



*Online Training:
SAY Playing Rules - Laws*

SECTION 4

Welcome to Section 4 of SAY Soccer's online training course for SAY Soccer Officials. In the fourth section of the online training course you will be introduced to **Things Players Do**, through the review of the SAY Playing Rules - Laws 11-14

Things Players Do

OFFSIDE POSITION

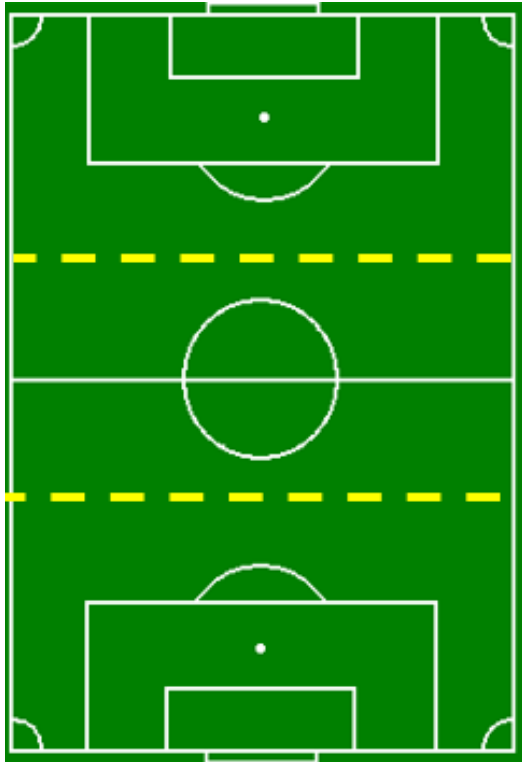
- An attacking player is in an offside position if the attacker is:
 - closer to their opponent's goal line than the ball ... **and** ...
 - closer to the opponent's goal line than the second-to-last opponent ... **and** ...
 - in the opponent's half of the field **[Exception Wings (10-U)]**.
- A player who is even with the second-to-last opponent or with the last two opponents is not in an offside position.
- Offside position shall be judged at the moment the ball was last played or touched by a teammate, not at the moment the attacking player in question receives the ball.

PASSERS 8-U

- **Offside shall not apply in the Small-Sided 7v7 Passers (8-U) division games.**

Offside

OFFSIDE POSITION

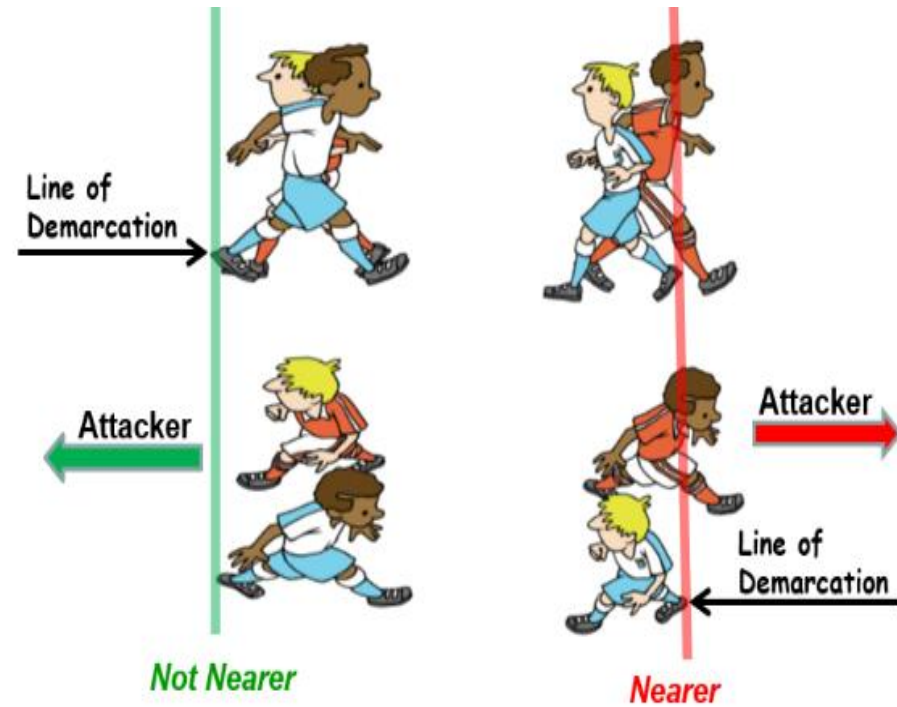


- *In SAY small-sided Wings (10-U) division games:*
 - Attacking players can only be in an offside position when they are in their opponent's Build-Out Area, i.e. between the Offside Line (Build-Out Line) and the Goal Line.
 - Attackers, therefore, are not in an offside position when they are completely within the area on the field between the two Offside Lines (Build-Out Lines).

Offside

OFFSIDE POSITION

- It is not necessary to “see daylight” between an attacker and a defender for one to be considered closer than the other.



Offside

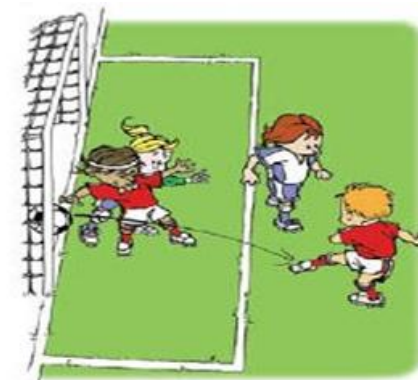
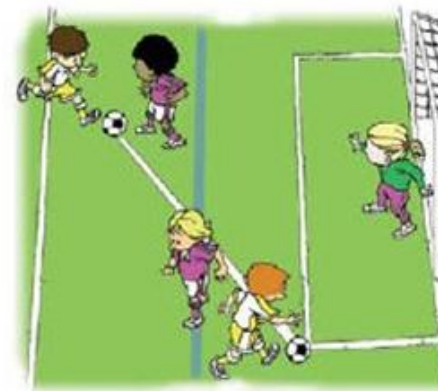
OFFSIDE POSITION

- Offside position occurs in the opponent's half of the field when an attacking player is ahead of the ball and closer to the opponent's goal line than the next-to-last opposing player.
 - Measure relative position by comparing an attacker's leading-most body part with:
 - the position of the ball, or
 - a defender's trailing-most body part.
 - No part of the attacking player, except their hands and arms, may be closer the opponent's goal line.
 - The easiest way to remember this position is to remember that no part of the attacker that can legally play the ball (i.e. head, leg, torso, etc.) may be ahead of the ball and/or the next-to-last defender.
 - Since a player's hands and arms cannot legally touch the ball during play, they are not to be considered when determining offside position.

Offside

OFFSIDE OFFENSE

- A player shall only be penalized for being in an offside position if, at the moment the ball touches or is played by a teammate, that player is, in the opinion of the referee, involved in active play by:
 - interfering with play ... or ...
 - interfering with an opponent ... or ...
 - having gained an advantage by being in that position.



Offside

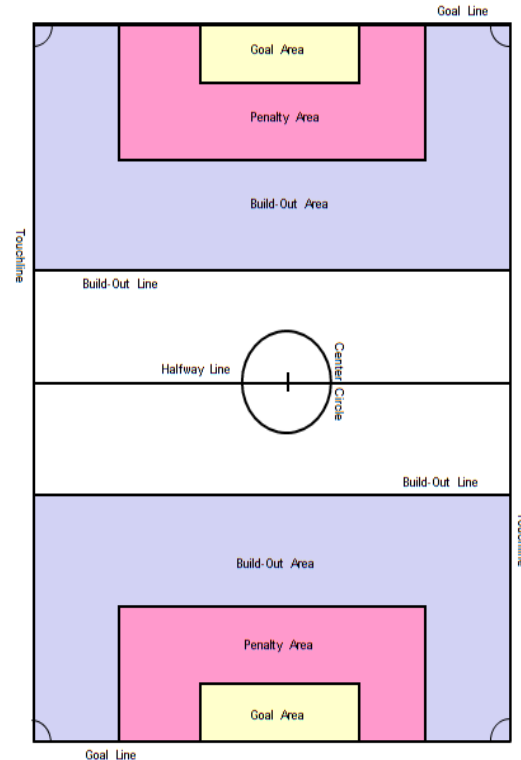
NOT OFFSIDE

- A player shall not be declared offside:
 - merely because of being in an offside position, or
 - if the player receives the ball directly from:
 - 1) a goal kick, or
 - 2) a throw-in, or
 - 3) a corner kick.
- Attackers, who are not in an offside position when a teammate plays the ball, do not commit an offside offense, if they move forward ahead of the ball or past the next-to-last opponent during the flight of the ball.



Offside

NOT OFFSIDE



- In SAY small-sided Wings (U-10) division games no offside offense can occur between the two Offside Lines (Build-Out Lines), as this in effect is an “Offside Free Zone”.
- ***In SAY the offside rule shall not apply to any small-sided Passer (8-U) division games.***

Offside

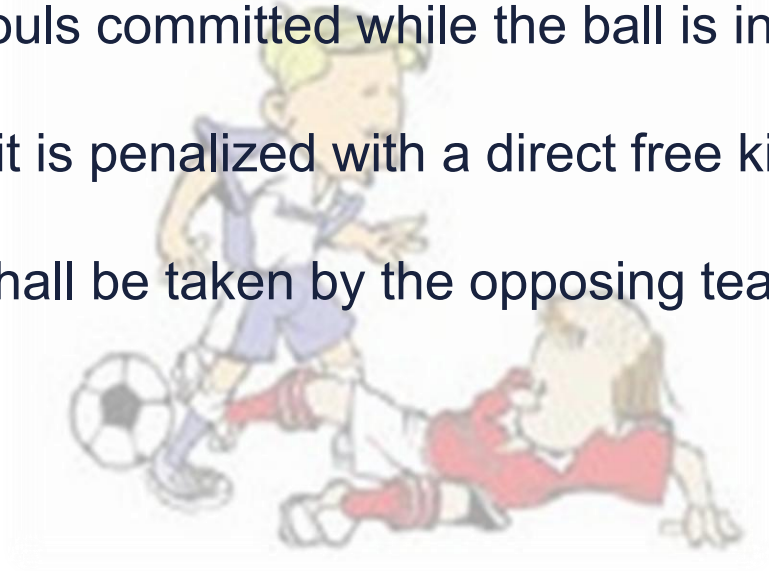
PUNISHMENT

- If a player is declared to have committed an offside offense, the Referee shall award an indirect free kick (IFK) to the opposing team subject to the overriding conditions of **Law 13**.
- The free kick shall be taken by an opposing player from the place where the offside offense occurred.
 - The offense occurs where the offside attacker becomes involved in active play, e.g. where the player touches the ball or interferes an opponent.

- ***In the Passers (8-U) division all offenses (including those committed within the Penalty Area) shall result in an indirect free kick (IFK) restart [See Law 13], i.e. no DFK or PK restart can be awarded.***



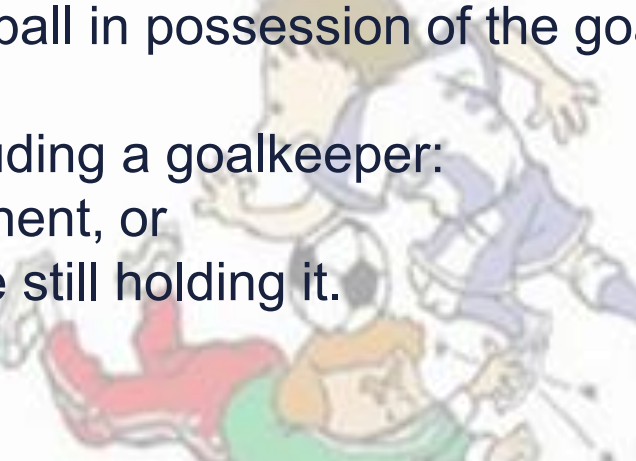
- Direct free kicks (DFK), indirect free kicks (IFK) [**See Law 13**] and penalty kicks (PK) [**See Law 14**] can only be awarded for fouls committed while the ball is in-play.
- If an offense involves contact it is penalized with a direct free kick (DFK) or penalty kick (PK).
- All free kicks (DFK and IFK) shall be taken by the opposing team in accordance with criteria outlined in **LAW 13**.

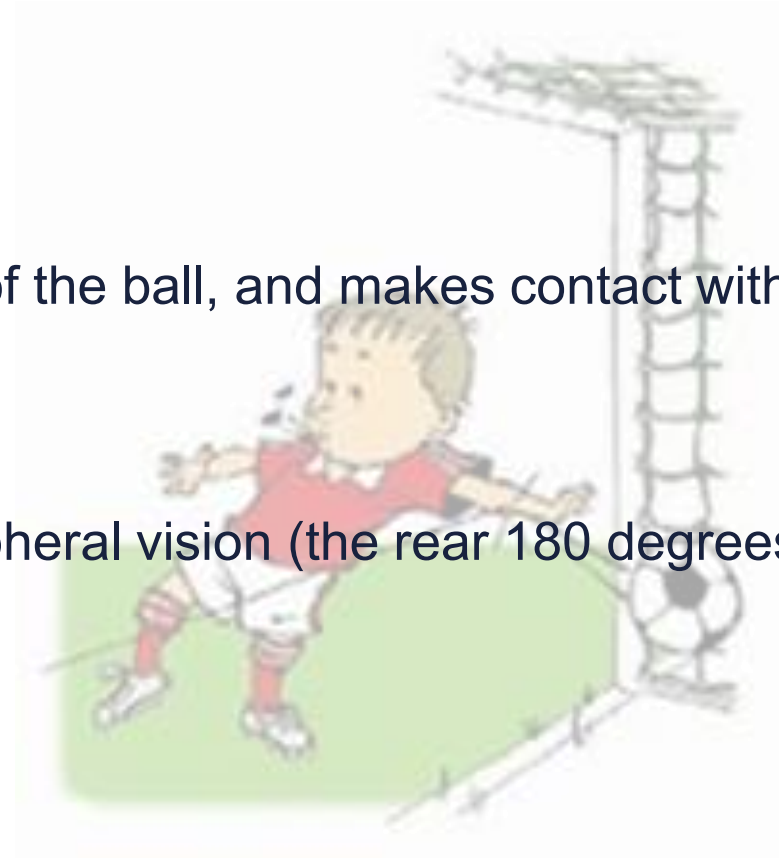


A cartoon illustration of two soccer players in action. The player on the left is wearing a red jersey and white shorts, with red socks and white shoes. The player on the right is wearing a blue jersey and white shorts, with blue socks and white shoes. They are both reaching down towards a black and white soccer ball on the ground. The background is a light blue gradient.

Free Kick (DKR) is awarded for (7) offenses in a manner commensurate with the degree of force:

- kicks (or attempts to kick):
- trips (or attempts to trip) and
- strikes (or attempts to strike):
 - throwing the ball violently
 - pushing an opponent

- the ball in possession of the goalkeeper:
including a goalkeeper:
ponent, or
while still holding it.
- 
- A cartoon illustration of a soccer game. A goalkeeper in a green shirt and red pants is on the ground, having just kicked the ball. A player in a white shirt and blue shorts is running towards the ball. The background is a simple blue sky with a few clouds.



- A direct free kick (DFK) is also awarded to the opposing team if a player commits any of the following six (6) offenses:
 - holds an opponent,
 - bites or spits at anyone,
 - impedes an opponent with contact,
 - throws or kicks an object at:
 - the ball,
 - an opponent,
 - a game official,
 - makes contact with the ball with a held object (this includes the goalkeeper),
 - handles the ball deliberately, i.e. carries, strikes or propels the ball with hand or arm (this does not apply to the goalkeeper within their own Penalty Area).

PENALTY KICK

- Should a player of the defending team commit one of the above direct free kick (DFK) offenses within their own Penalty Area, they shall be penalized by a penalty kick.
- A penalty kick can be awarded:
 - only if the ball is in play at the time of the offense,
 - only if the offense is committed against an opposing player,
 - only if the offense is committed within the Penalty Area, and
 - regardless of the location of the ball.



TECHNICAL OFFENSES

- A second group of offenses is described in **Law 12** for which the correct restart is an indirect free kick (IFK).
- These are referred to as "technical" offenses.

INDIRECT FREE KICK OFFENSES

- The commission of any of the following offenses will result in the award of an indirect free kick (IFK), taken by the opposing team at the point of offense subject to the overriding conditions of **Law 13**.



INDIRECT FREE KICK OFFENSES

- **DANGEROUS PLAY** - Playing in a manner that could result in injury to themselves or to any other player (teammate or opponent).
 - "Dangerous Play" is a judgment call.
 - The examples given below are not exclusive:
 - Raising the foot, in an attempt to play the ball, to the level of another player's chest or higher when the other player is in normal position.
 - Using a double kick (scissors or bicycle) within playing distance of another player.
 - Lowering the head to a level of the waist or lower in an attempt to head the ball in the presence of another player.
 - Playing or attempting to play the ball while lying on the ground within playing distance of another player.

INDIRECT FREE KICK OFFENSES

- **SLIDE TACKLING FROM THE REAR WITH NO CONTACT**- A slide tackle made from outside the peripheral vision (the rear 180 degrees) of an opposing player:
 - who is in control of the ball, and
 - where no contact is made with either the ball or the player.
- **CHARGING FAIRLY** - When shoulder to the shoulder contact is made with an opposing player and:
 - each player has at least one foot on the ground,
 - the ball is not within playing distance of the two players, the contact is not excessive or unsafe.

INDIRECT FREE KICK OFFENSES

- **OBSTRUCTION** - When not playing the ball, a player intentionally interposes their body so as to impede an opponent's movement (without contact).
- **FOULS AGAINST THE GOALKEEPER** - Charging a goalkeeper:
 - while ball is in the goalkeeper's possession ... or ...
 - in the Goal Area, whether or not the ball is in the goalkeeper's possession.
- **IMPROPER CLEARING OF THE BALL BY THE GOALKEEPER** - The following rules shall apply to goalkeepers when clearing the ball:
 - Goalkeepers may run or walk with the ball take any number of steps while inside the Penalty Area, as long as there is no excessive delay in clearing the ball.

SMALL SIDED HEADING

- *The following rules only apply to Passers (U-8), Wings (U-10) and Strikers (U-12) games.*
 - On any occasion when a player **deliberately** strikes the ball with any portion of their head, an indirect free kick (IFK) is to be awarded to the opposing team at the spot of the infraction.
 - Such a deliberate act is considered the same as a dangerous play offense.
 - The player shall not be cautioned nor sent-off for any reason associated with heading the ball.
 - If the player does not deliberately play or attempt to play the ball with their head, then no offense has occurred, and play should be allowed to continue.

INDIRECT FREE KICK OFFENSES

- **OFFENSES BY THE GOALKEEPER** – Playing the ball received from a teammate.
 - On any occasion when a teammate **deliberately** kicks the ball to their own goalkeeper, or throws the ball on a throw-in directly to their own goalkeeper:
 - the goalkeeper is not permitted to touch it with hand or arm.
 - If, however, the goalkeeper does touch the ball with their hand or arm, they shall be penalized by the award of an indirect free kick (IFK) to the opposing team at the place where the touch occurred. and in accordance with **Law 13**.

INDIRECT FREE KICK OFFENSES

- *The following rules do not apply in any way to Passers (U-8) games.*
 - A goalkeeper who bounces or tosses the ball in the air and catches it again is not considered to have released the ball back into play.
 - Goalkeepers, after releasing the ball into play, may not touch the ball again with their hand or arm unless it has been touched or played by another player.

INDIRECT FREE KICK OFFENSES

- OFFENSES BY THE GOALKEEPER –

- **EXCEPTION - In small-sided Passers (8-U) games a goalkeeper may play or touch the ball with their hands when a teammate:**
 - *deliberately kicks the ball to them,*
 - *directly throws the ball to them on a throw-in.*
- *In small-sided Passers (8-U) and Wings (U10-U) the goalkeepers are not allowed to punt or drop-kick the ball [See Law 8].*

MISCONDUCT – CAUTION (YELLOW CARD)

- A caution shall be administered:
 - If a player enters or leaves the field of play without the Referee's permission
 - If a player repeatedly violates the **Laws of the Game**
 - If dissent is shown by words or action with any decision of the Referee
 - If a player or substitute engages in unsporting behavior, such as:
 - attempts to prevent a throw-in from being taken,
 - attempting to prevent a goalkeeper from clearing the ball,
 - use of inappropriate language or gestures.



MISCONDUCT – CAUTION (YELLOW CARD)

- If a player fails to respect the required distance when play is restarted, or otherwise delays the restart of play.
- If a player within their own Penalty Area attempts to make a play on the ball, but commits an offense that:
 - results in a penalty kick,
 - is not punishable by a red card, and
 - denies the opposing team an obvious goal scoring opportunity.



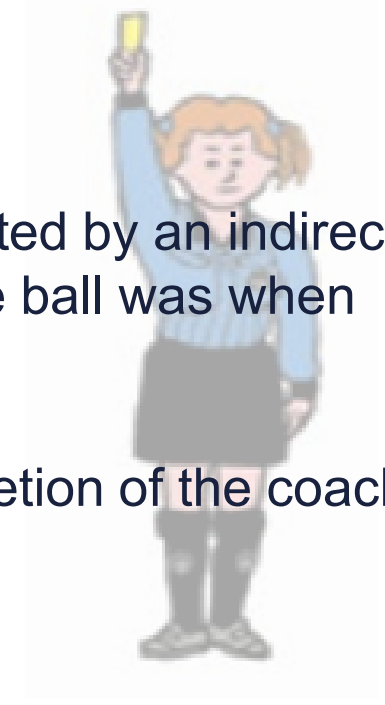
MISCONDUCT – CAUTION (YELLOW CARD)

- If a player deliberately handles the ball:
 - in an attempt to score a goal (whether goal scored or not),
 - in an unsuccessful attempt to prevent a goal by opposing team,
 - to interfere with or stop a promising attack.
- If a player commits a direct kick (DFK) offense in a reckless manner.



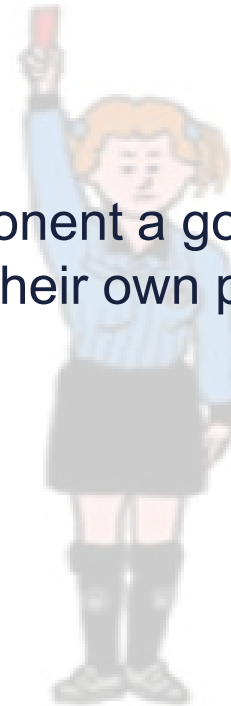
MISCONDUCT – CAUTION (YELLOW CARD)

- The Referee need not stop the game immediately to administer a caution, i.e. the advantage clause may be invoked.
 - The caution will be administered at the next stoppage of play.
- If the Referee stops the game to administer a caution, the game shall be restarted by an indirect free kick (IFK) taken by a player of the opposing team from the place where the ball was when the Referee stopped the game in accordance with **Law 13**.
- A player receiving a caution may remain in the game or substituted at the discretion of the coach.



MISCONDUCT – SEND-OFF (RED CARD)

- A player will be sent-off from the game for:
 - violent conduct
 - serious foul play, including
 - deliberately handling the ball, thereby denying his opponent a goal, or an obvious goal-scoring opportunity, (other than the goalkeeper within their own penalty area)



MISCONDUCT – SEND-OFF (RED CARD)

- impeding an opponent who is moving toward his opponent's goal with an obvious goal-scoring opportunity, by committing any offense punishable by a free kick (or penalty kick), and thereby denies the attacking team an obvious goal-scoring opportunity.
- ***NOTE: Application of provisions above may be inappropriate for Passers (8-U) and Wings (10-U).***
- spitting at an opponent or any other person,
- the use of offensive, insulting, or abusive language or gestures,
- receiving a second caution.



Goal

which a goal can be scored without being touched by the offending team only.

in which a goal cannot be scored unless the ball is touched by another team, before it enters the goal.

Under Law 16, all free kicks shall be Indirect Free Kicks.

- ## Free Kick

ALL FREE KICKS

- All free kicks are taken from the place where the free kick offense occurred, except for:
 - kicks being taken from within team's own Goal Area,
 - any IFK offense committed in opponent's Goal Area,
 - any offenses that occur off the field-of-play,
 - any offenses involving a player entering or leaving the field-of-play.
- The ball must be stationary when the free kick is taken.
- The ball may be kicked in any direction.
- The ball is in play when it is kicked and clearly moves

Free Kick

ALL FREE KICKS

- When a free kick is being taken, players are guilty of encroaching when they:
 - do not retire to the proper distance from the ball, or
 - attempt to delay the taking of a free kick by:
 - entering into the Build-Out Area or Penalty Area or
 - moving within the required distance.
- If players of the opposing team encroach:
 - the Referee may delay the taking of the free kick until the required distance is met, or
 - the free kick is retaken, if the Referee stops play.
- Encroachment should be considered as an unsporting behavior offense, except in the Passers (8-U) division.

Free Kick

OUTSIDE OWN PENALTY AREA

- When a free kick is being taken by the kicking team outside their own Penalty Area, players of the opposing team:
 - should be at least the following distances (in all directions) from the ball until it has been kicked:
 - Passers (8-U) and Wings (10-U) - eight (8) yards **and** outside the Build-Out-Area ***[See Law 8].***
 - Strikers (12-U) - eight (8) yards
 - Kickers (14-U), Minors (16-U) and Seniors (19-U) – ten (10) yards.

Free Kick

OUTSIDE OWN PENALTY AREA

- must move and be at least the distances noted above from the ball until it has been kicked if:
 - requested by the kicker, and/or
 - the Referee stops play (in which case a second whistle should be used to restart play).

Free Kick

INSIDE OWN PENALTY AREA

- When a free kick is taken by the kicking team from inside its own Penalty Area all of the opposing players shall remain outside the Penalty Area and be at least the following distance from the ball until it has been kicked:
 - Passers (8-U) and Wings (10-U) – outside the Build-Out Area **[See Law 8]**
 - Strikers (12-U) – eight (8) yards
 - Kickers (14-U) thru Seniors (19-U) - ten (10) yards



Free Kick

INSIDE OWN GOAL AREA

- Any free kick awarded to a defending team inside their own Goal Area shall be taken from a point anywhere within the Goal Area in which the offense occurred.



Free Kick

INSIDE OPPONENT'S PENALTY AREA

- When an Indirect Free Kick (IFK) is called against an opponent for an offense occurring within the opponent's Penalty Area the kick shall be taken:
 - at the location of the offense,
 - except when the offense occurs inside the Goal Area.
- The defending players may stand on the goal line and between the goal posts when the distance from the spot of the kick and the goal is less than:
 - Passers (8-U), Wings (10-U) and Strikers (12-U) - eight (8) yards
 - Kickers (14-U) thru Seniors (19-U) - ten (10) yards.

Free Kick

INSIDE OPPONENT'S PENALTY AREA

- The defending players may stand on the goal line and between the goal posts when the distance from the spot of the kick and the goal is less than:
 - Passers (8-U), Wings (10-U) and Strikers (12-U) - eight (8) yards
 - Kickers (14-U) thru Seniors (19-U) - ten (10) yards.

Free Kick

WITHIN OPPONENT'S GOAL AREA

- Any Indirect Free Kick (IFK) awarded to the attacking team within their opponent's Goal Area shall be taken from the part of the Goal Area line which runs parallel to the goal line, at the point nearest to where the offense was committed.



Free Kick

OFF THE FIELD OFFENSES

- When the ball is in-play and the Referee stops the game for an offense committed outside the field-of-play, the restart shall be a free kick taken on the boundary line, (i.e. the goal line or touchline), nearest to where offense occurred ... **[Exception: See Law 14].**
- The Referee should stop play whenever a player commits any free kick offense off the field against:
 - an opposing player,
 - a Referee or Assistant Referee,
 - a substitute, or
 - a team official.
- The Referee should stop play whenever a substitute or team official commits an off the field offense against or interferes with:
 - an opposing player, or
 - a match official.

Free Kick

KICKER PLAYS THE BALL TWICE

- The kicker may not play the ball again until it has been touched by another player.
- **PUNISHMENT:** For playing the ball twice in succession, an Indirect Free Kick (IFK) is awarded to the opposing team at the point where it was played the second time.

Free Kick

LOCATION

- A penalty kick shall be taken from the Penalty Mark.



Penalty Kick

POSITION OF THE PLAYERS

- When the penalty kick is taken all players (other than the player taking the penalty kick and the opposing goalkeeper) shall be:
 - within the field-of-play,
 - outside the Penalty Area,
 - outside the Penalty Arc, and
 - farther from the goal line than the Penalty Mark.
- Players must remain there until the ball is kicked into play.

Penalty Kick

THE GOALKEEPER

- The goalkeeper (who may be changed with another player on the field for the taking of the penalty kick):
 - must remain on the goal line,
 - must remain between the goal posts,
 - may move along the goal line prior to the kick,
 - shall not come off the goal line until the ball has been kicked, and
 - is permitted to move the body or arms - but not in an unsporting attempt to distract the kicker.
- The goalkeeper must have at least part of one foot touching the goal line at the time that the ball is kicked.

Penalty Kick

THE BALL

- The ball:
 - must be placed on the Penalty Mark,
 - must be stationary,
 - must be kicked in a forward direction,
 - is in play immediately after it has been kicked and clearly moves, and
 - may not be played a second time by the kicker until touched by another player.

Penalty Kick

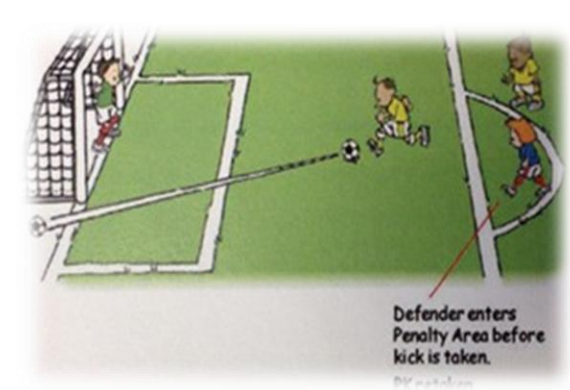
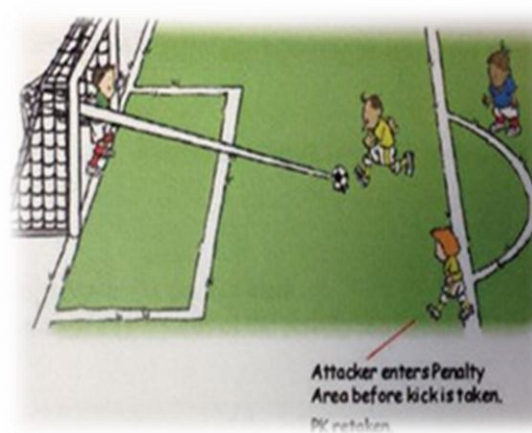
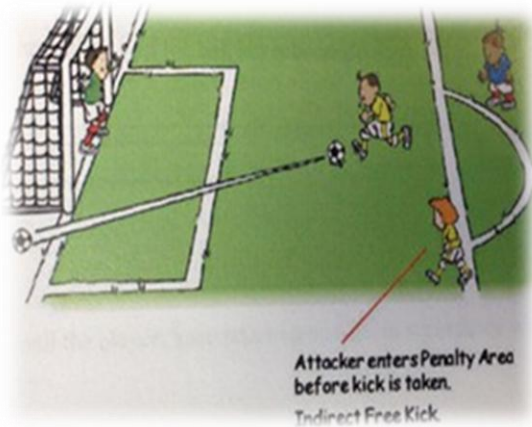
GOAL SCORED

- A goal may be scored directly (first touch) from a penalty kick.
- When a penalty kick is being taken a goal shall be awarded if, the ball touches:
 - either or both goal posts,
 - the cross bar,
 - the goalkeeper, or
 - any combination of these
- before passing completely across the goal line between the posts and under the cross bar, providing that no other infringement has occurred.

Penalty Kick

PUNISHMENT

- When a penalty kick has been awarded, the Referee shall not signal for it to be taken, until all the players have taken up positions in accordance with the **Law 14**.
- For any infringement of this Law by the defending team.
 - If a goal is scored, the goal is allowed; but
 - If a goal is not scored, the penalty kick **MUST BE** retaken



Penalty Kick

PUNISHMENT

- For any infringement of this Law by the attacking team.
 - If a goal is scored, the goal is **not** awarded and the penalty kick **MUST BE** re-taken; but
 - If a goal is not scored, play is stopped and an Indirect Free Kick (IFK) at the spot of the infringement is taken by the opposing team.
- If both teams infringe, the penalty kick is re-taken.
- If the kicker is guilty of playing the ball twice in succession an Indirect Free Kick (IFK) is awarded to the defending team.
 - The IFK is to be taken from the place where the infringement (second touch) occurred, unless the offense is committed in the opponent's Goal Area, in which case the free kick shall be taken from a point anywhere within the Goal Area in accordance with **Law 13**.

Penalty Kick

VIOLATIONS BEFORE PENALTY KICK

- After the Referee's whistle, when a player moves into the Penalty Area or the Penalty Arc or moves ahead of the ball prior to the penalty kick being taken, the player is guilty of encroachment.
- If any violation of **Law 14** occurs in the time between the signal for the taking of the penalty kick and before the ball has been kicked, the Referee shall always allow the penalty kick to proceed.

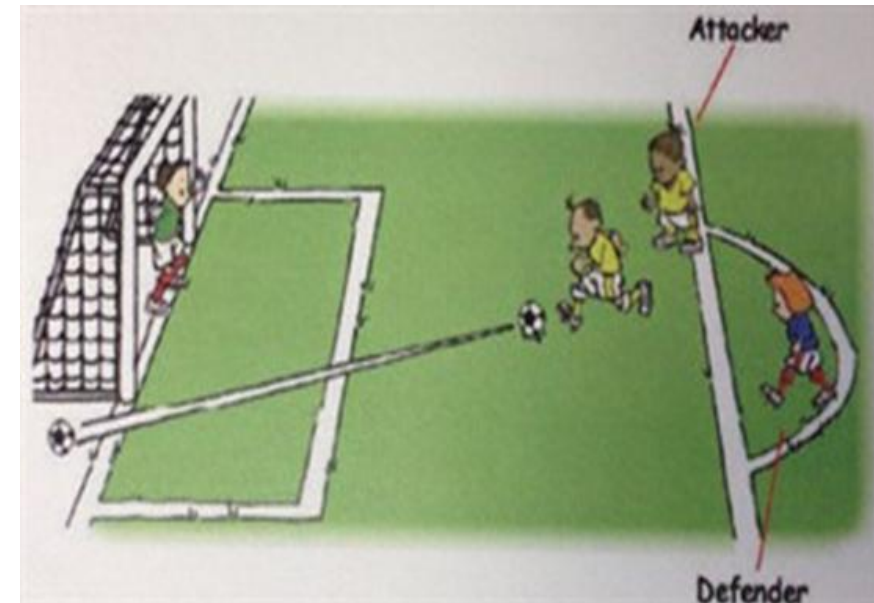
Penalty Kick

VIOLATIONS BEFORE PENALTY KICK

- When a violation occurs during this time, the penalty kick shall be retaken when:
 - the goalkeeper moves completely off the goal line and a goal is not scored,
 - a player of the defending team encroaches and a goal is not scored,
 - a teammate of the player taking the kick encroaches and a goal is scored,
 - the goalkeeper moves off the goal line **and** a teammate of the kicker encroaches,
 - a player(s) from each team encroaches.
- When a violation occurs during this time, an indirect free kick (IFK) should be given to the opposing team when:
 - a teammate of the player taking the kick encroaches and a goal is not scored,
 - the player taking the kick is guilty of feinting to kick the ball after completing the run-up to the ball, whether or not a goal is scored,
 - a teammate of the identified kicker takes the kick, whether a goal is scored or not,
 - the penalty kick is not kicked in a forward direction.

Penalty Kick

VIOLATIONS BEFORE PENALTY KICK



Penalty Kick

EXTENDED TIME PENALTY KICKS

- When a quarter is extended to allow a penalty kick to be taken or re-taken, the extension shall last until the moment the penalty kick has been completed, i.e., until the Referee has decided whether or not a goal is scored.
 - The quarter shall end immediately after the Referee's decision has been made.
 - After the player taking the penalty kick has put the ball into play, no player other than the defending goalkeeper may play or touch the ball before the kick is completed.
 - This includes the kicker who may not play the ball a second time.

Penalty Kick

EXTENDED TIME PENALTY KICKS

- When a penalty kick is being taken in extended time, the Referee shall declare the penalty kick to be completed when the ball has:
 - gone into the goal,
 - gone out-of-play over the goal line or the touchline,
 - been caught by the goalkeeper, or
 - stops moving after a rebound off the goalkeeper, the cross bar, or a goal post.

Penalty Kick

