



Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development

Volume 09, Nov., 2022

ISSN (E): 2751-1731

Website: www.sjird.journalspark.org

**ФУТБОЛ СПОРТ ТУРИДА ТАКТИКА ВА ТАКТИК ТИЗИМЛАРНИНГ
АҲАМИЯТИ**

**ВАЖНОСТЬ ТАКТИЧЕСКИХ И ТАКТИЧЕСКИХ СИСТЕМ В ФУТБОЛЬНЫХ
ВИДАХ СПОРТА**

**THE IMPORTANCE OF TACTICAL AND TACTICAL SYSTEMS IN FOOTBALL
SPORTS**

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Аннотация

Бошқа спорт ўйинлари каби футболда ҳам ғалабага интилувчи икки жамоа учрашадилар. Ғалаба учун кураш, спортчилардан жуда кучли жисмоний, ақлий ва иродавий хусусиятларни талаб қилади. Фақат ўз маҳоратларини тўлиқ қўллай олган футболчиларгина кучлар тенг бўлган рақиб билан яққа курашларда муваффақиятни таъминлаши мумкин. Ўйин давомида, улар тўпга эгалик қилган пайтларда ҳар бир жамоа курашнинг турли воситалари ва усулларини қўллаб ҳужум ҳаракатларини кўп марта амалга оширишларига тўғри келади.

Калит сўзлар: тактик тизимлар, тактик фикр, муваффақиятга эришиш, жамоавий ўйин, гуруҳли, индивидуал, ўзаро ҳаракатлар бирлиги.

Аннотация:

Как и в других спортивных играх, в них встречаются две команды, которые стремятся победить в футболе. Борьба за победу требует от спортсменов очень сильных физических, умственных и волевых качеств. Только те игроки, которые способны в полной мере применить свои навыки, могут обеспечить успех в индивидуальных поединках с противником, силы которого равны. Во время игры, когда они владеют мячом, команде хаг придется много раз выполнять атакующие движения в поддержку различных инструментов и методов борьбы.

Ключевые слова: тактические системы, тактическое мышление, успех, командная игра, группа, индивид, единица взаимодействия

**Abstract**

As in other sports games, they meet two teams that strive to win football. The struggle for victory requires very strong physical, mental and strong-willed qualities from athletes. Only those players who are able to fully apply their skills can ensure success in individual duels with an opponent whose forces are equal. During the game, when they own the ball, the xor team will have to perform attacking movements many times in support of various tools and methods of fighting.

Keywords: tactical systems, tactical thinking, success, team play, group, individual, unit of interaction.

Introduction

Since we live in a time when physical education and sports have become an important factor in the development of the social sphere in our country today, government decisions aimed at supporting this sphere are of course very important. The decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 16, 2018 "on measures for the further development of football" PP-3610 created tremendous opportunities for specialists in the field of physical education and sports of our country, including football and the field. In contrast to the implementation of this decision, promising changes are being made in the football of our country. Particular attention is paid to the work on training players, improving training systems and ensuring their effectiveness.

Literature Review

In football, like other sports games, two teams meet who strive for victory. The struggle for victory requires from athletes very strong physical, mental and volitional characteristics. Only players who are able to fully apply their skills can ensure success in individual fights with an opponent whose powers are equal. During the game, when they own the ball, each team will have to carry out offensive actions many times in support of various means and methods of struggle. Therefore, the most basic in tactics, which is to ensure the achievement of the goal, certain means of conducting offensive and khimoya actions, methodology and knowledge of the widespread use of their capabilities in the attack – all this, like the whole team, characterizes the tactical maturity of its aloxida athletes. The success of training young qualified athletes implies a multi-year training process, in which all components of the sports skill depend on the level of development which, first of all, is the development of physical qualities that are present in every athlete, improving technical and psychological training. However, in sports games, in particular in football, the most important is tactical training.

Research Methodology.

In sports games, group tactical actions are one of the most important components in order to achieve positive results, mainly in highly qualified teams. This is done by many famous practicing coaches who work in all types of sports games (V.A.Arkadev; A.R.Bazeleivich; K.L.Beskov; A.Ya.Gomelsky; G.D.Kachalin; I.A.Kashbakhtiev; V.V.Lombonovsky; V.A.Maslov; M.I.Yakushin) confirm.



The famous coach of world football V.V.Labanovsky argues that a player who can score a goal means to hope for his individuality, to hope for a situation, while in modern football the situation is characterized primarily by his shyness, logic, teamality. But this-does not mean that individuality is obvious on the field, albata. The model of the team game is albatta, first of all, the model of the player who is able to follow the principle of the team. On the contrary, team football is the supreme form of improvisation, while the foundation of developed tactics is based on a strong basis, and full individuality, if the stars did not qualify in such a game, then the team's chances of achieving success will increase significantly.

Analysis and Results

M.A.Godik came to the conclusion that the development of major football competitions in recent years with the staff is based on the successful combination of high individual qualities of each player in the team, as in modern football, the expansion of the universal capabilities of players increases. The opinions expressed are based on the following. The unversialization of players is becoming more and more widespread. In this case, athletes who can play fluffy in their place, and who, when the kezi arrives, end up re-attacking such as khimoya in any place on the field, are universally considered to be able to maintain a high pace from the beginning to the end of the game.

In the history of world football, many examples can be given that any single system has been considered miraculous for many years. In the early 1940s, the Spanish achieved astounding results in support of system 1-3-25. And then all the communities of the world began to apply only this system. But at the 1958 Jahan Championships in Sweden, the Brazilians won the 1-4-3-3 system support. Of course for quite some time this system was considered a civilized system.

Another group of experts, mainly in recent years, states that the system of placement of players is only an initial embarrassment when starting a game from the center of the field or starting a game anew. The effectiveness of offensive or khimoya actions in modern football does not depend on the system of mysterious placement of players on the field of course. It depends on the team's actions in line with the lines and zvenos, as well as on the knowledge of all the players of the team, in particular the goalkeeper, to be able to consciously pass from ximoya to the host and vice versa. Such a game was played at the 1974 jaxon championship by the Dutch national team Mohamed Kham in different places of the field, creating an advantage over ham ham ham ham zihat in taking away the ball and representing Total football all over the world. Of course, players should be universal, the more universal players in the team, the greater the variety and options for tactical actions.

If we look at the evolution of the development of the game system, it can be seen that when a football game appeared, that is, a tactical Hali was not developed, but at the time when the lines of khimoya and hujum were marked, the structure of the players was according to the system 1-1-9 and 1-2-8. Such positioning is in the system, where players gather around the ball. Players with the ball tried to go to the gate alone using dribbling. The transfer of the ball, especially over a long distance and playing with the head, was almost non-existent.



The shotpnds introduced a ball pass to the football player. This innovation led to a sharp development of the game, which is based on Group tactical actions, such as individual. This, in turn, was caused by the placement of players who were 1-2-3-5 in the team after 1-2-2. In such a system, the team had two chemoists, three half chemoists, and five strikers.

It is possible to achieve victory only when the team organizes at a high level the active actions of all players in Kham khimoya, in Kham khimoya. It follows that in football, tactics are understood as the organization of individual and Team actions aimed at achieving victory over an opponent, as well as the mutual actions of team players according to a certain plan that allows you to successfully fight a specific opponent.

The plus of player tactics is the ability to effectively apply their capabilities (physical, technical, Roxy) and effectively use the methods of carrying the ball, which helps to pass the opponent's resistance in a very short time.

Tactics is one of the components that has a strong and strong influence on the development of modern football.

Tactics began to influence the development of a football game slowly but without deviations with increasing speed and took a leading position among other components.

Tactics not only change the appearance of modern football, but also have a profound effect on the form, means and methodologies of preparation. This, in turn, forces the coaches to go long distances and organize game video recordings, record the most effective tactical moves, record appointments, take meetings in depth and hackazo to see the opponent in front of them in order to learn better.

The tactics that led to success in the game are well – developed, well-developed mutual actions that led to an increase in the actions of each player, to a strong order of the actions of the entire team. In this, based on the interests of the team, the strengths of each player according to their interaction in the game and mutual assistance, the helpless sides of the players are not noticeable, the success of the chosen tactic depends on them.

No matter how carefully the tactical thought and plan are worked out, they change according to the situations that arise during the game, and corrections are made. Therefore, practical elements of tactics, tactical tasks that arise directly in the course of the game can be seen as a hallmark.

Practical tactical elements of a football game are considered:

- a purposeful way of combining (kombirovaniya) and vibration of players ' offensive and khimoya actions, based on the actions of the opponent and the logic of the game:
- method of orderly distribution of power during the game:
- a way to mask the actions and original possibilities that the opponent is intended to be influenced by a psychologist.

Regardless of what the tactical plan of the coach for the game will be, they will be implemented in the charcats of the players. Therefore, without individual tactical improvements, there is no way to carry out specific team tactical actions that give order and charm to the game.

From the above, it can be concluded that for a team game, the activities of at least two players at the same time are necessary. The main means of team interaction are the following: a combination of players with the participation of 2-6 players from their own goal to the



opponent's goal, playing in standard situations (throwing a ball from a penalty, open, corner and side lines, a game without a ball, that is, choosing a case).

Conclusion/Recommendations

As can be seen, experts believe that the most important aspect of tactical training in team sports games, mainly at the level of skilled teams, is the level of Group and team interaction. It is the effectiveness of mutual actions, the combination of tactical schemes processed with man-made solutions with mohair, the effectiveness of combinations of the final result can be achieved using the individual capabilities of each athlete.

The effectiveness of group interaction is largely determined by the sociopsychological nature in the team. Its slope is determined in the event that a joint educational and gaming activity is carried out, in which all relationships are raging in the group. Despite the fact that GTX muxim has a reputation, there is very little research work devoted to this particular problem. In our view, the main reason for such a case is probably the complexity of its recording and evaluation. Therefore, it is not enough with the methodological literature on improving the GTX, which is the most important component of the tactical training of the team. So, first of all, it is necessary to determine the structure of the GTX, the skill of the players, make a diagnostic calculation of nig MF at different levels (the best teams in Jahan and Uzbekistan). The comparative taxlil MF indicators criterion allows us to reveal the effectiveness structure of students ' training and the determination of their interaction group behavior, allowing us to determine the demand for special tools that improve the GTX.

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