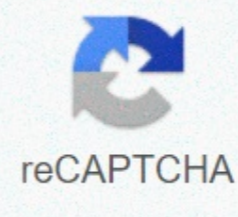




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Yellow card soccer rules fifa

The dishonest act of a player in association football diagram showing the relationship between misdemeanors and illicit behaviour in association football, with examples. Misdemeanor offences are an example of a technical rule, which is neither a crime nor a criminal offence. Please note that the judge has a great deal of discretion over the implementation of the rules, including deciding which offences are cautiously unsportsmanlike conduct. In the sport of association football, offences and offences are committed by players who the referee deems to be dishonest and then punished. A criminal offence can be a criminal offence, a crime or both depending on the nature of the offence and the circumstances in which it occurs. Misdemeanors and abuses are dealt with in Act 12 of the Game. Deception is an unfair act of a player, which the referee alleges contravenes the laws of the game, which interferes with the active game. The failures were punished by awarding a free kick (perhaps a penalty shot) to the opposing team. The list of specific offenses that can be criminal is detailed in the 12th most of these relate to the needlessly aggressive physical play and the offence of handling the ball. Violation is classified as a violation when the violation meets all the conditions set: 1) It is done by the player (not the substitute), 2) on the playground of the game, 3) while the ball is in play and 4) committed against the opponent. For example, a player who has hit a referee or teammate is not a misdemeanor, but it is the wrong job. [1] Misconduct is any conduct of a player which the referee considers to warrant a disciplinary sanction (caution or dismissal). Misconduct may include acts which are also misdemeanors. Unlike misdemeanors, non-performance can happen at any time, even when the ball is out of play, during half-time and before and after the game, and both players and substitutes can be sledging for misplaying. Because of the wrong part, the player is cautious (marked with a yellow card) or is fired (sacked) from the pitch (marked with a red card). [1]:38 Discarded Player cannot be replaced; their team must play the rest of the game with one less player. Another reason to be cautious is that the player is fired. The judge has great discretion in the application of the law; in particular, the offence of unsportsmanlike conduct may be used to deal with most events which violate the spirit of the game, even if they are not listed as specific offences. [1]:123 The system of caution and denunciation has existed in the laws since 1881. [2] The Football Association was the first major sport to introduce penalty cards to indicate the referee's decisions; practice adopted by many other sports. The first major use of cards was in FIFA World Cup, which were not mandatory at all levels until 1992. [3] Categories of direct free kick offences Are assigned a direct free kick when a player commits anything from the following, in a manner deemed by the referee to be unsporting, the use of excessive force: punches and attempts to strike an opponent, or i attacks on an opponent Jumping on an opponent , attacking. A: Keep the opponent's obstacle progress of the opponent by contacting the spit on the opponent (considered violent conduct as a spit is considered an extension of the body) Straight ball intentionally (except the goalkeeper inside his penalty area). [1]:36 When determining Whether the player has deliberately handled the ball, the referee has a few considerations: Hand-to-hand ball -- Distance from the opponent i advertised (unsoil) The position of the hand (natural position only unnatural position) must not necessarily mean that it is nailazi to breach Dotaknuo's cev with the object u palm (drain) , shinguard, etc.). considered as a violation (considered an extension of the hand) The punching of the ball with a thrown object (boot, shinguard, etc.) is calculated to be a violation (i'm considered an extension of the deadline)[1]:119 If the player rests a direct free kick in the context of his own penal-space, a penalty kick is granted, regardless of the position to play, provided that the ball is in the game. Indirect free-kick infringements Violations, punishable by an indirect free kick, are: When the goalkeeper, U touches his hands on 6 seconds of over-the-top possession, touches his hands, after a puddle of possession and a touch of another player touches the pipe to his hands, he deliberately subjuks the team.', or thrown at them from the throw-in (rule for the pass) When any player in the opinion of the referee: the game in a dangerous manner obstructs the progress of the opponent when the ball is not at a playing distance from any player prevents the goalkeeper from releasing the ball out of his hands, commits any other offence not previously mentioned in Law 12, for which the game stops as a precaution or send the player[1]:37 Some technical violations of the rules such as offside infringement, cause the game to be restarted with an indirect free kick, even though these are not considered infringements and will never be punished with caution or failure. Other crimes Not all crimes are committed by the law. Infringements without infringement can be considered as technical infringements (e.g. breach of the rules governing the re-performance of the game) or infringements (i.e. caution or transmission). Please note that persistent violation of the law is an offence for which the player may be cautious. [1]:38 Wrongful activity See also: Penalty ticket The judge may consider that serious and/or persistent offences are crimes worthy of official caution or cancellation of the game. Federation football was the first sport to use colour cards to mark these acts. [4] Yellow card (caution) The player is cautious and shown a yellow card. The referee was shown a yellow card indicating that the player was officially cautious. [1]:38 Details of the player then the referee writes down in a small notebook; therefore caution is also known as reservation. A player who has been cautious can continue to play in the game; however, the player who receives a second caution in the match is odsota (re-display a yellow card, then a red card). Law 12 of the game's laws sets out the types of crimes and misdemeanors that can cause caution. Players are cautious and shown a yellow card if they commit the following offences: Unsportsmanlike conduct (malicious game, simulation, I deny obvious goal-tion parable for subversion, but this was an attempt to play the game i suca dosudi penal kick su include) Nesaglasje by word i action Permanent violation of the law of the game Re-break the game Non-respecting required distances when re-breaking the game with impact ugao, I've been hitting the field and re-playing the field, but not to let it go in the field to play intentionally, but not to avoid being left. s Tu su i two criminal works that are important in matches using the video assistant system for suca: U-screen space to review suca Excessive use of signal review (TV screen) [5] What constitutes a pashly of non-sporty behavior is general at the discretion of suca , although in the interpretation and guidelines accompanying the laws, several examples are listed. [1]:123 These include a simulation designed to mislead the referee or attempt to hit by handling the ball. Relentless or relentless crimes committed with the intention of disrupting a promising attack are also considered unsportsmanlike conduct and are punishable by a yellow card. Offences committed by excessive force or intentionally obliged to deny an obvious opportunity to goal shoot for a player who has been committed (a professional crime), [6] is punishable by a red card. The laws stipule that goals can be celebrated, but such celebrations should not be exaggerated. Removing shirts or climbing a fringe fence are listed in the rules as cautious excesses. [1] In most tournaments, the accumulation of a certain number of yellow cards over several matches results in disqualification of the player who has attended for a certain number of matches. the exact number of cards and match by jurisdiction. In the UEFA Champions League, for example, the accumulation of two yellow cards in the tournament stage will lead to the interruption of one match. In such situations, players have often suspected (and occasionally even admitted) that there would be a deliberate second booking in the tournament when the next game is of little importance, thus resetting their yellow card to zero for subsequent games (known as cleaning cards). Although technically in line with competition rules, this is considered unsportsmanlike, and UEFA has occasionally threatened additional fines and or suspensions for the players and managers involved. [7] In 2017, IFAB granted sin-bins for cautious offences similar to those in other sports; however, this is only allowed for young people, veterans, the disabled and football on grass. Competition for the use of this system – instead of conventional yellow cards – is optional and there are differences in how it can be implemented. For 90-minute matches, the length of the suspension is 10 minutes. [9] A red card (cancellation) The player is shown a red card indicating his dismissal of the game.

The referee is shown a red card, which means the player must be s fired. [1]:38 A player who has been sacked must leave the pitch of the game immediately, should no longer play in the game and cannot be replaced by a replacement, and their team is forced to play with one player less. If a team goalkeeper receives a red card, another player must take on the duties of goalkeeper, so teams usually swap another goalkeeper for a player on the outside if they still have substitutes available. Law 12 of the game's laws lists the categories of offenses a player can be asked to commit. These are: Serious game of violent conduct Spitting on an opponent or any other person Denial of obvious opportunities for goal scored by handball (this is not the case for a goalkeeper inside his penalty area) Denying obvious goal scoring opportunities with a deliberate offense (without attempting to play the ball) Using an offensive, The invading language and gestures Getting other a handheld is a game of obilan mayhem is a deception of the purge of excessive force (e.g. toys is multiplied by the needy use of force and the danger is to learn to your opponent.). [1]:117 Violent conduct is separate from a serious offence because it can be committed by any player, substitute or substitute player against any person, e.g., teammates, match officials or spectators. [1]:127 When a player is forgiven, they are not allowed to remain in the team's technical area and must leave the immediate pitch or playing space. [10] In most tournaments there was one direct red card (i.e. not received as a result of two consecutive yellows) disqualification of the offence-taking player for one or more consecutive matches, the exact number of matches varies according to the offence committed and the jurisdiction. If the team's players receive a total of 5 red cards on the field, it will not be possible to fill in the required minimum of 7 players, which will result in the game dropping out. Starting in August 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic, IFAB and the Football Association are tired of any player deliberately coughing on others to receive a straight red card. Less serious incidents are classified as unsportsmanlike behaviour and will result in a yellow card. [11] The history and origins of Antonio Rattin (#10) were absent at the 1966 World Cup. The use of red and yellow cards was not accepted until the 1970 World Cup in Mexico The practice of caution and exclusion of players who seriously violate the rules has been part of the laws of the game since 1881. [12] However, the practice of using language-neutral colour cards to indicate these measures has not followed for almost 90 years. The idea stems from British football referee Ken Aston. [4] Aston was appointed to fifa's judiciary committee and was responsible for all referees at the 1966 Fifa World Cup. In the quarter-finals, England met Argentina at Wembley Stadium. After the game, the newspapers reported that referee Rudolf Kreitlein was both Bobby and Jack Charlton, as well as the sending of Argentinian Antonio Rattin. The referee made no clear decision during the match, and English manager Alf Ramsey approached FIFA for clarification after the game. This incident has made Aston think about ways to make refereeing decisions clearer to both players and spectators. Aston realised that the colour coding scheme, based on the same principle used at traffic lights (yellow - cautious, red - stop), would cross language barriers and explain whether the player was cautious or exiled. [4] Therefore, yellow cards showing caution and red cards showing expulsion were first used at the 1970 FIFA World Cup in Mexico (although no players were available in this tournament). The use of penalty cards has since been adopted and expanded by several sports codes, with each sport adapting the idea to its specific set of rules or laws. Frequency fouls are fairly common occurrences in games. For example, in the 2012/13 football season, the error rates per game in the major European leagues ranged from 23 in the 2012/13 premier league to 32 in the Bundesliga. [13] Yellow cards are less common, although a few will be a typical game – at the 2014 FIFA World Cup, they averaged about three cautions per game. Cancellations are much rarer; in the same tournament there was an average of 0.2 red cards per game. [14] Judge Judge's judge's judge has a very high discretion in the enforcement of 17 laws which actions constitute a cautious crime in very broad categories. That's why court decisions are sometimes controversial. Some laws may determine the circumstances in which caution should be made or should be available, and many directives also provide judges with additional guidance. The incentive for referees to use their common sense is colloquially known as Law 18. [15] Priority In accordance with the principle of priority, the game should be allowed to continue when the offence occurs and the team that is not offended will be able to benefit from the running game. If the expected advantage is not done within seconds, the referee will stop playing, send the player and restart with an indirect free kick, unless the player has committed a more serious offence. [16] Restarts, if the ball does not play, when the laws of the game are broken, the game is restarted according to the reason that the ball has become out of the game before boarding. (Any fouls of the laws of the game that occur while the ball is out of the game may be wrong, but there is no foul.) If the wrong part occurs when the ball is in play, the game does not have to be stopped to be carefully or dismissed, as this can be done at the next break of play (this is usually the case when the opposing team would gain an advantage in continuing to play). When that is the case, the game is re-entred according to the reason for the ball to become out of play, e.g. if the game stops for caution or dismissal: If there was a mistake and wrong action, the game is re-played according to the nature of the offence (either an indirect free kick, an indirect free kick and a penal for the opposing team) U case that there would not be an inconsumption in accordance with Act 12, The game is once again bursting into indirect blows to the opposing team Team Team officers Team officers, such as directors and coaches, do not succumb to the specifics and send off-off, with the team that this only applies to players, zame and the toy. However, under Law 5, the judge may carefully or dismiss team officials from their technical fields and immediate surroundings. Ifab has approved the use of red and yellow cards for team officials in 2019. A league sanction for an outed coach or manager is usually a ban from being in front of the pitch or in the locker room for a certain number of matches there. The football federation concerned shall determine the length of the ban and/or any other appropriate measure. Penalties after a game Many football leagues and leagues impose penalties on players who accumulate a certain amount of caution during the season, tournament or stage of the tournament. They are usually in the form of a player's suspension from playing in the next game(s) of their team after a certain amount of caution has been achieved. Such penalties are determined by league regulations, not by the laws of the game. Likewise, a direct red card usually also results in additional sanctions, most often in the form of suspensions for many future games, although financial fines may also be imposed. Exact penalties are determined by the rules of the tournament or competition, not by the laws of the game. FIFA is particularly determined that a red card in every football competition must cause the culprit to be suspended for at least the next match, and the only reason for the reason is mistaken identity. [17] At the 2006 World Cup, every player who received two yellow cards, or two yellow cards in knockout stages, had to serve one game for the next game. A single yellow card was not transferred from the group stage to the knockout phase. If a player picked up his second yellow during the team's final group match, he would have missed round 16 if his team had qualified for it. However, the suspension for yellow cards does not pass through the World Cup finals. For the 2010 Fifa World Cup, the rules were amended so that any player who received two yellow cards for the next match between the start of the tournament and the end of the quarter-final round (instead of the end of the group stage matches) would serve one match for the next match. As a result, only players who received a red card in the semi-final game (either directly or after the second booking) would not be able to play in the final. In the UEFA Champions League, for example, the accumulation of two yellow cards in the tournament stage will lead to the interruption of one match. Incidents were recorded where players deliberately collected a second yellow card so that they were suspended for a pointless group game in order to strategically reset their round of yellow cards to zero for the knockout round (known as klising cards), but this is considered unsportsmanlike with UEFA charging fines and/or suspensions. [18] In some leagues/group competitions, a team record in fair play, as measured by the total number of yellow and red cards obtained by the team, may be used to determine the final position of the table. [19] See also Association football References ^ a b c d e f g h i j k m International Football Association Board. 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