The influence of an outside floater on the place of action in the playing field at U-11 youth level

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Abstract

Game actions are performed through players' movements and positioning on the playing field, that emerge from actions of opposition and cooperation with the player in possession, aiming to create scoring chances and to score (Garganta & Gréhaigne, 1991; Metzler, 1987). This study aims to examine the influence of an outside floater on the place of action in the playing field at U-11 youth level. The sample comprised 18 youth soccer players. The instrument for data collection and analysis was FUT-SAT (Teoldo, Garganta, Greco, Mesquita, & Maia, 2011). Descriptive analyses (means and standard deviation), Paired t-Test and Wilcoxon test were used to compare defensive and offensive tactical actions performed in the "GK+3vs.3+GK" and in the "GK+3vs.3+GK+1" in relation to the place of action in the playing field. SPSS for Windows v.18 was used for statistical procedures. There was significant difference (p=0.035 and p=0.011) in defensive and offensive tactical actions in the defensive half, whereas "GK+3vs.3+GK+1" displayed higher means of tactical actions in comparison with "GK+3vs.3+GK". Thus, it is concluded that "GK+3vs.3+GK+1" enabled players to perform higher number of tactical actions and, consequently, to have more possession to build offensive actions. In this configuration, players opted for performing more tactical actions in the defensive half than in the offensive half, prioritizing the utilization of this area to build offensive tactical actions (Teoldo, Garganta, Greco, Mesquita, & Muller, 2011).

Keywords: Tactical Actions; Tactics; Soccer.

References


Acknowledgments

This study was funded by the State Department of Sport and Youth of Minas Gerais (SEEJMG) through the State Act of Incentive to Sports, by FAPEMIG, CAPES, CNPQ, FUNARBE, the Dean's.