

TRAINING AND REFEREEING AS A PEDAGOGICAL FUNCTION MANAGEMENT OF TEACHING IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS - SPORTS GAMES

(Professional paper)

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Abstract

Training and refereeing is a pedagogical function management of teaching in physical education and sport. Training is related to pedagogical communication between the teacher and the students. It is conditioned by the educational goals, objectives and the educational activity. There is ongoing development of sports, which in turn have to follow the rules and the changes that occur in order for training to be modern and up to date. Thus the teacher competently apply their skills and as a judge. It held properly and accurately errors then gives directions for their removal.

Keywords: *primary training, teacher and the students, authoritarian style, liberal style, motor abilities, democratic style, mini basketball, mini volleyball, mini handball.*

Management of teaching in physical education and sport is related to pedagogical communication between the teacher and the students. It is conditioned by the educational goals, objectives and the educational activity.

There are several styles of pedagogical communication: authoritarian, liberal and democratic.

Authoritarian style - the teacher has set clear rules at the beginning of the pedagogical communication. There are clearly defined boundaries.

Liberal style - the distance is shortened, relationships are spontaneous, there are no clear rules, which makes the style ineffective pedagogical perspective.

Democratic or balanced - with him as opposed to authoritarian rules are derived in the process of communication between teacher and students, which gives more motivation for children to perform.

Professional competence of the teacher who guided the learning process in physical education and sport, in three directions:

- Theory of Physical Education.
- Methods of physical education and sport in the age.
- Sports refereeing.

Teaching methodology in turn is related to the teaching of the material, divided into basic and additional section and set standards to achieve athletic skills and habits

in students. Main cores are "Sports Games", "Athletics" and "Gymnastics".

In core "Sports Games" includes all sports preparation and games. The teacher should be familiar with the technique apart and tactics training, as well as a knowledge of the rules of the games.

Training in technical elements of the sport involves a certain sequence:

1. Understanding the technical skill - description, explanation and demonstration performed technically correct.
2. Mastering the technique, in favorable conditions - build motor skills, timely debugging.
3. Improvement of techniques, using more sophisticated coordination combinations.
4. Application of techniques in a learning game.

Sports games affect the improvement of the technique of natural movements, develop motor skills and habits that apply independent creative under varying conditions.

Different types of sports games and act on the emotional development of students. During the game they experience such emotions learn to control it.

Through team sports kids strengthen their mentality, overcoming various difficulties, both physical and psychological and emotional perspective. The feeling of victory over oneself contributes to self-esteem, satisfac-

tion, wellbeing of the child and the development of his personality.

In sports games children communicate in a specific way, which contributes to their social development. They learn leadership, teamwork, mutual responsibility to the team, respect for rules.

Pupils learn how to tolerate winning and losing. Another important quality is the sports fair play, honest, loyal attitude towards the opponent, teammate and judge.

Teacher in terms of hours of physical education and sport proficiency except technical and tactical elements of sports games and their fundamental rights. This is related to:

1. Proper and accurate adjudication of errors;
2. Guidance to overcome the errors.

Pupils in organizing sports game is important teams in their division to take place according to physical abilities of the participants. To ensure the success of the games unless required good organization and good leadership, subject to all the educational requirements for conducting training and education. Immediately after the explanation of the game must be signaled to start of the game. Main signals of initiation commands - sounds and visuals (clap, whistle, bell). The teacher is required to make timely objective assessment of the individual movements of each player to monitor behavior and his general mood. If necessary, he corrects and guides to properly participate condemns negative events (rudeness, non-compliance rules).

There is ongoing development of sports, which in turn have to follow the rules and the changes that occur in order for training to be modern and up to date. Thus the teacher competently apply their skills and as a sports referee. It held properly and accurately errors then gives directions for their removal.

This report will present the basic rules for sports games mini basketball, mini volleyball, mini handball.

Mini-Basketball is a game for boys and girls who are eleven years or less in the year the competition begins (Alexieva (Алексијева), 2012; Peltekov, Tsarov, Tsvetkov, & Tsarova (Пелтеков, Църов, Цветков, & Църова) 1993; Petrov (Петров), 2011; Rules on Minibasketbol (Правилник по Миниbasketбол), 2005; Tsarov & Djordjević (Църов & Джорджевич), 1997; Tsvetkov et al. (Цветков и кол.), 2005).

Mini-Basketball is played by 2 teams of 5 players each. The aim of each team is to score in the opponents' basket and to prevent the other team from scoring.

The playing court shall have a flat, hard surface free from obstructions.

The dimensions of the courts may be varied to account for local facilities. The standard size is 28 metres in length by 15 metres in width.

It can be scaled down in size, providing the variations are in the same proportions from 26 m x 14 m to 12 m x 7 m.

Note: It is important that the free-throw line is 4 metres to the backboard.

Baskets comprising rings and nets.

Each of them shall be:

- 3.05 m above the floor for boys and girls of 10 - 11 years of age
- 2.60 m for children under 10.

It is possible to have lower baskets for very young children.

• Basketballs.

Mini-Basketballs are similar in design to Basketballs.

Children of 9 - 11 years of age should use a size 5 ball, with a circumference of 66 - 73 cm and weigh between 450 and 500 grammes.

Younger children should use a size 3 ball, with a circumference of 55 - 58 cm and weigh between 310 and 330 grammes.

- Game clock used for timing periods of play and the intervals between them.
- Official scoresheet.
- Markers numbered 1 to 5 indicating the number of fouls committed by a player.
- A loud sounding device.
- Alternating possession arrow, a red arrow on a white background, to indicate the direction of the next possession when a jump ball situation is called in a game.

Errors in mini basketball:

- stand the ball more than 5 seconds.
- Dribble with both hands simultaneously - "double dribble". The same error is awarded and re-dribbling.
- 3 steps - "steps." The same error is awarded and step before dribbling.
- Ball returned in the rear field in attack.
- Exiting the ball off the court.
- Hit the ball with his foot.

Mini Volleyball

The mini volleyball should not impose too many restrictions on pupils in terms of their mobility on the one hand and on the other - with respect to free choice of sports, so those who will continue teaching volleyball to have a solid foundation on to work then for sporting achievements (Deneva (Денева), 2011); Rules organized ... (Правилознание...), 2006).

Rules of the game.

Mini Volleyball is a game for children under 14 years of age. It is popular in many countries, including Bulgaria. Each team is allowed to play with 12 players (in a game can participate only 6 players - four in the playing area plus two reserve players). The game takes place on the playground with size 6/12 meters, divided by the net height 2.15 m to 2.10 m boys and girls. The weight of the ball is 180-200 grams circumference and

60-61 cm are played two of three games, the first two ending with 25 points, and if you get to the third game is played to 15 points (the difference in results must be at least 2 points).

Mini Handball

1. The court has reduced dimensions - width 12 and length 16 meters 24 meters 20.
2. Goal area is in a semi-circle with a radius of 5 meters, measured from the middle of the goal line.
3. The door is reduced - 2.40 m long, 1.60 m height.
4. The ball is adapted, color, light, smooth, well rebound, easy to hold. Has a weight of 250 to 280 grams, and a circumference of 44 to 48 cm.
5. The maximum number of players on one team is 10. During play on the same team featured four players and one goalkeeper (4 +1). Others are on the bench for players to change.
6. Game for boys and girls is two halves of 15 minutes with 10 minutes halftime break.
7. After each throwing in the net when the ball passes the goal line shall be charged naked except for the initial roll, as mini handball no initial roll, and the game starts at home.
8. The door can be hit directly from each roll of the ball (angular, free-throw, etc.).
9. Goalkeeper can score.
10. During the free-throw athletes from both teams can move into the space between the 5-foot and 8-foot line.
11. Penalty throw (6-meter throw) is awarded for gross retention opponent in any part of the playing field.
12. Any player possession of the ball shall not make more than three steps without dribbling.
13. After error dribbling, players are not allowed to dribble again (Krastev (Krastev), 1990); Regulation... (Regulation...), 2011).

CONCLUSION

Training and sports referees are pedagogical functions for managing the learning process in physical education and sport in the core „Sports Games“, which complement each other.

Technical training in the proper techniques of sports games in school age determines their application in a school sports game.

Referees skills of the teacher are formed in the practical work. His duty is to monitor changes in the rules of the sports they teach. The interest of students in sports games is great, but where there is no accuracy in judging teacher prerequisites for conflicts in interpersonal relationships of adolescents. This in turn distorts the implementation of the educational tasks of tolerance and respect in lessons in physical education and sport.

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