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## Playing Formation Adopted and the Number of Goals Scored by the Winning Team in the Last Four World Cup

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### Abstract

*The purpose of the study is to analyze the different playing formation in soccer with special reference to FIFA World cup playing formation adopted and the number of goals scored by the winning team in the last four world cup. To facilitate the study the data was collected from 2002 to 2014 FIFA World cup winners. The data were collected only from quarter final, Semifinal and the final matches. The game soccer is played with the particular styled which is known as formations. Formation refers to how the playing pattern adopted with defense midfield and forward. Different countries depending on their physique, their stamina and their opponent team strategy adopt different playing formations. The objective of the study is to find out which playing formations prove to be the most effective.*

**Keywords:** Playing Formation, Goal Scored, World Cup, Soccer.

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### Introduction

Soccer is an amazing, exciting team sport. A full game of soccer (also called football) has eleven players per side, but games with fewer players are played, too. The aim is to kick or head the soccer ball into the other team's net to score a goal. The team that scores the most goals wins the game. Players line up in rows of defenders, midfielders and attackers. This is called a team's formation. Players can control and move the ball with any part of their body except their hands and arms. Goalkeepers (one on each side) are the only players who can handle the ball, providing they stay inside their penalty area. Goals win soccer matches. Teams with talented scorers often have an advantage over teams with less-skilled scorers. One of the things that make soccer so exciting is that anyone on the team can score a goal. While playing a match, players need to react quickly and shoot for the goal accurately. To score a goal the whole ball must cross the goal line in between the goal posts. Sometime the ball may hit a defender or bounce off the post which may give the player another chance to score. How the ball is hit at the goal varies. If the ball is high in the air it can be headed towards the goal. If the ball is close to the goal, a side foot shot can be used. A volley is when the ball is hit midair. It is a powerful shot but can be hard to control. The body has to be kept balanced and not lean back as the shot is taken. A full game is made up of two halves, each 45 minutes long with a 15 minute

half time break in the middle. In some competitions, if the score is tied, overtime is played. Soccer is a very popular sport. Soccer is played by millions and watched by many millions more. Over 1000 million people watch the game of soccer. (Clive Gifford, 2009).

### The Field and Gear

A full size field covers a big area about 110 yards (100m) to 120 yards (110m) long and between 70 yards (64m) and 80 yards (70m) wide. The edges of the field are marked with side lines and at each end, goal lines. A half way line divides the field in two. A game starts with one side kicking off from the center spot. None of the other team's players is allowed inside the center circle until the kickoff has happened. The game continues until the ball goes out of play. This is when the whole ball passes over a side line or a goal line. It matters which team touches the ball last. When the ball goes out over the sideline, the team that did not touch it last takes a throw-in. Soccer clothes are simple, a shirt, shorts and long socks. The socks cover up strapped-on shin pads that protect the lower leg. Soccer shoes called cleats come with studs on the bottoms to help grip the surface. (Clive Gifford, 2009)

### History of FIFA World Cup

The FIFA World cup was first held in 1930, when FIFA president Jules Rimet decided to stage an international football tournament. The inaugural edition, held in 1930, was consented to the final tournament of only thirteen teams invited by the organization. Since then, the FIFA world cup has experience successive expansion and format remodeling to its current 32 teams

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final tournament preceded by two years qualifying process, involving over two hundred teams from all over the world. The first official international football match was played in 1872 in Glasgow between Scotland and England, although at this stage the sports was rarely played outside great Britain. However by 1900 football had gained ground all around the world and national football associations were being founded. The first official international match outside of the British Isles was played between Uruguay and Argentina in Montevideo in July 1902. FIFA was founded in Paris on 22 may 1904- comprising football associations from France Belgium (the preceding two teams having played their first international against each other earlier in the month), Denmark, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, with Germany pledging to join. As football began to increase popularity, it was contested as an IOC-recognized Olympic sports at the 1900 and 1904 summer Olympic, as well as the 1906 intercalated games, before becoming an official FIFA- supervised Olympic competition at the 1908 summer Olympics organized by the England football association, the event was for amateur players only and was regarded suspiciously as a show rather than a competition. The England football team won the amateur event in both 1908 and 1912.

The world cup which is held every four years to crown a world champion draw a millions of spectators to the 32 games played and was watch by billions of fans from around the globe. The history of FIFA was first written in 1928. The federation international de football association FIFA, world cup was founded in the year 1930. The (FIFA) world cup tournament was first held in Uruguay. The world cup soccer championship has been awarded every after four years since the inaugural tournament in 1930. The 2014 FIFA world cup was the 20<sup>th</sup> which took place in Brazil.

### Soccer Formations

Formations are the way of soccer team lines up its defense midfield and forward line at the beginning of the matches. In soccer formation describes how the players in a soccer team are positioned on the field. Different formations may be used depending on the skills of your opponent but also if your team wants to play more attacking or defensive soccer. Different formations can be used depending on whether a team wishes to play more attacking or defensive football. The choice of formation is often related to the type of the players available in team, some coaches use narrow formations and some use wide formations according to the opponent strategy. In soccer coaches use the playing formation in different style according to the (i) opponent play of style (ii) players availability (IV) players physical preparation (v) The pitch (IV) The weather (VII) the strength and weakness of the opponent. For example the 4-4-2, is a formation with 4 defenders, 4 midfielders and two forwards, and is the most widely used formation in

soccer today. In a soccer formations the only unchangeable position is the soccer goalkeeper. Regardless of your team's formation choice, there must always be a goal keeper. It is also the only player that has permission to grip the ball. This is a reason for all why formations to be based on 10 outfield players since the goalkeeper is seen as a compulsory player.

### Types of Formation

There are many types of formations in soccer like narrow formation and wide formation in general. The playing formation can be classified as Pyramid formation, Metado formation, The Christmas Tree formation, WM formation and WW formation. Team may change formation during a game to aid their cause like change to attacking formations change to defensive formations, formation can be deceptive in analyzing a particular teams style of play. The following formations are used in modern football tournament both in national and international level.

- (I) 4-4-2
- (II) 4-3-2-1
- (III) 4-3-3
- (IV) 4-4-2
- (V) 4-2-3-1
- (VI) 4-4-1-1

### Need for the Study

1. The need for the study will further provide the comparisons of different playing formations in different countries.
2. The researcher being a soccer player and soccer lover contributed something to his game for practical utilities.
3. Need for the study is to see that how formations in soccer help coaches learn how to position their team so that they can hide the weak spot or weak players on the field during a soccer match.
4. Need for the study is to see how formations are more effective for the players.
5. Need for the study is to see how proper formations are more effective in goal scoring.
6. Need for the study will help to the coaches and the players for the better performance in soccer.
7. The need for the study is to see how it will further provide which of the formations methods and enhance efficiency of the soccer players.

### Objective of the Study

To find out the impact of different playing formation at the world cup 2002 – 2014 matches.

The objective of the study was to find out the most effective playing formation adopted and the number of goal scored by the winning team in the last four world cup

## Result and Discussion

Table 1  
2014 world Cup Result

Match result	Playing formation	No of goal scored	country
Final match result	4-3-3	01	Germany
Semifinal match result	4-2-3-1	07	Germany
Quarter final match	4-3-3	02	Germany

Table 2  
2010 world cup result

Match result	Playing formation	No of goal scored	country
Final match result	4-2-3-1	01	Spain
Semifinal match result	4-2-3-1	01	Spain
Quarter final match	4-2-2-2	01	Spain

Table 3  
2006 world cup result

Match result	Playing formation	No of goal scored	country
Final match result	4-2-3-1	01	Italy
Semifinal match result	4-4-1-1	02	Italy
Quarter final match	4-4-1-1	03	Italy

Table 4  
2002 world cup result

	Playing formation	No of goal scored	country
Final match	4-3-1-2	02	Brazil
Semifinal match	3-5-2	02	Brazil
Quarter final	3-5-2	02	Brazil

Year	Playing Formation	Country	Goal scored
(i) 2014	4-3-3	Germany	01
(ii) 2010	4-2-3-1	Spain	01
(iii) 2006	4-2-3-1	Italy	01
(iv) 2002	4-3-1-2	Brazil	02

**Research hypothesis ( $H_0$ ):** There is no significant difference between four types of formation and their attainment of goals

Table 5  
Oneway ANOVA difference between four types of formation and their attainment of goals

No.of Goals attained	n	Mean	S.D	Min.	Max.	SS	Df	MS	Statistical inference
Between Groups						2.889	3	.963	f=0.172 p>0.05 Not Significant
4-2-3-1	4	2.50	3.000	1	7				
4-3-3	2	1.50	.707	1	2				
4-2-2-2	1	1.00	.000	1	1				
4-4-1-1	2	2.50	.707	2	3				
Within Groups						28.000	5	5.600	

Statistical test: Oneway ANOVA 'f' test was used the above hypothesis

**Inference:** The above table reveals that high value groups of 4-2-3-1 goals attain mean and S.D value is  $2.50 \pm 3.000$ , 4-3-3 group goals mean and S.D value is  $1.50 \pm 0.707$ , 4-4-1-1 group goals mean and S.D value is

$2.50 \pm 0.707$  and remaining 4-2-2-2 group goals attained mean and S.D value is  $1.00 \pm .000$ . So there is no significant difference between four types of formation and their attainment of goals. Hence, the calculated value

is greater than table value ( $p>0.05$ ). So that null hypothesis is accepted.

### Chi-square test

**Research hypothesis ( $H_0$ ):** There is no significant association between name of the country and their playing formation

Table 6

*Association between four types of formation and their attainment of goals*

Playing formation	Country				Statistical inference
	Germany (n=3)	Spain (n=3)	Italy (n=3)	Total (n=9)	
4-2-3-1	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)	1 (33.3%)	4 (44.4%)	$X^2=10.500$ Df=6 $p>0.05$ Not Significant
4-3-3	2 (66.7%)	0	0	2 (22.2%)	
4-2-2-2	0	1 (33.3%)	0	1 (11.1%)	
4-4-1-1	0	0	2 (66.7%)	2 (22.2%)	

*Statistical test: Chi-square test was used the above hypothesis*

**Inference:** The above table indicates that there is no significant association between name of the country and their playing formation. Hence, the calculated value is

greater than table value ( $p>0.05$ ). So that null hypothesis is accepted.

**Research hypothesis ( $H_0$ ):** There is no significant difference between name of the country and their attainment of goals

**Research hypothesis ( $H_0$ ):** There is no significant association between name of the country and their playing formation

Table 7

*Oneway ANOVA difference between name of the country and their attainment of goals*

No.of Goals attained	n	Mean	S.D	Min.	Max.	SS	Df	MS	Statistical inference
Between Groups						8.222	2	4.111	$f=1.088$ $p>0.05$ Not Significant
Germany	3	3.33	3.215	1	7				
Spain	3	1.00	.000	1	1				
Italy	3	2.00	1.000	1	3				
Within Groups						22.667	6	3.778	

The above table reveals that Germany had goals attained mean and S.D value is  $3.33 \pm 3.215$ , Italy had no of goals attained  $2.00 \pm 1.000$  and Spain had goals attained  $1.00 \pm 0.000$ . So there is no significant difference between name of the country and their attainment of goals. Hence, the calculated value is greater than table value ( $p>0.05$ ). So that null hypothesis is accepted.

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