

## THE CONSTITUENT ELEMENTS OF THE OFFENSIVE TACTICS OF COLLABORATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF FINISHING

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**Abstract:** The paper highlights the importance of offensive tactics collaboration components of football game: pass, tactical combination, game on phase, exchanging places, tactical movement and tactical scheme. The degree of actuality of the topic is determined by the finding of efficient, standardized and objectified ways and means as in a logical succession planning, by the increase in efficiency, the regeneration in the game, both as creators of dangerous and useful moments at the same time, and, also, as completers - Marcos.

We felt that a technical and tactical training designed on completion, rather than on the opponent, will be an asset to players at the final phase. The most important phase, if related to the outcome of a game, remains completion. Discussing on the organization, completion is discussed separately only on teaching, in practice there are no boundaries between construction and completion. Both make up the attack as the fundamental situation of the game. An effective conclusion is based on a very well developed attack in all aspects of the game. The attack is an individual and collective action to players who intend to undertake an offensive action towards the opponent goal, so bear in mind the important role of practicing technical and tactical procedures in order to obtain maximum performance from each tactic action initiated by the attack team.

**Keywords:** *football, training, technique, tactics, finishing/completion.*

### Introduction

Tactics broke through in all phases of the game, and the individual or collective actions are played consciously planned, targeting the outcome. Maybe the show suffers, but football is done thinking, risk is minimized. The competition is staged devised by intelligent design. Tactics is the decisive factor that causes significant changes in the game, requesting continuous improvement regarding art. As the play begins to become more elastic, the technique has advanced forms, perfected and constantly renewing itself to meet the tactical competition.

During the game, tactics is a factor which, together with other (physical, technical, psychological and theoretical) is a unit in which they influence and condition each other. In practice, the sports ability to think, to judge the quick game situations based on theoretical knowledge and experience, is called tactical thinking. It applies very easily when luggage is varied and practical knowledge acquired to automation. Most actions are conducted in football and caused by cognitive activity (perception, design and decision). This implies that the state, player's level is in terms of the player's intelligence [1].

The main tactics task is the game play procedures, means and forms selection, against the opponent. This selection should be made taking into account all factors and conditions

that appear in the game. It is necessary to take into consideration the quality of the opponent team, the effects and atmospheric conditions, ground conditions etc.

### Research hypotheses

In this paper we intend to address some aspects of the football game efficient completion. The ultimate goal of our scientific approach is to establish and apply a specific teaching strategy geared towards increasing the efficiency of soccer game in attack. We assume that if you administer a training program that aims to develop collaborative game tactics in the attack will significantly improve the game to completion and will increase the further evolution of the team.

### Material and method

The essence of offensive game is based on the capacity and efficiency of collaboration between players. The status of collaboration in the attack is triggered once the team takes possession of the ball and is manifested by the development of constructive relations, provided by movement, team support and their grouping. The variety of offensive phases taking place under conditions of constant adversity, requires players to act consciously and creatively, to apply the most effective tactical solution at the moment.

The components of offensive tactics cooperation are [2]:

1. *Pass* is the most important tactic act of attacking, which defines the collaborative team spirit and personality of the players. In carrying out preparatory actions and completion of the attack, sending and keeping the ball within the team through a collective, well organized game in all areas of the field, is the key to success. The initiation and conducting the attacks in construction to final completion, is based on "quality passes". Summarizing the necessary conditions for making a great effective pass, it needs to be timely, accurate, useful, masked and with optimal intensity. The figure below illustrates a practical way of achieving completion by passing, involving, obviously, the other offensive tactics collaboration constituents, too [3].

2. The tactic combination is coordinated action players with a view to overcoming one or

more adversaries. Acquired through training, tactical combinations may receive a new meaning during the game, the creative ability and spontaneity of players who have extensive technical range. It can thus identify some precise tactical combinations that are established between two or more players from different lines amid concrete relations game, and the collaboration affective option.

Also, during the game between players there occur improvised actions, performing spontaneous combinations, acting unpredictably on their own initiative. The effectiveness of these combinations depend on intelligence and technical value - tactical players participating in the action. Preparing superficial tactical combinations, or addressing too many of them, producing disorganized and chaotic action, easily countered by opponents.



3. *Game on phase* is a particularly important tactical means in carrying out the attack and the initiative aims at preserving small functional groups. In the range of the player with the ball (10 to 15 meters) " the offensive core " is to be formed by helping unmarked 2-4 teammates to receive the ball. Temporarily formed on any area of the field, this group provides "game alert" and offers the possibility to continue the attack action in the same

direction or a good pass, medium or long, to transfer the game into another direction.

The efficiency based game is based on collective demarcation, accurate and timely transmission/pass and protection of the ball, and the formation of numerical superiority.

The game on phase is part of the constructive play means and has the following advantages:

- the opponent group acting on a small area, the pass may be conducted with greater certainty;
- the group can act quickly by pressing to recover the lost ball;
- on the formation of the support group any player regardless of his position in the team can participate;
- the game on phase is organized preventively and simultaneously in other areas to facilitate the permanent change of the attack direction;
- concentrating the game on phase, on a specific area or part of the field, it multiplies the opponent's defensive measures that can be circumvented by changing the direction of attack to another functional group that is organized in advance.

4. *Exchange of posts* is a collective action by which players can attack continuously changing the placement through an orderly movement with the aim of marking annihilation. The larger the spaces on which the posts are changed, the more difficult the opponent may act through an appropriate marking.

Acting speedily through changes of pace and direction, start and stop slits and insistent attempts to escape from the opponent's marking, the players can create increased benefits under adversity.

5. The tactical movement is the players' orderly proceeding, with and without the ball, running concurrently, after a set, prepared plan, and concluding the attack. Based on constant movement and high speed printed technical processes - individual and collective

tactics, tactical movement reflects the concept of team play.

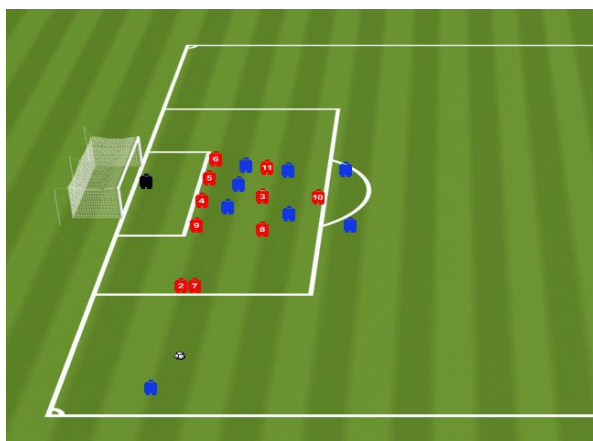
The movement of the ball and that of the players is specific to teams who set their tactical movement variations, depending on the intellectual capacity and their technical and tactical players. We know such schools and teams that act directly, quickly and simply pass to other large spaces with prolonged attacks, and some that temporize, always changing the game.

When establishing a tactical movement we must take account of its effectiveness against various defense schemes that can create surprises and have the involved players' adherence to its application.

Programming movements and paths within the tactical movements, requires discipline from the players and must be checked in unofficial games.

6. *The tactical scheme* is specific to fixed phases and represents a combination of more players in order to surprise opponents and create favorable conditions for completion.

At set phases, especially in the area of completion at the corner, in direct and indirect free kicks, in throwing the ball to the edge, we use some tactical schemes, which run as they were learned during training. In this way, players are assigned to execute tactical schemes, are obliged to comply strictly, so that it has a rigid character. Exercise and proper implementation of the scheme requires a superior technical ability and perfect synchronization of the participants.



In the following figure [4] we present a sketch tactics deployed in the attack, involving most players who are both in attack and in defense: the direct free kick from the left side of the offensive team field.

### Discussion

Learning, and especially improvement of tactical actions are completed by practicing in conditions close to the real game during school play. In the last phase of improvement, the teacher, coach, should consider to support as many friendly games, because only game meets the conditions that require improvement: shootouts at speed, imbalance and pushing the opponent, as the action to be performed in the tight and crowded spaces.

Preparing the attack can be carried out only in compliance with the tactical rules on the movement of the ball and players. An smooth and fast attack is ensured by precision in passes in both small and medium distances and long distances. Besides passes/transmission system, preparatory actions are ensured by other elements such as technical linked processes as: exit at the ball, taking leadership, feint, overcoming made in the benefit of the team and in cooperation with other players.

Shooting at goal by kick and head is the ultimate goal of the attack, its precision and strength brings or does not bring the victory. Tactical actions carried out in the vicinity of completion/ finishing are the most difficult, first because of the opposing defense and then because it takes place on tight spaces and speed.

If with the preparations to finishing /completion two or more players may attend, with participating in actions to finishing only two, ie the one who sent the completion pass and the one who completed it.

These actions are usually the preserve of players acting on posts close to each other, on couples or tandems. In practice we have enough cases, even to generalize, when midfielders, defenders and even the central side participate in actions to finish, their participation is not random, but ready to workout. Thus, an important step in achieving the completion - the coach's design philosophy is important for the formation of a model game. It comprises both the phase of attack (when it builds) and defense (losing the ball when fighting for its recovery) [5]. In the current game systems there was an offensive

mobility practice, something that has reduced the number of goals. The reasons are the following:

- Increasing the number of players acting defensively and as an immediate consequence, reducing the room for maneuver (there are teams defending with 5 comerbacks plus midfielders and other teams that defend themselves with five midfielders plus three comerbacks);
- Specialized motor skills and physical attributes of the defenders are close to those of the centers in many cases acting defensive system players who have previously played in the offense;
- in total defense players included in the offensive system are participating too; they often find their own centers placed in front of goal.

Tactics is to be learned along with each technical element, when emphasizing common mistakes and tactical usefulness of each technique. Exercises to complete the attack can be developed in a great number, but we must take into account all the players to whom they are addressed to, the state of preparedness in general, the preparation and character of the individuals.

For completing specific training and building skills, practice conditions will be eased for both attack combinations and for shooting at goal. This form of practice exercises will run until they are performed faultless technically and tactically within the technical-tactical discourse.

In the second part of improvement, exercises will be conducted at high speed in general and on post-specific positions near the semi-active and active opponent. Practicing the acts of finishing/completion must be made in the game phases. Periodically we must monitor those exercises previously learned in school games.

### Conclusions

In the exercises used to improve the actions of finishing/completion most of the players are comprised. The duration allocated to the completion actions improvement is different and depends on the purpose: if only analogous to game practice conditions, the duration will be lower, 40-45 minutes, if the exercises target the accuracy, the duration will increase to 70-80 minutes.

The lesson for the finishing tasks must be concrete and precisely formulated, on couples shooting on goal improvement, or on the improvement of shooting on goal by kicking or header ball etc.

In the composition, selection and use of such exercises the teacher or coach must well meet the following methodic benchmarks:

- the exercises used must equal the finishing playing area structure;
- During training, when the players are improving the speed of execution, that must be equal to that which occurs in the game;
- If exercises are performed on the middle area, we will introduce an opponent to two or three that will act from semi-active to actual conditions to be met in the game;
- Respecting the principle of the game in training and then back to the game, the teacher will take into consideration the way it usually occurs in soccer teams. Since most teams are busy defending crowdedly exercises to improve completion will be prepared to carry on small spaces with the ball coming from different directions in which the shooting on goal to run with predilection directly or with a short reception.
- Players must be used to shoot at goal from different directions of movement and unbalanced postures, even in such cases can no longer meet the biomechanical movement;
- Coaches will leave, in certain cases and under certain workout lessons, players the

freedom to act upon their preferences, especially in shooting on goal and combinations of two players in the decisive pass.

Through the significant improvement of technical processes specific to the attack game confirmed the hypothesis on efficient work on finishing. Thus we can say that:

- the selection of the most significant individual and collective means leads to the progress of the technical and tactical-technical factor with direct effect on the games assessment.
- Using the combined qualities in conditions close to the finishing game play, enhances the game on phase with the ball or without the ball.

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