

Analysis Of Football Players' Practical Application Of Tactical Attacking Methods

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Summary: This article examines various aspects of attacking actions by football players during competitions among players aged 16-17. It highlights the balance between attacks conducted through the center and flanks, as well as instances of shots during critical moments. Additionally, the study discusses combinations involving players during attacking actions.

Keywords: number of attacks, attacking tactical actions, shots on goal, number of participants in attacks.

Relevance: The improvement of Uzbek football players' skills in recent years depends on the qualification of coaches working with youth. Therefore, highly qualified teams should prepare their reserves considering modern requirements, incorporating new forms and directions of work with young footballers. Our youth national teams have achieved success on the international stage, securing spots in world championships. However, this has become routine for foreign coaches, who are well-informed about Uzbek football. Coordinated actions among teams in the Uzbekistan championship and the enhancement of attacking actions form the foundation for victory. A quick attack organized from the defensive zone leads the team to success. However, all actions depend on the speed of players and the execution of technical and tactical actions when finishing attacks.

Particularly important is a player's ability to pass the ball over medium and long distances, directing it toward the movement of a teammate. The main objective of such an attack is to quickly deliver the ball into the opponent's zone, create dangerous moments near the goal, and score. Therefore, the topic of quick attack completion attracts the attention of many specialists and coaches. Currently, significant issues include the time taken for such attacks, the number of participants, and shots on goal.

As is well known, we have not achieved high results on the international stage, as noted by many authors. Coaches believe that our defeats stem from the inefficiency of players' attacking actions and insufficient physical preparation. In training sessions, coaches apply exercises aimed at improving quick attack skills, regardless of age or physical and functional condition. Given this, our footballers will need to work hard to overcome these shortcomings.

Attacks from the defensive zone lead to team victory. However, all actions depend on the players' speed and the execution of technical and tactical actions when finishing attacks. Especially important is the ability to deliver the ball effectively. The focus on attacking actions draws the attention of many specialists and coaches. The key questions now are the time taken for these attacks, the number of participants, and shots on goal. Defining players' actions when organizing attacks is one of the pressing tasks, and thus we have chosen this topic for research.

Aim of the study. To analyze the actions of footballers from top teams participating in the Uzbekistan Championship during rapid attacks in competitive conditions.

Tasks of the study:

- To analyze the number and effectiveness of tactical actions conducted during attacks in matches.
- To compare the actions of footballers engaged in attacking and defensive tactical actions at various speeds.
- To develop practical recommendations based on the obtained results that influence the level of training.

Methods of organization of the study: The study utilized methods of analysis of scientific and methodological literature, pedagogical observation, and mathematical-statistical analysis of the research results.

Results and Discussion: We observed the tactical actions of young footballers in various game situations. The observations identified dangerous moments of attacks organized through flanks and the center

among players aged 16-17 in youth academies. We analyzed the attacking activity of footballers from academies in Karakalpakstan, Khorezm, and Bukhara, gathering data from 10 matches for each team. As previously mentioned, participants from the Karakalpakstan football academy executed 86 attacks, of which 49.6% were organized through the flanks, with an effectiveness rate of 25.8% (attacks ending in shots on goal), while 34.7% of attacks from the center had an effectiveness of 16.7%. The Bukhara academy conducted 47.5 flanking attacks with a 25.5% effectiveness, while 30 central attacks had a 17.3% effectiveness. The Khorezm academy players conducted 48.2 flanking attacks with a 23.7% effectiveness, and 32.6 central attacks with an 18.7% effectiveness. This suggests that center-organized attacks outnumber and outperform flanking attacks in both quantity and effectiveness. (Table 1)

Table 1

Dangerous attacking actions of 16-17-year-old footballers during matches

Team	Attacking Actions by Zones (in front of opponent's goal)											
	Flank				Center				Total			
	Total	+	-	SK %	Total	+	-	SK %	Total	+	-	SK %
RK	49,6	12,8	36,8	25,8	34,7	5,8	28,9	16,7	84,3	18,6	65,7	22,1
Bukhara	47,5	12,1	35,4	25,5	30	5,2	24,8	17,3	77,5	17,3	60,2	22,3
Khorezm	48,2	11,4	36,8	23,7	32,6	6,1	26,5	18,7	80,8	17,5	63,3	21,7

Based on these results, we believe it is essential to employ methods aimed at addressing these shortcomings in the training process. Attention should not only focus on exercises specialized for flanking attacks but also on significant exercises targeting tactical actions conducted through the center. We believe that focusing on center attacks during the training process will be a key factor in increasing the number and effectiveness of attacks.

When examining the data in Table 2, we see that players from the Karakalpakstan academy executed an average of 84.4 attacks (dangerous attacks) per game, with 25.9 classified as dangerous (with attempts to finish with a shot). Of these attacks, 18.6 were directed at the goal, 10.8 were uncertain, and 7.8 were accurate shots on goal. The effectiveness rate was 41.9%, with a margin of error at 58.1%. During a game, Bukhara academy players conducted 77.5 attacks, of which 55.9 (74%) were safe and 21.6 (27.9%) were dangerous. The results for the Khorezm academy were nearly identical. Notably, dangerous attacks, i.e., actions concluding with shots on goal, exhibit a higher percentage compared to the total number of attacks. Statistically, 25-30% of attacks end with shots on goal, while 15-20% of those are accurate.

Table 2

Attacks by 16-17-year-olds during matches and shots on goal

	Attacks During Matches					Shots on Goal					
	Safe Attacks	Percentage (%)	Moderately Dangerous	Percentage (%)	Total Attacks	Accurate Shots	Percentage (%)	Inaccurate Shots	Percentage (%)	Total Shots	Percentage (%)
RK	58,5	69,3	25,9	30,7	84,4	7,8	41,9	10,8	58,1	18,6	100
Bukhara	55,9	72,1	21,6	27,9	77,5	6,4	40,3	9,5	59,7	15,9	100
Khorezm	60,1	74,4	20,7	25,6	80,8	6,3	36,0	11,2	64,0	17,5	100

We also focused on the involvement of footballers in various combinations during attacks. Per game, attacks involving two players comprised: 31.1 (36.8%) in the QQR academy, 29.4 (37.9%) in Bukhara, and 30.2

(37.4%) in Khorezm. These results indicate that teams most frequently organize attacks involving two players, which may reduce the chances of breaking through the opponent's defense.

In attacks involving three players, the RK academy recorded 25.2 (29.9%), Bukhara 23.4 (30.2%), and Khorezm 23.5 (29.1%). In attacks involving four players, the RK academy executed 12.3 (14.6%), Bukhara 9.5 (12.3%), and Khorezm 12.4 (15.3%). In attacks with five players, RK conducted 8.9 (10.5%), Bukhara 8.3 (10.7%), and Khorezm 7.8 (9.7%). In attacks involving six players, RK had 6.9 (8.2%), Bukhara 6.9 (8.9%), and Khorezm 6.5 (8.5%).

Table 3

Group Attacking Actions of Our Football Teams Aged 16-17 (X=8)

Number of Players Participating in Combinations		2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
RK	Number of Combinations	31,1	25,2	12,3	8,9	6,8	-	84,4
	Percentage (%)	36,8	29,9	14,6	10,5	8,2	0	100
Khorezm	Number of Combinations	29,4	23,4	9,5	8,3	6,9	-	77,5
	Percentage (%)	37,9	30,2	12,3	10,7	8,9	0	100
Bukhara	Number of Combinations	30,2	23,5	12,4	7,8	6,5	-	80,8
	Percentage (%)	37,4	29,1	15,3	9,7	8,5	0	100

During the games, attacks involving seven or eight players were not recorded, indicating that our footballers do not organize attacks with that many participants. Observations of 16-17-year-olds show that attacks involving 7-8 players are not executed, while attacks with 5-6 players are rare. The majority of attacks involve two players.

Practical Recommendations: When implementing tactical attacks, priority should be given to the physical preparation of footballers. The execution of all tactical combinations will be more effective when combined with physical training. Coaches should select recommended exercises based on the game situations that arise during matches. We suggest that the exercises chosen by the coach align with the game, enabling players to utilize their technical skills for tactical decisions. We believe that exercises selected based on identified shortcomings during games will positively influence player preparation. Additionally, we consider it crucial to focus on warm-up exercises in the preparatory phase of the training process, not just on the main exercises. These exercises will help modify player actions, particularly for those involved in attacking plays. Therefore, we recommend paying attention not only to primary exercises but also to warm-up exercises in the preparatory phase.

Conclusions:

- A high level of execution of attacking actions requires a coordinated approach to tactical and physical preparation, enabling quick and effective responses to game situations.
- Based on the results obtained, it was found that the quantity and effectiveness of attacks organized from the flanks significantly exceed similar indicators for center attacks.
- The research indicates that attacks from both flanks and the center can pose a threat to the opponent.
- Data analysis revealed that involving a larger number of players in attacks increases the percentage of successful completion of attacking actions. Specifically, attacks involving 2-3 players demonstrated lower effectiveness, whereas those with 4-5 players were more productive, underscoring the importance of active participation of many players in attacking actions.
- During the training process aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of attacking actions, exercises were developed, including passing the ball over long distances and increasing player participation, as well as exercises focusing on completing each attack with shots on goal, which proved effective.

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