

EXAMINING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF FOREIGN COACHES IN THE HUNGARIAN FIRST-CLASS FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

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*Received 2023 May 23; Revised 2023 July 28; Accepted 2023 September 4;
Available online 2023 September 30; Available print 2023 November 30.*

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ABSTRACT. During my investigation I was analyzed the Hungarian First Class Football Championship from the 2014-2015 season up to the 13th round of the 2022-2023 season, all the foreign head coach, taking into account his victories, draws, and defeats. In the 2014-2015 season they took part in 150 matches with 69 wins, 38 draws and 43 defeats. But in the 2015-2016 season they led their teams in 165 matches, where they won 62 wins, 38 draws, and 65 defeats. In the season 2017-2018: 198 games, 80 wins, 51 draws, and 67 defeats. In the season 2018-2019: 41 games, 24 wins, 7 draws, 10 defeats. In the season 2019-2020: 174 games, 80 wins, 39 draws, 54 defeats. In the 2020-2021 season: 117 matches, 59 wins, 24 draws and 34 defeats. In the season 2021-2022: 147 games, 66 wins, 38 draws, and 43 defeats. In the 2022-2023 season I have my results for the 13th round, which are as follows: 53 games, 21 wins, 21 draws, and 18 defeats. And the total of 1045 matches: 461 wins, 256 draws and 328 defeats. According to this data, 44,11 % is the victory rate for foreign coaches during the periods examined.

Keywords: *football, foreign coach, effectiveness.*

INTRODUCTION

As an introduction I would like to write a little bit about team composition, team spirit and the relationship between sports and education.

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The team composition and team spirit: Players and coaches often write about the success and failure of how well the team is working together. The failure is then explained by the fact that the team as a whole is not harmonized, and for success they say the team has performed as a whole and the actual cause of the result is in the good camaraderie.

If we want to illuminate the relationship between performance and team composition, this requires more accurate examination of the concept of „team composition”, and the factors that influence it. Already in several studies in the fifties, there are mostly fortifications that have an impact on players that remain in the team or in the group.

Problems with the relationships between sports and education:

It is worth taking a look at the work of the theoretical professionals, who prepare for the creation of modern sport, how did they think about the relationship between sports and education. Obvious to turn straight Baron de Coubertin and flatten his famous “Sport Pedagogy”! The creator of the modern Olympics has collected all the essential ideas of the predecessors and contemporaries about the possible education effects of sport. Some data about the 2021/2022 season from Hungarian First-Class Football Championship (NB1).

Sports Pedagogy in terms of approach the coach’s main task is to pass on their knowledge to the children, develop and educate them. The presence of the coach is an activity that enhances human performance. Sports pedagogy examines sports activities as a means of personality development. The coach considers it important for children to lead a lifestyle free from harmful addictions and to maintain a healthy lifestyle. Additionally, they should continuously educate themselves in order to expand and apply their knowledge. It is important for the coach to perform their tasks with passion and dedication. Athletes should feel and trust their coach. The coach should be prepared for every training session, and present new training plans to the students so that they can learn and implement new techniques. Most importantly, the coach should establish a good relationship with the athletes. Directness, trust, honesty, joy, and sorrow in their shared work can result in the athletes’ belief in sports, which can lead to the team’s success.

Sports psychology distinguishes between human movement and motor actions. It deals with the psychological characteristics of athletes and how to help them reach higher levels of success. The team shares common goals, tasks, internal organization, and cohesive strength, which are examined through various methods. The Moreno sociometrist procedure shows that group

structures can vary among different teams. Group dynamics are analyzed in relation to team performance. Round-robin tournaments and ranking lists are examined using mathematical theory methods.

The main characteristics that determine group performance are:

- Common goals and tasks.
- Official and unofficial relationships among group members, as well as the system that encompasses these, referred to as group structure, which manifests outwardly as group organization.
- Behavior norms and value systems that are jointly assumed and realized along with roles.
- Group cohesion (internal organization, cohesive force).
- Leadership; and finally,
- Relationships with larger social units above the group in the organizational hierarchy.

The structure of a team is examined through various methods. The most common of these is the Moreno sociometrist procedure. The sociometrically identified group structures can vary significantly among different teams. However, it should be noted that sociograms provide only a formal description of a team. In recent group research, various mathematical methods have been gaining popularity. These methods primarily analyze group structure, group dynamics, and group performance. This mathematical theory and approach can be applied with great benefit to three main areas in sports (Lenk, 1970): the analysis of sports organizations, ranking lists and fixtures, and the examination of team dynamics. As for the issues of team building, an important and comprehensive study by Ferenc Pataki was published in Hungary in 1969. Team building begins with assessing the motivational basis of the members and determining which motivational groups should be strengthened in the continuous development of athletes. During team building, efforts should also be made to foster appropriate team spirit. Quoting Lenk and Adam, it is stated that the coach's experiences often precede science in a general or intuitive manner, but they may not be able to convince others of the truth of their opinions about specific cases, as others passionately adhere to their old, mistaken views, and often the coach himself cannot articulate the problem. "It would be of great benefit to practice if science could develop a usable conceptual framework and terminology, of course, only if coaches and athletes can start something with it." Therefore, practical sports professionals and scientists rely on each other mutually (Rókusfalvy, 1974).

The foreign coaches who come to our country to work as coaches are already trying to reconstruct the given domestic team where they work according to the ideology represented by their own country. It is useless to compare the budgets of the international clubs from the top 5 leagues with the budgets of the Hungarian first division, because huge differences appear between them (Tóth jr, 2017).

Football has reached a level where every little detail matters. By now, football as a sport has gradually grown into a discipline, so all aspects have been carefully examined. In a professional football match, every little detail is worked out before the match in order to prepare for the opponent (Tóth jr, & Sóvári, 2022).

NB1	Study sample	Average age of coaches	Median tenure duration of coaches
2021/2022	20 Coaches	52.8 years	99 days

Fig. 1. Details

RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

My first assumption is that, at the end of the 2016-2017 season Hungarian football teams do more ahead of the table with foreign coaches, then with Hungarian coaches.

My second assumption is that the Hungarian football teams win more matches with foreign coaches than with Hungarian coaches in 2016-2017 season.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In my study from the 2014-2015 season to the 13th round of the 2022-2023 season, I would like to present the results of foreign coaches, how the championships ended with them. Helped to examine the results the Eredmények.com. I performed the statistical calculation based on the Mann-Whitney-U test. Consequently, we can deduce that nearly 50% victory rates they can reach per season. After collecting this data, I performed a statistical calculation.

RESULTS

An interesting thing about my first column chart („Matches of foreign coaches per season”) is to show you that the same number of foreign coaches as many matches they controlled. So, you can also compare them together.

The most wins have been achieved in the 2016-2017 season, and the least victory was in 2015-2016 season.

The most draws have been achieved in 2017-2018 season, and the less draws in 2014-2015 and in 2015-2016 seasons.

The less defeats in 2014-2015 season, and the most defeats in 2015-2016 season.

The column chart also shows that the 2015-2016 season was not so successful as the other four seasons.

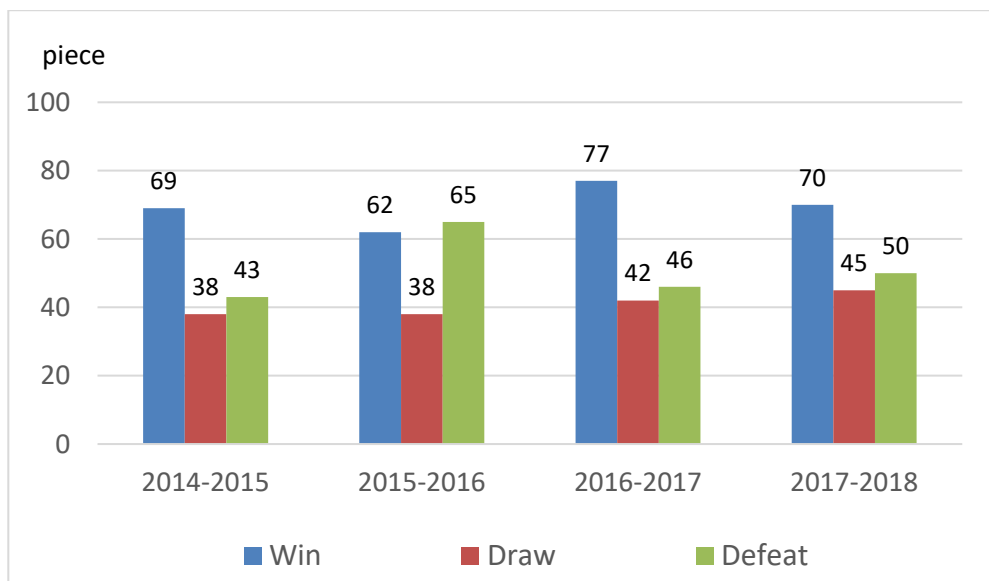


Fig. 2. Matches of foreign coaches per season

In the 2018-2019 season there were not so many matches where foreign coaches led Hungarian teams, as in the other seasons.

The blue line means the season has not completed yet, that's why I could look at this season only until round 13th.

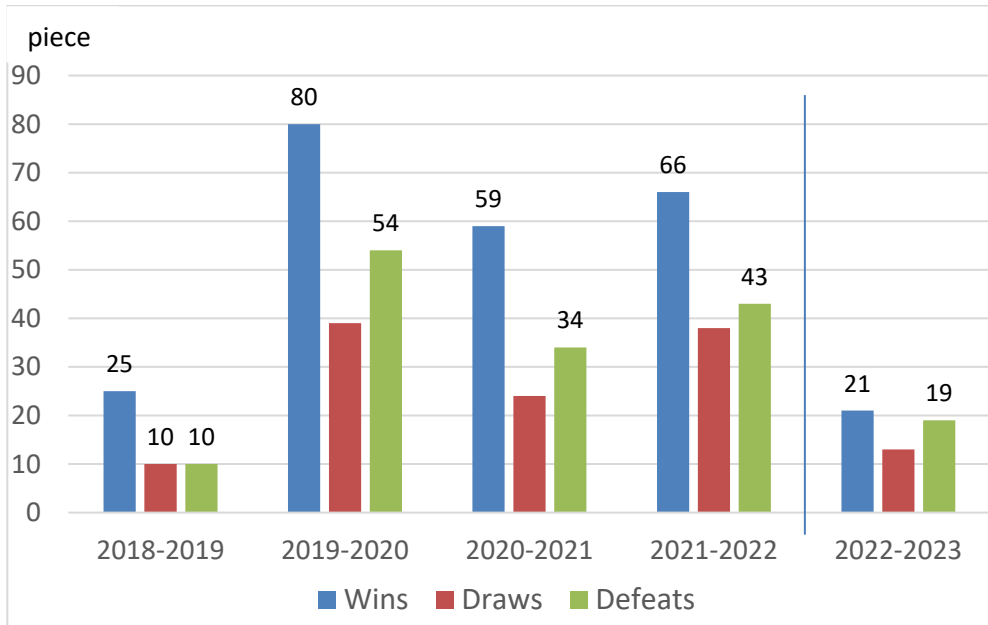


Fig. 3. Summary of foreign coaches' matches by seasons

The following photo shows my hypothesis has not been confirmed, as Újpest was overtaken by two football teams which has had Hungarian coaches. But I have done a computation based on the single-edged Mann-Whitney-U test, and its result: $p=0.005$. From this we can conclude that, the statistical calculation is confirmed by my hypothesis: Hungarian teams reach more with foreign coaches, than with Hungarian coaches.

My conclusion is that my first hypothesis is confirmed as the statistical calculation based on single-edged Mann-Whitney-U test's result: $p=0.005$.

#	CSAPLET	LM	GY	D	V	G	P	FORMA
1.	Honvéd FC	33	20	5	8	55:30	65	GY GY GY GY GY
2.	MOL Fehérvár FC	33	18	8	7	65:28	62	V GY GY GY GY
3.	Vasas	33	15	7	11	50:40	52	D GY D V V
4.	Ferencvárosi TC	33	14	10	9	54:44	52	GY V D GY GY
5.	Paks	33	11	12	10	41:37	45	D V GY GY V
6.	Haladás	33	12	7	14	42:46	43	V V D D GY
7.	Újpest	33	10	12	11	47:51	42	V GY V V V
8.	Debreceni VSC	33	11	8	14	42:46	41	GY V D GY V
9.	Mezőkövesd	33	10	10	13	39:54	40	D GY D D GY
10.	Diósgyőri VTK	33	10	7	16	39:58	37	V D D D GY
11.	MTK Budapest	33	8	13	12	26:36	37	D D V V GY
12.	Gyirmót	33	5	9	19	21:51	24	GY V V D V

Fig. 4. Table at the end of the 2016-2017 season

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My second hypothesis was confirmed too. I can prove this based on statistical calculations used by single-edged Mann-Whitney-U test, and the result is: $p=0.017$.

The chart below shows that Hungarian coaches controlled Hungarian football team in more matches, still the teams led by foreign coaches have won more games.

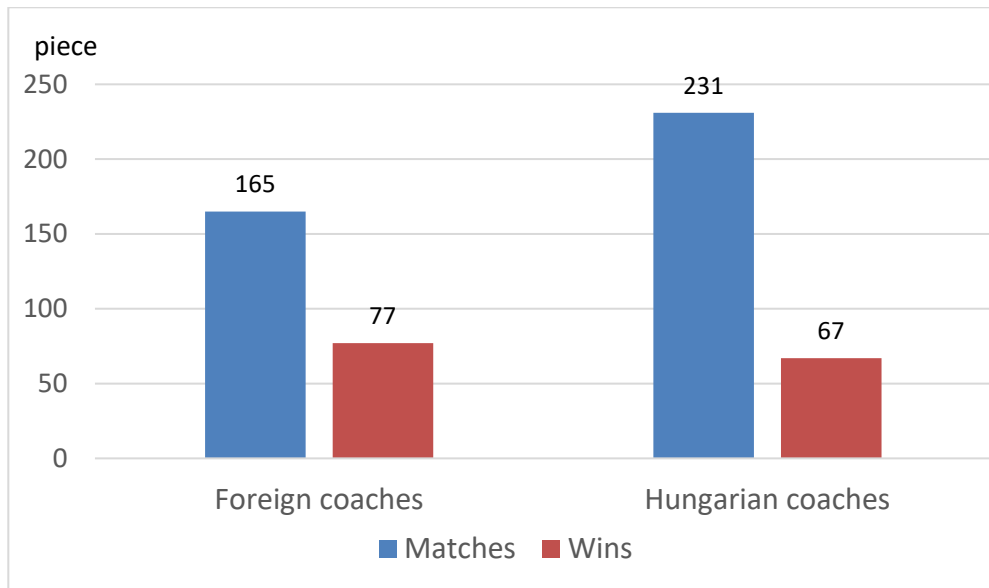


Fig. 5. Matches and wins for the season

CONCLUSION

In summary, I can tell the foreign coaches' psychology, pedagogy and what they bring from their homeland manifests in the mentality, which succeeds in impacting their football team.

The Hungarian coaches do not emphasize psychology and pedagogy, but it can be decisive before the big matches, as the mentality stronger teams are likely to live football field victorious. I also can give a personal example. The connection within the adult team where I am currently actively playing football is mentally and psychologically very deep.

The coach tries to do the best to get the team out of this bad situation, but this bad mental state may affect the outcome of the championship.

However, I have a positive example too. This is still from the youth team I used to be playing. The youth team was a group of friends and that was the power of the team. We played liberated and self-confidence in all training sessions, and weekend matches. We did everything for each other, in a team, not everyone for just themselves and self-serving. That's why we managed to win the championship title then.

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