

Decision Making Tactics of Indonesian Futsal Women Goalkeepers

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ABSTRACT

This article is intended to determine the decision making tactics of women futsal goalkeepers. The method is used is observational by doing observations directly in the Indonesian Futsal Nusantara League. This event was held at Sasana Krida Building at Purwokerto Central Java. The population in the study are 8 women goalkeepers from the clubs who are in the biggest of the fourth. The results as follows: The profile of Indonesian women's futsal goalkeeper decision making in the 2019 Nusantara League illustrates that the most tactical action in goalkeeper decision making is when the ball is on the opposing team, the goalkeeper must always look for gaps in order to see the ball 122 times (47.1%), When the ball is at the goalkeeper, the goalkeeper throws a short ball to the defender as much as 81 (42.21%), the goalkeeper stops the ball with his hand, when the ball comes in the area behind his defense 88 times (37.15%), when the corner kicks on the side left or right side, the goalkeeper instructs the player to cover as many goals as possible on his left or right side 76 times (31.40%), and when weak shots from opponents the goalkeeper tries to capture with both hands 57 (30.01%).

Keywords: Decision making, Indonesian women goalkeepers, Futsal

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Introduction

Futsal is a type of sport that is very popular with many people around the world today. According to the latest Futsal World Ranking (October 2019), Brazil still survives at the top, with 1839 points. The second position is occupied by Spain with 1783 points, the third place is occupied by Russia with 1678 points. While Indonesia's Futsal ranking is ranked 47th in the World and 10 in Asia with 996 points. Futsal is a ball sport played by two teams, each of which consists of 5 players. The goal of Futsal Sports is to get the ball in the opponent's goal. By using legs, head and all parts of the body except the hands. In Indonesia, futsal is an inseparable part of PSSI (Indonesian Football Association). Futsal was once under the auspices of BFN (National Futsal Agency), which is a body that has built and developed futsal in Indonesia. But in 2014, BFN did not become a responsible anymore in futsal in Indonesia, but formed a new association called the Indonesian Futsal Association (AFI).

Similarly, futsal also has a position in the game, namely goal keepers, anchors, flanks, and pivots. These positions are not static, they often rotate due to the nature of dynamic and fast futsal. Futsal is a very dynamic game. From a relatively small field, there is almost no room for making mistakes. Therefore in need of cooperation between players through passing akurat, instead of trying to pass an opponent, Justinus (2011). The Goalkeeper is a player who is believed to keep wicket of the opponent's attack. So that position is the last defense in futsal and a very important position in defense. The goalkeeper have good technical and tactical skills aimed at increasing his ability to anticipate the ball. A goalkeeper is the most important player in the team futsal. The goalkeeper gives the team the last line of defense and must master a set of skills that are entirely different from the skills used by field players, Joseph (2004). In explaining the role of the goalkeeper above, it can be seen that the

role of the goalkeeper has a significant influence in a match. There are several results related to the goalkeeper research. *The Efficiency Model of Goalkeeper's Actions in Soccer* presents a cognitive model that illustrates the efficiency of the goalkeeper's actions in soccer based on observations of playing in a match chosen from the final of Euro 2008. The observation method was used in this study. The two goalkeepers' games were analyzed in seven football matches in the Euro Championship cup phase which took place in Portugal in 2008. Data were recorded on the author's observation form. Activity, effectiveness and reliability during offensive and defensive actions are the subject of this examination. It was revealed that most of the goalkeeper's actions were aimed at taking control of the playing field or maintaining possession of the ball; creating scoring opportunities represent only a small part of the action of the goalkeeper. Defensive actions are generally carried out individually and the highest reliability reported when catching the ball. Efficiency models of goalkeeper actions must be used to create game models for players that represent lower levels of sports competition to increase the effectiveness of their games, Andrzej *et al* (2010).

Communication with the defender. This is vital to do. Without good communication, the potential for miss communication between defenders and goalkeepers is very possible. As a result fatal, the goal is often broken due to situations like this. The keeper is the king of the penalty box. Whoever the defender is, must obey the goalkeeper's orders. Concentration. A goalkeeper, in plain view as not always working every minute, Kramer (2011). When the ball is in the opponent's defense area, the goalkeeper will tend to stay still. But actually, when in a situation like this, a goalkeeper would be better if it remained fully concentrated in the game. Concentration since the opponent's attack has not been built will make it easier to make decisions when an attack comes. In this article, we will discuss more about how the profile of decision making for women futsal goalkeepers is often done in the Futsal Indonesian Nusantara League 2019.

Method

The method used in writing this article is observational research. By observing directly on the object of research. The object of research is that women futsal goalkeeper compete in the Indonesian Nusantara League on 20-22 September 2019 in Purwokerto. The match that was taken as research material was the semi final and final round matches in the 2019 Indonesian Nusantara League. There were eight female goalkeepers from four teams in the semifinals. The

team is; KJI FC Jambi, Femal FC DKI Jakarta, Mas Umum FC Makassar, and HMN Angel East Nusa Tenggara.

Discussion

As for the results that have been obtained in observing women's goalkeeper orders that are often carried out during the Indonesian Nusantara League 2019 semi final match are as follows.

Table 1. Keep away from the circle and goal line Women Futsal Goalkeeper In the Indonesian Nusantara League 2019

No.	Indicator	Times	%
1	Keeper to stop the ball with the foot, when the ball comes in the area behind defenses.	72	30.37 %
2	The keeper stops the ball with his hand, when the ball comes in the area behind his defense .	88	37.15 %
3	During the match, the goalkeeper comes forward when dealing 1 vs 1 with the opponent	37	15.61 %
4	The goalkeeper helps the attack while dribbling towards the opponent's goal	0	0 %
5	When a team gets a corner or free kick, the goalkeeper advances a minimum of $\frac{1}{4}$ the field	40	16.87 %
6	When the <i>second penalty</i> kicks the goalkeeper steps forward to narrow the opponent's shot	0	0%
Amount		237	100%

Based on the table 1. above it can be illustrated that from the 8 female goalkeepers who competed in the semifinal and final round of the Indonesian Archipelago 2019, the goalkeeper's decision-making profile on the indicators kept away from the circle and the goal line with his team and the most often done was the goalkeeper stopping the ball with hand , when the ball comes in the area behind the defense as much as 37.15% (88 times), the next indicator is often done goalkeeper futsal women is an indicator when k IPER stop the ball with the foot, when the ball comes in the area defenses 30.37 % (72 times), when a team gets a corner or free kick, the goalkeeper advances a minimum of $\frac{1}{4}$ the field as much as 16.87% (40 times). During the match the goalkeeper advances when facing 1 vs. 1 with opponents 15,61 % (37 times), the Goalkeeper helps the attack while dribbling towards the opponent's goal 0% (0 times), When the *second penalty* kicks the goalkeeper advances a few steps to narrows your opponent's shot 0% (0 times). For more details can be illustrated in the figure 1.

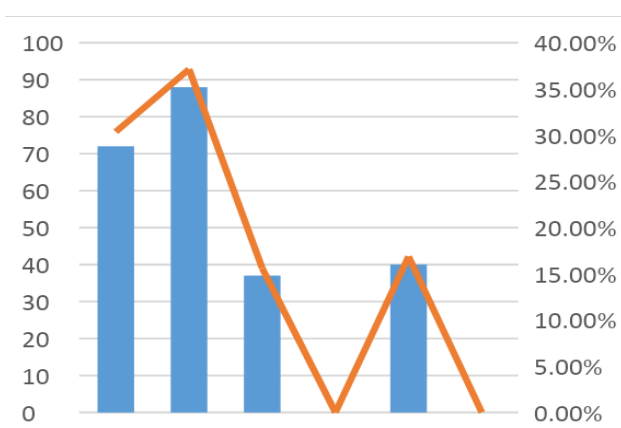


Figure 1. Keep Away From Goalkeepers

Table 2. Dimensions Corner kick for the opponents at the goalkeeper Futsal Women In League Nusantara Indonesia 2019

No	Indicator	Times	%
1	When the corner kick goes right it positions itself between the two players who are approaching the direction of the ball	66	27.28 %
2	When a corner kicks on the left or right side, the goalkeeper orders the player to close as many goals as possible on his left or right side	76	31.40 %
3	When the corner kicks, the ball bounces above and is able to reach, the goalkeeper away from the goal line to catch or ward off the ball	9	3.72 %
4	When the corner kicks , the keeper closes more space above his head	12	4.95 %
5	When the corner kick the goalkeeper catches the ball and then kicks it directly towards the opposing team's goal	0	0%
6	When the corner kicks, the control set defend	79	32.65 %
Amount		242	100%

Based on the above table can be drawn that from 8 goalkeeper women who compete in the semifinal and final rounds Indonesian Nusantara League has finished in 2019, the profile of decision-making goalkeeper indicator kick corner to the opponent on his team and the most frequent is currently the kick corner, goalkeeper set defend as much as 32.65% (79 times), the next indicator that is often done by female futsal goalkeepers is the indicator when the kick corner on the left or right side, the goalkeeper instruction the player to close as many goals as possible on his left or right side as much as 31,40 % (76 times), When a corner kick goes right, it positions itself between the two players who approach the direction of the ball 27.28% (66 times), When the kicks corner, the

goalkeeper closes more space above his head 4.95% (12 times), corner kick, the ball bounced above and can be reached, the keeper away from the goal line to catch a ball or skim 3.72% (9 times), when the corner of the goalkeeper catches the ball and then kicks it directly towards the opposing team's goal 0% (0 times). For more details can be illustrated in the figure 2.

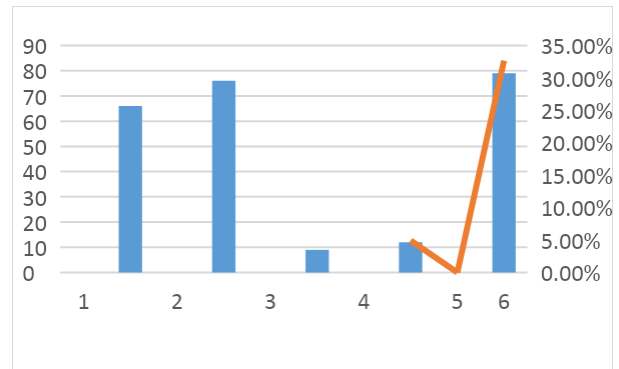


Figure 2. Kick Corner

Table 3. Reading the movement of the Women's Futsal Goalkeeper ball in the 2019 Indonesian Archipelago League

No.	Indicator	Times	%
1	At kick off the goalkeeper orders the defender to close the goal area	29	11.19 %
2	If the ball too far away to reach the goalkeeper take a more precise position to be able to reach the ball	16	6.17 %
3	In reaching the cross ball the keeper splits between pole one and pole two.	28	10.81 %
4	When the ball is above the opponent's head the goalkeeper cuts the ball	7	2.70 %
5	When the ball is on the opposing team, we must always look for gaps in order to see the ball	122	47.10 %
6	When the goalkeeper's free kick directs the defense first, and is ready with the next ball direction	57	22.03 %
amount		259	100%

Based on the above table can be drawn that from eight goalkeeper women who compete in the semifinal and final rounds League Nusantara Indonesia it in 2019, the profile of decision-making goalkeeper indicator reading movement of the ball with his team and the most frequent is the keeper when the ball is on the opposing team, goalkeeper must always look for a gap in order to see the ball as much as 47.10% (122 times), the next indicator that is often done by female futsal goalkeepers is an indicator When the free kick keeper directs defend first, and ready with the next ball

direction 22.03 % (57 times), When the *kick off* goalkeeper ordered the defender to cover 11.19% of the goal area (29), in cross-keeper to reach the ball doing a split between pillar one and pillar two 10.81% (28 times), If the ball too far to reach the goalkeeper take a more precise position to be able to reach the ball 6.17% (16 times), K ethics ball is above your opponent's head to cut the ball goalie 2.70% (7 times). For more details can be illustrated in figure 3.

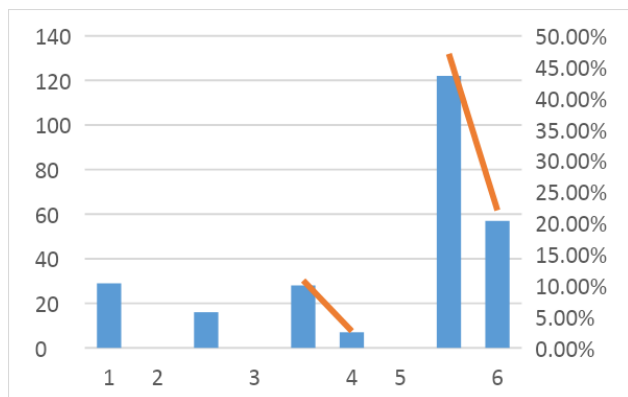


Figure 3. Reading the Movement

Table 4. Dimensions to Stop Firing at the 2019 Indonesian Futsal Goalkeeper

No	Indicator	Times	%
1	When the opponent's keeper strikes hard to dismiss the ball	32	16.84 %
2	When there is a weak move from the opponent the goalkeeper tries to catch with both hands	57	30.01 %
3	The ball's bottom shot is stopped by dismissing or catching the ball while dropping the body	31	16.32 %
4	At the time of the ball rebound, direct goalkeeper anticipating to secure the ball	25	13.16 %
5	To stop the tight bottom ball, the goalkeeper uses a foot reaction.	30	15.78 %
6	To stop or catch the ball above the head, the goalkeeper uses both hands to form the letter W	15	7.89 %
amount		190	100%

Based on the above, table can be drawn that from eight goalkeeper women who compete in the semifinal and final rounds Indonesian Nusantara League in 2019, the profile of decision-making goalkeeper indicator stopping a shot with his team often done When shoot weak opponent's goalkeeper attempted catch with both hands is 30.01% (57 times), the next indicator that is often done by female futsal goalkeepers is when the opponent's shot is hard kicking the ball 16.84 % (32 times), the lower ball shot from the opponent is stopped by dismissing or catches the ball while dropping weight as much as 16.32% (31 times), to stop the ball down tight, using a reaction goal feet 15, 78% (30 times), At the time of the ball rebound, direct goalkeeper anticipating to secure the ball 13.16% (25 times), To stop or catch the ball above the head, the

goalkeeper uses both hands to form the letter W 7.89% (15 times). For more details can be illustrated in figure 4.

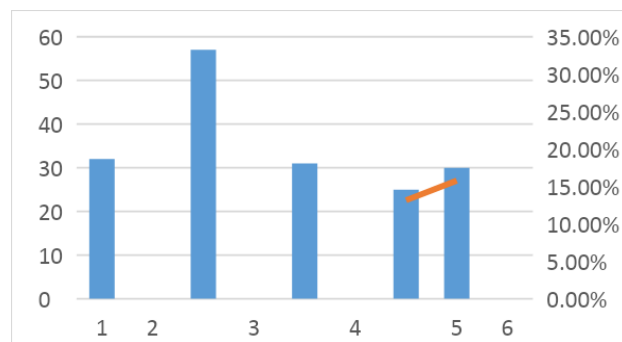


Figure 4. Stop firing at the 2019 Indonesian Futsal Goalkeeper

Table 5. Dimensions Set the tempo of the match for Women Futsal Goalkeepers in the Indonesian Archipelago League 2019

No	Indicator	Times	%
1	When the position of the series score, the goalkeeper remains consistent and focused on maintaining the goal	14	7.29 %
2	When the position wins, the goalkeeper tries to spend time by passing short passes	2	1.04 %
3	When a team loses score with the opposing team, the goalkeeper encourages all players to remain optimistic	10	5.20 %
4	When the ball is at the goalkeeper, the goalkeeper throws the ball far forward so the attacker can score a goal	45	23.43 %
5	When the ball is at the goalkeeper, the goalkeeper passes to a teammate	40	20.83 %
6	When the ball is at the goalkeeper, the goalkeeper throws a short ball at the defender	81	42.21 %
amount		192	100%

Based on the above table can be drawn that from 8 goalkeeper women who compete in the semifinal and final rounds Indonesian Nusantara League it in 2019, the profile of decision-making goalkeeper indicator adjust the tempo of the game with his team and the goalkeepers often do is When the ball is on the goalie, goalkeeper throw a short ball to the defender as much as 42.21% (81 times), the next indicator that is often done by female futsal goalkeepers is when the ball is at the goalkeeper, the goalkeeper throws the ball far forward so the attacker can score 23.43 % (45 times), When the ball is at the goalkeeper, the goalkeeper passes to his teammates by 20.83 % (40 times), When the position of the series score, the goalkeeper remains consistent and focused on keeping the goal 7.29% (14 times), When the team missed the score by opposing team, the goalkeeper encourages all players to remain

optimistic 5.20% (10 times), When the position wins, the goalkeeper tries to spend time by passing short passes 1.04% (2 times). For more details can be illustrated in figure.

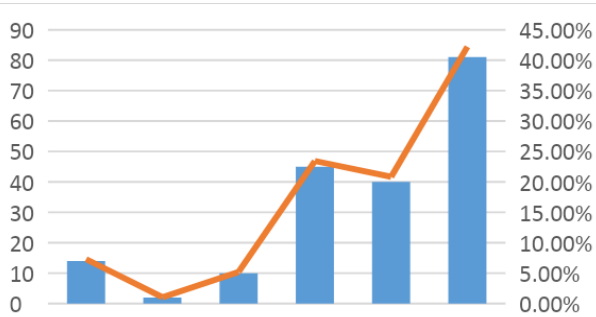


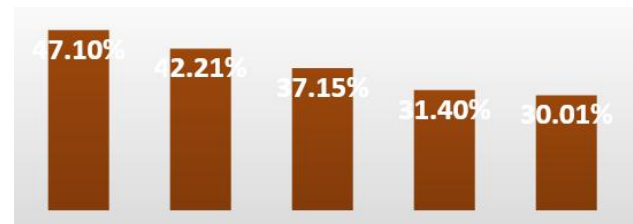
Figure 5. Set the tempo of the match

The goalkeeper who does his job well in managing the team and mobilizing the players in a certain area, helps his team mates prepare to face the opponent's attack while keeping themselves alert. Such organizing happens even when the goalkeeper team has the ball. The keeper continues to communicate with the closest players, Woitalla. (2011) Goalkeepers must anticipate where it comes from problems and should make sure there are enough players in the area to prevent or quickly shut down the threat. It is the goalkeeper's responsibility to monitor and direct the game. Because the goalkeeper is not directly involved in the action, he can see what is happening and can provide clarity about where things can develop. The goalkeeper does not keep quiet on duty just because the opponent is not threatening. But when the pressure comes and the field players lose ideas, that's when the goalkeeper has the most important role. The goalkeeper must provide influence and support that calms the team. A tense goalkeeper will not help his exhausted team regain their composure.

When the ball of the opposing team who played lead to defense of goalkeeper sometimes make all the peers lift their spirits. But all was quiet early, confident goalkeeper who handle the ball with his net to mobilize and stop the opponent. The goalkeeper can rebound to a safe area or hold and shoot to buy time for his team to regain composure, regroup and rearrange. Staying calm amid chaos comes from good training.

Dimension	Indicator	times	%
Reading the movement of the ball	When the ball is on the opposing team, we must always look for gaps in order to see the ball	122	47.10%
Set a Match Tempo	When the ball is at the goalkeeper, the goalkeeper throws a short ball at the defender	81	42.21%
Keep away from circles and goal lines	The keeper stops the ball with his hand, when the ball comes in the area behind his	88	37.15%

defense .			
Corner kicks for opponents	When the corner kicks on the left or right side, the goalkeeper orders the player to cover as many goals as possible on his left or right side	76	31.40%
Stop shooting	When a weak shot from the opponent the keeper tries to catch with both hands	57	30.01%



Based on table 6 recapitulation profile decision making goalkeeper futsal Indonesian women in Liga Nusantara 2019 illustrates that tindakan taktis in decisions goalie the most widely performed is K ethics ball is on the opposing team, ki per should always look for loopholes in order to see the ball 122 times (47.1%), When the ball is at the goalkeeper, the goalkeeper throws the short ball to the defender 81 (42.21%), the goalkeeper stops the ball with his hand, when the ball comes in the area behind his defense 88 times (37.15%) , when a corner kick on the left side or right side, goalkeeper ordered players to cover as many goals in the left side of his or her right hand as much as 76 times (31.40%), and the currently weak shot on the opponent's goalkeeper tried to seize it with both hands as much as 57 (30.01%).

The goalkeeper also follows the goal of entering the ball to have his team immediately after the game starts between the opposition. In contrast to other players on the team, in the penalty area the goalkeeper can use his hands. Further developments in the tactical structure have led, despite changes in rules, to increase the number of back-passes to one's own goals, Wallraff. (2006). In this way, the work of the goalkeeper is somewhat increased. The goalkeeper is increasingly brought on as the first offensive player on the team and his team passing a kick onto the pitch starts the type of attack and its quality. The goalkeeper in charge of catching and holding the ball and especially trained as a defender, must be able to plan tactics with an eye for offensive play and technical ability, to take advantage of recognized opportunities.

Goalkeepers are leaders and eyes for all elements be it teammates, or opposing teams. The futsal goalkeeper's tactical actions include two things namely; tactics in decision making and tactics in command in the penalty area. Tactics in decision making have four indicators that must be possessed by goalkeepers, namely;

1. Decision-making

- a) Stay away from the goal line. The goalkeeper must have good coordination and cooperation between players in the back line to block the ball using his feet or hands. The goalkeeper's initial position is determined by the position of the ball on the field and who owns the ball.
- b) Play Angles. The keeper must position himself between the ball and the edge of the goalpost where the shot is going. Because this will allow the goalkeeper to close as many directions as possible. The keeper must also position himself on the goal line to cut the ball and make a smaller angle. there needs to be a balance of how far steps must be taken without sacrificing shots towards the goalkeeper which is determined by the goalkeeper's height, ability, and experience.
- c) Reading the Movement of the Ball. The goalkeeper can determine the exact position in which direction the ball is coming. When a ball arrives, the goalkeeper must decide very quickly what to do when the ball is out of reach, when there is a cross ball before the attacker kicks, when the opponent heads the ball with his head. Mike Maitolla (2011) One of the most common mistakes when goalkeepers read ball movements . Instead of catching the ball, the goalkeeper lets it slip past it to the goal or gives up the rebound which offers the opponent an easy scoring opportunity. Even great guards make this mistake. This deviation occurs when the goalkeeper watched the ball until nearly at the hands of goalkeeper hands of goalkeeper releasing the ball too fast because (a) the keeper to think about the next step or (b) a shot that goalkeeper considers weak, causing the goalkeeper to lose focus. One way to train a goalkeeper to concentrate is to be able to read the ball, literally. For young players, by writing numbers on the ball panel. When the goalkeeper catches the ball, the goalkeeper reads his number on the panel facing them. This encourages the goalkeeper to focus only on the ball and not on anything external.
- d) Stopping the Shot. When the ball is shot at goal, the goalkeeper must decide which technique to use to save the ball. Are the balls caught with both hands with one hand, pushed over, or thrown away.
- e) Competition Management. when injured time the position of the series score, the goalkeeper remains consistent and focused on maintaining the goal .

Conclusions

Profil decision futsal goalkeeper Liga Nusantara Indonesian women in 2019 illustrates that tindakan goalkeeper taktis in decisions that most people do is K ethics ball is on the opposing team, ki per should always look for loopholes in order to see the ball 122 times (47.1 %), When the ball is at the goalkeeper, the goalkeeper throws the short ball to the defender 81 (42.21%), the goalkeeper stops the ball with his hand, when the ball comes in the area behind his defense 88 times (37.15%), when the kick angle on the left or right side, the goalkeeper instructs the player to cover as many goals as possible on his left or right side 76 times (31.40%), and when weak shots from the opponent's keeper try to capture with both hands 57 (30, 01%).

Recommendation

For the coach of goalkeeper it's a good think to give attend the insruccion of goalkeepers especially for the women goalkeepers. The dominant that goalkeepers do is always look for where the ball come. So it necessary to try the strategy to keep off the ball by goalkeeper.

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