The Effectiveness of Tactic Performances during Instantaneous Switch to Fast break and Their Relation to Results of Games of the 2019 World Handball Championship for Men

Ranya Mohamed Saeed Mahmoud[1]

[1] Assistant Professor, Dept. of Training of Physical Sports, Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, Egypt

Abstract:

The objective of the current research was to identify attacking and defensive tactic performances during the instantaneous switch to fast break in the 2019 World Handball Championship for Men. The researcher designed a game analysis form and used the descriptive method via the screening technique. The research sample included (40) games representing the preliminary round games for the top (8) teams in the championship. The results showed that the proportion of the effective fast break in games of the research sample was the third wave tactic fast break from a counter attack by (23.8%). The proportion of defensive performance which was the most effective during the instantaneous switch to the fast break was for the defensive formation of delivery and receipt by (25.7%). The sum of goals scored by the sample teams via the fast break was (533) from (1199) goals by (44.5%). The 2nd quarter of the game is the most effective time period as per the three types of fast break by (34.7%). The 2nd quarter of the game is the most effect time period as per defensive performances by (32.8%).

Keywords: Tactic performances- fast break- game analysis.

Introduction and research problem:

Through her follow up the 2019 World Handball Championship for Men, the researcher noticed that some teams were differentiated and they were able to use the varied technique of simple, widened and tactic fast break in addition to the quick throw-on and counter attack against the opponent's fast break. Also the defense on the fast break was troubled as it has no method and was not organized. Having perused references and scientific literature dealing with defensive and attacking formations, the researcher procedurally found that most studies discussed only tactic and attacking formations and hence, she decided to carry out this study and definitely on the world handball championship as the world's highest physical, skill and tactic performance levels meet. Meanwhile, using the technical analysis is a basic and diagnostic step depending on it to improve the performance presented as a foundation to understand the method the game has been performed as a 1st phase and training it as a 2nd phase.

Research objective:

To identify the following:

attacking and defensive tactic performances during instantaneous switch to fast break for the top (8) teams in the (2019) World Handball Championship for Men.

Research questions:

1- What are the most prevailing and effective attacking, defensive and tactic performances during instantaneous switch to fast break during the research sample games?

2- What is the relationship among the attacking, defensive and tactic performances during instantaneous switch to fast break and the results of the sample games?

3- What are the most effective periods of performance according to the three types of fast break in the sample games?

4- What are the most effective periods of performance according to tactic defensive performances in the sample games?

Research procedures:

Method:

Used the descriptive method with the screening technique.

Population:

The (26) handball games of the world championship held in Germany and Denmark from 10 to 27/01/2019 that comprised (24) teams. The championship comprised (96) games.

Sample:

(40) Games intentionally selected from the total number of the championship games by (42%). It included all the preliminary round games of the top (8) teams in the championship by (5) games for each team.

Tools and means of collecting data:

1- References, previous studies and web sites of Egyptian and International Handball Federations to determine:

- Tactic performances used in attacking and defensive fast break.

- Types of fast break.

- Planning the form of game analysis.

- Statistical treatments.

- Results of games of the sample teams.

2- Two laptops.

3- Display LCDs.

4- (3) flash memories

5- Technical programs (Film edit video, movie maker).

6- Subjective observation: the researcher recorded games directly on the laptop from the transferring channels viz. (Bein Sport HD, Nile Sport) during the time of the championship.

7- Planning the game analysis form included the following variables:

a- Tactic attacking performances during instantaneous switch to fast break included the following:

1- A counter attack (unsuccessful shot, unsuccessful pass, reverse fault, counter attack to the fast break).

- Simple fast break. (Individual, a direct ball from the goal keeper to the opponent's team goal).

- Widened fast break (the 2nd wave – numerical increase).

- Tactic fast break (the 3rd wave).

2- Quick throw-on

- Widened fast break (the 2nd wave- numerical increase).

- Tactic fast break (the 3rd wave).

b- Defensive tactic performances during instantaneous switch to fast break included the following:

1- Inherence.

2- Delivery and receipt.

3- Half exchange positions with one player i.e. the coverage player.

4- Half exchange positions with more than one player i.e. the coverage with more than one player.

5- Half exchange positions for defensive attacking (playing on breaking the track of the ball).

Pilot study:

It was carried out from 20 to 25/2/2019 on (4) games from the sample team games in the semifinal round of the championship. The results were:

- Training the researcher on observing and recording data required quickly and accurately.

- Assuring of the viability of the data registration form that was applicable to follow and to record the game accurately.

- One game was analyzed in approximately (4) hrs.

Scientific treatments of the game analysis form:

I- Form Validity:

The form was presented to experts who accepted it by majority that considered as the validity of arbitrators:

II- Form Stability:

The researcher requested three members of the teaching board in Dept. of Training Physical Games (Handball Branch) and she applied the form to one of the games of the pilot sample (France vs. Denmark) alone on 10/2/2019. Also one of the members of the teaching board applied the form alone on the same day, and jointly did the same on 15/2/2019. In the same time two members applied the form, They calculated the proportion of their agreement by Coper's stability equation indicating that the proportion of agreement should be at least (70%) to represent the observation stability.

$$\text{- Agreement \%} = \frac{\textbf{No. of times of agreement}}{\textbf{No. of times of agreement + No. of times of disagreement}} \times 100$$

Agreement % between the researcher and one of members of the teaching board individually:

$$= \frac{197}{197+14} \times 100 = 93.4\%$$

Agreement % between both the researcher and one of the members of the teaching board and the 1st member of the teaching board:

$$= \frac{192}{192+19} \times 100 = 90.9\%$$

Agreement between the researcher and one of the members of the teaching board and the 2nd member of the teaching board:

$$= \frac{194}{194+9} \times 100 = 95.6\%$$

Hence, the percentage of agreement ranged from 90.9% to 95.6 indicating that the observation form was stable.

The basic study:

It was conducted from 1/3/2019 to 10/4/2019 and then the researcher collected and tabulated data for each team in one form including all the relevant games.

Statistical treatments:

Frequency.

Percentage.

Agreement coefficient.

Presentation of results:

Table (1)
Frequencies, percentages of tactic attacking performances during instantaneous switch to fast break through the sample games
No. of games for each team= 5

Teams	Tactic attacking performances												Sum of successful Fast break	Total successful fast break
	A counter attack (Unsuccessful shot, unsuccessful pass, reverse fault, counter attack against fast break)								Quick throw-on					
	Simple				Widened (2nd wave)		Tactic (3rd wave)		Widened (2nd wave)		Tactic (3rd wave)			
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
Denmark	18	20,5	2	2,3	9	10,2	15	17,1	25	28,4	19	21,6	88	111
Norway	12	17,2	—	0	7	10	11	15,7	18	25,7	22	31,4	70	131
France	13	22	—	0	14	23,7	9	15,3	7	11,9	16	27,1	59	98
Germany	10	15,2	1	1,5	23	34,9	13	19,7	5	7,57	14	21,2	66	95
Sweden	20	27,5	3	4,11	17	23,3	15	20,5	10	13,7	8	10,9	73	101
Croatia	14	17,3	7	8,64	25	30,9	30	37,1	3	3,70	2	2,5	81	112
Spain	6	11,5	1	1,92	13	25	24	46,3	5	9,6	3	5,8	52	90
Egypt	11	25	—	0	11	25	10	22,7	8	18,2	4	9,1	44	85
Total	104	19,5	14	2,63	119	22,3	127	23,8	81	15,2	88	16,5	533	823

Table (2)

Frequencies and percentages of defensive tactic performances during instantaneous switch to fast break through the sample games (No. of games for each team = 5)

Teams	Tactic defensive performances										Total successful defensive formations in stopping the opp. fast break	Total fast break against the team
	Inherence		Delivery and receipt		Half exchange positions with one player		Half exchange positions with more than one player		Half exchange positions for defensive attack			
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
Denmark	18	21,2	19	22,4	22	25,9	14	16,5	12	14,1	85	92
Norway	11	14,9	21	28,4	13	17,6	12	16,2	17	23	74	88
France	9	11,7	19	24,7	20	26	21	27,3	8	10,4	77	90
Germany	15	25,4	20	33,9	11	18,6	9	15,3	4	6,8	59	81
Sweden	7	15,9	11	25	14	31,7	8	18,9	4	9,1	44	63
Croatia	2	4	5	10	23	46	9	18	11	22	50	77
Spain	13	24,5	18	34	12	22,6	6	11,3	4	7,54	53	73
Egypt	9	18,4	13	26,5	7	14,3	10	20,4	10	20,4	49	90
Total	84	17,1	126	25,7	122	24,8	89	18,1	70	14,3	491	654

Table (3)

Total frequencies and percentages of tactic attacking and defensive performances and number of goals during instantaneous switch to fast break through the sample games

No. of games for each team = 5

Teams	Attacking performances			Defensive performances		
	Total successful attacks from fast break	Total goals	%	Total successful tactic defensive in stopping the opp. fast break	Total fast break against the team	%
Denmark	88	167	52,7%	85	92	92,4%
Norway	70	175	40%	74	88	84,1%
France	59	138	42,8%	77	90	85,6%
Germany	66	142	46,5%	59	81	72,9%
Sweden	73	151	48,3%	44	63	69,8%
Croatia	81	152	53,3%	50	77	65%
Spain	52	142	36,6%	53	73	72,6%
Egypt	44	132	33,3%	49	90	54,4%
Total	533	1199	44,5%	491	654	75,1%

Table (4)

Frequencies and percentages of successful fast break with its three types as per time division of the sample games

Total games = 40

Types of fast break	1st quarter of the game		2nd quarter of the game		3rd quarter of the game		4th quarter of the game		Total attacks
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	
Individual	34	28,8	43	36,4	25	21,2	16	13,6	118
Group	36	18	77	38,5	48	24	39	19,5	200
The team	51	23,7	65	30,2	59	27,4	40	18,6	215
Total	121	22,7	185	34,7	132	24,8	95	17,8	533

Table (5)
Frequencies and percentages of successful tactic defensive performances as per time division of the sample games
Total games = 40

Defensive performance	1st quarter of the game		2nd quarter of the game		3rd quarter of the game		4th quarter of the game		Total defensive performances
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	
Inherence	21	25	28	33,3	19	22,6	16	19,1	84
Deliver and receipt	35	27,8	45	35,7	30	23,8	16	12,7	126
Half exchange positions with one player	36	29,5	38	31,1	29	23,8	19	15,6	122
Half exchange positions with more than one player	18	20,2	26	29,2	24	27	21	23,6	89
Half exchange positions for defensive attack	19	27,1	24	34,3	19	27,1	8	11,4	70
Total	129	26,3	161	32,8	121	24,6	80	16,3	491

Discussion of results:

The researcher attributed the effectiveness of the tactic fast break (the 3rd wave)(23.8%), widened fast break (the 2nd wave-numerical growth)(22.3%) from counter attacks and individual fast break (19.5%) to the sample teams that greatly depended on interrupting the ball, well follow-up the ball after opponents' unsuccessful shots indicating that the players level was high in applying what required as per the play condition and their ability to possess the ball and to pass the ball to the nearest fellow. This was in agreement with (Mohammed, A., 2013) in superiority of the ratio of performance of fast break after counter attacks of youth handball teams.

Also the percentage of the success of fast break from the throw-on (the 2nd wave (15.2%) - widened fast break(16.5%)) is good as the researcher noticed while viewing games that most teams were quick in returning to their positions in defending after scoring a goal, hence, the throw-on became difficult to be used. This agreed with (Khaled, H. and Galal, K., 2008) and (Emad, A. and Medhat, M., 2007).

Also the researcher thinks that the percentage of the success of the fast break via a ball directly shot by the goal keeper to the opponent's team goal (2.63%) is not small as she noticed that goal keepers of most teams repeatedly stepped forward during the attack to involve in the play to achieve numerical superiority for attackers on defenders. This matter is a risk as once the opponent's team possesses the ball players can shoot directly at the empty goal of the opponent. This is a new technical procedure being applied in this championship.

The researcher attributed that delivery and receipt (25.7%) is the most common due to more crosses among attackers during fast break making the defenders deliver and receive to avoid opening gaps in the defense and cutting long distances with the field width to follow up attackers.

Half exchange positions with one player comes in the second order (24.8%) and this is used with the group and the team fast break, followed by half exchange positions with more than one players (18.1%). The researcher thought that the lower percentage of this formation was for stopping the fast break that should not wait until the attack reached the goal area but the defenders should start with compressive defense and deliver and receive in the narrowest limits.

Following that is inherence (17.1%) that at the beginning of turning the attacking team to defender each defender should follow an attacker to stop the fast break. Half exchange positions for defensive attack comes in the last order (14.3%). The researcher thinks that the percentage is good since playing on interrupting the ball is not easy. This agreed with (Effat, 2015) that this skill requires taking the suitable decision in the proper moment and go quickly to interrupt the passed ball.

From the foregoing the research 1st question is answered.

And the percentages of successful tactic attacking performances of fast break range from (53.3%) to (33.3%). Clearly percentages of successful defensive performances to stop the opponent's fast break range from (92.4%) to (54.4%).

The highest percentage of attack is for Denmark and Croatia; however, Denmark is superior to Croatia in percentages of successful defensive performances against fast break indicating that the Danish team is characterized by its depending on fast break and scoring a great deal of goals via the fast break. Also the Danish team is

characterized defensively by stopping the counter fast break that may illustrate its gaining the championship title. Also percentage of scoring goals is (44.5%) representing agood percentage in the researcher's point of view as it illustrates that the team depends on using various technique in fast break. Percentage of successful defensive performances in stopping the fast break is (75.1%) representing a high percentage indicating that players are characterized by quick transition from attack to defense.

From the foregoing the 2nd research question is answered.

And the most effective time period of performance as per the three types of fast break is during the 2nd quarter of games followed by the 3rd , the 1st and the 4th by (34.7%), (24.8%), (22.7%) and (17.8%); respectively.

That means the most effective performance as per the fast break with its three types occurred in the 2nd quarter of the game. The researcher attributed that to the physical, skillful and mental status of players that is in the best condition after some time of the 1st half time and exceeding the start fever, the rate of scoring could be increased. and attributed the lower scoring in the 4th quarter to defenders who were able to reach suitable formations for defending against the fast break in addition to the lower physical and mental levels of players resulted from their effort exerted during the game.

From the foregoing the 3rd research question is answered.

And the most effective time period of performance as per defensive performances during instantaneous switch to fast break is in the 2nd quarter of games followed by the 1st, the 3rd and the 4th by (32.8%), (26.3%), (24.6%) and (16.3%); respectively.

The researcher thinks the availability of high physical and mental fitness in defenders, the use of some defensive formations to curb the fast break and playing on interrupting the ball track that led to stop more fast breaks during the 1st and 2nd quarters of the game, to decrease the ability to work resulted from lowering physical and mental levels in players. That would be an essential reason for reducing the effectiveness of defensive performances in the 3rd and the 4th quarters of the game.

The foregoing answers the 4th research question.

Conclusions:

Percentage of the most common fast break is for tactic fast break (the 3rd wave). and the most common defensive performance is for delivery and receipt formation.

Percentage of goals scored from the fast break is (44.5%).

The 2nd quarter of the game is the most effective time period as per the three types of fast break.

The 2nd quarter of the game is the most effect time period as per defensive performances.

Recommendations:

Drawing training policies on the fast break with its various types and defensive confrontation against it.

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