

## 120 - THE IMPORTANCE OF THE EXCHANGE OF PASSES TO SUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE IN TEAMS OF MALE ADULT BASKETBALL

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### INTRODUCTION

Means sport like any form of competitive activity, with institutionalized rules, performance involving physical / mental high intensity with the objective to claim victory (DIAS NETO, 2007).

Basketball can be classified as a team sport in which there is interaction with the opponent, as each team tries to reach the greatest number of points, while avoiding the opponents do so (GONZALEZ, 2004). To practice it, players use specific skills (technical), performed continuously and combined in a given space and time constraints. Success in basketball depends on physical, motor, perceptual and cognitive abilities of the practitioner (FERREIRA, ROSE JUNIOR, 2010).

It is understood by fundamentals specific technical skills performed in a sport. The main fundamentals of basketball are the body control, ball handling, dribbling, passing, shooting, rebounding and defensive slip. The correct execution of skills in basketball does not guarantee success in the game is also important the knowledge of technical and tactical logic on the part of the practitioner (PAES; MONTAGNER; FERREIRA, 2009; RODRIGUES; DARIDO, 2012; COUTINHO, 2001; ALMEIDA, 2002).

The pass can be defined as a specific skill of a practitioner, even though he had other possibilities, performs a throw to another teammate (MONTERO et al., 1998). Theoharopoulos et al. (2011), watching men's teams games held in Thessaloniki (Greece), found that 38.9% of passes made in a game are the chest type, with an efficiency of 97.7%. The pass over the head represented 24.9% of passes with efficiency of 95.3% while the pass with one hand from his chest and chopped showed participation in the games, and efficiency of, respectively, 16.8 % and 95.8% and 15.7% and 96.1%.

Wissel (1994) emphasize the pass be the essence of the collective game in basketball. The same author mentions the movement of the ball on offense in search of a good condition of the pitch and ability to keep possession of the ball as the two main uses of passes.

Given the above and understand that the pass in basketball is crucial to success in the game, the objective of this research was to observe the relationship between the number of passes made and the result of hostile action in basketball adult male.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research adopted a quantitative approach (NOVIKOFF, 2010) from analysis of video game basketball. Data collection was done through the videos of the six men's basketball games held during the London Olympics 2012, belonging to the quarter-finals, semifinals and final, in which the difference in score between the teams did not exceed ten points. Justified the exclusion criteria because, supposedly, the games have better technical level, balance the teams and the proximity of the scoreboards.

Analysis of the videos was performed on the Armed Attack (AA), here understood as the actions performed in the half court offense not resulting counterattack. This study included only AA, disregarding counterattacks.

The result of armed attack (RAA) was ranked Throwing 2 points (2P), Throwing 3 points (3P), being disregarded violations, errors and faults.

The pitches of 2 points and 3 points can be certain (2PC and 3PC, respectively) or wrong (2PW and 3PW, respectively).

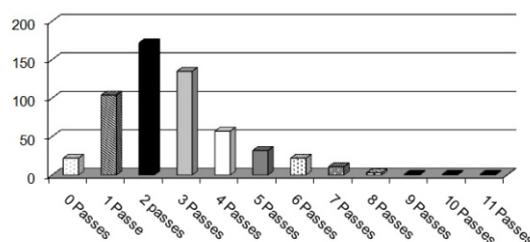
Each offensive action observed during matches was evaluated respecting the following methodological procedures, namely: discrimination between the Armed (AA) Attack and counter-attack; each AA was recorded the number of passes and the RAA.

Ownership of the data, we calculated the means of the distributions of passes per game and the hit percentage of pitches in relation to the number of passes. Furthermore, we verified the existence of differences in the number of passes by AA between periods of play through statistical ANOVA (one-way). Data were processed on a Microsoft Excel® spreadsheet (USA) for the development of graphical analysis.

### RESULTS

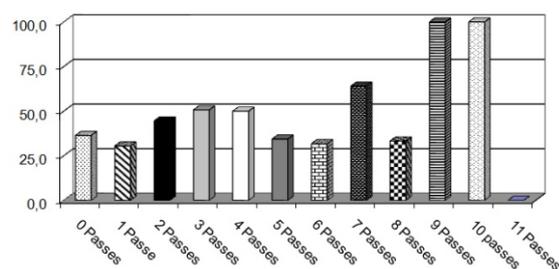
In the AA 411 (73%) was analyzed after finishing the exchange of the three passes. The average number of passes for AA was 2.69. There were no attacks in exchange for more than 11 passes. By using ANOVA (one-way), no significant differences ( $p > 0,05$ ) in the distribution of the number of passes by AA among the four periods of play were observed. In this scenario, the above data were illustrated in Figure 1 para greater understanding.

Figure 1. Passes quantity distribution in HC - Game



The RAA converted into three or two points reached certain percentages greater than 50% only after changing three or four passes. After 7, 9 and 10, the percentages were higher, but the number of cases was very small (below 0,02% in all three cases). In this sense, for greater understanding of the data in Figure 2 adds illustrates the percentage of correct pitches in relation to the number of passes.

Figura 2. Field goal percentage related with number of passes



## DISCUSSION

Statistics is an important information tool for the analysis of the technique of playing basketball. Through scouting, you can register most behaviors quantifiable sport, giving, coaches, support for their technical and tactical decisions (SAMPAIO, 1999).

Brandão et al. (2002), in a study conducted during the 6th World Junior Championship Men's Basketball, observed that in balanced games (between one and ten points difference), only defensive rebounds were key to obtaining victory. Already on matches considered normal balanced (between 11 and 23 point difference), the quality of management of possession seems to be decisive when attached to the efficacy of pitches and rebounds.

Pojškić et al (2009) studied the men's basketball game of the Beijing Olympics in 2008, found that the assists, defensive rebound percentage and pitch were the most important to achieve victory in that competition parameters, corroborating data, a survey of Dias Neto (2006) obtained similar results at the World Basketball Championship Adult Male 2006.

Studies also Realize (DE ROSE JUNIOR et al., 2002) that there is a strong correlation between average utilization of pitches (0,84%), recovered balls and assists (0,74%), percentage of correct free throws (0,70%) and the final ranking of teams in the Championship Adult Male 2001. from this perspective, it is perceived by the research conducted the significance of assistance, revealing the value of quality of passes for a team wins.

When evaluating the 2010-2011 season of American college basketball (NCAA), Bartholomew and Collier (2011) reported the occurrence of a negative correlation between the average uncontested passes (- 0.327), the percentage of unforced errors between pitch (-0.469), revealing that the offensive efficiency decreased with increasing defensive pressure. These data imply that in the discussion of defensive pressure leads to error or excessive number of passes of the opposing team. In terms of this research, it was observed in this study that in only 0,07% of the shares preceding six or more passes in a pitch occurred.

Studies point (Ferreira et al., 2004) to be the pass (52,8% of cases) the main source of pitches, while penetrations originated 35,1% of completions when the observed games Cadet category. You can also say with Ribeiro and Sampaio (2001), who analyzed the last five minutes of balanced games and found that the actions of 1x1, 1x1 backs to the basket without the ball and cuts, were instrumental in getting the basket in the final departures.

In terms of offensive actions analyzed, a recent study (DIAS NETO, 2006) concluded that infiltration (20,4%) and direct locks - pick and roll (11,9%) were one of the most offensive actions used matches in South American Championship 2006 adults, with an efficiency of 49.4% and 32,6%, respectively. In contrast, the research conducted here revealed a low percentage of success in offensive actions arising from a (30,5%) or no pass (36,4%), having a good hit percentage of shares (in the range of 50%) after performing 3 or 4 passes.

Research conducted during the Copa del Rey adult male 2001 (Spain), Montero and colleagues (2001) found an average of 2.57 passes per possession and 53% of attacks were terminated after 1, 2 or 3 passes. The authors also found an effective participation in every offensive action for two to three players on average (2,79) and during the course of the match, the number of passes "0" tends to decrease.

In the research conducted here was verified by passing an average of slightly greater attack (2,69), but the incidence of pitches derived from 1, 2 or 3 passes was much higher (73% vs. 53%) and the study of Montero his collaborators (2001). It is noteworthy that the highest average of passes obtained in this study may be due to the exclusion of counter-attacks and that the highest percentages can be explained by the more measured pace of Spanish basketball.

In trying to understand the determining factor for the relatively small amount of passes for AA, it can be inferred that the technical level of athletes and confidence are factors that lead to the actions of one against one. Regarding the percentage of best pitch in the range 3-4 passes may be related to the proper execution of the pick and roll and actions arising from dribble and pass, leading to a better selection of pitch.

Given the discussions, it is important to note some limitations of this research, as the ratio of the number of passes and the type of offensive action that produced the pitch as well as the type of defense used.

## FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

From the results of the discussion in this research, other interested coaches may reflect on a more elaborate search on the defensive imbalance and a selection of more accurate and efficient tactical standard pitches.

In almost three-quarters (73%), the attacks were completed after one, two or three passes, the average being equal to 2,69 passes by AA. The highest percentage of pitch were achieved after changing three- and four passes, respectively, 50,7% and 50,0%. Differences in the distribution of the number of passes by AA among the four periods of play were found.

Further studies can be implemented in other realities (national, regional games, and youth development) and the women's basketball also establishing relations with the type of finish and the context of the pitch.

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#### THE IMPORTANCE OF THE EXCHANGE OF PASSES TO SUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE IN TEAMS OF MALE ADULT BASKETBALL ABSTRACT

The passes are used in basketball to provide a good condition to pitch and as an instrument of maintaining possession. In this sense, the objective of this study was to observe the relationship between the number of passes made and the result of hostile action in male adult basketball. To achieve the goal we adopted a qualitative research, which was formed from a sample of six videos of male basketball games held during the London Olympics 2012, belonging to the quarter-finals, semifinals and final. The means of the distributions of passes per game and the hit percentage of pitches in relation to the number of passes were calculated. Furthermore, we verified the existence of differences in the number of passes by Armed Attack (AA) between periods of play. Results show that 73% of the attacks were completed after one, two or three passes, the average being equal to 2.69 passes by AA. The highest percentage of pitch were achieved after changing three- and four passes, respectively, 50.7% and 50.0%. Differences in the distribution of the number of passes by AA among the four periods of play were found. Therefore, the study concludes that a relatively small amount of passes by AA appears to be linked to the characteristics of the players of this technical level and the use of certain collective tactics.

**KEYWORDS:** Basquetebol; Passe; Percentual of Arremesso.

#### L'IMPORTANCE DE L'ÉCHANGE DE LAISSEZ-PASSER OFFENSIVE RÉUSSIE EN ÉQUIPE DE MÂLES ADULTES DE BASKET-BALL RÉSUMÉ

Les passes sont utilisés dans le basket-ball de fournir un bon état de la pelouse et un instrument de conservation de la possession. En ce sens, l'objectif de cette étude était d'observer la relation entre le nombre de passages effectués et le résultat d'une action hostile en basket-ball masculin adulte. Pour atteindre l'objectif que nous avons adoptée à la recherche qualitative, qui a été formé à partir d'un échantillon de six vidéos de jeux de basket-ball masculin lors des Jeux olympiques de Londres en 2012, appartenant à des quarts de finale, demi-finales et les finales. Les moyens de la distribution des passes par match et le pourcentage de succès d'emplacements par rapport au nombre de passes ont été calculés. En outre, nous avons vérifié l'existence de différences dans le nombre de passes par une attaque armée (AA) entre les périodes de jeu. Résultats montrent que 73% des attaques ont été achevés après un, deux ou trois passes, la moyenne égale à 2,69 passes par AA bien-être. Le pourcentage le plus élevé de terrain ont été obtenus après avoir changé trois et quatre passes, respectivement, 50,7% et 50,0%. Les différences dans la distribution du nombre de passages par AA Parmi les quatre périodes de jeu ont été trouvés. Par conséquent, l'étude conclut le Québec relativement petit nombre de passes par AA semble être liée aux caractéristiques des joueurs de ce niveau technique et l'utilisation de certaines tactiques collectives.

**MOTS-CLÉS:** Basket-ball; Passez; Taux terrain.

**LA IMPORTANCIA DE LA BOLSA DE PASES PARA OFENSIVA EXITOSA EN EQUIPOS DE BALONCESTO ADULTO MASCULINO****RESUMEN**

Los pases se utilizan en el baloncesto para proporcionar buenas condiciones de lanzar y como instrumento de mantener la posesión. En este sentido, el objetivo de este estudio fue observar la relación entre el número de pases realizados y el resultado de acciones hostiles en el baloncesto adulto masculino. Para lograr el objetivo se adoptó una investigación cualitativa, que se formó a partir de una muestra de seis videos de los juegos de baloncesto masculino celebradas durante los Juegos Olímpicos de Londres 2012, perteneciente a los cuartos de final, semifinales y final. Se calcularon las medias de las distribuciones de pases por partido y el porcentaje de éxito lanzamientos en relación con el número de pasadas. Además, se verificó la existencia de diferencias en el número de pasadas por ataque armado (AA) entre los periodos de juego. Los resultados muestran que el 73% de los ataques se completaron después de uno, dos o tres pasadas, la media es igual a 2,69 pases por AA. El mayor porcentaje de terreno de juego se lograron después de cambiar de tres y cuatro pases, respectivamente, 50,7% y 50,0%. Se encontraron diferencias en la distribución del número de pasadas por AA entre los cuatro periodos de juego. Por lo tanto, el estudio concluye que una cantidad relativamente pequeña de pases por AA parece estar vinculado a las características de los jugadores de este nivel técnico y el uso de ciertas tácticas colectivas.

**PALABRAS CLAVE:** Baloncesto; Pasa; Porcentaje de pitch.

**A IMPORTÂNCIA DA TROCA DE PASSES PARA O SUCESSO OFENSIVO EM EQUIPES DE BASQUETEBOL ADULTO MASCULINO****RESUMO**

Os passes são utilizados no basquetebol para proporcionar uma boa condição de arremesso e como instrumento de manutenção da posse de bola. Neste sentido, o objetivo deste estudo foi observar a relação entre o número de passes efetuados e o resultado da ação ofensiva no basquetebol adulto masculino. Para atingir o objetivo adotou-se uma pesquisa qualitativa, na qual se constituiu a partir de uma amostra de vídeos dos seis jogos de basquetebol masculino realizados durante os Jogos Olímpicos de Londres 2012, pertencentes às quartas-de-final, semifinal e final. Foram calculadas as médias das distribuições dos passes por partida e o percentual de acerto dos arremessos em relação ao número de passes. Além disto, verificou-se a existência ou não de diferenças no número de passes por Ataque Armado (AA) entre os períodos de jogo. Os Resultados apontam que 73% dos ataques foram concluídos após um, dois ou três passes, sendo a média de passes por AA igual a 2,69. Os melhores percentuais de arremesso foram conseguidos após a troca de três e quatro passes, respectivamente, 50,7% e 50,0%. Não foi encontrada diferença na distribuição do número de passes por AA entre os quatro períodos de jogo. Logo, o estudo conclui que uma quantidade relativamente pequena de passes por AA parece estar ligada às características dos jogadores deste nível técnico e ao uso de certas táticas coletivas.

**PALAVRAS-CHAVE:** Basquetebol; Passe; Percentual de arremesso.