

THE ANALYSIS OF THE TECHNICAL AND TACTICAL ACTIVITIES BY FEMALE HANDBALL PLAYERS - WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP, 2019

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Abstract: The subject of the research is the evaluation of the competitive performance of the female handball players senior level, with an emphasis on the differences in the competitive activities of successful and less successful teams at the 2019 World Handball Championship held in Japan.

The aim was to determine the level of efficiency of competitive activity of female handball players and the differences in the performance of a competitive activity, which potentially exist between successful and less successful handball teams, from the aspect of technical and tactical activities in the attack phase. The sample is represented by the female handball national teams that participated in the recently held Handball World Cup, and the entities are handball matches. The procedures of descriptive and comparative statistics were applied.

The conclusion is that, regardless of the top level of handball playing, there are significant differences in the realization of some competitive activities among successful and less successful female national teams. It was also found that the coefficient of efficiency of technical and tactical elements, in numerical sense, determines the success of most handball teams at this level of competition, and that there are differences, in the statistical sense, for 3 of the 7 variables designated as variables characteristic of the attack phase, from who success is directly achieved, respectively, the goals are achieved.

Keywords: handball, competition, technical and tactical activities, efficiency, attack.

INTRODUCTION

The analysis of competitive activity makes it possible to distinguish the factors on which the efficiency and the result in the chosen sports activity depend and to make a fairly accurate assessment of what level they

ANALIZA TEHNIČKO-TAKTIČKIH AKTIVNOSTI RUKOMETĀŠICA NA SVJETSKOM PRVENSTVU 2019. GODINE

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Sažetak: Predmet istraživanja je evaluacija takmičarske uspješnosti rukometāšica seniorskog nivoa takmičenja, sa akcentom na razlike u realizaciji takmičarske aktivnosti uspješnih i manje uspješnih ekipa na Svjetskom rukometnom prvenstvu, održanom u Japanu, 2019. godine.

Cilj je bio da se utvrdi nivo efikasnosti takmičarske aktivnosti rukometāšica i razlike u ispoljavanju takmičarske aktivnosti, koje potencijalno postoje između uspješnih i manje uspješnih rukometnih ekipa, sa aspekta tehničko-taktičkih aktivnosti u fazi napada. Uzorak ispitanih predstavljaju ženski rukometni nacionalni timovi koji su učestvovali na nedavno održanom Svjetskom prvenstvu, a entiteti (nosioci informacija) su rukometne utakmice. Korišteni su postupci deskriptivne i komparativne statistike.

Zaključak je da, bez obzira na vrhunski nivo igranja rukometa, postoje značajne razlike u realizaciji nekih takmičarske aktivnosti kod uspješnih i manje uspješnih ženskih nacionalnih timova. Utvrđeno je i to da koeficijent efikasnosti tehničko-taktičkih elemenata, u numeričkom smislu, determiniše uspješnost većine rukometnih ekipa na ovom nivou takmičenja, te da postoje razlike i u statističkom smislu za 3 od ukupno 7 varijabli koje su označene kao variabile karakteristične za fazu napada, iz kojih se direktno ostvaruje uspjeh, odnosno, kojima se postiže gol.

Ključne riječi: rukomet, takmičenje, tehničko-taktičke aktivnosti, efikasnost, napad.

UVOD

Analiza takmičarske aktivnosti omogućava da se izdvoje faktori, od kojih zavisi efikasnost i rezultat u izabranoj sportskoj aktivnosti i da se dosta precizno procjeni na kom se nivou oni nalaze. Pored toga pomoću ove

are at. Also, this analysis can identify all the activities that need to be applied to the competition, in particular their specific parts, on which success ultimately depends. That's how we come to know what exactly athletes should prepare for (Nešić, 2006).

In a handball game, only performances that interfere with the opponent are counted to evaluate the performance of the technical and tactical elements, because such an analysis provides a more realistic picture of the technical and tactical preparedness of players in competitive situations. The information obtained in this way serves as operational indicators for the coaches. The collection of relevant statistical data during sports games has become a lucrative business and every professional team or individual, in almost every sport, has its professional staff to the monitoring of important factors, both their own team and for the opponents. The advantage of this method of monitoring efficiency is that the obtained results can statistically show the state of the sports form the team is in.

The research deals with the evaluation of the competitive performance of the female handball players senior level, with an emphasis on the differences in the competitive activities of successful and less successful teams at the 2019 World Handball Championship held in Kumamoto, Japan.

The goals of the paper are to determine the level of efficiency of the competitive activity of handball players in attack, and the differences in the expression of competitive activity, which are assumed to exist between successful (1st-4th place) and less successful (5th-8th place) handball teams on this competition. Accordingly, it has been examined the relationship between the success of realization and the achieved placement at the World Women's Championship as well as the contribution of the technical and tactical elements of the attack between successful and less successful handball national teams.

The study used a descriptive and comparative research method. The data was taken from the official website of IHF, and for the variables of the technical and tactical dimensions of the competitive activity of female handball players was used the *Swiss Timing Sport¹* service for statistical data processing and reports, as an official partner of the European (EHF) and International Handball Federation (IHF).

analize mogu se utvrditi sve aktivnosti, koje treba primijeniti na takmičenju, a posebno, njihove specifične dijelove od kojih i zavisi uspjeh u konačnici. Tako se dolazi do saznanja za šta tačno sportiste treba pripremiti (Nešić, 2006).

U rukometnoj igri, za procjenu uspješnosti izvođenja tehničko-taktičkih elemenata računaju se samo izvođenja uz ometanje protivnika, jer takva analiza daje realniju sliku stanja tehničko-taktičke pripremljenosti igrača u takmičarskim situacijama. Podaci dobijeni na ovakav način služe kao operativni pokazatelji za trenera, selektora. Prikupljanje relevantnih statističkih podataka tokom sportske igre postao je unosan posao i svaka profesionalna ekipa ili pojedinač, u gotovo svakom sportu, ima vlastiti stručni kadar za praćenje važnih faktora, kako vlastite ekipe, tako i protivnika. Prednost ovakvog načina praćenja igračke efikasnosti je u tome što dobijeni pojedinačni rezultati i statistički mogu prikazati stanje sportske forme u kome se ekipa nalazi.

Istraživanje se bavi evaluacijom takmičarske uspješnosti rukometara seniorskog nivoa takmičenja, sa akcentom na razlike u realizaciji elemenata takmičarke aktivnosti uspješnih i manje uspješnih ekipa na svjetskom rukometnom prvenstvu, Kumamoto 2019. godine.

Ciljevi rada jesu utvrđivanje nivoa efikasnosti takmičarske aktivnosti rukometara u napadu, te razlike u ispoljavanju takmičarske aktivnosti, za koje se pretpostavlja da postoje između uspješnih (1.-4. mjesto) i manje uspješnih (5.-8. mjesto) rukometnih ekipa na ovom takmičenju. U skladu s tim, provjervane su relacije uspješnosti realizacije sa ostvarenim plasmanom na svjetskom ženskom prvenstvu i ispitani doprinos tehničko-taktičkih elemenata napada u razlikovanju uspješnih i manje uspješnih rukometnih nacionalnih timova.

U istraživanju je korišten deskriptivni i komparativni metod istraživanja. Podaci su preuzeti sa zvaničnog sajta IHF, a za varijable tehničko-taktičke dimenzije takmičarske aktivnosti rukometara, korišten je *Swiss Timing Sport servis¹* za statističku obradu podataka i izvještaje, kao službeni partner Evropske (EHF) i Međunarodne rukometne federacije (IHF).

¹ The official service for collecting statistics at European and World handball competitions.

¹ Zvanični servis za prikupljanje statističkih podataka na evropskim i svjetskim rukometnim takmičenjima.

METHODS

The Sample

The Handball Championship was held from 30th November to 15th December 2019, in Japan. The tournament was attended by a total of 24 teams divided into four groups. The research covered the results of the first eight (8) teams placed in this World Cup (Netherlands, Spain, Russia, Norway, Montenegro, Serbia, Sweden, and Germany). Each of these teams played 10 matches, so a total of 80 matches were played from the observed sample of this research. Therefore, the entities (carriers of information) in this paper are handball matches.

The Variables

A sample of variables included an individual tactical performance in the attack phase, which is characterized by the completion of the attack action, i.e. shooting at the goal and scoring a goal. Based on standard indicators of situational efficiency, in the study were used 16 variables, as follows: PGUT - average goals per game, BRŠ - the total number of shots, BRG - the total number of goals, BRŠK - the total number of wing shots, BRGK - the total number of wing goals, BRŠ7M - the total number of 7m shots, BRG7M - the total number of 7m goals, BRŠ9M - the total number of 9m shots, BRG9M - the total number of 9m goals, BRŠ6M - the total number of 6m shots, BRG6M - the total number of 6m goals, BRŠPRO - the total number of breakthrough shots, BRGPRO - the total number of breakthrough goals, BRŠKN - the total number of fastbreak shots, BRGKN - the total number of fastbreak goals, BRNAP - the total number of attacks.

To process the data obtained were used a descriptive statistics procedures which contain methods and procedures for presenting and summarizing data and comparative statistics. It was also used the procedures of tabular presentation of data, as well as a calculation of measures of central tendency and variability. For each situational variable from the field of technical and tactical dimensions was calculated the coefficient of efficiency (KE). To calculate it, it is necessary to know the total number of executed game elements, as well as the number of successfully executed game elements. The general formula for calculating KE is (Godik, 1976):

$$KE = \frac{\text{the total number of executed game elements}}{\text{the number of successfully executed game elements}}$$

From a field of comparative statistics were used: t-test (test of mean difference for small dependent sam-

METHODS

Uzorak ispitanika

Prvenstvo za rukometnice održano je od 30. novembra do 15. decembra, 2019. godine u Japanu. Na turniru su učestvovali ukupno 24 reprezentacije podijeljene u četiri grupe. Istraživanjem su obuhvaćeni rezultati prvih osam (8) plasiranih timova na ovom svjetskom prvenstvu (Nizozemska, Španija, Rusija, Norveška, Crna Gora, Srbija, Švedska i Njemačka). Svaka od ovih reprezentacija odigrala je po 10 utakmica, pa tako, ukupno 80 odigranih utakmica čini posmatrani uzorak ovog istraživanja. Dakle, entiteti (nosioci informacija) u ovom radu su rukometne utakmice.

Uzorak varijabli

Uzorkom varijabli obuhvaćeno je individualno taktičko izvođenje u fazi napada, koje karakteriše završetak napadačke akcije, tj. šutiranje na gol i postignut gol. Na osnovu standardnih pokazatelja situacijske efikasnosti, u istraživanju je korišteno 16 varijabli i to: PGUT - prosjek golova po utakmici, BRŠ - ukupan broj šuteva, BRG - ukupan broj golova, BRŠK - ukupan broj šuteva s krila, BRGK - ukupan krov golova s krila, BRŠ7M - ukupan broj šuteva sa 7m, BRG7M - ukupno golova sa 7m, BRŠ9M - ukupno šuteva sa 9m, BRG9M - ukupno golova sa 9m, BRŠ6M - ukupno šut sa 6m, BRG6M - ukupno golova sa 6m, BRŠPRO - ukupno šuteva iz "prolaza", BRGPRO - ukupan broj golova iz "prolaza", BRŠKN - ukupan broj šuteva iz kontranapada, BRGKN - ukupan broj golova iz kontranapada i BRNAP - ukupan broj napada.

Za obradu dobijenih podataka korišteni su postupci deskriptivne statistike, koja sadrži metode i procedure za prezentovanje i sumiranje podataka, kao i komparativne statistike. Korištene su i procedure grafičkog i tabelarnog prikaza podataka i izračunavanja mjera centralne tendencije i varijabiliteta. Za svaku situacionu varijablu, iz prostora tehničko – taktičke dimenzije, izračunat je koeficijent efikasnosti (KE). Opšta formula za izračunavanje KE glasi (Godik, 1976):

$$KE = \frac{\text{broj uspješno izvedenih elemenata igre}}{\text{ukupan broj izvedenih elemenata igre}}$$

Iz prostora komparativne statistike upotrebljeni su: t-test (za testiranje razlike aritmetičkih sredina malih zavisnih uzoraka), kojim je ispitivana značajnost razlika efikasnosti između uspješnih i manje uspješnih reprezentacija (tehničko-taktička dimenzija) na svjet-

ples), which determines the significance of the difference in efficiency between more and less successful national teams (technical and tactical dimension) at the 2019 Women's Handball World Championship with. Statistical data processing was done using application software SPSS 20.0, on the laptop Acer, Aspire E1 – 510.

RESULTS

In the realization of the technical-tactical elements of the attack in handball game, participated 134 female handball players from eight (8) top national teams at this World Cup.

Table 1. Basic statistical parameters for variables from the technical and tactical activities - sample of played matches

Variables / Varijable	N	Mean	Min.	Max.	K. var.	St.dev.	K-S
PGUT	80	31.21	27,55	38.2	0.115	3.60	0.636
BRŠ	80	468.50	410	545	0.097	45.51	0.424
BRG	80	293.50	248	382	0.154	45.20	0.517
BRŠK	80	76.63	48	103	0.199	15.31	0.672
BRGK	80	43.38	20	55	0.271	11.78	0.682
BRŠ7M	80	39.75	27	69	0.551	21.93	0.952
BG7M	80	32.00	22	53	0.296	9.50	0.710
BRŠ9M	80	130.63	84	188	0.271	35.45	0.397
BRG9M	80	51.75	29	83	0.328	16.98	0.428
BRŠ6M	80	118.50	109	125	0.044	5.21	0.387
BRG6M	80	79.00	61	93	0.132	10.43	0.387
BRŠPRO	80	37.38	17	57	0.345	12.89	0.396
BRGPRO	80	29.00	13	44	0.344	9.97	0.441
BRŠKN	80	54.75	38	77	0.237	12.96	0.390
BRGKN	80	43.88	31	66	0.282	12.39	0.524
BRNAP	80	556.13	497	622	0.073	40.85	0.485

Legend: PGUT - average goals per game, BRŠ - the total number of shots, BRG - the total number of goals, BRŠK - the total number of wing shots, BRGK - the total number of wing goals, BRŠ7M - the total number of 7m shots, BRG7M - the total number of 7m goals, BRŠ9M - the total number of 9m shots, BRG9M - the total number of 9m goals, BRŠ6M - the total number of 6m shots, BRG6M - the total number of 6m goals, BRŠPRO - the total number of breakthrough shots, BRGPRO - the total number of breakthrough goals, BRŠKN - the total number of fastbreak shots, BRGKN - the total number of fastbreak goals, BRNAP - the total number of attacks.

With an overview of the results and statistical parameters for variables from the technical and tactical dimensions (TT) for the sample of matches (Table 1), it is stated that they are female handball players have achieved, an average, over 31 goals per game, then each

skom prvenstvu u rukometu za žene, 2019. godine. Statistička obrada podataka je urađena uz pomoć aplikativnog softvera SPSS 20.0, na laptopu Acer, Aspire E1 – 510.

REZULTATI

U realizaciji tehničko-taktičkih elemenata napada u rukometu, na ovom svjetskom prvenstvu, učestvovalo su 134 igračice iz osam (8) najbolje plasiranih nacionalnih timova.

Tabela 1. Osnovni statistički parametri za varijable iz prostora tehničko-taktičke aktivnosti za uzorak odigranih utakmica

Legenda: PGUT - prosjek golova po utakmici, BRŠ - ukupan broj šutova, BRG - ukupan broj golova, BRŠK - ukupan broj šutova s krila, BRGK - ukupan krov golova s krila, BRŠ7M - ukupan broj šutova sa 7m, BG7M - ukupan broj golova sa 7m, BRŠ9M - ukupan broj šutova sa 9m, BRG9M - ukupan broj golova sa 9m, BRŠ6M - ukupan broj šutova sa 6m, BRG6M - ukupan broj golova sa 6m, BRŠPRO - ukupan broj šutova iz prolaza, BRGPRO - ukupan broj golova iz prolaza, BRŠKN - ukupan broj šutova iz kontre, BRGKN - ukupan broj golova iz kontre, BRNAP - ukupan broj napada.

Pregledom rezultata i statističkih parametara za varijable iz prostora TT dimenzije za uzorak odigranih utakmica (Tabela 1.), konstatuje se da su rukometašice davale u prosjeku nešto više od 31 gol po utakmici, da je u prosjeku svaki tim šutirao na gol ukupno 468.5 puta

team, on average, shot on goal in total of 468.5 times in ten (10) games played by each team in the tournament. They achieved an average of 293.5 goals per national team. Also, from the position of wing, players were shot on average, more than 76 shots and the goalkeeper's net shook 43.38 times. From the 7m line, they shot an average of 39.75 times and achieved an average of 32 goals. From the 9m space, it was shot an average of 130 times and scored almost 52 goals. Then, from the pivot position, it was shot almost 118.5 times, on average from which almost 79 goals were achieved. From the "pass" action, 29 goals were achieved, with an average of 55 fastbreak opportunities, from which almost 44 goals were achieved. The number of attacks was 556.13 on average per one handball national team, in the 10 played matches.

Considering the values of the coefficients of variation, it is confirmed that the sample is quite uniform even by the criterion of attack. According to the values shown from the parameters, the distribution of results for the entire sample of variables ($N = 80$) is within the normal range, indicating homogeneity of the sample, and with it was also provided further processing of the data. To check the direct efficiency of national teams, the total number of observed variables (16), for further analysis was taken into account only those who are related to scoring goals. For these verification purposes, seven (7) variables were isolated.

Table 2. The coefficient of efficiency (KE) of the eight best-placed team - technical and tactical activities of attack

Tag / Oznaka	NED	ESP	RUS	NOR	MONT	SRB	SWE	GER
KE_PGUT	0.700	0.617	0.677	0.611	0.607	0.644	0.608	0.531
KE_GK	0.634	0.495	0.629	0.723	0.550	0.579	0.416	0.459
KE_G7M	0.875	0.768	0.891	0.731	0.909	0.733	0.707	0.888
KE_G9M	0.441	0.345	0.443	0.333	0.362	0.463	0.401	0.345
KE_G6M	0.692	0.656	0.647	0.631	0.618	0.775	0.739	0.559
KE_GPRO	0.702	0.771	0.866	0.761	0.757	0.880	0.764	0.727
KE_GKN	0.649	0.842	0.906	0.857	0.795	0.794	0.777	0.766

Legend: KE_PGUT – Shot efficiency coefficient (goal), KE_GK - Wing efficiency coefficient, KE_G7M - 7m shot efficiency coefficient, KE_G9M - 9m shot efficiency coefficient, KE_G6M - 6m shot efficiency coefficient, KE_GPRO - breakthrough shot efficiency coefficient, KE_GKN – fastbreak shot efficiency coefficient

By looking at the results (Table 2.) obtained by calculating the efficiency of a shot as an element of attack, Netherland could be considered as the most effective in scoring goals (0.700) and least effective in scoring goals,

u deset (10) utakmica koliko je svaka reprezentacija odigrala na turniru. Prosječno su postignuta 293.5 gola po jednom reprezentativnom sastavu. Sa pozicije krilnih igrača prosječno se šutiralo nešto više od 76 puta, a golmanova mreža se zatresla 43.38 puta. Sa linije 7m šutiralo se u prosjeku 39.75 puta, a postignuta su prosječno 32 gola. Iz prostora 9m šutiralo se prosječno 130 puta i postignuto gotovo 52 gola. S pozicije pivota lopta je šutirana skoro 118.5 puta u prosjeku i postiglo se gotovo 79 golova. Iz "prolaza" postignuto je 29 golova, a u prosjeku 55 prilika za kontranapad, iz kojih je postignuto skoro 44 gola. Prosječan broj napada po jednoj rukometnoj reprezentaciji, iz deset odigranih utakmica bio je 556.13.

S obzirom na vrijednosti koeficijenata varijacijske, potvrđuje se da je uzorak i po kriterijumu napada, dosta ujednačen. Prema prikazanim vrijednostima parametara, distribucija rezultata za cijeli uzorak varijabli ($N=80$) je u granicama normalnosti što ukazuje na homogenost uzorka, čime je obezbijeđena dalja obrada podataka. U cilju provjere direktne efikasnosti reprezentacija, od ukupnog broja posmatranih varijabli (16), za dalju analizu u obzir su uzete samo one koje se odnose na postizanje golova. Za te potrebe provjere izdvojeno je sedam (7) varijabli.

Tabela 2. Koeficijent efikasnosti (KE) osam najbolje plasiranih reprezentacija – tehničko-taktičke aktivnosti u napadu

Legenda: KE_PGUT – koeficijent efikasnosti šuta (gol), KE_GK - koeficijent efikasnosti šuta s krila, KE_G7M - koeficijent efikasnosti šuta sa 7m, KE_G9M - koeficijent efikasnosti šuta sa 9m, KE_G6M - koeficijent efikasnosti šuta sa 6m, KE_GPRO - koeficijent efikasnosti šuta iz "prolaza", KE_GKN - koeficijent efikasnosti šuta iz kontranapada.

Pregledom rezultata (Tabela 2.) dobijenih izračunavanjem koeficijenta efikasnosti šutiranja kao elemenata napada, može se smatrati da je najefikasnija u postizanju golova bila selekcija Nizozemske (0.700), a najmanje

Germany national team (0.531). The most effective in achieving the goals from the wing position was Norway (0.723), and the worst Sweden (0.416). From the 7m position, the most efficient was the Montenegrins (0.909) and the worts Swedes (0.707). From the field of 9m, the best realization of the attacks had the Serbians (0.463) and the worst Norwegians (0.333). On the 6m position, the Serbians were the most efficient (0.775), and the national team of Germany (0.553) had the lowest score in this segment of the game. The highest coefficient from the breakthrough was achieved by the Serbians (0.880) and the least by the Dutches (0.702). By the fastbreaks, the most successful were the Russians (0.906) and the least successful were the Dutches (0.649).

It's very interesting a ranking after the analysis by the criterion of efficiency coefficient (KE). Namely, according to these parameters, the national team of Serbia was the most efficient and in the tournament would take first place, Russia should be second, national team Netherlands third, while the Spanish team would take only sixth place. Other teams are eventually confirmed their position through to the coefficient of performance of technical and tactical elements (Table 3).

Table 3. The efficiency based on coefficients values (KE)

No. / Br.	Ranking by value KE / Poredak prema KE
1. NETHERLAND / NIZOZEMSKA	-2 ↓ (3)
2. SPAIN / ŠPANIJA	-4 ↓ (6)
3. RASSIA / RUSIJA	+1↑ (2)
4. NORWAY / NORVEŠKA	= (4)
5. MONTENOGRO / CRNA GORA	= (5)
6. SERBIA / SRBIJA	+5↑ (1)
7. SWEDEN / ŠVEDSKA	= (7)
8. GREMANY / NJEMAČKA	= (8)

The key question of the research is: is the numerical difference between less successful (place od 1st-4th) and successful (place of 5th-8th) big enough, to be considered as statistically significant to?

To make the necessary conclusion easier, it should be said that the national teams are divided by the criterion of success into two groups (1) and (2). Group 1 consisted of better-placed teams (Netherlands, Spain, Russia, Norway), while Group 2 consisted of lower placed teams (Montenegro, Serbia, Sweden, and Germany). The results were obtained based on the values of the degree of freedom $df=39$ and the limit value of the two-way t-test. For the statistically significant values accepted are those whose (limited) value of t-test is higher than, or equal to $t \geq 2.021$, at a significance level of $p=0.05$.

According to the results in Table 4, it is clear that there are also differences between the groups in three

efikasna, selekcija Njemačke (0.531). Najefikasnija u postizanju golova s pozicije krila je bila Norveška (0.723), a najlošija Švedska (0.416). Sa linije 7m najefikasnija bila je selekcija Crne Gore (0.909), a najlošija selekcija Švedske (0.707). Iz prostora od 9m najbolju realizaciju napada imala je selekcija Srbije (0.463), a najlošiju selekcija Norveške (0.333). Na liniji od 6m najefikasnije je bila selekcija Srbije (0.775), a najslabiji rezultat u ovom segmetu igre postigla je selekcija Njemačke (0.531). Najviše golova iz "prolaza" postizala je selekcija Srbije (0.880), a najmanje selekcija Nizozemske (0.702). U kontranapadima najuspješnija je bila selekcija Rusije (0.906), a najmanje uspjeha imala je selekcija Nizozemske (0.649).

Interesantan je poredak nakon analize prema kriterijumu koeficijenta efikasnosti (KE). Naime, prema tim parametrima, nacionalni tim Srbije je bio najefikasniji i na turniru bi zauzeo prvo mjesto, Rusija bi trebalo da bude druga, nacionalni tim Nizozemske treći, dok bi tim Španije zauzeo tek šesto mjesto. Ostali timovi su potvrdile svoj plasman i prema koeficijentu efikasnosti izvođenja tehničko-taktičkih elemenata (Tabela 3.).

Tabela 3. Efikasnost na osnovu koeficijenta efikasnosti (KE)

Ključno pitanje istraživanja je: da li je numerička razlika između uspješnjih (1.-4. mjesto) i manje uspješnih (5.-8. mjesto) dovoljno velika da bi se mogla smatrati i statistički značajnom?

Kako bi se lakše donijeli neophodni zaključci, treba reći da su reprezentacije podijeljene po kriterijumu uspješnosti u dvije grupe (1) i (2). Grupu 1 činile su bolje plasirane ekipe (Nizozemska, Španija, Rusija i Norveška), dok su Grupu 2 činile slabije plasirane reprezentacije (Crna Gora, Srbija, Švedska i Njemačka). Rezultati su dobijeni na osnovu vrijednosti stepena slobode $df=39$ i granične vrijednosti dvostrjnog t-testa. Za statistički značajne vrijednosti prihvaćene su one čija je (granična) vrijednost t-testa veća ili jednaka od $t \geq 2.021$ na nivou značajnosti od $p=0.05$.

Prema rezultatima iz Tabele 4., jasno se vidi da između grupa razlike postoje kod tri (3) varijable od ukupno sedam (7) označenih kao varijable iz kojih se direk-

(3) variables out of seven (7) marked as a variable from which contributes directly to the success, that is, which achieves goal with. Statistically significant differences are shown in the variables Shot efficiency coefficient (KE_PGUT) $p= 0.034$, Wing efficiency coefficient (KE_GK) $p=0.068$ and breakthrough shot efficiency coefficient (KE_GPRO) $p=0.065$. For other variables, there was no statistical significance at this level of inference.

Table 4. The differences between less successful and successful handball teams

Var.	Gr.	N	X	SD	Skew.	Kurt.	t	df	p
KE_PGUT	1	40	33.73	3.628	1.75	1.65	5.281	39	0.034
	2	40	28.69	1.173	0.38	-3.78			
KE_GK	1	40	5.22	0.198	3.11	2.61	3.637	39	0.068
	2	40	3.45	1.050	-1.16	1.08			
KE_G7M	1	40	3.77	1.037	1.76	3.27	1.573	39	0.256
	2	40	2.62	0.386	-0.16	-4.40			
KE_G9M	1	40	5.22	2.250	0.95	1.93	-1.643	39	0.242
	2	40	5.12	1.287	-1.35	2.36			
KE_G6M	1	40	7.85	0.451	-1.57	2.41	-0.533	39	0.647
	2	40	7.95	1.526	-0.49	-3.08			
KE_GPRO	1	40	3.70	0.560	-1.28	2.42	3.729	39	0.065
	2	40	2.10	0.548	-1.70	2.92			
KE_GKNAP	1	40	3.70	0.560	0.61	-2.30	-0.170	39	0.881
	2	40	3.95	0.635	-0.84	0.93			

DISCUSSION

Taking into account the frequency of certain technical-tactical activities, the data of 622 attacks that the Netherland team made in 10 played matches makes it clear that modern handball is played fast and offensively, which many authors agree with, while exploring the character of modern handball (Talović, Kazazović & Kolasević, 2007; Pokrajac, 2008; Petricală, 2009; Šibila, Bon, Mohorič & Pori, 2011; Urban, Kandrac & Taborsky, 2011, Foretić, 2012). The teams from Spain (586 attacks), Russia (568), Norway (584) who finished the tournament as the top four teams, also did not have a different concept of the game. The number of shooting opportunities also contributes to the conclusion that the tactics of the game were based on an aggressive approach and aim to achieve a goal. The fact that a significant difference appeared in only 3 of the 7 variables characteristic of the final action in the attack can be explained by the great uniformity of the teams, which is at this level of competition within the expected range. On the other hand, it is evident that national teams,

who are represented in the tournament, have a different concept of the game. The results of the analysis show that the teams from the Netherlands, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, and Sweden are the most successful in the tournament. These teams have a higher percentage of successful attacks than the teams from the other countries. The results of the analysis also show that the teams from the Netherlands, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, and Sweden have a higher percentage of successful attacks than the teams from the other countries. The results of the analysis also show that the teams from the Netherlands, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, and Sweden have a higher percentage of successful attacks than the teams from the other countries.

Tabela 4. Razlike između manje uspješnih i uspješnih rukometnih timova

DISKUSIJA

Uzimajući u obzir učestalost određenih tehničko-taktičkih aktivnosti, podatak od 622 napada koliko je ekipa Nizozemske izvela u 10 odigranih utakmica, jasno govori o tome da se danas rukomet igra brzo i napadački s čime se slažu mnogi autori istraživajući karakter modernog rukometa (Talović, Kazazović i Kolasević, 2007; Pokrajac, 2008; Petricală, 2009; Šibila, Bon, Mohorič i Pori, 2011; Urban, Kandrac i Taborsky, 2011, Foretić, 2012). Ništa drugačiji koncept igre nisu imale ekipe iz Španije (586 napada), Rusije (568), Norveška (584) koje su završile turnir kao četiri najbolje plasirane ekipe. Broj prilika za šutiranje takođe doprinosi zaključku da se takтика igre bazirala na agresivnom pristupu i ciljem da se postigne gol. Činjenicu da se značajna razlika pojavila u samo 3 od ukupno 7 varijabli karakterističnih za završnicu akciju u napadu, moguće je objasniti velikom ujednačenošću ekipa, što je na ovom nivou takmičenja u granicama očekivanog. Sa druge strane, vidljivo je i to da su nacionalni timovi, čiji se koncept igre temelji

whose concept of the game is frequent shooting, are of different technical and tactical quality, as confirmed by Gardašević & Terzić, 2010; Vukosavljević Kocic, Berić & Stojić (2015), Vučeta, Sporiš & Milanović, (2015), Kragulj (2016) Karalić, Čeleš & Skender (2019) i Čeleš, Karalić & Kurtović, (2019) in their research. The statistical significance of the observed sample was found for the variable average number of goals (PGUT) which tells us that success in handball is measured by winning or losing, not by the number of goals scored. By comparison, Romania's national team at the 2009 World Cup finished only eighth in the final standings with 306 goals scored and a 63% success rate, which is a better result than the first-ranked team in Russia with a slightly higher number of 315 goals and a success rate of 59%. Or, at the 2013 World Cup, Denmark's national team as third-ranked, had a better goal difference (255) and a better success rate (61%) than Brazil's world champion with 253 goals and 59% success rate. Then, in the 2015 World Cup, the Netherlands team, as the second-ranked team in terms of goals scored, was the best (300) but had a lower percentage of efficiency (60%) than the Norwegian team who scored 279 goals, with an efficiency of 65% (according to Kragulj, 2016). So, regardless of the modern style of play, the only thing that matters is which team will win and which one will lose.

The number of goals scored from the wing positions (BRGK) also helped to determine the team's "better" or "worse" performance in terms of player position. Often, game tactics are designed based on the percentages of realization in the game but also based on the specific positions and specialization of the player's individual. Previous studies of situational efficiency by position support this (Srboj, Ragulj, & Katić, 2001; Vučeta, Milanović & Sertić, 2003 and Grujić, Vučeta, Milanović & Ohnjec, 2005; Rogulj, Srboj & Čavala, 2005). The Variable The total number of breakthrough goals (BRGPRO) also stood out as statistically significant at the level of completion in favor of a group of successful teams. Simić (2017) confirmed that in the top-class handball there is also a significant difference in the performance of this technical-tactical element. The analysis of playing positions efficiency is often the subject of research and in the male and in the female handball (Srboj & Rogulj, 2003; Taborsky, 2008; Vila, Manchado, Abraldes, Alcaraz, Rodríguez & Ferragut, 2011; Zapartidis, Kororos, Christodoulidis, Skoufas & Bayios, 2011; Bičanić, 2015; Đurinović, 2016; Mateković, 2016 and Lalić, 2017). The point of such analysis is to determine how certain parameters of situational efficiency affect on the team, but also on the individual, and what is its role and contribution to the success or failure, in the form the final results.

na čestom šutiraju, ipak različitih tehničko - taktičkog kvaliteta što potvrđuju i Gardašević i Terzić, 2010; Vukosavljević, Kocić, Berić i Stojić (2015), Vučeta, Sporiš i Milanović, (2015), Kragulj (2016) Karalić, Čeleš i Skender (2019) i Čeleš, Karalić i Kurtović, (2019) u svojim istraživanjima.

Statistička značajnost za posmatrani uzorak utvrđena je za varijablu Projek broja golova (PGUT) što nam govori da se uspjeh u rukometu mjeri pobjedom ili porazom, a ne brojem postignutih golova. Poređenja radi, nacionalni tim Rumunije na SP 2009. zauzeo je tek osmu poziciju u konačnom plasmanu sa 306 datih golova i procentom uspješnosti od 63%, što je bolji rezultat od tada prvoplasiranog tima Rusije sa neznatno većim brojem od 315 golova i procentom uspješnosti od 59%. Ili, na SP 2013 nacionalni tim Danske kao trećeplasirani, je imao bolju gol razliku (255) i bolji procenat uspješnosti (61%), od Brazila svjetskog prvaka sa 253 gola i 59% uspješnosti. Zatim, na SP 2015. tim Holandije, kao drugoplasirani tim, je po broju postignutih golova bio najbolji (300), ali je imao niži procenat efikasnosti (60%) u odnosu na tim Norveške koje su dale 279 golova, uz efikasnost od 65% (prema Kragulj, 2016). Dakle, bez obzira na moderan način igre, jedino je važno koji će tim pobjediti, a koji izgubiti.

Broj postignutih golova sa krilnih pozicija (BRGK) je također doprinijelo tome da se i po efikasnosti po igrackim pozicijama ekipe determinišu na "bolje" ili "lošije". Nerijetko se takteke igre i osmišljavaju na temelju procenata realizacije u igri, ali i na temelju specifičnih pozicija i specijalizacije igrača pojedinca. U prilog tome govore ranija istraživanja situacione efikasnosti po pozicijama (Znoj, 1990; Srboj, Ragulj i Katić, 2001; Vučeta, Milanović i Sertić, 2003; Grujić, Vučeta, Milanović i Ohnjec, 2005 i Rogulj, Srboj i Čavala, 2005). Varijabla ukupan broj golova iz "prolaza" (BRGPRO), izdvojila se također kao statistički značajna na nivou zaključivanja u korist grupe uspješnih ekipa, a da se, u vrhunskom rukometu, može govoriti o značajnoj razlici u izvođenju i ovog tehničko-taktičkog elementa potvrdila je i Simić (2017). Analiza efikasnosti po igrackim pozicijama česta je tema istraživanja i u muškom i u ženskom rukometu (Srboj, i Rogulj, 2003; Taborsky, 2008; Vila, Manchado, Abraldes, Alcaraz, Rodríguez i Ferragut, 2011; Zapartidis, Kororos, Christodoulidis, Skoufas i Bayios, 2011; Bičanić, 2015; Đurinović, 2016; Mateković, 2016 i Lalić, 2017). Smisao ovakvih analiza je utvrditi kako određeni parametri situacione efikasnosti utiču na ekipu, ali i na pojedinca, te kolika je njegova uloga i doprinos uspjehu ili neuspjehu u vidu krajnjeg rezultata. Nespor-

Undeniably, there are differences and they determine the success of the tactics of one group or team to a greater or lesser extent. However, it must be admitted, that the differences between losing and winning teams are less. By working more systematically, with high quality and with the vision of a coach, the losing teams are approaching the winning teams in the competition. With the quality of professionals, with the acquisition of knowledge and adaptation to winning teams, the players of the defeated teams are also being refined, who gets with it on quality and performance (Ćavar, 2019).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research can be carried out more conclusions. Namely, one of the conclusions is that the coefficient of efficiency of the technical-tactical elements, in numerical terms, clearly determines the performance of most handball teams at this 2019 World Cup held in Japan.

The second conclusion of the research is that there are significant differences in the realization of competitive activity in successful and less successful women's senior handball national teams, especially by Everage goals per game (PGUT), The total number of wing goals, (BRGK) and The total number of breakthrough goals (BRGPRO), for the other variables observed have been determined numerical, but not statistical differences between groups.

Well, considering that in top-class sports as well as in handball, it is imperative to achieve higher efficiency for the shortest possible time, an important, perhaps the general conclusion is that in modern world handball, the primary goal is to achieve victory, a sports result respectively, which is, most often, the result of good preparation of handball players, adaptive ability of the organism, in a one word, well-designed and implemented training technology.

The research results can be used by expert coaches in player selection, evaluation of player performance on the game, planning, and programming of the training process and technical and tactical preparation of the team for the competition.

Announcement

We announce that the authors have equally contributed to this paper.

Conflict of interests

There is no conflict of interests among the authors themselves.

no, razlike postoje i one u većoj ili manjoj mjeri određuju uspjeh taktike jedne ekipe ili tima.

Mora se, međutim, priznati da su razlike između poraženih i pobjedničkih ekipa sve manje. Sistematičnim i kvalitetnijim radom poražene ekipe približavaju se kao i samom vizijom trenera i igrača do pozitivnih pomaka u samom takmičenju sa pobjedničkim ekipama. Kvalitetom stručnih ljudi i usvajanjem znanja i prilagođavanjem pobjedničkim ekipama, usavršava se i sam igrački kadar poraženih ekipa, koji time dobija na kvaliteti i uspješnosti (Ćavar, 2019).

ZAKLJUČAK

Na osnovu dobijenih ukupnih rezultata istraživanja može se izvesti više zaključaka. Naime, jedan od zaključaka je da koeficijent efikasnosti tehničko-taktičkih elemenata, u numeričkom smislu, jasno determiniše uspješnost većine rukometnih ekipa na ovom Svjetskom prvenstvu 2019., održanom u Japanu.

Drugi zključak istraživanja je da postoje značajne razlike u realizaciji takmičarske aktivnosti kod uspješnih i manje uspješnih ženskih seniorskih rukometnih nacionalnih timova, naročito po Projektu golova po utakmici (PGUT), Ukupnom broju golova s krila (BRGK) i varijablu Ukupnom broju golova iz "prolaza" (BRGPRO), za ostale posmatrane varijable utvrđene su numeričke, ali ne i statističke razlike između grupa.

No, s obzirom na to da je u vrhunskom sportu, tako i rukometu, imperativ da se za što kraće vrijeme, postigne što veća efikasnost, važan, možda generalni zaključak je taj da je u modernom svjetskom rukometu, prevashodni cilj postizanje pobjede, odnosno, sportski rezultat, a koji je, najčešće, rezultat dobre pripremljenosti rukometnika, adaptivne sposobnosti organizma, odnosno, dobro osmišljene i sprovedene trenažne tehnologije.

Rezultati istraživanja mogu koristiti eksperternim trenerima pri selekciji igrača, evaluaciji učinka igrača na utakmici, planiranju i programiranju trenažnog procesa i tehničko-taktičkoj pripremi ekipe za takmičenje.

Ijava

Ijavljujemo da su autori podjednako doprineli radu.

Konflikt interesa

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