



DEVELOPING THE PHYSICAL QUALITIES OF YOUNG FOOTBALL PLAYERS OUTSIDE THE CLASS AND PREPARING THEM FOR COMPETITIONS

Uralov Sardor Abdulla o'g'li

Master Student of Termiz State Pedagogical Institute

Anatization

Football has been practiced in our country for many years. This sport is distinguished from other sports by the fact that football is a popular game, attractiveness of actions, teaching children to act as a team. A child's understanding of his teammates, understanding that his actions decide the fate of the team, encourages him to act responsibly in his position of defense, attack, midfield, and goal.

Keywords: Young players, football training, coach, physical condition, physical fitness, strength training, coordination abilities, endurance training.

What should we pay attention to when managing the physical condition of young players:

First of all, it is necessary for the coach to familiarize the children with their physical condition from the day they come to football training;

Secondly, after checking the physical condition of the child, if the physical qualities are weak in development (strength, quickness, agility, endurance, flexibility), give him moderated exercises in this direction and control their uniform development. Thirdly, the formation of the child's technical skills, in which individual characteristics, i.e. dribbling, performing deceptive actions, the ability to make quick decisions in unexpected situations;

Fourthly, it is important to get along with teammates, to be able to understand each other during the game, and to adapt to the tactics of the team.

Working with young players requires great skill from the coach. Working with each athlete individually, he should know his psychology well, adapt to the team and develop his physical qualities in a row. It is necessary to inculcate the concept of a team in a young player, to explain that acting as a team decides the fate of the game. Cultivating movement qualities is a part of a single training process.

Looking at the methods of improving the physical fitness of football players, we first of all mean the methods of training physical qualities. The process of managing the physical condition of young players is a very important process. All five qualities should be equally developed in football. But it is necessary to take into account their condition when giving downloads to young players. The qualities of strength, agility, flexibility, quickness, endurance are developed through individual or general physical training. Cultivating strength. Human strength is determined by the ability to overcome or resist external resistance through muscle strength. The player works with his own weight and the weight of the ball. In other words, he mainly uses his strength to overcome the inertia of his body and the ball. Starting the movement, accelerating it, stopping it, changing the direction of the movement, jumping, hitting the ball - these are the qualities that show the strength of the players.

As you can see, it has a dynamic character in all cases. Thus, the nature of game activity determines the



level of development and characteristics of the power manifested in the game. Years of research have shown that the lower the amount of resistance to be overcome and the faster the muscle contraction, the lower the value of maximal force. A football player needs a certain amount of power, and he must use this power in a short period of time. This force is "dynamic force". Dynamic strength is defined as strength in movement and is manifested in the ability of players to hit the ball, shoulder-to-shoulder with the opponent, and quick strength skills in movement.

In order to achieve a combination of strength and speed in football players and not to deteriorate the coordination capabilities and endurance, it is necessary to use such tools and methods of training that are in accordance with the requirements of movement activity in football.

It is very important to select special running exercises, jumps, movement exercises with various loads, and perform them using a strictly ordered exercise method, in particular, a repetition method, a continuous standard exercise method. In the course of the game, a young player is required to show strength in a short period of time. Various jumping exercises (running and standing long jump, classic triple jump, high jump) are effective means of increasing the special "explosive" forces of football players.

Jumping exercises help the young player to jump as high as possible. This feature is very important in winning the fight for the ball coming from the top on the second floor. Training speed. Speed refers to a person's ability to perform a certain action in a very short time. Speed comes in four forms:

- reaction time;
- individual movement time;
- maximum frequency of movement;
- the speed of the start of the movement.

The most desirable physical quality that is important to develop in young players and is necessary for the sport of football is speed. Speed in football is not only about moving quickly on the field, but also the speed of thinking and the speed of working with the ball. The speed of thinking means that if the player does not make quick decisions in the situations that arise during the game, the plans will not be realized and the situation will be lost.

In terms of football, a player who is fast beats the opponent in terms of both time and space. It can successfully solve the tactical task with relative freedom. In football, the closest way to the goal is often not a straight line. To achieve the goal, i.e. to score a goal, the player moves on the field, changing his position depending on where his partners are and where the ball is. In turn, this work is carried out during one-on-one combat. A football player should always be ready to suddenly change the direction of movement while going at a high speed, to perform some technical method and similar actions in a position where it is difficult to hold the body and often in a single support position. In this regard, players should try to keep the center of gravity of their body as low as possible. Thus, the player's speed consists of a whole set of components. Training of speed in young players includes exercises such as fast running with time, shuttle running, standing jump and suddenly running forward for a certain distance, and running around obstacles.

Agility is a complex coordination ability, and it is difficult to find a single criterion for its evaluation.



the complexity of the tasks, their accurate and timely execution (in football, this is the shortest time from changing the situation to the moment when the response action begins).

The agility of young players is firstly shown in the actions they take without the ball when they are carrying the ball in the ever-changing situation on the football field. Carrying the ball, choosing who to pass to and kicking the ball requires the player to show a wide range of coordination capabilities.

If this includes the fact that the movement and technical activity of the players takes place during one-on-one training and various initial situations (overhand, rolling, jumping and heading, etc.), the conditions of the game are constantly changing. (rain, heat, grass, grass field, natural and artificial lighting), it shows how important the developed dexterity qualities are for the player to be effective in the game. z is self-explanatory.

In order to improve the qualities of agility, it is necessary to acquire a variety of new movements, only then the unknown ones are easily mastered on the basis of certain skills. In sports theory, the concept of "extrapolation", i.e., the ability to immediately formulate a reaction to a sudden situation (based on certain movement skills), is widely used.

The greater the coordination capabilities of a person, the higher the level of implementation. Naturally, most of the opportunities for coordination should be created in childhood and adolescence. This does not mean that there is no need to develop and improve dexterity in skilled players. However, it is important to remember that agility is difficult to teach because it is a unique quality of each person. It is often observed that a football player plays the ball with his feet, head and body in a thousand tones during training, and that during the game he is in a helpless situation in the simplest situations. Accordingly, it is better to develop dexterity with the help of such tools that allow players to use them with the help of skills "acquired" in the game.

Cultivating resilience. Endurance of football players is defined as the ability to continue playing from the beginning to the end of the game. endurance is the ability to resist exhaustion. There are four types of fatigue in sports practice: mental, sensory, emotional and physical fatigue.

These four types of fatigue are typical for football players. Naturally, among them, the weight of physical fatigue is greater. In order to develop general endurance in young players, exercises involving prolonged movement are usually used. For example, fast walking for 400-800 m, running, 3-5 km cross-country are widely used among other exercises. It is also important to develop flexibility. Flexibility is the ability to perform movements in a large amplitude.

In conclusion, it can be said that it is very important to develop physical qualities and teach movement techniques in the process of preparing young players for competitions.

References

1. Chorievna, D. Y., & Or'olovich, B. C. (2021). Opportunities to use national and movement games in physical education and athletics. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal, 2(05), 909-913.
2. Daminov, I. A. (2022). UMUM TA'LIM MAKTAB O 'QUVCHILARIDA SOG 'LOM TURMUSH TARZINI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING MUHIM TOMONLARI. Academic research in educational



sciences, 3(7), 28-34.

3. Ashiraliyevich, D. I. (2022). Solving situations in tactical training in martial arts on the example of judo. *Modern Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 4, 160-163.
4. Urolovich, B. C. (2021). Features of the Methods used in Physical Education. *Journal of Ethics and Diversity in International Communication*, 1(6), 88-91.
5. Ashiraliyevich, D. I. (2022). Judo as a Means of Developing Physical Qualities and Coordinating Abilities of Students. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 2(2), 33-35.
6. Menglimurod O'g'li, E. E. (2021). Effectiveness and Advantages of using Pedagogical Technologies in Teaching Sports. *Journal of Ethics and Diversity in International Communication*, 1(6), 92-94.
7. Alisherovich, O. D. (2022). Improvement of Tactical Training of Boxers. *International Journal of Formal Education*, 1(9), 53-57.
8. Urolovich, B. C., & Panji o'g'li, A. S. (2022). JISMONIY MADANIYAT DARSLARINI TASHKIL ETISHDA INNOVATSIYON PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN SAMARALI FOYDALANISH YO'LLARI. *World scientific research journal*, 4(2), 126-131.
9. O'ROLOVICH, C. B., & O'GLI, E. E. M. (2020). The Role and Effective Importance of Moving Games in the Development of the Physical Qualities of Athletes. *International Journal of Innovations in Engineering Research and Technology*, 7(10), 136-138.
10. Abdukhalilovna, K. G. (2022). FOLK OUTDOOR GAMES AS A MEANS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN. *Academia Globe: Inderscience Research*, 3(04), 549-552.
11. Urolovich, B. C., & Ugli, A. S. P. (2022). Methods of Organizing and Conducting Physical Education and Sports Events in the Daily Schedule of General Secondary School Students. *Central Asian Journal of Literature, Philosophy and Culture*, 3(11), 242-245.