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**Original article**

## **Biomechanical differences between advanced and amateur players in the execution of the free kick in soccer**

## **Diferencias biomecánicas entre jugadores avanzados y amateur en la ejecución del tiro libre en fútbol**

## **Diferenças biomecânicas entre jogadores avançados e amadores na execução do pontapé livre no futebol**

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## ABSTRACT

The free kick in soccer is one of the important sports techniques, which allows the game to resume after a foul committed by the other player. The enhancement of specific motor skills allows the development of higher performance in the short and long term, for which its characterization is important to develop specialized methodologies in the stages of sports initiation. In this sense, the present research aimed to analyze the biomechanical differences of the free kick between advanced and amateur soccer players. This study is of a descriptive-explanatory type of correlational order, 30 soccer players from the *Chiqui Park Soccer School* (16-32 years of age) are intentionally diagnosed, classified into two independent groups, group 1 with advanced soccer players, and group 2 with amateur level soccerers. Three variables of interest are evaluated: the Initial Angle of the Unipodal Phase (AIFU in Spanish), the Final Angle of the Final Phase (AFF in Spanish), and the Execution Time of the Free Throw (TE in Spanish). There are no significant differences between independent groups in the angular variables *AIFU* ( $p=0.683$ ) and *AFF* ( $p=0.389$ ), and a significant difference in favor of group 2 in the variable *TE* ( $p=0.000$ ). However, all the average ranges favored the advanced level players. There is a need to comprehensively establish larger studies that characterize the training categories studied, serving as a theoretical basis and methodology that supports the development of technical-tactical and physical actions of consideration in the processes of sports training management.

**Keywords:** Biomechanics; Soccer; Execution time; Articular angles.

## RESUMEN

El tiro libre en el fútbol es una de las técnicas deportivas de importancia, la cual permite reanudar el juego luego de la falta cometida por el otro jugador. La potenciación de la habilidad motriz específica permite desarrollar mayores rendimientos a corto y largo plazo, por lo cual su caracterización es importante para desarrollar metodologías especializadas en las etapas de iniciación deportiva. En tal sentido, la presente investigación tuvo por objetivo analizar las diferencias biomecánicas del tiro libre entre jugadores avanzados y amateur de fútbol. Este estudio es de tipo descriptivo-explicativo de orden correlacional, se diagnostican intencionalmente a 30 futbolistas de la Escuela de Fútbol *Chiqui Park* (16-32 años de edad), clasificados en dos grupos independientes, el grupo 1 con futbolistas avanzados, y el grupo 2 con futbolistas de nivel amateur. Se evalúan tres variables: el ángulo inicial de la Fase unipodal (AIFU), el ángulo final de la fase final (AFF), y el tiempo de ejecución del tiro libre (TE). No se evidencian diferencias significativas entre grupos independientes en las variables angulares *AIFU* ( $p=0.683$ ) y *AFF* ( $p=0.389$ ), y una diferencia significativa a favor del grupo 2 en la variable *TE* ( $p=0.000$ ). Sin embargo, todos los rangos promedios favorecieron a los futbolistas de nivel avanzado. Existe la necesidad de establecer integralmente mayores estudios que caractericen las categorías formativas estudiadas, sirviendo de base teórica y metodología que fundamente el desarrollo de acciones técnico-tácticas y físicas de consideración en los procesos de dirección del entrenamiento deportivo.

**Palabras clave:** Biomecánica; Fútbol; Tiempo de ejecución; Ángulos articulares.



## RESUMO

O pontapé livre no futebol é uma das técnicas desportivas mais importantes, que permite o reinício do jogo após uma falta cometida pelo outro jogador. A potenciação da habilidade motora específica permite o desenvolvimento de desempenhos mais elevados a curto e longo prazo, razão pela qual a sua caracterização é importante para desenvolver metodologias especializadas nas fases de iniciação ao desporto. Neste sentido, o objectivo desta investigação era analisar as diferenças biomecânicas do pontapé livre entre jogadores de futebol avançados e amadores. Este estudo é de um tipo descritivo-explicativo de ordem correlacional, 30 jogadores de futebol da Escola de Futebol do *Chiqui Park* (16-32 anos de idade) são intencionalmente diagnosticados, classificados em dois grupos independentes, grupo 1 com jogadores de futebol avançados, e grupo 2 com jogadores de futebol amadores. São avaliados os seguintes São avaliadas três variáveis de interesse: o ângulo inicial da fase unipodal (AIFU), o ângulo final da fase final (AFF), e o tempo de execução do lançamento livre (TE). Não foram evidentes diferenças significativas entre grupos independentes nas variáveis angulares AIFU ( $p=0,683$ ) e AFF ( $p=0,389$ ), e uma diferença significativa a favor do grupo 2 na variável TE ( $p=0,000$ ). No entanto, todas as gamas médias favoreceram os jogadores de nível avançado. Há necessidade de estabelecer de forma abrangente outros estudos que caracterizem as categorias de formação estudadas, servindo como base teórica e metodológica para o desenvolvimento de ações técnico-táticas e físicas de consideração nos processos de gestão da formação desportiva.

**Palavras-chave:** Biomecânica; Futebol; Tempo de execução; Ângulos conjuntos.

## INTRODUCTION

The study of sports technique is one of the fundamental elements of the sports training management process in any modality (León *et al.*, 2016) including soccer (Vizcaíno, Cortizo, 2020; Carbo *et al.*, 2019). Various sports science professionals frequently use the specialty that studies mechanical interactions to describe motor movement; from here, advantages and limitations are detected to make decisions that improve physical skills of the sport, as would be the case of the spike in soccer, (da Silva Junior *et al.*, 2019). In this work, the fundamentals of all movements and mechanical variations are analyzed, improving the technical gesture, and therefore, improving sports performance.

Sports biomechanics by focusing on the study of the mechanics of the locomotor system of athletes, analyzes the body structure, which objective is to enhance the correct execution of the technical gesture. In this sense, various biomechanical studies have been applied to improve key indicators of motor movement in soccer players; such is the case of the auction with the head and the lower limbs, (Filben *et al.*, 2021; Zhang *et al.*, 2020). For this purpose, corrective measures are taken if necessary, such as the implementation of corrective exercises with elastic bands to achieve greater precision in the kick (Abdel Aziz Habib, 2018).

The free kick in soccer is one of the ways to start the game after committing a technical foul by the opponent (Ardá, Casal, 2018). This element is even analyzed from the motor point of view, as is the case in the work of Espinoza *et al.*, (2021) and Sánchez *et al.*, (2018). The improvement of the free kick in soccer includes the analysis of the focus of attention during technical-tactical learning, (Schwab *et al.*, 2019), the kinematics of free



kicks themselves, (Aziz, Bylbyl, 2019) and the enhancement of its effectiveness from physical stimuli with a variety of exercises, as described by Mohammad, (2021).

Sports biomechanics and soccer are interrelated to define the characteristics of the skills and improve the functioning of the mechanical effectiveness of the different skills that this sport encompasses. From this edge, the factors that contribute to performance in athletes are identified; which objective leads to obtain specific learning for optimization when executing a sports action. The phases of the execution of the technical gesture of the free throw are; starting position, impulse run, single leg position, contact with the ball and position of the ball.

In the present research, two phases of the technical gesture will be prioritized, which includes the unipodal position described in Briceño, Gómez, (2011). These positions are described below: the supporting lower limb must be flexed at the knee with the foot close to the ball, and with the sole of the foot fully supported on the surface of the ground, the pendulum lower limb, which must remain flexed at the level of the knee joint. This extends at the level of the corresponding hip, to execute the countermovement action that will trigger the free throw collection phase; the upper limbs must remain semi-flexed at the level of the elbows.

Another indicator of importance is the final position of the technical gesture of the free throw, in which it will be called the *final position*. This is described when the ball is already projected, the athlete must adopt an ideal position to subsequently carry out an action, whether defensive or offensive (Briceño, Gómez, 2011). The study of movement patterns requires the analysis of various indicators, which will serve directly and indirectly in the teaching-learning process. In this sense, the present research aims to analyze the biomechanical differences of the free kick between advanced and amateur soccer players.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The research is of descriptive-explanatory type of correlational order; an intentional sample of 30 players from the Chiqui Park Soccer School (16-32 years old), in Quito, Ecuador, is diagnosed. Players are classified into two independent groups, they are: group 1 of amateur players, and group 2 of advanced players. Players in the advanced category have considerable sports longevity, they are athletes from the age of 12, while amateur players only have two years of scientific training.

Among the inclusion criteria of the studied sample, it was delimited that the player belongs to the school and the category mentioned; they must not have lesions that limit the recording and processing of the information of interest, and must have the informed consent signature. The free kick will be taken in front of a goalkeeper of the same category or level, respecting the protocols or rules of soccer.

For this research, the following variables or analysis indicators are studied:

1. Initial Angle of the Unipodal Phase (AIFU): the player keeps one foot in support while the other foot remains behind the torso; thus gain more momentum and strength on the ball. At the hip joint of the supporting leg, the most active muscle is the gluteus maximus muscle, on which point most of the weight will rest. The supporting leg is kept fully extended in which the quadriceps and the rectus



muscles work with the hip flexed. This helps to stabilize the leg, while the leg that is going to make contact with the ball should meet with a slight bend in the knee where the initial angle to be analyzed occurs.

2. **Final Angle Final Phase (AFF):** From this position, now, the leg with which the movement is executed performs an extension of the knee mainly, together with the hip, performed by the quadriceps in all its parts (vastus medialis, lateralis, rectus femoris and cruris). The concentric contraction of the iliopsoas allows the attraction of the entire member from the backward position, until now an advanced one where the final angle to be analyzed is produced.
3. **Execution time (TE):** Once the player's speed is constant, the execution time from the initial angle of the unipodal phase (AIFU) is taken into account. In this, there is one support leg on the ground and another with a slight knee flexion, passing through the contact of the ball until reaching the final angle of the final phase (AFF). In this, a knee extension is produced and that is when the execution time to be analyzed ends.

Kinovea program was used to carry out the measurements, in terms of initial and final angles and execution time of the players in the execution of the free throw. On the other hand, the tabulation of the data was carried out, using Microsoft Excel 2021, and SPSS v25 was used for correlational statistical processing, specifically to determine the existence or not of normality through the Shapiro-Wilk Test, as well as the comparison of the data of interest through the non-parametric Mann-Whitney U statistic ( $p < 0.05$ ) for two independent samples.

## RESULTS

Table 1 shows the results recorded in the free throw technique in the different indicators for each phase of the movement, for group 1 or amateurs; in the last three rows, the average or arithmetic mean, the maximum and the minimum value, respectively, are shown (Table 1).

**Table 1.** - Angles by phase of Group 1

Angles in each phase. group 1 - Amateurs			
Code - players	Start angle	Final angle	Time of
amateur	unipodal phase	Final phase	performance
J1	76	171	0.23
J2	87	151	0.23
J3	168	175	0.30
J4	82	175	0.30



<b>J5</b>	113	177	0.23
<b>J6</b>	178	178	0.23
<b>J7</b>	49	177	0.27
<b>J8</b>	104	172	0.30
<b>J9</b>	74	180	0.30
<b>J10</b>	67	179	0.27
<b>J11</b>	98	162	0.23
<b>J12</b>	102	165	0.23
<b>J13</b>	102	179	0.37
<b>J14</b>	65	89	0.23
<b>J15</b>	87	162	0.20
<b>Average</b>	96.8	166.13	0.26
<b>maximum value</b>	178	180	0.37
<b>minimum value</b>	49	89	0.2

As shown in table 1, the average value obtained in the Initial Angle indicator of the Unipodal Phase was established at 96.8°, with a maximum value of 178° and a minimum value of 49°. On the other hand, the mean or average established in the Final Angle of the Final Phase was 166.13°, with a maximum value of 180° and a minimum of 89°, while the results in the Execution Time indicator were established in 0.26ms, with a maximum value of 0.37ms and a minimum of 0.2ms.

On the other hand, table 2 shows the results recorded in group 2 or advanced players (Table 2).

**Table 2.** - Angles per group stage 2

<b>Code - players</b>	<b>Starting angle</b>	<b>Final angle</b>	<b>Time of</b>
<b>Advanced</b>	<b>unipodal phase</b>	<b>Final phase</b>	<b>performance</b>
<b>J16</b>	114	170	0.20
<b>J17</b>	107	176	0.20



<b>J18</b>	79	178	0.17
<b>J19</b>	64	178	0.20
<b>J20</b>	79	171	0.23
<b>J21</b>	50	163	0.17
<b>J22</b>	118	157	0.23
<b>J23</b>	45	179	0.20
<b>J24</b>	93	161	0.17
<b>J25</b>	102	175	0.17
<b>J26</b>	78	171	0.17
<b>J27</b>	58	158	0.17
<b>J28</b>	109	149	0.20
<b>J29</b>	75	172	0.20
<b>J30</b>	105	165	0.17
<b>Average</b>	85.07	168.2	0.19
<b>maximum value</b>	118	179	0.23
<b>minimum value</b>	Four. Five	149	0.17

As shown in Table 2, the average for the group of advanced soccer players in the *AIFU* indicator was  $85.07^\circ$ , with a maximum value of  $118^\circ$  and a minimum of  $45^\circ$ . On the other hand, in the *AFF* indicator, an average of  $168.2^\circ$  was established, with a maximum value of  $179^\circ$  and a minimum of  $149^\circ$ ; while in the *TE* indicator the mean was established at 0.19ms, with a maximum value of 0.23ms and a minimum of 0.17ms.

In the comparative calculations, the Mann-Whitney U Test was used for two independent samples; the variables or indicators of interest are compared (Table 3) and (Table 4).



**Table 3.** - Mann-Whitney U test

		Ranks		
	groups	N	Average range	Sum of ranks
<b>AIFU</b>	amateur group	15	16.20	243.00
	Advanced Group	15	14.80	222.00
	Total	30		
<b>AFF</b>	Amateur Group	15	16.93	254.00
	Advanced Group	15	14.07	211.00
	Total	30		
<b>TEA</b>	Amateur Group	15	22.20	333.00
	Advanced Group	15	8.80	132.00
	Total	30		

**Table 4.** - Test statistics<sup>a</sup>

	AIFU	AFF	TEA
Mann-Whitney U	102,000	91,000	12,000
W for Wilcoxon	222,000	211,000	132,000
Z	-.436	-.894	-4,286
Asymptotic sig.(bilateral)	.663	,371	,000
Exact significance [2*(one-sided sig.)]	.683b -	.389b -	,000b

a. Grouping variable: groups.  
 b. Not corrected for ties.

As evidenced in table 3, there were no significant differences in the AIFU variable ( $p=0.683$ ), although group 2 of advanced soccer players showed a lower average range (14.80) than the group of amateur soccer players (16.20); hence an initial angle in the unipodal phase of lesser degree is obtained.

AFF variable, the Mann-Whitney U Test did not present significant differences ( $p=0.389$ ); although the group of advanced soccer players also presented a lower average rank (14.07) than that obtained by group 1 (16.93). From this edge a smaller final angle of the Final Phase is obtained when executing the free kick.

TE variable or indicador, there were significant differences ( $p=0.000$ ) in favor of the group of advanced soccer players. This is due to the lower average range obtained by group 2 (8.80) compared to group 1 (22.20) in the execution time of the free throw



technique. The result is indicative of greater strength and speed in terms of physical abilities in favor of players with greater sports longevity or advanced level.

## DISCUSSION

As has been determined in the methods section, advanced players have several years of training and technical perfection; this becomes a better reference to establish performance parameters that serve as a comparative base, as defined in Morales (2014) and (2019). In this sense, athletes with more experience should obtain better performance indicators, who achieve better results in determining capacities such as speed and strength. In the present study, an average execution time of the free throw technique of 0.19 thousandths of a second was found in favor of group 2, which is higher than the 0.26 thousandths of a second in the execution time execution of an amateur player.

The starting angles of the amateur players obtained an average of 96.8°, and that of the advanced players was 85.07°. These results reflect that the starting position of amateur players is more fluctuating; which constitutes in some cases greater the angle in which they start the free throw kick, since they do not yet have a perfected technique. Variations in sports technique are due to numerous variables, normally related to the age ranges of athletes. In this sense, (Conesa, 2019) specifies the need to establish the scales required for establishing the evaluation regulations in young soccer players. These are which govern training actions in the short and medium term, at least from the point of view of speed and explosive strength; although in the opinion of the authors of this research, technical aspects must also be included, where biomechanics has its vital space (Sánchez, 2018; Espinoza *et al.*, 2021).

In the final angle, it is observed that the amateur players have an average of 166.13°, and the average angle of the advanced players is 168.20°. This is due to the fact that the players of the amateur category at the time of making the free throw and once the ball is off the ground, allow the strength to continue stretching the foot. This depends on the technical deficiencies, which makes them stretch more the leg that hits the ball. On the other hand, advanced players, having more training experience in taking the free kick, already know that they need to return the leg that hit the ball, due to the possibility of another technical-tactical move immediately.

Unlikely, the advanced level soccer player demonstrates a more efficient technical execution, with emphasis on the development of the technical component. This is due to the fact that the speed of implementation at the moment of connecting the foot to the ball allows a greater generation of power in the shot with respect to the execution of an amateur player. It follows from this that there is no such speed and strength in the latter; however, it does not detract from making a free kick with a higher degree of precision, but without greater power.

Physical preparation is also important to be able to execute a free kick effectively (Abdel-Aziz Habib, 2018; Carbo *et al.*, 2019); not only the technical part affects the good execution. However, strength, speed, and power then affect overall performance, whether the free kick is for long, medium or short distances (Yepez, Ramírez, 2019).



The player's environment greatly affects the implementation of the technical factor, due to the training that each foot player receives in each training session. Advanced players put more emphasis on training due to the improvement they perceive in the tactical and technical fields, in order to have a life of higher performance around soccer. On the other hand, there is uncertainty in the amateur players, since they do not see the improvements in the short term, because the training sessions are less frequent in the case of the Ecuadorian environment; thus, the principle of systematicity of the physical load is affected, given that many amateur level soccer players have other activities of greater relevance in their daily lives, and less long-term interest in developing their life around soccer.

## CONCLUSIONS

In the present research, there are no significant differences in the initial angle of the unipodal phase, and in the final angle of the final phase of hitting the ball in the free kick action in soccer. However, certain differences are evident in the average ranges in favor of the group of advanced soccer players, which indicate the need to comprehensively establish larger studies that characterize the training categories studied. This serves as a theoretical basis and methodology that supports the development of technical-tactical and physical actions of consideration in the management processes of sports training.

From the point of physical capacity, the execution time of the free throw technique shows significant differences in favor of the group with greater sports longevity (Group 2). The existence of greater strength and speed in advanced soccer players is deduced, a logical aspect when presenting a greater age range and sports experience than that presented in amateur level soccer players.

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**Conflict of interests:**

Los autores declaran no tener conflictos de intereses.

**Authors' contribution:**

The authors have participated in the writing of the work and analysis of the documents.



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