

ANALYSIS OF COMPETITIVE PERFORMANCE OF SOCCER PLAYERS

Nurmatov Mukhiddin Khusniddinovich*

*Acting Assistant Professor,
Football Theory and Methodology Department,
Uzbek State University of Physical Culture and Sport of physical culture and sport,
Uzbekistan

Email id: M.Nurmatov@uzdjtsu.uz

DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2022.00164.1

ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the technical and tactical skills of the soccer team players. The analysis of game characteristics, which gives the opportunity to determine the level of reliability and effectiveness of the technical activities of soccer players. The first way is preferable, because the activity of the athlete at the moment of the game always acts as the culmination of the most complete direction of his physical and mental exertion. As a result, the training system and the training load of each player should be consistent with the goal of achieving adaptation to the specific activities of soccer players.

KEYWORDS: *Competition Training, Technical Actions, Effectiveness, Structure, Research, Soccer Player.*

INTRODUCTION

Analyzing the competitive activity of highly qualified soccer players, a number of researchers have noted that one of the main directions, as well as the complexity in the organization of player training is the control of competitive activity. [1]

The complexity associated with many different factors of the competitive stage is that today's soccer is a metrically non-competitive game, evaluated as a result of all the points. Second, the mindset of team play includes a variety of interactions such as: defensive and offensive tactics, great variability and conflict situations that require a fraction of subjectivity in evaluating performance. Third, the high intensity and professional orientation of modern soccer requires careful analysis and objective criteria for monitoring and evaluating the competitive activities of players. [2]

Analyzing the competitive activity of highly qualified soccer players, a number of researchers have noted that one of the main directions, as well as the complexity in the organization of player training is the control of competitive activity. [3]

The complexity associated with many different factors of the competitive stage is that today's soccer is a metrically non-competitive game, evaluated as a result of all the points. Second, the mindset of team play includes a variety of interactions such as: defensive and offensive tactics, great variability and conflict situations that require a fraction of subjectivity in evaluating performance. Third, the high intensity and professional orientation of modern soccer requires

careful analysis and objective criteria for monitoring and evaluating the competitive activities of players. [4]

The main parameters of modern soccer are considered technical and tactical movements (TTD), the volume, accuracy and professionalism of players.

Analysis and evaluation of everything that happens during the competition allows you to solve a number of important problems, including a more objective and optimal to build training process, to identify the cause-and-effect relations affecting the outcome of the sport match, to identify trends in the further development of the game, etc. [5]

Technical and tactical skills of soccer players can be determined in two ways: by analyzing the competitive activity during the game or by performing test tasks. The first way is preferable, because the activity of the athlete at the moment of the game always acts as the culmination of the most complete direction of his physical and mental exertion. From our point of view, only in the game you can most objectively determine the best and worst sides of his preparedness and on the basis of the analysis apply the necessary recommendations in the competitive activity of soccer players. Accordingly, it makes sense to agree with the experts, revealing the data of management of the players' activity, that it is necessary to adjust the impact of each player and the team as a whole. As a result, the training system and the training load of each player should be consistent with the goal of achieving adaptation to the specific activities of soccer players. In other words, it is a process of influencing the elements of the training system on the athlete, representing the achievement of high sports results. [6]

It is especially necessary to solve this problem in sports games, and in particular in soccer, where the dependence of motor actions on external conditions can be strictly deterministic, and more often stochastic.

In our opinion, to manage the educational and training activities of players, you need to know the ability of each player; this is the main factor in the stage of formation of sportsmanship. However, first, we need to identify the main components of the training process. Definitely, it is the activity of soccer players, consisting of movements with and without the ball. Constituents of competitive activity with the ball - a broad concept it is defined for both the athlete and for the team as a whole. The ways of defining this structure are also different. We consider the concept of the components of competitive activity soccer player with the ball as a differentiation of technical and tactical actions. Conducting the experiment from this perspective, we can consider in practice the main actions of the soccer player on the field, revealing his individual characteristics. [7]

In the process of the experiment, conducted on the Uzbek athletes soccer team "Lochin", we set the following objectives:

1. To analyze the components of the ball players' activity, i.e. to determine the step-by-step motor technical and tactical actions.
2. Determine the probability of applying these actions.

Determine the effect of performing a technical-tactical action.

In solving the first problem, all technical and tactical motor actions were divided into:

- Ball passing;
- Ball passing; ball passing;
- stepping around; crossover;
- Shots on goal;
- Interceptions;
- Various kinds of one-on-one fighting;
- Standard positions.

In the process of pedagogical observation we used the system of monitoring of athletes. The probability of applying technical actions was made up by the formula: $Kvp = DD/VD$,

Kvp is the coefficient of probability of application; DD is the total number of motor actions; TD is the total number of all actions. [8]

The effect from the performance of technical-tactical actions was discovered as a product of the significance of technical actions by the point for the technique of the motor action, expressed in points. The effect of defensive and offensive actions was defined separately.

Offensive actions are: different passes and kicks on goal, passing, leading, standard positions, unilateral actions (with attacking); defensive actions - interceptions, unilateral actions (defensive). [9]

TABLE 1 TOTAL TECHNICAL ACTIONS OF PLAYERS IN FIVE MATCHES

№ in sequence	Technical and tactical action	Total number of actions	Motor action	Application probability factor	% applications	Effect, points
1	Short Transmission	264	37	0,14	14	3,4
2	Reception, short transfer	➤	44	0,167	16,7	3,3
3	Straddle technique	➤	32	0,12	12	1,2
4	Combat at the top	➤	21	0,079	7,9	1,9
5	Reception, short pass, stroke	➤	18	0,069	6,9	3,8
6	Reception, introduction, short handoff	➤	22	0,083	8,3	3,2
7	Reception, introduction, stroke	➤	10	0,038	3,8	1,2
8	Reception, circumvention, middle pass	➤	9	0,038	3,8	3,0
9	Reception, introduction, middle gear	➤	6	0,034	3,4	3,6
10	Middle gear	➤	6	0,022	2,2	3,3
		➤				
33	Long Transmission	➤		0,004	0,4	3,0

Table 1 shows the total performance of technical and tactical actions with the ball by "Lochin" team player. The reliability of these indicators is indicated by a significant statistically significant difference ($p \leq 0,01$). As can be seen from Table 1, during 5 games soccer player O. used 33 different ligatures. And the total number of all technical actions for 5 games was 264. 6 of these 33 joints are distinguished (tabl. 2) which make 174 of 264 technical actions, or 65.9 % of total variance in this sample. These six ligaments determine the game of the player O. in the given part of the championship. Each of these ligaments has its own probability coefficient of application and its own effectiveness. [10]

TABLE 2 THE MAIN LIGAMENTS OF TECHNICAL ACTIONS WITH THE BALL OF THE SOCCER PLAYER ODILOV

№ in sequence	Technical Action	Total number of actions	Motor action	Application probability factor	% applications	Effect, points
1	Short Transmission	264	37	0,14	14	3,4
2	Reception, short transfer	➤	44	0,167	16,7	3,3
3	Reception, out maneuvering the opponent	➤	32	0,12	12	1,2
4	Combat at the top	➤	21	0,079	7,9	1,9
5	Reception, circumvention, short pass	➤	18	0,069	6,9	3,8
6	Reception, introduction, short handoff	➤	22	0,083	8,3	3,2
	Total	264	174	0,659	65,9	M-2,8

After viewing and analyzing the five selected games of the Uzbekistan championship, we compared the components of the implementation of technical actions with the ball by soccer player O. in the game and in training. For this purpose, we also recorded five selected training sessions of this soccer player in the same segment of the national championship. In these sessions, the soccer player faced the main task of improving technical skill. Comparing the structure of technical actions performed by the player O. in the game and in training, we can note the following: out of the six most frequently used ligatures in the game, in training O. applied only two. The remaining four ligaments are absent in training. This happened because in training exercises were used without taking into account the individual manner of playing the player. Not taken into account the structure of his playing actions with the ball. However, it should be noted that the coefficient of probability of application of these ligatures in training is higher than in the game. The efficiency of performing technical actions is also higher. But efficiency is higher, mainly because many of the exercises used in training are often performed without resistance from the opponent. Based on all of the above, we can conclude that these trainings do not completely solve the problem of improving technical skill soccer player, because they did not take into account the structure of its competitive activity with the ball. [11]

CONCLUSIONS

1. A certain sequence of technical actions of a soccer player with the ball, characteristic for each individual athlete, was revealed. So, for the team player "Lochin" O. out of 33 bundles of technical actions with the ball 6 can be distinguished, which account for 65.9% of the total variance of this sample. [12]
2. Each individual athlete is characterized by his/her own probability of applying these or those technical actions, which determines his/her manner of playing the game.
3. The efficiency of a soccer player to perform technical actions with the ball in training is higher than in a game, because they were performed often without resistance and creation of extreme competitive conditions.
4. In order to improve the technical skill of soccer players, it is necessary in the educational and training process to individualize the improvement of technical skill, and the identified sequence of execution of technical methods to improve in training.

REFERENCES

1. Godik VA, Godik MA, Ryabochkin AV, Sabitov Sh, Yadin BD, Modern technologies in medical and biological support training players. Medico-biological problems of sport. FNTS VNIIFK, 2014. pp. 25-33.
2. Davydov AE. Analysis of technical and tactical actions of players in soccer. Actual Studies. 2020;14 (17):75-79.
3. Privalov AV. Increasing the effectiveness of receiving the ball on the basis of individualization of special strength training of qualified soccer players: Ph. ... candidate of pedagogical sciences. St. Petersburg, 2018. 24 p.
4. Yunusov SA. Features of Periodization of Training Process of Highly Qualified Parapauerlifters . FanSportga. 2021;(1):29-32.
5. Abdusoliyev AI, Kushakova MN. Principles of Analysis of the Financial Policy of the Development of Railway Transport. Economics Association, 2021;9(88):893-896.
6. Abdusoliyev AI, Kushakova MN. Trends in the development of financial management systems. Oriental renaissance Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences, 2021;1(9):972-977.
7. Razzoqova JR, Qaxorov MX, Kushakova MN. Improving the financial management system of railway transport. Oriental renaissance Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences, 2021;1 (9):978-986.
8. Kushakova MN. Main directions of credit policy during the COVID-19 Pandemy. European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine, 2020;7(2):1836-1839.
9. Kushakova MN. Financial planning problems in enterprises. EPRA International Journal of Economic Growth and Environmental Issues, 2020;8(5): 20-21.

- 10.** Dzhumanova AB, Kushakova MN, Khodzhaeva NA. Formation of accounting management information in the control system of enterprises of JSC Uzbekistan Railways. International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology, 2019;28(14):32-36.
- 11.** Sultanova S, Kolesnikova TD, Smolennikova L, Strelnikova N. Generation of an instrument base for analysis of economic processes for the purpose of building a model of spatial development of regions in the context of global challenges. Attended in international conference on economics, management and technologies, 2021 (ICEMT 2021), 2021;1(1):134-145.
- 12.** Igamberdieva KE. Internal Audit in Business Subjects: Goals, Objectives and Principles. International Journal of Innovative Research in Science Engineering and Technology (IJIRSET), 2022;11(3):2322-2330.