

Consideration of psychological compatibility of female athletes in maintaining psychological climate of women's basketball teams

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Abstract:

The article is devoted to the problem of psychological compatibility of sportswomen, diagnostics and its consideration in establishing the appropriate psychological climate of the women's basketball teams. The aim of the study was to determine the level of psychological compatibility of female athletes, which is optimal for the formation of a favorable psychological climate in the women's basketball teams. The following research methods were used: data analysis of special literature, psychological description according to the method "System of balanced indicators of the psychological climate of the sports teams", methods of mathematical statistics. The importance of psychological compatibility of female athletes for the formation of the psychological climate in the women's basketball teams has been experimentally shown. It is proved that a high level of psychological compatibility of athletes affects the formation of a positive psychological climate of the women's basketball teams, which in return allows to achieve success. The low level of psychological compatibility of athletes, characterized as a conflict, leads to a deterioration of the psychological climate of the women's basketball teams, which does not make the team successful. It is proposed to take into the account the psychological compatibility of players during the preparation and the support of sports teams.

Key words: basketball, psychology of sports, interpersonal relationships of players in the team.

Introduction.

Establishing proper interpersonal relationships among athletes is important for the success of the team, and is a subject of an unending interest to scientists and coaches (Bayrachny O.V., 2018; Lozhkin G.V. et al., 2006, 2007; Brynzak S.S., 2009; Brynzak S.S., Krasnov V.P., 2012; Kostenko M.P., 2017, 2018; Yevhenii Strykalenko et al., 2020).

Numerous studies conducted by various scientists and recommendations of sports experts (Lozhkin G.V., Drachuk A.I., Kostyukevich V.M., Brynzak S.S., 2006), allow us to formulate an idea of importance of the proper level of the psychological climate of sports teams.

The psychological climate of a sport teams largely determines the success of competitive activities and affects the relationships between athletes and coaches (Lozhkin et al., 2006; Vorobyov M.I., Brynzak S.S., 2009; Kostenko M.P., 2017; Bayrachny O. V., 2018). The high importance of the intensity of the training process, inadequate decisions made by the coach and the conflicts that arise, lead to unjustified loss of time, decline of training intensity, increase of the time of the adaptation of players to the peculiar qualities of the new teams (Brynzak S.S., 2009; Pantik V.V., Mytchik A.R., Zhigun K.F., 2010). Therefore, among the problems related to the success of the team are the study of internal dynamics of the group, planning activities of an educational nature, regulation and correction of interpersonal relationships.

In number of studies (Drachuk A.I., 2017; Pantik V.V., Mytchik A.R., Zhigun K.F., 2010), in order to perform the preventative maintenance of psychological climate of the teams, the role of interpersonal interaction of athletes has been shown, as well as the possibility of indicating the psychological climate, minimizing conflict, features of instrumental communication of athletes.

These and other studies are somewhat fragmentary and require the search for new ideas in the study of components of the psychological climate, experimental justification of the selection of indicators that form the optimal conditions for human relationships in the sports teams. However this is still a fairly wide range of

phenomena: the real state of interpersonal relationships, shortcomings in them, the presence of factors of conflict and compatibility, forms of relationship and interaction (Lozhkin G.V., Vorobyov M.I., Brynzak S.S., 2007).

The formation of the psychological climate between the players in the team is influenced by a number of objective, subjective and socio-psychological factors. Based on the results of research conducted in sports teams (Brynzak S.S., 2009; Pantik V.V., Mytchik A.R., Zhigun K.F., 2010; Drachuk A.I., 2017), among such factors are leadership, psychological compatibility, interpersonal relationships in dyads, the adequacy of self-esteem in the team.

In particular, considerable amount of attention of scientists to the preventive maintenance of psychological climate, focused on the study of the personal activity component, in which a productive and promising area is the study of psychological compatibility of athletes. According to scientists (Devyatkina E.Yu., 2005; Vorobiev M.I., Brynzak S.S., 2009; Brynzak S.S., Krasnov V.P., 2012), psychological compatibility can solve the problem of improving the effectiveness of teamwork. Knowledge of personal qualities of athletes, determining compatibility and eliminating shortcomings that hinder the achievement of harmony in relationships and interactions, allows to create a favorable psychological climate and adjust the team training system according to the model of psychological compatibility of its participants (Brynzak S.S., 2009).

The basis of psychological compatibility of athletes is a combination of their individual personal qualities, abilities, personality focus, self-esteem, knowledge and skills that are optimally realized in the life of the sports teams (Brynzak S.S., 2009; Pantik V.V., Mytchik A.R., Zhigun K.F., 2010).

Team players, as a rule, can be of the same age, level of professional skills, have the same experience in sports training, work under the guidance of one coach, have the same responsibility for the tasks. However, all players occupy different places in the hierarchical structure of the team, differently perform same activities and differently interact with each other depending on the attitude to it, personal qualities and situations that may arise (Lozhkin G.V., Drachuk A.I., Kostyukevich V.M., Brinzak S.S., 2006).

Thus, during joint activities, as a result of psychological compatibility, self-esteem and mutual evaluation of actions, personal qualities and successful actions are manifested, which allows each player to compare himself with other partners, determine his and their place in the team structure, establish the status of each participant. Which, in return, significantly affects the formation of the appropriate level of psychological climate of the sports team.

Managing a sports team is a complex process that covers many areas of pedagogical, socio-psychological, financial support and more. An important goal of this process is the development of the team, the success and duration of its life, and as a result - victory in competitions.

The socio-psychological issues discussed above are the subject of our research, which is important for the life of a sports teams. The results of these studies are presented in the example of the women's basketball team.

Hypothesis.

1. It is believed that a high level of psychological compatibility of athletes affects the formation of a positive psychological climate of the basketball team, which in return allows achieving success;
2. The low level of psychological compatibility of athletes, characterized as a conflict, leads to a deterioration of the psychological climate of the basketball teams, which does not make the team successful.

Purpose.

Determining the level of psychological compatibility of athletes, which is optimal for the formation of a favorable psychological climate in the women's basketball teams.

Material and Methods.

The study was conducted on the basis of the National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine.

The research involved the women's basketball team of the university, which plays in the Premier League of the Championship of Ukraine. The team consisted of 15 players led by a coach. This is a young team that was created in 2017. This fact was important for our study, as the experiment began in 2018, at the beginning of establishment of the team and lasted until 2020. The survey of athletes was conducted according to the method "System of balanced indicators of the psychological climate of the sports team" (SZIPK) (Lozhkin G.V., Vorobyov M.I., Brynzak S.S., 2007). In order to determine the level of psychological compatibility of basketball players in our studies, this technique was aimed at:

- to give a comparative assessment of various qualities of athletes;
- to identify the general condition, nature and features of the relationships of athletes of the team;
- identify possible microgroups in the team;
- to establish the presence and acuteness of all overt and covert conflicts between team members;
- assess the quality of skills of each athlete in the team - the necessary knowledge, skills, abilities, ability to work, support the interests of the team, the ability to work together in a team, etc.;
- identify leaders and outsiders in all major areas that ensure the success of the team;
- to determine the individual psychological characteristics of the coach and all athletes;
- show the strengths and weaknesses in the activities of each athlete, including the coach.

Methods of mathematical statistics (method of average values, Student's t-test, correlation analysis) were used to process the obtained data.

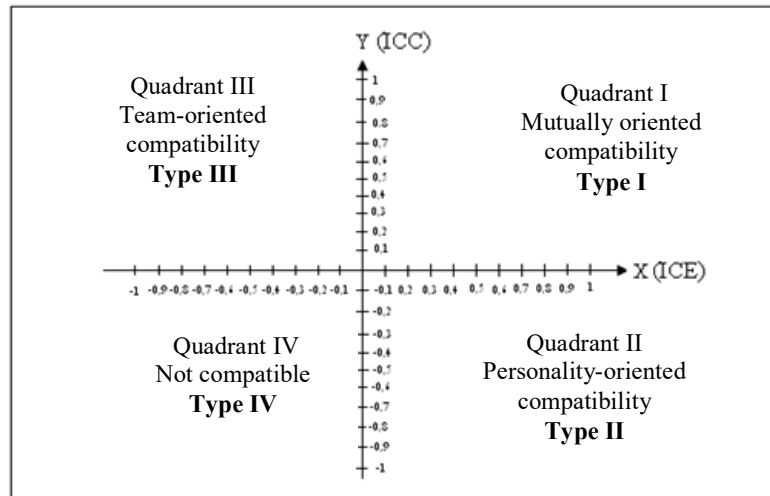
In order to achieve the goal and purity of the experimental results, an assessment of the pedagogical and financial support of the team was made. Thus, the pedagogical component was characterized by a high level of educational and training process. Training sessions were organized in accordance with the annual plan in with the principles, methods and means of sports training. The training was conducted by an experienced and qualified coach, Master of Sports of international standard in basketball, certified by the Basketball Federation of Ukraine (category "A").

As for the financial component, the athletes had the opportunity to train in their gym, were provided with sets of training and game uniforms, sports shoes, basketball suits, necessary equipment, food and team transport.

Due to the fact that the basketball players were satisfied with these components of the team's life, it was decided to move to an in-depth study of the socio-psychological component, including the study of psychological compatibility of athletes as an opportunity to create a favorable climate for team success.

To determine the level of psychological compatibility of athletes in the team that was being studied, the Coordinate-sociogram analysis of interpersonal relationships of team partners was used (Lozhkin G.V., Brynzak S.S., 2007).

Coordinate-sociogram analysis is a coordinate system in the plane of which are the types of psychological compatibility.



Picture 1. Types of psychological compatibility of athletes

The first type is the most comfortable type of psychological compatibility. Athletes of this type of compatibility are characterized by high expansiveness, the desire to interact at a high level with teammates. At the same time, they receive a large number of positive evaluations from them, which indicates the high evaluation of these athletes by the team. Athletes who belong to the first type of psychological compatibility are characterized by "mutual compatibility" with the team. Such players in the team perform many important social functions, which are usually willing to take over.

The second type. The most unstable type. There are few of such athletes in the team. These are mostly novice athletes who are trying to gain credibility. In the end, they either get a fairly high rating from the partners, or do not try to interact with the team, moving to the fourth type. Since the representatives of this type of compatibility are personally focused on interaction with the team, show their satisfaction in it, this type is defined as "personally oriented compatibility".

The third type. The team evaluates such people quite highly, they are usually good athletes who have sufficient competitive experience, have high technical, tactical, physical training, etc., extraordinary abilities (creative, intellectual, healthy sense of humor). However, these people do not show activity in interaction with partners, having a limited circle of friends. A bright representative of this type is the player of team "A" P., who, having the qualification of a master of sports and high development of professional and moral qualities, does not show sufficient activity, characterized by high development of individuality, isolation.

The fourth type. Those in this quadrant do not seek extensive contact with the team, and the team responds accordingly. This is the most complex type of psychological compatibility, representatives of this type usually feel "loneliness in the team" and no longer seek mutual understanding, do not seek to establish friendly relations with partners. They are dominated by serious emotional overload associated with socio-psychological maladaptation in the team and any additional stress factors of training and competitive activities can lead to breakdowns and inadequate actions.

The presented types are combined into a model of psychological compatibility, which has a three-level structure.

The first level is a high level of psychological compatibility. This is the level of friendship and comfort. It shows a high degree of satisfaction of athletes with each other, a sense of comfort, which is manifested in friendly relationships. Athletes are characterized by high expansiveness, the desire to interact at the highest level with teammates. They receive a lot of positive evaluations from them, which shows their high status in the team.

The second level is the average level of psychological compatibility. It combines the following characteristics of the athlete's personality: upbringing, similarities and differences in motivation, attitude to decision-making, and so on. It is within this level that athletes who are trying to gain prestige among their partners are concentrated. There are few such athletes in the team. These are mostly novice athletes who, in the end, either receive a fairly high rating from their partners, or do not try to interact with the team, gaining a low status in the team. It should be noted that this level includes athletes who have sufficient competitive experience, have high technical, tactical, physical fitness, extraordinary abilities (creative, intellectual, healthy sense of humor, etc.). However, these people themselves are not active in interacting with partners, having a limited circle of friends.

The third level is a low level of psychological compatibility. This is the level at which athletes do not seek extensive contact with teammates and they respond to them in this way. This is the most difficult level of psychological compatibility, oversaturated with conflicting relationships between athletes, who usually feel "loneliness in the team" and no longer seek mutual understanding, do not seek to establish friendly relationships with partners. They are dominated by serious emotional overload associated with socio-psychological maladaptation in the team and any additional non-standard and stressful training and competitive activities can lead to breakdowns and inadequate actions.

Thus, the psychological compatibility of athletes at level I is characterized by:

- predominance of type I and III compatibility;
- the predominance of friendly relationships between athletes in the team;
- the presence of such dominant factors of psychological compatibility as adaptability, independence, diplomacy, practical orientation, severity;
- relevant personal qualities of athletes.

Interaction of athletes occurs:

- when combining athletes with the same status and different expansiveness. When choosing friends, high-status players of the team, who belong to the first type, also focus on high-status players (types 1 and 3). These athletes are characterized by mutual psychological compatibility both "vertically" and "horizontally". On one hand, as representatives of one status they are capable of a high level of mutual understanding, on the other hand, as individuals with different levels of expansiveness, they are capable of hierarchical structuring of relationships;
- when there is a mutual understanding and satisfaction of partners with each other's actions;
- when accepting each other point of view, having the desire to be useful for each other, doing the mutual search for a solution to a problem;
- when helping each other, even if it is not of personal benefit;
- during the emergence of sympathy for each other and comfort. If athletes are compatible on the level of sympathy and comfort, it means that they will always understand and support each other;
- in the presence of diplomatic players who can assume the function of both dominant and subordinate.

Psychological compatibility of athletes at level II is characterized by:

- the presence of the first, second, third and fourth types of compatibility;
- the predominance of friendly relationships between athletes, but a significant place is also occupied by conflict and multifaceted relationships;
- the presence of such dominant factors of psychological compatibility as conformal adaptability, dependence, prosocial orientation, femininity, social comfort;
- relevant personal qualities of athletes.

Interaction of athletes occurs:

- in the presence, along with friendly relationships of some misunderstandings, conflict situations, which leads to a decrease in the effectiveness of player interaction;
- with the focus of the first type on effective interaction, the desire for its implementation and rivalry of the fourth type of players, who see in their successful partners primarily a source of danger;
- during the second type of attempt to actively cooperate and with an inadequate corresponding desire to compete with the third type of players;
- in the presence of uninitiated, inattentive players who depend on others due to lack of independence, insecurity, inexperience and naivety;
- in a variety of relationships that arise from the desire of "weak" players to avoid active interaction with "stronger" players, feeling the inequality of "weight categories" and anticipating possible losses for themselves.

Psychological compatibility of athletes at level III is characterized by:

- the predominance of the fourth and second types, as well as the slight presence of the first and third types of compatibility;
- the predominance of conflict relationships of athletes of the first type with athletes of the fourth type, athletes of the third type with athletes of the fourth type and athletes of the second type with athletes of the same fourth type;
- the presence of such dominant factors of psychological compatibility as maladaptation, destructiveness, inadequacy, social norms, rigidity;
- relevant personal qualities of athletes.

Interaction of athletes occurs:

- with a significant number of conflicting relationships;
- in the struggle that erupts between athletes of equal expansive types. If the representatives of the high-status type 3 are focused on maintaining the formed social norms and relations in the team, then the representatives of the fourth type try to change the situation "for themselves". Because these types differ in status, they do not have the same opportunities to influence other team players. However, even losing in the struggle to establish "favorable" social norms, players of socially maladaptive fourth type are not able to accept a stable order in the team. In this direction, there is opposition;
- in the absence of understanding of the motives of the partner's behavior in the interaction, empathy in the relationships and, in general, during the violation of such an important social function as coherence, both horizontally and vertically;
- by a combination of anxiety-adaptability;
- with different ability to social and professional adaptation.

Thus, the study of psychological compatibility of athletes according to this model, which was developed by the author (Brynzak S.S., 2009), will not only shape the psychological climate of the women's basketball team, but also increase the effectiveness of teamwork.

Results.

The application of the described research methods and, in particular, the coordinate-sociogram analysis of interpersonal relationships of athletes makes it possible to characterize the psychological compatibility of athletes in the basketball team. Coordinate sociogram analysis is a coordinate system in the plane of which are the indexes of scores obtained by each team member. These indexes characterize the formal and informal status of each partner. Official status (C_i) is based on the characteristics of the team's training and competitive activities and the position occupied by each athlete in formal communication.

Informal status (S_i) indicates the position of each athlete in an informal relationship. These statuses are determined for each team member according to the formulas given in the method "System of balanced indicators of the psychological climate of the sports team" (SZIPK) ().

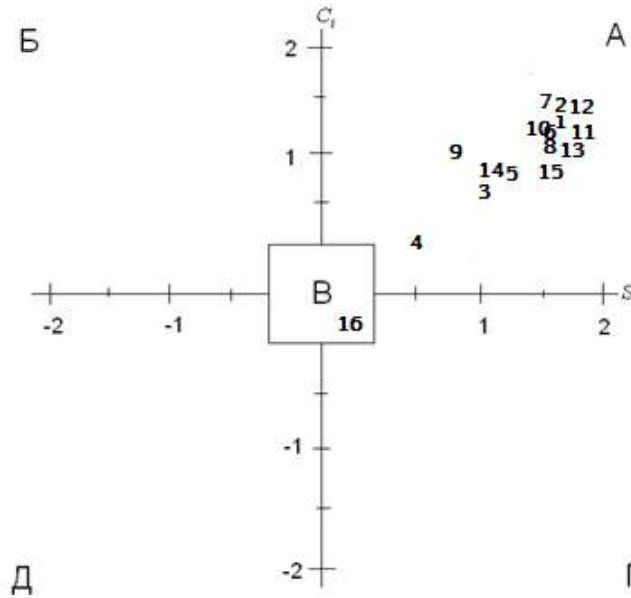
Thus, we interviewed the women's basketball team, which was created in 2017, and which at the beginning of our study (end of 2018), ranked 9th in the standings of the major league of the Championship of Ukraine. Thus, as a result of surveys and calculations in 2018, we received status indices for athletes. Table 1 shows that each player has their official status (C_i), the indices of which are in the range from 0.1 to 1.5 and show that athletes are characterized by a different place in the system of professional relationships. Among the indicators of unofficial status (S_i) in most players of the team there is also a difference (-0.3 - 1.5). This may indicate a problem in the relationship of players outside the official team relationship.

Table 1. Indexes of status positions of members of team "A"

Status	Numbers of players on the list															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
C_i	1,4	1,5	0,6	0,3	0,8	1,3	1,5	1,1	1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,0	0,8	0,9	0,1
S_i	1,7	1,7	1,0	0,5	1,2	1,5	1,4	1,5	0,8	1,5	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,1	1,5	-0,3

Characteristics of the considered statuses separately from each other do not give objective information about compatibility in the team, but only in a combination of both spheres of interpersonal relationships - official (business, instrumental) and informal (emotional, expressive) it is possible to receive reliable information (Lozhkin G.V., Volyanyuk N.Yu., Brynzak S.S., 2007).

Thus, combining the obtained indices of status of athletes of the studied team, we can talk more specifically not only about interpersonal relationships, but also about such group phenomena in which they play an important role as psychological compatibility and cohesion, presenting the status of team members in the picture 2.



Picture 2. Coordinate sociogram of relationships of female athletes of the basketball team: from the 1st to the 16th - the symbols of the players who took part in the first survey

In quadrant A are team representatives with positive C_i and S_i ; B - positive C_i and negative S_i ; B - zero C_i and S_i ; G - with negative C_i and positive S_i ; D - with negative C_i and S_i .

Thus, the location of players in the five sociometric fields - A, B, C, D, D - made it possible to analyze interpersonal relationships, establish the authority of the coach and captain, the presence of microgroups, location and contact of starting and reserve players.

The data presented in Figure 2 shows that the coach (1) and captain (2) of the team occupy a high status place in both formal and informal communication. Most of the team's athletes (6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15) are located near the coach and captain, forming a separate microgroup with positive statuses. These athletes are the main members of the women's basketball team. Analysis of the location of other players revealed another microgroup, which united 4 athletes (3, 5, 9, 14), also with positive status in the formal and informal spheres of communication. These are reserve players and are characterized by slightly lower status positions than the main players.

The established fact of division into microgroups indicates the existing problems of the team, which may exist between athletes. This fact is exacerbated by the fact that players such as (4, 16), in general, do not belong to any of the microgroups, have low status positions compared to their teammates. In particular, the athlete under the conditional number 16, has a negative official status, which indicates her low professional qualities in this team. The status of informal communication is also low, although it has positive meanings. There is also a separate athlete number 4, who, although in the positive quadrant, still has lower scores and is not part of the established microgroups.

Thus, analyzing the data obtained on interpersonal relationships in the women's basketball team, obtained on the basis of the satisfaction of players with each other, it can be argued that not all athletes are psychologically compatible with each other. Therefore, there is a division of the team into microgroups, the presence of outsiders among the players, the presence of a tense psychological atmosphere among some players. And this is not optimal for managing the team's line-up in the training and competitive process.

Along with the established status positions of athletes, it is possible to additionally analyze their psychological compatibility by describing dyad relationships. This allows us to identify both mutual likes and dislikes in dyads.

Dyad relationships of athletes are presented in table 2. Analyzing the obtained dyad choices, it is seen that with the dominance of positive dyad relationships, a significant amount is occupied by tense couples who are neutral-negative and neutral-positive. There are couples with conflicting choices and neutral relationships. Along with the negative choices in the team, there is a initial number of positive dyads - sympathy and friendship.

Table 2. The number of dyad relationships of the women's basketball team

№ з/п	Type of dyad relationship	Number of dyads
1	Conflicting	3
2	Tense	23
3	Sympathies	42
4	Friendly	22
5	Others	16
Total number of choices		126

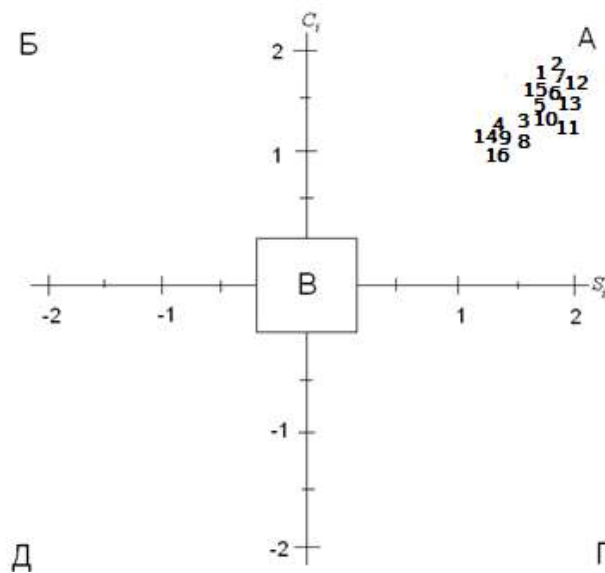
Analyzing the dyad relationships between athletes, we can conclude that the psychological climate of the team is “alive”, formed and is dynamic, but is not optimal for success because in this process there are relationships of conflict and tension. The main role in its formation is played by psychological compatibility, due to the manifestation of satisfaction or dissatisfaction of players with each other. According to the model presented above in the description, analyzing the data of coordinate-sociogram location and dyad relations, the interaction among most athletes can be characterized as an average level of psychological compatibility, and among some players as a low level. As noted in a number of scientific papers (Devyatkina E. Yu., 2005; Vorobiev M.I., Brynzak S.S., 2009), psychological compatibility is a formative component of the psychological climate and determines the quality of interaction of athletes, influencing the effectiveness of the team, which can be manifested in reduced or increased performance of athletes.

A formative experiment was conducted to form the optimal psychological climate of the women's basketball team under study. During the experiment, work was carried out with each player to improve the perception of other team partners, it was proposed to complete the composition of attacking and defensive pairs, trios, taking into account their psychological compatibility. Work with the team's athletes lasted the entire season of 2018-2019. At the beginning of the 2019-2020 season, the interpersonal relationships of the players were diagnosed again.

With the help of coordinate-sociogram analysis and description of dyad relations of female athletes, data were obtained that differ from those obtained in the first study. Thus, the results of the status provisions are presented in Tables 3, 4 and in the picture 3.

Table 3. Comparison of indices of status positions of female athletes in the women's basketball team

Status		Numbers of players on the list															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
C_i	The first poll	1,4	1,5	0,6	0,3	0,8	1,3	1,5	1,1	1,0	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,0	0,8	0,9	0,1
	The second poll	1,7	1,8	1,3	1,2	1,4	1,5	1,7	1,3	1,2	1,4	1,4	1,6	1,4	1,2	1,5	1,0
S_i	The first poll	1,7	1,7	1,0	0,5	1,2	1,5	1,4	1,5	0,8	1,5	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,1	1,5	-0,3
	The second poll	1,8	1,7	1,5	1,2	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,3	1,6	1,7	1,7	1,8	1,3	1,6	1,2



Picture. 3. Coordinate sociogram of relationships of basketball team athletes:
from the 1st to the 16th - the symbols of the players who took part in the second survey

Table 4. Comparison of dyad relationships of the women's basketball team

№ 3/II	Type of dyad relationship	Number of dyads	
		The first poll	The second poll
1	Conflicting	3	-
2	Tense	23	2
3	Sympathies	42	64
4	Friendly	22	49
5	Others	16	11
Total number of choices		126	126

The results obtained in the second study indicate positive changes in interpersonal relationships of female athletes of the basketball team. Thus, the positions of players in the coordinate plane (Pic. 3) differs from the previous one. The division of the team into two subgroups was barely noticeable. Athletes (4, 16) who had low status positions in the first respondent have now risen in status to the position of all other teammates. This indicates that players are satisfied with each other in both formal and informal spheres of activity.

According to the assessment of dyad relationships, changes are also observed (Table 4). In particular, there is no conflict at all. Tension has decreased significantly (from 23 to 2). The number of friendly and sympathetic relationships has increased. And neutral relationships decreased only slightly.

The results obtained after the second survey show the satisfaction of athletes with each other. Characterized by a high level of psychological compatibility of the team. As a result, psychologically compatible athletes created less conflict and tense situations, which created a positive atmosphere in the life of the team.

Comparing the success of the team's performances in the Premier League of the Ukrainian Championship during the experiment, the final tournament position of the 2018-2019 season (first survey in 2018) and the final tournament position of the 2019-2020 season (second survey in 2019) were analyzed. The results of success differed significantly. In the 2018-2019 season, the team took 9th place, and in the 2019-2020 season - 2nd place. In the same season, the team made it to the finals of the four Ukrainian Basketball Cups.

It can be argued that under a favorable psychological climate, which was formed among the athletes of the basketball team, it was possible to achieve significant success.

Discussion.

The aim of our study was to determine the level of psychological compatibility of athletes, which is optimal for the formation of a favorable psychological climate in the women's basketball teams.

It was hypothesized that the high level of psychological compatibility of athletes affects the formation of a positive psychological climate of the basketball teams, which in return allows to achieve success. The low level of psychological compatibility of athletes leads to a deterioration of the psychological climate of the basketball team, is characterized by conflict, which does not make the team successful.

The analysis of works of a number of authors (Lozhkin G.V., Vorobyov M.I., Brynzak S.S., 2007; Brynzak S.S., 2009; Brynzak S.S., Krasnov V.P., 2012) concerning the research of psychological compatibility, testified to the existence of an approach to studying it, which takes into the account different types of group activity such as business and emotional.

Taking into the account the proposed approach, the means of determining the level of psychological compatibility of athletes in the basketball team used coordinate-sociogram analysis of interpersonal relationships of athletes. It includes players' satisfaction with each other's personal qualities and behavior in the business (official status) and emotional (informal status) spheres. According to this analysis, in our study we discovered the division of players into two subgroups at the beginning of the experiment (first survey) and the integrity of the team of athletes at the end (second survey). The paper shows the importance of the level of psychological compatibility of athletes for the formation of the psychological climate in the women's basketball teams.

The study of the psychological compatibility of athletes gave the result that formed the basis of psychological and pedagogical work in the preparation of the basketball team, which is confirmed by the increase in the standings of the Championship of Ukraine.

Conclusions.

As a result of the first survey, the average level of psychological compatibility was determined, and among some players it was low. In addition to positive relationships, the psychological climate was characterized by conflicting and tense relationships of athletes in the team.

The second survey showed a high level of psychological compatibility of athletes in the team. Accordingly, the psychological climate was characterized by the predominance of friendships and sympathies and the absence of conflicts among athletes.

Thus, it can be argued that the optimal level of psychological compatibility of female athletes is optimal for the formation of a positive psychological climate of the women's basketball team. And as a result, the success of the team increased (from 9th place to 2nd place in the standings of the Championship of Ukraine).

Based on the confirmed hypothesis, we propose to take into the account the psychological compatibility of players in the preparation and support of sports teams.

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