

Investigation and Analysis of the Reasons for the Failure of the Chinese Team in the 2019 Men's Basketball World Cup

Jun Liu

Capital Normal University, Beijing 100089, China

Abstract

China, the host of the 2019 Men's Basketball World Cup, finished the tournament with two wins and three losses, ranking 24th. Although China can participate in the next Tokyo Olympic Games failed to qualify, but against Greece and Europe and the United States, the hope is very little. In the critical period of building a strong country in sports, the competitive performance of Chinese men's basketball team is worrisome. We urgently need to find out our own shortcomings, sum up our experience and reflect on the causes of failure, so as to provide theoretical reference for the following Tokyo Olympic Games and Asian Cup qualifiers. Therefore, this study adopts the literature method, video observation method, mathematical analysis method, comparative analysis method for research, in order to objectively and scientifically analyze the causes of failure, and put forward corresponding suggestions.

Keywords

2019 Men's Basketball World Cup; The Chinese Team; Defeat; Big Shot.

1. Introduction

1.1. Literature Review

Through the Library of Beijing Sport University, I consulted the China Journal Database (CNKI), searched by keywords such as "China men's Basketball team", "World Cup" and "failure", and screened more than 100 relevant literatures. Through repeated reading and sorting, I provided theoretical basis and method reference for the writing of this paper.

The word "losing" means losing the advantage or the expected result in dealing with something. It can also refer to failure in a battle when the target is not completed and the powerful fighter is lost. [1]

Cheng Hongsen stated in the article "Analysis of the Reasons for The Failure of The Chinese Team in the 27th Asian Basketball Championship" that the reasons for the failure of the Chinese team in the international arena are as follows: the players lack of competition experience, and there is a certain gap in tactical cooperation and tactical accomplishment compared with their opponents. However, The Chinese team usually has no advantages in shot blocking and rebounding under the condition of superiority in height and weight, and lacks of offensive ability. The organization and mid-range shooting ability of the outside line players are poor, and the players are single [2].

Liu Tian stated in the article "Research on the Reasons and Countermeasures of The Failure of Chinese Men's Basketball team in the 17th Asian Games" that the Chinese players were not experienced enough, had obvious height advantage, but their weight was not superior, and their physical ability was insufficient. 3 point shooting percentage, free throw percentage is far lower than the opponent. The 3-point shooting ability of guard players is poor, the organization ability is insufficient, the shooting ability of forward players is not stable, and the formation ability of post players is weak. Moreover, the coaches have an unreasonable grasp of the timing of suspension and substitution adjustment [3].

Tian Zhongxin, in the article research on The Factors and Development Countermeasures of The Chinese Team's Defeat in the 2013 Asian Men's Basketball Championship, explained that the reasons for the Chinese team's defeat were: the quality of the warm-up matches before the big match was not high, the level of the opponents in the warm-up matches was too low, and the schedule was not reasonable. Play offense Poor efficiency, low shooting percentage, low free throw percentage, low assists; The defensive end is active but fouls too much, and the overall lack of team tacit and tenacious fighting spirit.

Zhang Hongxue et al. pointed out in the article "Analysis of The Reasons for The Failure of Chinese Men's Basketball team in the 2019 FIBA Basketball World Cup" that the reasons for the failure of The Chinese team in the World Cup include: the poor physical fitness of The Chinese team players and the lack of physical ability; In the game in the rebounding, shooting percentage, free throw percentage, defensive end have an impact. The basic skills of the players are not solid and comprehensive enough, and their personal skills such as outside shooting, passing and catching, and free throws need to be improved. Moreover, the awareness of rushing, passing vision and awareness, and the awareness of cutting are also insufficient in rebound.

Zhu Lin and Lin Hua pointed out in the article "Exploratory Factor Analysis of The Failure of China's Men's Basketball team in the 2019 World Cup" that most of the Chinese men's basketball players did not have solid basic training, poor skill application ability under strong confrontation, and poor tactical organization. The extended use of a three-back formation does not suit The Chinese team, which often suffers from a lack of pitching. Chinese men's basketball team was greatly affected by the failure of "China-Wave". In the subsequent matches, it did not make sufficient preparations for competitors and lost its due competitiveness in matches with evenly matched teams, and its own advantages were contained, which was the fundamental reason why it could not play the real level of Chinese men's basketball.

Zhang Ziyue pointed out in his research on The Characteristics of Modern Center Position Technology that creating opportunities refers to passing to open teammates or creating shooting opportunities for players, but this kind of passing in the shooting of players is called creating opportunities.

Wu Yi pointed out in his article on The Factors Affecting the Three-point Shot at the Critical Moment of Basketball and The Relevant Psychological Training that the so-called critical moment of the game refers to the period of time that plays a decisive role in the whole process of the game. During this time, the score may go from stalemate to open, the initiative on the court to passive, from the possibility of winning, suddenly turned to no hope of winning, suddenly showed a glimmer of life. Especially when the score is equal or very close and there is not much time before the end of the match, it should be regarded as the critical moment of the match.

2. Research Objects and Methods

2.1. Research Objects

This paper takes the reasons for the failure of The Chinese team in the 2019 Men's Basketball World Cup as the research object.

3. Research Results and Analysis

3.1. Analysis of Chinese Team's Offensive Ability

3.1.1. Analysis of Shooting Percentage of Chinese Team

Offensive ability refers to the attacking ability of the players to use their personal skills and carry out the overall tactics in order to achieve the goal of shooting in the course of basketball matches. This paper selects the shooting percentage, offensive rebounds, assists, mistakes and

other technical indicators to analyze and study. A shot is when the rules allow you to throw the ball into the opponent's basket. The ultimate goal of shooting is how to throw the ball into the fierce competition and score, and the shooting percentage of a team is an important symbol to measure the overall offensive ability of the team. In the case of the same shot, the higher the percentage, the higher the score.

From the total number of shots, China and each match of the opponent's shot number gap is not large, indicating that both sides have the same offensive opportunities, but a poor shooting percentage resulted in China's 2-3 record in the 2019 Men's Basketball World Cup.

The Chinese men's basketball team has been outshooting its opponents in all three of its losses. From a shooting percentage standpoint, especially in 3-point shooting and free throws. On the ball hit ratio, the Performance of The Chinese men's basketball team is pitiful. Among all the teams in the World Cup, China averaged 20.6 3-point attempts per game.

He made just 5.4 field goals per game for a 26.2 percent shooting percentage, 29th among all teams. In the first game against Venezuela, China shot just 10 percent from the field, and its poor 3-point shooting ability became evident. In terms of free throws, China ranked the last with an average of 21 free throws per game and 13.6 free throws per game, with a free throw hit rate of 64.8%. In the five games, China got a lot of free throw opportunities through a lot of outside penetration and low post attacks, but failed to convert them into effective scoring. In 2-point shooting, China took 39.4 shots per game and made 20.6, ranking all teams at 52.3 percent 12th in the competition, China's two-point shooting percentage with big inside linemen Like Yi Jianlian, Wang Zhelin and Zhou Qi.

Compared with the top 8 teams in the World Cup. However, in the three games China lost, China's two goals were saved.

The middle rate is lower than the opponent, refined to each game, China's 2-point shooting rate is very unstable. It was 62.2 percent against Cote d'Ivoire in the first game, but dropped to 44.7 percent in the second game against Poland.

Through video observation and shooting statistical analysis, we can see that The Chinese team's 2 point shooting is not stable, 3 point shooting is low, the free throw shooting is low, and the main reason for the low shooting percentage is the players' own technical characteristics, many players' shooting ability is insufficient, the free throw shooting percentage is not stable.

3.2. Analysis of Offensive Rebound of Chinese Team

Frontcourt rebound, also known as offensive rebound, refers to the offensive players or teammates after missing the shot to get a second chance to attack and score. In modern basketball match, rebound is an important magic weapon for a team to win the game. Players can make judgments according to the rebound direction and landing point of the rebound, and actively occupy a favorable position and use flexible footwork to get rid of the opponent's defense. In addition, the body shape represented by height and weight and positive fighting consciousness are also important factors in fighting for the rebound. Aggressive offensive rebounding can create more offensive opportunities, and offensive rebounding is one of the factors affecting the outcome of the game.

As shown in Table 1, The average offensive rebound per game of Chinese team in the five games was 9.4, ranking the second from the bottom among the five opponents, indicating that there was an obvious gap between Chinese team and its opponents in offensive rebounds. Cote d'Ivoire won the game against South Korea, but did far worse in attacking rebounds. In the match with Venezuela, the whole game China team and Venezuela Offensive rebounds were 20 to 10, and China's average height was much higher than Venezuela's. Offensive rebound is also an important embodiment of the team's positivity, we often see the opposing team's inside and outside players are actively fighting for the front court rebound.

Table 1. Comparison of offensive rebounds between China and its opponents in the 2019 Men's Basketball World Cup

session	China offensive rebound	Opponent offensive rebound
China vs Ivory Coast	8	19
China VS Poland	12	7
China VS Venezuela	10	20
China VS South Korea	11	19
China VS Nigeria	6	7
averaging	9.4	14.4

It can be seen that in the front of the rebound, the Chinese team and the opponent there is an obvious gap. China's inside players are limited by the physical disadvantage, unable to play the height of the advantage, through video replay can be seen that the front court rebound mainly rely on the way of landing. However, the Chinese team is at a disadvantage in the process of attacking the rebound due to its continuous jumping ability, competition experience and lack of enthusiasm in grabbing the rebound.

3.3. Analysis of Assists and Errors of Chinese Team

Assist refers to the act of assisting the first player who touches the ball to score directly when the ball is in live play by passing the ball to the player who holds it. Opportunity creation refers to the opportunity to shoot when the attacking team controls the ball in the attack through the cooperation of individual offensive teams. Good assists lead to better shots and often reflect the fluid integrity of a team's offense. Assists can reflect the tactical cooperation between players, the ability to assist and the degree of tacit understanding, but also reflects the organization of the team, an important indicator of the integrity.

In basketball, when a team loses possession of the ball due to its own wrongful action, it is called a turnover. Mistakes will lead to the conversion of the ball and the loss of the offensive ball. How to control mistakes in the game is an important factor affecting the team to win.

The assist-to-error ratio is an important index to measure whether a defender is qualified. The higher the assist-to-error ratio is, the more stable the pass is and the lower the fumble rate is. Otherwise, the more stable the pass is and the higher the fumble rate is. The assist-to-turnover ratio clearly shows the consistency of a player's passing and the success rate of his assists.

Table 2. Statistics of Assists and errors of The Chinese Team in the 2019 Men's Basketball World Cup

session	assists	Create opportunities	error	Assist-to-turnover ratio
China vs Ivory Coast	16	26	11	1.5
China VS Poland	15	21	18	0.8
China VS Venezuela	10	22	8	1.3
China VS South Korea	14	25	14	1
China VS Nigeria	21	26	21	1
averaging	15.2	24	14.4	1.1

Table 2 makes statistics according to the assist ability of Chinese team and opponents. China averaged 15.2 assists per game, ranking first among all World Cup participants 26th on the team, creating 24 field goal attempts per game, which translates to 8.8 assists per game.

In terms of errors, China made 72 errors in five World Cup games, an average of 14.4 per game. The assist-to-turnover ratio is 1.1.

To sum up, The Chinese team has a poor ability to organize assists, and there is still a gap between them and other teams in terms of tandem organization. Although China did a good job of controlling errors per game, several critical moments in the game against Poland ended China's hopes of advancing. Through video observation and analysis, it is found that the main reason for poor organizing ability and poor error control is the lack of personal finishing ability on the one hand, and the basic skills such as personal passing and catching skills need to be improved on the other hand.

3.4. Analysis of the Defensive Ability of the Chinese Team

3.4.1. Analysis of Chinese Team's Defensive Rebounds

In NBA, there is a famous saying "defense wins the championship", which shows the importance of defense for basketball matches is self-evident. Next, we will analyze the reasons for China's failure in the 2019 Men's Basketball World Cup in terms of defending rebounds, steals, blocks and fouls.

Defensive rebound, also known as backcourt rebound, refers to the offensive players miss the shot, the defensive players through the active scramble to get the ball. Defensive rebounding is the key to transition. Protecting the defensive rebound can both prevent the other team from scoring and give their team an extra shot. The importance of defensive rebound in the game is irreplaceable. Defensive rebound is not only the key of basketball, but also an important factor to win the game. The defensive rebound is the concentrated embodiment of the team's comprehensive strength, antagonism and defensive intensity in the game.

Table 3. Statistics of Chinese team's rebounds against defense and opponent's offensive rebounds in 2019 Men's Basketball World Cup

session	China defensive rebound	Opponent offensive rebound
China vs Ivory Coast	25	19
China VS Poland	29	7
China VS Venezuela	18	20
China VS South Korea	31	19
China VS Nigeria	24	7
averaging	25.4	14.4

It can be seen from table 3 that in the five matches of the 2019 men's basketball World Cup, the average defensive rebound of the Chinese national team was 25.4, respectively 25, 29, 18, 31, 24. That compares with 19, 8, 20, 19, 7 in the five games. In the game against Venezuela, China only had 18 defensive rebounds compared to Venezuela's 20 offensive rebounds. In other words, we gave up 20 backcourt rebounds. The average height of the Chinese team is 199.8cm, much higher than Venezuela's 195cm. It is not surprising that the Chinese team lost the opportunity to attack and lost the game.

It can be seen that the Chinese team is far from enough to defend the rebound. Through the video replay, we are not difficult to find in the game. The process often appears the Chinese team player reaction is slow, but the opponent is in the positive rush grab, on the other hand also

reflects the Chinese team defense rebound consciousness is not good, vigilance is not high, enthusiasm is not enough. A lack of defensive rebounds and insufficient protection was also a major factor in China's failure at the 2019 Men's Basketball World Cup.

3.5. Analysis of Chinese Team's Steals, Blocks and Fouls

Tackling belongs to the offensive and pressing defense, which is one of the means to get the ball in the game. It is one of the main ways to turn defense into attack, and also the main embodiment of the team's comprehensive defense ability. Successful tackling can not only create good fast break opportunities to score quickly, but also boost morale and suppress opponents.

Blocking a shot is a defensive method in which the offensive player knocks the ball off when it rises to the highest point. Blocking shots is an important indicator to measure the height and defensive ability of a team.

A foul is a violation of basketball rules that results in losing possession of the ball or allowing the opponent to score a free throw. Fouls are playing an increasingly important role in the game. Many teams use the rules to draw fouls and get free throws. Some teams use technical fouls to hit heavy players and keep key players out of foul trouble.

Table 4. Statistics of Steals, blocks and fouls of The Chinese Team in the 2019 Men's Basketball World Cup

session	steals	blocks	Afoul
China vs Ivory Coast	10	2	16
China VS Poland	4	2	28
China VS Venezuela	7	3	19
China VS South Korea	12	5	25
China VS Nigeria	11	2	21
averaging	8.8	2.8	21.8

As can be seen from Table 4, the average number of steals per game of The Chinese Team in the 2019 Men's Basketball World Cup was 8.8, ranking the first among all the participating teams in the World Cup.

3.6. The Five Opponents China has Faced are Second Only to Nigeria

The Chinese team did a good job in tackling. But on the block side

China averaged 2.8 shots per game, the third best of the five opponents China has faced, with Yi Jianlian, Zhou Qi and Wang Zhelin among them. Three of the inside line, China's ability to block a shot compared with the opponent there is a certain gap. In five games, China averaged 21.8 fouls per game, Guo Ailun, the leading point guard, and Zhao Rui, who came off the bench, both left the field five times in the crucial game against Poland.

Starting center Zhou Qi fouled out five times early.

Generally speaking, China did a good job in steals, but there was a gap between China and its opponents in blocking shots and protecting the rim and controlling fouls, which became a part of the factors affecting China's qualification for the 2019 Men's Basketball World Cup.

3.7. Critical Ball Processing Analysis

In this World Cup, for the Chinese men's basketball team's failure factors can not be ignored is the Chinese men's basketball team in the match with Poland on the critical ball processing is not rigorous and negligence. After beating Cote d'Ivoire in the first game, China men's Basketball team made a good start. Facing such a good situation, as long as it beats Poland in the second game, China men's Basketball team will go straight out of the group stage and get the ticket of 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games. Yi hit a free throw with 1:55 left in the fourth quarter and then hit a 3-pointer from the top of the arc to make it 69-64 for Poland.

The Chinese team is leading by five points. However, a 3-pointer from the top of the arc with 1:31 left brought the lead to two.

The other team used foul tactics, Zhou Qi made one of two free throws, followed by a double free throw battle. But with seven seconds left in regulation time, Zhou Qi fumbled a throw-in and Zhao Rui made a defensive foul. A series of clutch misses sent China's men's basketball team into overtime. In the overtime, Zhao Jiwei's illegal service and Sun Minghui's two missed free throws, China's men's basketball team had a significant gap with Poland in the handling of these key shots. These aspects are the performance of China's men's basketball team's poor handling of key shots, lack of hard psychological quality and insufficient ability to resist pressure. In the final two minutes of the fourth quarter and the final two minutes of overtime, the Chinese team had the ball five times, according to video replays, Yi Jianlian handled the ball and took four forced shots, and the rest of the team didn't handle the ball well either. Table 5 are the events in the last two minutes of the match between China and Poland.

Table 5. Events in the last two minutes of the fourth quarter of 2019 Men's Basketball World Cup China VS Poland

time	The event	The score
01:55	Yi Jianlian hit the free throw	65:64
01:46	Yi Jianlian hits a 3 - point arc	69:64
01:06	Yi Jianlian missed a 2 - point attempt	69:67
00:13	Poland no. 6 defensive foul Zhou Qi, Zhou Qi made one of two free throws	70:67
00:11	Poland no. 6 defensive foul Zhao Jiwei, Zhao Jiwei hit two free throws	72:69
00:07	Zhou Qi fumbled a throw-in	72:72
00:01	Yi Jianlian missed a 3 - point shot	72:72
01:41	Sun Minghui shot 2 points ball shot not in	73:74
00:59	Yi Jianlian error	73:76
00:34	Sun Minghui 3 points hit	76:76
00:10	Zhao Jiwei lost his serve	76:78
00:06	Sun missed both penalties	76:79
00:01	Yi Jianlian missed a 3 - point shot	76:79

It can be seen from Table 5 that Chinese men's basketball team had a great chance to win the game at the last moment, but they were not experienced enough to grasp the chance in the process of handling the key shot. Through the video replay, we can find that at the last moment of the game, The Chinese team's attack stagnation, excessive reliance on Yi Jianlian's inside singles, missed free throws, service errors and a series of unclear handling of key shots led to the Chinese team's loss to Poland. There is no doubt that China's loss to Poland in the 2019 Men's Basketball World Cup was a turning point and one of the main factors of China's failure in the World Cup.

4. Conclusion and Recommendations

4.1. The Conclusion

(1) Unreasonable lineup configuration and lack of offensive and defensive forward players. And through the height and weight of ketolai index comparison, The Chinese team in the physical confrontation with the opponent there is a big gap.

(2) On the offensive side, The Chinese team has a low shooting percentage, mainly reflected in the low shooting percentage of the three-point shot, the low shooting percentage of the free throw shot, and the shooting percentage of the two-point shot is not stable. In the organization of attack, the Chinese team assists less, more mistakes rely too much on inside singles. In the offensive rebound scramble, The Chinese team offensive rebound scramble consciousness is insufficient, the initiative is poor.

(3) On the defensive side, China team has poor defensive rebound protection, mediocre ability to block shots and protect baskets, and poor ability to control fouls.

(4) In the match with Poland, several critical mistakes in the last two minutes and overtime ended China's hope of advancing. In the critical ball processing, China's ability to deal with the ball still needs to be improved.

4.2. Suggest

(1) Conform to the development trend of basketball in the world, pay attention to the selection of athletes, cultivate both offensive and defensive inside and outside players. Remodel fast, smart, accurate technical style.

(2) Strengthen the training of basic skills, pay attention to the training of three-point shot, cultivate the stability of three-point shot in high-intensity transition between attack and defense, and strengthen the finishing ability after confrontation in training. Strengthen personal technical training.

(3) Strengthen strength training, enhance the ability to fight, improve physical reserves. Improve the awareness of protecting the rebound, control the foul, develop good defensive habits, strengthen the individual defensive ability, improve the defensive system.

(4) To practice, increase the number of warm-up matches, improve the quality of warm-up matches. Focus on developing young players and improving their playing experience. Pay attention to the psychological and emotional changes of the players.

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