

ANALYSIS IN DIFFERENCES OF SPEED SWIMMING CRAWL TECHNIQUE BETWEEN SWIMMERS AND WATER POLO PLAYERS

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Abstract: Research is spent on 50 respondents divided in two groups, of which first group was combined by 25 swimmers and second group was combined by 25 water polo players from water polo club „Dabar“ from Sarajevo, at age of 12-14 years. The main goal of research was to spot the differences between speed in swimming crawl technique disciplines of 25m, 50m and 100m between swimmers and water polo players of water polo club „Dabar“ from Sarajevo. It is analyzed the time swimmers will swim crawl technique every discipline separately: 25m (BK 25M), 50m (BK 50M) and 100m (BK 100M). For establishment of differences in speed swimming crawl technique on 25m, 50m and 100m between swimmers and water polo players we used T-test analyse of results for independent samples. Based on T-test analyse of results for independent samples we can conclude that there is statistically big difference between swimmer and water polo players in speed during swimming all three criterion variables (BK 25M), (BK 50M), (BK 100M).

Keywords: speed, swimmers, water polo players, analyses of differences, T-test

INTRODUCTION

Swimming and water polo are kinesiology activities that are part of water sports. Swimming is part of family of water and basic sports. Swimming is define as ability of keeping humans body on top of the water in horizontal position and moving in water with certain moves of hands and legs without using some help of other objects. We can say that swimming is part of cyclically sports in which by the way of performance of moves-technique and the style of swimming, dominate relatively simple moves, that moves are the same all the time and they

ANALIZA RAZLIKA U BRZINI PLIVANJA KRAUL TEHNIKOM IZMEĐU PLIVAČA I VATERPOLISTA

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Apstrakt: Istraživanje je provedeno na ukupnom uzorku od 50 ispitanika podijeljenom u dvije grupe, od kojih je prvu grupu činilo 25 ispitanika-plivača i drugu grupu 25 ispitanika-vaterpolista Plivačko-vaterpolo kluba "Dabar" iz Sarajeva, uzrasne dobi 12 – 14 godina. Osnovni cilj istraživanja bio je utvrđivanje razlika u brzini plivanja kraul tehnikom u disciplinama 25m, 50m i 100m između plivača i vaterpolista Plivačko-vaterpolo kluba "DABAR" iz Sarajeva. Analizirano je vrijeme za koje ispitanici plivaju kraul tehnikom svaku dionicu posebno: 25m (BK25M), 50m (BK50M) i 100m (BK100M). Za utvrđivanje razlika u brzini plivanja kraul tehnikom na dionicama 25m, 50m i 100m kraul tehnikom između plivača i vaterpolista primijenjena je analiza rezultata T-testa za nezavisne uzorke. Na osnovu analize rezultata T-testa za nezavisne uzorke može se konstatovati da postoji statistički značajna razlika između plivača i vaterpolista u brzini plivanja u sve tri kriterijske varijable (BK 25M), (BK50M), (BK100M).

Gljučne riječi: brzina, plivači, vaterpolisti, analiza razlika, T-test

Uvod

Plivanje i vaterpolo su kineziološke aktivnosti koje spadaju u vodene sportove. Plivanje spada u porodicu vodenih i bazičnih sportova. Plivanje se definiše kao sposobnost održavanja čovječijeg tijela na površini vode u horizontalnom položaju i kretanje u vodi pomoću određenih pokreta ruku i nogu bez upotrebe pomoćnih sredstava. Za plivanje se može se reći da spada u red cikličnih sportova u kojem prema načinu i obliku izvođenja pokreta - tehnike te stila plivanja, dominiraju relativno jednostavni pokreti, koji su stalno isti i koji se periodično ponavljaju tokom plivanja

periodically repeat during the certain technique. This complex motoric structure require from swimmers high level of motoric abilities-coordination, or „good feeling of water“. When we speak about swimming speed, we need to say that she depends of many factors. Main factor that affect on swimming speed is the position of body in water, the reason is that position of body in water directly affect on increase frontal resistance that is created during swimming. Frontal resistance depends on:

- position of swimmers body in water- reducing of frontal surface of body in water and bringing the body in hydrodynamic position, we can reduce resistance of moving body through the water (Kolmogorov and sar, 1997),
- shape of body- motion of swimmer causes cumulation of pressure of water in front of him, result of this if frontal resistance, that appears on curved body parts, such as head, shoulders, hips, skin folds (Colwin, 1998),
- surface quality of swimmers body, as is proved that after removing hair from body swimmer in big measure increase frontal resistance and on that way he gets better results (Sharp, Hackney, Cain and Ness, 1998),
- swimming speed, with swimming speed the resistance increases with quadrate (Colwin, 1998).

Newer research (Madic and sar.2007.) shows that achieving high results in swimming depends on these factors:

- regularly move maintenance (sport technique),
- energy abilities of swimmers,
- contractile muscle performance,
- knuckle mobility,
- tactical abilities.

According to Wertheimer, V. and the Zoretic, (2010) work of muscles on short distances depends on each swimming technique, swimming speed and most of all efficiency of anaerobic, lactate energy mechanism. Babin, B. (2012), recommend that we should use individual form of work.

Water polo as collective sport is extracurricular complex sport which is different of other sports, the reason is that water polo is playing in different and specific habitat-in water. In water polo we use all kind of moves, cyclic and acyclic with very complex motoric and tactical requirements. High level of efficiency and sport rally requires the maximum knowledge of technical-tactical elements, high level of body competence (Dopsaj, 1993). If we observe water polo game we can notice that players mainly swim short distances with maximum odds and different techniques. With time limit of the game, and total swimed volume, from

određene tehnike. Ova složena motorička struktura traži od plivača visok nivo motoričke sposobnosti – koordinacije, te posebno naglašen kinestetički osjećaj kretanja kroz vodu, odnosno “dobar osjećaj vode.“ Kada se govori o brzini plivanja, potrebno je istaći da ona zavisi od mnogo faktora. Osnovni faktor koji primarno utiče na brzinu plivanja jeste položaj tijela u vodi, iz razloga što položaj tijela u vodi direktno utiče na povećanje čeonog otpora koji se stvara tokom kretanja plivača kroz vodu. Čeonni otpor zavisi od:

- položaja tijela plivača u vodi – smanjivanjem čeonne površine tijela u vodi i dovođenjem tijela u hidrodinamički položaj ili povećanjem plovnosti, može se smanjiti otpor kretanja tijela kroz vodu (Kolmogorov i sar., 1997),
- oblika tijela – kretanje plivača uzrokuje gomilanje pritiska u vodi ispred njega, što za posljedicu ima čeonni otpor, koji se pojavljuje na zaobljenim dijelovima tijela, kao što su glava, ramena, kukovi, kožni nabori (Colwin, 1998),
- kvaliteta površine tijela plivača, kao što je dokazano da poslije uklanjanja dlaka sa tijela, plivač u znatnoj mjeri smanjuje čeonni otpor i na taj način postiže bolje rezultate (Sharp, Hackney, Cain i Ness, 1998),
- brzine plivanja, tako što s povećanjem brzine plivanja otpor povećava sa kvadratom (Colwin, 1998).

Novija istraživanja (Madić i sar. 2007.) ukazuju da postizanje visokih rezultata u plivanju zavisi i od sljedećih faktora:

- pravilnost izvođenja pokreta (sportske tehnike),
- energetske sposobnosti plivača,
- kontraktilnih svojstva mišića,
- zglobne pokretljivosti i
- taktičkih sposobnosti.

Prema Wertheimer, V. i D. Zoretić, (2010.) sam rad mišića na kratkim distancama zavisi od vrste plivačke tehnike, brzine plivanja te najviše od efikasnosti anaerobnog alaktatnog i laktatnog energetskog mehanizma. Babin, B. (2012), preporučuje da se radi i primjenjuje individualni oblik rada.

Vaterpolo kao kolektivni sport spada u grupu polistrukturalnih kompleksnih sportova i koji se razlikuje od drugih kolektivnih sportova, jer se igra u potpuno drukčijem i specifičnom mediju – vodi. U vaterpolu su zastupljen sve vrste kretanja i ciklična i aciklična karakterna, sa vrlo složenim motoričkim i taktičkim zahtjevima. Visok nivo efikasnosti i sportskog nadigravanja u vaterpolu zahtijeva maksimalnu ovladanost svim tehničko-taktičkim elementima, visok nivo tjelesne pripremljenosti, a koja se zasniva na određenim morfološkim odlikama, motoričkim, funkcionalnim sposobnostima i drugim antropološkim karakteristikama (Dopsaj, 1993). Ako se posmatra vaterpolo igra

the aspect of energy capacity, we can established that the top water polo player need to have high developed all three energy systems (alactate, lactate and anaerobic), (Dopsaj and Matkovic, 1994). Also, during the game player is doing lots of horizontal and vertical moves with the ball or without her, with or without contact with opponent player (Dopsaj and Matkovic, 1999).

Knowing all these factors in long term development of young players are precondition for quality program, with optimum material basis, and personnel potencial. Falk, B., Lidor, R., Lander, Y., and Lang, B. (2004) were studied problem of identification talents and early development of young players. Melchiorri, G., Padua, E., Sardella, F., Manzi, V., Tancredi, V., and Bonifazi, M. (2010) were analysing physiological profile of water polo player and they get results of dependence physiological variables and quality level of players. Sekulic, D., Zenic, N., and Markovic, G. (2005) were using non-linear analyse and they determined connection between anthropometric variables and indicator of motoric indurance. Researches that suit to this theme are not find wich shows on actuality and interest of this science artical.

METHODS OF RESEARCH

Sample of respondents

Total semple of respondents is 50 players from swimming-water polo club „Dabar“ from Sarajevo at age of 12-14 years, they are sepperated in two groups. In first group there is 25 swimmers and in second group there is 25 water polo players at age 12-14 years. All respondents are acitve in training process. We analised time of speed swimming in al disciplines on 25m, 50m and 100m.

Sample of variables

Every respondent was tested and his speed was measured in craul technique on three different lenght wich represent criterion variables:

1. Speed swimming in craul technique on 25m (BK25M)
2. Speed swimming in craul technique on 50m (BK50M)
3. Speed swimming in craul technique on 100m (BK100M)

Decription of research

- All respodents had the same terms for testing
- Testing was completed in time period from 18:00

može se primjetiti da igrači uglavnom plivaju kratke dionica sa maksimalnim mogućnostima i različitim tehnikama. Uz vremensko ograničenje igre, i ukupan preplivani obim, sa aspekta energetske kapaciteta, može se tvrditi da vrhunski vaterpolo igrač mora posjedovati visoko razvijena sva tri energetska sistema (alaktatni, laktatni i aerobni), (Dopsaj & Matković, 1994). Takođe, to kom utakmic e igrač izveliki broj kretanja u vodi u horizontalnom i vertikalnom položaju, sa loptom ili bez nje, sa ili bez kontakta sa protivničkim igračem (Dopsaj & Matković, 1999).

Poznavanje svih čimbenika u dugoročnom razvoju mladih igrača, pravovremenosti u razvoju određenih motoričkih sposobnosti u tzv. senzitivnim fazama preduvjet su za kvalitetan program, naravno uz optimalnu materijalnu bazu i kadrovski potencijal. Falk, B., Lidor, R., Lander, Y., & Lang, B. (2004) proučavali su problem identifikacije talenata i ranog razvoja mladih igrača. Melchiorri, G., Padua, E., Sardella, F., Manzi, V., Tancredi, V., & Bonifazi, M. (2010) analizirali su fiziološki profil vaterpolo igrača i dobili podatke o zavisnosti fizioloških varijabli i kvalitativne razine igrača. Sekulić, D., Zenic, N., & Markovic, G. (2005) primjenom ne-linearne analize utvrdili su povezanost između antropometrijskih varijabli i pokazatelja motoričke izdržljivosti. Istraživanja i radovi koji odgovaraju problematici ovog rada nisu pronađeni što ukazuje na aktualnost i zanimljivost ovoga znanstvenog priloga.

METODE ISTRAŽIVANJA

Uzorak ispitanika

Ukupan uzorak ispitanika činilo je 50 ispitanika Plivačko-vaterpolo kluba “Dabar” iz Sarajeva uzrasne dobi 12-14 godina, podijeljen je na dvije grupe od kojih je prvu grupu činilo 25 plivača i drugu grupu 25 vaterpolista uzrasne dobi 12 – 14 godina. Svi ispitanici su uključeni u sistematski trenažni proces. Analizirano je vrijeme brzine svih ispitanika u disciplinama na 25m, 50m i 100m.

Uzorak varijabli

Svaki ispitanik je pojedinačno testiran i mjerena je brzina preplivavanja kraul tehnikom tri dionice koje su predstavljale kriterijske varijable i to.

1. Brzina plivanja kraul tehnikom na 25 metara (BK25M).
2. Brzina plivanja kraul tehnikom na 50 metara (BK50M).
3. Brzina plivanja kraul tehnikom na 100 metara (BK100M).

Opis istraživanja

- Svi ispitanici su imali iste uslove za testiranje.

to 21:00 at the same day

- They were separated in many groups during testing
- Swimmers were swimming-swimmers crawl, water polo players swam water polo crawl
- Testing was complete in a pool where the temperature of water was 27°C, moisture of the space - 58,7%, air temperature - 29,64°C and concentration of chlorine 0.5 mg/L, which is in acceptable terms
- Firstly they were tested on 25m, then on 50m and at the end on 100m
- All data were entered in measured lists of every respondent

METHODS OF PROCESSING RESULTS

Results that we got were processed in program packet SPSS 12.0 for Windows. For all variables we calculated the main statistical parameters:

- Mean-arithmetic mean
- Min-min result of measurement
- Max- max result of measurement
- Rang
- Std. Dev.- standard deviation
- Skewness
- Kurtosis

For establishment of differences in speed swimming with crawl technique on 25m, 50m and 100m between swimmers and water polo players we used T-test analysis of results for independent samples.

RESULTS

Swimming on 25m (BK25M) was performed with start jump and finishing on the end of the pool. Swimming on 50m (BK50M) was performed with start jump and with turn on 25m.

Swimming on 100m (BK100M) was performed also with start jump and with turns on every 25m. Time measuring for all lengths was measured manually (chronometer) with exactness of 1/10 seconds.

In table 1. It showed main descriptive statistic parameters of applied variables for both group of respondents (swimmers and water polo players). In this analysis we can see that the respondents which belong in group of swimmers have better results. Average speed for swimmers on 25m is 14,2 sec, average speed for water polo players 17,2sec. When we watch min and max results there is a big difference in speed, we can see that the swimmers are much faster than water polo players. Min result for swimmers is 12,07sec, min result for water polo

- Testiranje je izvršeno u vremenu od 18:00 do 21:00 istog dana.
- Podjeljeni u više grupa prilikom testiranja.
- Plivači su plivali – plivački kraul, a vaterpolisti vaterpolo kraul.
- Testiranje je izvršeno u bazenu u kojem je temperatura vode bila - 27° C, vlažnost prostora - 58,70%, temperatura vazduha - 29,64 C ° i koncentracija hlora 0,5 mg/L, što je bilo u prihvatljivim granicama.
- Testiranje brzine plivanja je prvo izvršeno na 25 metara za sve ispitanike, zatim na 50 metara i na kraju na 100 metara.
- Svi podaci su uneseni u mjerene liste svakog ispitanika

METODE OBRADE PODATAKA

Obrada dobivenih podataka vršena je u programskom paketu SPSS 12.0 for Windows. Za sve primijenjene varijable izračunati su osnovni statistički deskriptivni parametri:

- Mean – aritmetička sredina,
- Min – minimalni rezultat mjerenja,
- Max – maksimalni rezultat mjerenja,
- Rang – Raspon
- Std. Dev. – standardna devijacija.
- Skewness – koeficijent simetričnosti
- Kurtosis – koeficijent spljoštenosti.

Za utvrđivanje razlika u brzini plivanja kraul tehnikom na dionicama 25m, 50m i 100m kraul tehnikom između plivača i vaterpolista primijenjena je analiza rezultata T-testa za nezavisne uzorke.

REZULTATI

Dionica plivanja na 25m (BK25M) se izvodila sa startnim skokom i završavala na kraju bazena. Dionica plivanja na 50m (BK50M) se izvodila sa startnim skokom i okretom na 25 metara, a dionica plivanja na 100m (BK100M) se izvodila takođe sa startnim skokom i okretima na svakih 25 m. Mjerenje vremena za sve dionice plivanja vršeno je ručno (hronometrom) sa tačnošću od 1/10 sekunde.

U tabeli 1 prikazani su osnovni centralni i disperzioni parametri primijenjenih varijabli za obje grupe ispitanika (plivači i vaterpolisti). Analizom osnovnih centralnih i disperzionih parametara rezultata plivanja na 25m (BK25M) kraul tehnikom može se vidjeti da ispitanici koji pripadaju grupi plivača imaju bolje prosječne rezultate od grupe ispitanika vaterpolista, jer su prosječna vrijednost rezultata plivanja na 25m kod plivača 14,2 sek, a kod vaterpolista 17,2 sek. Uvidom u vrijednosti minimalnih (Min) i maksimalnih (Max) rezultata uočljiva je razlika u korist grupe ispitanika plivača. Minimalni rezultat kod plivača iznosi 12,0 sek., a kod vaterpolista 16,0 sek. Najkraći

Table 1. Main descriptive statistic parameters of applied variables for both group of respondents (swimmers and water polo players)

Tabela 1. Osnovni deskriptivni statistički parametri primijenjenih varijabli za obje grupe ispitanika (plivača i vaterpolista)

Descriptive Statistics												
	N	Range	Min	Max	Mean	Std. dev.	Variance	Skewness	Kurtosis			
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
BK25MP	25	5.00	12.00	17.00	14.20	.30	1.50	2.25	-.20	.464	-.80	.902
BK50MP	25	11.08	26.10	37.18	29.33	.58	2.94	8.68	1.40	.464	1.78	.902
BK100MP	25	8.93	59.27	68.20	63.84	.60	3.01	9.08	.05	.464	-1.59	.902
BK25MV	25	2.00	16.00	18.00	17.20	.15	.76	.58	-.36	.464	-1.13	.902
BK50MV	25	9.00	31.00	40.00	36.72	.68	3.43	11.79	-.77	.464	-1.05	.902
BK100MV	25	13.23	64.77	78.00	69.48	.72	3.62	13.16	1.45	.464	1.87	.902

Legend: N-number of respondents, Range, Min-minimum result of measurement, Max-maximum result of measurement, Mean-The arithmetic mean, Std.dev.- standard deviation, Variance, Skewness- Measures of asymmetry, Kurtosis- Measure of elongation

Legenda: N-broj ispitanika, Range – rang, Min – minimalni rezultat mjerenja, Max – maksimalni rezultat mjerenja, Mean – aritmetička sredina, Std. Dev. – standardna devijacija, variance – varijansa, Skewness – koeficijent asimetrije, Kurtosis – koeficijent izduženosti.

players is 16,0sec. Standard deviation at swimmers is 1,50 and at water polo players is 0,57. Range is the simplest but the least precised dispersion measure. Range at swimmers is bigger and it is 5,0 and for water polo players is 2,0.

Variance as sum of quadrate deviations of empirical results and arithmetic mean is bigger for swimmers and it is 2,25 for water polo players is 0,58.

Analysing the main central and disperzion parameters of results in swimming crawl technique on 50m (BK50M) we can see that better average results have swimmers, the average result in 50m for swimmers is 29,3sec, average results for water polo players is 36,72sec. When we watch min and max results there is a big difference in speed, we can see that the swimmers are much faster than water polo players. Min result for swimmers is 26,10sec, water polo players min result is 31,0sec. Max result for swimmers is 37,18sec, max result for water polo players is 40,0sec. Standard deviation for swimmers is 2,94, for water polo players is 3,43. Range for swimmers is bigger and it is 11,0, for water polo players is 9,0. Variance for swimmers is 8,68, for water polo players 11,79.

Analysing the main central and disperzion parameters of results in swimming crawl technique on 100m (BK100M) we can see that better average results have swimmers, the average result in 100m for swimmers

skok kod sportista je 125 cm, a kod ne sportista 91 cm. Maksimalni rezultat kod plivača iznosi 17,0 sek., a kod vaterpolista 18,0 sek. Standardna devijacija (Std. Dev) kod plivača iznosi 1.50. a kod vaterpolista 0,57. Opseg (Range, engl.) je najjednostavnija, ali i najmanje precizna mjera disperzije. Kod plivača opseg je veći i iznosi 5,0, a kod vaterpolista 2,0. Varijansa (Variance) kao suma kvadriranih odstupanja empirijskih rezultata i aritmetičke sredine je veća kod plivača i iznosi 2,25, a kod vaterpolista 0,58. Imajući u vidu da se radi o mjerenju vremena plivanja kraul tehnikom na 25, 50 i 100m to manji rezultat ima bolju vrijednost.

Analizom osnovnih centralnih i disperzionih parametara rezultata plivanja kraul tehnikom na 50m (BK50M), može se vidjeti da bolje prosječne vrijednosti rezultata imaju ispitanici koji pripadaju grupi plivača u odnosu na grupu ispitanika vaterpolista, jer su prosječna vrijednost rezultata plivanja na 50m kod plivača 29,33 sek, a kod vaterpolista 36.72 sek. Uvidom u vrijednosti minimalnih (Min) i maksimalnih (Max) rezultata uočljiva je razlika u korist grupe ispitanika plivača. Minimalni rezultat kod plivača iznosi 26,10 sek., a kod vaterpolista 31,0 sek. Maksimalni rezultat kod plivača iznosi 37,18 sek., a kod vaterpolista 40,0 sek. Standardna devijacija (Std. Dev) kod plivača iznosi 2,94, a kod vaterpolista 3,43. Opseg (Range) kod plivača je veći i iznosi 11,0, a kod vaterpolista 9,0. Varijansa (Variance) kod plivača iznosi 8,68, a kod vaterpolista 11,79.

Analizom osnovnih centralnih i disperzionih parametara rezultata plivanja na 100m (BK100M) kraul tehnikom može se vidjeti da ispitanici koji pripadaju grupi plivača imaju bolje

is 63,84sec, for water polo players 69,84sec. Also all others descriptive parameters are better at swimmers than at water polo players.

By analysing descriptive statistic parameter for both groups we can say that swimmers have much better results in speed swimming with crawl technique on all lengths (25m, 50m and 100m)

Table 2. Matrix intercorrelation of applied variables for group of swimmers

		Correlations		
		BK25MP	BK50MP	BK100MP
BK25MP	Pearson Correlation	1.00	-.096	.350
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.648	.086
	N	25	25	25
BK50MP	Pearson Correlation	-.096	1.00	-.252
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.648		.225
	N	25	25	25
BK100MP	Pearson Correlation	.350	-.252	1.00
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.086	.225	
	N	25	25	25

Legend: Pearson Correlation-coefficient of correlation, Sig.-significance, N-number of respondents

Analysing of Matrix intercorrelations of applied variables for group of swimmers We can say that there is no significant statistic relationship, the reason is that correlation coefficients are statistically insignificant.

Table 3. Matrix correlation for group of water polo players

		Correlations		
		BK25MV	BK50MV	BK100MV
BK25MV	Pearson Correlation	1.00	-.010	.120
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.964	.567
	N	25	25	25
BK50MV	Pearson Correlation	-.010	1.00	.465*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.964		.019
	N	25	25	25
BK100MV	Pearson Correlation	.120	.465*	1.00
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.567	.019	
	N	25	25	25

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Legend: Pearson Correlation-coefficient correlation, Sig.-significance, N-number of respondents

Analysing of Matrix intercorrelations of applied variables for group of water polo players, we can say that there is significant statistic relationship between speed swimming crawl technique on 50m and speed swimming crawl technique on 100m.

prosječne rezultate od grupe ispitanika vaterpolista, jer su prosječna vrijednost rezultata plivanja na 100m kod plivača 63,84 sek, a kod vaterpolista 69,84 sek. Takođe, i ostali deskriptivni parametri su bolji kod grupe plivača u odnosu na vaterpoliste. Sve varijable imaju normalnu raspodjelu podataka.

Analizama deskriptivnih statističkih parametara obje grupe ispitanika (tabela 1.) može se konstatovati da su plivači postigli bolje rezultate u brzini preplivanja kraul tehnikom svih dionica (25, 50 i 100m) u odnosu na vaterpoliste.

Tabela 2. Matrica interkorelacija primijenjenih varijabli kod grupe plivača

Legenda: Pearson Correlation – koeficijent korelacije, Sig. – značajnost, N - broj ispitanika

Analizom matrice interkorelacije primijenjenih varijabli kod grupe plivača može se konstatovati da nema statistički značajne povezanosti, jer su korelacioni koeficijenti statistički beznačajni.

Tabela 3. Matrica korelacija za grupu vaterpolista

Legenda: Pearson Correlation – koeficijent korelacije, Sig. – značajnost, N - broj ispitanika

Analizom matrice interkorelacije primijenjenih varijabli kod grupe vaterpolista može se uočiti statistički značajna povezanost između brzine plivanja kraul tehnikom na 50 m i brzine plivanja na 100m, jer je koeficijent povezanosti statistički značajan i iznosi ,47. Ostali koeficijenti korelacije statistički nisu značajni.

Table 4. Analise of T-test results

Tabela 4 Analiza rezultata T-testa

		Independent Sample Test								
		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
								Lower		Upper
BPK25M	Equal variances assumed	7.81	.007	-8.91	48	.000	-3.00	.33	-3.67	-2.32
	Equal variances not assumed			-8.91	35.66	.000	-3.00	.33	-3.68	-2.31
BPK50M	Equal variances assumed	3.15	.082	-8.15	48	.000	-7.38	.90	-9.20	-5.56
	Equal variances not assumed			-8.15	46.92	.000	-7.38	.90	-9.20	-5.56
BPK100M	Equal variances assumed	.12	.722	-5.97	48	.000	-5.63	.94	-7.53	-3.74
	Equal variances not assumed			-5.97	46.43	.000	-5.63	.94	-7.53	-3.73

Legenda: *t* - T test, *df* - stepeni slobode, *Sig.* - nivo statističke značajnosti), *Mean Difference* - razlika aritmetičkih sredina, *Std. Error Difference* - standardna greška aritmetičkih sredina)

Legenda: *t* - T test, *df* - stepeni slobode, *Sig.* - nivo statističke značajnosti), *Mean Difference* - razlika aritmetičkih sredina, *Std. Error Difference* - standardna greška aritmetičkih sredina)

In table 4. is showed the results of T-test for measuring the speed in swimming on 25m, 50m and 100m with crawl technique for group of swimmers and water polo players. Based on this analise of T-test we can say that there is statistically significant difference in swimming speed in all three lenghts (25m, 50m and 100m) between swimmers and water polo players of the club „Dabar“ from Sarajevo. We can say that swimmers were faster in statistic sgnificance 99%.

DISCUSSION

Research results are expected and show us logical development of speed in swimming for respondents. It was expected that swimmers will get better results in speed swimming crawl technique on 25m, 50m and 100m. Speed is motoric ability which is highly conditioned by genetic code and it depends on relation between fast contractile muscle fibers and slow contracile muscle fibers which is genetic conditioned and it can not be changed under the influence of training. Also, it must be said that without right technique and coordination it could bring to stagnation in speed results and it could bring speed barrier (Milanovic, 2017.) that is the reason why learning the right technique should be first and then we should develope speed. More we go in analysing basic decriptive parameters it is visible that absolute values of minimum, average and maximum result of all applied variables (BK25M,BK50M,BK100M) go to benefit for the swimmers group. Also it is not hard to notice that the swimmers are more homogeneous group than water polo players group in speed on 50m and 100m. It is necessary to explain more why the swimmers get better results in all measured swimming lenght. The chosen sample of respondents (swimmers and water polo players) were in closely at the same time in

U tabeli 4 prikazani su rezultati T-testa za mjerenje brzine plivanja na dionici 25m, 50m i 100 m kraul tehnikom za grupu ispitanika plivača i grupu ispitanika vaterpolista. Na osnovu analize rezultata T-testa može se konstatovati da je postoji statistički značajna razlika u brzini plivanja u sve tri testirane dionice (25m, 50m i 100m) između plivača i vaterpolista Plivačko-vaterpolo kluba “Dabar” iz Sarajeva, u korist plivača na nivou statističke značajnosti od 99%.

DISKUSIJA

Dobijeni rezultati istraživanja su očekivani i ukazuju na logičnosti u razvoju brzine plivanja kod tretiranih ispitanika. Naime, bilo je za očekivati da će plivači postići bolje rezultate u brzini plivanja kraul tehnikom na dionicama 25m, 50m i 100m. Brzina je motorička sposobnost koja je visokim koeficijentom uslovljena genetskim kodom i zavisi od odnosa brzokontraktilnih i sporokontraktilnih mišićnih vlakana koji je genetski uslovljen i nemože se mijenjati pod uticajem trenažnog rada. Uz to treba istaći da bez pravilne tehnike i koordinacije vrlo brzo dolazi do stagnacije rezultata u brzini i pojave brzinske barijere (Milanović, 2007.) zbog čega je učenje tehnike osnova prije početka rada na razvoju brzine.

Detaljnijom analizom osnovnih deskriptivnih parametara uočljivo je da apsolutne vrijednosti minimalnog, prosječnog i maksimalnog rezultata svih primijenjenih varijabli (BK25M, BK50M, BK100M) idu u prilog grupi ispitanika koji pripadaju grupi plivača. Takođe, nije teško uočiti da su plivači homogenija grupa od grupe vaterpolista u brzini plivanja na 50m i 100m. Potrebno je detaljnije pojasniti zbog čega su plivači postigli bolje rezultate u brzini plivanja u svim mjerenim dinocama plivanja.

Odabrani uzorak ispitanika (plivači i vaterpolisti) su u približnom istom vremenskom trenažnom procesu koji su u prvoj godini treniranja imali zajednički plan i program obuke

training process, who in the first training year had the same plan and program of training swimming techniques. After first year of training together on swimming techniques, swimmers continued perfecting swimming techniques, water polo players had specific training program which included perfecting water polo crawl technique and other techniques in water polo game. The position of the body is very important for the swimmers, specially establishing a favorable position, so the swimmer would not waste its energy on holding on the water surface and relatively high level of utilization. The position of the body is almost horizontal which provides minimal resistance, that is the best hydrodynamic position. Body position in water polo crawl technique is little bit different because the angle between the longitudinal part of the body and water surface is higher because of the ball management and passing the ball, that is the reason why water polo is physiological and psychological demanding sport. During the training process swimmers can use group and individual way of work, where we can use more time for correction swimmers technique, unlike water polo players where the time can be used to correct technique of every swimmer, while in case of water polo players the time must be used also for technical elements of the game. (Leko and Zoretic, 2010). That kind of approach may result with better average technique results. Anderson, Hopkins, Roberts and Pyne (2008) also say that combination of fitness and technique could be very important for competitive accomplishments. Making better assumptions for speed development in swimming means that swimmers need to have bigger level of basic motoric abilities which can be achieved with continuous work and knowing the laws and principles of swimmers training process. Also knowing the laws of growing and development of a child is important, as well as monitoring progress under the influence of training with the clear goals. (Zoretic, D., Wertheimer, V., Fajdetic, M. 2010).

CONCLUSION

The conclusion is that if we could extend support phase and the main (propulsion) phase we could get much better results in speed swimming with water polo crawl, but again swimming crawl is more efficient in speed swimming. We can assume that if water polo players swim with the ball (counterattack) they bring their head in the water they would reduce frontal resistance and they would bring their body closer ideal position in water and with that they would increase speed swimming. But we also must say that if water polo players put their head in water they will have problem with opponents.

tehnike plivanja. Poslije prve godine zajedničkog trenažnog rada na usvajanju tehnika plivanja, plivači su nastavili rad na usavršavanju tehnike plivanja, dok je vaterpolistima uključen specifični program obuke koji je uključivao ovladavanje vaterpolo kraul tehnikom plivanja i drugim tehnikama vaterpolo igre. Za plivača je veoma važan položaj tijela, naročito uspostavljanje povoljnog položaja, kako bi manje trošio svoju energiju za svoje održavanje na površini vode i relativno visokog nivoa iskorištenosti. Položaj tijela u vodi je gotovo u horizontalnom položaju što obezbjeđuje minimalni otpor, tj. najpovoljniji hidrodinamički položaj. Položaja tijela kod vaterpolo kraul tehnike kojom se služe vaterpolisti se nešto razlikuje, jer je ugao između uzdužne ose tijela i površine vode veći zbog vođenja lopte, dodavanja lopte i izvođenje drugih tehničkih elemenata, zbog čega se vaterpolo sport ubraja u fiziološki i psihološki veoma zahtjevan i mentalno izazovan sport (Snyder, 2008). Takođe, specifičnost vaterpolo kraul tehnike plivanja odnosi se i na izvođenje faze propulzije u kojoj se prilikom faze prenosa ruke po novi zaveslaj primjećuje kraća trajektorija kretanja ruke, a samim tim i ulazak u narednu fazu je nešto kraći što dovodi do toga da je faza podupiranja i glavna (propulzivna) faza nedovoljno iskorištena. Ramena su nešto više podignuta prema gore čime se povećava i čeonu otpor što usporava brzinu plivanja vaterpolista.

Dok su vaterpolisti trebali usvajati i nove elemente tehnike vaterpolo sporta, dotle su plivači bili usmjereni na kontinuirano usavršavanje tehnike uključujući i međusobnu takmičarsku komponentu čime su stvorili bolje pretpostavke za brže plivanje na pomenutim dionicama, što bi mogao biti mogući razloga boljih rezultata kod grupe plivača.

Takođe, treba imati u vidu i biomehaničke principe položaja tijela u vodi kod plivača koje je gotovo u horizontalnom položaju i položaja tijela kod vaterpolo kraul tehnike kod koje je ugao između uzdužne ose tijela i površine vode veći zbog vođenja lopte, dodavanja lopte i dr. u odnosu na položaj tijela plivača. Dosadašnja istraživanja (Snyder, 2008) ukazuju da je vaterpolo sport fiziološki i psihološki veoma zahtjevan i mentalno izazovan sport.

U toku trenažnog procesa kod plivača se više može koristiti grupni i individualni oblik rada, gdje se više vremena može koristiti za korekciju tehnike svakog plivača, za razliku kod vaterpolista gdje se moralo voditi računa i na tehničke elemente koji čine samu igru (Leko i Zoretić, 2010.). Takav pristup može uvijek rezultirati boljim prosječnim ocjenama usvojenosti tehnike, a ujedno i biti korektor u poboljšanju rezultata brzine plivanja.

Anderson, Hopkins, Roberts i Pyne (2008) takođe navode da je kombinacija kondicionih i tehničkih faktora važna za takmičarska dostignuća.

This kind of leading of ball should be tried in friendly games, on that way we could see his efficiency. We need to approach this team by setting new goal and we need to prove this scientifically and send results to experts from water polo sport.

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ZAKLJUČAK

Može se doći do sljedećeg zaključka a to je, kada bi uspjeli produžiti fazu podupiranja i glavna (propulzivna) faza došli bi do efikasniji rezultata u brzini plivanja vaterpolo kraulom, ali opet plivački kraul je efikasniji u brzini plivanja. Može se pretpostaviti da prilikom plivanja sa loptom (kontranapad) spustimo lice u vodu i tim smanjimo čeonu otpor i približimo tjelo idealnom položaju u vodi, a samim tim bi i povećali brzinu plivanja. Treba naglasiti ako se spusti lice u vodu dolazi problema takozvanog bježanja lopte od igrača i smanjena vidljivost prilikom vođenja lopte. Ovakav način vođenja lopte sa licem u vodi može se probati kroz realizaciju plana i programa vaterpolista i prilikom prijateljskih utakmica kako bi mogli vidjeti njegovu efikasnost potom je prihvatiti ili odbaciti. Naravno, da se treba uraditi i naučno pristupiti postavljanju novog cilja, sve ovo naučno dokazati i plasirati rezultate stručnjacima u vaterpolu.