

DEFINITION AND MEANING OF TACTICAL ACTIONS IN FOOTBALL

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Abstract: This article discusses the history of tactical systems, tactical changes in modern football, tactical schemes developed by coaches, and tactics against them and their application.

Keywords: football tactics, tactical methods, specific plan, tactical scheme, tactical system, Attack and defense, football match, midfield, wing players, forwards and defenders

Introduction: Tactics in football refers to the organization of individual and collective actions of players aimed at achieving victory over an opponent. In other words, it is the coordinated activity of team players based on a specific plan that enables them to compete successfully against a particular opponent.

The main objective of tactics is to determine the most effective means, methods, and forms of attacking and defensive actions to achieve success. The choice of tactics depends on various factors such as the team's objectives, the balance of power between teams, the interaction between players, field conditions, climate, and other circumstances.

Since a football match involves frequent transitions from attack to defense and vice versa, both attacking and defensive actions must be well organized. Tactics constitute the main content of the entire game process during a match. A correctly chosen tactical scheme against a specific opponent leads to success, while an ineffective one usually results in defeat.

The ability to neutralize opponents and effectively utilize attacking opportunities reflects the tactical maturity of both the team and individual players. Success can only be achieved when all players act in a coordinated and active manner in both attack and defense.

No matter how well a coach develops a tactical plan, it is implemented through the actions of individual players. Therefore, without individual tactical development, it is impossible to achieve well-organized and effective team play.

In football, tactics and technique are closely interconnected. When deciding whom to pass to, whether to dribble past an opponent or pass the ball, or when to shoot, a player uses tactical thinking. When executing these decisions, the player demonstrates technical skill. Thus, technique serves as a means of implementing tactical plans.

Only with a high level of technical preparation can a variety of tactical actions be performed. In matches between evenly matched teams, victories are often attributed to differences in willpower or physical and technical preparedness. However, in most cases, success in football is determined by the struggle of tactical plans. When teams are equal in physical, technical, and psychological preparation, tactics become the decisive factor.

Tactics refer to the organization of individual and collective actions of players aimed at defeating the opponent, that is, the joint actions of the team's players that allow them to successfully fight a specific opponent according to a specific plan. The main task of tactics is to determine the most convenient means, methods, and forms of attack and defense that can achieve the goal. The choice of tactics depends on the tasks facing the team in each individual case, the ratio of forces and the groups of players competing with each other, the condition of

the field, climatic conditions, etc. Since a football match consists of many attacks and defenses, it is natural that the offensive and defensive actions of each team must be organized. Tactics are the main content of the entire game during a match. A well-chosen tactical scheme against a specific opponent can help you succeed, while an incorrectly chosen or ineffective tactical scheme can usually lead to defeat. The ability to correctly solve neutralization tasks and successfully use one's own offensive capabilities shows the tactical maturity of both the team as a whole and its individual players. A team can only succeed if all players are well-organized and, of course, active in both attack and defense. No matter how a coach designs a tactical plan for a game, that plan is implemented by the actions of individual players. That is why it is impossible to imagine implementing specific tactical moves that make a team's game beautiful and textbook without achieving individual tactical perfection. With tactics in the game of football, the technique will depend on each other chamber-chas. Who and how to pass the ball, whether it is necessary to use a detour to leave the opponent in the spot, or whether it is better to increase the ball to a partner, the player who is deciding at what time it is necessary to hit the goal uses tactical thinking, while performing a certain thought action, he demonstrates his technical skill. Thus, technique serves as a means of implementing the player's technical plans. Only with excellent technical training can a variety of tactical moves be performed. In a match between equally strong teams, the victory of one of them is often attributed to the lack of willpower or poor physical and technical training of the losing team. However, the outcome of a football match is largely determined by the struggle of tactical plans. Tactics are an important factor in ensuring that one of them wins when the levels in the physical, technical and spiritual-volitional plane of the two teams are equal. This is evidenced by many examples in major competitions.

Main part: *Classification of football tactics*; The main task of tactics is to determine the most convenient means, methods and forms of attack and defense that can achieve the goal. The choice of tactics depends on the tasks facing the team in each individual case, the ratio of forces and the players' mutual struggle, the state of the field, climatic conditions, and other reasons. In football, the game consists of many transitions from attack to defense and from defense to attack, so it is natural that the offensive and defensive actions of each team must be organized. Tactics are the main content of the entire game activity during a match. The chosen counter-tactics against the opponent help to achieve success, while the wrong or ineffective tactics during the match usually lead to defeat. The ability to correctly neutralize opponents and successfully use their offensive opportunities demonstrates the tactical maturity of both the team as a whole and its individual players. In attack and defense, the team can only win if all players are well-trained and active. No matter how a coach designs a tactical plan for a game, that plan is implemented by the actions of individual players. That is why, even without achieving individual tactical perfection, it is impossible to imagine a team playing well and making precise moves.

In the game of football, the technique with tactics will be scratched together. The player who is able to halve who and how to pass the ball, whether to go around to leave the opponent in the spot, at what time to hit the goal uses his mind. When a player performs an action on the field, he or she uses technical skill. Thus, technique serves as a means of implementing the player's tactical plans.

Teams of equal strength often attribute their defeat to a lack of will or poor physical and technical preparation. However, a victory in a football game is often determined by the struggle

of tactical plans. Tactics are a fan factor that ensures that one of them wins when the levels of the two teams in physical, technical and manic volitional training are equal.

The tactics masterfully used to the credit of many football experts can bring success. In some moments, they also use the same tactic when playing against any opponent. Such a lack of diversity in tactics hinders the growth of a team's skill. Every team should be able to play with different tactical plans, as the same tactics can lead to defeat.

At the beginning of the 1930s, the famous English club Arsenal took over as head coach A.Chenmen pushed back the Central half-khimoyachi and made it the central khimoyachi to reinforce the most dangerous khududh khimoya in front of the gate. Naturally, this became the basis for changes in the locations of other players, as well as the development of a new tactical system. Sistema welcomed everyone, taking the name" dub-ve".

In this system, the ximoyaci stood closer to the lateral lines, and the wing began to guard the cells. Wing half-players, on the other hand, went up front and played closer to the middle of the field. The central striker and both wingers moved forward to form the front line of attack. For a while, the attacking and defensive forces were evenly matched. However, since it is always easier to destroy than to create, after a while, defense became more important, which led to a decrease in the number of goals and, consequently, a decrease in the entertainment value of the game. Each player moves in their own zone on the field, and the principle of play is largely based on this. All players paying more attention to defense, moving effectively in defense, and making the task of the players in the defense much easier.

The importance of tactics; Coordination in the actions of the team fighting against the opponent is achieved by clearly dividing tasks between individual players.

Players are divided into goalkeepers, wingbacks, center backs, midfielders, wingers, and center forwards based on their roles. In football, there is such a confrontation that in such games, the coach gives specific instructions to the players based on their position.

The development of football tactics greatly expanded the role of field players. In the last major football tournaments, football teams show a khimoyavi tactical game on the field. This requires players in defense to play more actively.

The relationship between tactics and physical and other qualities; The development of football has led to changes in the way players position themselves and their tasks. Such tactical changes have led to the acceleration of the game of football.

Over the years, the changing tactics in the game of football have been studied and analyzed by football experts.

M.D. Romm (1959), B.A. Arkadev (1960) Ch. Football experts such as Hugh (1979) have noted that tactical movements in football have become more sophisticated and that each tactic has been effective in its time, with teams winning over their opponents.

Tactical system is the organization of team play with the player's tasks and their positions on the football field defined.

The 1958 World Cup in Sweden ended with a convincing victory for the Brazilian team. This success of Brazilians was caused by a lot of humor by the new tactical system, which was recognized by the whole world.

The Brazilian national team players played in three lines, namely four players in the defensive line, four players in the attacking line, and two players in the midfield.

The Brazilian national team played in a three-line formation, with four players in the defensive line, four in the attacking line, and two in the midfield. The increased number of defenders is an advantage of the new tactical system, which allows for a more reliable defense in the most important areas by switching to a zone system of team play and reducing the risk of goal scoring. One of the two center backs plays slightly behind and protects his teammates. Against the three cellists who played in the front, now, because the four cellists are playing, it will be possible to achieve the same. The number of players in the midfield does not change, while the number of players in the front line decreases slightly, which allows each striker to play more aggressively (all strikers in the Brazilian team were highly skilled players). The most important thing is to be able to join forces against one central defender of the opponents.

With a quick understanding of the advantages of the new tactical system, the Hamma teams began to switch to such tactics. As a result, in the 1962 Championship in Chile, the national teams played in the “Brazil” scheme. However, the Brazilian national team played in a different tactical system.

The Brazilian national team played a new game at the 1962 World Cup, deploying a 1-4-3-3 formation. In the 1-4-3-3 tactical formation, the players moved on the field as follows. The task of the players in the attack is to reach the center of the field as quickly as possible and create opportunities for their attackers to score goals, without allowing the opponent to organize a defense.

The players on the midfield line are positioned in a row across the field. That is why they are called the front, middle, and back midfielders.

The players in front of him pass the ball far away, putting the strikers in a comfortable position to shoot, and he himself often moves to the front line of the attack to deliver a decisive blow, sometimes staying behind and sometimes changing positions.

The wingbacks will defend against the wingbacks, while the centerback in front will defend against the centerback. A free-to-play defender in the back corrects his teammates' mistakes and organizes the defense, always being in the most dangerous area in front of his goal. For Team events in the 1-4-3-3 system, large-scale manyovirs are characteristic, long-distance ball transfers when passing between the field, and fast attacks, which are carried out using tactical combinations in which the ball is transmitted at one two touches.

Football tactics will lead to the emergence of a continuation 1-4-4-2 system of evolution. A feature of this is that in it in the middle row the cake will consist of a person. This also means that the load is more evenly distributed between the middle row and the defensive line players. When the middle row is strengthened, there are more players in the middle of the field. It becomes possible to play in defense, and the movements of the defenders become more varied and quick. The opponents allow this to happen by always having the midfielder in control of any movement of the two or three players in the front line.

Conclusion: Football tactics play a decisive role in achieving success. The development of tactical systems has made the game faster and more dynamic. The ability to select and effectively apply appropriate tactics against different opponents is a key indicator of a team's success.

Over the course of more than a hundred years of football history, the evolution of tactical systems has also changed. When the rules of football were first developed and played in England, there were no tactics, they simply tried to put the ball into the goal. Later, as the game of football

developed, various tactical systems began to be developed in order to distract opponents, find their way to the goal, that is, to win. Of course, the contribution of the players of that era was great.

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