EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF FOOTBALL GOALKEEPERS' PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT:

The aim of the research is to identify the level of young soccer goalkeepers in blocking near and far steady balls, and the hypothesis of the research was that there were statistically significant differences between the test of blocking near and far balls among the members of the research sample. The research sample included 11 young goalkeepers who were deliberately chosen from Al-Karkh and Air Force clubs, three of them were selected as an exploratory sample and eight as a main sample, the study tests were conducted on them. The researcher reached several results, the most notable of which is that the motor abilities (reaction) and physical abilities (explosive power), in addition to the factors of experience and length, have a significant impact on the goalkeeper's ability to perform his skills and duties entrusted to him with high efficiency. Therefore, the more these factors improve, the higher the level of performance for the better.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Evaluation, Goalkeeper and Performance.

I. INTRODUCTION:

Football is one of the most popular sports in the world because of its ease, fun and high aesthetics through the skills offered by players on the field. Therefore, this game has gained the attention and follow-up of the sports public and the press on a large scale, and the importance of this game has increased technically and scientifically, which made it characterized by large and different training plans as a result of the interest of coaches and experts in it, which made the coaches use different methods to develop the level of performance of players in matches. They studied the foundations of developing the players’ levels in all technical, skill, social, psychological and other aspects, as well as increased the interest of coaches and experts in the team’s lines. The most important of these lines is the goalkeeper, who was called by most of the football experts as half of the team. On one hand, his task is manifested in defending the goal, and as soon as he catches the ball, he has resolved the defensive situation and turned to his offensive role by putting the ball in play in the optimal way, on the other hand, so most of the world’s teams and clubs give the goalkeeper a major role in building attacks or transferring balls in the competitors’ arena. Also depend on him the result of the match in many cases, especially when the opposing team’s striker is alone or one of his team’s defenders made a mistake, as well as penalty kicks, which he then has alone facing the opposing team’s ball. So, the importance of the research was manifested in knowing the role and impact of the goalkeeper from a technical and tactical point of view in deciding the outcome of the match.

Research problem:

Through the researchers' study of the levels of football goalkeepers in the Premier League, as well as access to many studies and sources. It was found that there is a variance in performance and weakness in the level of goalkeepers, which negatively affects the results of their teams. For the purpose of finding an objective evaluation method for evaluating the performance of goalkeepers, the researcher deliberately studied this topic.

Research Aims:
1. Identifying the performance level of goalkeepers in catching far and close kicks in football for the research sample.

2. Evaluation of the effectiveness of football goalkeeper performance for the research sample.

Hypothesis:

There are statistically significant differences between the football goalkeeper results of the close and far tests, and in favor of the second test.

Goalkeeper:

The goalkeeper is "one of the most important elements of the team and represents half or more of it because of the importance of his position and to protect it, the most important thing that the other teams try to reach. This is by blocking and thwarting the attempts made by the opposing team against his own goal "(1-250). Therefore, the goalkeeper had to protect and defend his goal, as his task by possessing a set of technical skills that qualify him to defend the goal. Training the goalkeeper according to the conditions and laws available which gives him the ability to accomplish his mission according to the space and corners of the goal. So depending on the circumstances of the match. The goalkeeper must have a high ability to focus to make the appropriate decision to show the skill of defending.

Kinetic requirements for a soccer goalkeeper (2.33-34):

1- Holding the balls that reach the level of the center of the body or the chest.

2- Catching the balls that are within reach, including the balls that reach him at a height that requires jumping.

3- Passing balls by hand on the ground (ground passing).

4- Block the ball with the palm of the hand or fist and keep it out of the field.

5- Throwing on the ball.

6- Sending the ball with the foot, hand or foot after dropping it from the hand (shot).

The basic skills of football goalkeeper:

The basic skills of goalkeepers in football mean the movements that the goalkeeper performs precisely during training or competition within the framework of the football law. As for the divisions of these skills, we find that there are many divisions, as (Sami Al-Saffar and others, 1981) confirms that there are Basic skills that must be available in goalkeepers in football are as follows:

The skill of receiving (holding the ball) includes:

a- Receiving the rolling ball on the ground.

b- Receiving the rebound ball from the ground.

c- Receiving the ball while it is at the height of the abdomen.

d- Receiving the ball at chest height.

e- Receiving the ball while it is at the height of the head.

f- Receiving the high ball.

g- Receiving the side ball without diving.

h- Receiving the side ball with diving.

i- Receiving the ball from opponent (between his legs).
The skill of blocking (hitting) the ball which includes:
a- Punch the ball with one hand.
b- Punch the ball with two hands.
c- Shifting the ball with two hands or one hand over the crossbar.

Passing ball skill which includes:
a- Passing the ball with one hand near the shoulder.
b- Passing the ball with one hand over the head.
c- Passing the ball over the head with both hands.
d- Passing the ball with both hands in front of the chest
e- Passing the rolling ball.

The skill of hitting the ball with the foot which includes:
a- Hitting the ball without it falling to the ground (flying kick).
b- Hitting the ball after touched the ground (half- flying kick).
c- Hitting the ball while it is steady on the ground.

In another study by (Zuhair Al-Khashab and Moataz Younis Dhanun, 2005), the basic skills of goalkeepers in football were divided as follows:

Firstly/ Defensive skills:
1- Catching the ball:
a- Catching the ball from a standing position.
b- Catching the ball with the leg bent.
c- Catching the ball of medium height.
d- Catching the side ball of medium height.
e- Catching the high ball above the head.

2- Throwing to catch the ball:
a- Throwing to catch the ground ball.
b- Diving to catch the high ball.

3- Ball exclusion:
a- Exclusion the low ball without diving.
b- Exclusion the high ball without diving.
c- Exclusion the ball with throw.
C1- Exclusion the front ball.
C2- Exclusion the high ball.

**Secondly/ Offensive:**

1- **Passing the ball with hand:**
   a- Passing the ground ball.
   
   b- Passing the high ball: It is carried out in two ways:
      - Passing the ball at shoulder level.
      - Passing the ball from the side of the body.

2- **Passing the ball with the foot:** it is divided into:
   a- **Goal kick.**
   b - **Passing the ball after catching while it's in play and it is divided into:**
      - **Passing flaying ball.**
      - **Half-flaying passing.**

**Evaluation:**
It is "a comprehensive assessment process for human energies. It is a comprehensive inventory of the detailed human contents, and the evaluation is more comprehensive than tests and measurements (3.41)."

Evaluation is the results of tests and measurements, and the results that appear through testing and measurement, which are based on standard degrees and statistical methods are applied to the emergence of results.

The evaluation sets standard degrees for the results, and these results are the ones that achieve the goals and hypotheses and through them solve the problem, the evaluation achieves the research. Evaluation in physical education is also "an organized process that has its foundations, principles, methods and tools, it begins with setting goals and ends with re-evaluation to identify the amount of the outcome and comparing this to the objective goals, and these two steps are interspersed with other steps, such as determining the current levels, implementing programs and curricula, and then following up and directing progress" (4.237). Thus, evaluation is a continuous process with continuous work.

In order to achieve the goals we have set, the evaluation must be adopted, as it is the best method for diagnosing the strengths and weaknesses of the football players, overall performance, and its indication of preventive and remedial measures to remove obstacles and achieve high levels of efficiency.

Hence the importance of the research through the use of a scientific evaluation method by dividing the individuals of the research sample into homogeneous groups of sensory corporeal patterns, where the variables in the factors (height, weight, age) are determined to indicate the discrepancy in skillful achievement, which facilitates the setting of standards and levels and thus is an objective evaluation.

**II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

The research method is the line that led the researcher to the purpose of his research, so "we find that every phenomenon has an method that is compatible with the nature of the study in its idea and path "(5.19).

The researchers relied on the descriptive method because it fits with the nature of the problem being studied.

**The research sample:**
The research sample was chosen in a deliberate way, as it included, and they are 11 football goalkeepers for the Karkh and Air Force clubs for the youth category, three of them are the exploratory experiment and eight are the main experiment.

**Equipment, tools and means used in the research:**

1- Sources and references.
2- Balls.
3- Cones.
4- Measure tape.
5- Football stadium
6- Questionnaire form
7- Statistical means

Tests: (6.102)

1- Close distance test:
Test name: Blocking the ball from a distance of 12 meters.
Purpose of the test: Measure the goalkeeper's ability to block close balls.
Tools used: 10 balls, measure tape, stadium, cones.
Performance: A mark is set at 12 meters from the middle of the goal to kick the balls. The player kick the balls direct to the goal and if he fails in one or more, he tries again. Each goalkeeper is given 10 attempts to block the balls.
Registration: The result is calculated using the percentage law to show the successful attempts from the failed ones.

2- Far distance test:
Test name: Blocking the ball from a distance of 20 meters.
Purpose of the test: Measure the goalkeeper's ability to block far balls.
Tools used: 10 balls, measure tape, stadium, cones.
Performance: A mark is set at 20 meters from the middle of the goal to kick the balls. The player kick the balls direct to the goal and if he fails in one or more, he tries again. Each goalkeeper is given 10 attempts to block the balls.
Registration: The result is calculated using the percentage law to show the successful attempts from the failed ones.

Statistical means:
The statistical data was processed using the ready-made software system (SPSS).

III. RESULT:
Table 1

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IV. DISCUSSION:

The above table shows the importance and usefulness of the tests which they give a clear picture of the efficiency of the goalkeepers in showing they are skills to face the balls and defend the goal. It was evident that all the goalkeepers of the study sample were better at blocking the far balls, and the researchers attribute this to a number of reasons, perhaps the most prominent of which is the slow reaction and lack of experience.

Since the goalkeepers are youths, in addition to a noticeable weakness in the explosive power, which enables them to fly and dive for balls that are in the corners of the goal, especially since they did not reach the final height, as they do not have great heights.

V. CONCLUSIONS:

1- The level of goalkeepers who were tested from a far distance is better than that of a close one.

2- The inexperience of youth football goalkeepers.

3- Weak reaction in the study sample.

4- Weakness in the explosive power of the legs for the goalkeepers of the study sample, which hinders them from jumping to reach the goal corners.

5- Most of the goalkeepers who were tested do not have the appropriate heights

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