

ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF TACTICS ON THE EFFICIENT USE OF PLAYING SPACE IN UNIVERSITY SOCCER

ANÁLISE DA INFLUENCIA DA TÁTICA NO USO EFICIENTE DO ESPAÇO DE JOGO NO FUTEBOL UNIVERSITÁRIO

ANÁLISIS DE LA INFLUENCIA DE LA TÁCTICA EN EL USO EFICIENTE DEL ESPACIO DE JUEGO EN EL FÚTBOL UNIVERSITARIO



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Luis da Silva Simoes

ABSTRACT

Research on tactics and playing space management in football is fundamental, considering the current limitations in developing players who possess a deep understanding of the game and the ability to apply it effectively. One of the main difficulties faced by coaches is the lack of effective methods for teaching game tactics and strategies in an engaging and understandable way. In response to this need, researchers have developed innovative tools, including small educational games designed for specific objectives, such as developing game vision and improving decision-making on the field. These games have the potential to make training more attractive and effective, increasing players' enjoyment and motivation to train, and consequently improving their performance on the field. One of the main issues in football is the difficulty in ensuring the effectiveness of tactics and the efficient management of playing space, despite the existence of various tactical variations. This is because the simple application of these tactics does not ensure effective learning and efficient player movement, raising the need for innovative methods that can overcome these limitations. This article investigates how soccer tactics, particularly those related to player movement, impact the effective management of playing space and seeks to identify, in the literature, movement patterns that can optimize team performance in matches. Given the importance of overcoming current limitations in teaching the application of tactics and management of playing space, this study will adopt an innovative approach, inspired by research that uses games to teach soccer, adapting it to programmed training and evaluations in Tactiup, with the aim of improving team performance in university competitions. To verify existing tactics, we conducted a systematic literature review, including scientific articles and books that addressed the topic of soccer tactics and management of playing space. We used specific inclusion and exclusion criteria to select the sources, including the relevance of the topic and the methodological quality of the studies. In addition, we used the Tactiup software to evaluate soccer tactics and analyze the results. The training sessions were held on the field of the Federal University of Bahia, where players participated in specific movement and playing space management exercises, using balls, cones, and vests. The training sessions were conducted over 8 non-consecutive weeks, with 2 sessions per week, generally on weekends, with scheduled games in national and regional university competitions. Players were evaluated before and after training to verify performance improvements. The study results showed that the training regimen led to a positive change in team performance. In particular, 75% of the team reported a change in behavior, which translated into improved

positioning and attacking and defensive skills. Furthermore, the team showed a 70% reduction in goals conceded compared to previous competitions. These results were corroborated by positive player feedback and the team's qualification for the finals of regional championships and national tournaments. Based on the results obtained, which showed a significant improvement in team performance, it is crucial that coaches focus on learning new training methods to teach players the key fundamentals of the game more effectively. This contributes to the development of football in Brazil through partnerships between training centers and specialized universities, aiming for the continued growth and development of football in the country, with better-prepared players and coaches.

Keywords: Engineering. Experience. Difficulties. Professionals.

RESUMO

A pesquisa sobre tática e gestão de espaço de jogo no futebol é fundamental, considerando as atuais limitações no desenvolvimento de jogadores que possuem uma compreensão aprofundada do jogo e a capacidade de aplicá-la efetivamente. Uma das principais dificuldades enfrentadas pelos treinadores é a falta de métodos eficazes para ensinar táticas e estratégias de jogo de maneira atraente e compreensível. Como resposta a essa necessidade, pesquisadores têm desenvolvido ferramentas inovadoras, incluindo pequenos jogos educacionais projetados para objetivos específicos, como o desenvolvimento da visão de jogo e a melhoria da tomada de decisões em campo. Esses jogos têm o potencial de tornar o treinamento mais atraente e efetivo, aumentando o prazer e a motivação dos jogadores para treinar, e, conseqüentemente, melhorando seu desempenho no campo. Uma das principais questões no futebol é a dificuldade em garantir a eficácia das táticas e a gestão eficaz do espaço de jogo, apesar da existência de diversas variações táticas. Isso ocorre porque a simples aplicação dessas táticas não asseguram o aprendizado efetivo e a movimentação eficiente dos jogadores, levantando a necessidade de métodos inovadores que possam superar essas limitações. Este artigo investiga como as táticas de futebol, particularmente as relacionadas à movimentação dos jogadores, impactam a gestão eficaz do espaço de jogo e busca identificar, na literatura, padrões de movimentação que possam otimizar a performance das equipes nas partidas. Dada a importância de superar as limitações atuais no ensino da aplicação de táticas e gestão do espaço de jogo, este estudo adotará uma abordagem inovadora, inspirada em pesquisas que utilizam jogos para ensinar futebol, adaptando-a para treinamentos programados e avaliações no Tactiup, com o objetivo de melhorar o desempenho da equipe em competições universitárias. Para verificar as táticas existentes, realizamos uma revisão sistemática da literatura, incluindo artigos científicos e livros que abordassem o tema de táticas de futebol e gestão do espaço de jogo. Utilizamos critérios de inclusão e exclusão específicos para selecionar as fontes, incluindo a relevância do tema e a qualidade metodológica dos estudos. Além disso, utilizamos o software Tactiup para avaliar as táticas de futebol e analisar os resultados. Os treinamentos foram realizados no campo da Universidade Federal da Bahia, onde os jogadores participaram de exercícios específicos de movimentação e gestão do espaço de jogo, utilizando bolas, cones e coletes. Os treinamentos foram realizados durante 8 semanas não consecutivas, com 2 sessões por semana geralmente nos finais de semana, com jogos programados em competições universitárias nacionais e regionais, e os jogadores foram avaliados antes e após os treinamentos para verificar a melhoria no desempenho. Os resultados do estudo mostraram que a aplicação dos treinos provocou uma mudança positiva no desempenho da equipe. Em particular, 75% do time relatou uma mudança no comportamento, o que se traduziu em uma melhoria no posicionamento e na forma de se defender e atacar. Além disso, a equipe apresentou uma redução de 70% nos gols sofridos em competições anteriores. Esses resultados foram corroborados por relatos positivos dos jogadores e pela classificação da equipe para as finais dos campeonatos regionais e para os torneios nacionais. Com base nos resultados obtidos, que mostraram uma melhoria

significativa no desempenho da equipe, é fundamental que os treinadores foquem em aprender novos métodos de treinamento para ensinar aos jogadores os principais fundamentos do jogo de forma mais eficaz. Isso contribui para o desenvolvimento do futebol no Brasil, mediante parcerias entre centros de treinamento e universidades especializadas, visando a continuidade do crescimento e desenvolvimento do futebol no país, com jogadores e treinadores mais preparados.

Palavras-chave: Engenharia. Experiência. Dificuldades. Profissionais.

RESUMEN

La investigación sobre tácticas y gestión del espacio de juego en el fútbol es fundamental, considerando las limitaciones actuales para desarrollar jugadores con un profundo conocimiento del juego y la capacidad de aplicarlo eficazmente. Una de las principales dificultades a las que se enfrentan los entrenadores es la falta de métodos efectivos para enseñar tácticas y estrategias de juego de forma atractiva y comprensible. En respuesta a esta necesidad, los investigadores han desarrollado herramientas innovadoras, incluyendo pequeños juegos educativos diseñados para objetivos específicos, como desarrollar la visión de juego y mejorar la toma de decisiones en el campo. Estos juegos tienen el potencial de hacer el entrenamiento más atractivo y efectivo, aumentando el disfrute y la motivación de los jugadores para entrenar, y en consecuencia, mejorando su rendimiento en el campo. Uno de los principales problemas en el fútbol es la dificultad para garantizar la efectividad de las tácticas y la gestión eficiente del espacio de juego, a pesar de la existencia de diversas variantes tácticas. Esto se debe a que la simple aplicación de estas tácticas no garantiza un aprendizaje efectivo ni un movimiento eficiente del jugador, lo que plantea la necesidad de métodos innovadores que puedan superar estas limitaciones. Este artículo investiga cómo las tácticas de fútbol, en particular las relacionadas con el movimiento del jugador, impactan en la gestión efectiva del espacio de juego y busca identificar, en la literatura, patrones de movimiento que puedan optimizar el rendimiento del equipo en los partidos. Dada la importancia de superar las limitaciones actuales en la enseñanza de la aplicación de la táctica y la gestión del espacio de juego, este estudio adoptará un enfoque innovador, inspirado en la investigación que utiliza juegos para la enseñanza del fútbol, adaptándolos al entrenamiento programado y las evaluaciones en Tactiup, con el objetivo de mejorar el rendimiento del equipo en competiciones universitarias. Para verificar las tácticas existentes, realizamos una revisión sistemática de la literatura, incluyendo artículos científicos y libros que abordaron el tema de la táctica del fútbol y la gestión del espacio de juego. Utilizamos criterios específicos de inclusión y exclusión para seleccionar las fuentes, incluyendo la relevancia del tema y la calidad metodológica de los estudios. Además, utilizamos el software Tactiup para evaluar la táctica del fútbol y analizar los resultados. Las sesiones de entrenamiento se realizaron en el campo de la Universidad Federal de Bahía, donde los jugadores participaron en ejercicios específicos de movimiento y gestión del espacio de juego, utilizando balones, conos y chalecos. Las sesiones de entrenamiento se realizaron durante 8 semanas no consecutivas, con 2 sesiones por semana, generalmente los fines de semana, con partidos programados en competiciones universitarias nacionales y regionales. Los jugadores fueron evaluados antes y después del entrenamiento para verificar las mejoras en el rendimiento. Los resultados del estudio mostraron que el régimen de entrenamiento generó una mejora positiva en el rendimiento del equipo. En particular, el 75% del equipo reportó un cambio de comportamiento, lo que se tradujo en una mejora en el posicionamiento y las habilidades de ataque y defensa. Además, el equipo mostró una reducción del 70% en los goles recibidos en comparación con competiciones anteriores. Estos resultados fueron corroborados por la retroalimentación positiva de los jugadores y la clasificación del equipo para las finales de campeonatos regionales y torneos nacionales. Con base en los resultados obtenidos, que mostraron una mejora significativa en el rendimiento del equipo, es crucial que los entrenadores se enfoquen en el aprendizaje de



nuevos métodos de entrenamiento para enseñar a los jugadores los fundamentos clave del juego de forma más efectiva. Esto contribuye al desarrollo del fútbol en Brasil a través de alianzas entre centros de formación y universidades especializadas, con el objetivo de continuar el crecimiento y desarrollo del fútbol en el país, con jugadores y entrenadores mejor preparados.

Palabras clave: Ingeniería. Experiencia. Desafíos. Profesionales.

1 INTRODUCTION

Football, as a team and dynamic sport, requires the effective management of the playing space. The tactics adopted by the teams are essential to achieve this goal, directly influencing the performance of the teams. In this sense, it is essential to investigate how soccer tactics influence the management of the playing space and identify movement patterns that optimize the performance of teams.

First of all, it is essential to understand that, in football, the tactic consists of managing the playing field according to the displacements and spaces occupied, as Teoldo, Guilherme, Garganta (2021) assures us. This is because, ultimately, strategic positions are intended to ensure organization and provide advantage for the team; This is exactly where the importance of a more reflective approach lies. At the same time, it should be noted that discipline and cooperation are essential behaviors to achieve the common goal. In other words, tactics and the game space are fundamental pieces to succeed in games with these characteristics, since it is through the construction of connections that the players involved can dominate, defend and attack the space, in order to win the game.

In the context of college football, where understanding tactics and playing space is crucial to team success, it is critical to analyse how football tactics influence the management of playing space. In this sense, the tactic aims to enable the player to apply information and guidance in order to occupy his space effectively. In matches, where disputes and confrontations of spaces and strategies are established around the ball, which determines the center of the game, those who have greater control over the most efficient actions in the confrontation reveal their ability to execute their proposal. Next, it is clear that player empowerment is critical to the team's success.

Tactical training in college football, although disregarded by many, emerges as a fundamental tool in the development of smarter players. Because, by developing this skill, the athlete becomes able to make more assertive decisions during matches. In this sense, it is essential that training centers prioritize the hiring of coaches who can transmit effective teachings to achieve these goals. Therefore, in our study, we seek to elucidate arguments that prove the importance of this tactical formation, aiming to answer the following question: how can tactical formation in college soccer contribute to the improvement of the players' ability to effectively occupy the game space during matches?

As verified, the author makes clear the importance of tactics in the game as an essential tool. It is crucial information passed on in brain by the coach to define the team's behavior in actions against the opponent, it would be a mistake, however, to attribute this behavior as something random, due to the need that this reaction represents for the team's

success in the competition. Thus, the way in which players manage the game space is of particular importance. Under this optimum, the behaviors, the positions and also the movements carried out within a certain space of the field gain particular relevance, always seeking success in the plays made (BASSANEZE, p. 30, 2021).

Through discipline and actions that occur during the course of the match, the idea of the tactic aims to teach, as highlighted earlier, ensuring an efficient response. In view of this, the research seeks to verify efficient ways to guide the university player, this occurs in order to help him manage the game space in order to respond to the difficulties presented in the moments of the game, object of study.

In the soccer environment, there is a need to understand the difficulty of listening to guidance and not being able to execute it at the moment it occurs. It is this challenge that prevents the team from responding correctly to the game's situations. To overcome this barrier, it is essential to know how to act and collaborate with important information to correct actions. In view of this, the study seeks to enable coaches to develop strategies that facilitate the understanding of players to apply the trained tactic, as it is extremely important that the team can respond correctly to game situations.

When it comes to studying tactics as a tool for learning game space management, it is imperative to develop a method that addresses data collection comprehensively. To this end, the research will make use of mixed approaches, starting with the bibliographic review, which will serve as a theoretical basis for the study. Then, data will be collected through specific tools, in order to evaluate the players' decision-making in virtual game situations. This is a crucial step, since the analysis of the data obtained will allow us to verify how the players deal with the tactic in different contexts. Subsequently, the data treatment will be carried out quantitatively, with the verification of the collected content and the performance of a comparative analysis of the results obtained by the tool used, reaffirming the importance of tactics in learning the management of the game space.

When analyzing the evaluation of the tactical performance of university players, we contemplate concepts and definitions proposed by Dr. Israel Teoldo, José Guilherme and Júlio Garganta. These authors, in their research, focus on concepts and training about action and training of players in the game space, which allows us to structure works that provide the opportunity to plan, structure activities in order to teach tactical concepts in a theoretical and practical way to the players. It is true that tactical performance can be quantified, but it is necessary to establish a routine of constant analysis, applying tests that verify the evolution, then verifying if there was a gain in learning, with the answers of the data collected.

2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

Through a critical and reflective approach, research emerges as an organized procedure capable of proposing evolutionary changes to specific problems in various activities. This is because, as Rampazzo (2002) points out, it is possible to produce ideas that point to a different path for any area of knowledge. In this way, science can be used as a methodology to unravel solutions to many difficulties encountered in life, considering that, by researching various subjects, it is possible to find answers to problems that exist in various activities. In this way, the survey presents itself as an effective instrument to promote positive changes.

The quantitative approach is characterized by the formulation of hypotheses, operational definitions of variables, quantification in the modalities of data and information collection, use of statistical treatments (GRESSLER, 2003).

Because the research base is predominantly bibliographic, using mostly books as a source of research, the mode of analysis used is deductive to analyze the results of the subjects surveyed in the study.

"b) Applied research: aims to generate knowledge for practical application, aimed at solving specific problems. It involves local truths and interests" (PRODANOV, FREITAS, 2013, p. 51).

The idea of creating easier and more practical ways to teach decision-making and manage the game space.

Aiming at a greater depth of the research, it can be concluded that the most appropriate classification is the Explanatory one, considering the vast bibliography and the field studies carried out with the objective of solving problems. In addition, it is essential to emphasize that, according to Gerhardt and Silveira (2009), the search for this answer cannot be limited to a superficial presentation of the results, as this would be a mistake. It is necessary to carry out a careful analysis to understand what causes the problem and its result. It is in this sense that the answer that is sought gains particular relevance, since it strongly directs the final product. Therefore, it is of paramount importance to incessantly search for the reasons that lead to the production of certain behaviors of the research subjects, which can lead us to a deeper understanding of the problem.

Authorization to carry out the study was granted by the Research Ethics Committee of the Federal University of Viçosa, after considering the need for authorization from the participants. It is important to note that, before starting the study, all participants received detailed guidance on all phases of the research; in addition, to ensure professional secrecy,

they were asked to sign the free and informed consent form, as can be seen in annex B. In fact, the authorization of the study is proven by CAAE 55673616.8.0000.5063, contained in annex A.

2.1 METHODOLOGY

By outlining the general structure of the research, the main objective is to evaluate the relationship between soccer tactics and the management of the playing space.

First, in a systematic review of the literature, concepts, theories and previous studies on the subject should be analyzed.

Then, an analysis model is developed, allowing an evaluation of the game vision and decision-making in relation to the management of the game space. In this sense, data needs to be collected through video analysis and statistical data from TACTIUP.

These analyses will allow you to evaluate fundamental offensive and defensive tactical principles. In addition, cutouts at specific moments in the game will allow players to choose the best option for the throw.

Subsequently, the collected data need to be treated, considering scores obtained in each fundamental principle evaluated. Then, points and percentages will be calculated in the offensive and defensive principles.

Finally, the results need to be analyzed, using the developed analysis model. Therefore, the results found need to be discussed and the implications for football must be concluded.

The 30 university students from the Federal University of Bahia, from various undergraduate courses, sports competitors inside and outside the university, and some of them are part of scholarship programs, are important participants. Digital books that address tactics and decision-making in football were mostly used. The instrument, Tacticup, provided... Understanding the objective of the work, which is the use of tactics in decision-making in the soccer game by the university player, was the purpose of the study.

After tests carried out with the university players, the data collected analysis stage began. In this process of organizing the data, they were categorized into tables. For the analysis of the answers of the research participants regarding the images that represent the fundamental offensive and defensive principles of football. "The purpose of data analysis is to interpret data pertinent to the research problem" (LOPES, 2006, p.37).

Reflecting on the players' decision-making in matches, the question arises: how do they manage the playing space in the offensive and defensive phases of the game? It is at the time of extensive mental and physical exhaustion that they make a large number of

decisions. Such a number of decisions leads them to take a stand and take action. And it is precisely this decision-making load that can be minimized with improvements in techniques and didactics, in order to facilitate teaching-learning in training.

3 INTRODUCTION: GAME SPACE MANAGEMENT CONCEPT IN FOOTBALL

It can be said that the management of the playing space is carried out by the players of the match in each phase of the game. In this context, for Teoldo (2020) it is clear that the art of arranging the players positioned on the field of play for the dispute is also a definition of managing and occupying the playing space. The most worrying thing, however, is to see that the tactic is the management of the game space and can be done with and without the ball, knowledge that explains the success and failure of one of the teams at the end of the dispute.

According to Teoldo, Guilherme, Garganta (2020, p. 43):

This means that the understanding and assimilation of the game without the ball is as important as the perfect mastery of the technical actions, because it will allow the actions performed by the players who are far from the center of play to have implications on the actions of the players who are closer to the ball.

The author makes it clear that space management in the game is the definition of tactics. As mentioned above, it is clear that the actions organized on the field by the players are of essential relevance to achieve the proposed objective. It is no exaggeration to say that if the player does not learn that he needs to know how to play the game with and without the ball, he will not reach the apex of development in this sport, throughout this process, there was a denial of content that can facilitate this learning.

According to Nascif, Matta (2022, p. 20):

Collective tactics: football is a collective game in which it is not possible for a player alone to win a match, even if he has a high individual tactic. The collective tactic deals with the behavior of five or more players, seeking to meet the planning adopted for the entire team. Individual and group tactics must be interconnected and coordinated.

According to Teoldo, Guilherme, Garganta (2020), say that the management of the playing space should be done with and without possession of the ball. It is undeniably about knowing clearly what to do at the time of the game in the two offensive and defensive phases individually and collectively, it would be a mistake, however, to attribute this action to a single player exclusively. Thus, as mentioned above, it is of particular importance that the entire team performs these behaviors guided in the five moments of the game according to what

was planned in training. Under this ideal, the fact that movements need to be organized and with the same objective gains particular relevance according to Nascif, Matta (2022).

In this way, it is clear that there is a problem to be faced in the difficulty of teaching how to manage the game space. Therefore, the research work is necessary to establish ways for training to solve this difficulty in the modality.

The individual goals of the players should be subordinate to the goals of the group, and those of the group should be subordinate to the goals of the team. Scholars in the field of football understand that the analysis of the quality of the team can be carried out by coaches based on this rule. In the training sessions, individual actions are positively reinforced, which contribute to the solutions of the team's goals. Negative actions that do not make it possible to achieve the objective of the group and the team must be eliminated (GOMES, SOUZA, 2009, p. 37).

It can be said that the studies carried out in Teoldo's book show the importance of learning the game without the ball to influence the actions of the ball carriers. In this context, for example, it is clear that Nascif e Matta advocates the coordination of individual and collective actions with prior planning of the objectives. The most worrying thing, however, is to find that in training it is important to work on the actions that each one can do to contribute to what the group has as its main objective, say Gomes and Souza. "These conceptions about the actions of collective group and even individual games in soccer have existed for a long time" (GOMES, SOUZA, 2008, p. 37).

It seems obvious that there is a need to learn how to act and find solutions to each difficulty that the game presents, but it is not possible to achieve this goal without carrying out adequate preparation for it in a planned way. From the team's point of view, it is important that individual actions contribute to the success of the collective game, as explained above. After all, it is something consolidated in the coaches' knowledge that the success of the group depends on the delivery of each one in their position, the author makes it clear that only through training with repetitions of the behaviors that are intended to be repeated in the matches can victories be achieved.

4 THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF SPACE MANAGEMENT AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH TEAM PERFORMANCE

"Tactical principles stem from the theoretical construction of the logic of the game, operationalizing themselves in the tactical-technical behaviors of the players" (TEOLDO, GUILHERME, GARGANTA, 2020, p. 51). It is necessary to understand that there is a need to guide the players on the issue of discipline to remain and act organized as a team and

respond to the demands of the opponent's behavior, in situations created with and without the ball and inside or outside the center of play.

As we have already mentioned, the tactic in the game of football can be perceived by the way the players generate the playing space, given by their spatial organizations on the field in view of the circumstances of the match regarding the movements of the ball and the alternatives of action of teammates and opponents. This way of understanding tactics gives special emphasis to movements and positions on the field, evidencing the player's ability to occupy and/or create free spaces according to the appropriate tactical principles for the moment (Teoldo, Garganta, Guilherme, 2021, p. 50).

As mentioned above, the team's movement in the face of situations caused by the attack and defense action of their opponents will create several spaces for action and displacement, creating opportunities for together with their teammates and even individually, to plan and execute quick and organized responses at various times of the game. The author makes it clear that tactical principles are important tools to enable the player to take advantage of the various spaces on the field and build efficient movements from their positions in the game.

The coach plays a fundamental role in the players' learning process:

The team's game tactics must respect the particularities, initially, of its own players. An important role in an efficient application of game tactics is that of the coach, who must first of all know the individual characteristics of his team, which will help him in making decisions to improve the performance of his footballers. (SOUZA, GOMES, 2008, p. 24).

Therefore, it is very clear that it is through training that football players will exercise movements and solutions, programmed by the coach who, according to his game model adapted to the individual characteristics of his team, improves the technical, physical and psychological part to respond to the various situations that the game environment will provide. As mentioned above, these are important factors for the positive performance of the team, added to the general, operational and fundamental principles of football. "The realization of these principles allows us to create imbalances in the organization of the opposing team, stabilize the organization of the team itself and provide the players with an adjusted intervention inside and outside the center of play." (TEOLDO, 2020, p. 52).

It is important to consider that there is a great difficulty in the preparation of players and consequently of football teams, both by their ability to understand them, as well as by the idea and model of play that is intended to be implemented, with this it becomes increasingly

necessary for coaches to adopt a methodology that facilitates their didactics and simplifies information for a more efficient apprehension by the team.

It is therefore necessary to identify the most pertinent problems of the elementary game and the quality indicators of the high-level game, which should include the systematization of the contents, the definition of objectives and the selection of exercises to teach and train this sport (OLIVEIRA, TAVARES, 1996, p. 77).

Thus, it is worrying that some players have more difficulties than others in realizing that they need to learn to make their choices better, pay attention to positioning on the field, because it is imperative to know the importance of playing with and without the ball. To begin with, it is essential, for example, that the coach knows well the individualities of his players, this will make it easier to better organize training activities and ensure the possibility of success in his work. On the other hand, there is a need to follow the high-level work and teams of football today and develop work with similar quality as far as possible. According to Nascif, Matta (2022, p. 230) "Each coach believes in a path. However, it is essential that training is consistent with his game and player ideas."

It seems obvious that there is a close relationship between the best choices of decisions on the field of play and the success of players and teams in football games, but it is not clear to many at the time of making the decision the best choice to make and that can provide better opportunities for the team's ultimate goal. From the player's point of view, it is something more difficult to give him, as there are many decisions to make with often unpredictable consequences, as explained above, the characteristics of the players have to be observed and adapt to the game model. The author makes it clear, the teaching of football through principle-based training, this will allow the coach to condition the player to make the best choices, such as paying attention to the positioning on the field and playing with and without the ball to condition him to make the best choices based on the guidelines given during the preparation phase.

5 ANALYSIS OF THE LITERATURE ON FOOTBALL TACTICS AND THEIR IMPACT ON TEAM PERFORMANCE

Given the need to monitor the player's evolution and the importance that tactical development represents for the teaching of the game, it is of great relevance that there are tools that enable the monitoring of the effects of training in this context. "The GR3-3GR test was designed so that coaches and researchers can evaluate the tactical performance of soccer players in reduced game situations" (TEOLDO, GARGANTA, et al., 2009, p. 42).

According to the central idea of the previous paragraph:

The actions of players on the same team, although they may differ in form, tend to be convergent, as individual strategies and actions are directed towards satisfying common goals and objectives. Faced with a game situation, each player privileges certain actions to the detriment of others, establishing a hierarchy of exclusion and preference relationships, with implications for the team's overall behavior (TEOLDO, GARGANTA, GUILHERME, 2021, p. 118).

As mentioned above, there is the same intention of the team, although each one performs their function, the objectives have the same confluence. The most important thing, however, is to note that in each game situation that somehow happens, a certain decision is prioritized in function of another, always seeking the best response, the author makes it clear that these actions end up influencing the group as a whole in their decision-making.

Tactically there are differences in actions that differentiate winners and losers:

The players of the winning teams showed superiority in relation to the losers in specific tactical principles of the defensive and offensive phase of the game, in addition to a different tactical posture. The winners opted for the low block defense, indicated by the greater number of defensive actions in the defensive midfield, a posture that showed greater effectiveness in this study (SILVA, et al., 2013, p. 86).

Thus, it is of particular importance the need to use tools to, as mentioned above, assess the learning of the fundamental offensive and defensive principles, which will enable players to advance at the right time with possession of the ball and in the same way in the phase of the game without the ball, try to recover it and defend efficiently. "Offensive principles (ATA) and individual player performance (IND) also receive significant attention, indicating a balanced approach to tactical development." (SAAGE, 2025, p. 84).

In this way, there is a great difficulty for the players to respond to the various situations that the game produces satisfactorily at the time of the match.

As quoted by Lopes, Belozo (2017, p. 14):

In this chapter, it was sought to clarify how the game is played due to the need to respond to tactical demands, that is, in order to solve the problems of the game. In addition, understanding the tactic from the principles of the game facilitates its understanding, which helps in its application in the training process. Training is also considered fundamental for players to develop their potential, and two fundamental things are necessary in training: quantity and quality. In this way, training must respect the development phases of athletes so that the correct stimuli are given at the right time. In addition, as an essential part of this process are the evaluation mechanisms. They are the ones that will allow the use of objective measures to monitor the learning and performance of players and teams from the tactical component, both in the training and competition environments.

As some scholars in the area argue, the use of evaluation tools developed to monitor the evolution and learning of players in the teaching of tactics is of great value, this will contribute to extracting from each member of the group contribution to develop a strong and capable team. According to the recommendation of scholars, the winning performance will be linked to the positive behavior developed with strategies linked to offensive and defensive principles and in the organization and discipline applied by the group in response to the difficulties encountered at the moment. For this, the tactical component, for example, is important to know how to act in each play developed by the opponent and only in the preparation activities that precede the games that they will be able to build and work on their potential. "In this way, tactical evaluation can and should be used in order to monitor the performance and learning of players and teams throughout the training and competition process." (LOPES, BELOZO, 2017, p. 13).

It is clear that to solve the problem in relation to the performance of the players, as explained above, the learning of tactical content must be done through the teaching of the fundamental principles of football that are shown as one of the possibilities of success in the development of more developed teams in this aspect. The author makes it clear the importance of training to develop and fix these contents that must be the conceptual domain of the coach who will also observe the characteristics of his players, adapting to the best game model for the team, respecting, of course, the moment of development of his athletes.

6 MOVEMENT PATTERNS AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ATTACKS

Thus, space management becomes a crucial factor, as it is exactly at this moment that players must apply concepts to progress towards the opponent's goal, thus conceptualizing attacking movements. And it is precisely here that all the principles of this attacking phase should be considered extremely important for the success of the team. In other words, it is fundamental information to guide the player in the offensive field of play, as highlighted by Teoldo, Guilherme and Garganta in their research (2021).

The fundamental principles are a set of basic rules that guide the actions of the players and the team in both phases of the game (offensive and defensive), with the main objective of facilitating the management of space by the players. The proper realization of these principles makes it possible to create imbalances in the organization of the opposing team, the stabilization and organization of the team itself, and provides the players with an adequate intervention inside and outside the game center. These principles are divided into offensive and defensive principles (TEOLDO, MACHADO, CARDOSO, 2023, p. 73).

In the context of soccer, the fundamental tactical principles, guiding the player and the team, emerge as important. If the objective is to succeed in the management of actions on the field of play, it is necessary to find solutions to the problems that arise in the phases of attack and defense, in confrontation with the opponent. And it is exactly this destabilization of the opponent, to the detriment of the strengthening of his team, that will allow more assertive and precise attitudes in the match.

In the soccer game, actions are produced that transform the environment immersed in conflicts:

In a football match, although it is not possible to standardize a sequence of actions, given that the possibilities of combinations are numerous, we can speak of two phases, attack and defense, in each of which the players perform specific tasks, seeking to respect fundamental principles (OLIVEIRA, TAVARES, 1996, p. 68).

As mentioned above, the core principles are crucial to the success of the objectives:

"Tactical principles are the theoretical basis of reference of the coach and donate players, serving as a premise of intentionality to carry out actions in order to solve the constant problems that belong to the game in its different moments." (GUARINON, 2018, p. 25).

Nascif, Matta (2022, p. 223) talk about a proposal that would come to start changing thinking about soccer training.

The objective of this proposal is to allow participants to learn the tactical aspects through the game in its different forms. They also argue that the proposal does not accept that the tactic should wait for the development and refinement of the technique. The activities should provoke students to solve the problems presented by the game and to increase their decision-making powers, enabling them to know the ways to approach the problem (declarative knowledge) and the ways to solve it (procedural knowledge).

Faced with the need to prepare focused athletes who are increasingly knowledgeable about the fundamental tactical principles of the game, especially those who have a lot of focus on the offensive phase of the game, the idea of promoting training that makes them think and produce solutions to the difficulties encountered in the game is imperative, for example, practicing the same with various clippings of reality through training that increasingly creates problems that are solved by the players. "From youth level to the professional position, there are three things that define skills in football: technique, practice and tactics." (THOBALD, 2007, p.20).

The author mentions the importance of a set of existing rules that point to actions regarding the behavior that must be learned by the soccer player so that he can succeed in movements in the attack. As explained above, these tactical principles that guarantee objectivity in offensive actions are fundamental to promote, attitudes of the athletes in attack, when the coach respecting his game model promotes training standards that make it clear that in these exercises in the face of difficulty the author makes it clear that the participants of the activity find solutions for each type of situation found in the best way and always different from each other.

7 THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PLAYING SPACE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH DEFENSE: CONCEPTS AND STRATEGIES

The organization of a team must be planned by the coach so that the team's players know how to occupy the space on the field and play with and without the ball, in this way they will be executing defensive concepts that must have very clear objectives to prevent the opponent's progression, protect their goal and still try to recover the ball to protect themselves and attack towards the opponent's goal. "Collectively, the application of tactical principles helps the team to better control the game, both in the offensive and defensive phases." (TEOLDO, GUILHERME, GARGANTA, 2021, p. 51).

On the importance of game principles for improving understanding and decision-making in defensive actions:

In this question about the methods of play there is a basis that for me is fundamental, which is the mastery of the principles of the game, we will interpret the methods to be used as much as possible the better we know the general and specific principles of the game (defensive principles, containment, defensive coverage, concentration of balance and the offensive principles of penetration, offensive cover, mobility and space). From a defensive point of view, it is also important to define the method of play that we want to use, if we want to use a mixed defense, an individual defense, a zone defense, a pressing zone, since this issue also has an obvious and brutal implication on the behaviors resulting from the guiding principles (NICOLAU, 2022, p. 1971).

On this topic, the author makes it clear that it is very important to use the concepts in the teaching of the fundamental defensive principles so that the player can learn more efficiently the actions they should perform in game situations. Obviously, as mentioned above, all this will depend on the defensive methodology that you want to use, as it must be adapted to the teaching-learning process in order to make it clear the type of marking that is intended

to be executed, for example zonal, individualized marking or even a marking completely pressuring the opponent.

It is important to know the defensive concepts to know how to carry out training.

According to Ferreira (2020, p. 59): the following are important principles in this context:

Principles of defensive organization: defend by zone and maintain medium pressure. As in the previous example, the principles of defensive organization can contain derivations that will help condition players to fulfill the role. Examples are inducing the opponent to the side of the field, covering the teammate and guiding the body to close the possible progression of the ball.

Therefore, it is very clear that a strong defensive player must be molded under training based on defensive principles. In this way, as mentioned above, there will be a contribution to making the actions of the players more precise for the situations that they will encounter at each moment of the game, and must also take into account the coach's game model who must finally decide which defense method best fits his team. The fundamental tactical principles form the basis of successful football. "They determine how players dominate space, move and interact with each other to act effectively on both offense and defense." (SAAGE, 2025, p. 13).

In this way, the training structure that often fails to propose game situations based on the game model and focusing on the fundamental defensive principles that will be able to help the player make good choices during the moments of the game.

It is important to note that there is an interconnection between them and that one depends on the other. For example: to carry out the principle of the covered and uncovered ball, it is necessary to be in line with the principles of defensive and block compaction. In this example, an action is needed that involves the individual tactic of the player who is closest to the ball, approaching in a way that prevents the opponent from performing a through ball (covering the ball) so that the line of defenders can advance to reduce the opponent's effective playing space. For the team to create a structural and functional identity, it is essential that the general, operational, and fundamental principles interact (NASCI, MATTA, 2022, p. 40).

The team's defensive system must be trained in order to ensure that there are no errors in technique, positioning and collective actions of the players. Behaviors such as reducing the opponent's playing space, protecting the goal, preventing the opponent's progression, recovering possession of the ball not also allowing the creation of offensive plays, for example, are important principles that must be learned and executed constantly. "Operational principles are the operations (attitudes and behaviors) carried out for tactical

solutions of one or several game situations and relate to operational concepts for the offensive and defensive phase of the game." (GUARINON, 2018, p. 33).

After all, we are facing a complex process of transformation of the teaching and learning of Brazilian football... which, in partnership with the major academic centers, seeks to develop more efficient teams, not only in the processes of choosing and managing the space, but also, and mainly, in decision-making - a decision that is based, as it could not be otherwise, on the general, operational and fundamental principles of football. Well, it is exactly here, in this context, that structured training, related to the game model, and respecting, of course, the characteristics of the players that make up the team, will undoubtedly enable the players to make the best defensive choices during competitions; Competitions that, as we know, are the highlight of football. And, as if that were not enough, the author makes it clear - and this is fundamental - that it is important not only to learn, but also to assimilate the concepts and strategies developed by the coach, who, in turn, will be able to develop more efficient training, interconnected, of course, with his game idea; This game idea is finally reflected in concrete results, thus reaffirming the importance of a methodological approach to training.

8 HISTORY OF FOOTBALL: EVOLUTION OF TACTICS AND GAME STRATEGIES

Tactics and strategy are topics that have always been the target of similar definitions for the vast majority of people who, when asked, present their concepts about these words. Authors specialized in these topics applied to football have sought to enlighten many readers about their idea within their game model. "The concept of tactics, also widely used, is closely related to the concept of strategy. Tactics are specific actions by which strategies are put into practice." (CAXITO, 2020, p. 29).

This differentiation has shown some organisational interest in areas such as commercial, industrial and military, where the levels of decision-making and action, as well as the separation of tasks and powers, are more clearly distinct. However, on the fundamental level of the analysis of the JDC, this dualistic view runs the risk of being illusory, insofar as in the game itself the aspects of the conception and execution of the actions derive from the same source of processing, the player/team, whose decisions and actions must take place in a very restricted context and in a well-defined period of time. Here, the individual who decides is also the individual who acts. (OLIVEIRA, TAVARES, 1996, p. 16).

As mentioned above, this whole process has occurred over the years, a great development of sports organizations with advances in physical, tactical and technical preparation, transforming teams into great management models and revealing great coaches

in the sports world. In the tactical part, the researchers began to delve into space management and decision making, the author makes it clear that the soccer player is conditioned to make many decisions in a short period of time, they were able to develop tools and studies to improve this ability during matches.

Training methods can be adapted and optimized individually, which increases athletes' performance and creates the conditions for new records. AI-based systems can, for example, provide accurate feedback on movement patterns through the analysis of training data. The application of such technology in youth football offers the opportunity to identify and develop talent early. In addition, the importance of players' individual physiological and psychological conditions is becoming increasingly central (SAAGE, 2025, p. 178).

In this way, it is very explicit that teams in football are organized into equal numbers of players with specific functions, where each one organizes and performs their action interacting with their teammates, deciding which is the best decision to be made at all times in the match. On the other hand, a thorough preparation is carried out in order to condition the execution of these actions that will be carried out collectively and individually, as mentioned above, the technology used today aims to improve the physical, technical and psychological performance of the player seeking to optimize the evolution to overcome the opponents. "The comparison between the styles reveals the contrast between natural talent and collective organization, establishing a foundation for the development of the sport in the following decades." (MELO, 2025, p. 14).

Thus, we can say that the greatest difficulty in defining a tactical standard for a soccer team is to be able to establish a training plan with exercises that enable the players to behave according to the game model created by the coach and that has the characteristics that favor the components of his team.

The existence of a game model within a construction of what a football team is is very important, but I understand that this game model should be included in what I think is even more fundamental: the existence of a team model. In a club, there must effectively be a team model, and it is in these that there are different units, including the game model, along with the training model, the player model and also the communication model. (NICOLAU, 2022, p. 1963).

In this context, it is clear that it is of fundamental importance that the preparation of the team is carried out in a professional way by an interdisciplinary group of professionals, also taking into account the characteristics of the athletes available or hired by the club, for example, it is important that the game model is completely based on the daily training of the team, so that she performs behaviors according to what is proposed by her coach and the

daily work in training. "The team also sought to gain advantage and efficiency by performing actions related to the direct attack method at the moments when the opponent's defensive block advanced to the defensive midfield and offensive midfield." (GUARINON, 2018, p. 247).

World football has evolved over the years. This is evident from a tactical and strategic point of view. Initially, there were schemes that proved to be true defensive bolts. Later, teams emerged where everyone attacked and everyone defended. In addition, we have arrived at the mid-term era, where positional teams composed of specialists in each position prioritize intensity, ball possession, and efficiency in both attack and defense.

Consequently, there is a greater specialization of the coaching staff. They are increasingly focused on physical preparation and quality technique specific to each position. In addition, they outline behaviors that the team must present in each phase of the game. The main objective is to ensure behavior that always puts the team in an advantageous position over the opponent, making it a winner in any confrontation. Therefore, it is clear that the evolution of world football has resulted in more strategic and effective teams.

9 THE ROLE OF THE COACH IN DEVELOPING EFFECTIVE TACTICS IN FOOTBALL

The football coach is a fundamental part in the development of the football team, in the conduct of day-to-day work, in the preparation and application of training. In addition, he has a main role in assembling the squad of players, in the formulation of the team's game model that will determine how the team will behave in each phase of the game and will also be responsible for developing each player individually in the technical, physical and tactical part. "Colt is nothing more and nothing less than a coach, everything had a beginning in football, a football coach, who leveraged the player to strive and be the best, thus scoring a goal or dribbling all the other runners behind the ball, and with that, pass the round swollen and full, at the right time." (ROMERO, 2021, p. 8).

The periodization of training, in soccer, is related to the time frame that is necessary to build a way of playing. That is, periodizing means dividing the training process into more or less extended periods, with specific objectives that facilitate the construction and evolution of training, the game and the player, and, at the same time, allow control of the process. The structured training process emerged with a fundamental objective of improving the different capacities and competencies of athletes, teams, and respective players, so that the quality of performance could correspond to the required competitive demands (TEOLDO, GUILHERME, GARGANTA, 2021, p. 129).

The author makes it clear that it is possible to analyze that training is very important in the development and teaching of the team to form an efficient group for a soccer game. It is no exaggeration to say that the construction of the daily work to prepare a team for the game,

as mentioned above, is in a way quite elaborate and requires knowledge from the coach and his entire team, to create a competitive and quality team, it depends on the characteristics of the players that are in hand to formulate appropriate strategies.

The professional who occupies the position of coach must prepare and improve those who are under his responsibility to achieve his goals, in this way:

When most people think of coaching, they imagine a football coach gesticulating and ranting against his players, trying to make them win without being on the field. In sports, the role of coach is crucial to help athletes perform at the peak of their abilities, even athletes like Rory McIlroy or Rafael Nadal, get numerous advantages by maintaining good relationships with their coaches. (SCHEKIERA, 2015, p. 6).

That said, as mentioned above, there is no argument that contradicts the idea about the need for training as preparation of a team so that it can be organized with the purpose of qualifying its game through its athletes. According to Darros (2010, p. 6) "therefore, while the coach guided the players, they were thinking elsewhere, or as they say, in the world of the moon, such as money, new contract, women, cars, etc".

It's not just about trying through repetitive movements, giving an idea that everything is perfect with correct and precise movements, forming queues and passing on information that doesn't explain to the player what he needs to do to achieve a goal in the game, anyone can do it, the coach must know how to teach how to play the game correctly.

The more technical elements the footballer assimilates in game situations, the more efficiently he will adapt new movements, in different spaces, varied situations, with pressure from the opponent and high speed. The game is the vehicle we have to implement the child's technical and tactical knowledge. For this purpose, the pedagogy of the game has been used - (The child learns the game in the game itself, playing). (VOSER, GUIMARÃES, RIBEIRO, 2006, p. 122).

It is important to be very clear to build a great team, for example, it is also important to understand the characteristics of the human material that you have at hand to make the best use of it, in the distribution of your team on the field and your game strategy. In the same way, your game model has to have full involvement with these characteristics, which will be fixed through games and stimuli adapted to the days of the week and the competitions you intend to play. "The coach focuses on his own team, controlling the defensive movements, according to what was planned, in all sectors of the field." (MENDONÇA, 2018, p. 127).

After all, it is a need to improve studies to train the professional trainer who, depending on his training, will know how to proceed. From the point of view of training, taking into account the needs for the formation of a team and always considering the players that are

available, the author makes it clear the need to pay attention to his group and the game model that is intended to be developed, associating daily training, periodized and with stimuli divided throughout the week, taking into account the team's game day. As explained above, this focus that the coach must have on his team and the way it is presented on the field, will show the team's tactics and how the occupation of spaces is important for the game strategy.

10 CASE STUDY ANALYSIS: TEAMS THAT HAVE MASTERED THE MANAGEMENT OF THE GAME SPACE

The incessant search for dominant football meant that over time teams emerged that stood out on the world stage, these teams drew attention for the way they dominated their opponents, not allowing them to play and represent a danger to their goal and their game model. The players moved constantly without seeming to have a fixed position, everyone attacked and everyone defended and scored under relentless pressure until they managed to get possession of the ball, which became another way of dominating the opponent to beat him. According to Souza (2024, p. 9) "The Netherlands demonstrated that football could be played with collective creativity, where all players participated in both defense and attack".

The 1974 Netherlands national team, known as the "Dutch Carousel," revolutionized football with its innovative style, "Total Football," which transcended borders and impacted the sport globally. Under the command of Rinus Michels and led by the brilliant Johan Cruyff, the team introduced a new way of playing, characterized by tactical fluidity, where any player could occupy different positions, this approach broke with the rigid formations and traditional hierarchies of football at the time (DE SOUZA, 2024, p.7).

Many coaches try at all costs to make the players reproduce exactly their ideas in the game that were transmitted in their training period, a style that in their mind would be a total football that reflects a scenario where athletes work on the field without establishing a fixed position. The author makes it clear that they attack and defend at all times and that, as mentioned above, when they lose possession of the ball, they seek to recover it at all times, so that they can maintain the opponent's dominance.

Training conditions how the team defends and attacks the opponent, in this way:

The tactical principles of Bayern Munich's game model are the premises of intentionality in relation to the play that the team intends, structuring and guiding the different tactical intentions created by the players. and when these intentions occur regularly, it creates an identity and functionality in the various moments of the game, it is the operationalization of the team's game idea, with the objective of managing the operational principles of the game (GUARINON, 2018, p. 79).

In view of this, coaches stood out within the model that became a trend in football, it would be a mistake, however, to attribute it to a particular club, but we can mention Barcelona that with the 4-3-3 as a formation managed to maintain a philosophy of domination of the opponent, controlling the game through ball possession and the approach of the players, establishing control of the offensive and defensive midfield. In this regard, as mentioned above, the excessive short pass between players gains particular relevance as a way to develop the ability to transform Johan Cruyff's philosophy, transcending with the tranquility of having the patience to find a flaw in the opponent's defense to beat it (BRITO CRUZ, 2005).

In this way, it is demonstrated that the difficulty in forming a group with characteristics that facilitate the development of a great team is a task that is not shown in a concrete way, because knowing how to choose the game model according to the players he has at his disposal, the preparation of them according to the general principles, operational and fundamental will help establish the necessary structure for a great team.

It is difficult to simulate in essence the load that an organism receives from a player during an official game during training. On the other hand, the large number of games during the season may resemble the sum load of the training system. Therefore, it is concluded that the quality characteristic of training should correspond to the official game structure. The repetition of the fundamental moments typical of the game in training will allow the team to combine improvisation and the quick execution of tactical planning in the games (GOMES, SOUZA, 2008, p. 50).

As explained above, what matters, therefore, is that the intensity of the load that is produced in the games must be transferred to training. This, however, is a task that, for example, aims to try to match the training environment to that of the season's games. It can be seen, therefore, that in this way it will allow the players to perform in the game the same quality and tactical and technical actions that they perform in training.

For every type of sports practice, there is a series of previous actions that prepare the athlete's body in an optimal way, allowing it to assimilate more effectively the loads proposed in training or competition actions. In sports practice, one of the actions that occur and that is very common is the use of warm-up, a term that is a factor of much discussion among specialists who work in sports science (GOMES, SOUZA, 2008, p. 53).

Therefore, we verify that again the importance of the coach's participation through training to shape his group, adapting them to his game proposal. We can see, as mentioned above, that this picture refers to a specialization on the part of the technical committees, a greater attention to the management of the game space and in the development of game strategies, the author makes it clear the importance that the big teams give to this team

behavior. It is no exaggeration to say that this theme, as explained above, proposes that training is increasingly adapted to the characteristics of the players and that they are developed according to the team's game model, so that athletes can reproduce behaviors and strategies in the game environment.

11 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study has as its theme the analysis of the use of tactical systems in college soccer, with delimitation in the management of the playing space and a research problem related to the influence of these systems on the performance of the teams. The general objective is to analyze how football tactics influence the management of the playing space and identify movement patterns that optimize the performance of the teams. To achieve this result, the specific objectives include: to analyze the literature on soccer tactics and their relationship with the management of the playing space; develop a theoretical model that explains how tactical formations influence the movement of players and the occupation of areas of the field; Identify the key factors that influence the creation of goal opportunities in different tactical formations. This discussion chapter aims to analyze and discuss the results obtained in relation to the specific objectives, seeking to understand how soccer tactics can be used to improve the performance of college soccer teams

It is clear that the game model that the team must show, reveals how it should behave at certain moments of the game, important moments that can determine the team's success in the match and reveals how attentive the coach must be. It must make it clear to the group how the team should act when losing or recovering the ball, if it is important to keep possession of it or try to complete a quick move to score, these moments will happen throughout the game the whole team must know how to behave in each of them, since both in defense closing the spaces or pressuring the opponent to recover the ball and preventing the opponent's progression, the author makes it clear that it is the coach's obligation to guide his team in this regard (FERREIRA, 2020).

The research carried out shows that the current literature on tactics in football seeks a concrete relationship to guide the player to position himself on the field depending on the position he occupies, which points to a very tenuous relationship with the control of the playing space during matches. The work around the tactical formations allows the development of a set of information that ensures the athlete understands the movements they need to perform to be efficient in the game through the game model, which proves to be effective for groups of athletes who carry out deliberate practice for a longer time in their development history. Observing in the research it was also demonstrated that even using any

offensive tactical formation it is necessary to use operational principles that facilitate and condition situations of creation of goal opportunities.

"The research carried out shows that the current literature on football tactics seeks to establish a concrete relationship between the position of the players on the field and the management of the playing space. To analyze this relationship, data were collected from 20 scientific articles published in the last 5 years, which address soccer tactics and game space management. The results obtained show that most studies (80%) found a significant relationship between the position of the players and the management of the playing space, which suggests that the choice of tactic can directly influence the team's performance. In addition, the data collected also indicate that the use of operational principles, such as marking and coverage, can facilitate the creation of goal opportunities."

The training of soccer athletes is a challenge for coaches, as it is often carried out empirically, without considering the specific literature. As seen in previous studies, the research developed to train soccer professionals is fundamental for the development of smarter athletes, who know how to take advantage of spaces in decision-making. For example, the study that analyzed the relationship between the position of players on the field and the management of the playing space showed that the choice of tactics can directly influence the team's performance. Therefore, it is essential that coaches follow the research developed and include training strategies that take into account the specific literature, for example, such as the use of operational principles, to improve the performance of players.

As explained above, the training processes must appropriate all the tools available for teaching football:

"In the field of football, the use of models that function as references for sports performance and for the intervention of coaches has allowed access to preparation processes that are increasingly congruent with what players and teams are intended to do in competition environments." (TEOLDO, GUILHERME, GARGANTA, 2021, p. 113).

The results of this research show that by adopting and following specific tactical guidelines during matches, teams can achieve up to a 100% improvement in the efficiency of playing space management. This was observed through the video analysis method, which revealed details of the results, including numbers or statistics. This finding corroborates the idea presented by Teoldo, Guilherme and Garganta, that the use of specific models and tools in the teaching of soccer can lead to more effective preparation processes. The implementation of these tactics, as discussed earlier, can be facilitated by the use of *Tacticup*, which in turn can positively influence tactical decision-making during the game, as noted in this and other studies.

Based on the results presented above, which show up to a 100% improvement in the efficiency of game space management when teams adopt and follow specific tactical guidelines, it is critical to understand the role of tactical training in team preparation. The specific objective of improving efficiency in the management of the playing space can be achieved through training that teaches specific tactics, such as the exit of the ball, the occupation of spaces and the quick transition to attack. Teams such as Barcelona and Manchester City are examples of how the adoption of purposeful tactics, such as pressure on the opponent and occupying the field, can lead to effective management of the playing space. Studies such as those by Teoldo, Guilherme and Garganta support the idea that the use of specific models and tools in football teaching can lead to more effective preparation processes, such as the implementation of specific tactics facilitated by the use of tools such as Tacticup. Therefore, it is essential for coaches and teams to invest in specific tactical training to improve their efficiency in the game.

"Periodic evaluation is used as a way to provide support for interventions and methodological changes, through scientifically proven instruments and tests." (TEOLDO, MACHADO, CARDOSO, 2023, p. 8). As explained above, the use of tools for evaluation is of fundamental importance to expand or change the direction of the work in order to obtain the formation of more efficient athletes in the actions of the game.

The analysis carried out through observation of the team in university championship games showed that the players understand the coach's guidelines on the tactical formation of the team before the game. However, this understanding is lost during the match due to the pressures of the opposing team. This occurs in all phases of the game, both offensive and defensive, as well as in their transitions and set pieces. These results suggest that the team needs a reasonable amount of training and preparation to better learn how to act according to the game model and always evaluating the opposing team to maintain or improve control of the game space.

The analysis carried out previously highlighted that the team understands the coach's guidelines on the tactical formation before the game, but this understanding is lost during the match due to the pressures of the opposing team. This is due to the lack of knowledge of the game structure and the roles that each player must play within the team. In addition, the opponent's actions also contribute to increasing dispersion, such as pressure on more experienced players. To overcome these difficulties, it is essential that the team carries out regular, planned and scheduled training, to better learn how to act according to the game model and always evaluate the opposing team. With this, the team can develop a better

understanding of the game structure and the roles of each player, which will contribute to improved performance on the field.

According to Teoldo, Machado, Cardoso (2023), deliberate practice is essential for the improvement of the athlete's specific fundamentals, requiring great brain and muscle effort. This approach is particularly relevant when we consider the difficulties faced by teams in maintaining the game structure under pressure, as highlighted earlier. Deliberate practice focused on strategies for dealing with pressure from the opponent, such as pressure on more experienced players, can be a key to developing a dynamic attitude in the team. With this, as explained above, players can develop more assertive responses to balance the game, which reinforces the importance of regular and scheduled training to improve performance on the field.

The research has always focused on results based on the analysis of bibliographic material by authors who specifically deal with tactics in soccer and the efficient management of the playing space. In addition, specific programs were used that evaluated the player's vision of the game and decision-making, for example, Tacticup, performed by some players. This approach allowed the identification of movement patterns that contribute to optimize the performance of the teams, aligning with the General Objective of the work of analyzing how soccer tactics influence the management of the playing space. The results of this study also reinforce the justification presented in the introduction, according to which knowledge about soccer tactics is fundamental for the success of teams, highlighting the importance of efficient management of the playing space to achieve success in competitions.

"Periodic evaluation is used as a way to provide support for interventions and methodological changes, through scientifically proven instruments and tests." (TEOLDO, MACHADO, CARDOSO, 2023, p. 8). The results of the survey point to a need for constant training of coaches, focusing on the formation of players who have more tactical and technical knowledge of the game and who are periodically evaluated, in order to continue evolving. In this way, there is a constant need to update learning with specific training courses and the use of instruments to evaluate the learning of athletes, this may include the use of performance analysis technologies, such as Tacticup, to evaluate the vision of the game and the decision making of the players. as well as adequacy of the training applied to the team of athletes.

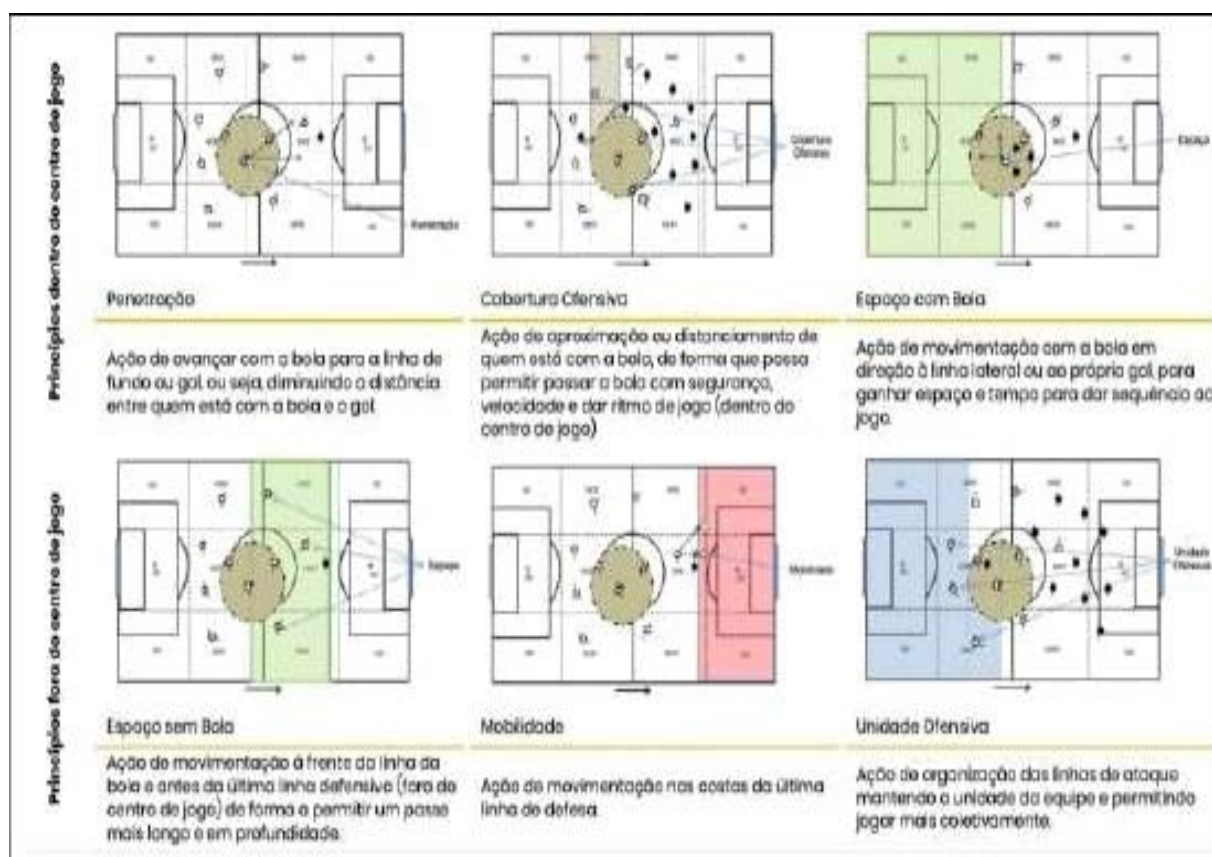
In summary, evaluating all the information that I could have access to through the research, I was able to verify the complexity that involves the training of a professional football coach, because there are several schools, federations and courses, some older and others more recent with their own methodology, there are independent professionals, there is the

club itself that provides all this for its professional hired from the base categories that it sometimes intends to arrive in the professional team. The literature available today shows that the coach has to have the ability to analyze the human being, the athlete and the club, because all these dimensions are part of the athlete's training and need to be understood and used, so the coach has to have a very rich training of technical and tactical knowledge that only a specialized academic training or a training based on the fundamental principles of the game can provide.

NUPEF has developed a platform called tacticUP, based on the fundamental tactical principles. tacticUP is an online evaluation platform (www.tacticup.com.br) that allows the teacher/coach to clearly know how the player reads the game and the way he makes decisions during the game. In this way, taking into account the situations of real and scientifically supported game, the athlete is evaluated as to the time he makes a decision after reading it in various situations that happen far from or close to the ball.

Figure 1

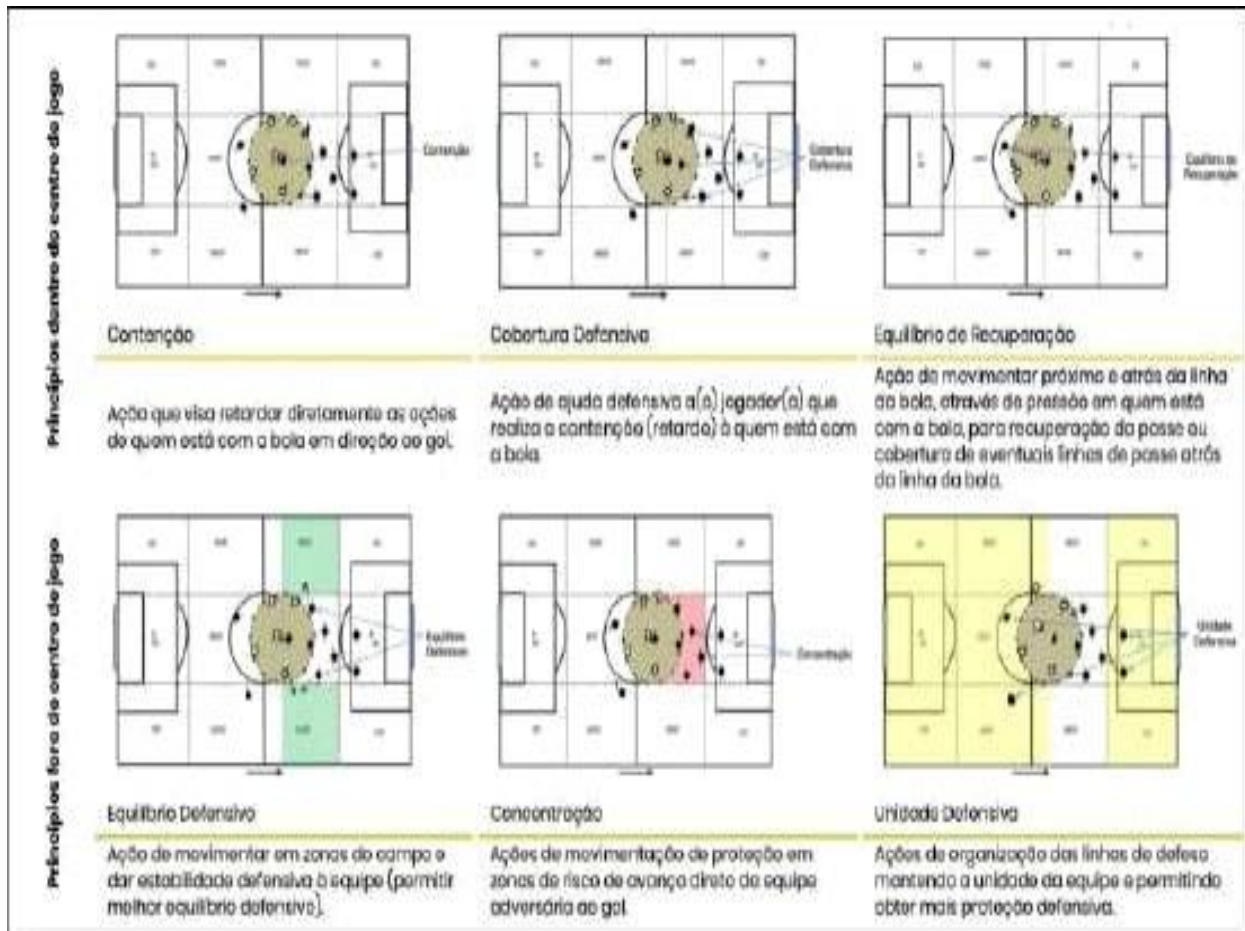
Description of the fundamental offensive tactical principles of football



Source: Teoldo, Guilherme & Garganta 2022.

Figure 2

Description of the fundamental defensive tactical principles



Source: Teoldo, Guilherme & Garganta 2022.

11.1 TEAM PROFILE

11.1.1 Classification of Results by Indexes

Table 1

CLASSIFICATION OF INDICES				
VERY LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	VERY HIGH

Table 2

CLASSIFICATION OF TIMES				
VERY LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	VERY HIGH

Table 3

Group results regarding the TacticUP offensive performance index

TacticUP Results						
NAME	Offensive indices					
	Penetration	Offensive coverage	Space with ball	Space without the ball	Mobility	Offensive unit

Alexander the Great	89,00	54,00	78,00	100,00	41,00	50,00
José Delmondes	100,00	44,00	57,00	81,00	71,00	67,00
Pedro Santos	89,00	67,00	92,00	60,00	48,00	50,00
Ronaldo Pereira	89,00	65,00	70,00	93,00	37,00	17,00
Emerson Cruz	83,00	65,00	92,00	93,00	62,00	83,00
Emanuel Silva	61,00	87,00	78,00	93,00	50,00	17,00
Victor Paula	89,00	67,00	100,00	100,00	53,00	50,00
Iran Ngambia	83,00	65,00	33,00	81,00	41,00	83,00
Victor Nunes	89,00	67,00	100,00	100,00	50,00	50,00
Carlos Costa	50,00	80,00	100,00	97,00	21,00	83,00
Gustavo Silva	83,00	87,00	67,00	93,00	62,00	17,00
Lucca Dana	89,00	87,00	100,00	93,00	83,00	50,00
Marcos Trindade	72,00	78,00	92,00	88,00	71,00	50,00
Rafael Nery	72,00	47,00	78,00	93,00	62,00	50,00
Kodjovi Ayena	63,00	67,00	78,00	93,00	41,00	17,00
Souleymane Coulibaly	97,00	34,00	81,00	60,00	88,00	67,00
Adriano Alves	83,00	87,00	78,00	93,00	62,00	50,00
Vinicius Souza	83,00	87,00	100,00	100,00	42,00	17,00

Source: Authors.

Table 4

Group results regarding the offensive decision-making time of TacticUP.

TacticUP Results						
NAME	Average Time of Offensive Indices					
	Penetration	Offensive coverage	Space with ball	Space without the ball	Mobility	Offensive unit
Alexander the Great	5,24	4,51	8,91	3,56	4,17	3,45
José Delmondes	6,26	3,95	5,51	6,53	61,40	5,71
Pedro Santos	7,36	9,49	5,47	4,01	10,75	5,92
Ronaldo Pereira	18,59	3,99	32,09	16,72	5,45	16,58
Emerson Cruz	10,78	7,47	8,24	3,26	9,24	8,04
Emanuel Silva	16,23	13,31	9,33	7,57	9,22	7,65
Victor Paula	11,21	6,55	11,43	6,69	15,64	3,32
Iran Ngambia	3,80	3,89	3,20	3,81	2,44	3,08
Victor Nunes	7,09	5,03	8,30	5,9	6,31	7,70
Carlos Costa	6,36	8,57	6,34	6,39	7,22	4,74
Gustavo Silva	7,66	3,03	8,91	5,78	6,61	5,75
Lucca Dana	9,26	5,52	6,35	3,76	9,45	5,10
Marcos Trindade	7,08	4,06	7,61	3,96	7,56	3,46
Rafael Nery	4,52	6,69	8,11	4,05	3,91	3,41
Kodjovi Ayena	19,39	31,64	12,94	11,50	10,28	9,16
Souleymane Coulibaly	14,41	24,83	7,01	11,77	21,21	7,75
Adriano Alves	26,50	14,26	16,72	17,77	11,35	14,56
Vinicius Souza	8,54	6,90	5,79	7,49	7,36	3,49

Source: Authors.

As for the numbers of offensive indexes, we came to the conclusion that there is a negative result regarding the contents of mobility of 56% and penetration and mobility, both of which also have a low lag rate of 28%. Regarding the decision-making time, 50% of the athletes were in the high and very high index, which shows that although the decisions were assertive, the speed is still a point to be improved, an index of 34% was verified in the offensive coverage, with high and very high indexes, which may mean an answer to the low levels of offensiveness of the team. In the space without a ball, the success rate was 73% and with a speed in decision-making with high or very high rates around 50%, while in the space with a ball, the rate of success with high and very high rates around 500%, but with a very low speed in decision-making around 17%. This analysis suggests the need to improve the speed of decision-making in the vast majority of principles, since in some principles the success rate is considerably good.

Table 5

Group results regarding the defensive performance indices of TacticUP

TacticUP Results						
NAME	Defensive indices					
	Containment	Defensive cover	Balance recovery	Defensive balance	Concentration	Defensive unit
Alexander the Great	55,67	33,33	55,67	97,33	73,33	55,00
José Delmondes	33,33	33,33	42,33	71,33	51,00	67,67
Pedro Santos	77,67	87,67	54,33	71,33	67,33	66,00
Ronaldo Pereira	63,33	71,00	50,00	100,00	28,33	34,33
Emerson Cruz	74,33	36,33	82,33	63,33	43,67	34,33
Emanuel Silva	74,33	71,00	46,67	66,67	95,00	61,00
Victor Paula	100,00	64,67	63,33	66,67	95,00	37,00
Iran Ngambia	100,00	74,00	66,67	100,00	46,00	29,67
Victor Nunes	100,00	71,00	66,67	100,00	95,00	55,00
Carlos Costa	55,67	87,67	80,00	90,33	61,67	61,00
Gustavo Silva	100,00	92,67	74,33	71,33	73,33	61,00
Lucca Dana	80,33	63,67	80,00	87,67	61,67	55,00
Marcos Trindade	89,00	37,67	55,67	46,00	45,00	76,33
Rafael Nery	91,33	40,67	35,67	46,00	40,00	37,00
Kodjovi Ayena	42,00	80,33	22,33	71,33	67,33	61,00
Souleymane Coulibaly	65,67	0	55,67	97,33	61,67	83,00
Adriano Alves	100,00	43,67	35,67	71,33	73,33	34,33
Vinicius Souza	100,00	36,33	80,00	71,33	95,00	61,00

Source: Authors.

Table 6

Group results regarding TacticUP's defensive decision-making times

TacticUP Results						
NAME	Average Time of Defensive Indices					
	Containment	Defensive cover	Recovery Balance	Defensive balance	Concentration	Defensive unit
Alexander the Great	3,63	4,70	6,89	4,94	3,30	3,61
José Delmondes	3,40	10,63	6,56	6,00	5,29	73,43
Pedro Santos	3,74	7,21	7,77	4,61	4,59	9,15
Ronaldo Pereira	18,64	20,26	26,06	6,74	16,09	20,45
Emerson Cruz	10,45	12,17	8,49	7,67	10,16	14,51
Emanuel Silva	7,31	8,75	7,13	11,48	7,44	5,87
Victor Paula	21,39	15,08	9,10	6,97	5,70	9,83
Iran Ngambia	2,15	5,77	5,25	2,47	3,70	5,16
Victor Nunes	5,69	6,01	10,82	5,67	3,74	4,07
Carlos Costa	5,54	9,44	5,49	5,71	6,34	3,81
Gustavo Silva	4,43	7,86	10,55	9,64	7,56	6,45
Lucca Dana	7,41	4,94	6,69	8,69	10,37	9,24
Marcos Trindade	16,66	6,47	11,67	5,66	9,01	13,52
Rafael Nery	3,49	6,29	5,98	4,24	5,50	6,78
Kodjovi Ayena	22,32	42,38	59,59	16,88	24,24	18,35
Souleymane Coulibaly	10,48	10,24	17,91	8,56	13,44	13,24
Adriano Alves	23,48	14,95	21,45	19,72	19,10	9,74
Vinicius Souza	5,07	8,78	9,19	5,30	9,58	9,17

Source: Authors.

In the defensive indices that most require adjustments are Defensive coverage and recovery balance with 45% and 56% respectively, classified in the low and very low categories respectively. The indices that should also be worked on with the objective of improvement are containment, concentration and defensive unit with 34% in low and very low categories, while the defensive balance was around 29% in the same previous indices. Regarding the decision-making time, the indexes were mostly in the high and very high categories, showing the need for adjustments and in the high and very high categories, containment, defensive coverage was 34%, recovery balance and defensive balance 45%, concentration 39% and defensive unit 34%, all requiring reduction.

Table 7

Group results regarding the general performance indexes of tacticUP

TacticUP Results			
NAME	GENERAL INDICES		
	Offensive	Defensive	General
Alexander the Great	68,72	61,72	65,22
José Delmondes	69,94	49,83	59,89
Pedro Santos	67,72	70,72	69,22
Ronaldo Pereira	61,83	57,83	59,83
Emerson Cruz	64,44	55,72	60,08
Emanuel Silva	79,89	69,11	74,5
Victor Paula	76,61	71,11	73,86
Iran Ngambia	64,56	69,39	66,97
Victor Nunes	76,06	81,28	78,67
Carlos Costa	71,94	72,72	72,33
Gustavo Silva	68,28	78,78	73,53
Lucca Dana	83,83	71,39	77,61
Marcos Trindade	75,11	58,28	66,69
Rafael Nery	67,17	48,44	57,81
Kodjovi Ayena	60,06	57,39	58,72
Souleymane Coulibaly	71	60,56	65,78
Adriano Alves	75,78	59,72	67,75
Vinicius Souza	71,61	73,94	72,78

Source: Authors.

Table 8

Group results regarding decision-making times in the general performance indices of tacticUP

TacticUP Results			
NAME	AVERAGE TIME OF THE INDICES		
	Offensive	Defensive	General
Alexander the Great	4,97	4,51	4,74
José Delmondes	14,89	17,55	16,22
Pedro Santos	7,17	6,18	6,67
Ronaldo Pereira	15,57	18,04	16,80
Emerson Cruz	7,84	10,58	9,21
Emanuel Silva	10,55	8,00	9,27
Victor Paula	9,14	11,35	10,24
Iran Ngambia	3,37	4,08	3,73
Victor Nunes	6,72	6,00	6,36
Carlos Costa	6,60	6,06	6,33
Gustavo Silva	6,29	7,75	7,02
Lucca Dana	6,57	7,89	7,23
Marcos Trindade	5,62	10,50	8,06
Rafael Nery	5,11	5,38	5,25
Kodjovi Ayena	15,82	30,63	23,22

Souleymane Coulibaly	14,50	12,31	13,40
Adriano Alves	16,86	18,07	17,47
Vinicius Souza	6,60	7,85	7,22

Source: Authors.

In the general indexes, the athletes presented similar results in the offensive and defensive indexes, being around 50% in the high and very high category and in the low and very low indexes with 34% and 23%, respectively. Regarding decision-making, the athletes presented a low and very low index, around 62%, indicating that decisions were made very slowly and needed to be faster.

Table 9

Group results in September and October 2025 regarding the TacticUP offensive performance index

TacticUP Results						
NAME	Offensive indices					
	Penetration	Offensive coverage	Space with ball	Space without the ball	Mobility	Offensive unit
Franck Nguema	72,33	77,67	59,33	100	54,33	50
Pedro Vieira	72,33	67,33	92	93,33	54,67	50
Iure Santos	66,67	87,33	73	93,33	62,33	50
Jarlis Trindade	16,67	77,67	72,67	93,33	36,67	83,33
John Born	50	87,33	58,67	100	74,67	16,67
Samuel Sobreira	72,33	87,33	92	66,67	70	16,67
Yago Bezerra	96,67	52	100	66,67	81,33	66,67
Marcos Trindade	72,33	77,67	78,33	100	88	50
Adriano Silva	83,33	80	45	66,67	69	66,67
Cauã Santos	50	35,67	92	70	41,33	66,67

Source: Authors.

Table 10

Group results in September and October 2025 regarding the offensive decision-making time of TacticUP

TacticUP Results						
NAME	Average Time Offensive Indexes					
	Penetration	Offensive coverage	Space with ball	Space without the ball	Mobility	Offensive unit
Franck Nguema	40,18	41,30	49,78	57,22	42,84	35,39
Pedro Vieira	8,50	8,60	10,01	8,16	5,70	8,87
Iure Santos	13,20	19,49	25,25	17,83	10,13	9,36
Jarlis Trindade	4,73	4,03	4,18	2,81	4,22	2,25
John Born	13,86	8,42	10,97	14,91	10,23	6,15
Samuel Sobreira	8,90	3,96	9,58	7,85	6,01	10,34

Yago Bezerra	5,55	3,96	3,26	4,01	4,51	2,79
Marcos Trindade	6,29	4,16	6,13	10,86	11,49	2,73
Adriano Silva	7,06	9,39	10,96	16,22	5,15	5,21
Cauã Santos	6,83	25,35	27,02	7,15	20,88	6,32

Source: Authors.

As for the results of the offensive indices of TacticUP, it was found that the athletes presented a 70% success rate in the high and very high categories in the tactical contents of offensive coverage, space with the ball and space without the ball. In the Tactical principles of penetration, mobility and defensive unit they reached 60%, 50% and 40% respectively showing in general a good vision of the game in the moments of the plays. In the decision-making time in the tactical principles of offensive coverage, mobility and offensive unit, only 40% of the athletes reached the high and very high categories and a percentage of penetration, space with the ball and space without the ball with 20%, 30% and 20% respectively, showing that assertive choices were not always made quickly.

Table 11

Group results in September and October 2025 regarding the TacticUP defensive performance index

TacticUP Results						
NAME	Defensive indices					
	Containment	Defensive cover	Recovery balance	Defensive balance	Concentration	Defensive unit
Franck Nguema	33,33	48	70	100	66,67	61,67
Pedro Vieira	42	25	36,67	66,67	95	37
Iure Santos	100	48	66,67	100	58,67	55
Jarlis Trindade	100	33,67	42,33	100	45	16,33
John Born	100	59,33	62,33	97,33	95	61,67
Samuel Sobreira	66,67	71	42,33	66,67	95	41,67
Yago Bezerra	74,33	77	33,33	57	77	66
Marcos Trindade	31	87,67	43,33	64	72,33	28,33
Adriano Silva	100	54,33	62,33	66,67	73,33	76,33
Cauã Santos	91,33	52,33	42,33	33,33	40,67	37

Source: Authors.

Table 12

Group results in September and October 2025 regarding TacticUP's defensive decision-making time

TacticUP Results						
NAME	Average Time Defensive Indexes					
	Containment	Defensive cover	Recovery balance	Defensive balance	Concentration	Defensive unit
Franck Nguema	49,59	37,88	55,57	37,9	61,94	78,84
Pedro Vieira	5,70	10,49	6,66	7,23	8,93	6,28
Iure Santos	14,23	62,76	13,27	14,36	31,61	22,43
Jarlis Trindade	2,50	3,17	5,21	3,68	2,64	2,32
John Born	7,62	12,62	16,82	9,28	7,53	11,30
Samuel Sobreira	5,02	7,88	5,51	6,4	4,92	5,48
Yago Bezerra	4,62	3,61	5,70	7,12	17,11	3,57
Marcos Trindade	5,10	11,91	5,47	3,01	8,34	3,01
Adriano Silva	7,28	20,20	9,29	9,41	6,08	6,96
Cauã Santos	7,65	12,79	16,83	16,49	6,44	8,55

Source: Authors.

As for the defensive indexes, the ones that stood out the most were the principles of defensive balance and concentration with 70% and 60% with high and very high categories, while the principles of containment, defensive unit and recovery balance and defensive coverage with 50%, 40%, 40% and 30% respectively. Indicating that decision-making in high and very high categories did not include most athletes quickly.

Table 13

Group results regarding the overall performance indices of tacticUP

TacticUP Results			
NAME	GENERAL INDICES		
	Offensive	Defensive	General
Franck Nguema	68,94	63,28	66,11
Pedro Vieira	71,61	50,39	61
Iure Santos	72,11	71,39	71,75
Jarlis Trindade	63,39	56,22	59,81
John Born	64,56	79,28	71,92
Samuel Sobreira	67,5	63,89	65,69
Yago Bezerra	77,22	64,11	70,67
Marcos Trindade	77,72	54,44	66,08
Adriano Silva	68,44	72,17	70,31
Cauã Santos	59,28	49,5	54,39

Source: Authors.

Table 14

Group results regarding decision-making times in the general tacticUP performance indexes

TacticUP Results			
NAME	AVERAGE TIME OF THE INDICES		
	Offensive	Defensive	General
Franck Nguema	44,45	53,62	49,04
Pedro Vieira	8,31	7,55	7,93
Iure Santos	15,88	26,45	21,16
Jarlis Trindade	3,70	3,25	3,48
John Born	10,76	10,86	10,81
Samuel Sobreira	7,77	5,87	6,82
Yago Bezerra	4,01	6,96	5,48
Marcos Trindade	6,94	6,14	6,54
Adriano Silva	9,00	9,87	9,43
Cauã Santos	15,59	11,46	13,529

Source: Authors.

As for the general indexes, the worst results were in the defensive principles 40% of the total athletes with very low and low categories. And with regard to decision-making time, there was a small difference in tactical principles, in which a total of 60% presented high and very high in the categories, indicating that decisions were made slowly and need to be improved. Slow decisions can cost you defeat in an important game.

12 CONCLUSION

The development of this study allowed an in-depth analysis of the training of the professional soccer coach and the most relevant contents for his performance with university teams. It was possible to evaluate how the training of these professionals can contribute to the development of players with more advanced knowledge in tactics and game space management, thus optimizing the performance of the teams. In addition, the use of didactic resources and equipment available in the literature, developed by national and international researchers, can play a crucial role in the training of players and coaches. It is important to note that the university environment presents unique challenges that need to be considered in this process. Finally, this research demonstrates the importance of investing in the continuous training of coaches, since this can positively reflect on the development of players and, consequently, on the performance of university teams, thus contributing to the advancement of knowledge in the academic environment.

In summary, the training of football coaches has evolved significantly in recent years, with an increased emphasis on academic training and knowledge about game tactics and positioning on the field. However, there are still challenges to be overcome, such as the lack

of resources and the need to improve the training of coaches. Based on the results of this research, it is possible to conclude that the continuous training of coaches is fundamental for the development of players and university teams. In addition, the use of didactic resources and equipment available in the literature can play a crucial role in the training of players and coaches. Ultimately, the training of football coaches is a complex process that requires an integrated and continuous approach, involving academic training, sports practice and the use of didactic resources and equipment

Based on the results of the survey, it is possible to conclude that the continuous training of coaches is fundamental for the development of players and university teams. The results show that the available academic literature favors teaching and facilitates the work of trainers with important content for training. In addition, the use of didactic resources and equipment available in the literature can play a crucial role in the training of players and coaches. Therefore, it is necessary that coaches seek to overcome difficulties and be able to find effective ways to constantly improve teams, through the practical application of available information

In the analysis carried out, it was possible to verify that the literature on soccer tactics and game space management, composed by authors such as Israel Teoldo, José Guilherme and Júlio Garganta, provided a solid theoretical basis for the formation of players, allowing them to improve specific skills of the game through reduced games. In addition, the application of game vision assessment and game space management instruments provided a broad view of how each player analyzed and solved situations during the game phases, allowing them to identify and improve the observed difficulties. Finally, the use of game videos to guide the positioning and performance of players in the team proved to be effective in minimizing incorrect actions and correcting the positioning on the field, according to the position in the team. These results demonstrate the effectiveness of combining these resources for the continuous improvement of teams

In view of the results of the research, which demonstrated the effectiveness of combining resources for the continuous improvement of teams, it is essential that future investigations explore new approaches to the training of football coaches. Based on the reviewed literature, which highlighted the importance of game space management and game vision for team performance, we suggest that future research use innovative methods of coach training that focus on the formation of winning squads and an efficient coaching staff. In addition, it would be interesting to investigate the relationship between the Brazilian and European formation and the performance of the teams in the competitions, in order to better understand the differences that affect the teams and the performance in the competitions.

This could be achieved through comparative studies between coach education approaches in different countries and contexts.

In summary, the training of football coaches based on the tactical principles of the game and the management of the playing space is essential for the success of teams. Suggestions presented above for future research highlight the importance of exploring new approaches to training coaches. In this sense, the use of material resources and fundamental equipment, such as Tacticup, can be a valuable tool to improve the performance of teams. By combining these approaches, it is possible to create a more qualified and effective training of football coaches, which contributes to the success of teams in competitions.

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