



A systematic review and bibliometric analysis of motor performance factors influencing basketball shooting skills

Revisión sistemática y análisis bibliométrico de los factores de rendimiento motor que influyen en las habilidades de tiro en el baloncesto

Authors

Nirmala Dewi ¹
 Andun Sudijandoko ¹
 Nurhasan ¹
 Dwi Cahyo Kartiko ¹
 Adi Pranoto ¹

¹ Universitas Negeri Surabaya (Indonesia)

Corresponding author:
 Dwi Cahyo Kartiko
 dwicahyo@unesa.ac.id

Received: 07-12-25
 Accepted: 30-12-25

How to cite in APA

Dewi, N., Sudijandoko, A., Nurhasan, N., Kartiko, D. C., & Pranoto, A. (2026). A systematic review and bibliometric analysis of motor performance factors influencing basketball shooting skills. *Retos*, 77, 628-639. <https://doi.org/10.47197/retos.v77.118311>

Abstract

Introduction: This study addresses the limited integration of motor performance factors and basketball shooting abilities within existing empirical and pedagogical research. Although numerous studies examine motor skills, physical conditioning, and cognitive components independently, the relationship between these variables and shooting performance remains fragmented.

Objective: This study aims to systematically identify, classify, and map scientific developments related to motoric determinants influencing basketball shooting skills across various age groups and training contexts.

Methodology: A systematic literature review combined with bibliometric analysis was conducted following the PRISMA 2020 guidelines. Bibliometric mapping covered publications from 1954 to 2025, while the systematic review included 15 peer-reviewed studies published between 2020 and 2025. Data were analyzed using RStudio to examine publication trends, keyword networks, thematic structures, and conceptual patterns related to motor performance factors influencing basketball shooting skills.

Results: The results show a significant growth in research output during the last decade, with dominant themes centered on motor skills, athletic performance, cognitive processes, and movement learning. Empirical findings consistently indicate that shooting performance is influenced by integrated motoric factors, including coordination, balance, strength, perceptual attention, and task-specific training design.

Conclusions: The study concludes that basketball shooting ability is shaped by a multidimensional interaction between physical, cognitive, and motor learning variables. From a practical perspective, these findings support the implementation of comprehensive, evidence-based training programs that integrate motor coordination exercises, perceptual-cognitive drills, and game-representative shooting tasks to enhance shooting accuracy and consistency among basketball players. Future research is recommended to employ ecological assessments, longitudinal designs, and technology-supported analysis to deepen understanding of motoric contributions to shooting performance.

Keywords

Motor performance; basketball shooting; motor learning; coordination; training methods.

Resumen

Introducción: Este estudio aborda la limitada integración de los factores de rendimiento motor y las habilidades de tiro en baloncesto en la investigación empírica y pedagógica existente. Si bien numerosos estudios examinan las habilidades motoras, el acondicionamiento físico y los componentes cognitivos de forma independiente, la relación entre estas variables y el rendimiento de tiro sigue siendo fragmentada.

Objetivo: Este estudio tiene como objetivo identificar, clasificar y mapear sistemáticamente los desarrollos científicos relacionados con los determinantes motores que influyen en las habilidades de tiro en el baloncesto en diversos grupos de edad y contextos de entrenamiento.

Metodología: Se realizó una revisión sistemática de la literatura combinada con un análisis bibliométrico, siguiendo las directrices PRISMA 2020. El mapeo bibliométrico incluyó publicaciones entre 1954 y 2025, mientras que la revisión sistemática incorporó 15 estudios revisados por pares publicados entre 2020 y 2025. Los datos se analizaron mediante RStudio para examinar las tendencias de publicación, las redes de palabras clave, las estructuras temáticas y los patrones conceptuales relacionados con los factores de rendimiento motor que influyen en las habilidades de tiro en baloncesto.

Resultados: Los resultados muestran un crecimiento significativo en la producción investigadora durante la última década, con temas predominantes centrados en las habilidades motoras, el rendimiento atlético, los procesos cognitivos y el aprendizaje del movimiento. Los hallazgos empíricos indican consistentemente que el rendimiento en el tiro se ve influenciado por factores motores integrados, como la coordinación, el equilibrio, la fuerza, la atención perceptiva y el diseño de entrenamiento específico para cada tarea.

Conclusiones: El estudio concluye que la capacidad de tiro en baloncesto está determinada por una interacción multidimensional entre variables físicas, cognitivas y de aprendizaje motor. Desde una perspectiva práctica, estos resultados respaldan la implementación de programas de entrenamiento integrales y basados en la evidencia que integren ejercicios de coordinación motora, tareas perceptivo-cognitivas y actividades de tiro representativas del juego para mejorar la precisión y la consistencia del tiro en jugadores de baloncesto. Se recomienda que futuras investigaciones empleen evaluaciones ecológicas, diseños longitudinales y análisis con soporte tecnológico para profundizar en la comprensión de las contribuciones motoras al rendimiento en el tiro.

Palabras clave

Rendimiento motor; tiros de baloncesto; aprendizaje motor; coordinación; métodos de entrenamiento.

Introduction

Basketball is a sport that highly depends on the integration of motor performance, perceptual abilities, and technical execution. Among various technical skills, shooting represents the most essential determinant of game success because it directly produces points and reflects a player's overall performance efficiency. Shooting ability is influenced not only by biomechanical factors but also by motor skills, coordination, balance, visual perception, and cognitive processing (Candra, 2020; Moeinirad et al., 2022). In this context, motor factors refer to coordinative and neuromuscular abilities that regulate movement execution, physical components relate to strength, balance, and endurance capacities supporting force production and stability, while perceptual-cognitive variables encompass visual attention, information processing, and decision-making processes underlying shooting actions. Consequently, the investigation of motoric components related to shooting accuracy has become an important domain within sport performance research.

In recent years, studies consistently highlight that fundamental motor abilities such as hand-eye coordination, balance, agility, reaction time, and strength are strongly associated with the quality of shooting technique in basketball players (Güner et al., 2024; Hassan et al., 2023). Coordinative abilities have been shown to contribute to the execution of stable and repeatable shooting patterns, particularly in tasks such as free throws, set shots, or three-point shots (Anasya et al., 2023). Moreover, perceptual-cognitive components, including visual attention, recognition time, and anticipatory skills, play a significant role in determining shooting performance under game-like pressure (Moeinirad et al., 2022; Kizilet et al., 2024). From a motor learning and biomechanical perspective, basketball shooting performance emerges from the dynamic interaction between kinematic efficiency, postural control, and perceptual-cognitive regulation, where sensorimotor integration, neuroplastic adaptation, and visual gaze behavior collectively shape movement stability, timing, and accuracy during shooting execution (Hassan, 2025; Han et al., 2025). These findings suggest that shooting is a multidimensional motor task integrating physical, coordinative, and cognitive attributes.

The development of motor performance among basketball players is also shaped by modern training methodologies. Approaches such as small-sided games, augmented feedback, differential learning, plyometric exercises, and core stability training have been reported to enhance the biomotor qualities relevant to shooting performance (Hassan et al., 2023; Perdima et al., 2024; Yalçın et al., 2025). Additionally, fatigue-related studies demonstrate that shooting accuracy may decline as physical load increases, emphasizing the importance of conditioning and neuromuscular readiness in technical execution (Cengizel et al., 2023). However, inconsistencies across studies remain evident due to variations in research design, participant characteristics, and shooting-performance measurements, such as differences between laboratory-based shooting tests, free-throw assessments, and game-based shooting tasks. These insights demonstrate the need for a comprehensive understanding of how motor abilities support and limit shooting proficiency.

Bibliometric evidence reveals a significant rise in publications related to motor performance, basketball, and skill acquisition over the last decade, illustrating the growing scientific interest in this area. Trending topics such as performance, motor skills, training, learning, and basketball players show an upward trajectory, indicating that the field is expanding toward multidisciplinary perspectives incorporating biomechanics, motor learning, psychology, and sport sciences. Despite this growth, existing studies are often fragmented, focusing on isolated motor or cognitive variables, specific age groups, or singular training contexts, which limits cross-study comparison and integrative interpretation of shooting performance determinants.

Therefore, this study aims to provide a comprehensive overview by combining a bibliometric analysis with a systematic literature review to identify, categorize, and evaluate motor factors that affect shooting performance in basketball. By integrating publication mapping with systematic evidence synthesis, this review addresses existing fragmentation by comparing motor performance factors across age groups, competitive levels, and training contexts, offering a broader and more structured perspective than previous single-focus reviews. This integrated approach is expected to offer a clearer understanding of research trends, conceptual structures, and empirical evidence regarding shooting skills. The findings are anticipated to contribute to both theoretical development in motor learning and practical applications in coaching, training design, and talent development within basketball.



Method

Research Design

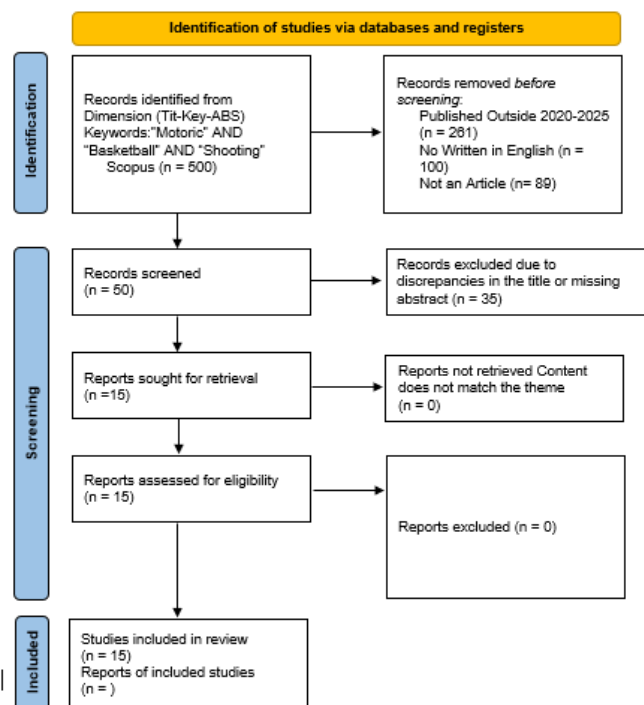
This study employed a systematic literature review combined with bibliometric analysis to identify, classify, and map scientific developments related to motor performance factors influencing basketball shooting skills. The systematic review followed the PRISMA 2020 framework, which consists of four stages: identification, screening, eligibility assessment, and inclusion. This approach was selected to ensure transparency in the selection process and to obtain a comprehensive understanding of empirical studies examining motoric determinants of shooting performance across various contexts.

Data sources and screening procedure

The data for this study consisted exclusively of peer-reviewed journal articles. Records were identified from two indexing databases, Dimensions and Scopus, using the keywords “Motoric”, “Basketball”, and “Shooting” in the Title, Keywords, and Abstract fields. A total of 600 records were retrieved during the initial search process. Articles published outside the 2020-2025 range, non-English publications, and documents not categorized as journal articles were removed during preliminary screening.

After title and abstract screening, 50 articles remained, and 15 articles met all eligibility criteria for inclusion in the final analysis. Studies were selected based on their relevance to motor performance, motor learning, physical training variables, and shooting performance in basketball. No additional records were identified from external sources. The complete screening process is illustrated in the PRISMA flow diagram below.

Figure 1. PRISMA Flow Diagram of the Screening Process.



Research Instruments

The instruments used in this study comprised digital data extraction sheets and bibliometric analysis tools. The Bibliometrix and Biblioshiny packages in RStudio were employed to generate bibliometric indicators, including annual scientific production, keyword co-occurrence networks, thematic maps,

three-field plots, and trend topic analyses. A structured extraction sheet was used to record information from each study, including authorship, publication year, research design, sample characteristics, motor performance variables, training interventions, and findings related to shooting skills. All extracted data were reviewed to ensure accuracy and consistency during synthesis.

Data analysis

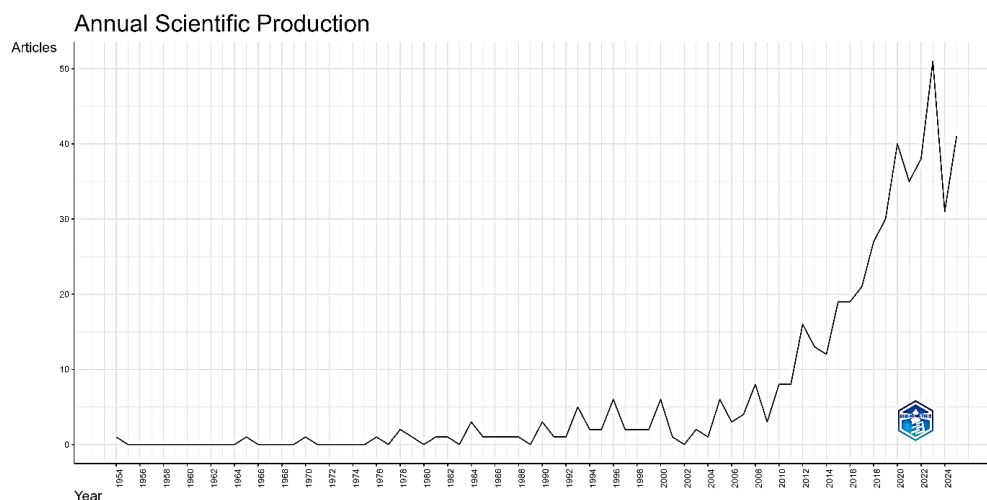
The data analysis consisted of two integrated components. First, the bibliometric analysis was conducted to examine publication trends, dominant research topics, thematic development, and keyword relationships within the literature on motor performance and basketball shooting. Visualization outputs such as co-occurrence maps, thematic structures, and concept networks were generated to identify key research patterns.

Second, a narrative synthesis of the systematically reviewed studies was performed. Each study was analyzed based on motoric variables such as coordination, balance, strength, perceptual attention, visual skills, reaction time, motor learning methods, and task-specific training designs. Findings were compared across age groups, training contexts, and performance levels to provide a comprehensive interpretation of how motor performance factors contribute to basketball shooting ability. This dual analytical approach enabled a deeper understanding of both conceptual trends and empirical evidence.

Results and Discussion

Annual Scientific Production:

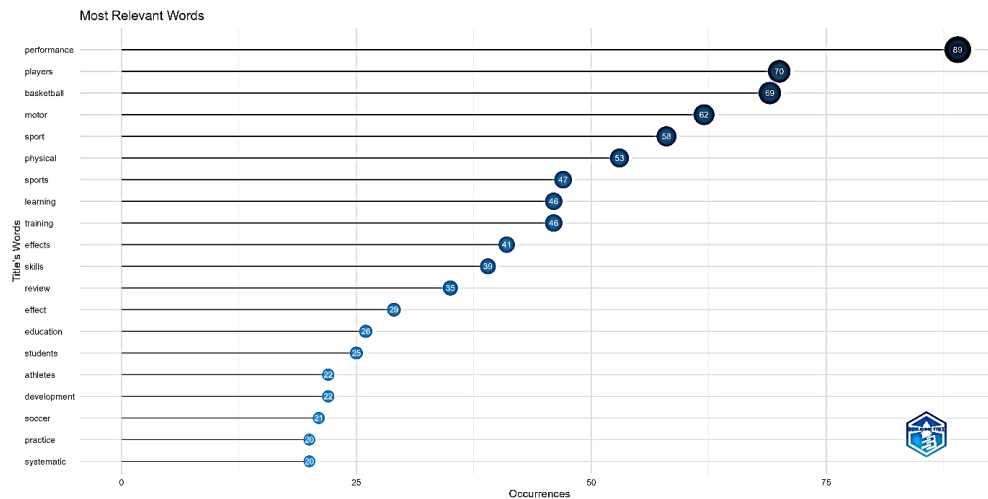
Figure 2. Annual Scientific Production



Annual scientific production (Figure 2) shows a substantial increase in publications related to motor performance and basketball skill research from 1954 to 2025. From 1954 to the early 2000s, the number of studies remained consistently low, generally fewer than five per year. A noticeable growth trend began in 2010, followed by a sharp acceleration after 2018. The peak occurred in 2023 with more than 50 published articles. This pattern indicates rapidly expanding scholarly interest in motor performance, basketball training, and skill acquisition including shooting during the last decade.

Most Relevant Words

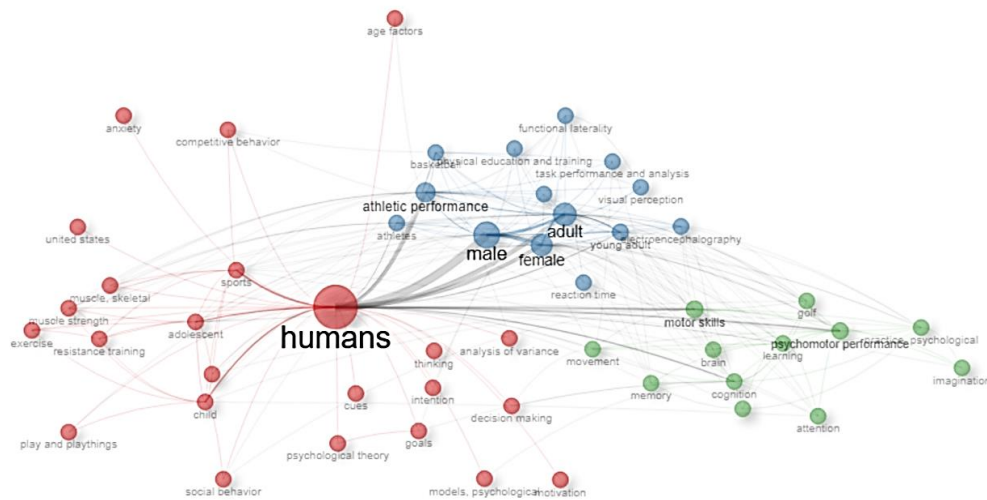
Figure 3. Most Relevant Words in Article Titles



The most relevant words (Figure 3) reveal “performance” as the most dominant term (89 occurrences), followed by keywords such as “players,” “basketball,” “motor,” “sport,” and “physical.” These results indicate that research in this field predominantly focuses on motor capabilities, physical attributes, and technical performance. Terms associated with learning and training such as “skills,” “education,” and “study” also appear frequently, demonstrating the importance of instructional and developmental approaches. Although “shooting” appears less prominently, it remains a technically relevant term in the broader motor performance framework.

Co-Occurrence Network

Figure 4. Keyword Co-Occurrence Network



The co-occurrence network (Figure 4) identifies three major thematic clusters:

1. Physiological & Developmental Cluster (Red):

Includes strength, resistance training, adolescence, and muscle-related terms. These studies emphasize physical attributes influencing motor and shooting performance.

2. Performance & Demographic Cluster (Blue):

Includes adult, male, female, reaction time, and education in training. This grouping indicates that motor performance research frequently considers age and sex differences.

3. Psychomotor & Cognitive Cluster (Green):

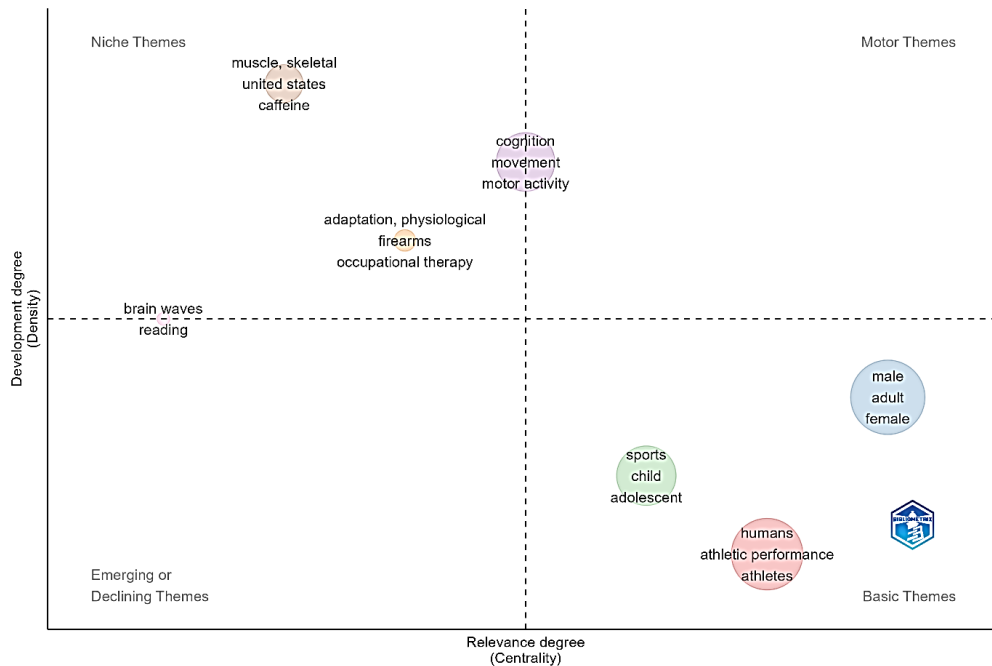


Includes motor skills, attention, cognition, movement, and learning processes. These keywords demonstrate that cognitive-motor interaction is a central research component.

“Humans” serves as a central node, connecting all clusters and highlighting broad generalization across populations.

Thematic Map

Figure 5. Thematic Map of Research Themes



The thematic map (Figure 5) identifies four categories:

1. Basic Themes:

“Humans,” “athletic performance,” “athletes,” and demographic variables (male, adult, female). These themes are well-established, heavily studied, and essential to basketball performance research.

2. Motor Themes (Highly Developed & Relevant):

“Cognition,” “movement,” and “motor activity.” These represent advanced and mature themes in motor learning and performance.

3. Niche Themes:

Muscle skeletal factors, caffeine, and country-specific topics. These are specialized and less broadly relevant.

4. Emerging/Declining Themes:

Topics like “brain waves” and “reading” appear less central and may represent peripheral or evolving research interests.

Three-Field Plot

confirms its relevance within motor learning and skill performance research. This visualization supports the earlier findings from the most relevant words and co-occurrence network.

Treemap of High-Frequency Terms

Figure 8. Treemap Visualization

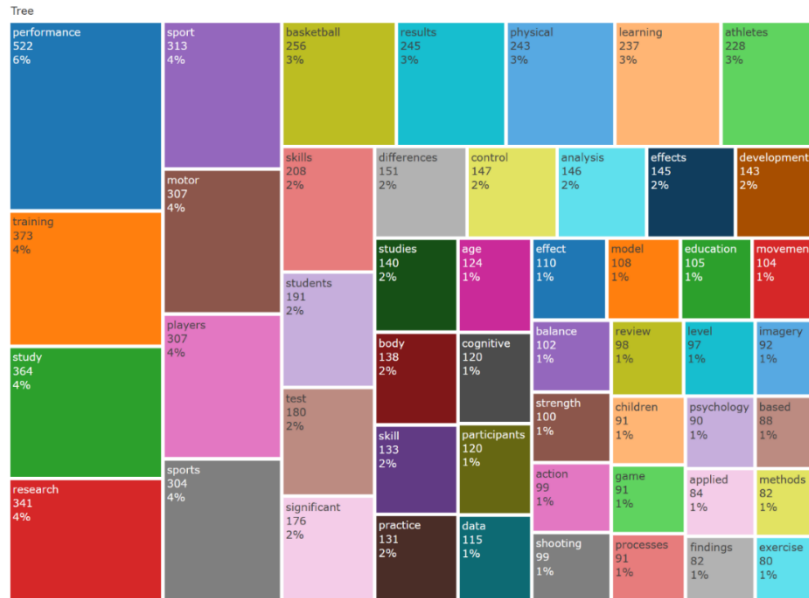
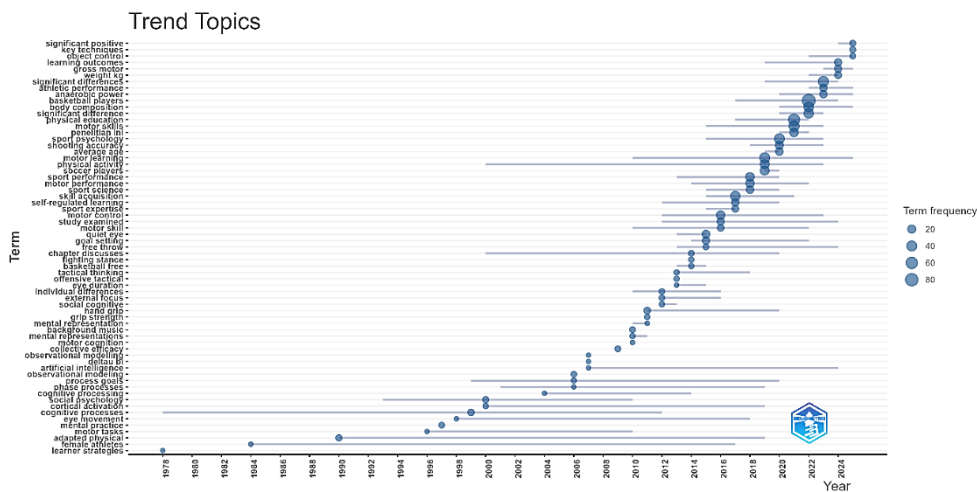


Figure 8 presents a detailed treemap highlighting the frequency of high-occurrence terms. “Performance,” “training,” “study,” “motor,” “sport,” and “basketball” occupy the largest segments, indicating their centrality in the literature. “Shooting” appears within the mid-frequency section (99 occurrences), confirming its significance as a technical component of basketball performance but showing that broader motor concepts remain more dominant overall.

Trend Topics over Time

Figure 9. Trend Topics



Trend topic analysis (Figure 9) reveals that the most frequently emerging motor-related terms such as “motor skills,” “athletic performance,” “cognitive processes,” and “skill acquisition” have shown steady growth since the early 2000s. Terms specifically related to basketball, such as “shooting accuracy” and

“basketball players,” began increasing more noticeably after 2015. This suggests a recent shift toward integrating technical skill evaluation with cognitive and motor learning frameworks.

The findings demonstrate a strong and accelerating scholarly focus on motor performance and skill development within basketball. The marked increase in annual publications after 2018 reflects growing academic and applied interest in biomechanical, physiological, and cognitive determinants of performance.

The keyword analyses consistently highlight performance-related constructs such as motor skill, physical training, learning, and movement. Although shooting-specific studies are present, they are predominantly embedded within broader discussions of motor coordination, perceptual-cognitive processes, and athletic performance factors that reflect the complex demands of real-game situations. This pattern suggests that shooting performance is commonly examined in contexts involving dynamic movement, decision-making under pressure, and interaction with environmental constraints, rather than as an isolated technical action.

The thematic map further verifies that motor activity and cognition represent well-developed, high-relevance themes, confirming that modern basketball performance research increasingly integrates cognitive neuroscience and motor control theories. The consistent prominence of motor coordination and perceptual-cognitive variables suggests that these factors exert a greater influence on shooting performance because they directly regulate movement timing, body-ball synchronization, and decision-making processes during dynamic game situations. In real game contexts, such as shooting under defensive pressure, during fast transitions, or under time constraints, players must rapidly perceive environmental information, adjust motor execution, and stabilize shooting mechanics, making coordination and attentional control more critical than isolated physical capacities. Emerging topics including reaction time, attention, and perceptual processing therefore reflect performance demands encountered in variability-rich and fatigue-affected conditions, where successful shooting depends on the athlete’s ability to maintain motor control and perceptual accuracy despite contextual constraints.

Overall, the bibliometric evidence indicates that shooting performance is studied primarily through the lens of motor learning, psychomotor development, and physical conditioning. However, the strength of evidence supporting these multidimensional models varies across studies, as much of the existing research is characterized by differences in methodological quality, study design, and assessment context. While motor coordination and perceptual-cognitive factors emerge consistently across the literature, their reported effects should be interpreted with caution due to the limited number of high-quality, ecologically valid studies focusing on shooting performance in competitive game environments. Nevertheless, the convergence of findings across diverse study designs suggests a meaningful shift toward integrative frameworks that combine biomechanics, cognition, and motor control to explain basketball shooting proficiency.

Despite the comprehensive scope of this bibliometric and systematic review, several limitations should be acknowledged when interpreting the findings. First, the literature search was restricted to articles published in English, which may have introduced a language bias by excluding relevant studies published in other languages. As a result, some region-specific or locally published research on basketball shooting performance may not have been captured. Second, the included studies exhibited substantial heterogeneity in terms of participant characteristics (e.g., age groups, competitive levels, and playing positions), research designs, and shooting-performance assessments. Variations between laboratory-based shooting tests, free-throw evaluations, and game-based shooting contexts may limit direct comparability across studies and reduce the generalizability of specific findings. Third, the systematic review focused on studies published between 2020 and 2025, which imposes temporal constraints on the evidence base. Although this timeframe was selected to reflect contemporary developments in motor learning and performance analysis, it may have excluded earlier foundational studies that could provide additional theoretical context. Fourth, while the review followed a structured and transparent selection process, an explicit risk-of-bias or methodological quality assessment was not initially incorporated as a formal analytical step. Consequently, differences in study quality were not quantitatively weighted, and the strength of evidence across included studies should therefore be interpreted with caution. Finally, the relatively small number of included articles ($n = 15$) limits the breadth of empirical conclusions that can be drawn. Although the selected studies met the predefined inclusion criteria and addressed relevant motoric factors influencing shooting performance, the limited



sample size underscores the need for additional high-quality empirical research to strengthen future evidence synthesis in this field.

From a practical standpoint, the findings of this review indicate that basketball shooting training should prioritize coordination-driven and game-representative practice designs rather than isolated technical repetition. Coaches are encouraged to integrate shooting tasks that involve defensive pressure, time constraints, transition scenarios, and fatigue-inducing conditions to better reflect real-game performance demands. Training activities that combine footwork coordination, perceptual-cognitive challenges, and shooting execution may enhance players' ability to maintain accuracy and consistency under competitive conditions. For sport scientists, these results support the use of ecologically valid performance assessments and technology-assisted tools to examine how motor coordination, perceptual regulation, and physical load interact during shooting actions in training and competition settings.

Conclusions

The bibliometric and systematic review findings demonstrate a clear expansion of scientific interest in motor performance and basketball skill development, particularly over the last decade. The upward trend in annual publications indicates that the integration of motor learning, biomechanical analysis, and cognitive processes has become increasingly important in understanding basketball performance. Thematic patterns, keyword structures, and conceptual networks reveal that research in this domain centers on motor skills, athletic performance, physical conditioning, and perceptual-cognitive mechanisms. Although shooting ability does not appear as the dominant keyword, it remains an essential technical component embedded within broader discussions of motor coordination and performance optimization.

The co-occurrence and thematic analyses indicate that basketball shooting performance is primarily supported by motor coordination and movement control, which emerge as the most consistently connected factors across the literature, followed by perceptual-cognitive components such as attention, reaction time, and information processing, and subsequently by physical attributes including strength and balance. This hierarchical pattern suggests that shooting accuracy is not an isolated technical outcome but is predominantly shaped by neuromuscular coordination and motor control processes, while cognitive regulation and physical conditioning function as complementary determinants that modulate movement stability, timing, and execution efficiency. The prominence of themes related to movement, motor activity, cognitive processing, and training methods further indicates that contemporary research increasingly adopts multidimensional and evidence-based perspectives to explain basketball shooting performance and skill acquisition.

This review confirms that motoric factors play a fundamental role in shaping basketball shooting performance, with evidence strongly supporting the integration of motor coordination training as a primary focus, complemented by perceptual-cognitive strategies and physical conditioning. From a practical perspective, these findings suggest that coaches and practitioners should prioritize training programs that combine coordination-based drills, visual attention and decision-making exercises, and game-representative shooting tasks to enhance shooting accuracy and consistency. Regarding future research, priority should be given to longitudinal studies, investigations involving elite and near-elite athletes, and analyses of shooting performance conducted in ecologically valid 5v5 game contexts. The use of emerging technologies, such as motion capture systems, eye-tracking devices, and virtual reality, is also recommended to provide more precise and context-sensitive insights into motor behavior and shooting performance across different competitive levels.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to express their gratitude to all institutions and individuals who supported the completion of this study. Appreciation is extended to the research facilitators, academic advisors, and colleagues who contributed valuable insights during the data collection and analysis processes. The authors also acknowledge the support of the organizations that provided access to scientific databases,



enabling a comprehensive bibliometric and systematic review. This research received no specific grant from any funding agency, commercial entity, or not-for-profit organization; however, the constructive input from peers and collaborators greatly strengthened the quality of this work.

Financing

There was no financial support for this study.

References

- Ali, A. M. (2021). Effect of footwork training on some physical capabilities and types of shooting in U-15 basketball players in Kuwait. *International Journal of Sports Science and Arts*, 17, 171-190. <https://doi.org/10.21608/eijssa.2021.62721.1072>.
- Anasya, H. S., Hamidi, A., Kusmaedi, N., Zaky, M., & Hardwis, S. (2023). Effects of the 5-post drill method and shooting strap on 3-point shooting ability. *Jurnal Ilmu Keolahragaan*, 22(1), 101-108. <https://doi.org/10.24114/jik.v22i1.45228>.
- Candra, O. (2020). The contribution of eye-hand coordination to basketball lay-up shoot skills. In *Proceedings of the 1st Progress in Social Science, Humanities and Education Research Symposium (PSSHERS 2019)* (pp. 864-869). <https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.200824.192>.
- Dhia, Z., Suryadi, D., Samodra, Y. T. J., Mashud, Mardiyanningsih, A. N., Saputra, E., Németh, Z., Syam, A., Dewintha, R., & Fazarudin. (2023). Assessing the influence of playing method on basketball shooting ability. *Physical Culture, Recreation and Rehabilitation*, 2(1), 37-43. <https://doi.org/10.15561/physcult.2023.0106>.
- Güner, G., Pehlivan, Y., & Tutar, M. (2024). The relationship between selected physical and motor characteristics and dribble-shooting performance of 9-10-year-old female basketball players. *Turkish Journal of Sport and Exercise*, 26(3), 549-557. <https://doi.org/10.15314/tsed.1506521>.
- Han, M., Arede, J., Gómez Ruano, M. Á., & Lorenzo Calvo, J. (2025). The Role of Gaze Behavior in Basketball Shooting Performance: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Elite and Near-Elite Players. *Applied Sciences*, 15(7), 3871. <https://doi.org/10.3390/app15073871>.
- Hanel, S. R., & Rifki, M. S. (2020). Efektivitas permainan modifikasi bolabasket terhadap kemampuan motorik kasar tunagrahita. *Jurnal MensSana*, 5(1), 87-95. <https://doi.org/10.24036/jm.v5i1.143>.
- Hassan, A. K., Bursais, A. K., Alibrahim, M. S., Selim, H. S., Abdelwahab, A. M., & Hammad, B. E. (2023). The impact of core complex training on physical strength and shooting performance in basketball. *European Journal of Investigation in Health, Psychology and Education*, 13(9), 1624-1644. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ejihpe13090118>.
- Istifadah, H., Iswantiningtyas, V., & Nugroho, I. H. (2024). Mengembangkan kemampuan motorik kasar melalui permainan boba (bola basket) modifikasi pada anak kelompok B. *Efektor*, 11(1), 44-52. <https://doi.org/10.29407/e.v11i1.22294>.
- Moeinirad, S., Abdoli, B., Farsi, A., & Ahmadi, N. (2022). Training visual attention improves basketball three-point shooting performance under pressure. *Sport Sciences for Health*, 18(3), 853-861. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11332-021-00866-0>.
- Perdima, F. E., Apriansyah, D., Sumantri, A., Ertanto, D., & Sofyan, D. (2024). Enhancing technical proficiency through small-sided basketball games: A strategic approach for student athletes. *Journal Sport Area*, 9(2), 195-206. [https://doi.org/10.25299/sportarea.2024.vol9\(2\).16651](https://doi.org/10.25299/sportarea.2024.vol9(2).16651).
- Rahim, A. F., Rahmanto, S., & Pentalia, K. D. (2021). Pengaruh skipping single foot jumps terhadap keseimbangan dinamis pemain basket. *Jurnal Sport Science*, 11(1), 12-17. <https://doi.org/10.17977/um057v11i1p12-17>.
- Rahmadani, A., Asmawi, M., & Hanif, A. S. (2020). Developing a basketball passing learning model using a play approach for junior high school students. In *Proceedings of the 1st Progress in Social Science, Humanities and Education Research Symposium (PSSHERS 2019)* (pp. 201-204). <https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.200824.047>.

- Supriyadi, S. (2021). Mini basketball game model to improve social skill, motor skill, and physical fitness of elementary school students. *Jurnal Pendidikan: Teori, Penelitian, dan Pengembangan*, 6(4), 559-571. <https://doi.org/10.17977/jptpp.v6i4.14707>.
- Tirtawati, N. W., Yoda, I. K., Dharmadi, M. A., Artanayasa, I. W., & Parwata, I. G. L. A. (2024). Efektivitas model pembelajaran dan koordinasi mata-tangan terhadap hasil belajar bola basket peserta didik. *Sporta Sainatika*, 9(1), 95-109. <https://doi.org/10.24036/sporta.v9i1.366>.
- Yusfi, H., Solahuddin, S., Syamsuramel, S., Bayu, W. I., & Destriani, D. (2021). Content validity index: Development of a learning model for basic basketball passing skills. *Kinestetik: Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Jasmani*, 5(3), 571-579. <https://doi.org/10.33369/jk.v5i3.17494>.

Authors' and translators' details:

Nirmala Dewi	24060946008@mhs.unesa.ac.id	Author
Andun Sudijandoko	andunsudijandoko@unesa.ac.id	Author
Nurhasan	nurhasan007@unesa.ac.id	Author
Dwi Cahyo Kartiko	dwicahyo@unesa.ac.id	Author
Adi Pranoto	adipranoto@unesa.ac.id	Author
Rahmatya Ikhwanurrosida	lingolinkpro@gmail.com	Translator