



## Modern Tactical Evolution In Football

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**Abstract:** This article provides information about the tactical system in football, and the placement of players on the field. In football, it is shown that if the strength of the players, that is, the attackers and the defenders, are equalized, the game will be interesting. Tactical systems in the game "Three Defenders" or "Magic Square" have proven to be ineffective nowadays. Instead, 1-4-2-4, 1-4-3-3 and 1-4-4-2 game processes are presented.

**Key words:** Football, tactics, system, field, modern, evolution, proof.

## Futbolda Zamonaviy Taktik Evolyutsiya

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada futbolda taktik sistema haqida ma'lumot berilgan bo'lib, o'yinchilarni maydon bo'ylab joylashishi keltirilgan. Futbolda o'yinchilarning, ya'ni hujumchi bilan himoyachilarni kuchini tenglashtirilsa o'yin qiziqarli o'tishini ko'rsatib o'tilgan. O'yindagi taktik sistemalar "Uch himoyachi" yoki "Sehrli to'rtburchak" yo'nalishi hozirgi kunda natija bermay qo'ygani isbotlangan. Uning o'rniga 1-4-2-4, 1-4-3-3 va 1-4-4-2 o'yin jarayonlari keltirilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Futbol, taktika, Sistema, maydon, zamonaviy, evolyutsiya, isbot.

### АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье представлена информация о тактической системе в футболе и расстановке игроков на поле. В футболе показано, что если силы игроков, то есть нападающих и защитников, уравниваются, игра будет интересной. Тактические системы в игре «Три защитника» или «Волшебный



квадрат» в наше время доказали свою неэффективность. Вместо них представлены игровые процессы 1-4-2-4, 1-4-3-3 и 1-4-4-2.

Tactics is the organization of team play actions, with the tasks of each player and their positions on the football field defined.

A move is a more or less permanent representation of a tactical system, including the placement of players and the manner and form in which the game is played, as well as the roles of the players.

The struggle between attack and defense is the main factor affecting the development of any sports game. The same struggle encourages constant improvement in football tactics.

Individual tactics are the most variable in football development. New technical movements such as curling, blocking, feints appear, and they become individual tactical tools. Here, the means of implementing tactical solutions change relatively quickly. Because if a new means of attack is found, soon a way to eliminate it will be found with the help of a new means of defense.

Organizing a team game is a separate process. Tactical systems are also an expression of team play. Usually, when the offensive and defensive forces are relatively well balanced, the game is very interesting. However, let's say that some coach develops a new option for organizing the team's actions in the defense, until a certain point, the defense prevails over the attack. In time, the necessary method of organizing offensive actions will be developed as a countermeasure. Thus, instead of one tactical system, another progressive system is created. However, while innovations in individual tactical actions often appear, tactical systems that depend on the development of the game as a whole will change after a long time.

Current football tactics require players not only to be technically proficient and have developed tactical thinking, but also to have more functional capabilities.

One of the main trends in the development of modern football is the tendency to strengthen the offensive power of the team due to increasing the mobility and universality of players and organizing the game more accurately.

In the 10th World Football Championship, the principle of organizing the house in a new way, i.e. the principle of total football, is recognized.

Total football means that all players act in an organized manner, that they are very active in any situation in attack and defense. The universality of players is an important feature of total football. In this case, all players will be in the exact



game position as before. However, during the game, when necessary, the players play interchangeably, which allows to score points in all positions, to prevent the lines from being disconnected from each other, and to deprive the opponents of operational space.

In football, players are constantly in motion, play with a lot of improvisation and can change the nature of the game suddenly and quickly in the direction the team needs.

A high level of quick technique, the ability to control the rhythm and pace of the game, random movements (maneuvering) help to eliminate the gap between players today, players can play interchangeably, i.e. they are individual and technical characteristics that allow to universalize their training.

In today's football, both attack and defense are gross, combined with individual game methods. Such "balanced" football will be very effective and entertaining. The precise interplay of different lines of players makes it possible to use midfielders and defenders in attack without disturbing the defense.

In today's football, the individual actions of some "stars" are increasingly subordinated to the collective game. However, this does not in the slightest diminish the role of individual strong players who lead the team. Also, improvisation is now not individual, but collective in nature, which gives the team's actions a sense of surprise and disrupts the opponents' plan.

Game system. The style of the game should be understood as a set of characteristics that are unique to an individual game, a specific team, or the football of a country in general, and which differ from others.

The style is an expression of the mental and physical qualities of the players, their technical and tactical culture in playing the game. For example, one of the style features of the football of the former Soviet Union is the organization of the game based on the principles of collectivism. On the basis of collectivism, in turn, individual skill is manifested, all the possibilities of the team are used.

The tactics, system and style of the game are an integral whole and complement each other.

The existing game methods and tactical schemes allow us to talk about the desire to create a universal game system that can be varied during the game.

A new, more progressive 1-4-2-4



The transition to the new, more progressive 1-4-2-4 system of play can be said to have ended the evolution of football tactics in the 1950s.

The main difference of the new system from the classical system of "three defenders" is that instead of four lines, there are three fixed lines, and the tactical tasks of the players in them are clearly defined. Now in football, attacking forces and defensive forces are roughly equal. In the new system, the back row consists of four defenders - two central defenders (left and right) who play in the zone in front of the goal and two wing defenders who play slightly ahead. All of them adhere to the zone principle of playing defense. The front line consists mainly of two center forwards and two wing forwards. In this system, there will be no second "echelon" attackers - half-brain attackers, who used to be insiders of the team.

The "magic square" also disappeared. Now, instead of one player, two players will act in the main direction of attack and defense, so the team's core will be strengthened.

The new placement of players created new tactical links between the team ranks. Increased front-end and inbound connections. True, the new system did not affect the game of wing defenders much, but the functions and tasks of other players have changed a lot. For example, the center of the defense was entrusted to two central defenders. Like the wing defenders, they follow the principles of zone defense and meet the players they guard at a distance where they can shoot at the goal. In this, mutual strashkovka plays a special role.

The main task of the middle line players is to ensure that there is a connection between the defenders and the attackers, as well as to actively help one side or the other. Therefore, one of the midfield players will be the dispatcher, and they will be half-forwards. This player must have high technical skills and excellent tactical thinking. His partner is a midfielder who plays more confidently in the defense.

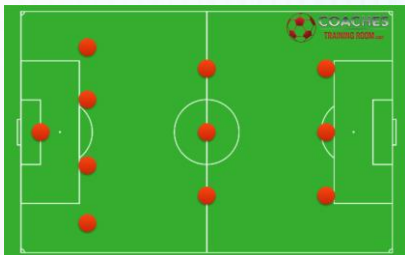
Both wing forwards in the attack line play strictly in their place and rarely move along the front. The wing forwards move back quickly to maintain contact with



the defenders after the opponent's attack fails. Central attackers, on the other hand, move across the width of the field, play interchangeably, provide necessary support to wing attackers, but take the most active part in completing the attack. After the attack fails, the center forwards return to their original position in the center of the field.

The disadvantages of the 1-4-2-4 system are that when many players are gathered in the defense during the attack, and when the defenders and attackers are equal in number, the attackers are under the constant control of the defenders, so they do not have enough room to make sharp moves. should be considered. At the same time, the central zone under the control of two players standing in one line during the defense will not be strong enough due to the complexity of the calculation.

Looking to position players so that each of them has an equal load is the new 1-4-3-3



One of the reasons for the new 1-4-3-3 system is to look for players to be placed so that the load falls on each of them equally. In addition, strengthening the middle row allows for better control of the middle of the field.

The main difference in the tactical content of playing in the 1-4-3-3 system compared to playing in the 1-4-2-4 system is that the operative distance of the team's offensive and defensive actions is much longer. The attack and the midfield were mixed, that is, the movement zones of the attackers and midfielders were not clearly demarcated. This was achieved due to the fact that some of the attackers moved to the defense and the midfielders became more active in the attack.

The special attention paid to the mixed method in defense allows wing defenders to move freely in the zone, to straxovka the nearest partner, to establish contact with the middle of the field, and also to join the attack.

The central defenders change their positions and take a "staircase" position, that is, one of them moves forward and the other remains in the previous position



as a "free defender". The front defender pays a lot of attention to the central striker, follows his movements and engages in one-on-one battles with him. The defender at the back ensures that his teammates are in a hurry and plays in an important position in the center of the defense. These players change positions during the game depending on the situation.

In addition to actively participating in offensive and defensive actions, midfield players provide opportunities for attackers to break through the opponent's defense. The dispatcher, that is, the player who initiates the combination, has a special role in this.

Three players in the offensive line are controlled by four defenders. So, along the front, the distance between them is much longer, and the interdependence is much looser. However, attackers adhere to the principle of a broken line in the attack, moving along the front and the length of the field, not only finding ways to get rid of the defenders, but also ensuring that the attack continues over a long distance and there is a link in the links.

For collective movements in the 1-4-3-3 system, a wide range of movements are used by quick forwards using tactical combinations, long-range passes in the middle of the pitch and one-two-touch passes.

A continuation of the evolution of football tactics 1-4-4-2



led to the emergence of the system. Its feature is that the middle row consists of four people. In addition, the load will be evenly distributed between the midfield and defensive players.

When you strengthen the middle line, there will be more players in the middle of the field. In defense, it is possible to play in the zone, and the actions of the defenders become faster and more mobile. Opponents allow any movement of two or three players in the front row to be under the control of the central defender at all times.

Despite the fact that there are only two "pure" players in this system, there are five or six players actively participating in the attack. They attack from different



points of the field. Players can improvise not only individually, but also collectively, in which team actions remain unexpected for the opponent and allow to change the tactics of the game.

Although the defensive line has not changed in terms of numbers, a step forward will be made in the tactical plan. defenders, in addition to their usual defensive actions, participate in the team's offensive activities throughout the game, not just occasionally.

When playing defense, the team often follows the zone method. The middle row is the basis of the team. A group of players gather here to create a powerful buffer in the middle of the field. The buffer is created not only according to the number of players, but also according to their tasks in attack and defense. The role of the organizer is mainly played by middle line players. They are usually versatile players who play confidently in any position on the field. Their game is based on long possession, multi-pass combinations, excellent cooperation. They often play interchangeably with attackers and defenders, look for combination opportunities, willingly use trickery and short-distance passing. The middle line players change the direction of the attack by passing the ball to medium and short distances in all directions while preparing the attack in the middle of the field. They look for weak spots in the opponent's defense, perform multi-pass combinations at a slower speed, then perform a combination at maximum speed to put one of the players in a position to strike.

The offensive line consists of two players who can play on the wing or in the center. Their movements and maneuvers will be aimed at creating a wider playing area for their partners and a chance to get out of the attack as learned from before. Most of the weight falls on the forwards, because they play at an incredibly high speed and are constantly on the move.

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