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## THE ROLE OF REFEREES INSTRUCTOR IN KNOWING THE LAW OF THE FOOTBALL GAME

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### Abstract

*The members of the Referees Committee and the FIFA referee instructors met all of the participating teams prior to the start of the tournament to brief them on technical matters. The players and technical staff showed great interest and took an active part in the preparations. These meetings were the continuation of other meetings held in South Africa with representatives of the participating teams, at which multimedia materials were distributed containing information pertaining to the interpretation of the Law of the Game. These, had intended to remove all non fair-play attitudes between players, between players and referees, between supporters and players, at a big competition, World Cup 2010.*

**Keywords:** *referee instructor, interpretation of the law of the game, technical staff, technical matters, in real time.*

The instruction and monitoring of these officials began in 2007 with the FIFA preparation programmer for referees and assistant referees for the 2010 FIFA World Cup South Africa, which included a team of FIFA instructors with expertise in a range of areas. All of these referees and assistant referees had taken part in the regular preparation and monitoring workshops, as well as FIFA competitions. Furthermore, a virtual platform was launched that enabled permanent communication to take place with the referees, as well as continuous control and monitoring.

In addition to the technical, physical and psychological activities, a through medical examination was carried out to five month ago.

Upon their arrival in South Africa, all the referees and assistant referees took part in various theoretical and practical activities on a daily basis, which had been developed with a high level of professionalism and the latest technology.

A virtual platform enables the 64 matches to be recorded and incidents to be selected and immediately analyses by instructors and viewed by the referees.

During the practical training, a virtual refereeing programmer enabled the referees and assistant referees to analyses their decisions immediately after they had taken them on the field of play by viewing them on a monitor providing replays at different speeds.

The experts on technical matters, fitness, psychology, energy and medicine prepared extensive theoretical and practical preparation programmers. The training session took place with the assistance of a team of footballers in order to carry out exercises using match situations.

After the matches, meetings were held to analyses the major incidents. All the matches were recorder and the instructors selected all the incidents that were to be analysed with the referees. The aim was to analyse these situations with a view to improving performance in the next matches.

Other scientific studies were carried out during the World Cup matches, including a detailed biomechanical study in which the referees' positions on the field of play and their decisions were analysed, as well as the distances run by the referees and assistant referees at different speeds.

Other highly valuable scientific data from a physical and medical standpoint was gathered, which, once analysed, will enable the control and training systems for referees to be improved and the findings to be shared worldwide, all of which will benefit refereeing.

The interest for a game, typical for 18-21 ages, is the source of game. A game overflows a young personality. A game is the field where personality and interest are the forces of its activation.

The referee age –between 18-21 age –which is the final period of first school, degree diploma, following junior school or another school, represents the second part of an individual's life in football competition, small competition, the transition to maturity and to becoming part of football" society".

The members of F.I.F.A , the formators to referee, through the position held in ensemble of factors which contribute to the development of the referee personality, prepare to 18/20 age for the great competition, for the future, firstly as a members of society and secondly as a members of a performing sports organization.

Important in development to the young referee is the position and influence to members of the F.I.F.A he owns, contributes decisively to the formation and shaping of a referee system of values. Actually, there are a few situations in which a player who reached maturity makes public the names of their merits for achieving their personal success. It all goes down to the interest and the art shown by each coach to referee.

The fundamental type of activity is still teaching and instruction, in theory and in practice, including the preparation for the right accomplishment of a productive professional activity. Relationships gradually get complicated as a young man is becoming more and more a part of his generation to referee. Atitudes are being developed along with beliefs on what world and life are about-manifestations of creativity are outlined, implicitly, along with powerfully energized motivational structures.

Every coach or formators to refer, teacher or instructors must know that they can decisively contribute to the formation and development of a young as a future referee and that in order to do that they must possess certain essential psychological features. The important of these are:

Authority-they must raise in a young the spirit of respect through what they do, charisma-they must make themselves pleasant and make themselves heard, they should have general knowledge of football, but especially be acquainted with being a game, spectators and players, empathy-is the emotional understanding, the capacity to admit, perceive and sense the feelings of another players or team, the refere must know

exactly what the players wants and "desires, which are his needs, and also to have an intuition with regard to what the players is trying to" say" with game and to efficiently adapt to the game to those certain situations.

The regulations have been constant for a long time, but the refereeing manner should permanently adjust to the new orientations of the game, in order to keep a dialectic relation between the development and orientations of football. The debates of referee only about regulation problems, neglecting the assimilation and comprehension of the new tendencies that constantly appear in the game course and dynamics.

The new trend is to increase it's technical and tactical virtuosity, under conditions of higher adversity and playing speed, the progress and development of current soccer have caused an increase of level of appreciation, interpretation and assessment of other factors. The World Cup 2010 demonstration a game speed is much higher than before and requires the referee has a tremendous role.

The World Cup progress represents by the number of game actions in a time unit and especially the number of those that take place in the penalty area to covering very large spaces by players. The increased speeds of the game moments, the speedy attack of the goal are conquests of the modern game.

As a result, the game of World Cup 2010 has more rapid and direct to goals, this allowing superstar players to emerge. In keeping with these facts, a modern referee should meet a couple of requirements that will be presented, on the referee that covering of 10 to 15 km in a game of good technical level, the frequent changes of rhythm and direction during the attack actions which have duration of 5 to 12 seconds, specific to rapid attacks and counterattacks, and 20 to 60 seconds for positional actions, make the referee constantly combine the speed on the fields with the endurance to mixed-type actions.

The increase of the high-speed game actions between the penalty areas, with a frequency of 85 to 120, requires very high endurance indices, in speed regime, as well as a good concentration to be maintained all along the game, in situations of continuous change that require prompt decisions, adapted to the game circumstances. The tactical value attributed to the fixed moments-are teams to World Cup becoming increasingly conscious of need to avoid giving away free-kicks in danger areas, the statistics on the total number of free-kicks awarded for fouls confirmed the downward trend. During the 2006 World Cup-which produced the lowest number of goals in recent times-the average was a 35 per match, in 2010 set a new benchmark in that, for the first time, none of the participating teams committed more than 20 fouls per game.

The team of World Cup 2010, eliminated the "fouls committed" chart, accounting for seven of the top ten positions. The three games involving Italy were the onest most interrupted by "referees' whistles-at an average of 35 times per match.

Fixtures involving the two finalists produced significantly fewer interruptions, with Spain avelange 24 and Holland 27. The final at World Cup produced 21 fouls. In the case of the champions, for every two fouls for which Del Bosque side were penalized, three were committed against them. In numerical terms, Xavi was the World Cup 2010 most fouled player, though his average of 2,5 per match was on a par with Sneijder and well below Cassano of Italy, who was awarded four free-kicks per match. Although, in individual terms, Germany, screening midfielder Ozil headed the "fouls committed" chart with 24 in 540' minutes, there was, once again, a significant number of attackers also among the chart toppers.

In comparison with the previous season, there was a noticeable improvement in that only 16 team ended with an average of 2 or more yellow cards, per match. In 206 there were 16, 10 of whom were eliminated during the group stage. In 2010, eight of dozen teams who reached the two-caution average progressed into the knock out rounds and two of them-Germany and Uruguay-were semi-finalists.

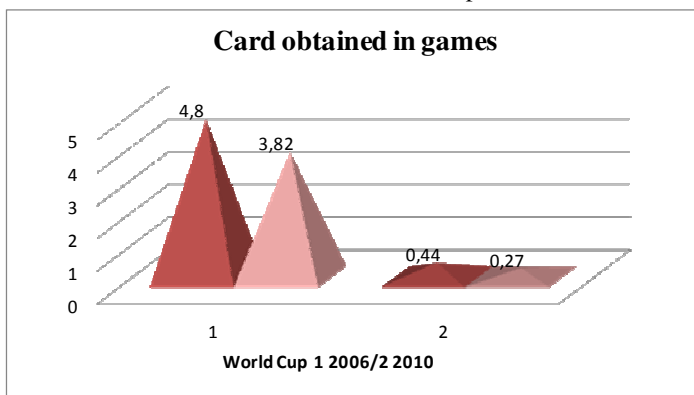
On the other hand, the World Cup 2006, championship Italy registred an average of 2,46 yellow cards per game in their title-winning campaign, whereas the 2010 winners, Spain, average 1,16.

The number of dismissals also dropped marginally compared with the previous season. Among the recipients of direct red cards, USA team, Gomes was the only goalkeeper to be dismissed for bringing down an opponent on the field of play. Of the 24 outfielders who were sent to the dressing room, 10 were midfielders, 8 were attackers. Among the nine outfielders who were shown a direct red card, five were defenders. No fewer than 15 of the 24 dismissed players were from teams who progressed beyond the group stage.

Members of the FIFA Referees Committee, the FIFA Refereeing Department and the instructors carefully monitored the performances of the referees at the venues.

Despite the demands of modern football, the number of matches held, the travel and the weather conditions, the referees' physical performance was excellent.

The good disciplinary control, among other factors, proved decisive in ensuring that the number of injured players was much lower than at other FIFA competitions, for example the 2006 FIFA World Cup.



It should also be mentioned that despite the tremendous difficulty experienced, the vast majority of the decisions taken in the 64 matches were correct.

Of the 145 goals awarded, 142 were correctly given. Furthermore, 13 goals were correctly disallowed for offside (100% accuracy) and two more goals should have been allowed, meaning that 96,88% of the decision were correct overall.

Of the 663 shots at goal, only five were goal-line incidents. Of these, four were correctly judged and one incorrectly.

The were 65 incidents inside the penalty area in the 64 matches.. In 45 of them, it was correctly

decided not to award a penalty and in five of them a penalty would have been the correct decision; 15 penalties were given, all of them correct decisions (100% accuracy).

The number of yellow (3,82 per match) and red (0,27 per match) cards was lower than at the 2006 FIFA World Cup Germany.

The shots to the goal are taken from at distance, so the scoring danger may appear from the limits of offside. The goal is scored at the limit between the allowed and disallowed making it harder and harder for a referee to take the right decision. As far as the play system is concerned, if the 90s was the period of four quarterbacks and an athletic, forceful football, very spectacular because

of the total commitment, the new orientations have turned towards strengthening the middlefield posts, either by withdrawing in attacker, or by forwarding a quarterback in this area, both having a great technical value. As a results of increasing the number of players at the middle of the field, of the game leader with two or three very technical players, fine dribbles who are able to produce number superiority, freeing players for the final scoring and thus increasing the spectacular side of collective game constitutes one of the innovations of modern game.

The complete model of the referee should offer a strong balanced temperament, authoritative character, an imposing somatic type, an age compatible with obtaining and excellent vision and perhaps the memory of an extended football career, the comprehension of the essence of modern game.

It is clear that errors-some of them serious-did occur in the hundreds of often very difficult decisions taken over the 64 matches. These errors are neither covered up nor justified but are meticulously analysed to learn from them and improve future training plans. The challenge is to work towards improvements.

Another cause for satisfaction from a refereeing standpoint was the emergence of young

talent at this competition, who officiated some very difficult matches.

This is the fruit of the FIFA programme for preparing World Cup referees. For example, the young Uzbek referee (N.Irmatov) did a brilliant job I the opening match, surprising many, but not FIFA, as he began his training with us in 2003.

Several other officials from various parts of the world further demonstrated the effectiveness of these preparation programmes for the referees taking part in the World Cup.

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## CONSIDERATIONS FOR UNDERSTANDING THE TECHNICAL AND TACTICAL CONCEPT OF FOOTBALL THE EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP 2012 FROM POLAND AND UKRAINE

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#### Abstract

*The 2012 U.E.F.A Championship showed that nearly all teams now play with a compact defence and are able to put even the strongest opponents under pressure. The most successful teams were flexible and able to adapt their style of play to the match situation. It was this flexibility, together with the teams' healthy aggression and players' excellent technique that paved the way to success. The European Championship also showed that excessive combination play can lead to a lack of aggression.*

**Keywords:** *compact defense, able to adapt, match situation, quick transition, the first goal, under pressure.*

The most successful teams also boasted fast, tricky attackers who were dangerous in front of goal. Italy, for example, were the perfect example of a solid team that performed well and enjoyed success. In Ballotelli and Pirlo, they had a strikerforce that posed a threat to every defence. Portugal-Cr. Ronaldo and H.Almeida, Spain-Villa and Torres, Germany- Klose and Muller all had attacking players who were capable of winning match on their own.

Individual pieces of skill could also turn matches in other ways, however. In modern

football. it is difficult to get in behind the opposition defence as teams are often very compact at the back with eight or nine players behind the ball. That is why teams now need outstanding individual players who can make their mark in one-on-one situations down the centre of the pitch, but particularly down the wings, where they can drive as far as the opponents' goal to create space that often does not exist down the centre of the pitch.

Once they have reached the goal line, these players do not always look to cross the ball high into the penalty area, but instead they often