environments: A Research Framework and a Preliminary Assessment of Effectiveness in Basic IT Skills Training. *MIS Quarterly*, 25(4), 401-426. doi:10.2307/3250989
- Polak, E., Kulasa, J., VencesBrito, A., Castro, M. A., & Fernandes, O. (2016). Motion analysis systems as optimization training tools in combat sports and martial arts. *Revista de Artes Marciales Asiáticas*, 10(2), 105. <https://doi.org/10.18002/rama.v10i2.1687>
- Ragan, E. D., Bowman, D. A., Kopper, R., Stinson, C., Scerbo, S., & McMahan, R. P. (2015). Effects of Field of View and Visual Complexity on Virtual Reality Training Effectiveness for a Visual Scanning Task. *Ieee Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics*, 21(7), 794–807. <https://doi.org/10.1109/tvcg.2015.2403312>

- Ribeiro, D., Bernardes, J., Roman, N., Antunes, M., Ortega, E., Sousa, A., ... & Lima, C. (2016, July). Analysis of choreographed human movements using depth cameras: a systematic review. In *International Conference on Human-Computer Interaction* (pp. 82-92). doi: [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-39516-6\\_8](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-39516-6_8)
- Riva, G., Waterworth, J. A., & Waterworth, E. L. (2004). The Layers of Presence: A Bio-cultural Approach to Understanding Presence in Natural and Mediated Environments. *CyberPsychology & Behavior*, 7(4), 402–416. <https://doi.org/10.1089/cpb.2004.7.402>
- Rubin, J., & Chisnell, D. (2008). *Handbook of usability testing [electronic resource]: How to plan, design, and conduct effective tests* (2nd ed.). Indianapolis, IN: Wiley Pub. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13398-014-0173-7.2>
- Sacks, R., Perlman, A., & Barak, R. (2013). Construction safety training using immersive virtual reality. *Construction Management & Economics*, 31(9), 1005–1017. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01446193.2013.828844>
- Sani, N. A., Hendrawan, M. A., & Samopa, F. (n.d.). Development Of Basic Taekwondo Training System Application Based On Real Time Motion Capture Using Microsoft Kinect. *Open Access Journal of Information System*. Retrieved from <http://is.its.ac.id/pubs/oajis/index.php>
- Schifter, C. C., Ketelhut, D. J., & Nelson, B. C. (2012). Presence and middle school students' participation in a virtual game environment to assess science inquiry. *Journal of Educational Technology & Society*, 15(1), 53.
- Schulz, A. (2010). *Character Animation from Motion Capture Data*. Instituto Nacional De Matemática Pura e Aplicada
- Sekaran, U. (2003). Research methods for business. Hoboken.
- Seth, A., Vance, J. M., & Oliver, J. H. (2011). Virtual reality for assembly methods prototyping: A review. *Virtual Reality*, 15(1), 5–20. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10055-009-0153-y>
- Sharar, S. R., Miller, W., Teeley, A., Soltani, M., Hoffman, H. G., Jensen, M. P., & Patterson, D. R. (2008). Applications of virtual reality for pain management in burn-injured patients. *Expert Rev Neurother*, 8(11), 1667–1674. <https://doi.org/10.1586/14737175.8.11.1667>.Applications
- Skadberg, Y. X., & Kimmel, J. R. (2004). Visitors' flow experience while browsing a Web site: its measurement, contributing factors and consequences. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 20(3), 403–422. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0747-5632\(03\)00050-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0747-5632(03)00050-5)
- Steuer, J. (1992). Defining Virtual Reality: Dimensions Determining Telepresence. *Journal of Communication*, 42(4), 73–93. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1460-2466.1992.tb00812.x>

- Sun, P. C., Tsai, R. J., Finger, G., Chen, Y. Y., & Yeh, D. (2008). What drives a successful e-Learning? An empirical investigation of the critical factors influencing learner satisfaction. *Computers and Education*, 50(4), 1183–1202. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compedu.2006.11.007>
- Sutcliffe, A. G., & Kaur, K. D. (2000). Evaluating the usability of virtual reality user interfaces. *Behaviour & Information Technology*, 19(6), 415-426. <https://doi.org/10.1080/014492900750052679>
- Sutcliffe, A., & Gault, B. (2004). Heuristic evaluation of virtual reality applications. *Interacting with Computers*, 16(4), 831–849. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intcom.2004.05.001>
- Talkington, W. J., Pollard, B. S., Olesh, E. V., & Gritsenko, V. (2015). Multifunctional Setup for Studying Human Motor Control Using Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation, Electromyography, Motion Capture, and Virtual Reality. *Journal of Visualized Experiments*, (103), 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.3791/52906>
- Tan, B., Zhu, H., Shi, W., & Qin, X. (2014). Study and training on virtual reality technology of mine fire prevention. In *Computer Science & Education (ICCSE), 2014 9th International Conference on* (pp. 937-940). doi: [10.1109/ICCSE.2014.6926600](https://doi.org/10.1109/ICCSE.2014.6926600)
- Tang, R., Alizadeh, H., Tang, A., Bateman, S., & Jorge, J. A. P. (2014). Physio@Home: Exploring visual guidance and feedback techniques for physiotherapy exercises. *Proceedings of the Extended Abstracts of the 32nd Annual ACM Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems - CHI EA '14*, 1651–1656. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2559206.2581197>
- Tao, G., Archambault, P. S., & Levin, M. F. (2013). Evaluation of Kinect skeletal tracking in a virtual reality rehabilitation system for upper limb hemiparesis. *2013 International Conference on Virtual Rehabilitation, ICVR 2013*, (August), 164–165. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICVR.2013.6662084>
- Trevino, L. K., & Webster, J. (1992). Flow in computer-mediated communication: Electronic mail and voice mail evaluation and impacts. *Communication research*, 19(5), 539-573. <https://doi.org/10.1177/009365092019005001>
- Tsang, T. W., Kohn, M. R., Chow, C. M., & Fiatarone Singh, M. A. (2010). Kung Fu training improves physical fitness measures in overweight/obese adolescents: The “martial fitness” study. *Journal of Obesity*, 2010, 20–23. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2010/672751>
- Valarmathie, G. (2015). *The study of augmented reality technique in science learning motivation (eSTAR)* (Doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from Universiti Utara Malaysia. (<http://etd.uum.edu.my/id/eprint/5765>)
- Van Raaij, E. M., & Schepers, J. J. L. (2008). The acceptance and use of a virtual learning environment in China. *Computers and Education*, 50(3), 838–852. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compedu.2006.09.001>

- Vaughan, N., Gabrys, B., & Dubey, V. N. (2016). An overview of self adaptive technology within virtual reality training. *Computer Science Review*, 22, 65-87. Retrieved from <http://eprints.bournemouth.ac.uk/24690/1/OverviewAdaptiveVR.pdf>
- Vignais, N., Kulpa, R., Brault, S., Presse, D., & Bideau, B. (2015). Which technology to investigate visual perception in sport: Video vs. virtual reality. *Human Movement Science*, 39, 12–26. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.humov.2014.10.006>
- Waltemate, T., Hülsmann, F., Pfeiffer, T., Kopp, S., & Botsch, M. (2015). Realizing a low-latency virtual reality environment for motor learning. *Proceedings of the 21st ACM Symposium on Virtual Reality Software and Technology - VRST '15*, 139–147. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2821592.2821607>
- Watt, A. H., & Watt, M. (1992). *Advanced animation and rendering techniques*. New York, NY, USA: ACM press.
- Webster, J., Trevino, L. K., & Ryan, L. (1993). The dimensionality and correlates of flow in human-computer interactions. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 9(4), 411–426. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0747-5632\(93\)90032-N](https://doi.org/10.1016/0747-5632(93)90032-N)
- Winterbottom, C., & Blake, E. (2008). Constructivism, virtual reality and tools to support design. *Proceedings of the 7th ACM Conference on Designing Interactive Systems - DIS '08*, (May 2014), 230–239. <https://doi.org/10.1145/1394445.1394470>
- Witmer, B. G., & Singer, M. J. (1998). Measuring presence in virtual environments: A presence questionnaire. *Presence: Teleoperators and Virtual Environments*, 7(3), 225–240. <https://doi.org/10.1162/105474698565686>
- Witte, K., Emmermacher, P., Bandow, N., & Masik, S. (2012). Usage of Virtual Reality Technology to Study Reactions in Karate-Kumite. *ISSN International Journal of Sports Science and Engineering*, 06(01), 1750–9823.
- Woodward, T. W. (2009). A review of the effects of martial arts practice on health. *Wisconsin Medical Journal*, 108(1), 40–43. Retrieved from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19326635>
- Woszczynski, A. B., Roth, P. L., & Segars, A. H. (2002). Exploring the theoretical foundations of playfulness in computer interactions. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 18(4), 369–388. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0747-5632\(01\)00058-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0747-5632(01)00058-9)
- Xia, P., Lopes, A. M., Restivo, M. T., & Yao, Y. (2012). A new type haptics-based virtual environment system for assembly training of complex products. *International Journal of Advanced Manufacturing Technology*, 58(1–4), 379–396. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00170-011-3381-8>
- Yamaoka, K., Uehara, M., Shima, T., & Tamura, Y. (2013). Feedback of flying disc throw with kinect and its evaluation. *Procedia Computer Science*, 22, 912–920. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2013.09.174>

- Yang, J. C., Chen, C. H., & Chang Jeng, M. (2010). Integrating video-capture virtual reality technology into a physically interactive learning environment for English learning. *Computers and Education*, 55(3), 1346–1356. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compedu.2010.06.005>
- Yap, H. J., Taha, Z., Choo, H. K., & Kok, C. K. (2014). Virtual Reality-based Training System for Metal Active Gas Welding. In *The Thousand Faces of Virtual Reality*. IntechOpen.
- Yoshimura, Y. (2010). Effects of Basic Karate Exercises on Maximal Oxygen Uptake in. *Journal of Health Science*, 56(6), 721–726.
- Yusoff, M. F., Zulkifli, A. N., Fadziana, N., & Mohamed, F. (2012). The Evaluation of V-Hajj : A Courseware for Hajj Learning Procedures. *Knowledge Management International Conference*, 4(1), 599–604.
- Zhang, D., Zhao, J. L., Zhou, L., & Nunamaker, J. F. (2004). Can e-learning replace classroom learning? *Communications of the ACM*, 47(5), 75–79. <https://doi.org/10.1145/986213.986216>
- Zhang, X. D. (2017). *Matrix analysis and applications*. Cambridge: University Press.



## Appendix A

### Preliminary Study Questionnaires

**Pusat Pengajian Teknologi Multimedia Dan Komunikasi**

**Universiti Utara Malaysia**

**06010 UUM Sintok**

**Kedah Darul Aman**



Tuan/Puan/Cik yang dihormati,

Kaji selidik ini dijalankan untuk mendapatkan maklumat berkaitan dengan pengalaman anda menjalani latihan seni mempertahankan diri taekwondo. Saya amat berbesar hati sekiranya Tuan/Puan/Cik dapat menjawab **SEMUA** soalan atau mengisi pada ruangan yang disediakan. Segala maklumat yang diberikan hanyalah untuk tujuan akademik.

Kerjasama anda amat dihargai.

## **BAHAGIAN A: MAKLUMAT UMUM**

Jawab soalan berikut dengan menandakan (✓) didalam kotak dan juga menulis jawapan diruang yang disediakan.

1. Jantina  
 Lelaki       Perempuan

2. Umur \_\_\_\_\_ tahun

3. Tahap pendidikan

Sekolah Rendah  
 Sekolah Menengah

Kolej/Universiti  
 Lain-lain

## **BAHAGIAN B: MAKLUMAT BERKAITAN LATIHAN TAEKWONDO**

Jawab soalan berikut dengan menandakan (✓) didalam kotak yang disediakan.

No.	Soalan	Ya	Tidak
1.	Saya mengikuti latihan taekwondo secara beramai-ramai yang dikendalikan oleh jurulatih		
2.	Saya dapat melihat dengan jelas setiap langkah dan teknik dalam taekwondo yang ditunjuk oleh jurulatih semasa latihan beramai-ramai		
3.	Saya dapat mendengar dengan jelas setiap arahan berkaitan dengan langkah dan teknik daripada jurulatih semasa latihan beramai-ramai		
4.	Saya memahami setiap langkah dan teknik dalam latihan taekwondo secara beramai-ramai		
5.	Saya mengingati setiap langkah dan teknik yang diajar oleh jurulatih dalam taekwondo semasa latihan beramai-ramai		
6.	Saya selesa dengan latihan yang dijalankan secara beramai-ramai		
7.	Saya dapat menumpukan perhatian dalam latihan secara beramai-ramai		
8.	Mempelajari taekwondo secara beramai-ramai mencukupi untuk saya mahir dalam taekwondo		
9.	Mempelajari taekwondo secara beramai-ramai mencukupi untuk saya bersedia untuk mengambil ujian		
10.	Secara keseluruhan saya berpuas hati mempelajari taekwondo secara beramai-ramai		

**BAHAGIAN C: MAKLUMAT BERKAITAN LATIHAN TAEKWONDO SENDIRI**

Jawab soalan berikut dengan menandakan (✓) didalam kotak yang disediakan.

No.	Soalan	Ya	Tidak
1.	Saya melakukan latihan taekwondo sendiri di rumah		
2.	Saya berminat melakukan latihan taekwondo sendiri di rumah		
3.	Saya menghadapi masalah melakukan latihan taekwondo sendiri di rumah		
4.	Saya memerlukan bahan latihan taekwondo untuk membolehkan saya berlatih taekwondo sendiri dirumah		
5.	Saya mengikuti latihan taekwondo melalui sumber lain.		
Jika jawapan bagi bahagian 5 ialah Ya, teruskan menjawab bahagian 6 dan 7.			
6.	<p>Tandakan [✓] pada kotak yang berkenaan dengan sumber lain yang dirujuk untuk latihan taekwondo sendiri.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> DVD/CD/Video  <input type="checkbox"/> Youtube  <input type="checkbox"/> Internet  <input type="checkbox"/> Buku  <input type="checkbox"/> Lain-lain</p> <p>(sila nyatakan)  .....</p>		
7.	Sekiranya alat bantuan latihan taekwondo sendiri yang interaktif di buat menggunakan teknologi realiti maya menggabungkan objek 3D dan animasi 3D, saya akan menggunakanya untuk latihan taekwondo sendiri.		

**BAHAGIAN D: MAKLUMAT BERKAITAN MENDUDUKI UJIAN TAEKWONDO**

Jawab soalan berikut dengan menandakan (✓) didalam kotak yang disediakan.

No.	Soalan	Ya	Tidak
1.	Latihan secara beramai-ramai oleh jurulatih sudah mencukupi untuk persediaan bagi saya menduduki ujian taekwondo		
2.	Latihan dengan merujuk kepada alat bantuan latihan seperti DVD/CD/video, youtube, online, buku, dan lain-lain mencukupi untuk persediaan saya menduduki ujian taekwondo		
3.	Saya memerlukan latihan tambahan untuk persediaan saya menduduki ujian taekwondo		
4.	Saya yakin dengan menjalankan latihan taekwondo sendiri di rumah tanpa bantuan alat latihan boleh membantu saya lulus dalam ujian taekwondo		
5.	Saya memerlukan alat bantuan latihan yang interaktif untuk membolehkan saya berlatih taekwondo sendiri dirumah bagi menduduki ujian taekwondo		
6.	Saya yakin alat bantuan latihan taekwondo yang interaktif di buat menggunakan teknologi animasi 3D dapat membantu saya bersedia untuk menduduki ujian taekwondo		

**Kerjasama anda amatlah dihargai**  
**Terima kasih**

## Appendix B

### **VT<sup>2</sup>E Evaluation Questionnaire**

**UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA  
KOLEJ SASTERA DAN SAINS  
06010 UUM SINTOK KEDAH DARUL AMAN**



Pelatih Taekwondo yang saya hormati,  
Tujuan kaji selidik ini dijalankan untuk mendapatkan maklum balas dari pelatih-pelatih Taekwondo berkaitan dengan perspsi terhadap kaedah latihan melalui Persekutaran Latihan Taekwondo Maya (VT<sup>2</sup>E) sebagai bahan tambahan dalam membantu melakukan latihan Taekwondo secara sendiri.

Saya amat berbesar hati sekiranya pelatih-pelatih dapat menjawab **SEMUA** soalan pada ruangan yang disediakan. Segala maklumat yang diberikan hanyalah untuk tujuan akademik semata-mata.

Kerjasama pelatih-pelatih amatlah dihargai.

Terima kasih.

Yang benar,

Nur Ain Binti Mohd Jelani (817161)

M. Sc. MM Studies (By Research)

## Bahagian A: Maklumat Umum

Sila jawab soalan berikut dan tandakan [✓] pada kotak yang disediakan.

1. Jantina

Lelaki

Perempuan

2. Umur (tahun)

<12

12 - 19

>19

3. Bangsa

Melayu

Cina

India

Lain-lain

## Bahagian B: Penggunaan Komputer Dan Realiti Maya

Sila jawab soalan berikut dan tandakan [✓] pada kotak yang disediakan.

1. Adakah anda mempunyai kemudahan komputer di rumah?

Ya

Tidak

2. Berapa kerap anda menggunakan komputer?

Harian

Mingguan

Bulanan

3. Adakah anda mempunyai pengetahuan berkaitan Teknologi Realiti Maya?

Ya

Tidak

4. Adakah anda menggunakan bahan rujukan tambahan dalam menjalani latihan Taekwondo secara sendiri?

Ya

Tidak

5. Sila tandakan sumber lain yang **PERNAH** anda rujuk untuk latihan taekwondo secara sendiri.

YouTube

CD/DVD/Video

Buku

Lain-lain (sila nyatakan) \_\_\_\_\_

### Bahagian C: Penilaian Kepuasan Pengguna

Sila jawab kenyataan berikut dengan membulatkan diruang yang disediakan seperti yang ditunjukkan dibawah.

Skala:

Sangat Tidak Setuju	Tidak Setuju	Tidak Pasti	Setuju	Sangat Setuju
1	2	3	4	(5)

#### 1. PENGLIBATAN / ENGAGING (Webster, Trevino & Ryan, 1993)

*Definisi: Tahap di mana seseorang merasai yang dia terlibat secara langsung di dalam suatu persekitaran (Bierbaum, Just, Hartling, Meinert, Baker & Cruz-Neira, 2001).*

Bil	Kenyataan	Skala				
1	VT <sup>2</sup> E membuatkan saya memberi tumpuan sepenuhnya dalam latihan Taekwondo secara sendiri.	1	2	3	4	5
2	VT <sup>2</sup> E menarik perhatian saya.	1	2	3	4	5
3	VT <sup>2</sup> E merangsang rasa ingin tahu saya.	1	2	3	4	5
4	VT <sup>2</sup> E membangkitkan daya imaginasi saya.	1	2	3	4	5
5	VT <sup>2</sup> E menyeronokkan.	1	2	3	4	5
6	VT <sup>2</sup> E menarik secara intrinsik.	1	2	3	4	5

#### 2. HADIR / PRESENCE (Kalawsky, 1999)

*Definisi: Pengalaman subjektif berada di satu tempat atau persekitaran, walaupun secara fizikal seseorang itu berada di tempat yang lain (Witmer & Singer, 1998).*

Bil	Kenyataan	Skala				
1	Saya rasa hadir (iaitu berada di sana) apabila menggunakan VT <sup>2</sup> E.	1	2	3	4	5
2	Kualiti imej dalam VT <sup>2</sup> E meningkatkan perasaan hadir.	1	2	3	4	5

3	Saya berpendapat bahawa ruang pandangan dalam VT <sup>2</sup> E dapat meningkatkan rasa hadir.	1	2	3	4	5
4	Saya merasakan berada di sana dan sebahagian daripada persekitaran maya.	1	2	3	4	5
5	Saya dapat menghayati skala dengan baik di dalam persekitaran maya.	1	2	3	4	5
6	Saya sering tahu di mana saya berada di dalam persekitaran maya.	1	2	3	4	5

### 3. KEBERGUNAAN / USEFULNESS (Davis, 1993)

*Definisi: Tahap di mana seseorang itu percaya dengan sesuatu sistem tertentu dapat meningkatkan prestasi kerjanya (Davis, 1993).*

Bil	Kenyataan	Skala				
1	Menggunakan VT <sup>2</sup> E dalam latihan membolehkan saya menyelesaikan latihan dengan lebih cepat.	1	2	3	4	5
2	Menggunakan VT <sup>2</sup> E dapat memperbaiki prestasi latihan saya.	1	2	3	4	5
3	Menggunakan VT <sup>2</sup> E dalam latihan dapat meningkatkan produktiviti saya.	1	2	3	4	5
4	Menggunakan VT <sup>2</sup> E dapat meningkatkan keberkesanan latihan saya.	1	2	3	4	5
5	Menggunakan VT <sup>2</sup> E dapat memudahkan latihan saya.	1	2	3	4	5
6	Saya dapati VT <sup>2</sup> E berguna dalam latihan saya.	1	2	3	4	5

### 4. KEMUDAHGUNAAN / EASE OF USE (Davis, 1989)

*Definisi: Tahap di mana seseorang itu percaya dengan menggunakan sesuatu sistem tertentu akan bebas daripada usaha (Davis, 1989).*

Bil	Kenyataan	Skala				
1	Belajar untuk mengendalikan VT <sup>2</sup> E adalah mudah bagi saya.	1	2	3	4	5
2	Saya dapati VT <sup>2</sup> E mudah untuk melakukan apa yang saya mahu ia lakukan.	1	2	3	4	5
3	Interaksi saya dengan VT <sup>2</sup> E adalah jelas dan mudah difahami.	1	2	3	4	5
4	Saya dapati VT <sup>2</sup> E fleksibel untuk berinteraksi.	1	2	3	4	5
5	Adalah mudah bagi saya untuk mahir menggunakan VT <sup>2</sup> E.	1	2	3	4	5
6	Saya dapati VT <sup>2</sup> E mudah digunakan.	1	2	3	4	5

### 6. KEPUASAN HATI / SATISFACTION (Chou & Liu, 2005)

*Definisi: Tahap di mana seseorang itu percaya bahawa pemilikan dan/ atau menggunakan suatu perkhidmatan dapat menimbulkan perasaan positif*

(Rust & Oliver, 1994).

Bil	Kenyataan	Skala				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Saya berpuas hati dengan pengalaman latihan menggunakan VT <sup>2</sup> E.					
2	Saya berpuas hati dengan keberkesanan latihan keseluruhannya.					
3	Saya berpuas hati dengan kaedah latihan menggunakan persekitaran latihan berasaskan komputer.					
4	Saya berpuas hati dengan jenis persekitaran latihan berasaskan komputer.					
5	Saya mendapati kandungan VT <sup>2</sup> E memenuhi keperluan saya dalam latihan Taekwondo.					



## Appendix C

### Expert Review 1

#### EVALUATION BY INTERFACE EXPERT

I, hereby certify that the **Virtual Taekwondo Training Environment (VT<sup>2</sup>E): A Self-Directed Taekwondo Training Prototype** has been produced by Nur Ain Binti Mohd Jelani (817161), student of Master of Science (Multimedia Studies), by Research, College of Arts and Sciences, Universiti Utara Malaysia. It has been checked in terms of the validity of the contents and the general comments are as follows:

#### General Comments:

- Presented in static format of the website (offline)
1. Looking at the button, it would be helpful to have video or animated characters to investigate the position or steps made by the trainer.
  2. Layout is nicely positioned.
  3. Icons for button need to have tooltip to inform users of their functions otherwise, design icon which is familiar to the user.

Name: Juliana Arole Abn Bahar

Position: Lecturer

Address: SUMPA

Date: 14.10.2018

## Appendix D

### Expert Review 2

#### EVALUATION BY INTERFACE EXPERT

I, hereby certify that the **Virtual Taekwondo Training Environment (VT<sup>2</sup>E): A Self-Directed Taekwondo Training Prototype** has been produced by Nur Ain Binti Mohd Jelani (817161), student of Master of Science (Multimedia Studies), by Research, College of Arts and Sciences, Universiti Utara Malaysia. It has been checked in terms of the validity of the contents and the general comments are as follows:

**General Comments:**

Layout: Jelas mengawalukan tujuan aplikasi di bangunkan

Warna : Warna cerah yang digunakan adalah sejauh

Butang: Butang berada pada kedudukan yang tetap yang memudahkan pengguna

Font : Font yang digunakan untuk memberi maklumat adalah kecil. Mungkin size nya boleh dibesarkan.

Name: Yussalita Md Yussof

Position: Peasyarah

Address: SMMTC

Date: 14/10/18

## Appendix E

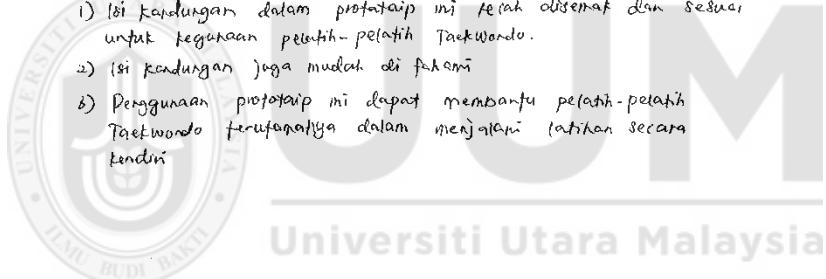
### Expert Review 3

#### EVALUATION BY CONTENT EXPERT

I, hereby certify that the **Virtual Taekwondo Training Environment (VT<sup>2</sup>E): A Self-Directed Taekwondo Training Prototype** has been produced by Nur Ain Binti Mohd Jelani (817161), student of Master of Science (Multimedia Studies), by Research, College of Arts and Sciences, Universiti Utara Malaysia. It has been checked in terms of the validity of the contents and the general comments are as follows:

#### General Comments:

- 1) Isi kandungan dalam prototipe ini telah disesuaikan dan sesuai untuk kegunaan pelatih-pelatih Taekwondo.
- 2) Isi kandungan juga mudah di fahami
- 3) Penggunaan prototipe ini dapat membantu pelatih-pelatih Taekwondo terutamanya dalam menjalani latihan secara kendiri



Name: Zulkifly bin Nawang

Position: Jurulatih Taekwondo WTF

Address: Kofra Bhari, Kelantan

Date: 4/5/2017

## Appendix F

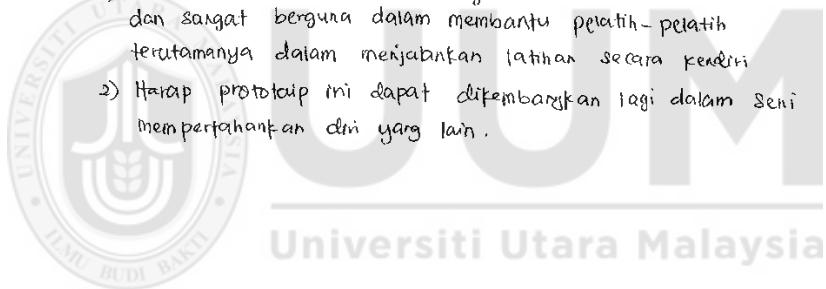
### Expert Review 4

#### EVALUATION BY CONTENT EXPERT

I, hereby certify that the **Virtual Taekwondo Training Environment (VT<sup>2</sup>E): A Self-Directed Taekwondo Training Prototype** has been produced by Nur Ain Binti Mohd Jelani (817161), student of Master of Science (Multimedia Studies), by Research, College of Arts and Sciences, Universiti Utara Malaysia. It has been checked in terms of the validity of the contents and the general comments are as follows:

##### General Comments:

- 1) Ia kardungan bersesuaian dengan silibus Taekwondo WTF dan sangat berguna dalam membantu pelatih-pelatih terutamanya dalam menjabarkan latihan secara kerdui
- 2) Harap prototip ini dapat dikembangkan lagi dalam Seni mempertahankan diri yang lain.



Name: Nur Fifriah Hanif Binti Kashfi

Position: Jurulatih Taekwondo Pusat Kokurikulum UUM

Address: Pusat Kokurikulum UUM, Sintok

Date: 9/5/2017

## **Appendix G**

### **Expert Profile**



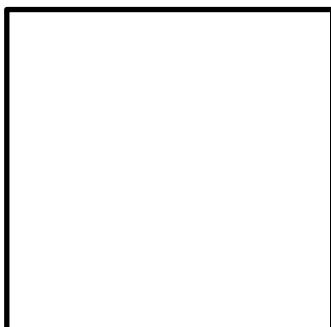
Dr. Juliana Aida Abu Bakar is a senior lecturer at the Multimedia Technology and Communication, Universiti Utara Malaysia (SMMTC). Her research areas comprise Virtual Environment Technology, Augmented Reality and Learning and Multimedia Learning Environment.



Yussalita Md Yussop is a senior lecturer at the Multimedia Technology and Communication, Universiti Utara Malaysia (SMMTC). Her research areas comprise Virtual Environment Technology, Augmented Reality and Learning and Multimedia Learning Environment.



Zulkifly Bin Nawang is a senior WTF Taekwondo trainer at the Kota Bharu training club. He has experiences in teaching WTF Taekwondo training for more than five years.

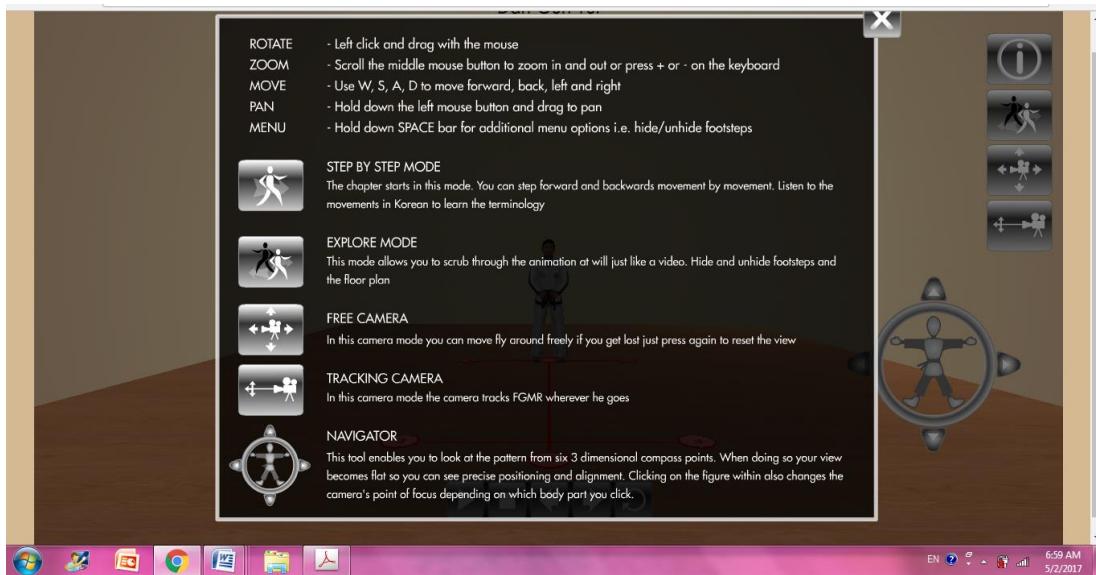


Nur Fitriah Hani Binti Kashfi is a senior WTF Taekwondo trainer at the Pusat Kokurikulum UUM. She has experiences in teaching WTF Taekwondo training for more than five years.

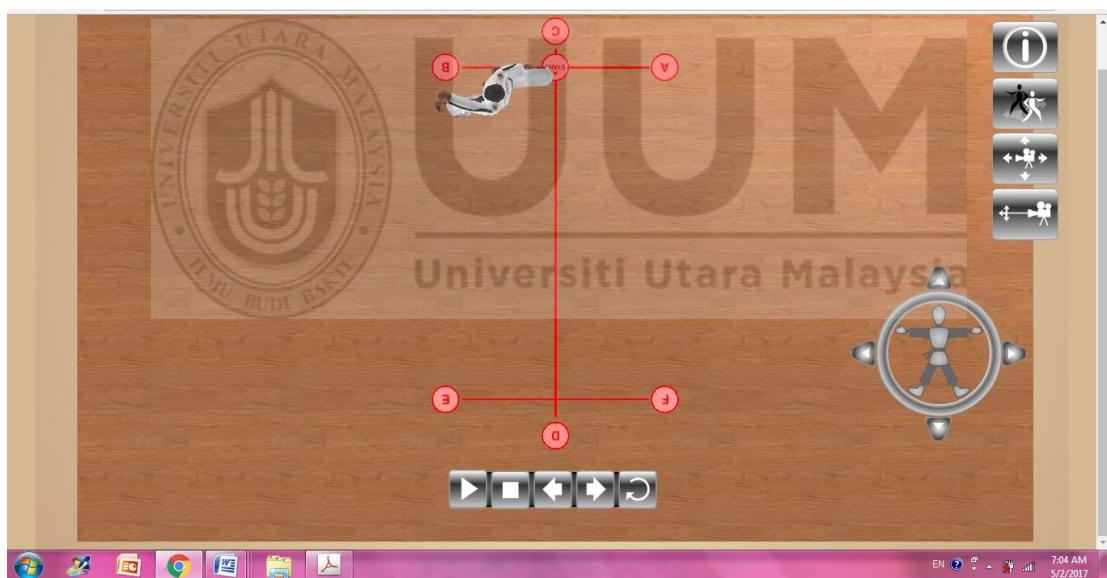
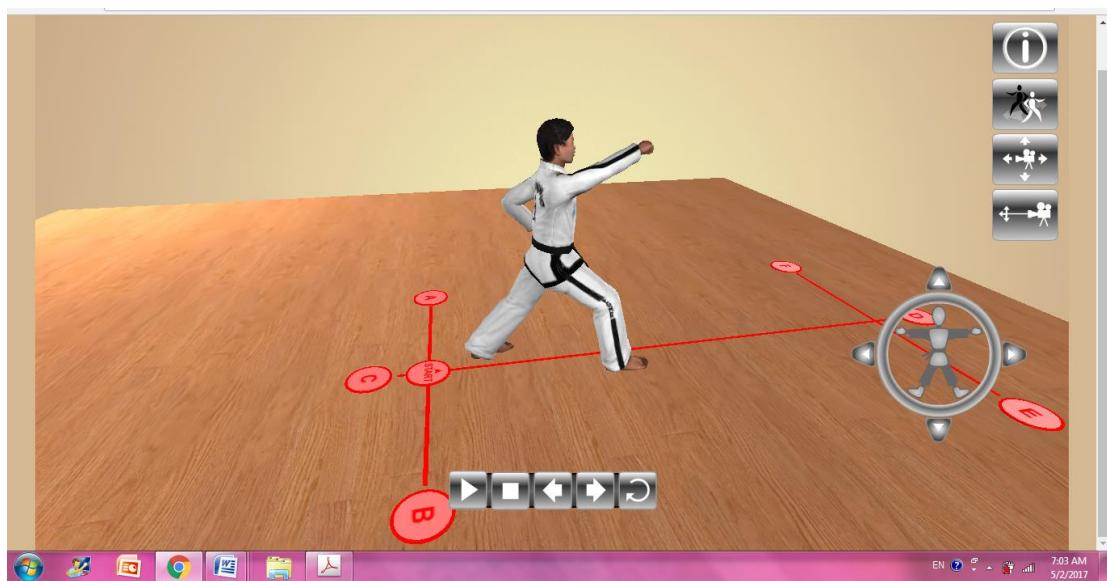
## Appendix H

### Snapshots of VT<sup>2</sup>E Prototype











## Appendix I

### Snapshots of User Evaluation

