

Roberto de zerbi tactical analysis

- **Build up structure**
- **Combination play**
- **Attacking third area**

Tactical formation

Build up from the back

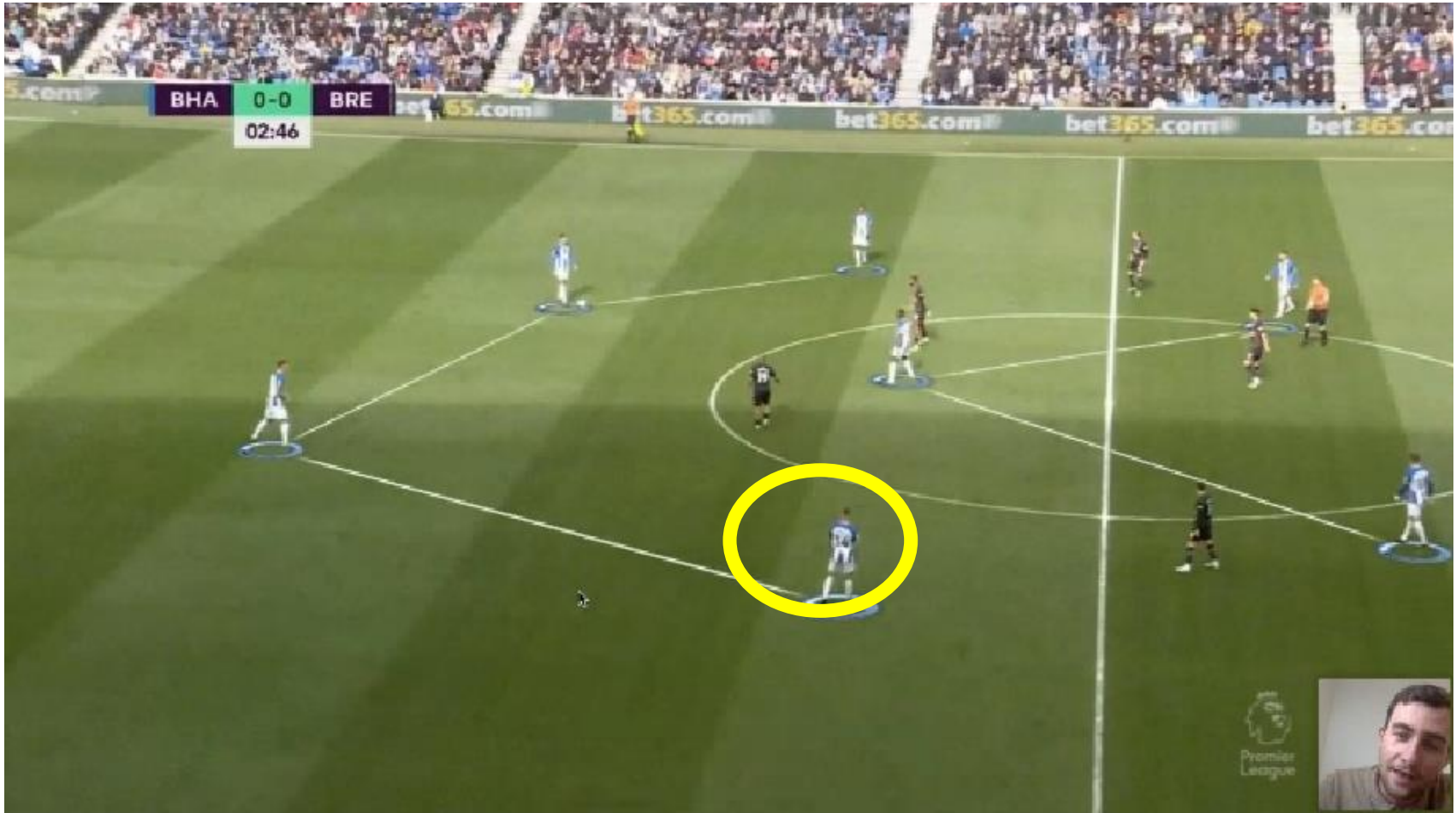
4-2-2-2

- Playing with four players out wide.
- Two holdings to lure the opponent's midfield up to the front line to create empty space on the third line.
- CF and AMF will be in that position to connect the outside area filled with wingers
- The game approach prioritizes ball possession with short passes in the middle area to lure the opponent's pressure in so that he can complete the pass to the outside area with the support of WF, AMF, FB players

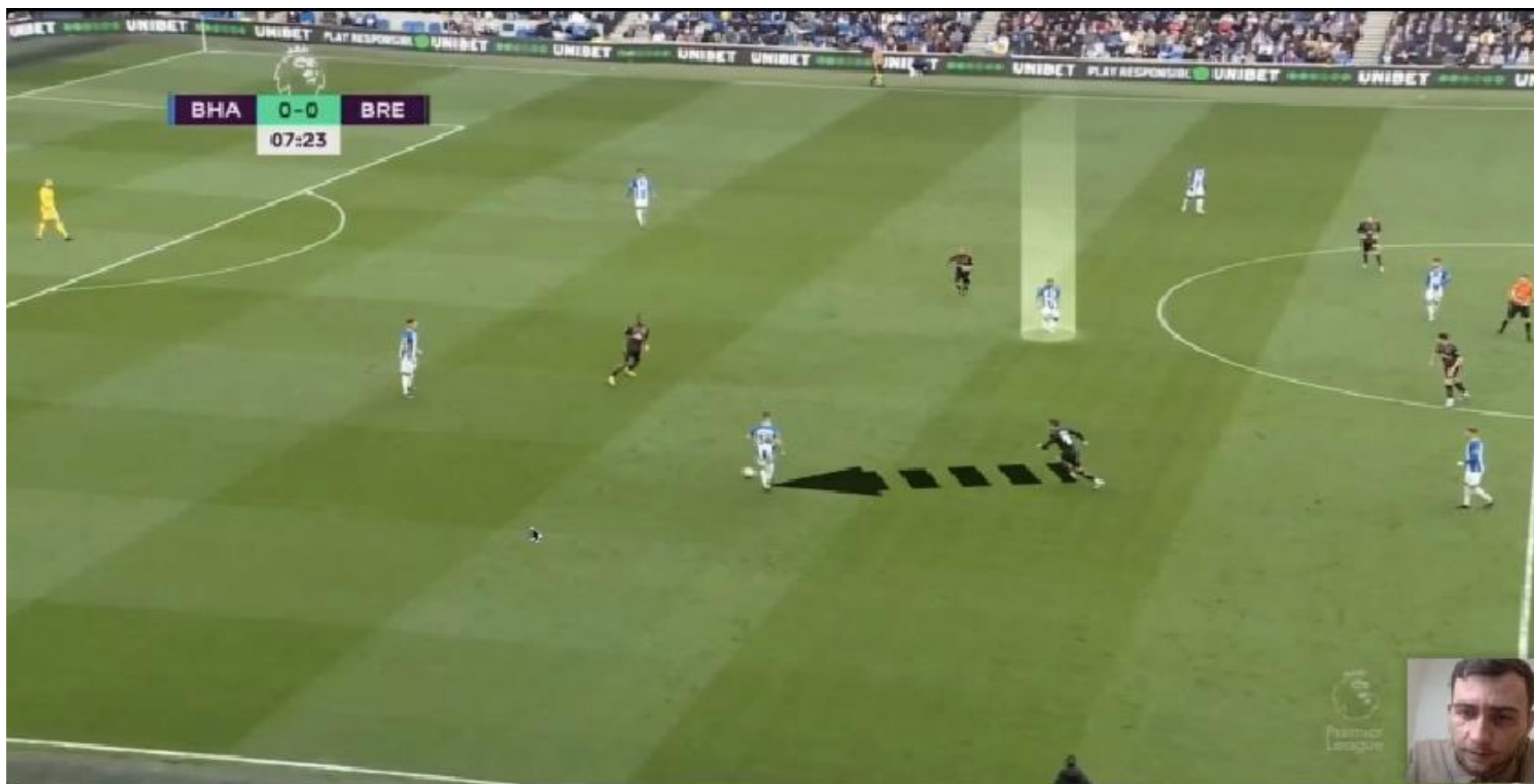
The shape when building up uses 2 holds and 2 reflectors in the middle which are on the front line.

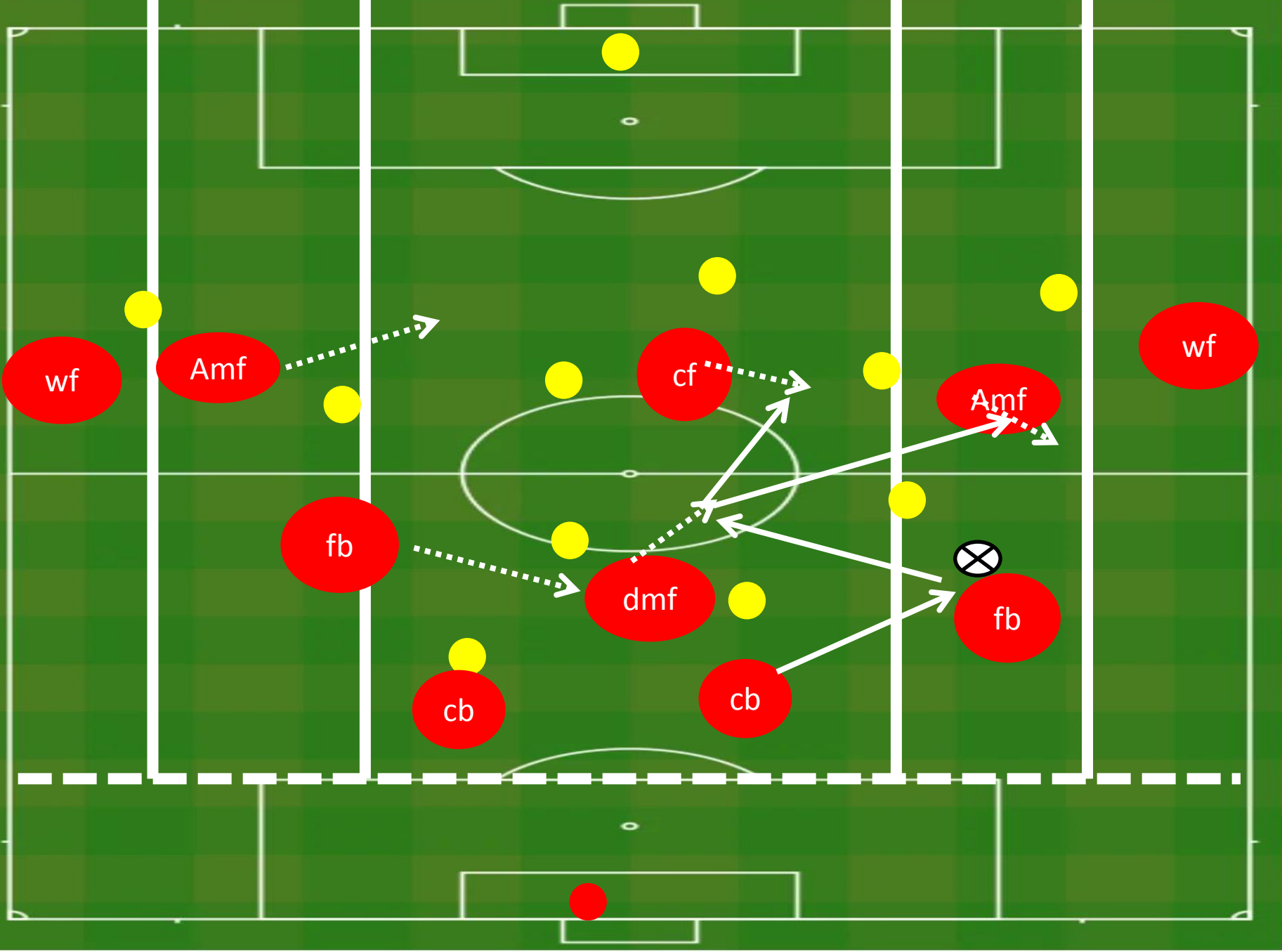


The shape during the build is almost the same, the difference is that the fullback moves to the middle and 1 holding goes up to the third line.



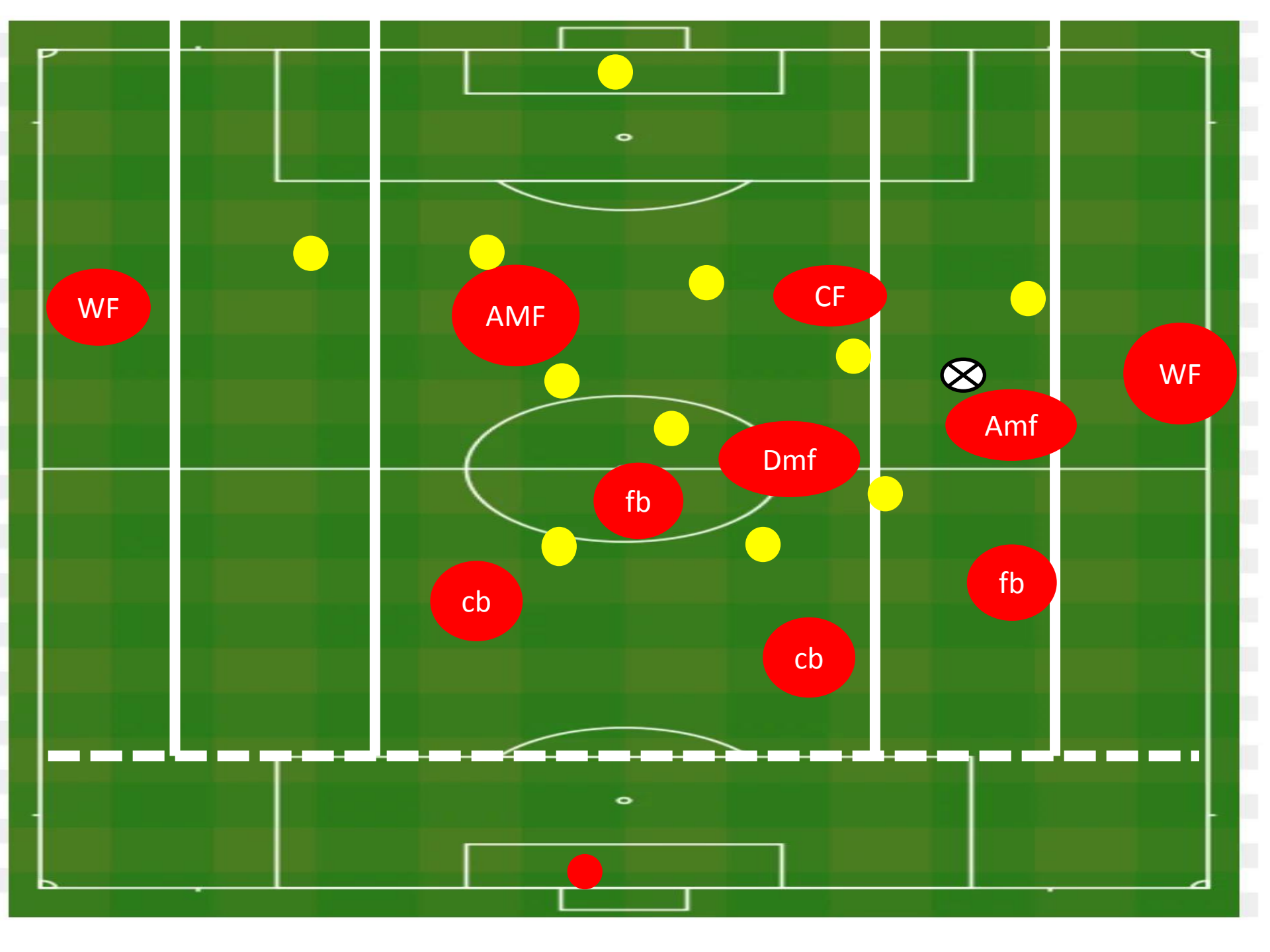
When building up – the fullback is under pressure from the opponent, in order to pass into open space, number 6 must always move with the ball to link the back line and the fullback line. When number 6 moves, an interchanging position occurs where the players rotate to close the space left. by other teammates.. Forwards can ask for the ball in the space between the lines or on the diagonal of the passing lane – opening up space to the sides.





How to interchanging

- DMF chamber fullback covers
- AMF cover CF chamber
- WF stays wide to stretch the opponent's defensive line



WF

AMF

CF

WF

Amf

Dmf

fb

fb

cb

cb

X

The situation is that the opponent puts high pressure on the first line that must be done in this situation, namely

1. Reorganize the build up;

lure the opponent out of his zone when defending compact

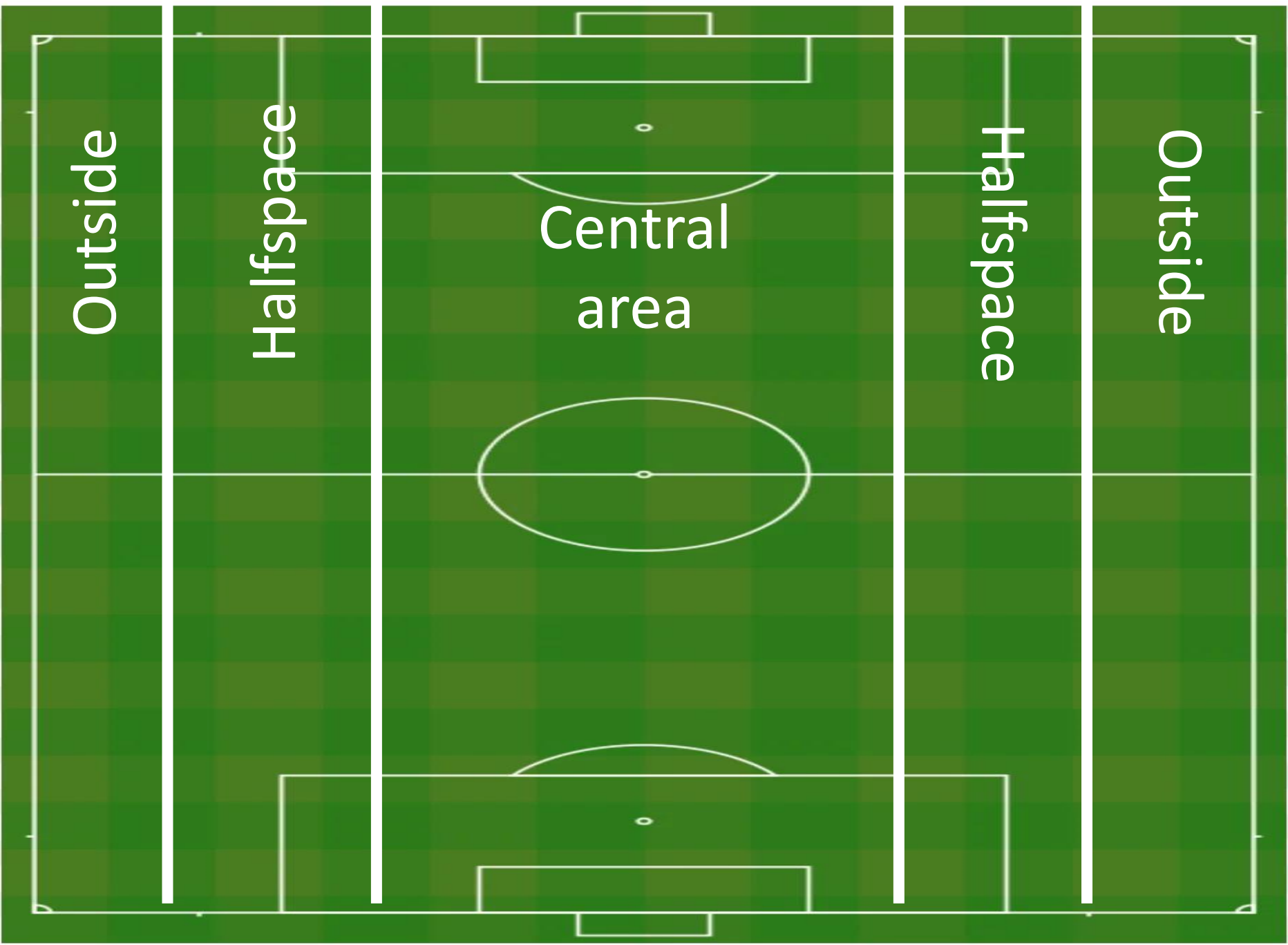
- One holding provokes the second pressure line to tie it down by dropping down so that space in the second line is empty for one other holding to be free to receive the ball behind him.

- Fullback communicates to prevent miss understanding of the movement and direction of the opponent's pressure.



Here the opponent defends too deep so that the fullback can play more in the middle. This is used to increase the number of players in the middle and the process of attacking each corridor is filled with players.





Outside

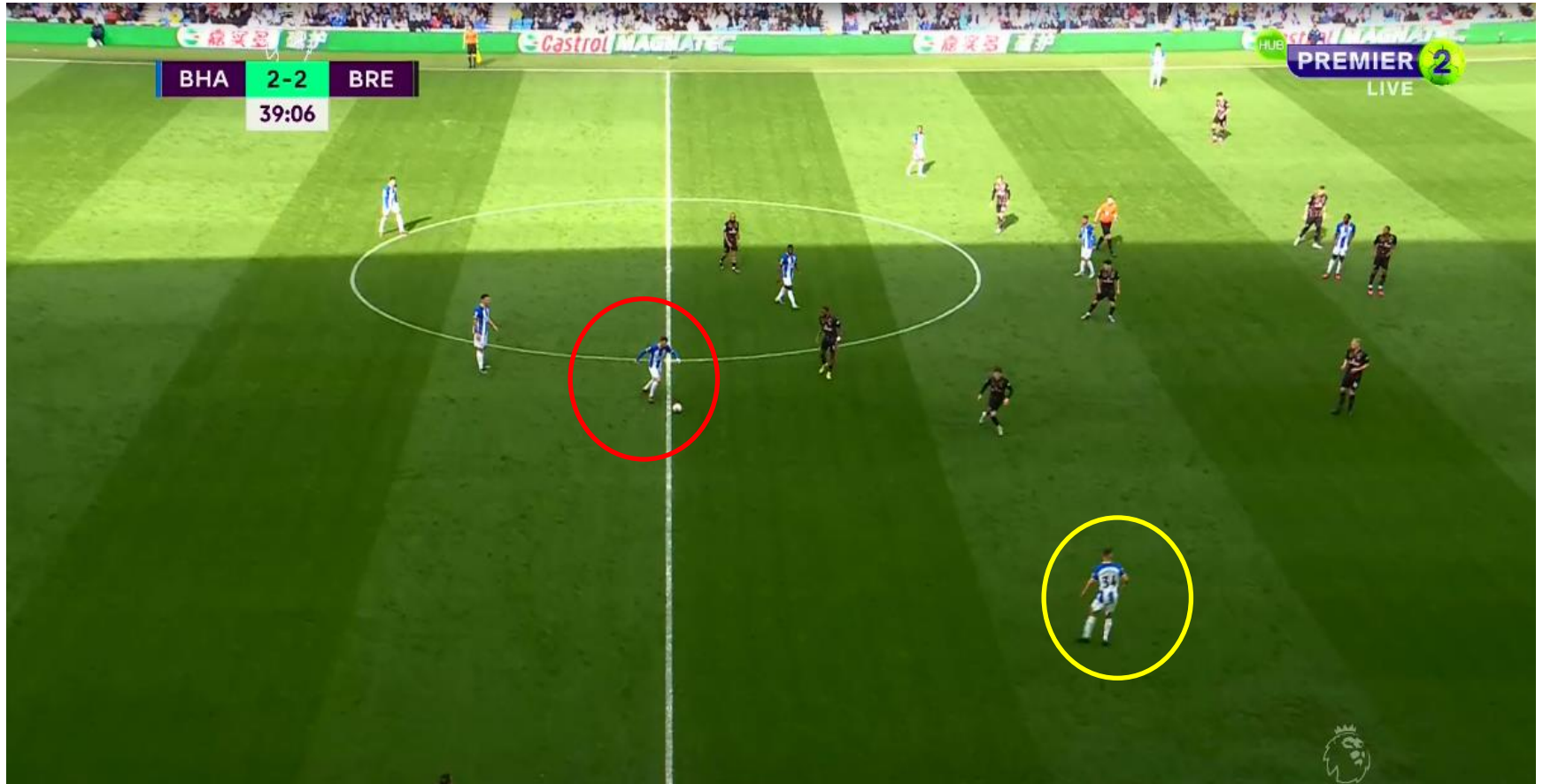
Halfspace

Central
area

Halfspace

Outside

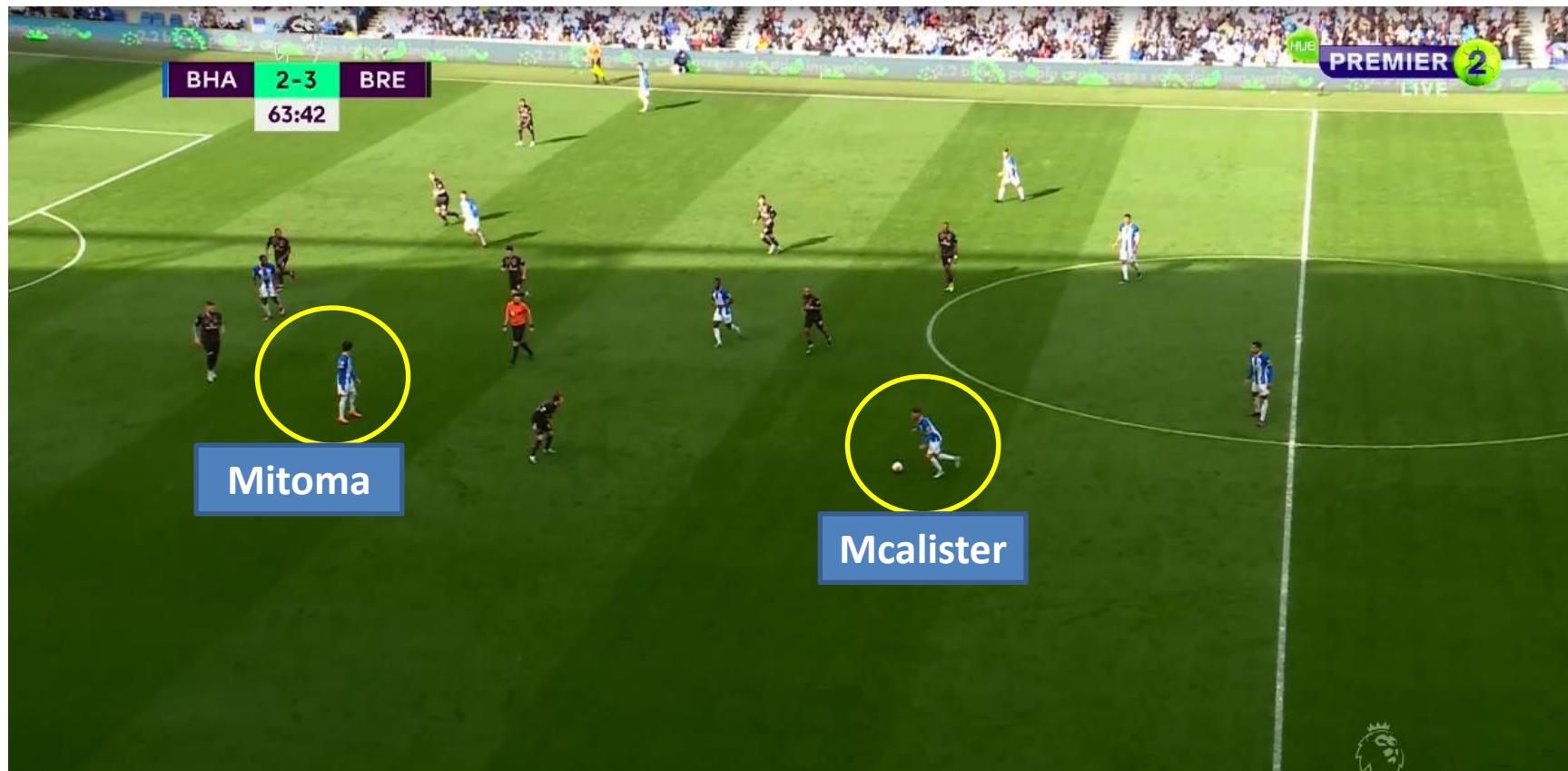
In addition, the fullback can rotate with the holding midfielder to help with variations of attacks from the outside of the winger.



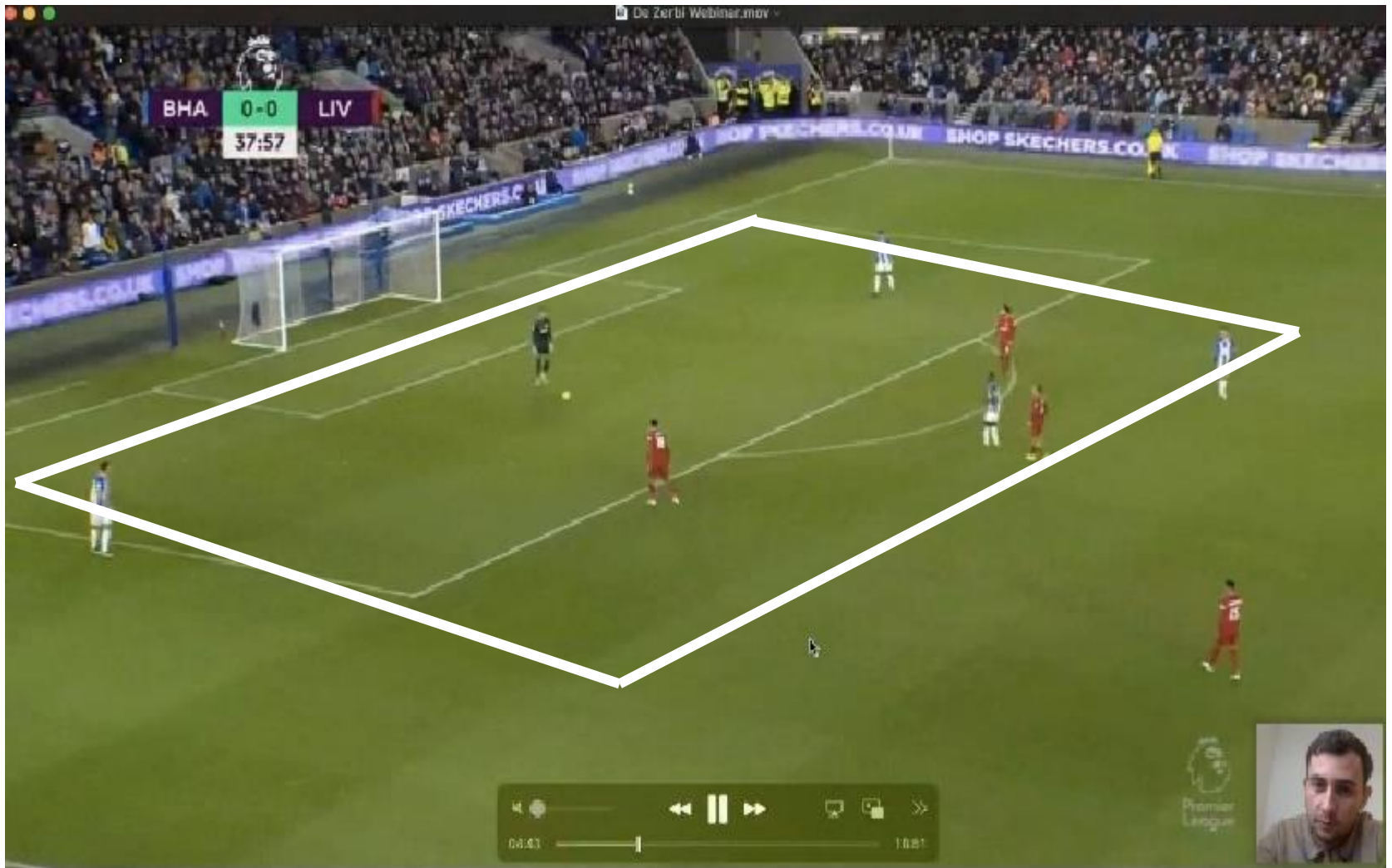
If the fullback moves to the center, the midfielder will ask for the ball to go wide to help attack outside areas filled by wingers.



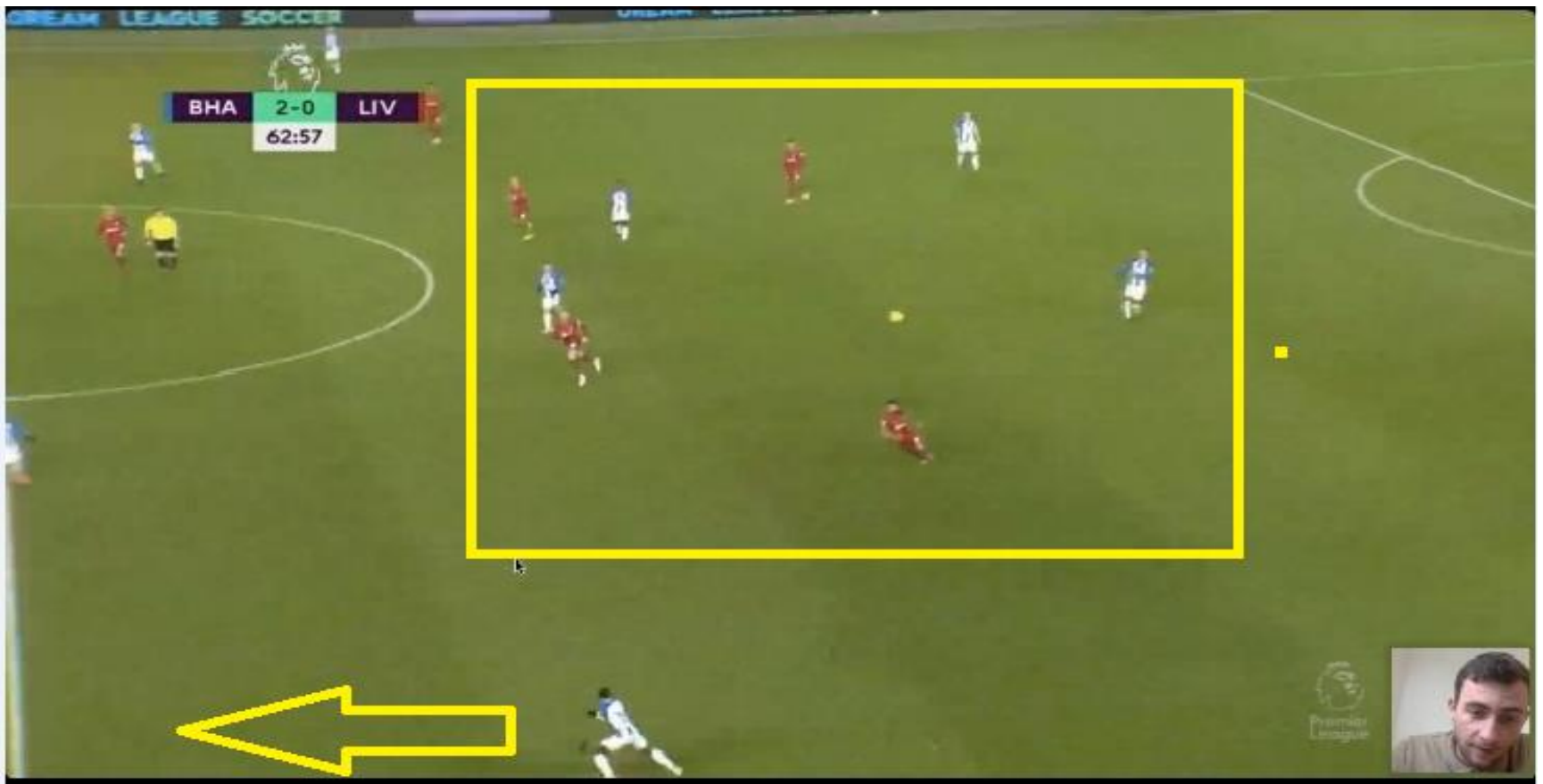
The fullback moves up to fill the outer area while the winger changes position to fill the half space corridor, the fullback position will be covered by the central midfielder.



If the opponent puts high pressure on the build up - the goalkeeper is involved to provoke the first line of pressure to leave his space.



If the opponent does high pressure inside then there will be several players who often leave their post, this is used by Brighton to expose his space.



PRESSURE UNDERSTANDING METHOD

When the opponent is defending / pressing

1. Situation depth / holding tight inside

Opponents defend tightly in the central area, which means space that can be exploited, namely in the outer area with the support of players on the second and third lines

2. Situation width / widened – Spread

Opponents defend spread / widen – inside and outside area, if in this situation the players cannot get the ball in the inside area and outside area properly because there is cover pressure, the way to do this is by playing long cross narrow or vertical passes to the line of defense behind the opponent "third line" Or you can play with switch play, meaning that the ball is directed suddenly to the area opposite the reflection that forms a triangle when pressed by the opponent.

3 . Equal situation

If the opponent applies pressure based on the target, then the third line player drops to the second line to provide defender support for the passing line or can pass the opponent's pressure by dribbling into an empty space to cross the opponent's pressure line and play forward.

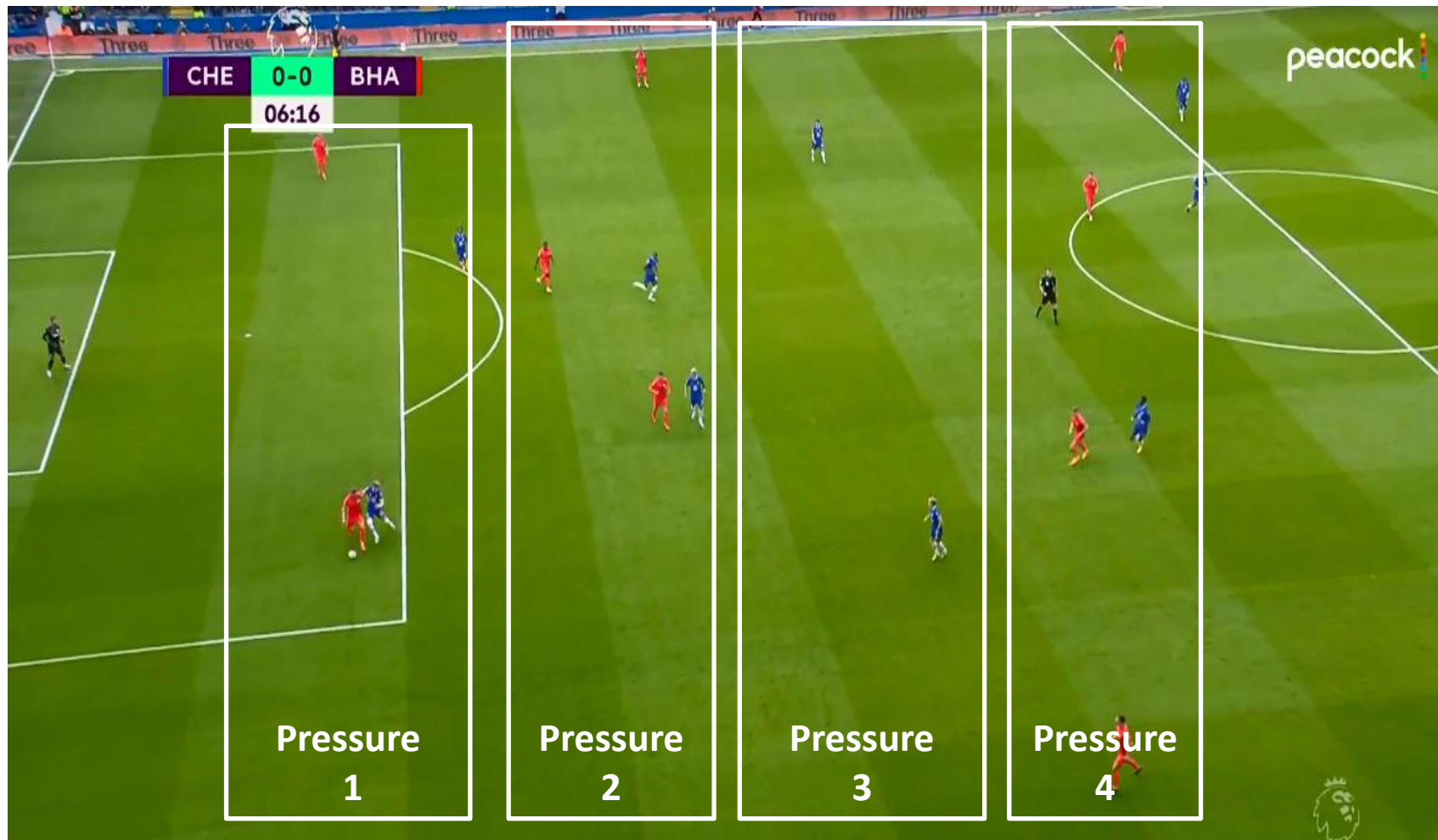
Pressure

How to cross the opponent's pressure line ...

If the opponent performs aggressive pressing what is done is ‘

- Lure your opponent to leave his position
- Use wideness to prevent the opponent's pressure
- Players must move and open spaces to make combinations with other players
- Move the ball path to the opposite area

The opponent has 4 lines of pressure which are closely spaced on each line, which means the opponent forces the center back to play the lob ball forward.



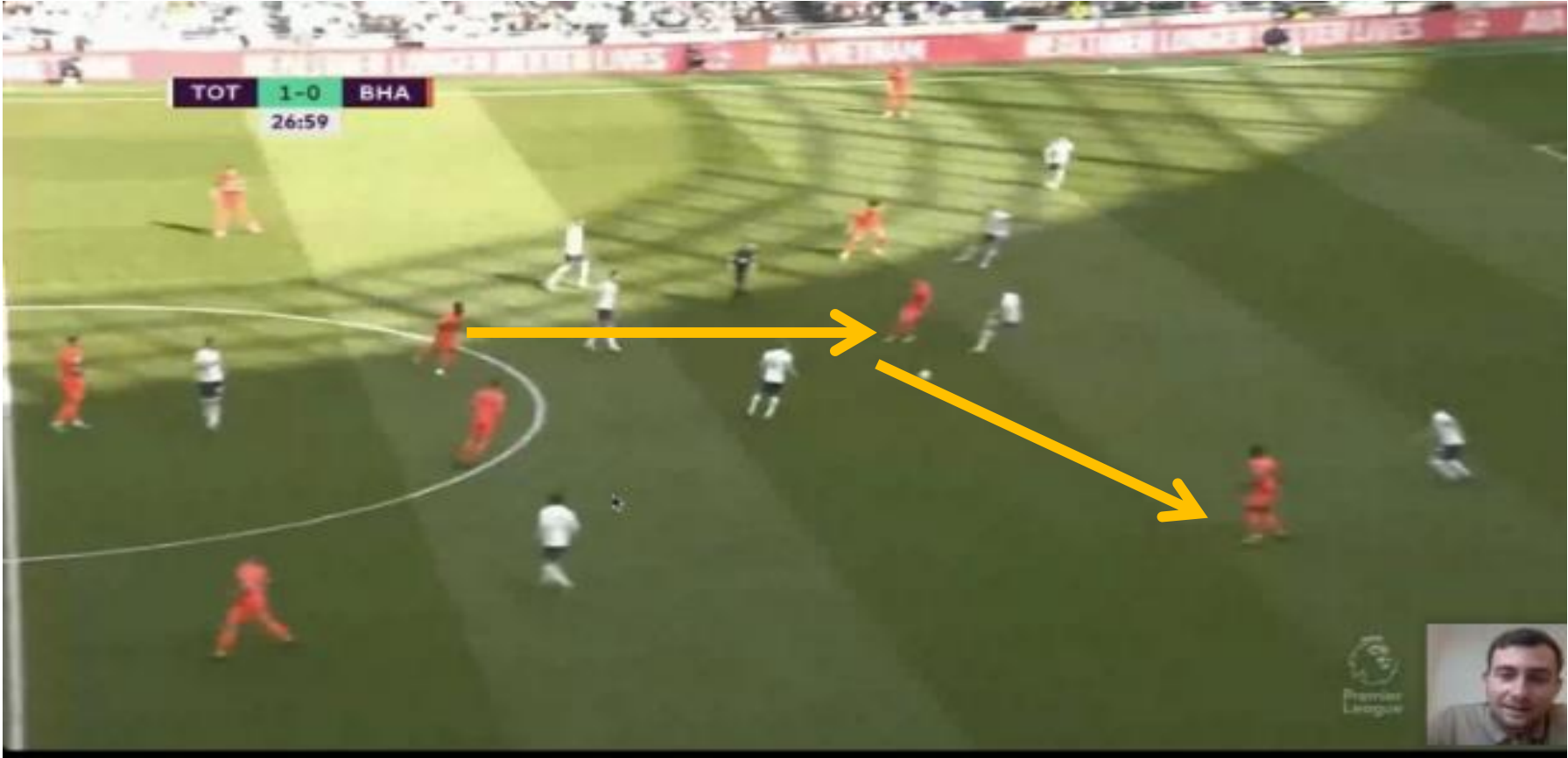
Brighton managed to frustrate Liverpool's aggressive pressure with the ball receiver behind the second pressure line.



The ball receiver is behind the second pressure line

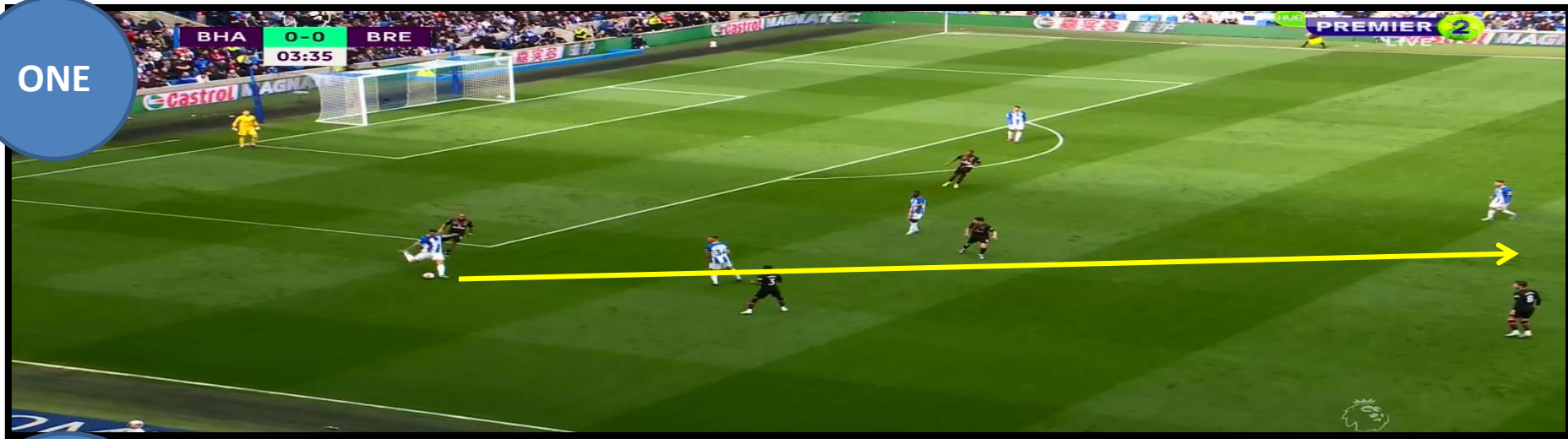


The brighton forward becomes a bouncing player when the player who gets the ball cannot make a pass to the outside area, by providing support and moving the attack process through the outside area.

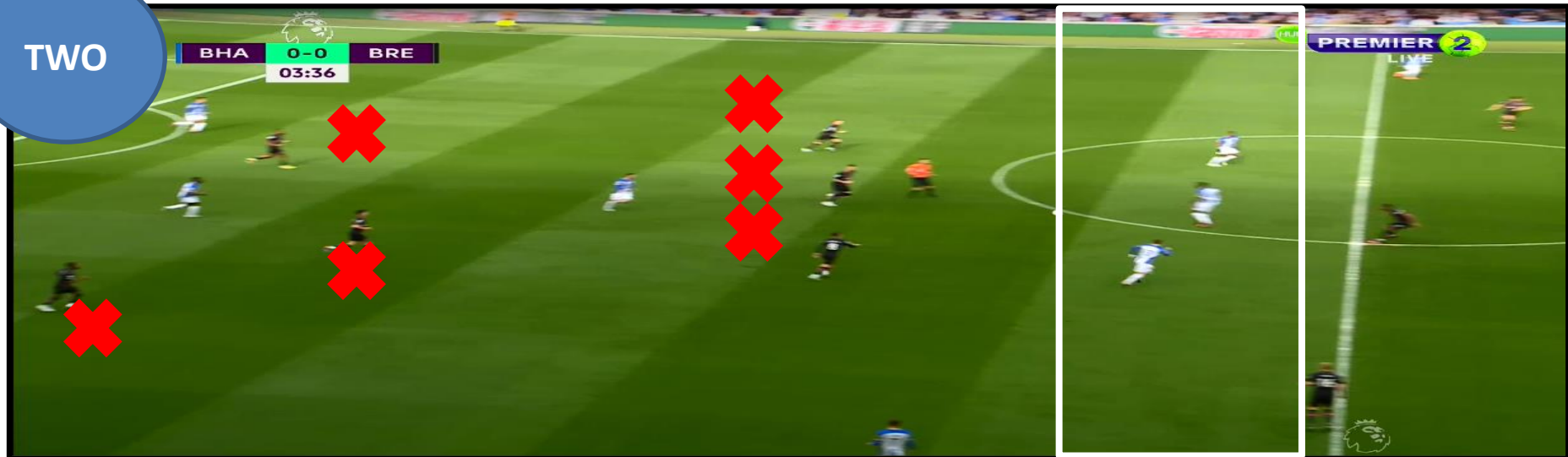


If your opponent puts aggressive pressure by applying man to man, what must be done first is to reorganize the build up then provoke the first line and second line pressure to leave his space then pass behind the space occupied by the ball receiver in zone 3, de zerbi always puts his winger is in the outside area to stretch the opponent's defensive line.....

ONE



TWO



How to eliminate opponent's pressure by understanding the space between the lines

- Pressure one loses to the second line

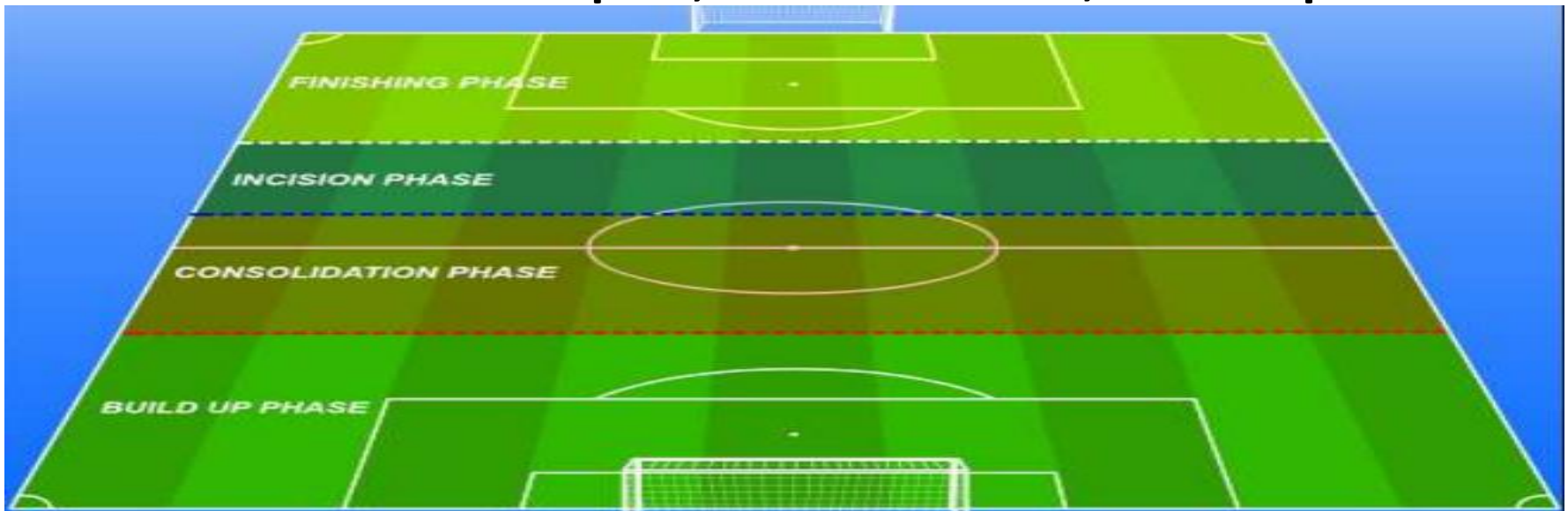
Diamond shape – one reflector ; build up phase

- The second pressure lost to the third line

Diamond shape – two reflectors ; consolidation phase

- The third pressure lost to the fourth line

Ball narrow and vertical pass, three reflectors; incision phase



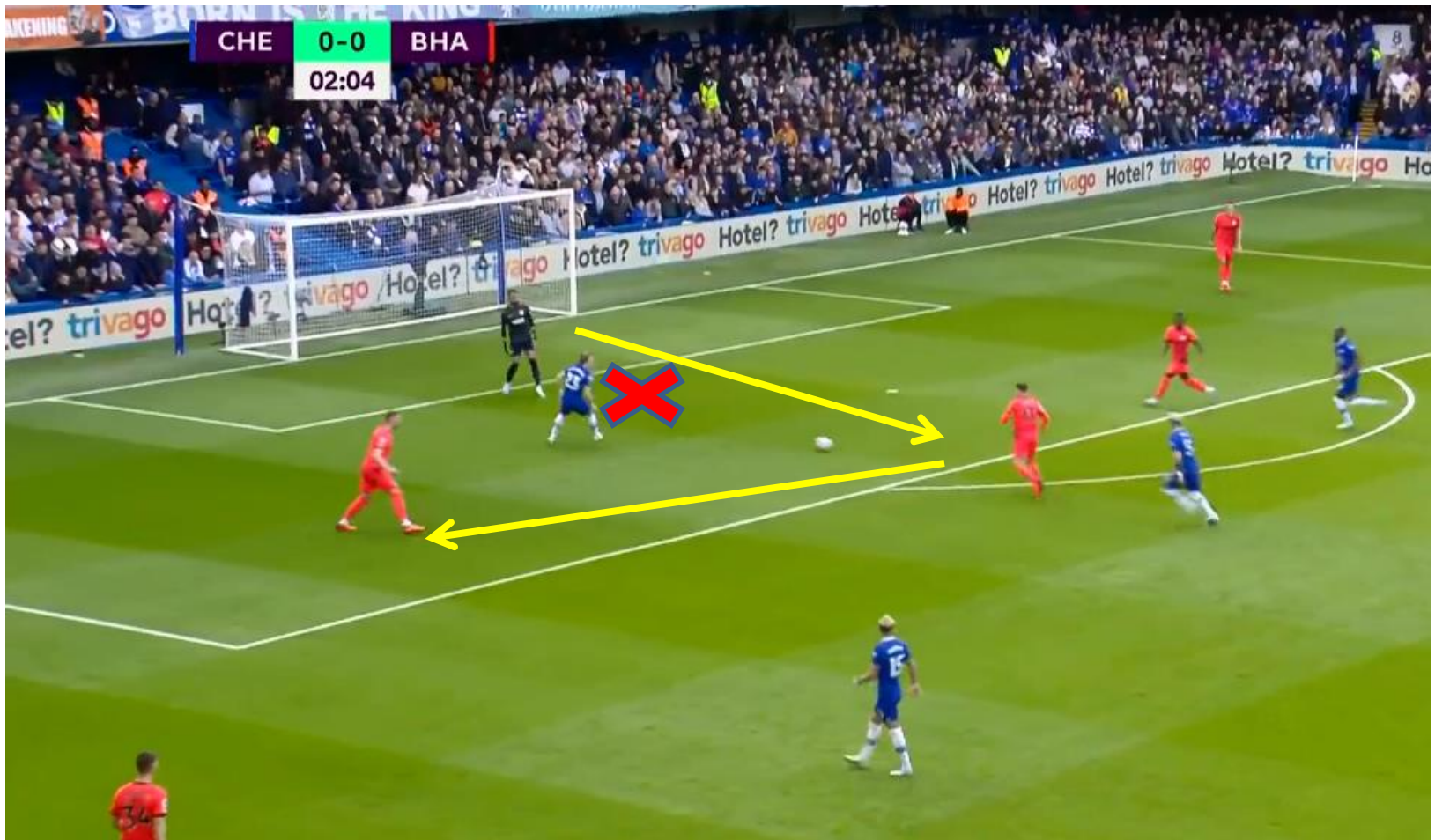
Combination play

Phase Build up

- Eliminate first line pressure to open possible space for other players..



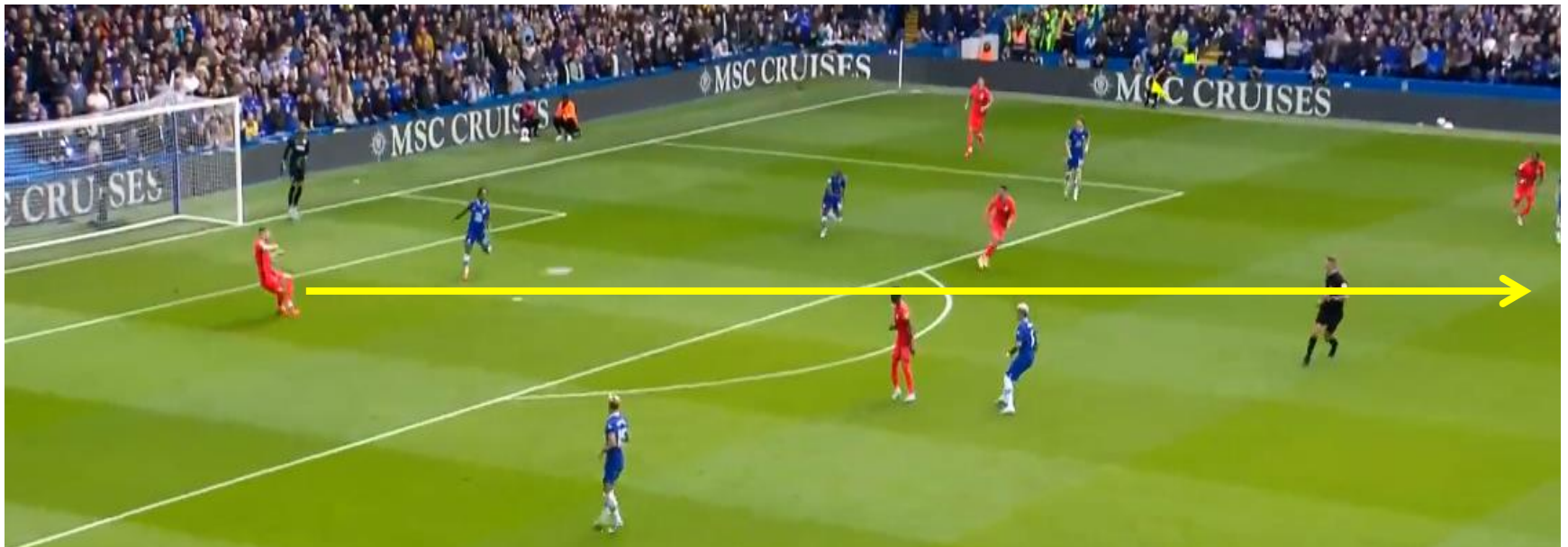
Gallagher came off his post so the center back could expose his space



Combination play

Phase consolidations

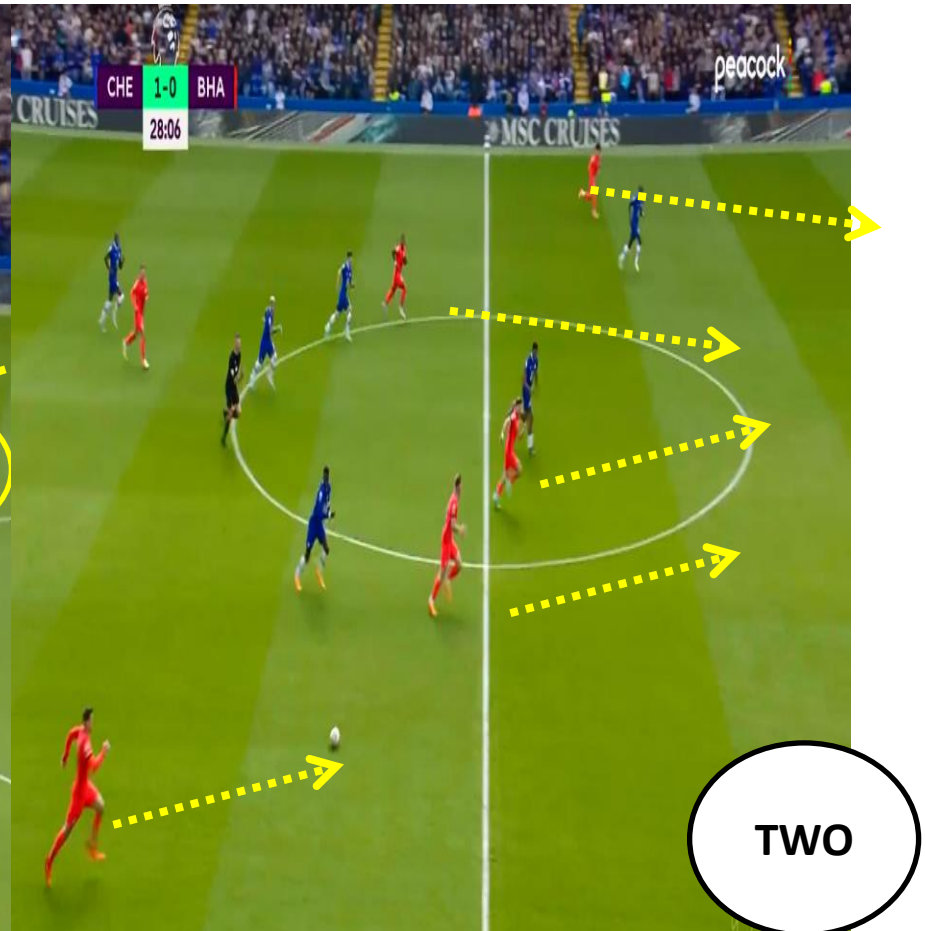
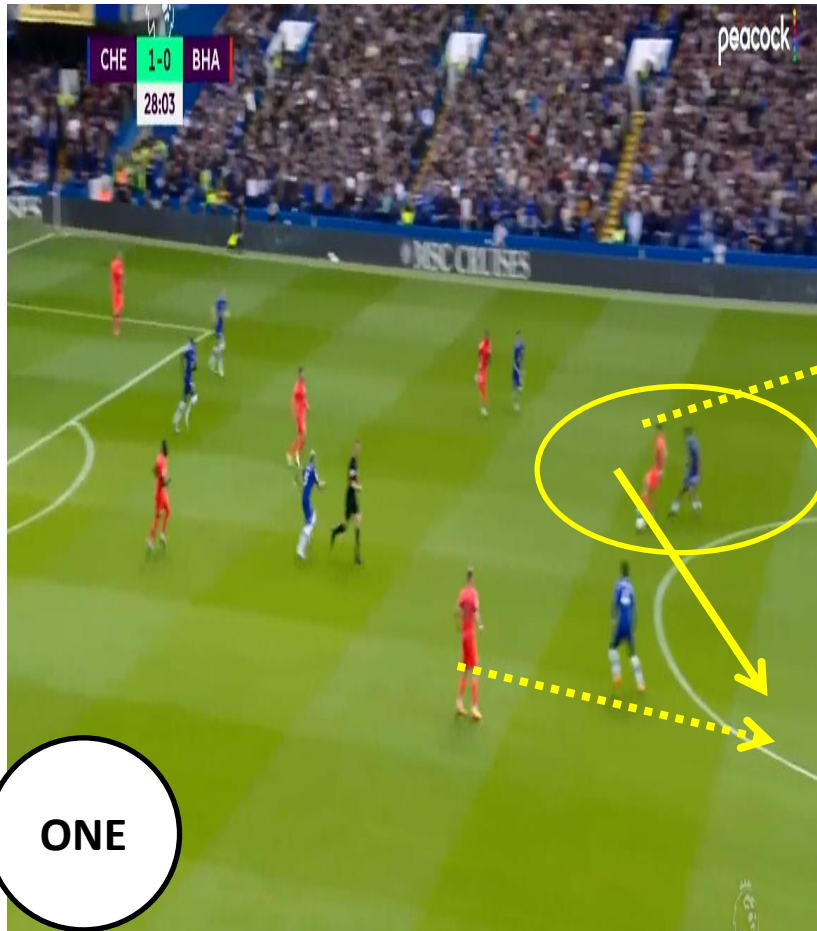
- The center back pass crosses the opponent's first line of pressure to the second line, where it is followed by support plays and one-touch rebounds by the midfielders to avoid the opponent's quick marking pressure.



The center back player feeds the ball to the third line where there is a CMF reflector whose job is to change the direction of the ball from the opponent's pressure.

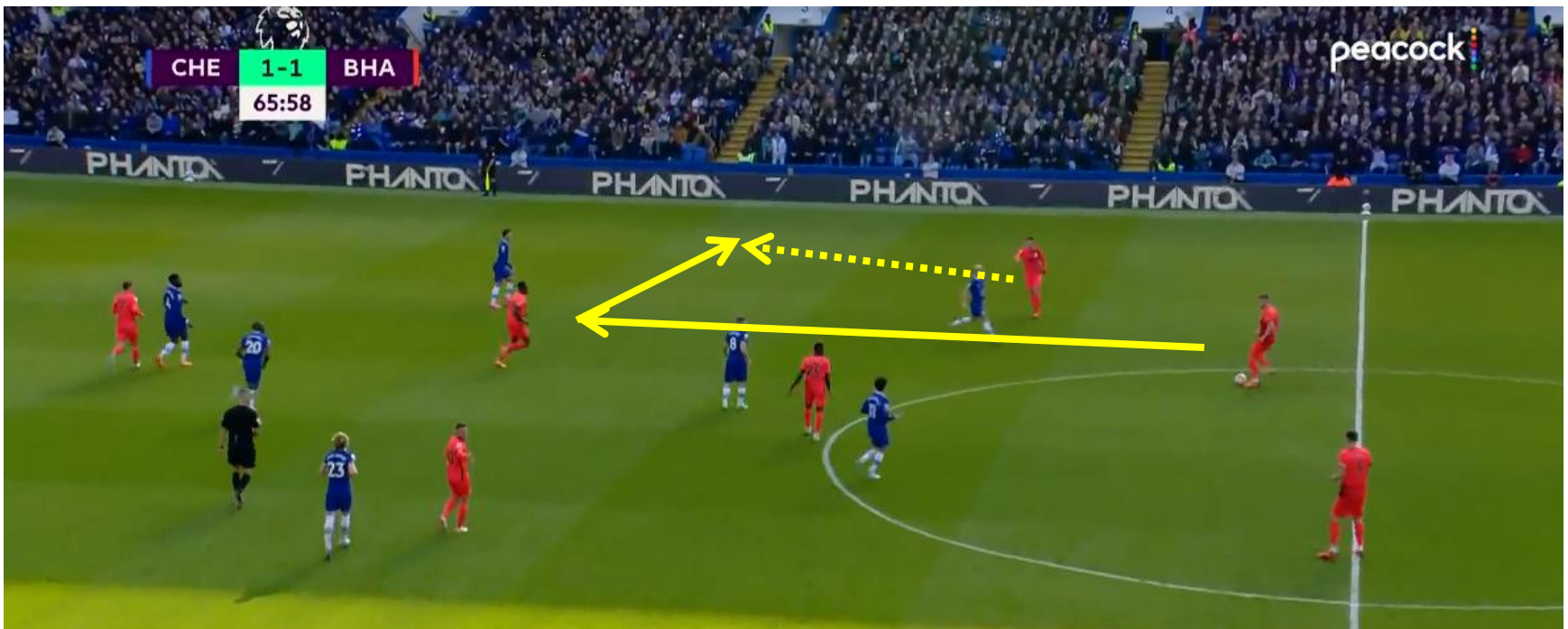
Combination play Phase consolidations

The cmf player who reflects the ball towards the left side of the other players so that when running he will easily turn his body



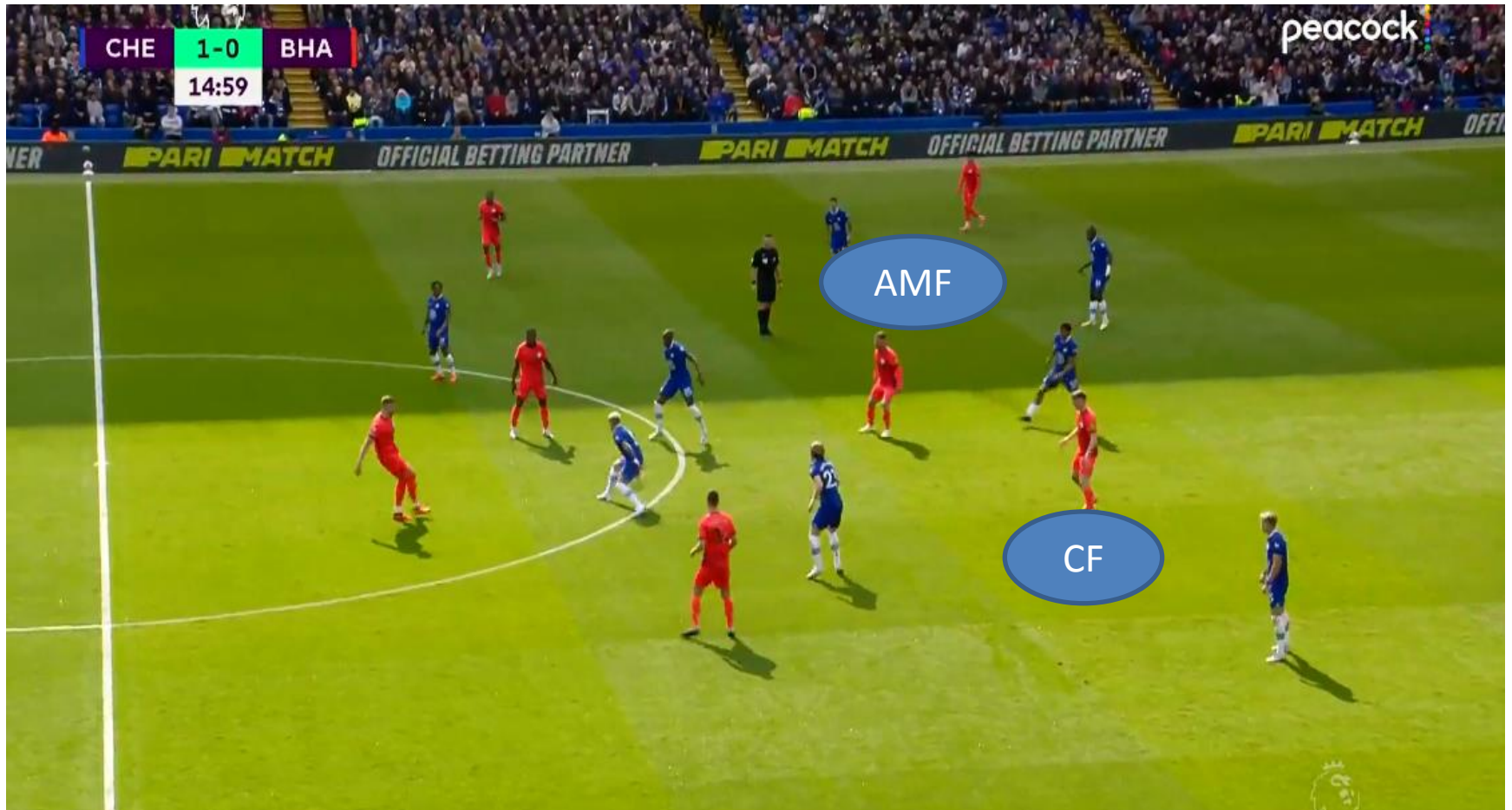
Combination play Phase incision

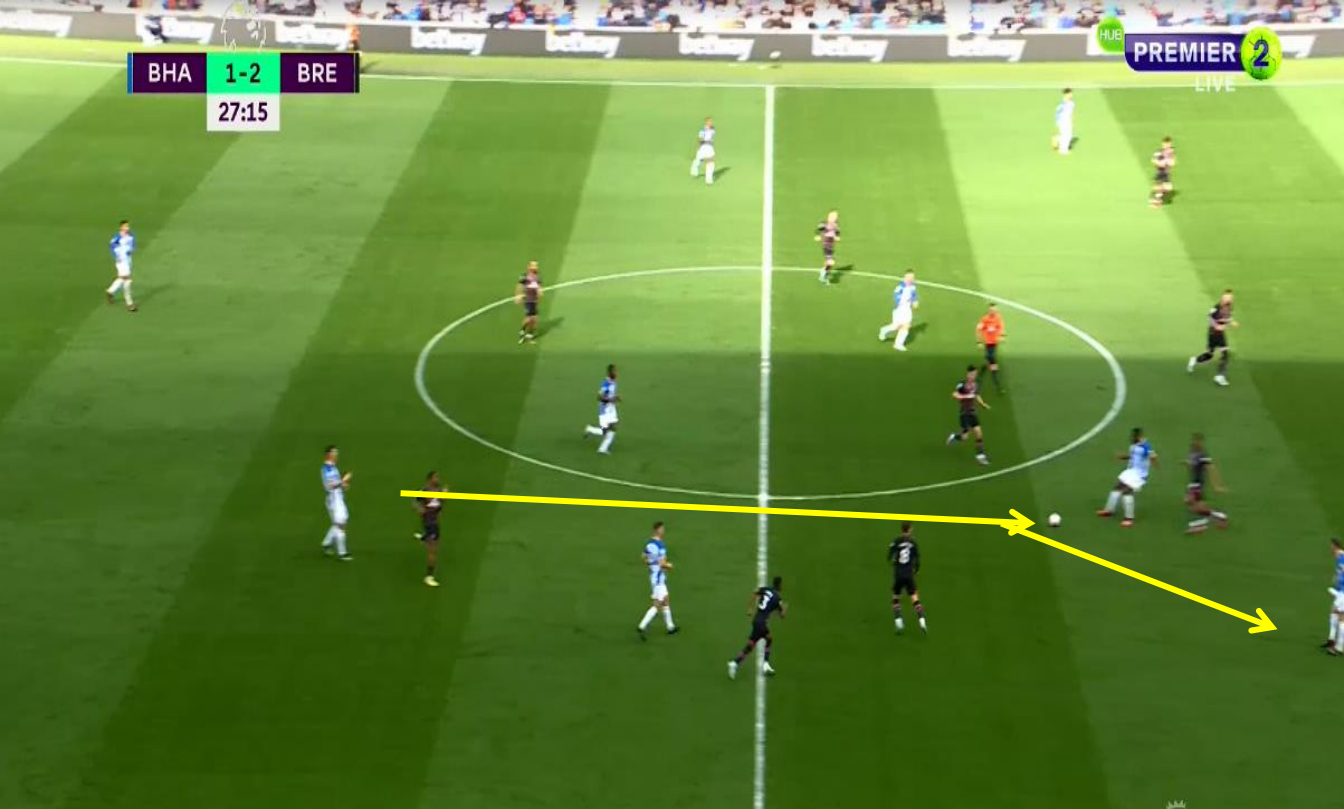
- Elevating the phase possession ball line of play to the second line with the aim of exposing space to the opponent's third line and final third



Recipients of the ball such as CF, AMF, Drop down to receive the ball from the second line which will be forwarded to the third line with the help of other players to go to the final third area or finishing area.

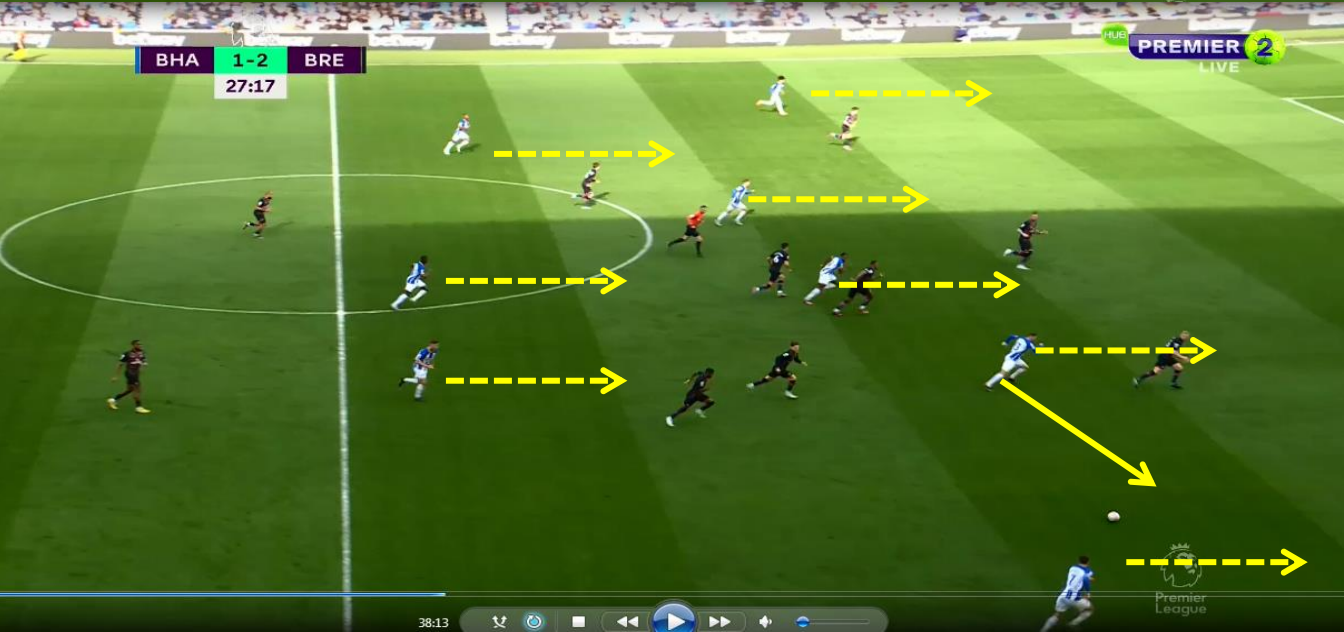
The situation for the attack pattern is the same, namely the striker and midfielder dropping down to ask for the ball in the space between the opponent's press lines and then the attack is changed to the outside with the opponent's defense stretched.





Clip number one

The centerback makes a pass through the opponent's pressure line in the middle to the central area players who are filled by welbeck and gross, they will both act as a reflector from the back line to the front area..



Clip number two

The ball will be moved to the outside area of the winger followed by the other players to support the attack on the opponent's defensive area.

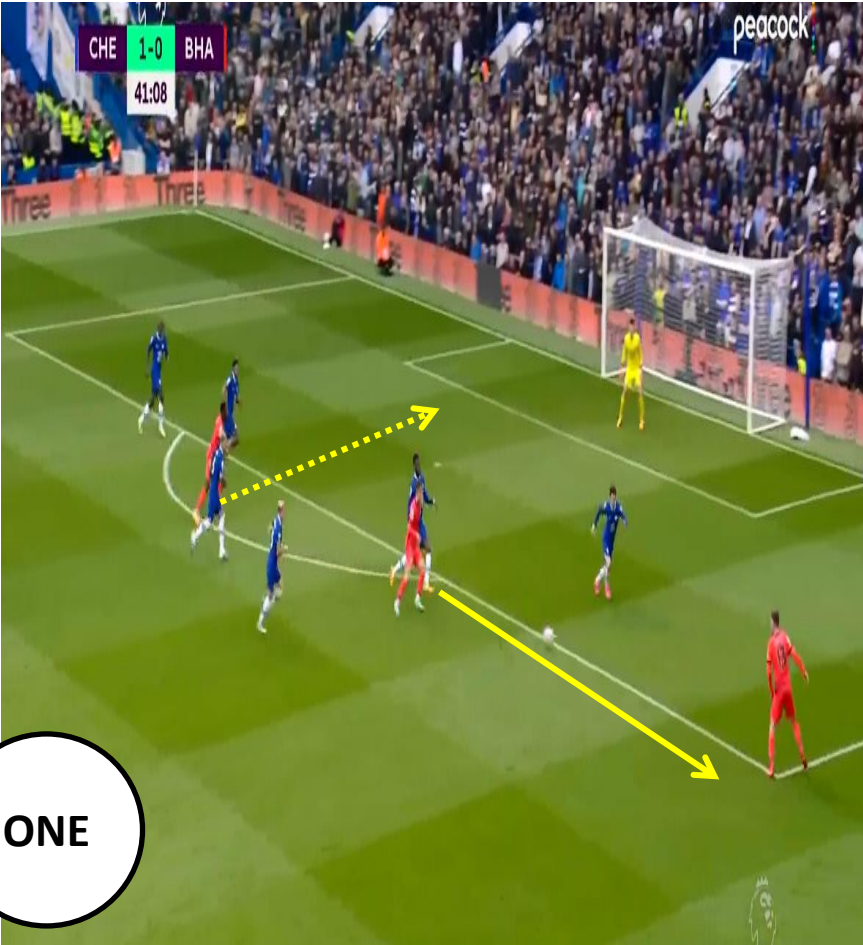
De Zerbi gives freedom to his midfielders to play to help the strikers, which means Brighton can use the false nine tactics played by his attacking midfielders. moving into the passing space between the opposing defenders...



The moment of attack Brighton managed to score a goal against Chelsea with a short passing game past the pressure line of the two opponents where the player receiving the ball was in the space between the lines behind the pressure line of the two opponents and the opponent's first line



The winger rotates inward to give the fullback space to help attack



ONE



TWO

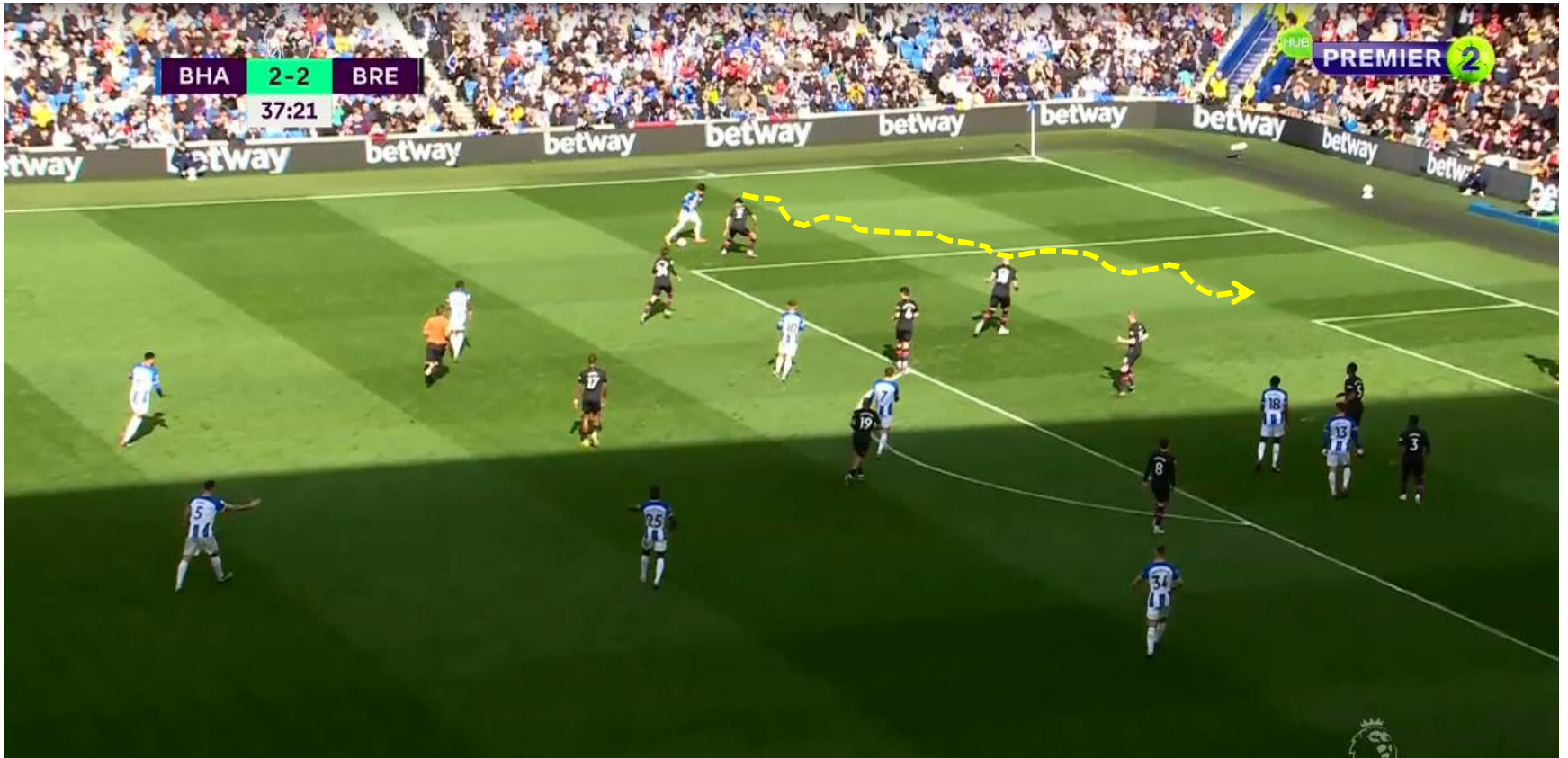
Attacking third area Phase finishing area

The situation of playing attacking through the zones of the two opponents involving wingers and strikers.

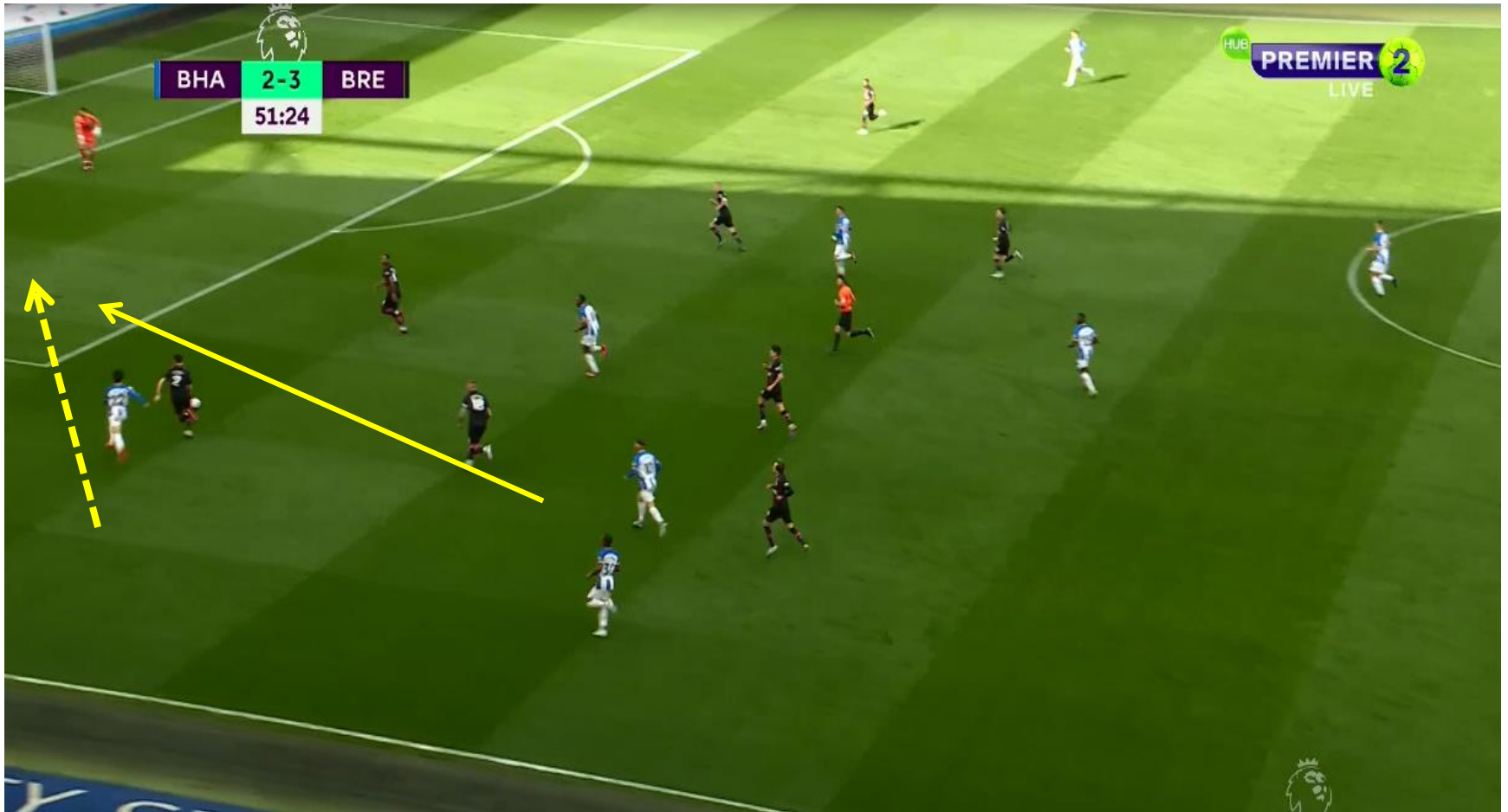


When attacking in the third area of the field, it was seen that Brighton used his winger as a creator of bait into the penalty box and cut inside to shoot from the outside area.

Brighton has a winger with good one v one abilities, Kaoru Mitoma often dribbles past the fullback area with his dribbling speed into the area in the penalty box.



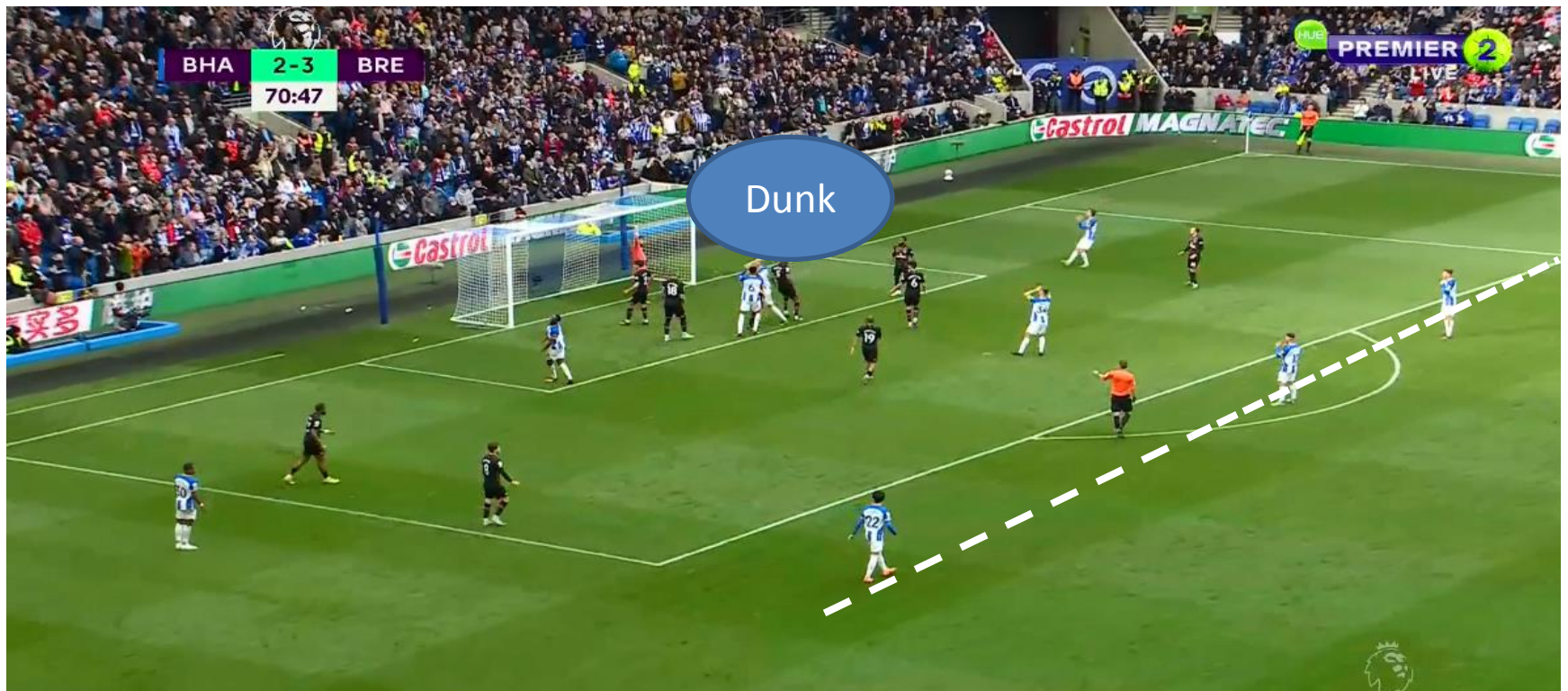
When the defensive line stretches, the wingers will run into space behind the fullback area.



If the opponent applies defense using five parallel defenders, Brighton raises his center back to enclose the opponent's defense with a wide shape while the middle area is filled by midfielders and forwards.

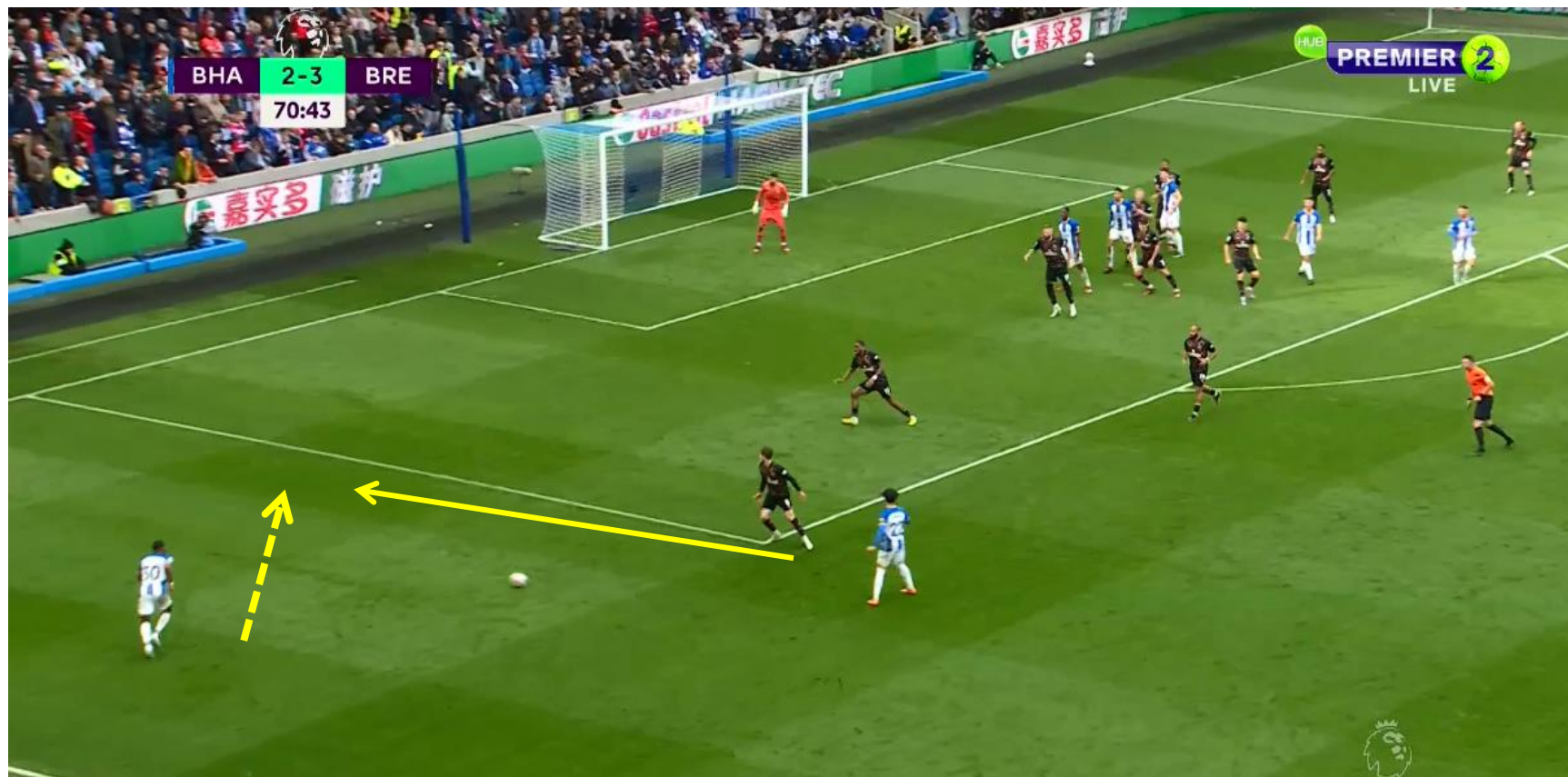


If the opponent is very compact in defense, de zerbi will vary the attack by entering the center back into the area in the penalty box to take air balls from the feeders. In this situation, the midfielders will still cover the inside area so they can anticipate the opponent's counterattack..



Estupinan , Mitoma , Gross they are ball feeders from outside

Estupinan played the role of provider from outside the penalty area. Mitoma provoked the opposing defender to leave his area so that the Brighton fullback could exploit it.



BHA

1-0

LIV

52:17

VERSUS HIGH PRESS

- Overload +1 or +2 including GK
- Playing across box to provoke press
 - Double pivot
- Changing height of fullbacks to find space

VERSUS MID PRESS

- Fullbacks generally narrow, but height and width variable
- Shifting shape (back 3, single pivot) to provoke man-to-man press
 - Creating + finding space between the lines
- Using Wingers (+CF) to pin opponent's defensive line
 - Using CMs to pin opponent's midfielders
 - Runs into depth
- 'Give and Gos' and supporting underneath

VERSUS LOW PRESS

- Inverted wingers (cut inside and shoot)
- Finding advanced areas and cutbacks
 - Chipped crosses to back post

