118 - THE COUNTER-ATTACK IN FUTSAL: OBSERVATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE GAME OF THE MINEIRA SUB-15 TEAM IN THE BRAZILIAN TEAMS CHAMPIONSHIP

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INTRODUCTION

The research about the collective sport games (CSG) have been increasing in a significant proportion in the last few years and many investigators have shown interest in comprehend the CSC's from a process named game analysis, observation of the players and teams actions during a match (ANGUERA, 1999; ARAÚJO & GARGANTA, 2002; BASTO & GARGANTA, 1996; GARGANTA, 1999; LACERDA & MESQUITA, 2003; MENDES & TAVARES, 2004; MORTÁGUA & GARGANTA, 2002; MOUTINHO, MARQUES & MAIA, 2003; SANTOS & MESQUITA, 2003, SILVA, COSTA, SOUZA & GRECO, 2004). For Silva (1999), this process "is essential in search of a great performance". So, coaches from many sports have been searching to go deep into their knowledge in relation to the adversary teams and their own teams and consequently, verify a gradual evolution in the teaching-learning-training process and in the level of the matches from several sports.

Classified as a sport collective game (MORENO 1994), futsal is an event divided into four distinct fases, the defense, the attack, the counter-attack and the defensive return. The defense has as many purposes avoid the adversary success and recover the ball possession. In order to make it possible, a team can make use of different kinds of defense (individual, zone or mixed), of intensity (total pressure, half pressure and put pressure on the man with the ball) and defensive lines (1/4, ½, ¾ and all court) (SAAD & COSTA 2001; MUTTI, 2003). On the order hand, the attack searches the progression of the team in the area and the accomplishment of a goal by many systems (2x2, 2x1x1, 3x1, 1x3, 4x0 e 1x2x2) and standards and game shifts. The attacks can take place in 3 distinct situations, divided in Organized Game (OG), situations in which a team aims to unbalance the adversary defense through concepts and game standards previously established (edge pattern, round pattern, shift of three, shift of four, etc...); Stopped Ball (SB) throw situations, side and corner kick and fouls in which can be observed in a rehearsed pre-determined move and; Counterattack (CA), situations in which after recovering the ball possession (transition moment), a team reaches the adversary goal in a dynamic way.

In the Brazilian Sub-15 Teams Championship, the Mineira Team presented a well defined game proposal: In relation to the defense, it was observed a compact defense, concentrated on the ball side and normally accomplished in lines "1/4" and "1/2". Besides, tatic principles as "help", "protection", "defensive return" and "defense behind the ball line" were widely used. Offensively, it was verified the use of rehearsed move, in the sides and cornes kick, and the constant use of counterattacks. As final result, the Mineira Team became the Vice Brazilian Champion, and also scored the most positive attack, the 3° best defense with 10 goals against and the competition.

The purpose of this study was to analyze the offensive actions of the Mineira Team Sub-15 in the Brazilian Teams Championship 2005 and in special the counterattack, verifying the effectiveness, the functional structures used (numerical inferiority, equality, and superiority) ant the time spent to fulfill them.

METHODS

As shown previously, in this work were analyzed the offensive actions of the Mineira Futsal Team Sub-15 in the Brazilian Teams Championship 2005 consisting of 7 matches (Minas 3x0 Maranhão; Minas 14x3 Tocantins; Minas 1x1 Paraíba; Minas 10x0 Amapá; Minas 3x2 Pernambuco - Semi-final e Minas 1x3 São Paulo - final).

In the first stage were analyzed the actions which generated conclusions with the purpose of searching possible differences between them. These actions were classified in:

- Organized Game (OG): situations in which the team aimed to unbalance the adversary defense through concepts and standards of game previously established (edge pattern, round pattern, shift of three, shift of four, etc...);
- Counterattack (CA): situations in which after the ball possession recovering (transition moment) the team reaches the adversary goal in a dynamic way;
- Stopped ball (SB): throwing goal situations, side, corner kick and fouls in which can be noticed the performance of a rehearsed move;
- Others (O): situations that generated uncertainly in relation to the classification and that for any other reason could not be identified.

In a second moment, were analyzed the counterattacks, the functional structure used (numerical inferiority, equality or superiority) and the time spent to fulfill them The descriptive analyses were achivied from a spreadsheet scout worked out by the Group of Cognition and Action Studies (GCAS) from Physical Education, Physiotherapy and Occupation Therapy School from UFMG (EEFFTO/UFMG).

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

Table 1 - Conclusions fulfilled in several situations in each match

	OG		CA		SB		OTHERS		TOTAL
GAME 1	5	19,3%	**11**	**42,3%**	8	30,7%	2	7,7%	26
GAME 2	**21**	**37,5%**	13	23,2%	21	37,5%	1	1,8%	56
GAME 3	**10**	**40%**	6	24%	6	24%	3	12%	25
GAME 4	**23**	**42,6%**	17	31,5%	8	14,8%	6	11,1%	54
GAME 5	5	23,8%	5	23,8%	**8**	**38,1%**	3	14,3%	21
GAME 6	**11**	**45,8%**	3	12,5%	9	37,5%	1	4,2%	24
GAME 7	**10**	**50%**	4	20%	5	25%	1	5%	20
Total	**85**	**37,6%**	59	26,1%	65	28,7%%	17	7,6%	226

Note that, from the 226 conclusions fulfilled by the Mineira Team, 85 (37,6%) happened in situations of Organized Game, 59 (26,1%) in Counter Attacks and 65 (28,7%) in Stopped balls. In the game 1 the biggest incidence of conclusion were performed due the Counter-Attack (42,3%) and in the game 5, the situation of the Stopped Ball (38,1%) while in all the other matches the situation of Organized Game was the most frequent. In spite of this, this situation did not present a bigger number of goals as shown in the table 2. Most of the goals performed by the team in the study were consigned through the Counter Attack actions, 18 (48,64%). Table 3 shows also the effectiveness in the conclusions of the Mineira Team for each one of the attack situations in each match. To calculate it, the following formula was used:

Table 2 – Consigned goals of Minas Gerais in each match and the effectiveness (E) in the conclusions situation/match.

	OG		CA		SB		OTHERS		TOTAL
	Goal	E	Goal	E	Goal	E	Goal	E	
Game1	0	0	**2**	18,2%	1	12,5%	0	0	3
Game2	5	23,8%	**6**	**46,1%**	3	15%	0	0	14
Game3	0	0	0	0	**1**	16,7%	0	0	1
Game4	3	13%	**5**	**29,4%**	2	25%	0	0	10
Game5	1	0,2%	**2**	**40%**	1	12,5%	1	**33,3%**	5
Game6	0	0	**2**	**66,7%**	1	11,1%	0	0	3
Game7	0	0	**1**	**25%**	0	0	0	0	1
Total	9	12%	**18**	**30,5%**	9	15,3%	1	6,3%	37

It can be verified a high effectiveness in the counter-attack actions in games 2 (46,1%), 4 (29,4%), 5 (40%) and mainly game 6 (66,7%). The general effectiveness in counter-attack conclusion was 30,5%, a high valve when compared to other studies.

In the study accomplished by Silva, Moreira, Costa & Greco (2005) others categories (Sub-11 e Sub-13) it also noticed a large effectiveness in the counter-attack conclusion situations, nevertheless, this effectiveness was 16,66% in category Sub-11 and only 13,69% in Sub-13. In another study, fulfilled by Silva, Costa, Giacomini & Greco (2005) in category Sub-20, it was observed a large effectiveness in conclusion in stopped ball situations (17,14%) followed by the counter-attacks (11,62%). Silva, Costa, Souza e Greco (2004) found in a study, also carried in category Sub-20, a large effectiveness in counter-attack situations of conclusion (21,21%).

Table 3 – Average length of counter-attacks in each match.

	Number of CA	Average time
GAME 1	**11**	5,09 seconds
GAME 2	13	4,15 seconds
GAME 3	6	5,50 seconds
GAME 4	17	5,31 seconds
GAME 5	5	3,42 seconds
GAME 6	3	5,33 seconds
GAME 7	4	5,75 seconds
TOTAL	59	**4,93 seconds**

It can be observed, in Table 3, the average length of the counter-attacks in the 7 matches besides the general average. During the competition, the Mineira team concluded 59 times in counter-attack situations since it in average, spent 4,93 seconds from the moment of the cheating of the ball until the conclusion.

Table 4 – Incidence of conclusions and goals in relation to the used structures.

	Superiority	Equality	Inferiority	Total
Conclusions	25	**26**	8	59
Goals	10	**4**	4	18

In table 4, it can be noticed the incidence of conclusions in relation to the used structures. In spite of the numerical equality of counter-attacks ve in a higher frequency, 26 conclusions (effectiveness of conclusion - 15,38%) when analyzed the effectiveness of conclusion it can be verified that the superiority situations showed to be more effective converting 10 goals in 25 conclusions (effectiveness of conclusion - 40%).

CONCLUSIONS

This study shows up the importance of the counter-attack in futsal. According to the analyzed situations, it was noticed that in spite of the organized game and stopped balls had been more frequent (37,6% and 28,7% respectively) it was in the counter-attacks (26,1%) that the Mineira Team performed most of the goals (18 from the 37 carried out). So, when carried out the calculation of effectiveness of conclusion it was noticed a high value in the counter-attack actions, 30,5%. As it was said in the previous chapter, the higher effectiveness found in this situation in other studies was only 21,21%. In the semi-final taken place in Pernambuco, the Mineira Team won the match by 3x2, with 2 counter-attack goals and with an effectiveness of 66,66% an amazing value. This fact can be explained maybe by the well defined proposal presented by Minas Gerais, with a hard half-court marking and mainly by the speed in the transition to the attack and by the quality in the execution of the counter-attacks.

The average length of the 59 counter-attacks analyzed was 4,93 seconds reaffirming the counter-attack definition used in this study and the speed used by the studied team in this action. It is important to emphasize, however, that the competition in question took place in an official court measuring 38m length and 18m widths and that these values can change studies performed in courts with small dimensions.

Through this work it was possible to analyze the structures of counter-attacks. It was observed offensive actions in superiority, equality and in numerical inferiority and it was noticed that in the superiority situations the effectiveness of conclusion were higher (40%) in spite of this, the situation had not been the most frequent (superiority 25 conclusions; equality 26 conclusions; and inferiority 4 conclusions). This fact can be explained by the number of alternatives in which the player who has the ball possession has in this situation (superiority), what implies in a higher possibility of decision-making, action that difficult the defense work.

It is suggested that in recent studies not only the offensive actions which generated conclusion be analyzed but also all attacks independent if the team has reached or not the conclusion, so this way it may be possible to infer the effectiveness of the attack too. In order to confirm some hypothesis and statements related to the counter-attacks, it is suggested also that analyses related to the defensive team actions which start a counter-attack be performed (as getting the ball back, place, etc...) as well as the offensive and defensive posture of the adversary team.

Finally, it is hope that this research contributes to draw up a process of teaching-learning-training and mainly in the development of the event.

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THE COUNTER-ATTACK IN FUTSAL: OBSERVATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE GAME OF THE MINEIRA SUB-15 TEAM IN THE BRAZILIAN TEAMS CHAMPIONSHIP

ABSTRACT

The researches related to the collective sport games have been increasing in the last few years as well as the studies related to the game analysis and observation. Trainings have been produced from this process and the level of the matches in different events, have been gradually increased. Classified as a collective sport game, futsal is an event which present four distinct fases, defense, attack, counter-attack and defensive return, the two last considering transition moments. The present study analyzed the offensive actions of the Mineira sub-15 Team in the Brazilian Teams Championship 2005 with emphasis in counter-attacks, checking the effectiveness, functional used structures (numerical inferiority, equality and superiority), and the time spent in the execution. It was noticed that most of the conclusions performed happened in Organized Game situations (37,6%) followed by the stopped balls (28,7%) and by the counter-attacks showed a higher effectiveness of conclusion (30,5%) proving that way, the importance of this action. The counter-attacks happened most of the cases in the numerical structures of equality and superiority and the situations of numerical superiority represented a higher effectiveness of conclusion, 40%. At last, it was verified that the counter-attacks were performed in an average time of 4,93 seconds, proving this way the speed of this action. It is suggested that in future studies, all the offensive actions be analyzed including the ones which did not generate conclusions and that these actions may be analyzed in courts with different sizes to link the offensive actions to the court dimensions and his consequences for the game.

KEY-WORDS: game analysis and observation; counter-attack; futsal.

LE CONTRE-ATTAQUES DANS LE FUTSAL: LA OBSERVACION ET ANALYSE DES MATCHES L'EQUIPE MINEIRA SOUS-15 DANS LE CHAMPIONNAT BRéSILIEN DES EQUIPES 2005

RESUMMé

Les recherches relatives aux jeux sportifs collectifs présentent une augmentation lors de ces dernières années, aussi bien que les études en rapport avec l'analyse et l'observation des jeux. Des entraînements sont élaborés à partir de ce processus et le niveau des matches des différentes modalités, ont aussi augmenté graduellement. Classé comme um jeu sportif collectif, le futsal est une modalité qui présente deux phases distinctes, la défense, et l'attaque. Dans la phase défenssive, l'équipe, à travers une série d'actions, cherche à empêcher le succès de l'adversaire et recupère le ballon. Alors que dans la phase offenssive, on cherche à maintenir la possession du ballon et la réalisation du but, à travers des actions organisées, des jeux entrainés et de contre-attaques (des situations dans lesquelles, après avoir récuperé le ballon, une équipe atteint le but adversaire de façon dynamique). La présente étude a analysé les actions offenssives de l'Equipe Mineira Sous-15 dans le Championnat Brésilien des Equipes 2005 visant les Contre-attaques, en vérifiant sont effectivité, les structures fonctionnelles utilisées (infériorité, égalité et superiorité numérique) et le temps utilisé dans son exécution. Nous avons verifié que la plus grande partie des finalisations réalilsées, ont eu lieu dans des situations des Jeux Organisés (37,6%) suivies de Ballon à l'Arrêt (28,7%) et par les Contre-Attaques (26,1%). Malgré tout cela, les Contre-Attaques ont presenté une plus grande effectivité de finalisation (30,5%) confirmant ainsi, l'importance de cette action. Les contre-attaques ont eu lieu, dans sa majeur partie, dans les structures d'égalité et supériorité numérique, soit, où les situations de supériorité présentait une plus grande effectivité de finalisation 40%. Finalement, nous avons verifié que les contre-attaques on eu lieu avec un temps moyen de 4,93 segondes confirmant ainsi la vitesse de cette action. Nous pouvons suggérer, pour des études postérieures, l'analyse de toutes les actions offenssives, et aussi celles qui n'ont pas générée des finalisations et que ces

actions soient analysées dans des cours de différentes tailles à fin de se faire une relation entre les actions offenssives et les dimensions des cours.

MOT-CLéS: Analyse et observation du jeu, Contre Attaque, Futsal.

LO CONTRAATAQUE EN LO FUTBOL DE SALON: OBSERVACION E ANALISES DEL JUEGO DE LA SELECCIóN MINERA SUB-15 EN EL CAMPEONATO BRASILEñO DE SELECCIONES 2005

RESUMEN

Las investigaciones relativas a los juegos deportivos colectivos vienen aumentando en los últimos años, así como los estudios relacionados con análisis y observación de juego. Entrenamientos han sido elaborados a partir de éste proceso y el nivel de las partidas en diferentes modalidades, ha aumentado paulatinamente. Clasificado como un juego deportivo colectivo, el fútbol de salón es una modalidad que presenta cuatro fases distintas, defensa, ataque, contraataque y retorno defensivo. El presente estudio analizo las acciones ofensivas de la Selección Minera Sub-15 en el Campeonato Brasileño de Selecciones 2005 con énfasis en los contraataques, verificando su efectividad, las estructuras funcionales utilizadas (inferioridad, igualdad y superioridad numérica), y el tiempo invertido en su realización. Se confirmó que la mayoría de las finalizaciones realizadas tuvieron lugar en situaciones de Juego Organizado (37,6%) seguido por las Bolas Detenidas (28,7%) y por los Contra-ataques (26,1%). A pesar de esto, los Contraataques presentaron una mayor efectividad de finalización (30,5%) comprobando así la importancia de ésta acción. Los Contraataques ocurrieron en su mayoría, en las estructuras de igualdad y superioridad numérica siendo que, las situaciones de superioridad numérica presentaron una mayor efectividad de finalización 40%. Finalmente, se verificó que los contraataques suceden con un tiempo promedio de 4,93 segundos, confirmando la velocidad de ésta acción. Se sugiere que en estudios posteriores sean observadas todas las acciones ofensivas, inclusive aquellas que no generaron finalizaciones y, que éstas acciones sean analizadas en diferentes tamaños para relacionar las acciones ofensivas con las dimensiones de la cancha y las consecuencias para el juego.

PALABRAS CLAVES: Análisis y observación de juego, Contraataque, Fútbol de salón.

O CONTRA-ATAQUE NO FUTSAL: OBSERVAÇÃO E ANÁLISE DE JOGO DA SELEÇÃO MINEIRA SUB-15 NO CAMPEONATO BRASILEIRO DE SELEÇÕES

RESUMO

As pesquisas relativas aos jogos esportivos coletivos vêm aumentando nos últimos anos assim como, os estudos relacionados com a análise e observação de jogo. Treinos têm sido elaborados a partir deste processo e o nível de rendimento nas partidas em diferentes modalidades, tem melhorado gradativamente. Classificado como um jogo esportivo coletivo, o futsal é uma modalidade que apresenta 4 fases distintas, defesa, ataque, contra-ataque e o retorno defensivo sendo essas duas últimas consideradas fases de transição. O presente estudo analisou as ações ofensivas da Seleção Mineira Sub-15 no Campeonato Brasileiro de Seleções 2005 com ênfase nos Contra-ataques, verificando sua efetividade, as estruturas funcionais utilizadas (inferioridade, igualdade e superioridade numérica), e o tempo gasto na sua execução. Verificou-se que a maioria das finalizações realizadas aconteceu em situações de Jogo Organizado (37,6%) seguido pelas Bolas Paradas (28,7%) e pelos Contra-Ataques (26,1%). Apesar disto os Contra-Ataques apresentaram uma maior efetividade de finalização (30,5%) comprovando assim, a importância desta ação. Os Contra-Ataques aconteceram, em sua maioria, nas estruturas de igualdade (26 vezes) e superioridade numérica (25 vezes) sendo que, as situações de superioridade numérica apresentaram uma maior efetividade de finalização 40%. Por fim verificou-se que os contra-ataques aconteceram com um tempo médio de 4,93 segundos comprovando assim a velocidade desta ação. Sugere-se que, em estudos posteriores sejam observadas todas as ações ofensivas, inclusive aquelas que não geraram finalizações e que estas ações sejam analisadas em quadras de diferentes tamanhos para relacionar assim, as ações ofensivas com as dimensões da quadra e as conseqüências para o jogo.

PALAVRAS CHAVES: Análise e observação de jogo, Contra-ataque, Futsal.