117 - ANALYSIS OF THE TECHNICAL-TATICS ACTIONS OF THE GOALKEEPER-LINE IN FUTSAL GAMES

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INTRODUCTION

Futsal is sport event that, according to Moreno (1994), is a team sport which has as main characteristics: a) opposition/cooperation situations; b) use of a common area and c) simultaneous participation of the teams. The game is divided into two haves with a length varying according to age and sex of the players and it can last 40 minutes. In each interruption (fouls, goals, ball out of the court) the stopwatch is stopped and it is resumed when the ball is back to the game (SOUZA, 2002). In this event, each team is formed of 5 athletes, 4 line players (pivot, left and right flank and target) and 1 goalkeeper who, according to Mutti (2003), represents the most important position.

In the mid-90's some changes in the rules made Futsal a more dynamic event and the goalkeeper became an important element both on the defensive and offensive fase. Significant changes as the prohibition of receiving the ball with hands, the move-back balls by the team and using the feet made it possible for the became the fifth line-player and also participate in and more active way in the tatic organization of the team. (COUTO & SOUZA, 2004). Then comes the "line-goal-keeper" a distinguished defender, able to fulfill great defenses and return balls from the goal and also perform the court game-reception, pass and in some cases, finish the game (SANTANA, 2001)

From then on, some changes were made in relation to the goalkeepers training with the possibility of effective participation in the goals conclusion or articulation of the moves (TENROLLER, 2002) and this way, the goalkeeper started performing in the trainings the bases of the "line-player" with the purpose of improving their skills (CAVALCANTE, 2003). So, nowadays, this position requires a player who can be expert and at the same time be able to perform multi-functions as to defend, attack, stimulate, warn, command and so on (MUTTI, 2003).

In spite of being an important athlete in the team, both on defense and attack, few studies related to the goalkeeper are found in literature. Thinking about it, this study based on observation and analysis of games and by a scout spreadsheet, has as purpose analyze the technical-tatic behavior of the line-goalkeepers who participated in the Brazilian Junior Teams Championship, placed in Goiânia, in 2002.

METHODS

A descriptive field research was done aiming to analyze technical-tatic data regarding to the goalkeepers actions, when those ones presented themselves as an option for line-players in 7 games from the Brazilian Junior Teams Championship, placed in Goiânia, in 2002.

In order to accomplish this, the work had many stages. In the first one, it was checked the technical actions, performed by the line-goal-keepers (passes, kicks, dribbles/conduction).

In a second moment it was analyzed the percentage of right marks from these actions according to the following criteria:

- Pass (P): considered positive (+) when there was no ball-possession loss by the team which was in charge of the ball;
- Kick (K): considered positive (+) when they hit the goal, either it be marked or not;
- Dribble / Conduct (D/C): considered positive when the line-goalkeeper performing the action, cross the origin sector of the same action or when dribbling, the line-goalkeeper transpose and adversary player.

The technical actions of ball-reception were not evaluated as well the "preparation" for the kick, considering that this technique, in a specific context of the line-goalkeeper evaluation, correspond to a kind of preparation to a subsequent action of conduct, dribble, pass or kick.

A third moment was observed when the court was divided in sectors, place where the actions were accomplished. These sectors were divided using longitudinal lines (sectors 1, 2 and 3 defensive and sectors 1, 2 and 3 offensive) and transversal lines (left side corridor, central corridor and right side corridor).

Finally, the line-goalkeepers actions were analyzed in relation to the scoreboard. ("favorable" team winning and "unfavorable" team losing).

The data were collected by means of videos and analyzed by the use of an observation spreadsheet (scout).

ANALYSE AND DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

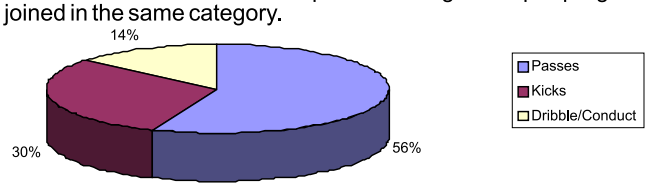
The results acquired from the observation spreadsheet are represented below. Table 1 shows data regarding to the line-goalkeeper technical-tatic behavior in the 7 games of the championship in question.

CHARACTERIZATION OF THE SELECTED SAMPLE	
Total participation (7 games)	535
Average of participation per game	76,4
Total of actions (7 games)	623
Average of actions per game	89
Frequency of participations	1 participation in each 1' and 36"

Table 1: Characterization of the sample

It can be seen that the line-goalkeeper had 535 participations (average of 76,4 participations per game) and performed 623 technical actions (average 89 per game).

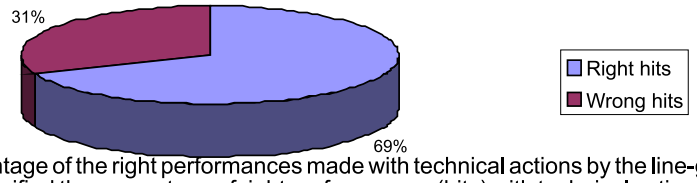
The technical actions, performed by the line-goalkeepers, as said previously, were divided into 3 axis: passes (P), kicks (K) and dribble/conduct. These 3 techniques represented the instruments that the goalkeepers used to join offensive actions to both teams. Considering that both conduct and dribble make possible the goalkeeper progression of ball-possession during the game, these 2 techniques were joined in the same category.



Graphic 1: Percentage of technical actions used by the line-goalkeeper.

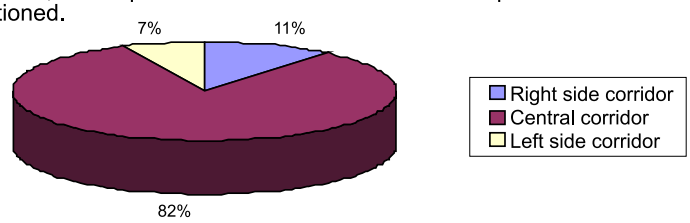
It can be noticed in graphic 1 that the passes represented the majority of the actions fulfilled by the line-goalkeepers (56%). Only 30% of the actions were done by kicks. It is important to emphasize that, when a team makes an option for a line-goalkeeper, the adversary team which is at disadvantage in number of players, tends to perform a marking which reinforces the central corridor of the court, blocking the kicking-line of the line-goalkeepers and permitting changes of passes in some positions

(less dangerous). Consequently, the team worried about bringing up a raid of quality, has more possibilities for changes of passes in order to get the best moment for the fulfillment of the game ending, be it by the goalkeeper or by the line-player.



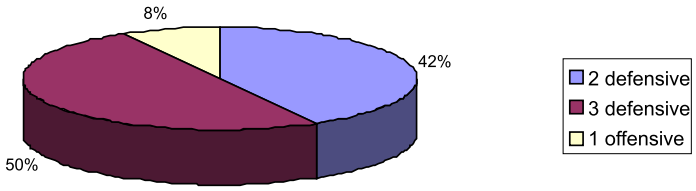
Graphic 2: Percentage of the right performances made with technical actions by the line-goalkeeper.

In graphic 2, it is verified the percentage of right performances (hits) with technical actions by the line-goalkeepers. The increasing percentage of technical actions correctly performed by the line-goalkeepers are consequence of the addition of the techniques used by the line-goalkeepers training (TENROLLER, 2002; CAVALCANTE, 2003). This percentage is also attributed to the increase in number of passes, technique which offers a minor risk of ball-possession transfer to the adversary team which reasons were previously mentioned.



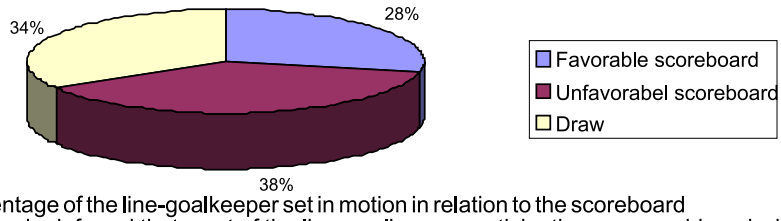
Graphic 3: Percentage of decision taken by the line-goalkeeper in relation to the other corridors.

Observing graphic 3, it is noticed that most of the line-goalkeepers actions were performed in the central corridor of the court (82% of actions). This can be explained by the fact of the goalkeepers finds in this place, favorable conditions to finish an action since he is in front of the adversary goal and for the excellent view of the position of the teammates and adversaries. Besides, the majority of the teams which play with a line-goalkeeper prefer game systems in which this one can be positioned in the middle of the court, with on or two players close to the side lines, allowing constant changes of passes until the conclusion of the move.



Graphic 4: Percentage of decision taken by the line-goalkeeper in relation to the longitudinal sectors

Still in relation to the sectors, it is important to present and discuss the line-goalkeeper participation in relation to the closeness of the adversary goal. In graphic 4, it is noticed that the actions done by the line-goalkeeper happened predominantly in his defensive area, in sectors 3 (50%) and 2 (42%) respectively. This fact can be justified by the defensive system used by the adversary team which normally uses in these situations half-court marking, allowing the line-goalkeeper participate in the game more freely in his half-defensive court. In these sectors, the efficiency of the line-goalkeeper, mainly in relation to his power of kicking is shorter due to the long distance from the adversary goal. It is important to emphasize that the court where this study was accomplished has 30 meters length and 17 meters width.



Graphic 5: Percentage of the line-goalkeeper set in motion in relation to the scoreboard

In graphic 5, it can be inferred that most of the line-goalkeeper participations were achieved when the scoreboard was unfavorable. These data confirm what the literature broaches when it says that in a unfavorable scoreboard the teams make use of the goalkeeper as an alternative of numerical superiority in order to turn back the scorer (SANTANA, 2001).

CONCLUSIONS

From the observation of the seven games performed during the Brazilian Championship of Teams, youth category performed in Goiânia in 2002, it can be concluded that the line-goalkeepers are frequently set in motion during the Futsal game, most of the times obtaining success in the technical actions fulfilled (69%). Due to this fact there is an increase in the technical work of the line players during the goalkeepers training not only aiming the technical improvement of the players but also the tatic improvement of the goalkeepers as a result of the behavior of both teams.

During the research, it was noticed that when the line-goalkeeper is used, the teams choose in placing him in the central corridor promoting favorable conditions to finish an action as well as the game distribution to his teammate.

It was also noticed that the line-goalkeeper and even the team choose for a more offensive or defensive position as a result of the marking that the adversary team carries on the same.

The line-goalkeeper was more frequently set in motion when the scoreboard was unfavorable (38% of the actions), in attempt to achieve numerical superiority and then get a draw or even a victory.

It is worthy to bring out the difficulty in carrying out this work due to lack of specific literature involving the use of line-goalkeeper in Futsal games, since this action is recent, and only occurred due to changes in the rules of the event. The spreadsheet created and used in this work allows trainers and scholars to analyze the technical-tatic behavior of theirs goalkeepers as line-goalkeepers with the purpose of improving the training of their own teams when performing a game system which make use of this technique.

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ANALYSIS OF THE TECHNICAL-TATICS ACTIONS OF THE GOALKEEPER-LINE IN FUTSAL GAMES

ABSTRACT

There is an agreement that every team starts with a great goalkeeper. This position is very important in Futsal since it requires an expert. When the rule made it possible to the goalkeepers perform out of the area using their feet, many alternative tatics were adapted by the trainers and the goalkeeper became more active in the team. During the trainings there was the possibility of the participation of the goalkeeper in ending a goal or articulating the moves. Considering that one of the alternatives for the improvement of the players performance is the increase of their technical-tatic behavior during the game, an analysis was done based on technical-tatic actions of Futsal line-goalkeepers who participated of the Brazilian Junior Teams Championship. The data from the observation spreadsheet were analyzed from the 7 videos of games. This work had as purpose to analyze the line-goalkeeper technical-tatic behavior and check the frequency of his own participation. It can be seen from the study a frequent line-goalkeeper set in motion in Futsal games in each 1'36". In these games they reached 69% of right technical hits during their performance. It was also verified in the study that 82% of the line-goalkeepers actions were achieved in the central court corridor making it possible to them the favorable conditions of endings and passes changes. Finally, it was confirmed the hypothesis that goalkeepers are mostly set in motion when the scoreboard is unfavorable to the respective teams. **Key-words:** futsal, goalkeepers, scout.

L'ANALYSE DU COMPORTEMENT TECHNO-TACTIQUE DU GARDIEN DE LIGNE DANS LE FUTSAL

RESUMé

Il existe un consensus selon lequel toute équipe commence avec un grand gardien de but. Cette position de gardien est très importante dans le futsal, car elle exige que l'athlète soit un spécialiste. Quand la règle a permis que les gardiens touchent du pied en dehors de la surface de réparation, plusieurs possibilités tactiques on été créées par les entraîneurs, et le gardien est devenu encore plus une pièce importante dans l'équipe, avec des entraînements qui prennaient en compte sa possibilité de participation dans les conclusions au but en tant qu'articulateur des jeux. Prenant en compte le fait que, une des possibilités d'optimisation de la performance des joueurs est justement l'inventaire de ses comportements techno-tactique pendant le match, une analyse de ses actions a été réalisée chez les gardiens de ligne de futsal qui ont participé au Championnat Brésilien des Equipes Juniors, à travers un plan d'observation. Les donnés ont été recoltés à travers des videos de 7 matches. Ce travail avait comme obfectif l'analyse du comportement techno-tactique du gardien de ligne et la vérification de la fréquence de mise en situation de ce dernier. Nous avons vérifié, à travers l'étude, une fréquence de mise en situation des gardiens de ligne de futsal, de l'ordre d'une participation à chaque une minute et 36 segondes (1'36") sachant que ces derniers ont obtenu 69% de succès technique pendant les actions. Nous avons vérifié aussi dans cette étude que 82% des participations des gardiens de ligne étaient réalisés dans le couloir central de la cour, créant des conditions favorables à la finalisation et l'échange de passes. Finalement, nous avons confirmé l'hypothèse sur le fait que les gardiens sont plus fréquement mis en situation quand le score est défavorable à son équipe.
MOT-CLéS: futsal, gardien, scout.

ANÁLISIS DE LAS ACÇÕES TÉCNICO-TÁTICAS DEL PORTERO-LíNEA EM JUEGOS DE FúTBOL DE SALóN

RESUMEN

Existe un consenso de que todo equipo comienza con un excelente portero. Esa posición es muy importante en el fútbol de salón, pues exige que el atleta sea especialista. Cuando la regla paso permitió que los porteros pudiesen actuar fuera del área con los pies, muchas alternativas tácticas fueron creadas por los entrenadores, y el portero tuvo mayor participación en el equipo considerando su posibilidad de participación en las conclusiones a gol, o como, articulador de las jugadas. Considerando que una de las alternativas de optimización del desempeño de los jugadores es el levantamiento de sus comportamientos técnico-tácticos durante el juego, fue realizado un análisis de las acciones técnico-tácticas de los porteros-línea de fútbol de salón, participantes del Campeonato Brasileño de Selecciones Juveniles, a través de una planilla de observación. Para la obtención de los datos fueron gravados 7 partidos en video casete sistema VHS. Éste trabajo tuvo como objetivos analizar el comportamiento técnico-táctico del portero-línea y verificar la frecuencia de participación del mismo. Se confirmó a través de este estudio, una frecuencia de acción de los porteros-línea en juegos de fútbol de salón de una (1) participación cada 1,36 minutos, siendo que los mismos obtuvieron 69% de aciertos técnicos durante las acciones. Se verificó también que 82% de las participaciones de los porteros-línea eran las realizadas en el corredor central de la cancha, permitiendo a los mismos, condiciones favorables de finalización e intercambio de pases. Finalmente se confirmó la hipótesis de que los porteros son mas exigidos cuando el marcador del juego es desfavorable a sus respectivos equipos. **Palabras clave:** Futsal, portero, scout.

ANÁLISE DAS AÇÕES TÉCNICO-TÁTICAS DO GOLEIRO-LINHA EM JOGOS DE FUTSAL

RESUMO

Existe um consenso de que toda equipe começa com um grande goleiro. Essa posição goleiro é muito importante no futsal, pois exige que o atleta seja especialista. Quando a regra passou a permitir que os goleiros pudessem atuar fora da área com os pés, muitas alternativas táticas foram criadas pelos treinadores, e o goleiro passou a ser ainda mais atuante na equipe, com os treinamentos passando a ser realizados levando-se em conta a sua possibilidade de participação nas conclusões a gol ou como articulador das jogadas. Levando-se em conta que uma das alternativas de otimização do desempenho dos jogadores é o levantamento de seus comportamentos técnico-táticos durante o jogo, foi realizada a análise das ações técnico-táticas dos goleiros-linha de futsal, participantes do Campeonato Brasileiro de Seleções Juvenil, através de uma planilha de observação. Os dados foram mensurados através dos taipes de 7 jogos. Este trabalho teve como objetivos analisar o comportamento técnico-tático do goleiro-linha e verificar a freqüência de participação do mesmo. Verificou-se através do estudo, uma freqüência de acionamento dos goleiros-linha em jogos de futsal de 1 participação a cada 1'36", sendo que os mesmos obtiveram 69% de acertos técnicos durante as ações. Verificou-se também no estudo que 82% das participações dos goleiros-linha eram os realizados no corredor central da quadra, possibilitando aos mesmos, condições favoráveis de finalização e troca de passes. Por fim confirmou-se a hipótese de que os goleiros são mais acionados quando o placar do jogo é desfavorável à suas respectivas equipes.
Palavras-chave: Futsal, goleiro, scout.