

SPAIN 2014, WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP, BASKETBALL

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flory@yahoo.com**Abstract:** At the current stage performance sport is a field in which international cooperation has intensified greatly and acquired a systemic character.

The great discovery in last decades of the last century and the beginning of the 3rd millennium is engaging in professional sports echelons of the younger generation from an early age. The amazing thing is that the great performances in most branches of sport are proving access to this age if carried out a special training, conducted scientifically, at least 8-10 years.

We are witnessing nowadays a "spray" of world records at short intervals in most tasks and sports industries.

Basketball is a game that has one of the richest ranges of techniques, actions technical - tactical from the simplest to the most complex. The multitude and variety of the successive phases of the game, alternating fast-moving offensive to the defensive, the opportunities they offer players to display their imagination and their ability inventive throws acrobatic or subtlety of passes executed with great finesse, all offers both players, but especially the audience moments of great spectacle. International competitions offer by computer statistics, the possibility of formulating development directions of the respective sports discipline.

Research Methods: the study of bibliographic material, the study of statistical found and mathematical method.**Results:** Consultation of FIBA records allowed us to formulate new trends of international basketball game.**Key words:** basketball, trends, pattern of play.**Background:***Playing technique is a system of integrated movements or a chain of partial movements (acts, gestures skills, abilities) and specialized machines, with which it solves the purpose and tasks of the game of attack and defence. [1] This set of specific movements, concepts that are within its technical elements, techniques, personal style.**Technical element is the "notion of generalization execution of several techniques, general categories of movements characterized as abstract, but which are materialized (objectified) by the techniques as a means of realization and manifestation in the game". [2]**The technique is "a complete motor structure model or a particular model of organization and adaptation in the field of technical elements" [3]. It must represent the correct model - the kinograma - which will become the stereotype practice (automated).*

Every sports game, general motion correspond definite forms, which are based on technical elements of the game. Playing conditions, which occur during its development and involving technical elements (ie fundamental phases of the game sports: attack and defence) led to the formation and improvement of technical processes concrete (operational) to solve those tasks of the competitive game.

*Acquiring technical processes simple or complex structures techniques, it has a personal being influenced by morphological, functional and psychological of a sportsman. Automating these processes, as motor skills suffer a personal touch in different executions, known as technical style [4].**Major international competitions demonstrates the rapid pace of the game, the dynamics of alternating phases of attack and defence, driven mainly by increasing the speed of implementation structures techniques, technical actions - fundamental individual and specific tactical position in attack and defence. The behaviour in different situations must be the game player's personality capitalization (creativity, boldness, resistance to stress, anticipation, control, tactical thinking).**The game of basketball is a sport where high-level technical execution of craftsmanship sports is not enough to ensure victory. Multilateral physical training is required and specifies constancy condition for ensuring great performance.**Models have a strong outlook, even assumption, given their projections into the future. Achieving these concrete situations requires a strategy, organizational structure and material able to create ambient conditions where the model developed can operate [5]. The training must be linked with models developed at world and European level,*

national level models, models of training and not least lifting mastery models each sport.

Research goal: through the statistical analysis of the model parameters of the game, we watched efficiency ranking teams participating in the World Championship men's basketball, Spain 2014 and players; setting new trends for the game of basketball internationally.

The final standings of the teams participating in the World Basketball Championship, Spain (www.fiba.com) [6] was: USA, Serbia, France, Lithuania, Spain, Brazil, Slovenia, Turkey, Greece, Croatia, Argentina, Australia, Dominican Republic, Mexico, New Zealand, Senegal, Andorra, Ukraine, Puerto Rico, Iran, Philippines, Finland, Korea, Egypt .

Table 1. Top of the teams after the number of marked throwing

Number of marked throwing				
	USA	Serbia	Lithuania	France
2 points	284	206	180	183
3 points	77	64	63	71
1 point	142	139	144	111

Table 2. Top of the teams after marked percentages throwing

Marked percentages throwing				
	USA	Serbia	Lithuania	France
2 points	57	55.8	50.7	58.8
3 points	40.1	37	37.1	34.1
1 point	71.4	69.5	77	71.2

Table 3. Top of the teams after the number of decisive pass

Decisive pass				
	USA	Serbia	Lithuania	France
Decisive pass	184	151	111	144

Table 4. Top of the teams after the number of successes in defence

Number of successes in defence				
	USA	Serbia	Lithuania	France
Recoveries	403	289	318	313
Covers	50	14	30	23
Interception	109	56	36	47
Lost balls	123	107	131	124

FIBA Statistics [6], rank the top players for success in the two phases of the players basketball game: attack and defence, and it is as follows:

Table 5. Points scored by the best defenders

Points scored by the best defenders					
	TEODOSIC (SRB)	THOMPSON (USA)	IRVING (USA)	BOGDANOVIC (SRB)	CURRY (USA)
2 points	18	23	31	23	8
3 points	23	22	14	16	21
1 point	17	2	5	14	17

Table 6. Points scored by the best strikers

Scored points					
	BATUM (FRA)	HARDEN (USA)	FARIED (USA)	BJELICA (SRB)	DIAW (FRA)
2 points	30	23	31	23	8
3 points	15	22	14	16	21
1 point	26	2	5	14	17

Table 7. Points scored by centers players

Points scored by centers players					
	VALANCIUNAS (LTU)	RADULJICA (SRB)	DAVIS (USA)	COUSINS (USA)	LAUVERGNE (FRA)
2 points	48	45	45	34	27
3 points	0	0	0	0	5
1 point	31	27	21	20	14

Table 8. Top of the defensive players after recovery

Defensive rebounds					
	CURRY (USA)	MARKOVIC (SRB)	DIOT (FRA)	IRVING (USA)	BOGDANOVIC (SRB)
Defensive rebounds	25	25	23	23	22

Table 9. Top the players after offensive rebounds

Offensive rebounds					
	FARIED (USA)	BJELICA (SRB)	DIOT (FRA)	MOTIEJUNAS (LTU)	GAY (USA)
Offensive rebounds	69	62	41	36	33

Table 10. Top the centers players after the number of recoveries

Centers Recoveries					
	VALANCIUNAS (LTU)	DAVIS (USA)	COUSINS (USA)	LAUVERGNE (FRA)	GOBERT (FRA)
Centers Recoveries	76	59	51	48	42

Table 11. Top the players in defence after caps and personal mistakes

Successful caps and personal mistakes of defenders					
	THOMPSON (USA)	BOGDANOVIC (SRB)	ROSE (USA)	JUSKEVICIUS (LTU)	CURRY (USA)
Caps	7	4	3	2	1
Personal mistakes	19	22	7	17	22

Table 12. Top of the offensive player and the caps number after personal fouls committed

caps and personal mistakes of offensive					
	FARIED (USA)	BATUM (FRA)	BJELICA (SRB)	DIAW (FRA)	MOTIEJUNAS (LTU)
Caps	5	4	4	4	4
Personal	15	15	27	18	11

mistakes					
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Table 13. Top of the central players after the successful caps number and committed misconduct

caps and personal mistakes of central players					
	DAVIS (USA)	VALANCIUNAS (LTU)	GOBERT (FRA)	COUSINS (USA)	LAVRINOVIC (LTU)
Caps	19	9	8	6	6
Personal mistakes	20	18	25	25	17

Table 14. Top the players after the interception and the number of turnovers on defence

Interceptions and turnovers on defence					
	IRVING (USA)	JOVIC (SRB)	CURRY (USA)	DIOT (FRA)	MARKOVIC (SRB)
Interceptions	17	12	11	10	10
Turnovers	14	11	12	11	11

Table 15. Top of the offensive players after the number of interceptions and turnovers

Interceptions and turnovers strikers					
	HARDEN (USA)	BATUM (FRA)	MACIULIS (LTU)	GAY (USA)	DEROZAN (USA)
Interceptions	19	12	12	9	7
Turnovers	16	14	20	11	9

Table 16. Top of the central players, after the number of interceptions and turnovers

Interceptions and turnovers, centers					
	COUSINS (USA)	DAVIS (USA)	GOBERT (FRA)	LAUVERGNE (FRA)	RADULJICA (SRB)
Interceptions	12	8	3	3	3
Turnovers	12	7	7	6	16

Conclusion

1. The offensive game for male teams participating in the World Championship men's basketball, Spain in 2014 shows higher figures than in the 2010 World Championship.
2. The number of attacks per game, is more than 100, because on the one hand increase the speed of completion, on the other hand, aggressive defence against a high physical training to shorten opponent attack, leading to the inclusion of several points.
3. The game defensively, in recording the championship, shows more aggressive defence of the obvious statistical model parameters from defence game.
4. Mastery players in the World Championship, Spain, in 2014 led to the realization of true sporting performances with points scored against the previous championship in 2010.

References:

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