

GOING BACK TO BASICS

**2019 Recertification
June In-Service**



MONTHLY IN-SERVICE AGENDA

- **LOTG Questions**
- **May Class Refresh**
- **Back to Basics Series – Part 2**
 - **Some Fundamentals of Player Management**
- **Summary**

AN ATTACKER WITH AN OBVIOUS GOAL SCORING OPPORTUNITY HEADS THE BALL. AT THIS MOMENT, HIS SHIRT IS PULLED BY AN OPPONENT. THE REFEREE APPLIES ADVANTAGE. THE BALL IS PASSED DIRECTLY TO A TEAM-MATE WHO SCORES A GOAL. WHAT DECISION SHOULD THE REFEREE MAKE?

- A. The referee allows the goal and does not take any disciplinary action.**
- B. The referee disallows the goal, cautions the opponent for preventing the attacker gaining possession of the ball by holding on to his shirt and awards a DFK or penalty kick.**
- C. The referee allows the goal and cautions the opponent for unsporting behavior.**
- D. The answers a) and c) are correct.**

MARKING THE DISTANCE OF 9.15M OUTSIDE THE BOUNDARIES OF THE FIELD OF PLAY NEAR THE CORNERS OF THE FIELD OF PLAY IS...

- A. required. It indicates the 9.15m of distance between the ball and the opposing player at the taking of a corner kick.**
- B. required. It indicates the 9.15m of distance between the ball and the defending player.**
- C. optional. It indicates the 9.15m of distance from the corner arc, perpendicular to the goal line, to indicate the distance that should be observed at the taking of a corner kick.**
- D. optional. It indicates the 9.15m of distance from the corner flag post.**

AT A DFK, THE BALL ACCIDENTALLY BOUNCES OFF THE REFEREE AND ENTERS THE GOAL. WHAT DECISION SHOULD THE REFEREE MAKE?

- A. The referee should always allow the goal.**
- B. The referee should disallow the goal and play is restarted with a dropped ball.**
- C. It depends on the position where the DFK was taken, and which team is kicking the ball.**
- D. In such a situation, a goal can never be awarded.**

WHEN SHOULD THE REFEREE LOWER HIS ARM AFTER SIGNALING AN IFK?

- A. When the ball leaves the field of play
- B. When an offence is committed
- C. When the ball is touched again by another player
- D. All the answers can be correct

THE REFEREE MISTAKENLY STOPS THE FIRST HALF OF A MATCH AFTER 40 MINUTES INSTEAD OF THE NORMAL 45 MINUTES. HE/SHE DOES NOT REALIZE HIS ERROR UNTIL AFTER THE MATCH HAS FINISHED. WHAT ACTION SHOULD THE REFEREE TAKE?

- A. He/she should report the fact to the appropriate authorities, specifying the reasons for the decision.**
- B. He/she should recommence play for a further five minutes.**
- C. Nothing.**
- D. None of the answers is correct.**

ASK, TELL, DISMISS

Recommended escalating approach when dealing with team officials' irresponsible behavior:

- **Ask** - If a situation arises where there is irresponsible behavior - **ASK** the person(s) to stop.
- **Tell** - If there is another occurrence where there is irresponsible behavior, inform that person that the behavior is not acceptable - **TELL** them (insist) to stop.
- **Dismiss** - If the unacceptable behavior continues, you must **DISMISS** that person immediately.

Note: This does not prohibit, at any time, the referee from moving directly to the “Dismiss” stage based upon the seriousness of the irresponsible behavior.

ASK, TELL, DISMISS

Follow the “escalating” approach so that the referee team responses match the nature of the team official(s) behavior. Try to use the least intrusive response that will solve the problem.

- If you determine that the “TELL” step has not been sufficient and the conduct of the team official(s) continues to be irresponsible and, you are ready to escalate to the “DISMISS” step, at a stoppage, approach the team official(s) and “warn” him/her (**in other words, “TELL” a second time**) that any further irresponsible behavior will result in a dismissal from the game. **This is the opportunity to show the team official the yellow card** (State and National competitions only)
- For any further irresponsible behavior, dismiss the person(s) immediately (the “DISMISS” step). **This is the opportunity to show the red card** (State and National competitions only)

PLAYER MANAGEMENT FUNDAMENTALS

- **Referees serve the game and the players.**
- **But to this servicing requires:**
 - A. A positive and respectful attitude.**
 - B. To know the game and be consistent.**
 - C. Be a good communicator.**
 - D. Be confident, compassionate and humble.**

REFEREEING IS A SERVICE

- **Who is the customer?**
- **Those who at the end of the day make the game a reality:**
 - **Players**
 - **Coaches**
 - **Leagues**
 - **Administrators**

We must serve these customers with the best of our abilities.

A. ATTITUDE

- **It is the difference between those who encounter difficulties and succeed and those who fail.**
- **It is the only thing that is within our control.**

B. KNOW THE GAME & CONSISTENCY

Important factors for a more consistent and fair manner of servicing the game:

- **Mastering the LOTG**
- **Knowing the game**
 - **What is the type of fouls being committed?**
 - **What is upsetting players?**
 - **What is the style of play?**
 - **Is the game being enjoyable?**
 - **Does the game have a flow?**
 - **Am I in the way of the players often?**
 - **Am I getting the calls right?**

B. KNOW THE GAME & CONSISTENCY

Consistency is one of the most important aspect of officiating.

- **What do players expect?**
- **What does the game expect?**

C. BE A GOOD COMMUNICATOR

1. **Setting the right tone.**
2. **Open communication**
3. **Communication tools**
 - a. **Verbal**
 - b. **Eye Contact**
 - c. **Body Language**
 - d. **Signals, whistle and cards**

C. BE A GOOD COMMUNICATOR

1. Setting the right tone.

- Be polite
- Be pleasant
- Greet players
- Greet coaches
- People skills

C. BE A GOOD COMMUNICATOR

2. Open Communication

- Be approachable
- Accept players' concerns
- Do not turn your back
- Do not shut player/coaches off

C. BE A GOOD COMMUNICATOR

3. Communication Tools

a. Verbal - Be a good listener

- It is difficult to be a good listener, specially when tempers are high.
- Stay calm and try to understand why a player is upset.
- Do not carry on a debate and do not give speeches.
- A quiet word with a player at times can accomplish the desired result.

C. BE A GOOD COMMUNICATOR

3. Communication Tools

b. Eye Contact

- Friendly
- Disapproving
- Angry
- You must be kidding

C. BE A GOOD COMMUNICATOR

3. Communication Tools

c. Body language

- Facial expression
 - Disapproving
 - Angry
 - You must be kidding
- What not to do
 - Waving of finger
 - Brushing away a player with your hand
 - Shrugging of shoulders
 - Hands on hips
 - Turning your back while player is talking to you

C. BE A GOOD COMMUNICATOR

3. Communication Tools

d. Signals, Whistle, and Cards

- **Standard Signals**
 - Clear
- **Use of the whistle**
 - Duration
 - Intensity
- **Use of the cards**
 - Yellow/Red
 - Meet players half-way when issuing cards

D. BE CONFIDENT, COMPASSIONATE & HUMBLE

- **Self Confidence**
 - Believing in yourself
 - Comfort level
 - Arrogance is a mask
- **Compassion**
 - Caring and concern for all
 - Checking on player shortly after injury
 - Assist player off the ground
 - Show a human side
- **Empathy**
 - Walking in someone else's shoes
 - Understanding w/o necessarily agreeing

SUMMARY

At the end of the day, to be successful in managing players, the referee MUST:

Have humility

and

Treat player how he/she wants to be treated