EFFECT OF MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND MOTOR ABILITIES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF COORDINATION ABILITIES OF BOYS AGED 11-12

Abstract

For a sample of 125 boys, aged 11 ± 6 months, a system of 30 variables was applied, of which six were criterion variables of coordination abilities, 12 predictor variables of morphological characteristics and 12 predictor variables of motor abilities, with the aim of using regressive analysis to determine the impact of predictor variables on criterion variables. The results showed that the system of predictor variables of morphological characteristics and the system of motor abilities have a statistically significant effect on all individual criterion variables of coordination abilities at a level of .00 (p =.00). Of individual morphological variables the greatest impact on variables of coordination of the body have variables of shoulders width, volume and fold of the stomach, and the greatest impact on the coordination of arms and legs have variables of body height and volume of upper leg. The biggest impact on the individual variables of body coordination have the motor variables of foot tapping on the wall, standing long jump, throwing a medicine ball by lying flat and running 20 m from a high start, and on the coordination of arms and legs variables of running 20 m from a high start, sit-ups and back extensions. The general conclusion is that morphological characteristics and motor abilities have a major influence in the development and expression of co-ordination abilities of boys of this age.

Key words: *coordination abilities, morphological characteristics, motor abilities, effect, boys*