ATTACK ORGANIZATION IN-SYSTEM AND OFF-SYSTEM BY THE SETTER, IN VOLLEYBALL TEAM OF CASTÉLO DA MAIA GINÁSIO

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Introduction
To be successful, the setter must have the capacity to react quickly in specific game situations, be agile, coordinated, and intelligent and possess a good technique that will allow a decisive and precise distribution.

The study of players' behaviour and match analysis are very important for the organization and structuring the trials of training and formation in team sports (1, 2, 3). Having this in mind, the aim of this study was to determine the most efficient way of setter's attack organization, in two different situations: (1) when the ball is positioned in setter's area (in-system); and (2) when the ball is positioned out of the setter's area (off-system).

Methods
To achieve these objectives, we observed the senior women's team of Castêlo da Maia Ginásio Clube, during the first phase of the 2004/2005 national first division. Descriptive statistics was calculated in order to get frequencies and percentages. To test the association between dependent variables (type of pass, type of attack, attack' effectiveness, topographical model of reference for the pass; topographical model of reference for the attack; the type of block of team adversary) and independent variable (In function of the player in the execution of the pass for the attack- the setter or another player of field) we used the chi-square ($\chi^2$) and contingency tables. The statistic significant level was established at 5%.

Results/Conclusions
Our results revealed that, most of the passes occur in the in-system situation. In this circumstances most of the effective passes were performed by the setter (84.7%) comparatively to others players (15.3%). However, in the off-system situations the setters’ effectiveness decreased to 65.8%, results in point loss (represented by 34% of the total passes), contrasting with an increase by the other players to 7.7%.

The others players, understand-itself as the non setters, do not have a standard in the placement of the balls for the attack, performing preferential you pass for attacks of 3rd time (pass high); The attacks on the 2nd line do not allow so efficient formation of the block of the contrary team, being the most efficient attack in the obtaining of the point. The passes executed from the setter zone 2/3 are the ones that allow bigger success in the attack.

Our results came to the conclusion that the most significant conclusions are: the passes of attack are mostly performed by the setter in in-system situations; the setter's passes are more efficient when performed in the 2/3 zone; and, in off-systems situations the passes is more effective when performed by other players.

References

Keywords: Coaching and Performance, Game Analysis, Volleyball