

74 - DIFFERENT TYPES OF MARKING FOR ZONE IN THE FUTSAL

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INTRODUCTION

The Futsal is classified as Collective Sport or Collective Sports Game to possess the six invariant's attributed to this category: a ball or implement similar, a space of game, adversaries, partners, a target to attack and other to defend and specific rules (BAYER, 1994).

It is understood that the defense in the Futsal must correctly be taught and be practiced since the initiation, still when children, and futurely as athlete. One affirms that it is in the initiation that is born and blossoms important factors so that the player becomes complete, acquiring experience for the offensive and defensive aspects, with property.

Ferreira et al. (2005) she indicates that the defensive training is stimulated by interesting and demanding exercises that contain individual and collective challenges so that the athletes try the overcoming.

BEE (1942) quotation that great turns one to score of a game, generally starts with a great work of the team in the defense, propitiating counterattacks and a bigger offensive confidence, beyond will bar the offensive plans of game of the adversary, having shaken its confidence.

Wissel (1998) affirms that, when a player, with good offensive qualities, if he delivers to the defensive arduous work, this effort becomes contagious the other members of the team. Therefore, and considered some chances of study that the Futsal offers, this article aim at to discourse on the defensive system of the Futsal, with emphasis in the transitions of marking for zone, and its different types.

AIM

It was objectified with this article to describe the main actions and defensive terms of the Futsal, prioritizing the diverse markings for zone that can be included in the diverse tactical projects.

DEVELOPMENT**POSITIONING**

It is observed that the defense position is an individual basis that happens when the defending one marks the adversary who is of ownership of the ball. Martini (1980) describes this position of the following way: the player stays come back to the adversary in jump position, with the moved away legs, the parallel feet with the weight equally distributed by the two feet, the legs must be slightly bent, the trunk inclined for front, and the bending coasts.

Other important aspects, that the markers must be intent to accomplish, are: to be always between the ball and its proper goal, to avoid to give the "small boat" (to enter of first robbing the ball), to mark looking at the ball and the movement of hip and legs of the adversary, to be always balanced, to have covering notion, never to lose the line of the ball, to look for to dislocate the adversary for the lateral of square to diminish the kick angle limiting its capacity to accomplish offensive plays and to avoid to stay located in the front of the adversary, therefore this action facilitates the anticipation if to accomplish disarms (SANTOS FILHO, 1998).

MARKING FOR ZONE

This marking has as characteristic main the positioning to stocking-squares, that is in areas 1 and 2 (Prohibited and intermediate) - it must be always behind the line of the ball, making possible alternative of robbed of ball and possible counterattacks, therefore almost always it surprises the prohibited adversary. In this type of marking, each defender is responsible for determined zone of squares and the adversary who in it will be (MUTTI, 1994). In the agreement of Bayer (1994) the positioning of the defenders occurs in function of the displacement from the ball.

It is understood that this type of marking is used when the team adversary presents fast and complex movement, possesses good smugglers, optimum technique and conduction of ball, a good level of training or when scoring is unfavorable to the adversaries.

In the general scope some advantages exist and vanities that correlate in all the types of marking for zone are they:

ADVANTAGES:

- To facilitate to the covering and the recovery in the case of dribbles it;
- To save the team physically;
- To provide forceful counterattacks;
- To close the way of squares, making it difficult infiltrations (MUTTI, 2003)

VANITIES:

- It makes possible the kick of long distance (in you square with short measures becomes dangerous);
- It increases the time of ownership of ball of the adversary;
- It partially hides the vision of the goalkeeper.

TYPES OF DEFENSE

Along the years, initially as player and later as trainer, it is observed that the types of defense for zone more used are: 1-2-1, 2-2, 3-1.

EXPLAINING THE MARKINGS

1-2-1 for two diagonal lines: This marking to be used is the necessary that the second defensive line is accurately between the first and third, thus keeping the same distance between the two. This marking alone will go to function when the team will be being attacked in the system 3-1. When the ball will be in the man of the center, the pivot and the sections have that keep proximity so that the ball pass does not enter the two thus arriving at the pivot adversary. The only alternative that the adversary will have, except making the pass in the section, "will be dug", that the slow ball is considered in the Futsal, thus facilitating the covering of the fixture. When the ball to enter in the section, the section of the corresponding side will go to run until the lateral line not to allow that this ball enters in the runner, done this will go to pressure the adversary. The pivot will give some steps back closing the way, hindering that this ball enters in the pivot adversary, the opposing section will go to stay a little behind "the dug" pivot avoiding a possible one, and the fixture will float for the side of the ball. In case that the ball pass between the pivot and the sections when the ball will be with the fixed adversary, arriving until the pivot the sections will have to fold the marking together with the fixture to rob this ball. In case that the ball pass in the runner the fixture will come to close the way of the area, the section it corresponding side to close the runner, the pivot will stay in the diagonal line of the two, and the section put on will come until next the area and will be the responsible to cut a possible one "dug" (slow ball).

1-2-1 for quadrant: This marking to be used is the necessary that the second defensive line is accurately between the first and third, thus keeping the same distance between the two. When the ball will be in the man of the center, the pivot and the sections have that keep proximity so that the ball pass does not enter the two thus arriving at the pivot adversary. The only alternative that the adversary will have, except making the pass in the section, "will be dug", that the slow ball is considered in the Futsal, thus facilitating the covering of the fixture. When the ball to enter in the section, the section of the corresponding side what the ball entered will go to make the approach, but of this time inducing the adversary to take the ball for the section, the fixture will go to line up with the section composing thus a runner so that when the section that is with the light ball for this runner, occurs the marking fold thus recouping the ball ownership, the pivot will go to close the line of pass of the section with the ball in respect to the other section of its team, thus inducing the section coming back the ball to its fixture and the opposing section of the marking occupies the place that it was of the fixture, staying as well as last man.

2-2: In marking 2-2 it will only go will function against an attack 2-2. One is in the habit of to leave the athletes with more speed to the front and the ones that possess characteristic more of marking behind. When the ball will be with one of the sections adversaries, its marker will go to make the approach, the marker of the same section that will be behind it will go to lean it its marker, the marker that is the front in the opposing section will close the diagonal line so that the ball does not enter in the center and the player of the fund in the opposing section will go to close next the penalty mark maxim for compact the team.

3-1: This marking will go to function in such a way when he will be being attacked in the 2-2 as in 3-1. This marking generally is used in feminine teams, due to difficulty that the same has to use "the dug" resource of. When the ball will be in the center (being attacked 1-2-1) the three athletes of the front will go remains lined up on the line of the center of squares taking well-taken care of so that the ball pass between them thus not arriving at the pivot adversary. The fixture at this moment will go to stay intent; therefore all the dug ones are of its responsibility. In this way, the fixture will have that to make the pass in the section, when this to happen, the section of the corresponding side will go to close the runner, the pivot to come close still lined up to close the diagonal line avoiding as soon as the ball enters in the pivot adversary, the opposing section will go to give some steps back thus avoiding one dug in diagonal line, and this also must be in expectation position, therefore when the adversary to try a pass of a section to another one it will be able to try to anticipate, and the fixture will float for the side of the ball having been responsible for all the coverings. In case that the ball pass between the pivot and the sections when the ball will be with the fixed adversary, arriving until the pivot the sections will have to fold the marking together with the fixture to rob this ball. In case that the ball pass in the runner the fixture will come to close the way of the area, the section it corresponding side to close the runner, the pivot will stay in the diagonal line of the two, and the section put on will come until next the area and will be the responsible to cut a possible one "dug" (slow ball).

The transition: How mentioned previously, will marking 1-2-1 for two diagonal lines only be efficient with an attack 3-1 and will marking 2-2 only be efficient for an attack 2-2, then why it will choose one of them if the other team can will vary its standards and systems of game? When chosen marking 1-2-1 for two diagonal lines it has that also to be chosen marking 2-2, so that the same can be alternated in accordance with the adversary. The transition is made of the following way: when the adversary will be in the 3-1 and the ball will be for the section automatically the corresponding section will go will pressure it and the pivot will go will withdraw, being thus somebody of the adversary who will infiltrate will be marked or for the opposing section, in case that he infiltrates for this side, or for the fixture in case that he infiltrates for the side that the ball is staying thus in the 2-2 defensive. Already in the transition of the 2-2 for the 3-1, when the adversary will be changing passes in the 2-2, hour that somebody to restore for the 3-1 either with or without ball, its marker will go it will accompany and all the remaining portion of the team will go "will twirl" together independent if it set it or sections or until the pivot will go to be in its position of origin.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of a studied literary revision and with the obtaining knowledge along our careers, we conclude that some types of defenses, concepts and defensive actions exist that the athlete must know and dominate, so that the defense of one equips either effective. A infinity of terms exists that this article did not portray as line of the pass, peripheral vision, among others. They were portrayed most common, known and important, to demonstrate the complexity of the defensive actions in the Futsal.

One justified the diverse types of defense for zone, its main advantages and vanities, as to use them during the games and its implications. One noticed that all the types of marking for zone are used of at the beginning of that each defender stays responsible for one determined area of squares. After some consecutive years, practicing and currently working with diverse categories in the Futsal, it is possible to think that it is not learned to defend only with the practical one in itself. The dedication to the defensive techniques on the part of the athlete must always be set out in the training of this sport; therefore through this it will

go to acquire and to possess defensive attitudes. The athlete, also, must be prepared in what she refers to the tactical aspects, physical and psychological of the game, to be able to take the better decision concerning the defensive aspects, during a departure. He stays evidenced that he is not immediately that good performance in the marking is obtained; if much training makes the necessary, individual as in such a way collective of the techniques that involve the marking in the Futsal.

Very complex technique is treated, therefore, of one and that it needs much training so that the waited success is had; once it does not depend only on the individual qualities of the players and yes of the team.

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DIFFERENT TYPES OF MARKING FOR ZONE IN THE FUTSAL

ABSTRACT

Contemporarily one knows that the Futsal is a known collective sport world-wide and that comes developing to each day, especially in number of practitioners of both the sex. Some factors are responsible for this evolution and amongst them it is highlighted as main: the changes of the rules of the game, demanding of its practitioners huge versatility with respect to the performance in the game. It is about a defense sport, attacks and against attack, where, the physical requirement is essential, beyond is clearly, of the quality united individual technique to the tactics of the team. It is noticed that for the physical balance and technician of the players of Futsal in the current days, the tactical system, and the defensive system modern, assumes crucial roles for the success of a team, since the categories of base until the professional. One understands that the defender who acts in this modality must be prepared in the physical aspects, psychological technician, tacticians and. This work was objectified to research and to analyze the defensive variations of the types of marking for zone in the Futsal. It is affirmed that the system of marking for zone consists to attribute to each player of the team a space defined in squares, in special way, in the zone of defense, with the charge to occupy it and to defend it integrally. In this system it is marked movement of the ball and not it of the player. One makes sure that in the marking for zone the combat is exerted on the contrary player more directly when it penetrates in the trusted zone the defender, without, however, this is obliged to accompany it is of its responsibilities. Of this form, it is understood that the system of marking for zone is extremely advantageous, therefore favors the defense covering highly, returning the effective marking, beyond, of to be useful and propitious to the counterattacks all the times that if I acquired the ownership of the ball.

DIFFÉRENTS TYPES DE MARQUAGE PAR ZONE DANS FUTSAL

RÉSUMÉ

Contemporainement il se sait que le Futsal est un sport collectif connu mondialement et que vient en évoluant à chaque jour, spécialement dans nombre de praticiens des tous les deux les sexes. Quelques facteurs sont responsables de cette évolution et parmi eux il se détache comme principal : les changements des règles du jeu, en exigeant de leurs praticiens énorme versatilité en ce qui concerne la performance dans le jeu. Il s'agit d'un sport de défense, a attaqué et contre attaque, où, l'exigence physique est essentielle, outre est claire, de la qualité technique individuelle alliée à la tactique de l'équipe. Il se remarque que par l'équilibre physique et technique des joueurs de Futsal les jours actuels, le système tactique, et le système de défense moderne ils, supposent des papiers cruciaux pour le succès d'une équipe, depuis les catégories de base jusqu'au professionnel. Il se comprend que le défenseur qui agit dans cette modalité doit être préparé dans les aspects physiques, techniques, tactiques et psychologiques. S'est objectivé ce travail enquêter et analysera les variations de défense des types de marquage par zone dans le Futsal. Il s'affirme que le système de marquage par zone consiste à attribuer à chaque joueur de l'équipe un espace défini dans juste, de manière spéciale, dans la zone de défense, avec la charge de l'occuper et la défendre intégralement. Dans ce système se marque le mouvement de la boule et non ce du joueur. Il s'assure que dans le marquage par zone le combat est exercé sur le joueur contraire plus directement quand il pénètre dans la zone confiée le défenseur, sans que, néanmoins, celui-ci est obligé de l'accompagner excepté de leurs responsabilités. De cette forme, il se comprend que le système de marquage par zone est extrêmement avantageux, donc favorise la couverture de défense, en rendant marquage hautement efficace, outre, d'être utile et propice aux contre-attaques toutes les fois que ils s'ont acquis la possession de la boule.

TIPOS DIFERENES DEL MARCAJE POR LA ZONA EN FUTSAL

RESUMEN

Contemporaneamente se sabes que la Futsal es un deporte colectivo conocido mundialmente y que vem evoluindo a cada día, en especial en el número de los practicantes de ambos los sexos. Alguno factores son responsables por esta evolución y se destacan de entre ellos como principal: las mudanzas de las reglas de juego, exigiendo de sus practicantes enorme versatilidad por lo que respecta a atuação en el juego. Se trata de un deporte de la defensa, ataque, y en contra del ataque, where, la exigencia física es esencial, más allá de la calidad técnica individual aliada a táctica de claro está equipo, el. Se notas desde las categorías de la base hasta que el profesional que y, asumen los papeles cruciales para el logro de uno por el equilibrio físico, técnico de los jugadores de Futsal en equipo, los días actuales, el sistema táctico y el sistema defensivo moderno. Se entiendes técnico, tácticos y psicológico, que el defensor que dedica en esta modalidad tener_ que estar en los aspectos físicos preparado. Este trabajo se objetivou investigar en y analizar las variaciones defensivas de los tipos del marcaje por la zona en la Futsal. Se afirmas de la manera especial, ocuparla en la zona de la defensa, con la incumbencia, y defenderla integralmente de que el sistema de marcaje por la zona consiste en atribuir cada jugador del equipo un espacio definido en cuadro. Usted se marca en este sistema y no usted del jugador movimentação de la pelota. Se aseguras que el combate ejerce en el marcaje por la zona sobre el jugador contrario más directamente usted cuándo penetra el defensor en la zona confiada, sin que, por lo tanto, este obliguen a acompañarlo es de las sus competencias. De ese modo, se entiendes que el sistema útil y

propicio de marcaje por la zona es extremadamente ventajoso, si adquiri la posesión de la pelota pues favoreces la cobertura de la defensa, tornando el marcaje eficaz altamente, más allá, de todos ser a contra-ataques las veces que.

DIFERENTES TIPOS DE MARCAÇÃO POR ZONA NO FUTSAL

RESUMO

Contemporaneamente sabe-se que o Futsal é um esporte coletivo conhecido mundialmente e que vem evoluindo a cada dia, especialmente em número de praticantes de ambos os sexos. Alguns fatores são responsáveis por esta evolução e dentre eles destaca-se como principal: as mudanças das regras do jogo, exigindo de seus praticantes enorme versatilidade no que diz respeito à atuação no jogo. Trata-se de um esporte de defesa, ataque e contra ataque, onde, a exigência física é essencial, além é claro, da qualidade técnica individual aliada à tática da equipe. Nota-se que pelo equilíbrio físico e técnico dos jogadores de Futsal nos dias atuais, o sistema tático, e o sistema defensivo moderno, assumem papéis cruciais para o sucesso de uma equipe, desde as categorias de base até o profissional. Entende-se que o defensor que atua nesta modalidade deve estar preparado nos aspectos físicos, técnicos, táticos e psicológicos. Objetivou-se neste trabalho investigar e analisar as variações defensivas dos tipos de marcação por zona no Futsal. Afirma-se que o sistema de marcação por zona consiste em atribuir a cada jogador da equipe um espaço definido em quadra, de maneira especial, na zona de defesa, com a incumbência de ocupá-la e defendê-la integralmente. Neste sistema marca-se a movimentação da bola e não a do jogador. Assegura-se que na marcação por zona o combate é exercido sobre o jogador contrário mais diretamente quando ele penetra na zona confiada ao defensor, sem que, no entanto, este seja obrigado a acompanhá-lo fora de suas responsabilidades. Dessa forma, entende-se que o sistema de marcação por zona é extremamente vantajoso, pois favorece a cobertura de defesa, tornando a marcação altamente eficaz, além, de ser útil e propício aos contra-ataques todas as vezes que se adquiri a posse da bola.