
Some Defensive and offensive tactical indicators between the Algerian national team 2019 and the Senegalese national team 2021

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Abstract:

The study focused on some defensive and offensive tactical indicators between the two winning teams in The African Cup of nations in the last two editions of the Algerian national team 2019 and the Senegalese national team 2021, where we relied on the descriptive analytical method, and the journey of each team was selected as a sample (7 matches for each team), the results concluded that there were no Statistical significant differences in most of the defensive tactical indicators (receiving goals, land duels won and lose, air duels won and lose, passes in the defensive third of the field right and wrong) and offensive (scoring goals, possession in the offensive third , losing the ball in the offensive third, Shooting inside and outside the goal) between the two teams.

Keywords: defensive and offensive Tactical indicators, the Algerian national team 2019; the Senegalese national team 2021.

Introduction and research problem

Modern football is concerned with using the scientific and technological progress which is adopted in the other fields, by finding the best and most effective methods in the sports formation for the player to reach the highest levels of performance and skill. in the sense that it gradually changed its destination from a game for enjoyment only to formation and investment, as it is considered One of the most popular sports in the world, and due to its fame gained throughout the globe,” those in charge of it, took care to provide all the needs that this sport needs, like preparing the players and developing their physical, skillful, tactical and psychological levels, and in terms of their possession of the necessary capabilities and skills, and on this basis is done Good organization of play, whether defensive or offensive (Muhammad Hazem Abu Youssef, 2005, pg. 94)

The method of analyzing football matches is one of the important aspects of scientific research because “ it is an effective tool in identifying, in an objective manner, the status of each team, whether in training or matches. another for the correct scientific evaluation, and the importance of the analysis increases with the great benefit obtained by the teams. (Thamer Mohsen and other 1991. p32) Football analysis is one of the most important means that push the training process forward and works to develop it because it is an effective means to raise the level of performance by identifying the negatives and positives in the performance of the teams, through a good awareness of all the secrets of the various individual and collective activities to know the strengths and weaknesses of it, because success in football competitions is a complex process, since “football consists of frequent and multiple shifts between attack and defence and vice versa, and the team that achieves victory in the match is the one that succeeds in using the appropriate plans (defensive and offensive) and who succeeds in implementing them accurately and accurately (Abdel Ati.2007. p109)

The Africa Cup of Nations is classified as the most expensive continental competition, which is organized by the Confederation of African Football every two years, which was organized for the first time in 1957 in Khartoum, the capital of Sudan. European and Asian leagues, as well as at the local level, and the Algerian national team participates in the African cup on a regularly basis and has won twice in the tournament, the first one was in 1990 in Algeria and the second goes back to the penultimate edition in 2019 in Cairo, Egypt, while the African Cup in its last edition in Cameroon went to the Senegalese national team, which crowned it for the first time in its history, despite the quality of the players he owned throughout his honorable history, whether in the African Cup or the World Cup. One of the strongest African teams in terms of the quality of the players as well as the method of playing and its football philosophy, as it ranked 20th in the world and first in Africa in the FIFA rankings for the month of March 2022, Also, all football fans do not forget the golden participation in the 2002 World Cup in South Korea and Japan, where he defeated defending champion France in his first match and managed to reach the quarter-finals in that session, while his career in the Qatar 2022 World Cup stopped in the final price against the Dutch national team.

The 2019 African Cup of Nations in Egypt witnessed two matches between the finalists of that session, as the first was in the group stage and ended with Algeria’s victory over Senegal with a goal to zero, while the final result was the same, but the 2021 tournament in Cameroon witnessed a surprise of the heavy caliber represented in Algeria’s exit from the first round.

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While the Senegalese team continued to win the African Cup through penalty kicks against the Egyptian team after the end of the final matches with a goalless draw.

Making any comparisons between the teams participating in the World Cup or the African Cup, we must refer the judgment in it to several tactical indicators characterized by showing the defensive and offensive aspects of the teams crowned with the title or the subject of comparison. Related to the lottery to which the team belongs in the group league, where Marnyn Bek and others 1990 AD explains “ In order for us to judge the attack of any team and describe it as effective or not during the match, we must determine the outcome of the attack on the opponent’s goal Where we may find some teams possessing the ball during the match for long periods without any effectiveness of its offensive performance on the opponent’s goal, and football as a team game with changing situations characterized by the nature of the players’ performance during which the abundance and diversity of skillful performance (, marnyn and other.1990. p103)

Therefore, in our study, we ask the following question: Are there differences in some defensive and offensive tactical indicators between the Algerian national team in its matches in the 2019 African Nations Cup and the Senegalese national team in its matches in the 2021 African Nations Cup?

To clarify the study, we divide the problem into two sub-questions:

- Are there differences in some defensive tactical indicators between the Algerian national team in the 2019 African Cup of Nations and the Senegalese national team in 2021?
- Are there differences in some offensive tactical indicators between the Algerian national team in the 2019 African Cup of Nations and the Senegalese national team in 2021?

Through our follow-up to the analysis of experts and the articles of specialists, we propose the following hypotheses

- There are no statistical differences in some defensive and offensive indicators between the Algerian national team players in the 2019 African Cup of Nations and the Senegalese national team 2021 players.

While we propose these partial hypotheses for the previous questions

- There are no differences in some defensive indicators between the Algerian national team in the 2019 African Cup of Nations and the Senegalese national team in 2021.
- There are no differences in some offensive indicators between the Algerian national team in the 2019 African Cup of Nations and the Senegalese national team in 2021.

In this research, we will try to verify that there are no differences in some defensive and offensive indicators between the players of the Algerian national team in the 2019 African Nations Cup and the players of the Senegalese national team in the 2021 African Cup.

1- defensive and offensive tactical indicators

Tactical indicators: in the procedural, means an analysis of the tactical aspect consisting of the defensive organization and the offensive organization of the Algerian national team during its matches in the 2019 African Nations Cup and the Senegalese national team during the 2021 African Nations Cup.

Defensive organization:(defensive tactical indicators) "is the players' knowledge of their defensive tasks and their proper performance to organize the defence, and modern methods have highlighted the importance of assisting the attacking player in collective defensive duties, and the defence organization requires compatibility between the players in their

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collective movements and the performance of their individual tasks such as coverage, control and pressure (Garllis. 1974. p10)

Goals conceded: It is the number of goals conceded by the team during the competition.

land duels: It is the total number of correct and wrong land duel that was made by the Algerian and Senegalese teams in the defensive third in the 2019 and 2021 African Cup of Nations.

Air duels : It is the total number of correct and incorrect air duels made by the players of the two teams in the defensive third during their matches in the African Nations Cup in which they won.

Passing in the Defensive Third: It is the sum of the correct and wrong passes of the two teams in the defensive third during their matches in the African Nations Cup in which they won.

Offensive organization: offensive tactical indicators “The attack in football is one of the two sides of the tactical action that includes attack and defence together, and the attack begins with a plan for the team’s players to take possession of the ball during the match and perform manoeuvres (Thomas.1988. p 21), and it includes several indicators, including:

Scoring: It is the number of goals scored by the team throughout the competition matches.

Shots: It is the total number of shots inside and outside the goal of the two teams during their matches in the 2019 and 2021 African Cup of Nations.

Passing in the offensive third: It is the total number of correct and incorrect passes for the two teams during their matches in the African Cup of Nations.

The time of losing the ball in the offensive third: It is the time during which the opposing team takes possession of the ball until it regains possession again in the offensive third.

The time of possession in the attacking third: It is the time when the players of the attacking team possess the ball to end the attack or lose the ball.

2-Method and material: It is a method or pattern that is used to study and accurately describe scientific phenomenon and problems in order to reach proven logical explanations (Saber et khafaji, 2002, p. 21).

For this reason, the researchers relied on the descriptive approach in the analytical method because it is compatible with the nature of the studied problem, and studies the reality in a concentrated manner and in all the details. It is also possible through this approach to analyze the studied phenomenon and make comparisons between them.

Research sample and its characteristics: Our research sample consisted of the total number of matches concerned with the study, with a total of 14 matches for the 2019 African Cup and the 2021 African Cup, divided as follows:

7 matches for the Algerian national team, which won the 2019 African Cup.

7 matches for the Senegalese national team, which won the 2021 African Cup.

The search tools: it was based on books and references, a computer, and a chronometer. Notecard containing schematic indicators. some international websites to analyze sports competitions related to the 2019 African Cup of Nations and the 2021 African Cup of Nations

Analysis of competition indicators: It is done by filling in the data obtained from the matches and analyzing sports competitions, by dividing the matches into first and second rounds, focusing on observing the studied indicators and writing down the results and statistics.

<https://www.whoscored.com/>. <https://www.sofascore.com/>

. Statistical method: For statistical analysis we use the mean, SD. spss and t-test.

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3-1- Analysis of the results of the first hypothesis: There are no differences between the defensive tactical indicators between the Algerian national team 2019 and the Senegalese national team 2021.

Table 01 defensive tactical indicators between the Algerian and Senegalese team

defensive indicators	Algerian team		Senegalese team		sample	T calcul e	T tabl e	Signification
	Mean	SD	mean	SD				
Receiving goals	0.28	0.48	0.28	0.48	14	0	2.17	non-significant
Land duels won	22	7.50	18	6.92	14	0.81	2.17	non-significant
Land duels lose	4	2.47	6	4.05	14	1.11	2.17	non-significant
Air duels won	17	5.22	15	6.44	14	0.94	2.17	non-significant
Air duels lose	4	1.63	8	1.79	14	4.04	2.17	Significant
Pass in defensive third correct	120	41.25	104	17.33	14	0.90	2.17	non-significant
Pass in defensive third wrong	33	10.01	32	15.86	14	0.18	2.17	non-significant

Indicator 01: Receiving goals. Through the results of the two teams in the matches, it was found that both teams received the same number of goals, estimated at two goals, during the entire period of the seven matches. Therefore, the two teams obtained the same arithmetic mean of 0.28, as well as the same standard deviation of 0.48. Therefore, we did not record in the calculated t value. The value of (0) is due to the correspondence in the values of the arithmetic means and standard deviations, and therefore, the tabular t value of 2.17 is greater than the calculated t , and this confirms that there are no differences between the Algerian and Senegalese teams in the rate of receiving goals.

Indicator 2: Land duels won :

Through the results of the previous table related to the significance of the differences between the Algerian team - the Senegalese team - in the index of Land duels won during the entire matches, we note that the mean of the Algerian team is 22 successful Land duels with a standard deviation of 7.50, while the mean of the Senegalese team was 18 with a standard deviation of 6.92. Accordingly, the calculated t -value was equal to 0.81, which is smaller than the tabular t -value, which is estimated at 2.17 at the significance level 0.05 and the degree of freedom 12, which indicates that there are no statistically significant differences between the two teams.

Indicator 3: Land duels lose:

According to the results of the table related to the significance of the differences between the two teams - in the Land duels lose Index, we note that the mean of the Algerian team is 4 with a standard deviation of 2.47, while the mean of the Senegalese team is 6 with a sd of 4.05, and therefore the calculated value of T was equal to 1.113, which is smaller than the value of T Tabular value, which is estimated at 2.17 at the level of significance 0.05 and the degree of freedom 12, which indicates that there are no statistically significant differences between the Algerian team - the Senegalese team - regarding the index of Land duels lose during the entire matches.

Indicator 4: Correct air duels:

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According to the table , we note that the mean of the Algerian team is 17 with a standard deviation of 5.22, while the mean of the Senegalese team has reached 15 correct aerial duels with a deviation of 6.44, while the calculated T-value is 0.94, which is smaller than the tabular T value, which is estimated at 2.17 at the level of significance 0.05 and the degree of freedom 12, which indicates that there are no statistically significant differences between the two teams regarding the index of correct air struggles during the full matches.

Indicator 5: air duels lose:

Through the table, it appears that the mean of the Algerian team is 4 air duels lose per match with a deviation of 1.63. while the mean of the Senegalese team was twice of the Algerian team, as it was estimated at 8 wrong air duels with a SD of 1.79. When looking at the calculated value of T, we find that it is 4.04, which is greater than The tabular T-value, which is estimated at 2.17, the level of significance is 0.05, and the degree of freedom is 12, which indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the tow teams in the matter of the air duels lose index during the full matches in favor of the Algerian team.

Indicator 6: Passing (correct) in the defensive third:

According to the results of the table, we note that the mean of the Algerian national team is 120 correct passes per match, with a deviation of 41.25, while the mean of correct passes for the Senegalese team amounted to 104 correct passes, with a standard deviation of 17.33. Therefore, the calculated T-value was equal to 0.90, which is smaller than the tabular T-value, which is estimated at 2.17. At the level of significance 0.05 and the degree of freedom 12, which indicates that there are no statistically significant differences between the Algerian team - the Senegalese team - concerning the passing index in the defensive (correct) third during the whole match.

Indicator 7: Passing (wrong) in the defensive third:

Through the results of the table, we notice that the mean of the Algerian team is 33 with a sd of 10.01, while the mean of the Senegalese team was 32 with a deviation of 15.86, and accordingly the calculated T-value was equal to 0.18, which is smaller than the tabular T-value, which is estimated at 2.17 at the significance level 0.05 And DF is 12, which indicates that there are no statistically significant differences between the Algerian team - the Senegalese team - with regard to the passing (wrong) index in the defensive third during the whole matches.

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3-2-Interpretation and discussion of the second hypothesis: There are no statistically significant differences in some offensive indicators between the Algerian national team in the 2019 African Nations Cup and the Senegalese national team in the 2021 African Nations Cup.

Table 02 offensive indicators between the Algerian national team and the Senegalese national team

offensive indicators	Algerian team		Senegalese team		sample	T calcule	T tabluer	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD				
scoring goals	1.85	0.89	1.28	1.38	14	0.91	2.17	non-significant
Correct passing In offensive third	83	33.04	93	25.74	14	0.67	2.17	non-significant
Wrong passing In offensive third	28	4.75	23	7.13	14	1.8	2.17	non-significant
Shots on goal	7	5.16	4	2.82	14	1.15	2.17	non-significant
Shots off goal	4	3.71	3	1.41	14	0.80	2.17	non-significant
possession In offensive third	393	171.70	412	108.40	14	0.26	2.17	non-significant
Losing ball in offensive third	346	64.28	316	53.39	14	0.96	2.17	non-significant

The first indicator: scoring goals

The number of goals scored by the Algerian national team reached 13 goals in the 2019 African Cup, with a mean of 1.85 goals per match and sd of 0.89, while the number of goals scored by the Senegalese national team was 9 during the 2021 African Cup, with a mean of 1.28 and a SD of 1.38. Through the mean number of goals between the two teams, it appears that there is a preference for the Algerian team in the scoring index, but looking at the calculated T-value of 0.91, it is less than the tabular T of 2.17 at $\alpha = 0.05$ and a DF of 12. Therefore, the differences recorded between the two teams in terms of scoring goals, do not have any statistical significance, despite the superiority of the Algerian team.

Indicator 2: Passing in the attacking third (correct):

According to the results of the previous table - in the (correct) passing in the offensive third index during the whole match, we note that the mean of the Algerian team is 83 correct passes with a SD = 33.04, while the mean of the Senegalese team is 93 passes with a deviation of . 25.74 Accordingly, the calculated T-value was equal to 0.67, which is smaller than the tabular t-value, which is estimated at 2.17 at $\alpha= 0.05$ and DF= 12, which indicates that there are no statistically significant differences between the two teams in the index of correct passes in the offensive third.

Indicator 3: Passing (wrong) in the offensive third:

According to the results of the table, we notice that the mean of the Algerian team is 28 with a standard deviation of 4.75, while the mean of the Senegalese team was 23 with SD of 7.13, and accordingly, the calculated T-value was equal to 1.80, which is smaller than the tabular T-value 2.17 at the $\alpha = 0.05$ and DF = 12, which indicates that there are no statistically significant differences between the two teams regarding the index of wrong passes in the offensive third during the full matches.

Indicator 4: Shot into the goal:

According to the table, we notice that the mean of the Algerian national team shots into the goal is 7 per match with a deviation of 5.16, while the mean shots into the goal for the Senegalese team were 4 shots per match with a SD = 2.82. Therefore, the calculated T-value was 1.15, which is smaller than the tabular T-value, which is estimated at 2.17 At $\alpha = 0.05$ and DF= 12, which indicates that there are no statistically significant differences between the two teams regarding the shooting index into the goal during the full matches.

Indicator 5: Shots outside the goal:

According to the results of the table, we notice that the mean of the Algerian national team is 4 shots outside the goal per match, with a deviation of 3.71 as for the mean shots outside the goal for the Senegalese team was 3 shots per match with a deviation of 1.14, and accordingly the calculated T-value was 0.80, which is smaller than the tabular T-value = 2.17 at the $\alpha = 0.05$ and DF = 12, which indicates that there are no significant differences Statistics between the two teams regarding the off-goal shots index during the full matches.

Indicator 6: Possession of the ball in the offensive third (by seconds):

Through table No 02. we note that the mean possession time of the ball in the offensive third of the Algerian national team is 392 seconds with a deviation of 171.70, while the mean for the Senegalese team was 412 seconds with a SD of 108.40, and accordingly the calculated T value was 0.26, which is smaller than the tabular T value which is estimated 2.17 at $\alpha = 0.05$ and DF=12 which indicates that there are no statistically significant differences between the Algerian team - the Senegalese team - in terms of possession of the ball in the attacking third during the full matches.

Indicator 7: Losing the ball in the offensive third (by seconds):Through the results of the previous table, we note that the mean for the Algerian team is 346 seconds with SD of 64.28, while the mean of losing the ball in the offensive third of the Senegalese team was 316 with a deviation of 53.39. Therefore, the calculated T-value was 0.96, which is less than the tabular T-value, which is estimated 2.17 at $\alpha = 0.05$ and DF = 12, which indicates that there are no statistical differences between the two teams in this indicator throughout the matches.

4-1 - Interpretation of the results for the defensive tactical indicators:

The number of goals conceded by each team during the full tournament amounted to 2 goals, as the Algerian national team conceded a goal in the quarter-finals and another in the semi-finals, which are the same roles in which the Senegalese team received the two goals as well, and this suggests the strength of the defence of the two teams crowned with the African title given the very small number of The goals they received. As for the land duels won, the results showed that there were no differences between the two teams despite the recorded superiority of Algeria compared to the Senegalese national team And the competitor's high desire to press and score in any way often caused mistakes and wasting the ball, and the quality of the defenders in the two teams reduced the number of land duels lose , as we find them very few (4 for the Algerian team, 6 for the Senegalese team) "The Senegal team prefers to find spaces to build its game, This is because he relies on the speed of his players, and prefers late defense supported by pivot players. Coach Cisse relies on 4-4-2 and sometimes 4-2-3-1, but he does not exaggerate the process of attacking and advancing, and what is meant here is that he does not give the back line the space to advance a lot (Hassan Attia. Al-

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Mayadeen Net. 2022) .As for the correct air duels , we did not record significant differences between the two teams because of the strong morphological structure and the good elevation of the African players , while we recorded significant differences in the wrong air duels in favor of the Algerian national team. With regard to passing in the third in the defense (correct and wrong), we note that there are differences, but they do not significant in favor of the Algerian national team, and this is due to the good possession by each team,” There is a correlation non-significant between the speed-power and explosive power of the muscles of the two legs ,speed power of the abdominal muscles, with Precision Pass” (dyaeddin baraa.2019. p26). the Precision of passing, the reduction of mistakes, and good defense coverage to pressure from both sides to try to score.” Koulibaly routinely exhibited a statistically calculated strength of 'passing' as he made more accurate long balls (46) than any other outfield player at the competition to contribute towards his inclusion with a rating of 7.16 , Abdoo diallo 7.15 Saliou ciss 7.27 ” (sky sport. 2022).

4-2 Interpretation of results for offensive indicators:

By observing the number of goals scored for each team, it is clear that there is a preference for the Algerian attack (13 for the Algerian team and 9 for the Senegalese team) despite the insignificance of the recorded differences, and this gives an idea of the strength offensive of the two teams with an Algerian advantage, "who was strong in defense and effective in attack He absolutely dominated the course of the first round of Cannes-2019, scoring three consecutive victories in the same number of meetings, something that has not happened since the 1990 tournament (Algerian News Agency, July 2019) Because of the presence of high-quality attacking elements active in the most prestigious European clubs, such as the presence of Manchester City and Liverpool stars (Riyad Mahrez and Sadio Mane, respectively) to lead the attack of the two teams, This is not surprising when watching the players ratiog during the competetion (Y.belaili 7.37 R Mahrez 7.26 I.Bennacer 7.21 " (whoscored.2019) . and we also note the Senegalese team’s superiority in passing in the attacking third (correct and wrong) over the Algerian team without presence of significance .This superiority is due to the strong combination of the Senegalese attack, good dribbles, concentration during passing, lack of mistakes, quick pressure when wasting the ball, and calm attacking play " joining Aoubakar on the frontline with a WhoScored.com rating of 7.54 is Senegal hero Sadio Mane. A first-half penalty miss in the final dented his overall rating, but Mane was superb for the Lions of Teranga throughout AFCON. He ranked fifth for dribbles per 90 (2.8) and had a direct hand in five of their nine goals, scoring three, to take his place in this XI " (sky sport. 2022). As for shooting inside and outside the goal, almost the same level (with an Algerian advantage without significance), and this was stated by the Egyptian star Mohamed Abu Trika "The Algerian national team is the best in the Arab world, in addition to being the best team whose performance has developed at the technical level from the first and second matches in the tournament, in addition to the Algerian national team having a great coach, Jamal Belmadi, who plays a wonderful role. (Al-Quds Al-Arabi daily, June 27, 2019) This appears to be the pressure in the attacking third ,by the players of the two teams, focusing on scoring through playmaking and reaching the goal by passing, dribbling and penetrating, as well as putting pressure on the opposing team in its area without retreating until the last minute Following the coach's instructions" The coaching philosophy is derived from the many

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beginnings that a coach goes through from watching him for private sports, through his leadership of the various teams, and it is also affected by what he reads and sees around it and after that, as a result of what he does, the coach may be affected by the strategy and plans, or by what he feels or sees from other coaches in various sports and at all sports levels”(GLATI . BECHIR 2011.p114).As for the lack of differences between the two teams in possession of the ball and losing it in the offensive third, this is Appear the quality of the players and the large percentage of the teams' possession of the ball in the attack and the rapid pressure when losing the ball to reduce counter-attacks, as well as due to the plan developed by the coaches of the two teams.

After analyzing the results of the tactical indicators (defensive and offensive) for the two sides during the total matches of the Algerian national team in the 2019 African Cup and the Senegalese national team in particular In the 2021 African Cup, and our interpretation of it shows us that there are no statistically significant differences in some defensive and offensive tactical indicators between the tow teams.

5-Conclusion and suggestions:

Winning a continental or international competition in football is of great importance to all components of the football federations and their fans as well as their players, so the teams must always focus on the winning team, analyze its playing method and how to exploit its strengths as well as the opponent's weaknesses in order to win the matches successively until reaching to the final. As explained by this study, which gave us the features of two teams that won the African Cup for two consecutive sessions, they are similar in most of the defensive and offensive tactical indicators.

The journey of the Algerian national team in the African Cup is considered the golden journey of a generation of players who managed to fight the big teams by winning 35 matches without defeat, but what no one expected was the exit of this team from the first round in the African Cup following its coronation, as the African crown moved to the Senegalese team, which showed Great control in the interviews until winning the final. The analysis of matches shows us the ideal way to deal with situations and variables during the match, and enables us to identify the keys to victory and the possibility of exploiting them to reach the coronation without neglecting anything that may prevent the achievement of the goal.

The African Cup is considered one of the most difficult continental competitions due to the impact of the competitive environment on its results in terms of environmental and climatic elements, organizational capacity and absorptive capacity, as well as technical and logistical equipment and the availability of means of recovery and comfort without forgetting arbitration errors, all of which must be planned to be overcome in advance, otherwise they are a contributing factor to Elimination before the outcome of the meeting.

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