Mistakes of the Spatial and Temporal Estimation for Goalkeeper and their Impact on the Outcomes of the Football Match

Nadhim Kadhim, Dihaa Hamood

Physical Education College, Dyala University
Dhiaa6894@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The Aim of present study is to know mistakes of the spatial and temporal estimation for goalkeeper and their impact on the outcomes of the football match. The researchers were achieved a descriptive study to the matches of the Iraq team and Japan team through Asian qualifying for world cup on 2014 with national teams of (Australia, Jordan, and Oman), all matches of the two teams have been monitored and the number of match was (8) matches for each team. However, to know the spatial and temporal mistakes, researchers were recording all matches and then display them several times with slow image to enable the researchers to record the correct and error repeats. Researchers concluded that mistakes of goalkeeper have a great impact on result of match and they found clear mistakes in the spatial and temporal perceptions during championship. Moreover, they discovered balance errors in the spatial and temporal perceptions which occur through championship as well as mistakes of the spatial perception have reverse impact on the players and then result of the match in particle in the last quarter of the match.

Keywords: Mistakes, spatial, temporal, goalkeeper.

1. Introduction

A great development was occurred in a football game in terms of the method and style and interesting of goals to make it a popular sport in the world by millions of players and spectators who practice or watching it. Development of the technical performance of the players and their creativity in the score of goals at the present time resulted in varying of goalkeeper preparation requirements. However, coaches of goalkeepers have been forced to develop the capacities of goalkeepers scientifically and well in order not to provide opportunities for the opposing team to score a goal and winning the match.
Realizing the movement spatially or temporally is a complex process because of the excitability of many different sensory or motor gins through one time. Accordingly, the goalkeeper need during motor task to development quick and sustained mental processes. The estimate of sensations and perception is closely linked to know the sense of sight to the skill and complement perception of movement based on body position and movement as well as what are adding sensory organs in the muscles, tendons and joints of the information in this direction, and any mistake in these senses lead to a lot of information in movement realizing. Moreover, it was releasing of the temporal relations in the motor work and consistency for a number of complex cognitive processes, and this of course depends on the coordination and balance between the muscles work in terms of contraction and relaxation.

The spatial perception is the other occupies a great importance in the kinetic work of goalkeeper, sense of sight plays a fundamental role in the choosers right place to defend his goal. Thinking of goalkeeper based on sensory knowledge and expertise on the provisions that unite in memory and cognition. Thus, the spatial and temporal perceptions are a great importance in decision-making and as a skill. The development of sense-kinesthetic cognitive (spatial and temporal) for goalkeeper to be eligible to face the great development which achieved in the game of football especially from the offensive play and confrontational situations in scoring or focus on scoring processes into specific places which are difficult for the goalkeeper to rich them only with the knowledge and pre-cognition for the movement of the player and the direction of the ball or whenever the mental capacity improved among goalkeepers which able them to economy and success in the defense and turn the situation of the team from defense to attack. Realizing of the movement process is a complex process due to the excitability of many different sensory organs in one time.

The sense of sight also complements perception of movement according to the body position and its movement in addition to the information which add from sensory organs in the muscles, tendons and joints. Each deficiency in this sense is a big derivative to realize the movement and result in difficulty of the education process. Moreover, the perception temporal relations in the motor work and the consistency of the various movements are one of the complex cognitive processes which depends on the precise coordination in the contraction and relaxation of muscles. Realizing the place is the other occupies a great importance in motor work for goalkeepers and sense of sight plays a main role. So the staff of the football game has to develop the ability of the goalkeeper in the process of place realizing because thinking of the player based on sensory knowledge and expertise which are stored in memory. However, the perception of the spatial and temporal is a great importance in decision-making and as a skill and plan in the area of a football game. The development of feelings and perception is closely linked to learning skill.
2. Methodology

The researchers were achieved a descriptive study to the matches of the Iraq team and Japan team through Asian qualifying for world cup on 2014 with national teams of (Australia, Jordan, and Oman), al matches of the two teams have been monitored and the number of match was (8) matches for each team.

2.1 Determination of variables

We have been identified variables of the study by depending on problem of the study which including two important variables.

First: Mistakes of the spatial estimation of the goalkeeper in football.

Second: Mistakes of the temporal estimation of the goalkeeper in football.

These two variables were determined in accordance with the procedural definition of researchers.

2.2 Procedures

The researchers recorded matches of Iraq and Japanese teams that participant in Asian qualifier which qualifying for the 2014 World Cup, as well as recorded the matches which achieved with the other national teams such as (Australia, Jordan, and Oman). Moreover, we have been monitoring all the matches after recording so as to display them with slow image several times to enable the researchers to write spatial and temporal mistakes in special form. However, researchers used the percentage and number of repeats of successful and failed attempts. The researchers also relied on the method of the score whether by foot or head if it occurred within the boundaries of the goal and whether the ball has entered the goal or not, and the movement of the goalkeeper was correct or wrong by estimating the time and place of the scoring process.

2.3 Statistical analysis

Researchers used SPSS to get the results of the study.

3. Results and Discussion

Table (1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Matches</th>
<th>Half</th>
<th>Mistake of spatial</th>
<th>Mistake of temporal</th>
<th>Number of scores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>First</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table (1) showed that the number of mistakes made by goalkeepers as a result of spatial estimation totally in the first half (20) error and (25) in the second half and the total mistakes of the two halves was (45) error. Whereas the number of mistakes made by goalkeepers as a result of temporal estimation totally in the first half (22) error and (21) in the second half and the total mistakes of the two halves was (43) error.

The number of goals scored as a result of spatial estimation mistake was (8) in the first half and (8) in the second half with a total of (16) error in the two halves. Moreover, the number of goals scored as a result of the mistakes of temporal perception was (6) in the first half and (9) in the second half with a total of (15) error in the two halves. Through observation and analysis of the Matches we noted that 35.5% of the mistakes of the spatial perception estimation committed by goalkeepers result in a goal against his team and a ratio of 34.8% of the mistakes of temporal perception estimation committed by the goalkeepers lead to a goal against his team.

The researchers believe that most coaches don’t give a large part of their training for goalkeepers for training spatial and temporal perceptions which help to change the neural commands of the goalkeeper. The goalkeeper when move inside his goal doesn’t have an experience in the choosers place (ie, the right stand in the goal), this wrong stand leads to adverse consequences to the team which means the loss of the team which will reflect negatively on the performance of the team, particularly whether these errors occur in the last quarter of the match time which makes the team has a foil and lack of motivation if late in the competition, so it should be concerned by the coaches to train goalkeepers on the spatial and temporal perceptions dramatically during the training units.

The perception among the goalkeepers is necessary for the success of prevent the scoring process. Nizar and Kamel (1993) confirmed the important of recognize the spatial estimation because spatial realize is a great importance in the motor work and the sense of sight play a major role of this area, in every sporting activity must develop the spatial perception for each athlete because by spatial perception can be resolve a lot of duties of skill and tactical.

The ability of the goalkeeper on the perception towards the spatial would make him a capacity for fast performance and reduce time of thinking and respond to the changes detected in the various shootings into the goal and in various places especially goalkeeper who little training on spatial cognition will be lead to lack of the expertise and experience but constantly of training and repeats process player gets experience. In addition it will make the process of developing cognitive able to cope with different types of scoring and changing constantly during the match. Moreover, result in the economy of the movement and shorten the time of motor performance through the right stand in the right place which in turn causes confusion of the player who shooting the ball and then failed the scoring process. This is the role of the goalkeeper who tries to turn the play from the defense to organize and fast attack situation to finish the result for his team.
However, correct stand of the goalkeeper in the goal during the scoring and face the player who shooting the ball into goal at triangle form the base is his goal and the head of the triangle is the ball, and movements of goalkeeper are according to the player who tries to scoring and stability of base. In addition, the movement of the goalkeeper within the imaginary line connected to the ball and according to the scoring areas (Ahmad, 1988). Coach of team has to select goalkeepers correctly and training them accurately because they are one of the most important players who influence clearly in the matches well as guide the players despite the fact that more work goalkeeper is a defensive action (Kamal, 1974).

The training process should include the development of mental processes which relevant to goalkeeper tasks and rebuff requirements which need high speed reaction and these mental processes come through improving the changeable and fast attention during training with repeated continuously in order goalkeeper is able to convey this image from short-term memory to long-term memory which can retrieve information from them when exposed to the same variable during the match “Coach of goalkeepers or team coach have to include two essential branches complement each other, first is to obtain the goalkeeper special training designed on scientific foundations based on individual requirements whether physical, technical skills, tactical, or psychological and the second is the participation in training with the rest of the team players” (Kamal, 1998).

4. Conclusion

Researchers concluded that mistakes of goalkeeper have a great impact on result of match and they found clear mistakes in the spatial and temporal perceptions during championship. Moreover, they discovered balance errors in the spatial and temporal perceptions which occur through championship as well as mistakes of the spatial perception have reverse impact on the players and then result of the match in particle in the last quarter of the match.

References