

The Influence of Verbal Stimulation along with Digital Images on Learning Basic Skills: Analysis of Art Educational School Students in Baghdad

Firas Ali Hassan^a, Mohamed Sobeih Mahmoud^b, Mustafa Abdel Latif Abdel Hamid^c, ^{a,b}Mustansiriya University - Iraq - Baghdad / College of Basic Education / Department of Art Education, ^c Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research - Directorate of Education first Karkh / Iraq - Baghdad,

The aim related to the present study is to examine the role of verbal stimulation along with the validity and reliability of digital images on the learning of basic skills in art educational school students in Baghdad. The secondary purpose of the ongoing study includes the examination of the moderating role of institutional culture among the links of verbal stimulation, validity and reliability of digital images and learning of basic skills. The sample consisted of 450 students from the first grade that one of the researchers taught. The data has been gathered from them by using questionnaires. For the analysis of the data, several functional performance tests have been executed, which the researchers prepared through their experience of past literature by using the smart-PLS. The results indicated that verbal stimulation, validity and reliability of digital images have a positive association with the learning of basic skills. The findings also exposed that institutional culture has positive moderation among the links of the validity of digital images and learning of basic skills. These findings are suitable for the policymakers along with the upcoming researchers to formulate the policies along with the investigation of this area in the future. This study guided to the regulators that they should formulate and implement suitable policies that enhance the learning of the students.

Key words: *Education, Verbal Stimulation, Digital Images, Learning of Basic Skills*



Introduction

To develop the learners, technical skills teaching and education of art is considered as an eminent tool which could bring significant change for the learners. For the society and learners, it is also considered as a great value through the goals of education and human fundamental for that have due influences with possible enhancements. Through the activity of fun artistic, art education via the science of humanistic education attempts to educate individuals in the education of aesthetic. Learning of various approaches toward creative arts is usually viewed in Australian education which is usual in homes of Australian families (Burke & Cleaver, 2019). The work of teaching establishes the process of teaching effectively which helps to achieve the objectives of education towards students that were in the classroom with various environments. People with special disorders in minimal verbal usually fail in learning motor and perceptual skills (Katz-Nave, Adini, Hetzroni, & Bonne, 2020). It would bring the environments of thinking through exciting education and significant motivation towards the process of learning. The process significantly enhances the level of abilities in dealing with the values, skills and knowledge which the learnt in numerous educational institutions in various situations. There is an effect of a learning model that is linked with art-based for the outcomes of learning through the effective behaviours of teaching students in classes (Zakaria, Setyosari, Sulton, & Kuswandi, 2019). The stimulation of the brain is existing for the treatment in a later stage where the verbal stimulation is usually prevalent (Grover et al., 2019). By employing significant efforts in the communication and knowledge skills, it possibly helps learners in acquiring and learning skills while the visits of researchers in schools for watching the contribution towards students have inserted negative impacts on the learners. For the schedules of studies in the completing pretext curriculum, the situation tends to be real and considered as important in various problems and eminent efforts could contribute to finding the change in realities and solutions. It is believed by the researchers that adaption of art education and emphasizing the social learning is an experience of creative aesthetic which could protect personalities from the values declining among the control absence and the spreading of communication means. The consideration of feelings as a human being for the needs of resources in values through which the perceptions are achieved as artists or teachers.

Some images positively render the actual communication standards where in the field of geography and medical science possibilities are assumed through imaginary skills. The strong communication between imaginary skills and knowledge positively contributes eminent capabilities to the learners through the digital contributions. The aim of verbal stimulation is consistent to be associated with the patients of various reports in different domains (Mills et al., 2019). Certain ways of communication significantly are determined through vast ways where the verbal stimulation is considered as an eminent one. In the aspects of digital images, medical learners are capable to interpret the eminent links in various dimensions which renders the robust link with disease and patients. In the aspects of geography, the areas are identified



through the imaginary analysis where the digital images present the location to be identified. In the education of arts, the lessons insert a dominant impact on minds to open for the experiences in various environmental elements, in fact for the behaviour of creative aesthetic. The process of learning has become dominant changes in individual behaviours through any continuous change. Education of arts is the part of creativity which is dominant in the education of modern human with the age requirements (Keser & Erdem, 2019). The overall process of learning poses a dominant addition towards the importance of art education which is used via attitudes of art and activities which mentions the inclusion of activated relationship. Some studies are linked with the teacher training; therefore, music studying through guitar and bass pertains to the training by teachers (Havre, Väkevä, Christophersen, & Haugland, 2019). The relation among the attitudes is activated through the process of individuals by another individual, individuals through a group of individuals where the occurrence of mutual influences dominates. Plenty of platforms are views as striving for the dominating methodologies for learning and art education. Therefore, some centres of researches, forms of training and exercises are viewed as eminent in consistently striving for the discovery of new methods. In some studies, the progress of digital images was considered reliable for various perceptions. Therefore, the consistency of approaches for the reliability of digital images has increased in various studies about the aspects of education and teaching standards. Some interceptions are made through digital images in various identifying aspects; therefore, the reliability of digital images successfully contribute to the education of various areas. The procedure of wire mesh is developed for the quantification of sizes in portions through dimensional images (Beltran et al., 2019). The overall situation prevails on both teachers and learners while the ageing standard also dominates in the perfection of knowledge adaptation. Teachers pose various methods for learning different terminologies where the implication of digital images significantly contribute to numerous learning aspects. The dimensions vary with the involvement of imaginary analysis because some situations are difficult to be examined; therefore, the use of reliable digital images positively helps in finding significant results. CT classifications is a widely used tool for the treatment of fractures where the reliability of digital images are explained (Zhang et al., 2019).

Verbal stimulation is significantly linked with the capabilities of learning basic skills, while the relationship poses significant impacts but the use of institutional skills could insert the dominant impact upon the robust link. Digital images positively enumerate the scenarios from various aspects to learners; therefore, the validity of digital images significantly elaborates the significance of basic learning skills while the existence of institutional culture has a dominant role among the relationship. The change in clinical hand and radiographic levels were also seen in seven years with the construct of longitudinal modesty (Marshall et al., 2019). The insertion of institution culture has positively contributed toward the communication process which dominates between various dimensions that prevail between the leaners and education.



Literature Review

Variation of teaching process involves different programs that are malfunctioned for the dealing in skills of education and scientific methods. Plenty of ways are adopted by the teachers for teaching students in various ways while the eminent term is used as competences and goals of education. Studies about learning mentioned the learning of mathematics where the role of a teacher is dominant on the environment for learners (Jung, Zhang, & Chiang, 2019). There is significance in contribution toward the goals of education and competencies where the variation of methods are adopted to teach the students. Various ways are used in different situations for making learners easier to gain. Different methods of approaches employed for the pre-schoolers through effective integrated approach (Faizi, Shakil, & Bashir, 2020). The concepts vary with the abilities and capabilities of teachers; therefore, the teaching of art education through lessons have considered as a basis for of processing education through the concepts of skills, abilities and knowledge which contributed through skilfully and mentally. It is noted that the process of teaching must be viewed as a par that is inclusive of methods, contents and purposes where the whole lesson to students are best related through these factors. The lessons that are provided to students through the visual arts significantly poses efficient means in the literature (Van Duinen & Mawdsley Sherwood, 2019). The courses of education retain a value which requires providing certain patterns of values. The acquiring of certain pattern values contains the selfishness abandoning to achieve cooperation. It significantly helps to accomplish and achieve the results that are related to the preferences personally or could involve the values of acquisition which could establish an end in learning itself. The learning to adults significantly contributes to different means of rehabilitation and a decline in crime (Galloway, 2019). The literature widely described the learning and educational interpretations which were necessary for the establishment of efficient learners.

In the society of today's world, verbal stimulation is ubiquitous and is frequently used for the interaction of verbal and non-verbal communications. It is the way of communication toward the other contexts of learning or teaching of values that are required by the learners and teachers. The examination of verbal stimulation takes place after the prevalence of coma (Portnova & Atanov, 2019). Some grounds are available for the relation between verbal and nonverbal stimulation; therefore, the context of determining the relationship would enumerate the dimensions significantly. Studies investigated the functioning of deep bran with certain cognitive function (Acera et al., 2019). Therefore, the verbal stimulation in the era of learning and teaching the skills of education briefly describes the process of inclusions that prevail among the standards of teaching. Some efficient ways significantly elaborate the thinking of learning abilities that positively contributes toward learner's inefficient ways to establish the methods of determining the capabilities effectiveness. Figural and verbal fluencies are linked with the executive functions but the extent of benefiting resources and representations that are respective cortical not clear (Ghanavati, Salehinejad, Nejati, & Nitsche, 2019). Different

learning procedures are rendered in various aspects for the learners where numerous methods are employed to establish the procedures of education in various dimensions. There is communication in various aspects where the medical and technological perceptions prevail; therefore, verbal communication and stimulation effectively contributes to the understanding of knowledge and skills. Study widely mentioned the link of memory with stimulation where no effective intervention prevails for memory improvement (Martin et al., 2019). The significance of verbal stimulation positively contributes to the basic learning skills where the possible methods are adopted by various authors for the successful establishment of capable learners. The strong relationship between basic learning skills and verbal stimulation has been reviewed through various studies which contribute to the effectiveness of learning capabilities.

H1: Verbal stimulation significantly influences the learning basic skills.

The art of learning is a kind of emotional teaching and learning that depends on the symbol usage and foresight. Studies aimed to analyze the reproducibility and validity of various methods for the detection of proximal caries in teeth's (Subka, Rodd, Nugent, & Deery, 2019). It further becomes a personal style of the individual in the process of expressing and learning patterns and also in the transferring of learning impacts in the same situations. The implication of fake images through social media could pose various effects upon the opinions of the public (Shen et al., 2019). It is thus a responsibility of the individual that becomes productive and personalized which renders the cognitive and emotional aspects of educating arts that are mutually reinforcing and interdependent. The education of stimulation strongly establishes the validity of digital images that are intercepted through the skills of basic learning. Some techniques that were based on the internet were also the targets due to advances and developments invalidity of images (Woods, Ahmed, Nikolaou, Costa, & Anderson, 2020). In learning of education, the specific instances are adjusted through the preference of studies where the validity of digital images significantly prevail with eminent importance. The dominance of valid digital images learnt through the effective ways of education where the prevalence of basic skills learning eminently contributes to the education curriculum. Some possibilities of digital images are dominantly inducing impacts over the skills of learning while the validity of digital images positively contributes toward the effectiveness of basic learning skills. The influences of advertising practices in a combination of CSR usually reduces the digital images alternated legal context (McBride, Costello, Ambwani, Wilhite, & Austin, 2019). It is existing in the education process about the relationships among learning and digital images because the strong interpretation arises where the robust impacts significantly refer to the presentation for learners. Studies widely mentioned the eminence of digital images where the application of learnt basic skills could enumerate the significant findings which dominate in the learner capabilities.

H2: Validity of digital images significantly influences the learning basic skills.

The skills of education are divided into several ways where the inclusion of motor skills dominate with significant importance. The posture measures are also eminent which is used in some evaluation of studies through the use of mobile phones (Hopkins et al., 2019). The dimensions of teaching factors prevail in studies that contribute significantly to the innovation and enhancement in the prevailing learning and teaching channels. There are partial ways for the learning of skills which is eminent and considered as a subject. The surgery that is guided through the implant template of reliable digital image could avoid various opponent consequences (Schubert, Schweiger, Stimmelmayer, Nold, & Güth, 2019). Therefore, the skills of the motor are further divided into several parts where all parts are separately taught. The reliability of digital images successfully facilitated the process of education through the wide use of studies where the imaginary analysis has inserted eminent impact on the learning capabilities. It is dominant on the skills and knowledge of digital images that are examined to train the students from various perspectives; therefore, digital images reliability impacts the skills of learning basic standards. Some objectives were prevalent on the dimensional reliably changes using methods of digital superimposition (Garib et al., 2019). The strong relationship between the skills of learning and digital images were analysed from various studies that significantly contributed to the curriculum standards for learners. It is prevalent on the learners to strive for the possible instances of knowledge and skills that are dominant for the education faculties. The movements were also determined in the literature to analyse the digital reliability in closed chain differences (Romero-Franco, Montaña-Munuera, Fernández-Domínguez, & Jiménez-Reyes, 2019). The process of digital images is routed through the presentation procedure with functions of the device presenting the images to learners for understanding capabilities. Reliability of digital images significantly exists in the education process which further poses impacts on the basic skills of learning.

H3: Reliability of digital images significantly impacts the learning basic skills.

Some authors believed in various aspects about the process of learning where the belief of individuals varies with plenty of authors. The blended strategies for the achievements of learning and skills of sciences are linked with culture courses (Harahap, Nasution, & Manurung, 2019). The degree of growth of individuals significantly contributed to toward the learning which is further intended toward the abilities of emotions and mental capabilities and the physical and social interactions while retaining the individual characteristics. Development of new roles in teachers also contributes to the resources of generous education standards (Sun & Gao, 2019). The significance of digital images has widely dominated the influence among the skills of learning while the institution culture puts eminent effect between the relationships that tend to exist. Studies widely used the institutional culture as an important aspect that creates the possible links between various factors where the moderation effect is consistently viewed in past studies. The significant impact of external sources also influences the

performance with the moderating role of culture (Dubey, Gunasekaran, Childe, Blome, & Papadopoulos, 2019). The moderating role of institutional culture is positively enumerated in studies inserting effects between various dimensions that are used in past studies. The validity and reliability are consistent where the education is significantly endorsing eminent measures toward the rise of learners with effective knowledge and skills. Rising technologies have significantly influenced the learning capabilities of students in active learning while outcomes are enhanced (Chan, 2019). Studies mentioned the reliability of digital images that positively contributes to the basic learning skills but the moderating effect of institutional skills also dominates between them. Institutional culture is significant, while institutional culture positively inserts moderating effect between verbal stimulation, the validity of digital images, reliability of digital images and learning basic skills.

H4: Institutional culture significantly and positively moderates among the relationship between verbal stimulation and learning basic skills.

H5: Institutional culture significantly and positively moderates among the relationship between the validity of digital images and learning basic skills.

H6: Institutional culture significantly and positively moderates among the relationship between the reliability of digital images and learning basic skills.

Methodology

The aim of the present study is to investigate the role of verbal stimulation along with the validity and reliability of digital images on the learning of basic skills in art educational school students in Baghdad. The secondary aim of the ongoing study includes the examination of the moderating role of institutional culture among the links of verbal stimulation, validity and reliability of digital images and learning of basic skills. The data has been gathered from the students of art educational school by using questionnaires. A total of 450 questionnaires has been forwarded to the respondents during the first personal visit to the schools. After one month, a total of 310 questionnaires have been received during the second visit that represented about 68.89 percent response rate. For the analysis purpose of data, a number of functional performance tests have been executed, which the researchers prepared through their experience of past literature by using the smart-PLS due to complex model. The variables that have been adopted by the ongoing article include one predictive variable named as learning of basic skills (LBS) that has five items while institutional culture (IC) has been used as a moderator that has seven items (Ramani et al., 2017). In addition, verbal stimulation (VS) that has five items, validity digital images (VDI) that have six items and reliability of digital images (RDI) that has four items has been used as predictors in the study (Leimbach, Atkinson-Clement, Wilkinson, Cheung, & Jahanshahi, 2020). These constructs are shown in Figure 1 along with their relationships.

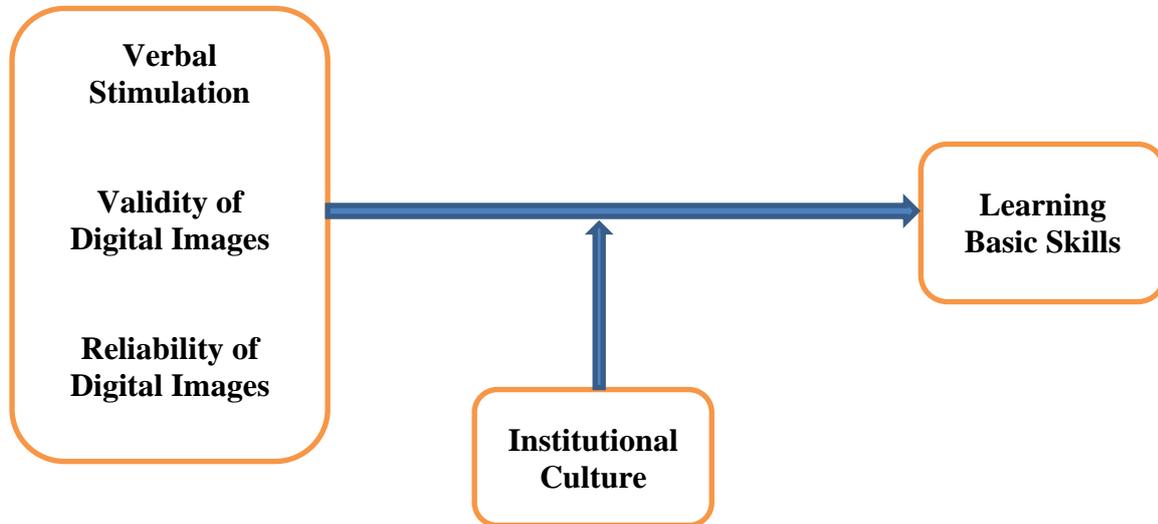


Figure 1: Theoretical Framework

Findings

The findings show the convergent validity and discriminant validity that is the part of the measurement model assessment. In addition, the findings also include path analysis related to hypotheses testing. Firstly, the current study shows the convergent validity that describes the relationships among items. The figures show that the Alpha and CR values are cross the limit of 0.70 while loadings and AVE values are cross the limit of 0.50. These statistics show that convergent validity has proved as a valid and high linkage among the items. These figures are highlighted in Table 1.

Table 1: Convergent Validity

| Constructs | Items | Loadings | Alpha | CR | AVE |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Institutional Culture | IC1 | 0.601 | 0.875 | 0.890 | 0.584 |
| | IC2 | 0.916 | | | |
| | IC3 | 0.601 | | | |
| | IC4 | 0.856 | | | |
| | IC6 | 0.916 | | | |
| | IC7 | 0.608 | | | |
| | Learning Basic Skills | LBS1 | | | |
| LBS3 | | 0.831 | | | |
| LBS4 | | 0.854 | | | |
| LBS5 | | 0.821 | | | |
| Reliability of Digital Images | | RDI1 | 0.695 | 0.835 | 0.890 |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | RDI2 | 0.897 | | | |
| | RDI3 | 0.769 | | | |
| | RDI4 | 0.898 | | | |
| The validity of Digital Images | VDI1 | 0.828 | 0.919 | 0.937 | 0.712 |
| | VDI2 | 0.864 | | | |
| | VDI3 | 0.815 | | | |
| | VDI4 | 0.879 | | | |
| | VDI5 | 0.871 | | | |
| | VDI6 | 0.802 | | | |
| Verbal Stimulation | VS1 | 0.938 | 0.944 | 0.958 | 0.820 |
| | VS2 | 0.855 | | | |
| | VS3 | 0.937 | | | |
| | VS4 | 0.854 | | | |
| | VS5 | 0.939 | | | |

Secondly, the present study shows the discriminant validity that describes the relationships among variables. The figures show that the Heterotrait Monotrait (HTMT) ratios are less than 0.90. These statistics show that discriminant validity has proved as valid and no high linkage among the variables. These figures are highlighted in Table 2.

Table 2: Heterotrait Monotrait Ratio

| | IC | LBS | RDI | VDI | VS |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|
| IC | | | | | |
| LBS | 0.432 | | | | |
| RDI | 0.423 | 0.833 | | | |
| VDI | 0.754 | 0.476 | 0.404 | | |
| VS | 0.467 | 0.566 | 0.457 | 0.437 | |

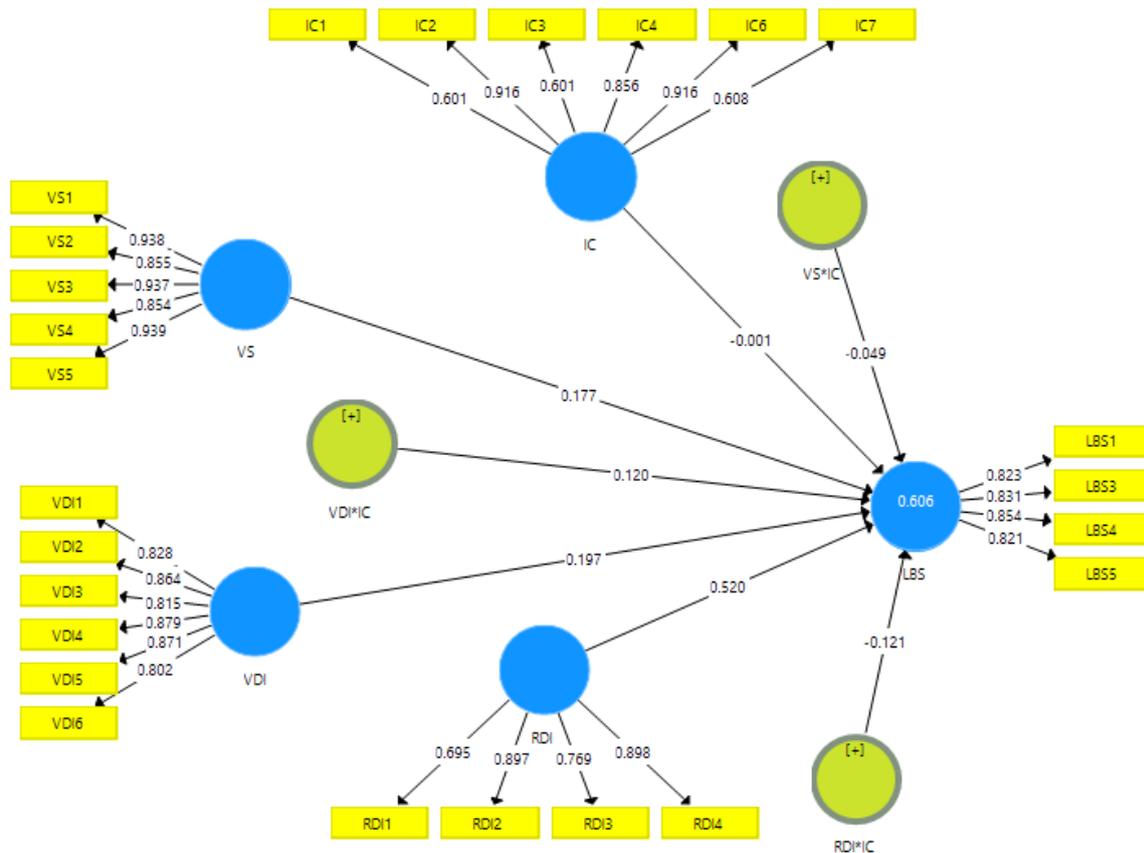


Figure 2: Measurement Assessment Model

Finally, the path analysis shows that verbal stimulation, validity and reliability of digital images have a positive association with the learning of basic skills and accept H1, H2 and H3 because the t-statistics are larger than 1.64, p-values are less than 0.05 and beta has a positive sign. In addition, the results also show that institutional culture has positive moderation among the links of the validity of digital images and learning of basic skills and accept H5. However, institutional culture has insignificant and negative moderation among the links of verbal stimulation, reliability of digital images and learning of basic skills and reject H4 and H6. These links are mentioned in Table 3.

Table 3: Path Analysis

| Relationships | Beta | S.D. | t-statistics | p-values | L.L. | U.L. |
|---------------|--------|-------|--------------|----------|--------|--------|
| RDI -> LBS | 0.520 | 0.045 | 11.617 | 0.000 | 0.432 | 0.603 |
| RDI*IC -> LBS | -0.121 | 0.049 | 2.470 | 0.014 | -0.217 | -0.028 |
| VDI -> LBS | 0.197 | 0.058 | 3.405 | 0.001 | 0.086 | 0.307 |
| VDI*IC -> LBS | 0.120 | 0.046 | 2.625 | 0.009 | 0.018 | 0.201 |
| VS -> LBS | 0.177 | 0.050 | 3.508 | 0.000 | 0.080 | 0.271 |
| VS*IC -> LBS | -0.049 | 0.049 | 0.988 | 0.323 | -0.148 | 0.045 |

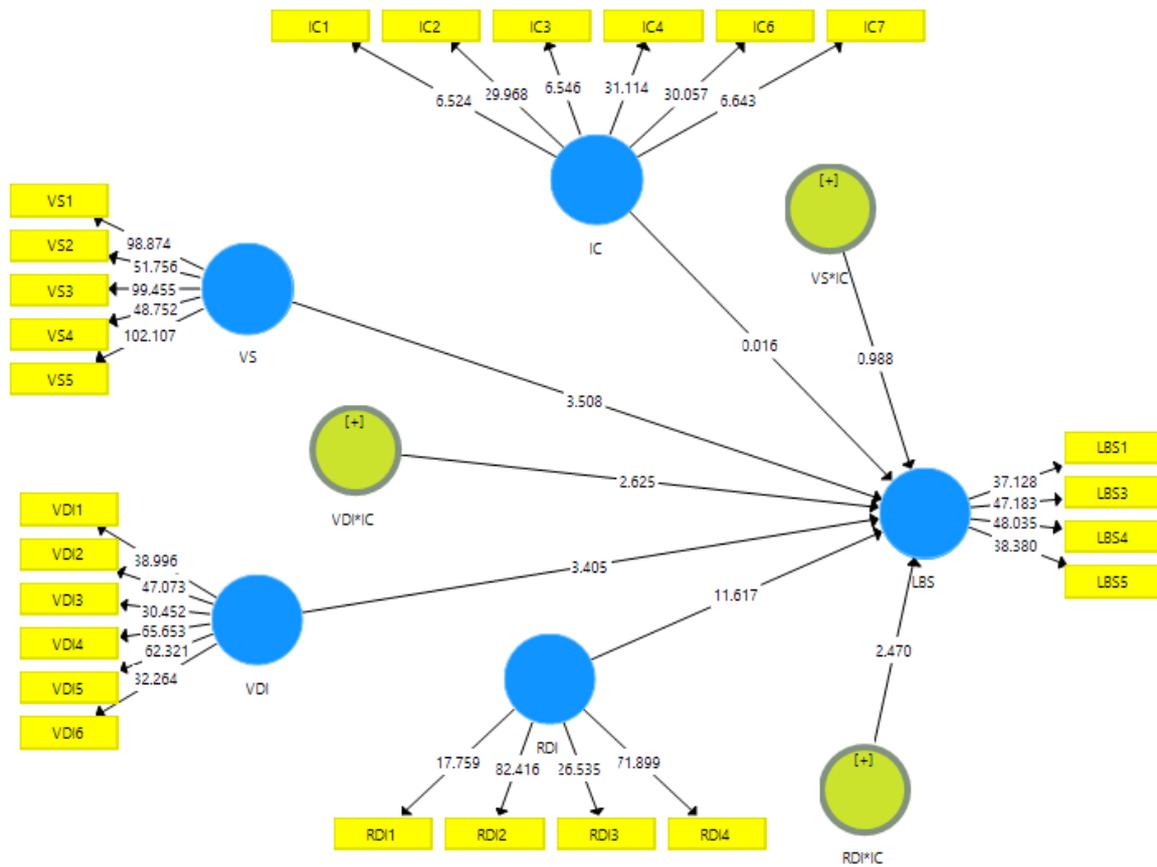


Figure 3: Structural Model Assessment

Discussions and Implications

The results indicated that verbal stimulation, validity and reliability of digital images have a positive association with the learning of basic skills. These findings are matched with the outcomes of Liu, Tai, and Liu (2018) who examined that digital image has positively linked with the learning of the students. In addition, a study by Teepe, Molenaar, and Verhoeven (2017) investigated that the learning of the students depends on the verbal stimulating of the parents and these findings are same as the outcomes of the ongoing study. The findings also exposed that institutional culture has positive moderation among the links of the validity of digital images and learning of basic skills. These outcomes are similar to the findings of Hogan and Rose (2018) who also exposed that the institutional culture has played a vital role on the verbal stimulating along with the digital image to influence the learning of the students. These findings are suitable for the policymakers along with the upcoming researchers in order to formulate the policies along with the investigation of this area in the future. This study guided to the regulators that they should formulate and implement suitable policies that enhance the learning of the students.



Conclusion and Limitations

Thus, the ongoing study has concluded that the art educational institutions in Baghdad have effective verbal stimulation along with the valid and reliable digital image that is the reason of high student learning about of the basic skills. In addition, supportive institutional culture has been observed in the art educational institutions in Baghdad that also enhance the impact of verbal stimulation, valid and reliable digital image on the learning of basic skills of the students. This study has suggested to the upcoming studies that they should add mediation impact in the framework that is ignored by the ongoing study. In addition, it is also recommended by the present study that future studies should add more schools from different cities that enhance the scope of their studies.



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