

• **ТЕОРЕТИКО-МЕТОДИЧНІ, МЕДИКО-БІОЛОГІЧНІ
ТА ПСИХОЛОГІЧНІ АСПЕКТИ ПІДГОТОВКИ КВАЛІФІКОВАНИХ СПОРТСМЕНІВ**

• **THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL, MEDICAL, BIOLOGICAL
AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF QUALIFIED SPORTSMEN PREPARATION**

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**PERFORMANCE
OF PRETENDED MOTOR ACTIONS WITH A BALL
BY SILVER PRIZE WINNERS OF THE WORLD
AND EUROPEAN CUPS**

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ВИКОНАННЯ ВДАВАНИХ РУХОВИХ ДІЙ ІЗ М'ЯЧЕМ ГРАВЦЯМИ КОМАНД СРІБНИХ ПРИЗЕРІВ ЧЕМПІОНАТІВ ЄВРОПИ ТА СВІТУ З ФУТБОЛУ. Ігор ЧОРНОБАЙ, Ольга МАТВІЯС. Львівський державний університет фізичної культури, Львів, Україна

Анотація. Аналіз техніко-тактичних дій футбольних команд, зокрема, вдаваних рухових дій із м'ячем, свідчить про їхню значну варіативність, у зв'язку з чим, необхідно накопичувати базу показників їх виконання. Мета дослідження: визначити показники виконання вдаваних рухових дій із м'ячем срібними призерами чемпіонатів Європи та світу з футболу у фінальних матчах 2002 – 2012 років. У дослідженнях використовувалися відеозаписи матчів.

Срібні призери чемпіонатів Європи та світу 2002 – 2012 років у фінальних матчах (в основний час) виконали в середньому 79,83 вдової рухової дії з м'ячем за матч (на 24,83 менше, ніж чемпіони Європи та світу 2002 – 2012 років), з браком виконання 12,1 %. Найбільше вдаваних рухових дій із м'ячем у фінальних матчах виконали збірні команди Франції (2006 рік – 98, брак становив 6,1%) та Португалії (2004 рік – 95, брак – 12,6%), а найменше – збірна Німеччини (2008 рік – 64, брак – 18,5 %).

Ключові слова: футбол, призери, фінти.

Statement of the problem and its connection with scientific themes. Pretended motor actions (feints) with a ball are covered in the works of many researchers [1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10 and others].

The concept of feints in football, the purpose of their use, technique and teaching methods are disclosed in some scientific works [1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10]. In some electronic sources [14, 15, 16 and others] there are videos with the performance of effective pretended motor actions with a ball, including those performed by the best players in the world. The indices of technical and tactical actions with a ball performed by the World and European Cup finals winners in 2002 – 2012 were defined in the works [11, 12]. The papers [4, 5, 13] give us certain percentages of dribbling past an opponent (performed, in particular due to pretended motor actions) within the competitive technical and tactical actions of skilled footballers. Information about the amount of any pretended motor actions used by highly-skilled players or teams generally is not sufficient. Among studied library resources and electronic sources we couldn't find proper scientific papers which compared the quantitative and qualitative indices of pretended motor actions with a ball performed by the World and European Cup silver winners in the finals during the last decade (2002 – 2012 years).

The study was conducted in accordance with the research subject of the Department of football in Lviv State University of Physical Culture for 2011 – 2015 years "Scientific and methodological bases of improving the training of athletes in football considering the competitive activity" under Consolidated Plan of Research in the field of Physical Education and Sport issued by Ministry of Family, Youth and Sports of Ukraine.

Analysis of the recent research and publications. There is a large number of feints, used in the pitch, depending on the situation [8, 10]. Efficiency of dribbles is primarily in their unexpected nature, the complexity of recognition by opponents [2, 8, 10].

Chanadi Arpad [10], Solomonko V.V., Lisenchuk G.A., Solomonko O.V., [8], Holomazov S.V., Chirva B.G. [3] and others researchers distributed feints with the ball in groups depending on the player's position and the opponent's: opposite to an opponent who is in front position, behind or at the side. Kazakov P.N. [9] pointed to some conditions of feints performance, having also in mind the location of the opponent (front, back, at the side) and distinguished following groups of feints, "retreat" (deceptive action is to move away, the player's dislocation), "shot" (deceptive action is to simulate a kick or header), "stop" (deceptive action which is associated with a trap of a ball). Balyaeva B.A. [1] grouped pretended motions in the following way: where a player touches the ball (circulates a ball) and where a footballer having a ball performs a body feint.

Chanadi A. [10] described five feints when the opponent is in front of the player three feints where the opponent is behind the player, two feints where the opponent is on the side round the player that performs feint. Two more feints, where the opponent is on the side are described as the other options of mentioned ones above.

The textbook written by Solomonko V.V., Lisenchuk G.A., and Solomonko O.V., [8] and the textbook by Ripak I.M., [7] described eleven feints, including five ones where the opponent is in front of the player, three – when the opponent is behind the player, three – when the opponent is at the side of the player taking a pretended motor action.

There is some discrepancy in the names and descriptions of the performance of some pretended motor actions with the ball among various authors [8, 9, 10]. In our opinion, we should use a clear, brief and detailed name of a pretended motor action. A short name of a feint reflects its core motor action taking by players (by turn, by a trap of a ball, by a pass of a ball). Also we should use the registered feints (Ronaldinho, C. Ronaldo, M. Meskhi, Z. Zidane), who used them the most effectively in high-level competitions.

The detailed name of a pretended motor action, in our view, should reflect: a player's position as to an opponent, relocation or technical action of a player before its beginning (e.g. dribbling, moving backward, jumping, turning on the spot, etc.) pretended (simulation, preparatory) phase and the actual (real, working) phase of motor actions.

As for quantitative indices of pretended motor actions with the ball in the literature data is not sufficient.

One of the main technical and tactical actions that players perform in a competitive activity, according to renowned scientists, is a feint [4, 5, 8]. This technical and tactical action is performed with quick dribbling and pretended motor actions with a ball. According to some works [4] a feint takes on an average 3.1 % in the competitive structure of technical and tactical actions (pass, heading, dribbling, unmark, feint, tackling, interception, goal) of skilled players in preparation for high achievements (The Ukrainian Premier League substitute team).

Instead, qualified forwards use feints more often. According to Kostyukevych V.M., [5], in the structure of technical and tactical activities (traps of the ball, dribbling, feints, passes, interceptions, tackling, goals) of highly skilled footballers of various playing positions, feints are performed by central midfielders 11.0 %, wing halfbacks – 10.8%, the attackers – 6.9%.

Shamardyn V.M., [13], states that the team "Dnipro" performing feints made from 29 to 34% inaccurate actions, although, the structure of the game consists of this method only from 4.8 to 5.6%.

According to the research [12] among the European and World Champions of 2002 – 2012 in the final matches the most of pretended motor actions with the ball were performed by players of Spain 2012 – 154 feints, and of Spain 2010 – 151 pretended motor actions, and the lowest indices – Italy 2006 – 72 feints and Greece in 2004 – 63ones.

Champions of Europe and the world during the normal play-time during finals in 2002 – 2012 completed in total 628 pretended motor actions with the ball, averaging 104.66 feints per game, the lack of performance was 13.3 %.

The most often pretended motor actions with the ball were performed in situations where the opponent was before the player (the highest figure during the normal play-time of the final match of Spain in 2012 – 107 times). The lowest number of pretended motor actions with the ball were performed where the player was surrounded by the opponents (the highest figure belongs to the team of

Spain in 2010 – 10 times) and when the opponent was on the side of the player (the highest figure belongs to the national team of Spain in 2012 – 20 times) [12].

In the final matches extra time, probably because of fatigue, world champions of 2010 team of Spain and in 2006 Azzurra players decreased the performance of pretended motor actions with the ball, compared to the normal play-time, increasing lack of performance, accordingly, to 13.68 % and 18.06 % [12].

Objective of the research: to define the indices of the performance of pretended motor action with a ball by the World and European silver winners during finals in 2002 – 2012 years.

Methods and organization of studies.

1. Library resources analysis and synthesis.
2. Pedagogical monitoring of technical and tactical actions (pretended motor actions with the ball) using the "VLK media player."

Studies were conducted using three videos of the final matches of the European Football Championship with the participation of teams of Portugal in 2004, Germany in 2008, Italy in 2012, and the World Championships with the participation of Germany in 2002, France in 2006, the Netherlands in 2010.

Results and discussion. Among the national teams of European silver winners of 2004, 2008, 2012 and World Championship silver winners of 2002, 2006, 2010 the largest number of pretended motor action with the ball in game situations when the opponent was before the player were performed in the normal playing-time during the final match of national team of Portugal in 2004 – 71times, 8 of them failed (Table 1). High indices were also in the French team in 2006 – 61 feints, including 3 failed (Fig. 1). The smallest number of feints in game situations where the opponent was before the player was performed by Germany in 2002 – 44times, 4 of them failed and Italy in 2012 – 45times, 3 of them failed.

In game situations where the opponent was before the player, pretended motor action with the ball "pass – pass to the other side, hidden pass" the most times among silver winners was made by footballers of the Netherlands in 2010 – 17 times, 6 of them failed, and the least times by the team of Portugal 2004 – 7 times (Table 1). It should be noted that the lowest percentage of the performance of pretended motor actions with the ball took place in the match against France in 2006 and Italy in 2012 – 8.33 %, and the highest percentage of fails in the Dutch national team in 2004 – 35.2 %.

When an opponent was before the player, pretended motor action with the ball "dribbling – withdrawal of the ball outside or inside" was accomplished mostly by the players of France in 2006 – 14 times, including one unsuccessfully. The least attempts to perform this action were made by players of Germany in 2002 (6 times).

Pretended motor actions with the ball "attack – withdrawal of the ball back, or outside, inside, back inside" were performed mostly by players of Portugal in 2004 – 12 times, and the least attempts to perform this action were made by players of Germany 2002 – 4 times.

Pretended motor action with the ball "dribbling (or off) – directed control, chip shot, tipping the ball past (over) the player" mostly was performed by players of Germany 2008 – 7 times. Other pretended motor actions with the ball in game situations when the opponent was ahead of the player were performed fewer times by the silver winners of the World and European Cups.

Calculation of observations showed that the silver winners of Europe and the World Cups of 2002 – 2012 in game situations when the opponent is ahead of the player in total performed 317 feints on average 52.83 ones per game, the lack of performance was 10.4 %.

The smallest percentage of fails during pretended motor actions with the ball in game situations when the opponent was ahead of the player took place in the final game of the French team in 2006 – 4.91 %, while the largest – in the game of Netherlands in 2010 – 19.14 %.

In game situations where the opponent was ahead of the player, such pretended motor actions with the ball as "pass-pass to the other side, hidden pass", "dribbling – taking the ball sideward", "directed control, chip shot" were performed.

In game situations where the opponent was behind the player, the greatest number of pretended motor actions with the ball was performed during the main time of the final match by the French

team which is among the silver winners of Europe and the World Cups of 2002 – 2012 (Table 2, Fig. 1). The smallest number of feints – 8 was performed by players of Germany in 2008. In game situations where the opponent was behind the player most times were performed pretended motor actions with the ball: "pass-pass to the other side, hidden pass", "dribbling with alternated speed and direction of moving", "dribbling – taking the ball sideward".

Table 1

Performance of feints with the ball by silver winners of the World and European Cup in finals of 2002 – 2010 (the opponent is ahead of the player)

N	Type of feints or their phases	Number of feints performed/failed					
		Germany 2002	Portugal 2004	France 2006	Germany 2008	Netherlands 2010	Italy 2012
1	Pass-pass to the other side, hidden pass	13/2	7/1	12/1	11/2	17/6	12/1
2	Pass – dribbling	4/0	3/0	4/0	2/0	3/0	-
3	Attempt – taking the ball backward or inward	2/0	8/0	8/0	5/0	5/1	6/0
4	Attempt – taking the ball inward, back-inward	2/0	4/0	3/1	4/0	1/0	5/0
5	Taking the ball backward and then sharply forward	1/0	1/0	-	-	-	-
6	Dribbling – taking the ball sideward or-inward	6/0	13/0	14/1	11/1	12/1	9/0
7	Dribbling – taking the ball back-inward	4/0	7/0	1/0	1/0	-	3/0
8	Directed control, chip shot	6/1	5/4	3/0	7/3	4/1	2/2
9	Dribbling with alternated speed and direction of moving	1/0	5/1	2/0	1/0	-	1/0
10	Dribbling and trapping the ball	-	1/0	1/0	-	-	1/0
11	Simple feint	4/1	8/0	6/0	5/0	1/0	3/0
12	Double feint shuttling from foot to foot	-	-	1/0	-	-	-
13	Crossing the ball	-	6/2	3/0	1/0	0	2/0
14	Trapping the ball and turning	-	1/0	0	0	1/0	1/0
15	Pretended trapping and passing by light touch	1/0	2/0	3/0	1/0	2/0	-
16	Zidane feint	-	-	-	-	1/0	-
17	Total feints, position – the opponent ahead of the player	44/4	71/8	61/3	49/6	47/9	45/3

Pretended motor actions with the ball "pass-pass to the other side, hidden pass" were mostly performed by players of Portugal in 2004 – 5 times, including two fails. This kind of feint wasn't performed by the players of the French team in 2006.

When the opponent was behind the player pretended motor action with the ball "dribbling with alternated speed and direction of moving" was more often performed by players of France in 2006 – 5 times; only once this feint was performed by players of Germany in 2008 and Italy in 2012.

The largest number of pretended motor actions with the ball in game situations when the opponent was on the side of the player were performed in the main time of the final match by players of Germany in 2002 -16 times, 5 of them fails, the smallest number – by players of Portugal in 2004 – 4 times, including one fail (Table 3, Fig. 1).

In game situations where the opponent was at the side of the player, pretended motor action with the ball "dribbling – trapping the ball and turning" was performed mostly by players of Germany in 2002 – six times, twice unsuccessfully, and players of France in 2006 and Germany in 2008 didn't perform this feint (Table 3).

Table 2

Performance of feints with the ball by silver winners of the World and European Cup in finals of 2002 – 2010 (the opponent is behind the player)

N	Type of feints or their phases	Number of feints performed/failed					
		Germany 2002	Portugal 2004	France 2006	Germany 2008	Netherlands 2010	Italy 2012
1	Pass-pass to the other side, hidden pass	2/0	5/2	-	4/0	2/0	2/1
2	Dribbling or sharp taking the ball sideward or inward	-	1/0	2/0	1/0	-	-
3	Dribbling with alternated speed and direction of moving	4/0	4/0	5/0	1/0	4/0	1/0
4	Taking the ball forward, back-inward, sideward, etc.	-	-	3/0	1/0	-	-
5	Dribbling, trapping the ball with turning to the opponent with face or any side	-	-	1/0	1/0	-	-
6	Dribbling, directed control, chip shot (with a foot, head or chest)	1/0	2/1	1/1	-	2/1	
7	Simple feint	-	-	-	-	1/0	6/0
8	Double, triple feint or shuttling from foot to foot	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Turning and pass	-	-	-	-	-	1/0
10	Dribbling, pass sideward and turning round or dribbling	-	-	2/0	-	2/0	2/0
11	Turning – dribbling, trapping the ball	2/0	-	-	-	-	1/1
12	Crossing the ball	-	-	-	-	-	1/0
13	Trapping the ball changing the foot and turning	-	-	2/0	-	2/0	2/0
14	Trapping the ball and turning	-	3/0	3/0	-	3/0	-
15	Pretended trapping and passing by light touch	-	-	1/1	-	-	1/0
16	Total feints, position – the opponent behind the player	9/0	15/3	20/2	8/0	16/1	18/3

Pretended motor action with the ball "pass – pass to the other side, hidden pass" was performed mostly by players of Germany in 2002 – 4 times, 2 of them fails, players of Portugal in 2004 and Germany in 2008 didn't perform the pretended motor action in the game situations. Pretended motor action with the ball "trapping the ball with turning" was performed mostly by players of France in 2006 – 5 times, while other teams, except for the Netherlands in 2010 (2 times) didn't perform it.

Sometimes feints with the ball were performed by the World and European Cup silver winners of 2002 – 2012 who were surrounded by rivals.

Thus, pretended motor action "dribbling with alternated speed and direction of moving" was performed successfully by silver winners-players of the French team in 2006 – 2 times, Portugal in 2004, once, "taking the ball sideward or inward" was performed by the players of Portugal in 2004 twice and by the Netherlands 2010 – once, both teams successfully, "directed control past the opponent" was performed by the players of Germany in 2008 – 2 times successfully, the French team in 2006 – 2 times successfully, and Germany in 2002 – once successfully, team of Netherlands in 2010 – twice unsuccessfully, "single feint" was performed by the player of Portugal in 2004 once and Italy in 2012 1 time successfully, "trapping the ball, pass on the other foot" was performed by players of Portugal in 2004 once successfully, "dribbling, trapping the ball and turning" was performed by the player of the French team in 2006 – once, unsuccessfully, by the team of Netherlands in 2010 and of Spain in 2012 – 1 time successfully, "turning with the ball" was performed by the players of the French team in 2006 – 2 times, "pass – pass to the other side, hidden pass" was performed by the players of the French team in 2006 – once successfully.

Table 3

Performance of feints with the ball by silver winners of the World and European Cup in finals of 2002 – 2010 (the opponent is at the side of the player)

N	Type of feints or their phases	Number of feints performed/failed					
		Germany 2002	Portugal 2004	France 2006	Germany 2008	Netherlands 2010	Italy 2012
1	Pass-pass to the other side, hidden pass	4/2	-	1/0	-	1/1	1/0
2	Pass-dribbling	1/0	-	-	-	-	-
3	Taking the ball inward, back-inward, outward with inner or outer side of a foot	1/0	-	2/0	2/0	-	-
4	Dribbling, directed control, chip shot	2/1	1/1	-	1/0	2/0	1/1
5	Simple feint	-	-	-	1/0	1/0	-1/1
6	Double, triple feint	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Trapping the ball and turning	6/2	2/0	-	-	2/0	4/0
8	Dribbling – making a thrust forward with shuttling from foot to foot	1/0	-	-	-	-	-
9	Dribbling – pretended trapping the ball	9/0	-	-	-	-	-
10	Dribbling from the opponent and turning	-	-	-	-	1/0	-
11	Dribbling with alternated speed and direction of moving	-	-	-	-	1/0	-
12	Ball forward – sharp withdrawing of the ball backward with a sole and turning	-	1/0	-	1/0	-	1/0
13	Withdrawing of the ball forward – backward with a sole	-	-	-	-	1/0	-
14	Trapping the ball and turning	-	-	5/0	-	2/0	-
15	Crossing the ball	-	-	-	-	-	1/0
16	Zinedine Zidane feint	-	-	1/0	-	-	-
17	Total feints, position – the opponent at the side of the player	16/5	4/1	9/0	5/0	11/1	9/2

Most dribbles were performed by silver winners – the players of France in 2006 – 8, including 1 fail. Portugal National team in 2004 performed 5 dribbles successfully; the team of Netherlands in 2010 – 5 dribbles including 2 fails, Germany in 2008 – twice, and as well Germany in 2002 and Italy in 2012.

The pretended motor action "directed control of the ball past the opponent" was performed much more often – seven times, including two ones unsuccessfully, "dribbling with the alternated speed and direction of moving" – 3 times, "dribbling, trapping the ball and turning; taking the ball sideward and backward" – 3 times, including one feint.

Among silver winners of World and European Cups during 2002 – 2012, the largest number of pretended motor actions with the ball was totally performed in the final match by the players of the French team in 2008 – 98 feints with the ball (Fig. 1).

The least number of pretended motor actions with the ball totally in all game situations was performed by the national team of Germany in 2008. The national team of Portugal in 2004 performed 95 feints, the Netherlands National Team 2010 – 79 feints, Italy 2012 – 73 feints, Germany 2002 – 70 feints.

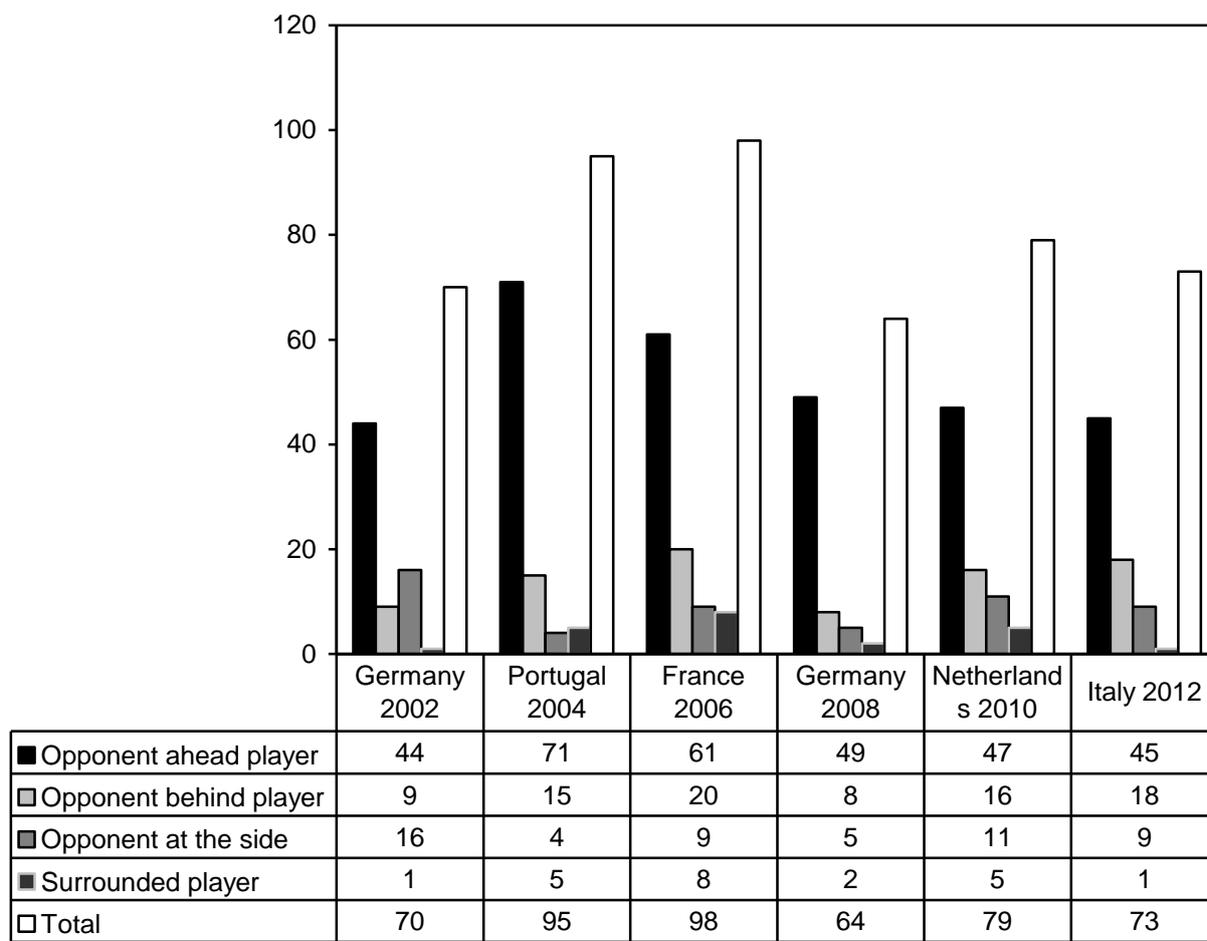


Figure 1. Number of feints with the ball made by silver winners of the World and European Cup in finals of 2002 – 2010 in game situations when the opponent is in front of, behind at the side of the player, and when the player is surrounded by the rivals

In extra-time in World Cup finals in 2006 and 2010 the team of France and the Netherlands in game situations when the opponent was ahead and the players of the French team in 2006 – performed 23 feints, 4 of them fails, the Netherlands team in 2010 -23 feints, including 3 unsuccessful (Table 4).

Table 4

Performance of feints with the ball in extra time by silver winners of the World and European Cup in finals of 2006 and 2010 by National teams of France and the Netherlands (the opponent is ahead of the player)

N	Type of feints or their phases	Number of feints performed/failed	
		France 2006	Netherlands 2010
1	Pass – pass to the other side, hidden pass	5/1	4/1
2	Pass – dribbling	1/0	1/0
3	Attempt – taking the ball back-, side-, and outward	4/0	2/0
4	Attempt – taking the ball inward and back-inward	2/0	2/0
5	Pulling the ball back and sharply forward	1/0	1/0
6	Dribbling – sharp taking the ball side-, inward, back-, inward	5/1	8/1
7	Dribbling – directed control, chip shot	3/2	2/2
8	Simple feint	2/0	1/0
9	Trapping the ball and turning	-	2/0
10	Total feints, the opponent ahead the player	23/4	23/3

In extra-time of World Cup finals in 2006 and 2010, in game situations when the opponent was behind the player, teams of France and the Netherlands performed the largest number of feints "pass – pass to the other side, hidden pass", "trapping the ball with a turn", "dribbling – taking the ball inward or sideward (Table 5).

In game situations where the opponent was behind, the players of France in 2006 in finals extra time performed only 5 feints, all successfully, the Netherlands national team 2010 – 4 feints, including 1 fail.

Table 5

Performance of feints with the ball in extra time by silver winners of the World and European Cup in finals of 2006 and 2010 by National teams of France and the Netherlands (the opponent is behind the player)

N	Type of feints or their phases	Number of feints performed/failed	
		France 2006	Netherlands 2010
1	Pass – pass to the other side, hidden pass	2/0	1/1
2	Dribbling – sharp taking the ball side-, inward	2/0	-
3	Turning and pass	-	1/0
4	Trapping the ball and turning	1/0	1/0
5	Pretended trapping and passing by light touch	-	1/0
6	Total feints, the opponent behind the player	5/0	4/1

In extra-time of World Cup finals in 2006 and 2010, in game situations when the opponent was at the side of the player, the team of France 2006 performed 3 feints successfully; and the Netherlands 2010 performed 6 feints 2 of them fails.(Table 6).

Table 6

Performance of feints with the ball in extra time by silver winners of the World and European Cup in finals of 2006 and 2010 by National teams of France and the Netherlands (the opponent is at the side of the player)

N	Type of feints or their phases	Number of feints performed/failed	
		France 2006	Netherlands 2010
1	Taking the ball inward, back-inward, outward	-	1/0
2	Chip shot	1/1	2/1
3	Dribbling – trapping the ball and turning	2/0	2/1
4	Withdrawing of the ball forward – backward with a sole	-	1/0
5	Total feints, the opponent at the side of the player	3/0	6/2

In game situations where the player was surrounded by rivals in extra-time of World Cup finals in 2006 and 2010 the players of France and the Netherlands performed feints "chip shot" In particular, the team of France in 2006 performed "chip shot" once successfully, team of the Netherlands 2010 performed these feints three times, including 2 fails.

Conclusions. 1. The analysis of pretended motor actions with the ball in the final matches of Europe and the World Cups has found that silver winners of World and European Cup in 2002 – 2012 in the final matches (in normal playing time) performed totally 479 pretended motor actions with the ball, on the average 79.83 pretended motor action with the ball per match (24.83 feints less on average per game than the winners of these matches, World and European Champions 2002 – 2012), the lack of performance – 12.1%.

2. Among the silver winners of the World and European Cup 2002 – 2012 in the final match the pretended motor actions with the ball were performed by players of the French team in 2006 – 98

and Portugal in 2004 – 95, the average indices in the Netherlands in 2010 – 79 and Germany 2002 – 70, and the lowest indices in the German team in 2008 – 64 pretended motor actions with the ball per match.

European and World champions in the final match of 2002 – 2012 performed more pretended motor actions than silver winners (team of Spain in 2012 – 154, the Spanish team in 2010 – 151, Brazil's national team in 2002 – 106, Spain 2008 – 82), although the Greek national team, champions in 2004 – had the least number of feints – 63 ones in the final match.

3. The least percentage of fails at all game situations totally in the normal playing time silver winners in the World Cup 2006, occurred in the French team – 6.10%, while the largest – in the game of Germany in 2002 – 18.5%.

4. In different game situations the most common pretended motor actions with the ball were "pass – pass to the other side, hidden pass", "dribbling – taking the ball sideward", "dribbling with the alternated speed and direction of moving", "directed control, chip shot". The pretended motor actions "attempt and trapping the ball with a foot or thigh, chest, head", and "shuttling from foot to foot" were used rarely.

5. The pretended motor actions with the ball in game situations where the opponent was ahead the player were performed very often (the largest number in the normal playing time in the final match at the Portuguese national team in 2004 – 71 times). The least number of pretended motor actions with the ball were performed when rivals surrounded the player.

6. In extra-time of World Cup finals in 2006 and 2010 the team of France and the Netherlands decrease the performance of pretended motor actions with the ball, compared to the normal playing time, increasing lack of their performance.

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ВЫПОЛНЕНИЕ ФИНТОВ ИГРОКАМИ КОМАНД СЕРЕБРЯНЫХ ПРИЗЕРОВ ЧЕМПИОНАТА ЕВРОПЫ И МИРА ПО ФУТБОЛУ

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Аннотация. Анализ технико-тактических действий футбольных команд, в частности, финтов с мячом, свидетельствует об их значительной вариативности, в связи с чем необходимо накапливать базу показателей их выполнения. Цель исследования: определить показатели выполнения финтов с мячом серебряными призерами чемпионатов Европы и мира по футболу в финальных матчах 2002 – 2012 г. В исследованиях использовались видеозаписи матчей.

Серебряные призеры чемпионатов Европы и мира 2002 – 2012 годов в финальных матчах (в основное время) выполнили в среднем 79,83 финта с мячом за матч (на 24,83 меньше, чем чемпионы Европы и мира 2002 – 2012), с ошибкой выполнения 12,1 %. Больше финтов с мячом в финальных матчах выполнили сборные команды Франции (2006 год – 98, ошибки при выполнении – 6,1 %) и Португалии (2004 год – 95, ошибки при выполнении – 12,6 %), а меньше всего – сборная Германии (2008 год – 64, ошибки при выполнении – 18,5 %).

Ключевые слова: футбол, призеры, двигательные действия, финты.

PERFORMANCE OF PRETENDED MOTOR ACTIONS WITH A BALL BY SILVER PRIZE WINNERS OF THE WORLD AND EUROPEAN CUPS

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Abstract. The analysis of technical and tactical actions of soccer teams, including pretended motor actions with a ball, indicates their high variability, and therefore, it is necessary to accumulate the base of indices of their performance. The objective of the research is definition of performance indices of pretended motor actions with a ball by silver prize winners of the World and European Cups in finals during 2002 – 2012 years. The study has been based on some video games.

The world and European silver winners of 2002 – 2012 in the final matches (during normal playing-time) performed on the average 79.83 pretended motor actions with a ball during a match (24.83 less than the champions of Europe and the world 2002 – 2012), the lack of performance – 12.1%. Most of pretended motor actions with a ball, 98 ones (lack of 6.1%) in the final match was performed by the French team in 2006, Portugal in 2004, 95 ones (lack of 12.6 %) and the least ones by Germany in 2008, 64 feints (lack of 18.5 %).

Key words: football, World and European Cups, silver winners, pretended motor action.

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