

Analytical study of some skills according to the most and least effective in the matches of the 2019 Asian Football Cup for the role of the Quarter- Finals

By

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Abstract

The study aimed to identify some of the skills according to the most and least effective in the matches of the 2019 Asian Football Cup of the golden square. The researcher used the descriptive approach, where the research sample consisted of the four teams qualified for the Golden Square from a research community consisting of (24) teams participating in the 2019 Asian Football Cup, where the researcher used a questionnaire consisting of four variables, through which the researchers analyzed the Golden Square matches and the results came The study based the two teams qualifying for the final match on the variable receiving, dribbling and scoring in winning and qualifying for the final match, where this variable got the highest percentage. The teams qualified for the golden square depended on the four variables mentioned in the analysis form in different proportions, where the percentages came between (56.25- 80%).

Keywords: analysis- skills - football - less effective - more effective

Introduction

1-1 Introduction and importance of the research

(GATYS, L.A., ECKER, A.S., & BETHGE, M.2015) Football is one of the distinctive team games, which has taken great strides towards progress and scientific development at the level of play, skill performance, and the implementation of offensive and defensive tactics, which made it occupy a wide position among the rest of the sports. Therefore, its popularity has increased, especially in recent times after the developments that occurred at the level of play (7:32).

(Al-Basati, A. Amrallah, Shadi & Amr.2020)Therefore, we see the interest of experts, specialists and coaches in their studies and field research in football, and they used various means to analyze the skillful, tactical and psychological aspects of audio-visual devices, and other advanced means, including: computer analysis systems, in order to evaluate the performance of players and teams on an ongoing basis, and also to detect On negative cases, weaknesses and overcoming them to reach the best results in international tournaments.(1-56)

(Abdul Qadir Mohsen Alwan.2010) Skillful performance is one of the important aspects in football, so it is necessary for those in charge of the football to analyze these aspects in order to know the strengths and weaknesses, and this in turn will lead to positive results for the team (3:48)

The importance of research is knowing the strengths and weaknesses of the Asian teams, through scientific and statistical analysis of the 2019 Asian football cup matches, this helps us to support strengths and work on developing weaknesses.

1-1-2 Research problem

The problem of the research is that the Asian teams, despite the money spent and the advanced sports infrastructure, did not match the international teams. Except in a small percentage represented by some teams such as Japan and Australia. Therefore, we see through this study the obstacles that stand in the way of these teams to reach the world level.

1-1-3 Research objective

- Learn about some skills according to the most and least effective in the 2019 Asian Football Cup matches for the Golden Square.

1-1-4 impose search

There are statistical differences in the percentages between the skill level in the most effective and least effective among the skills used in football in the Golden Square of the 2019 Asian football cup.

2.1 Research Procedures

2-1-1 Research Methodology

The researcher used the descriptive approach in the survey method because it is more appropriate to the nature of his research

2-1-2 Research community

The research community represents (24) teams participating in the 2019 Asian Football Cup.

2-1-3 research sample

The research sample represents the four qualified teams for the golden square, which are (Qatar - Japan - UAE - Iran).

2-1-4 Research tools and means

(Zayan. & Hamza.@2016.) Personal interviews. Through personal interviews, the researcher benefited from the opinions of experts with expertise and competence to give the research greater scientific value, and the interview is “one of the means of collecting data from its sources, and it takes place between two parties on a specific topic. The scientific interview aims to identify the phenomenon or topic by searching for the reasons and causes. Through a direct meeting between the researcher and the respondent, whether it is an individual, two or a group.” The researcher conducted several interviews with experts and specialists in the field of sports (2:62)

- Arab and foreign references.
- Offensive variables registration form.
- Questionnaire form.
- The International Information Network (the Internet).
- The CD on which the 2019 Asian Football Cup matches are recorded
- Personal computer type (PC.AMD.SEMPORN
- TV. TUNER card. To register tournament matches
- AVS CONVERTER WinZip to reduce the size of ransom files.
- Technical program for slow and normal display VEDIO LAN VLC –

2-1-5 Questionnaire Form

The researcher prepared a preliminary form for the questionnaire, and it was presented to experts with specialization, and they deleted, added and modified as shown in tables (1) and (2), where the researcher reached a final form through which the analytical work of the matches.

Scientific requirements for the form

The use of questionnaires was published in the field of football, and then its content was changed according to the requirements of our research and its objectives, with the help of the opinions of experts in the field of football training. Our analysis of the 2019 Asian Football Cup.

honesty

(Muhammad Rabie Shehata, 1994) It is a measure of the validity of the test for the different aspects or components of the aspect to be measured **(4:32)**

The validity of the content of the form was achieved when the researcher prepared the form and determined the most important physical and skill abilities with the help of a group of six experts in the field of football, and he took a percentage greater than (80%) of their opinions in accepting the form variables.

persistence

(Salah El-Din Mahmoud Allam, Allam, Al-Qabas.2000) Means the extent to which the test measures the true amount of the trait it is intended to measure **(5:132)**.

Objectivity

(Raysan Khouribet Majeed, 2004) The experts who were presented with the form emphasized its validity and validity, the clarity of its questions and the soundness of its formulation, and that they did not differ in correcting its answers, which confirmed its objectivity, because objectivity is the test that gives the same results, no matter how different the correctors differ **(6:72)**

Table No. (1) *The form in its initial form*

| Group Icon | Groups | Schematic physical Performance |
|-------------------|---|---|
| A | Rolling Group Direct Pass | 1 Rolling then short direct pass |
| | | 2 Rolling then straight pass average |
| | | 3 Rolling then long direct pass |
| B | Group receiving and Rolling Scroll | 4 Receiving, rolling and long passing |
| | | 5 Receiving, rolling and cross passing |
| | | 6 Receiving, rolling and diagonal passing |
| | | 7 High jump and head scroll |
| C | Head games group | 8 Jumping high and scoring with the head rolling |
| | | 9 Jumping high and headshot |
| D | Direct aim group | 10 Rolling and close direct shooting |
| | | 11 Rolling and medium shooting |
| | | 12 Rolling and long direct shooting |
| E | Receiving, dribbling and passing group | 13 Receiving, dribbling and short passing |
| | | 14 Receiving, dribbling and medium passing |
| | | 15 Receiving, dribbling and long passing |
| | | 16 Receiving, dribbling and short scoring |
| F | Receiving, dribbling and scoring | 17 Receiving, dribbling and medium scoring |
| | | 18 Receiving, dribbling and long scoring |
| | | 19 Receiving, turning and direct passing |
| G | Receiving, turning and passing | 20 Receiving, spinning, deceiving and then passing |
| | | 21 Receiving, turning, rolling and passing |
| | | 22 Receiving, rolling, dribbling and close scoring |
| H | Rolling, dribbling, scoring and receiving group | 23 Receiving, rolling, dribbling and medium scoring |
| | | 24 Receiving, rolling, dribbling and long scoring |
| | | 25 Rolling fast and escaping from the opponent |
| I | Set of moves without the ball | 26 Moving quickly in empty spaces |
| | | 27 Rolling and deception by changing direction |
| | | 28 Rolling longitudinal movement forward |
| J | Quenching group | 29 Quenching of persistence |
| | | 30 Putting out of motion |
| | | 31 Putting out with scroll |
| K | Corner Kick set | 32 From the right of the goal |
| | | 33 From the left of the goal |
| L | First technical error | 34 Direct |
| | | 35 Indirect |
| M | Penalty kick | 36 |

Table No. (2) *The form is final*

| Team | Offensive variants | Total | Most effective opportunities | | Less effective opportunities | |
|------|---|-------|------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|
| | | | Repetition | Percentage | Repetition | Percentage |
| | Rolling then short direct pass | | | | | |
| | Receiving, dribbling and close shooting | | | | | |
| | Rolling and close direct shooting | | | | | |
| | Receiving, rolling, dribbling, and average shooting | | | | | |

2-1-6 Exploratory experience

The researcher conducted the exploratory experiment to identify the difficulties facing the process of applying the form during the study to avoid mistakes as well as to obtain more accurate and broader data.

First Exploratory experience

The goal of the first exploratory experiment was to observe the matches with a focus on the search variables, as well as to determine a preliminary image for the initial imaging, in addition to how to work with the data registration form.

Table No. (3) *Frequencies and percentages of the variables to the offensive team of the exploratory study in the most effective and least effective.*

| M | Team | Offensive variants | Total | Most effective opportunities | | Less effective opportunities | |
|----------|-----------------|---|------------|------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | Repetition | Percentage | Repetition | Percentage |
| | | Rolling then short direct pass | 180 | 130 | 72% | 50 | 28% |
| | | Receiving, dribbling and close shooting | 27 | 14 | 52% | 13 | 48% |
| | | Rolling and close direct shooting | 18 | 10 | 55% | 8 | 45% |
| 1 | Jordan | Receiving, rolling, dribbling, and average shooting | 12 | 8 | 66% | 4 | 34% |
| | | Rolling then short direct pass | 150 | 110 | 73% | 40 | 27% |
| | | Receiving, dribbling and close shooting | 23 | 13 | 56% | 10 | 44% |
| | | Rolling and close direct shooting | 15 | 8 | 53% | 7 | 47% |
| 2 | Thailand | Receiving, rolling, dribbling, and average shooting | 10 | 5 | 50% | 5 | 50% |

The final form

The researcher put the form in its final form to analyze the variables under consideration in the implementation of the means of the final playing plans. This form was applied to the friendly match before the start of the tournament to identify the shortcomings in the form from the reality of practical application.

Results

Table No. (4) *Frequencies and percentages of the most and least effective offensive variables for the teams qualified for the golden square*

| Team | Offensive variants | Total | Most effective opportunities | | Less effective opportunities | |
|---------|---|-------|------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|
| | | | Repetition | Percentage | Repetition | Percentage |
| 1 Qatar | Rolling then short direct pass | 1810 | 1290 | 71.255% | 520 | 28.75% |
| | Receiving, dribbling and close shooting | 45 | 36 | 80% | 9 | 20% |
| | Rolling and close direct shooting | 35 | 23 | 65.75% | 12 | 34.25% |
| | Receiving, rolling, dribbling, and average shooting | 59 | 44 | 74.50% | 15 | 25.50% |
| 2 Japan | Rolling then short direct pass | 1785 | 1275 | 71.50 | 510 | 28.50% |
| | Receiving, dribbling and close shooting | 50 | 35 | 70% | 15 | 30% |
| | Rolling and close direct shooting | 32 | 19 | 59.37% | 13 | 40.63% |
| | Receiving, rolling, dribbling, and average shooting | 62 | 48 | 77.41% | 14 | 22.59% |
| 3 UAE | Rolling then short direct pass | 1650 | 1145 | 69.39% | 505 | 30.61% |
| | Receiving, dribbling and close shooting | 40 | 25 | 62.5% | 15 | 37.5% |
| | Rolling and close direct shooting | 36 | 22 | 61.10% | 14 | 39.90% |
| | Receiving, rolling, dribbling, and average shooting | 58 | 40 | 68.96% | 18 | 31.04% |
| 4 Iran | Rolling then short direct pass | 1660 | 1200 | 72.28% | 460 | 27.28% |
| | Receiving, dribbling and close shooting | 35 | 20 | 62.50% | 15 | 37.50% |
| | Rolling and close direct shooting | 32 | 18 | 56.25% | 14 | 43.25% |
| | Receiving, rolling, dribbling, and average shooting | 52 | 38 | 73.07% | 14 | 26.93% |

It is clear from the table (4) which expresses the frequencies and the percentage of the offensive variables of the teams participating in the 2019 Asian Football Cup, according to the most effective and least effective of the teams that qualified for the semi-finals in all the matches of the Qatar team. It is clear from this table that the offensive variables rolling then

short direct passing came with a total of (1810) of them (1290) with a percentage of (71.25%). Rolling then short direct passing led to more effective opportunities, while rolling then short direct passing led to opportunities Least effective (520) rolling then passing (28.75%).

Receiving, dribbling and close shooting were with a total of (45) repetitions, of which (36) with a percentage of (80%). Rolling and then short direct passing led to more effective opportunities, while rolling and then short direct passing led to (9) fewer effective opportunities. Then rolling by a percentage (20%).

Rolling and direct shooting resulted in a total of (35) repetition, of which (23) with a percentage of (65.75%). Passing by a percentage (34.25%) the reception was rolling, dribbling and scoring medium, with a total of (59) repetitions, of which (44) with a percentage of (74.50%) (25.50%).

It is clear from Table (4), which expresses the frequencies and the percentage of the offensive variables of the teams participating in the 2019 Asian Cup, according to the most effective and least effective of the teams that qualified for the semi-final stage in all the matches of the Japanese team. It came with a total of (1785) recurrence, of which (1275) with a percentage of (71.50%).

Rolling then short direct passing leads to more effective opportunities, while rolling then short direct passing leads to less effective opportunities (510) Rolling then passing with a percentage of (28.50%)

Receiving, dribbling and close shooting were with a total of (50) repetitions, of which (35) with a percentage of (70%), rolling then short direct passing led to more effective opportunities, while rolling and then short direct passing led to less effective opportunities (15) dribbling. Then scroll by a percentage (30%).

Rolling and close direct shooting were with a total of (32) repetitions, including (19) with a percentage of (59.37%). Rolling and then short direct passing led to more effective opportunities, while rolling and then short direct passing led to less effective opportunities (13). Rolling then Passing by (40.63%)

Receiving was rolling, dribbling and average scoring with a total of (62) repetitions, of which (48) with a percentage of (77.41%). Rolling then short direct passing led to more effective opportunities, while rolling then short direct passing led to less effective opportunities (14). Rolling and then passing (22.59%).

It is clear from the table (4) which expresses the frequencies and the percentage of the offensive variables of the teams participating in the 2019 Asian Football Cup according to the most effective and least effective of the teams that qualified for the golden square role in all the matches of the Emirates team. With a total of (1650) recurrences, including (1145) with a percentage of (69.39%)

Rolling then short direct passing leads to more effective opportunities, while rolling then short direct passing leads to less effective opportunities (505) Rolling then passing with a percentage of (30.61%)

Receiving, dribbling, and close shooting were with a total of (40) repetitions, of which (25) with a percentage of (62.5%). Rolling then short direct passing led to more effective

opportunities, while rolling and then short direct passing led to less effective opportunities (15) dribbling. Then scroll by a percentage (

37.5%)

Rolling and direct shooting resulted in a total of (36) repetitions, of which (22) with a percentage of (61.10%). Scroll by percentage (39.90%)

Receiving was rolling, dribbling and average scoring with a total of (58) repetitions, including (40) with a percentage of (68.96%). Rolling and then short direct passing led to more effective opportunities, while rolling and then short direct passing led to less effective opportunities (18). Rolling and then passing (31.04%)

It is evident from Table (4), which expresses the frequencies and the percentage of the offensive variables of the teams participating in the 2019 Asian Cup according to the most effective and least effective of the teams that qualified for the semi-final stage in all the matches of the Iranian team. It came with a total of (1660) recurrences, including (1200) with a percentage of (72.28%)

Rolling then short direct passing leads to more effective opportunities, while rolling then short direct passing leads to less effective opportunities (460) Rolling then passing with a percentage of (27.28%)

Receiving, dribbling and close shooting were with a total of (35) repetitions, of which (20) with a percentage of (62.50%). Rolling then short direct passing led to more effective opportunities, while rolling and then short direct passing led to less effective opportunities (15) dribbling. Then scroll by a percentage (37.5%)

Rolling and direct shooting resulted in a total of (32) repetitions, of which (18) with a percentage of (61.10%). Passing percentage (43.25%)

Receiving was rolling, dribbling and average scoring with a total of (52) repetitions, including (38) with a percentage of (73.07%). (14) Rolling and then passing with a percentage of (26.93%).

3-1 Discussion

We believe that the Qatari team obtained the highest percentages in the variable Receiving, dribbling and close shooting is the main reason for the superiority over the opposing team, as the Qatari team took advantage of this variable correctly, which led to creating the difference between it and the opposing team.

We see the reason for the Japanese team's superiority in the semi-final match and its qualification to the final of the tournament is its exploitation of the variable receiving, rolling, dribbling and average shooting, as this variable had an actual and direct role in the Japanese team's superiority over the opposing team.

We see the reason for the UAE team's exit from the semi-finals is the team's weakness in the variable of rolling and direct shooting, as the reason for the weakness of this variable was a major reason for the UAE team's inability to qualify for the final match.

We see the reason for the Iranian team's exit from the semi-finals is the team's weakness

in the variable of rolling and direct shooting, and the variable of receiving, dribbling and near scoring, as they were the main reason for the Iranian team's inability to qualify for the final match.

We see from the above, and through the results of the statistical analysis and video analysis of the the semi-final matches, the lack of team playing skills and high individual skill of the Asian continent teams is a major reason among several reasons that led to the low level of Asian football, and the researchers attribute to the small number of professional Asian players in international and European clubs in particular. And also, the lack of trial matches for Asian teams with international teams with world rankings

It was also found that there is a discrepancy in the four variables, where the percentages of the variables were confined between (56.25-80%).

Conclusions

- 1- The two teams qualifying for the final match depended on the variable receiving, dribbling and close shooting in winning and qualifying for the final match, where this variable got the highest percentage.
- 2- There is a discrepancy in the percentages of the four variables, where the percentages came (56.25-80%) in favor of the receiving, dribbling and close shooting variable at the expense of the rolling and close direct shooting variable.

Recommendations

- 1 - Adoption of the questionnaire with its four variables as a basis for evaluating the teams of the Asian continent

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