

A Quantitative Study on the Score and Technical Analysis of the 2021 Olympic Games and 2021 World Championships Olympic Weights-Men's Freestyle Wrestling

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ABSTRACT

In amateur sports branches, one of the most important and big sports organizations for both athletes, coaches, and also for the countries is the Olympic Games and the other is the World Championships. The Olympic Games, which could not be held in 2020 but postponed to 2021 due to the Covid-19 Pandemic in the world, and the 2021 World Wrestling Championship, which is included in the 2021 activity program of the United World Wrestling (UWW), were held in the same year with very short intervals. However, 72% of the wrestlers who participated in the Olympic Games either could not participate in the World Championship or were replaced with another athlete from the same country.

In this study, some competition components and score analyses of the Men's Free Wrestling Competitions held in these two major sports organizations on the basis of Olympic weights were made and their similarities and differences were revealed. While 96 athletes participated in the Olympic Games Men's Freestyle Wrestling competitions in six Olympic weight categories and performed 114 competitions, in the World Championship Men's Freestyle Wrestling, 144 athletes performed 162 competitions in the aforementioned six Olympic weight categories. Average points per competition were 9.18 points at the Olympic Games and 9.62 points at the World Championships. In both championships, the highest number of wins was by points, and their rates were 69% in the Olympic Games, and 61% in the World Championships. In both championships, the finishing times of the competitions were recorded as the highest value in completing the normal time, and their rates were determined as 72% in the Olympic Games and 61% in the World Championships. The average times per competition were determined as 5 minutes 23 seconds in the Olympic Games and 4 minutes and 49 seconds in the World Championships. The frequency of technical points earned was determined as the highest frequency of 2 points in both championships and the average frequency of 2 points per match was 3.32 in the Olympic Games, while it was 3.39 in the World Championships. With these results, no statistically significant difference was observed in terms of the competition components analysed in the Olympic Games and World Championships ($p>0.05$).

Keywords: Analysis, 2021 World Championships, Wrestling.

INTRODUCTION

There is no doubt that the two most important organizations for the sports branches included in the programs of the Olympic Games are the Olympic Games followed by the World Championships. Their importance and priority are even more highlighted in individual sports. Athletes and coaches plan all their preparations and long-term plans according to these two organizations. The goal of each athlete is to achieve ranks in the world championships, to participate in the Olympic Games and to achieve success there as well. In addition, the performance criteria or selection criteria for participating in the Olympic games have been determined for all Olympic sports branches.

It is important; to create normative values that will determine the sportive performance, to determine the athletic performance and competition levels of the athletes, in terms of designing special strength and conditioning programs for trainers and athletes¹⁻⁴. The data obtained by the competition analysis are analysed according to different evaluation norms. For example, in sports such as Wrestling and Boxing, criteria such as winning and scoring are the data used to determine sportive performance⁵. The main purpose of the competition analysis studies is to increase the opportunities of the athletes to get to know themselves and their opponents, and to provide the trainers with the opportunity to make training programs and training plans based on real data⁶.

Success will come more quickly with the training program configurations that will be created by the serious examination of the results of the analysis studies by the coaches⁷. Thanks to the findings obtained by using competition analysis techniques, athletes gain the ability to make quick and rational evaluations and predictions in subsequent matches⁸.

Wrestling, which is widely practiced all over the world and accepted as an Olympic sport by the International Olympic Committee, has taken its place in the calendar of Summer Olympic Games held every four years. For the sport of wrestling, which is also included in the 2020 Olympic Games competition calendar, 6 weight groups in each style and 16 athletes in each weight were

determined in women's wrestling, men's Greco-Roman wrestling and men's freestyle wrestling, in line with the participation criteria in the Olympic Games determined by the UWW. However, these predetermined athletes competed in the Olympic Games, which were postponed to 2021 due to the Covid-19 Pandemic. Due to the international wrestling rules, since the World Championships were not organized in the years when the Olympic Games were held, the postponed Olympic Games and the 2021 World Wrestling Championship were held in the same year with the improvement of the pandemic conditions and protection measures. 27 athletes out of 96 athletes who competed in the Olympics also competed in the World championships. Among these, 10 athletes won medals in both the Olympics and the world championships, while 2 athletes did not win a medal in the Olympics, but won a medal in the World Championship. In addition, 30 athletes who competed in the Olympics were replaced by a different athlete from that country in the World Championship. For 39 athletes who competed in the Olympics, neither they nor a different athlete from their country competed in the World Championship. In this study, the analysis of the sportive performances of the athletes in the World Championships, which was held with an interval of approximately two months (2021 Tokyo-Japan Olympic Games between 01-07/08/2021, 2021 World Championship Oslo-Norway between 02-10/10/2021) and where 28% of the athletes who competed in the Olympic games, and 31% of the athletes from the same country competed, was revealed and it has been determined whether there is a difference within the Olympic Games in the score and technical analysis.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Research Group: This research is based on literature review, video analysis and statistical analysis methods.

The universe of this research is composed of Men's Freestyle Wrestling competitions in Olympic weight categories of 57Kg, 65Kg, 74Kg, 86Kg, 97Kg, and 125Kg within the 32nd Summer Olympic Games wrestling competitions which

should have been held in 2020 but were held in 2021 due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Men's Freestyle Wrestling Competitions in Olympic weight categories of 57Kg, 65Kg, 74Kg, 86Kg, 97Kg, and 125Kg within the Senior World Wrestling Championships Men's Freestyle Wrestling Competitions which are also in the UWW 2021 annual competition calendar.

As a Sample Group, all of the competitions in these Olympic weight categories in the championships were analysed.

Data Collection Tool: All the competition videos and results of the Championships subject to the research were watched one by one by accessing the UWW official website (<https://unitedworldwrestling.org/>), and the match results were recorded in the competition observation forms developed by the researcher. All the match observation results were transferred to the computer environment and recorded. The findings were subjected to statistical analysis.

Data analysis: The data were first arranged in Excel (Microsoft Excel 2007 Version) program, and the analyses were made in

SPSS (IBM SPSS Version 26) program. In the descriptive tables, the frequencies, percentage frequencies, and the total score and average score values related to the competition scores obtained from the SPSS program are given where necessary. The graphs in the study were obtained from the Excel program, as it is more successful in terms of visuals. Ratio test was used to compare the distribution of score frequencies in the weight categories, within the weights and in the championship. If the data showed normal distribution, it was tested with the Shapiro-Wilk test and a normal distribution fit was accepted ($p < 0.05$). Therefore, Independent Samples T-Test were used for comparisons in champions. Since the parameters for T-test comparisons are directly related to the number of competitions in the championships, if the number of competitions in the championships was different, then the averages per competition were used as data in these comparisons. Where relevant, the significance level of the tests was chosen as ($p < 0.05$).

RESULTS

Table 1: 2021 Men's Freestyle World Championship Results by Olympic Weights, Total Number of Competitions and Number of Athletes Participating in the Championship

WEIGHT	I	II	III	III	N. OF ATHLETES	N. OF COMPETITIONS
57	USA	IRI	GER	BLR	22	25
65	RUS	IRI	MGL	KGZ	27	30
74	USA	SVK	TUR	RUS	29	32
86	IRI	USA	RUS	AZE	25	28
97	RUS	USA	UKR	IRI	22	25
125	IRI	GEO	TUR	MGL	19	22

Table 2: 2021 Olympic Games Men's Freestyle Wrestling Results by Olympic Weights, Total Number of Competitions and Number of Athletes Participating in the Championship.

WEIGHT	I	II	III	III	N. OF ATHLETES	N. OF COMPETITIONS
57	RUS	IND	KAZ	USA	16	19
65	JPN	AZE	RUS	IND	16	19
74	RUS	BLR	USA	UZB	16	19
86	USA	IRI	SMR	RUS	16	19
97	RUS	USA	CUB	ITA	16	19
125	USA	GEO	TUR	IRI	16	19

When Table-1 and Table-2 are examined, among the countries that won medals in the Olympic Games, one country's athlete from each in the 57Kg and 65Kg weight categories, two countries' athletes from each in the 74Kg and 97Kg weight categories, and three countries' athletes from each in the 86Kg and 125Kg weight categories have also succeeded in winning a medal at the World Championships.

Out of 16 athletes competing in the 57 kg Olympics, 3 of them also participated in the World Championship, 6 countries participated with different athletes and 7 countries did not participate with any athlete. While one of these 3 athletes competing in the Olympics and the World Championships won a medal both in the Olympics and in the world, 2 athletes could not win a medal in both.

Out of 16 athletes competing in the 65 kg Olympics, 2 of them also participated in the World Championships, 8 countries participated with different athletes and 6 countries did not participate with any athletes. While these 2 athletes competing in the Olympics and the World Championships could not win a medal in both, one of them did not win a medal in the Olympics, but won a medal in the world championship. In addition, a country competing with two different athletes won medals in both championships.

Out of 16 athletes competing in the 74 kg Olympics, 3 of them also participated in the World Championship, 7 countries participated with different athletes and 6 countries did not participate with any athlete. While one of these 3 athletes competing in the Olympics and the World Championships won a medal both in the Olympics and in the world, 2 athletes could not

win a medal in both. In addition, a country competing with two different athletes won medals in both championships.

Out of 16 athletes competing in the 86 kg Olympics, 5 of them also participated in the World Championships, 3 countries participated with different athletes and 8 countries did not participate with any athletes. While 3 of these 5 athletes competing in the Olympics and the World Championships won medals both in the Olympics and in the world, 2 athletes could not win a medal in both.

Out of 16 athletes competing in the 97 kg Olympics, 7 of them also participated in the World Championship, 2 countries participated with different athletes and 7 countries did not participate with any athlete. While 2 of these 7 athletes competing in the Olympics and the World Championships won medals both in the Olympics and in the world, 5 athletes could not win a medal in both. Among them, only one athlete won a gold medal in both the Olympics and the world championships.

Out of 16 athletes competing in the 125 kg Olympics, 7 of them also participated in the World Championships, 4 countries participated with different athletes and 5 countries did not participate with any athletes. While 3 of these 7 athletes competing in the Olympics and the World Championships won medals both in the Olympics and in the world, 3 athletes could not win a medal in both. While 1 athlete did not win a medal in the Olympics, he won a medal in the world championship.

In total, 27 athletes out of 96 athletes competing in the Olympics also competed in the world championships. Among these, 10 athletes won medals both in the Olympics and in the world championships, while 2 athletes did not win a medal in the

Olympics, but won a medal in the world championship. (UWW 2021).

Table 3: 2021 Men's Freestyle World Championships Total Points by Olympic Weights and Average Points Per Competition

WEIGHT	TOTAL SCORE	AVERAGE SCORE
57	244	9,76
65	291	9,70
74	287	8,97
86	311	11,11
97	249	9,96
125	181	8,23

Table 4: 2021 Olympic Games Men's Freestyle Wrestling Total Points by Olympic Weights and Average Points Per Competition

WEIGHT	TOTAL SCORE	AVERAGE SCORE
57	200	10,53
65	175	9,21
74	192	10,11
86	171	9,00
97	144	7,58
125	164	8,63

When Table-3 and Table-4 are examined together, since the number of competitions is different in the Olympic Games and the World Championships, it is observed that the Total Points are higher in all weight categories in the World Championships than in the Olympic Games. However, in the Average Points Per Competition, it is observed that the athletes in the Olympic Games in 57, 74 and 125 Kg weights, and the athletes in the World Championships in 65, 86 and 97 Kg weights gain more technical points. While the lowest difference was 0.40 in favour of the athletes at 125 Kg in the Olympic Games, the biggest difference was in favour of the athletes at 97 Kg in the World Championships with 2.38. In addition, when all weights are taken into account, the smallest average score of 7.58 was achieved by the athletes at 97 kg at the Olympic Games, while the athletes at 86 kg at the World Championships achieved the highest average with 11.11. In terms of all weights, the average score per match at the Olympic Games was 9.18, while the average score per match at the World Championship was 9.62.

Table 5: 2021 Men's Freestyle World Championships by Olympic Weights, Types of Victories and Percentage Rates per Competition

WEIGHT	W.By.Point		W.By Tecnical Superiority		W.By Fall		Others	
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%
57	15	60%	10	40%	0	0%	0	0%
65	19	63%	10	33%	1	3%	0	0%
74	19	59%	13	41%	0	0%	0	0%
86	13	46%	12	43%	2	7%	1	4%
97	14	56%	10	40%	1	4%	0	0%
125	18	82%	4	18%	0	0%	0	0%

Table 6: 2021 Olympic Games Men's Freestyle by Olympic Weights, Types of Victories and Percentage Rates per Competition

WEIGHT	W.By.Point		W.By Tecnical Superiority		W.By Fall		Others	
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%
57	13	68%	4	21%	2	11%	0	0%
65	15	79%	3	16%	1	5%	0	0%
74	12	63%	7	37%	0	0%	0	0%
86	11	58%	8	42%	0	0%	0	0%
97	14	74%	4	21%	0	0%	1	5%
125	14	74%	3	16%	2	11%	0	0%

When all weights are taken into account in terms of the winning styles of the competitions, Table-5 and Table-6 show that while the criteria of victory by number was 69 percent in the Olympic Games, it was 61 percent in the World Championships. In the criterion of victory by technical superiority, the rate of 26% in the Olympic Games and 36% in the World Championships was determined. In the criteria of victory by fall, it was determined as 05% in the Olympic Games and 03% in the World Championships. In the criteria of forfeited victory, 1 match was registered in both championships. With these results, the highest victory criterion was determined as the victory by points criterion in both championships. While there was a higher rate of victory by points in the Olympic Games, there were more technical superiorities in the World Championships compared to the Olympic Games. The victory by "fall" rates have been determined to be close to each other. If the evaluation is made in terms of weights, it has been determined that the highest rate of victory by points in the Olympic

Games was 79% at 65 Kg, and the lowest rate was 58% at 86 Kg. At the World Championships, it was determined that the highest rate was 82% at 125 Kg, and the lowest rate was 46% at 86 Kg. In the Victory by technical superiority criterion, the highest rate was found in the Olympic Games with 42% at 86 Kg, and the lowest rate with 16% at 65 and 125 Kg weights. At the World Championships, the highest was 43% at 86 kg, and the lowest was 18% at 125 kg. In the Victory by "fall" criterion, the highest rate was achieved in the Olympic Games with 11% at the 57 and 125 Kg weight categories, while no competition was won by "fall" in the 74, 86, and 97 Kg categories. In the World Championships, while the highest rate was 7% in 86 kg, no competition was won by "fall" in 57, 74 and 125 kg categories. 1 match in the weight category of 97 kg in the Olympic games and 1 match in the weight category of 86 kg in the World Championships were registered in the criteria of forfeit victory.

Table 7: 2021 Men's Freestyle World Championships by Olympic Weights, Competition End Times, Total Time and Average Time per Competition

WEIGHT	F.PERIOD	S.PERIOD	N.TIME	T.TIME	AVARAGE TIME
57	5	5	15	116:47:00	4:40:17
65	8	3	19	141:39:00	4:43:18
74	6	7	19	135:06:00	4:13:19
86	5	10	13	129:24:00	4:37:17
97	4	7	14	126:48:00	5:04:19
125	1	3	18	124:12:00	5:38:44

Table 8: 2021 Olympic Games Men's Freestyle by Olympic Weights, Competition End Times, Total Time and Average Time per Competition

WEIGHT	F.PERIOD	S.PERIOD	N.TIME	T.TIME	AVARAGE TIME
57	1	5	13	104:15:00	5:29:13
65	0	4	15	109:28:00	5:45:41

74	3	4	12	97:31:00	5:07:57
86	2	6	11	96:55:00	5:06:03
97	1	2	16	102:46:00	5:42:33
125	4	1	14	97:06:00	5:06:38

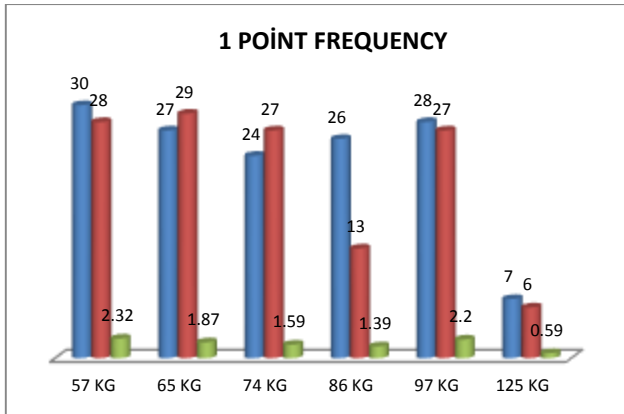


Figure 1: 2021 Men's Freestyle World Wrestling Championship 1 Point Frequency by Olympic Weights

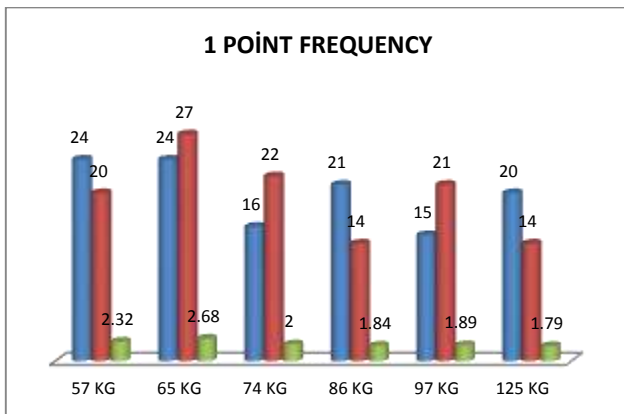


Figure 2: 2021 Men's Freestyle Olympic Games 1 Point Frequency by Olympic Weights

In the 1 Point Frequency averages given in Figure-1 and Figure-2, while the average frequency per match was 2.09 in the Olympic Games, it was recorded as 1.66 in the World Championships. In terms of weights, the highest frequency average was found in the 65 Kg weight category with 2.68 in the Olympic Games while the lowest frequency was found in the 125 Kg weight category with 0.59 in the World Championships.

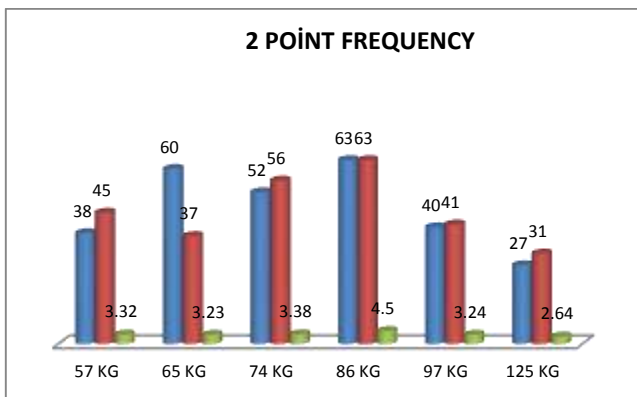


Figure 3: 2021 Men's Freestyle World Wrestling Championship 2 Point Frequency by Olympic Weights

When Table-7 and Table-8 are evaluated together, it is observed that although the number of competitions in the Olympic Games and the World Championships is different, the majority of the competitions in both championships are completed in the normal time. In addition, considering that 1 match was won by forfeit in both championships, 9% of the matches were completed in the first half, 19% in the second half and 72% in the normal time in the Olympic Games. In the World Championship, 17% of the competitions were completed in the first half, 22% in the second half and 61% in the normal time. In both championships, the average times per competition were determined as 5:23:01 (minutes, seconds, milliseconds) in the Olympic Games and 4:49:32 (minutes, seconds, milliseconds) in the World Championships. In the average time per competition, the competitions in the Olympic Games held longer in all weights except the 125 Kg weight group. In addition, at the Olympic Games, the matches of all weights were held for over 5 minutes, which was quite close to the normal time of 6 minutes. The longest time per competition was recorded at the Olympic Games in 65 Kg with 5:45:41 (minutes, seconds, milliseconds), while the lowest time was recorded at the World Championships at 4:13:19 (minutes, seconds, milliseconds) at 74 Kg.

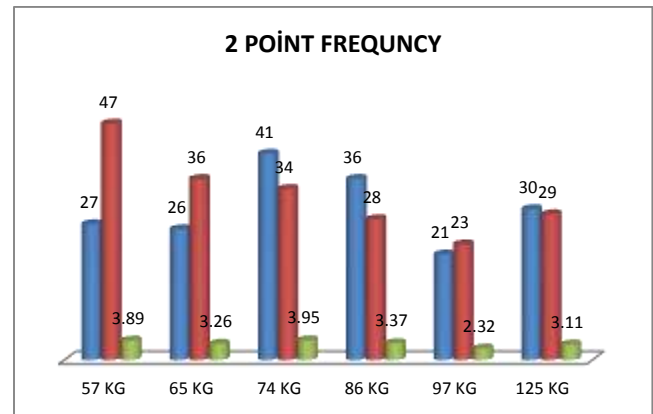


Figure 4: 2021 Men's Freestyle Olympic Games 2 Point Frequency by Olympic Weights

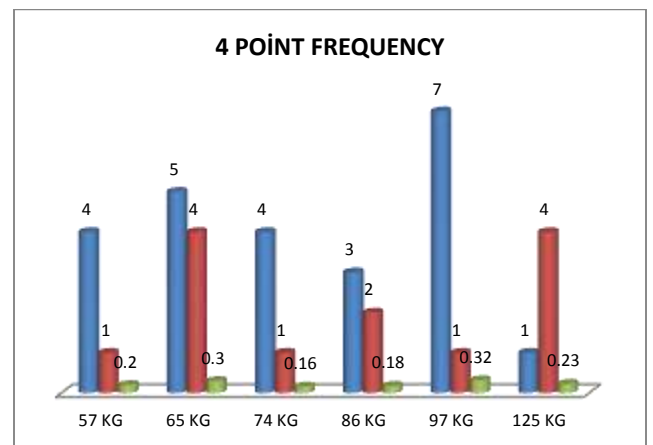


Figure 5: 2021 Men's Freestyle World Wrestling Championship 4 Point Frequency by Olympic Weights

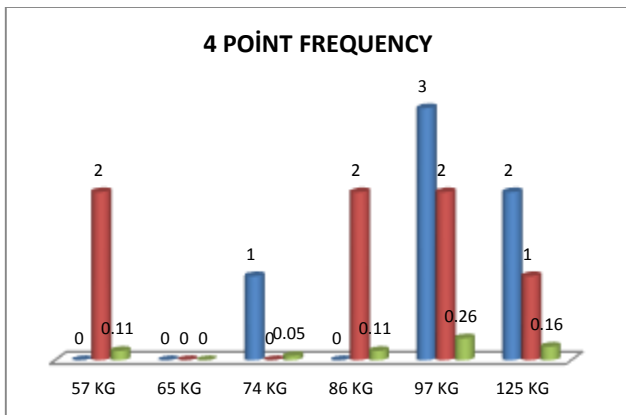


Figure 6: 2021 Men's Freestyle Olympic Games 4 Point Frequency by Olympic Weights

In the 2 Point Frequency averages given in Figure-3 and Figure-4, while the average frequency per match was 3.32 in the Olympic Games, it was recorded as 3.39 in the World Championships. In terms of weights, the highest frequency average was found in the 86 Kg weight category with 4.50 in the World Championships while the lowest frequency was found in the 97Kg weight category with 2.32 in the Olympic Games.

In the 4 Point Frequency averages given in Figure-5 and Figure-6, while the average frequency per match was 0.12 in the Olympic Games, it was recorded as 0.23 in the World Championships. In terms of weights, the highest frequency average was found in the 97 Kg weight category with 0.32 in the World Championships while the lowest frequency was found in the 65 Kg weight category with 0.00 in the Olympic Games. 5 Points did not occur in both championships.

DISCUSSION

In this study, 114 competitions in which 96 athletes who met the criteria determined by the World Wrestling Association (UWW) in previous years competed in 6 Olympic weight categories in Men's Freestyle at the Olympic Games, which should have been held in 2020 but were postponed to 2021 due to the Covid-19 Pandemic in the World and 162 competitions in which 144 athletes competed in 6 Olympic weight categories in Men's Freestyle at the World Wrestling Championship which is included in the 2021 activity program of the United World Wrestling were examined in terms of some competition criteria and score analysis and compared with each other in terms of these competition criteria. Despite the fact that there is less than 2 months between the two championships, 72% of the wrestlers who competed in the Olympic Games and even won medals either did participate in the World Championship or they were replaced by other athletes from the same country. Athletes with these special criteria determined by the United World Wrestling for the Olympic Games are determined as the athletes who show the highest level of performance in the weights they compete. For example, some of these criteria determined very high-level performances such as entering the top five in the last World Championships before the Olympic Games, entering the top two in the determined continental and world quota competitions⁹⁻¹¹. In the World Championships, where a significant part of these high-performing athletes did not compete, there were no significant differences between the performances and scores, including the athletes competing on behalf of their own countries instead of the athletes competing in the Olympic Games. In terms of the analysed competition segments and score analyses, the Olympic Games and the World Championships are observed in the same format, with minor exceptions in Men's Freestyle Wrestling.

While the average score per competition in the Olympic Games was 9.18, the average score per competition in the World Championship was 9.62. In their study, Latyshev and Ark (2017)

determined the average points per match in the 2016 Olympic Games Men's Freestyle Wrestling medal competitions as 7.5 in light weight, 6.0 in middleweight and 6.2 in heavyweight. It is thought that the reason for the high rates in our study is that the study in question was only a medal competition, and that the athletes may have put forward a result-oriented performance by taking less risks¹². Tünnemann (2011) recorded a technical score average of 7.0 per competition at the 2007 World Championships in Men's Freestyle and 7.0 at the 2008 Olympic Games. In our study, it is thought that the reason why these rates are higher is due to the fact that more dynamic competitions with higher scores emerge as a result of the changes in the passivity and activity application rules. And that the athletes who lost the competition gained a lot of technical points as the athletes who won the competition. It also shows parallelism in the aforementioned study and the result we reached, in that the Olympic Games and the World Championships are similar to each other in terms of scores¹³.

When all weights are taken into account in terms of the winning styles of the competitions, while the criterion of victory by points was 69% in the Olympic Games, this rate was 61% in the World Championships. In the criteria of victory by technical superiority, the rate of 26% in the Olympic Games and 36% in the World Championships was determined. In the criteria of victory by Fall, it was determined as 05% in the Olympic Games and 03% in the World

Championships. With these results, in both championships, the criteria of victory by points was determined as the highest and closest values. In their study, Atan and Imamoglu (2005) determined that the highest rate of victory in Men's Freestyle in the 2001 World Championships was victory by points, and this rate was 58.9%. Imamoglu and his Friends (2017), in their study on freestyle wrestling competitions, determined that the rate of winning the competitions by numbers is 51.85% in light weight, 48.48% in middleweight and 75% in heavyweight, and this win criterion is the highest way of winning^{14,15}. Our study also shows parallelism with these studies both in terms of the most winning criteria and in terms of rates. In addition, it has been concluded that the winning criteria rates in the Olympic Games and the World Championships are close to each other, and both championships show similar characteristics in terms of this competition component. In our examination in terms of the end time of the competitions, in the Olympic Games, 9% of the competitions were completed in the first half, 19% in the second half and 72% in the normal time. In the World Championship, 17% of the competitions were completed in the first half, 22% in the second half and 61% in the normal time. In their study, Atan and Imamoglu (2005) determined that the Freestyle competitions were completed in the 6-minute official time with a maximum of 58.9% in terms of finishing times. Tropin and Chuev (2017) found in their study that almost all of the competitions were completed in two periods¹⁶. Kolukisa and Ark (2004) determined that the highest rate in competition completion rates was 'completion in normal time'. Our study is also compatible with the literature, and both the Olympic Games and the World Championships have the same characteristics in terms of this analysis component¹⁷.

In our analysis in terms of total times per competition, the average time per competition was determined as 5 minutes 23 seconds at the Olympic Games and 4 minutes 49 seconds at the World Championships. Tropin and Chuev (2017) determined the average time of the Competitions as 264 seconds (4.24 minutes) in their study. The result of the study in question is consistent with the World Championship rate in our study but smaller than the Olympic Games rate. It is thought that the reason for this difference and the difference between the Olympic Games and the World Championships is that the athletes selected for the Olympic Games are more equal than the other group, and therefore the completion rate of the competitions in the normal time is higher than the other group, and it increases the average time per competition in favour of the Olympic Games.

In the analysis made in terms of the frequencies of technical scores, in the 1 Point Frequency averages, the average frequency per match in the Olympic Games was 2.09, while in the World Championships it was 1.66, in the 2 Point Frequency averages, the average frequency per match was 3.32 in the Olympic Games, while in the World Championship it was 3.39, in the 4 Point Frequency averages, the average frequency per match was 0.12 in the Olympic Games, while in the World Championship it was 0.23, and 5 points in both championships did not occur. With these results, the highest frequency was 2 points in both championships. Although the score frequency ratios in the championships are close to each other, the Olympic Games athletes performed higher in 1 points and the World Championship athletes in 2 points. Tropin and Chuev (2017) have determined in their study the average of games such as knockdowns, throws, counter techniques, which are characteristically applied and evaluated with 2 points in accordance with international wrestling rules, is 2.75 per match, and again the ratio of techniques to be evaluated with 4 points according to the international game rules such as suplexing the opponent, lifting the opponent off the ground and bringing the opponent down hard (Body Slam) and throwing the opponent from the standing (Flung) is 0.77 per match¹⁶. Kolukisa and Ark (2004) determined the rate per match as 2.78 for the techniques that were evaluated as 2 points in accordance with international rules. Among the results we reached in our study, the frequency of 2 points was higher than the studies in question, while the frequency of 4 points was lower. It is thought that, for the 2 points frequency, it was shown a higher performance of the athletes in terms of superiority to the opponent in the philosophy of changing rules and active wrestling dynamics; in the 4 point frequency, the athletes preferred more secure and less risky techniques instead of such games and techniques that require greater effort and have a higher risk factor; especially in the Olympic Games, the frequency of 4 Points is very low and the technique of 5 Points was not applied in both championships due to the struggle of more equal powers, and also because the athletes apply tactics in terms of defence as well as offence. In addition, the fact that the score-frequency ratios in both championships are close to each other shows that they have similar characteristics in terms of this analysis component¹⁷.

CONCLUSION

As a result, despite the difficult pandemic conditions, it has been observed that the athletes attach great importance to their performance in the Olympic games and world championships, and they show special preparation and similar performances in these championships despite all the negativities. It can be said that these performances of the athletes are at the highest level in terms of the analysed competition components.

Disclaimer: None.

Conflict of interest: None.

Source of funding: None

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