

## **Analysis of the psychological climate of the university male volleyball team during the preparatory period of the annual cycle of training.**

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### **Abstract:**

The article is devoted to the analysis of the psychological climate of the university male volleyball team as a factor of preparation for a successful performance in competitions. The purpose of the study was to analyze the components of the psychological climate of the university male volleyball team at the beginning and in the end of the preparatory period to optimize the interaction of players in further competitive activities. The following research methods were used: data analysis of special literature, pedagogical observation, psychological survey according to the method “System of balanced indicators of the psychological climate of the sports team”, methods of statistics. Implementing sports training of students in volleyball at the stages of sports improvement, along with physical, technical, tactical training, psychological training is important, which aims at studying the psychological characteristics of volleyball players, their activities and the formation of the appropriate level of psychological climate. The study of the psychological climate consisted of the study of organizational and psychological relationships between team members, the level of formal and informal status, leadership, satisfaction with interpersonal relationships and processes in the team. It is established that the psychological climate of the university male volleyball team is progressive. It is characterized by dynamic processes of formation, is not at a high level and is not optimal for successful struggle in the competitive period. The analysis of the components of the psychological climate of the team studied in the preparatory period revealed the strengths and weaknesses of the interaction of players in the training process. As a result, it is proposed that during the competitive period for the successful performance and formation of an optimal interaction of players to continue working to improve relationships through psychological support.

**Key words: volleyball, sports training, sports psychology, interpersonal relationships of players in the team.**

### **Introduction.**

The modern system of sports training provides a long-term process of improvement of the athlete in the chosen sport. In particular, university sports happens during the stages of preparation for higher achievements and maximum realization of individual opportunities (Platonov V.N., 2015, Kostyukevich V.M., 2014). Given the specifics of these stages and the age limits of training, it can be argued that in most sports there is the improvement of sports during the study period. Which, in turn, requires the coach to have extensive knowledge, skills and abilities to train the athlete. However, the work of a coach aimed at training an individual athlete in individual sports will be significantly different from working with athletes in game sports, where it is necessary, especially taking into the account team interaction.

Taking into account research and statistics (Kostyukevich V.M., 2014, Platonov V.N., 2015, Imas Ye., 2018), one of the popular sports among students is volleyball. And among scientists there is a constant interest in studying the peculiarities of training athletes in volleyball, namely, at the stages of sports improvement, where there is intense, voluminous training and competitive activities, which should be considered extreme, characterized by intense processes.

According to scientists (Afanasiieva N., 2019, Oliynyk I.S., Oliynyk M.O., 2019), the stress effects of training and competition can be significantly reduced if they take place in an atmosphere of normal socio-psychological climate.

According to the authors (Brynzak S., 2021, Vorobiev M.I., Brynzak S.S., 2009, Kolosov A.B., 2014) in team sports psychological patterns of communication, relationships and psychological atmosphere in teams, mutual understanding between athletes, the team and the coach is a determining factor of team unity, a factor of sporting success. Volleyball is a team game and the success of actions is achieved by the collective efforts of all team members. The tasks and actions of each athlete are determined by the roles they perform in the team and are subject to the overall task of the team. Concepts such as relationship, interdependence, mutual understanding, mutual support not only define the degree of playfulness of individual players, units and the team as a whole, but also characterize the moral qualities of athletes: mutual assistance, friendly support, a sense of collectivism.

Implementing sports training of students in volleyball at the stages of sports improvement, along with physical, technical, tactical training, psychological training is important, which is aimed at studying the psychological characteristics of volleyball players, their activities and forming the appropriate level of psychological climate (Platonov V.N., 2015, Grin O.R., 2015).

The problem of improving the interaction of players in the student volleyball team based on the formation of an appropriate level of psychological climate remains poorly understood. Insufficient number of diagnostic procedures and corrective approaches in the formation of the appropriate level of psychological climate in student volleyball teams encourages scientists to seek new approaches to solving this problem.

Thus, analyzing scientific works (Lozhkin G.V., 2007, Lozhkin G.V., Drachuk A.I., Kostyukevich V.M., Brynzak S.S., 2006, Drachuk A.I., 2017) it is possible to outline the idea of formation the appropriate level of psychological climate of the sports team. That depends on the composition of the team, on the traditions that develop in the team, on the relationship between players and coaches.

As a rule, the team has a positive effect on the formation of positive personality traits of players. However, in teams where coaches do not pay enough attention to educational work, there are volleyball players who have mastered the game skills, but have unstable reactions in moral terms. This, in most cases, creates a negative impact on the team. In a number of studies (Oliynyk I.S., Oliynyk M.O., 2019, Afanasieiva N., 2019) it was determined that the morale of the volleyball team is directly dependent on the nature of both game and personal relationships within the team. A sense of collectivism, friendly relations and help, cohesion of athletes is a necessary condition for successful performances of the team. Therefore, the volleyball coach should pay special attention to the issues of interpersonal relationships and staffing.

Consideration of scientific developments of scientists and practical experience of trainers (Lozhkin G.V., Brynzak S.S., 2007, Lozhkin G.V., Vorobyov M.I., Brynzak S.S., 2007, Brynzak S.S., 2009) allows to establish that efficiency the activity of a volleyball team is largely determined by the degree of combination of formal and informal communication. The choice of captain, the creation of game units, determining the starting lineup, resettlement of players at meetings and competitions, the choice of pairs for warm-up, division into groups to perform exercises, as well as overcoming possible conflicts within the team - all should be based on analysis of interpersonal relationships, sympathies, antipathies and socio-psychological structuring of the sports team.

Most scientists (Brynzak S., 2021, Vorobiev M.I., Brynzak S.S., 2009, Lozhkin G.V., Brynzak S.S., 2007, Kolosov A.B., 2014) believe that among the range of issues related to The success of the team is to study the psychological climate of the players, taking into account the intra-group dynamics, planning activities of an educational nature, regulation and correction of interpersonal relationships.

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 the analysis of the psychological climate of the sports team. A number of studies (Drachuk A.I., 2017, Imas Ye. (2018), Oliynyk I.S., Oliynyk M.O., 2019, Afanasieiva N., 2019), solving the problem of analyzing the psychological climate of the volleyball team, showed the role of interpersonal interaction of athletes , the possibilities of indication of psychological climate, minimization of conflict relations, features of assessment of communication of sportsmen.

However, these and other studies are to some extent fragmentary and require the search for new ideas in the study of assessing the psychological climate of the volleyball team, experimental substantiation of indicators that analyze the optimal conditions of the relationship between players and coaches. This is an assessment that allows you to determine the real state of interpersonal relationships, their shortcomings, the presence of factors of conflict and compatibility, forms of relationship and interaction. Based on the results of research conducted in sports teams (Lozhkin G.V., Vorobyov M.I., Brynzak S.S., 2007; Brynzak S.S., 2009; Drachuk A.I., 2017; Brynzak S. and others authors, 2021), better assess the appropriate level of psychological climate between players in the team allow a number of objective, subjective and socio-psychological components, including leadership, psychological compatibility, interpersonal relationships in dyads, the adequacy of self-esteem in the team. In particular, scientists pay considerable attention to the analysis of the psychological climate of the volleyball team, mostly focused on one or two components of the assessment of the atmosphere in the team. Which does not allow objectively assess the state of affairs within the team.

According to scientists (Vorobiev M.I., Brynzak S.S., 2009; Grin O.R., 2015, Brynzak S. and others authors 2021), for a more accurate analysis of the psychological climate in the sports team, it is necessary to assess the set of subjective, objective, moral factors of interaction and socio-psychological components of formal and informal communication.

Given this fact, the object of our research were organizational and psychological relationships between team members, the level of formal and informal status, leadership, satisfaction with interpersonal relationships and processes in the team. The results of these studies are presented by the example of a university male volleyball team.

### **Hypothesis.**

1. It is believed that the analysis of all components of the psychological climate of the university male volleyball team in the preparatory period will allow to organize the training process better and optimally form the interaction of players for successful activities in the competitive period.

2. The absence or partial analysis of the components of the psychological climate of the university male volleyball team in the preparatory period will not allow to fully organize the players, which may adversely affect the success of the team.

### **Purpose.**

Analysis of the components of the psychological climate of the male student volleyball team at the beginning and in the end of the preparatory period to optimize the interaction of players in further competitive activities.

### **Material and Methods.**

The university male volleyball team, which participates in the Championship of Ukraine, took part in the research. The team consisted of 18 players. The study was conducted on the basis of the National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine at the beginning and in the end of the preparatory period.

Obtaining information about the socio-psychological characteristics of the team of athletes was performed in several stages. The stage of creating an idea of the nature of the relationship between athletes in the process of their activities. With the help of methods of non-included observation of the team in formal (training) and informal situations, the study of documentation was determined by the numerous composition of the team, as well as its place in the competition system, socio-demographic characteristics of the team, the state of the training process, tension between team members, the level of functional relationship of athletes in the process of team-compatible activities, the organization of social life in the team.

The second stage involved gathering information about interpersonal relationships in the team. The main content of this stage was to conduct a survey of members of this team according to the method. "System of balanced indicators of the psychological climate of a sports team" (SZIPK) (Lozhkin G.V., Vorobyov M.I., Brynzak S.S., 2007). The survey aimed at obtaining certain quantitative indicators that characterize the components of interpersonal relationships.

The third stage is the mathematical processing of the obtained data of average individual and group estimates from each individual indicator, as well as summary data for all criteria.

At the fourth stage, the obtained material was analyzed and explained, the indicators of climate in the team, which characterize the objective social and activity sphere, the summary of individual indicators into a holistic characteristic of the social and psychological climate. The obligatory point of this stage was the recommendations for coaches and athletes to optimize the socio-psychological climate of the team.

### **Results.**

Non-included observation of the team under study showed that all its players are equal in age, level of professionalism, have relatively the same experience in sports, train with one coach, have the same responsibility for the task. Despite this the position of each of the team's players in its hierarchical structure is different. This difference is manifested in the fact that all players perform a homogeneous job, but differently, depending on the attitude to it, abilities, personal qualities, specific situation, etc. As a result of such activities, self-esteem and mutual evaluation of actions and success of actions are formed, which allow everyone to compare themselves with other partners, give everyone, including themselves, a place in the team, mentally build their own hierarchical structure of the team, determine the status of each member. As a result, individuals who enjoy much greater sympathy, respect and authority from their partners than anyone else are established. These are the leaders of the team.

Next, 18 players of the volleyball team were interviewed according to the method "System of balanced indicators of the psychological climate of the sports team" (Lozhkin G.V., Vorobyov M.I., Brynzak S.S., 2007), which allows, quite objectively, to measure important parameters that characterize the quality of sports, coaches and athletes. As a result, data were obtained about the general status of players in the team, the hierarchy based on formal and informal communication, types of dyad relationships, the level of psychological compatibility.

Studies of relationships in the team based on the establishment of status and role positions of athletes allowed to identify the general status of each player in the team by summarizing the scores for each characteristic. Determining the arithmetic mean of all scores, identified the absolute leaders and athletes who are outsiders of the team.

Thus, the first survey (at the beginning of the preparatory period) revealed the leader of the male volleyball team of the university. It was a player under the conditional ordinal number 3 with a score of 4.56 points on a 5-point scale. The outsider of the team was a player under the conditional serial number 13 with a score of 2.12 points (table 1). The identified leader is the captain of the volleyball team. The presence of a leader in the team and the fact that he is the captain, characterizes the team from a positive side. A leader is a person who unites, directs the actions of the whole group, which, in turn, accepts and supports his actions.

Table 1  
**List of players of the university male volleyball team and their status in the team**

Conditional player numbers	Scores received by each player		General Status in the team Rating according to the received ratings (numbers indicate the places of the general status of players in the team)	
	The first survey	The second survey	The first survey	The second survey
1	3,33	3,62	7	4
2	3,70	3,15	5	9
3	4,56	4,17	1 ( <i>leader</i> )	1 ( <i>leader</i> )
4	4,44	3,92	2	2
5	3,10	3,92	10	2
6	3,33	3,08	7	10
7	3,20	3,62	8	4
8	2,60	3,33	13	6
9	2,44	2,83	14	11
10	3,11	3,46	9	5
11	3,89	3,75	4	3
12	4,00	3,23	3	7
13	2,12	2,23	15 ( <i>outsider</i> )	14
14	2,67	2,00	12	15 ( <i>outsider</i> )
15	3,89	3,17	4	8
16	2,89	2,75	11	12
17	3,67	3,17	6	8
18	2,89	2,38	12	13

A re-survey in the end of the training period provided evidence of changes in the team. Thus, as can be seen from Table 1, the leader of the team is the third athlete on the list, as in the previous survey with a score of 4.17 points. In 2nd place is the fourth athlete on the list. Also in second place was the fifth athlete on the list, who previously held 10th position. The athlete under number 11 went up from fourth to third place. The athlete under № 12 dropped from the third to the seventh place. The athlete under number 1 rose from the seventh to the fourth place, the player under number 10 improved his position from the ninth place to the fifth, the condition of the player under № 8 also improved from 13th to 6th place. Athletes under № 15 and 17 worsened their situation - teammates identified them from fourth to eighth place and from sixth to eighth, respectively. The athlete under № 2 moved from the fifth to the ninth place, the athlete under № 6 from the seventh to the 10th place. The condition of the player under № 9 has improved - from 14 place to 11. Player under № 16 stepped down from 11 place to 12 and the athlete under № 18 - from 12 to 13th place. Teammates gave player № 14 the 15th place out of 12, which was after the first poll. This player is an outsider of the team after the second poll. Also, after the second survey, the outsider of the team under conditional number 13 rose one point higher.

Thus, summing up the status positions in the team, it should be noted the stability of the position of the leader № 3 among players and the athlete under № 4, who takes second place, pay attention to the positive position of the player under № 5, who has significantly improved his status. Also, the obtained data confirm the results of scientists (Lozhkin G.V., Drachuk A.I., Kostyukevich V.M., Brynzak S.S. 2006; Grin O.R., 2015; Kolosov A.B., 2014), regarding dynamics of team processes.

In the study of the psychological climate, an important characteristic of a sports team is the presence of formal and informal aspects of the interaction of athletes. Simultaneous analysis of both parties allows to clearly see the hierarchy of players, which characterizes them either as a whole, or reveals the inconsistency of players and the formation of two or more subgroups, which is not a positive basis for team work.

To obtain data on these characteristics allows "Coordinate-sociogram analysis of the interaction of athletes in the team." The analysis of the interaction of the players of the university male volleyball team, which are characterized by official *Ci* and unofficial *Si* status, is clearly presented in Pic. 1 and Fig. 2.

Picture 1 (first survey) shows the interaction of athletes of the national team, which are located according to their serial numbers plotted on the coordinate plane.

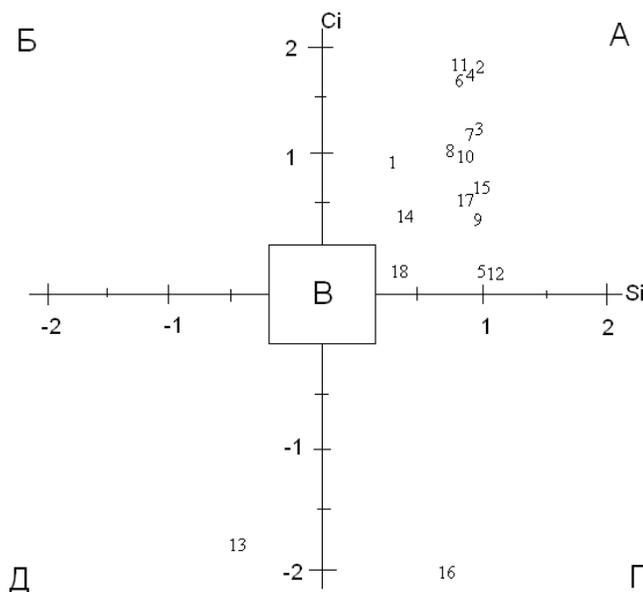


Fig.1. Coordinate sociogram of interaction of volleyball team players: from the 1st to the 18th - conditional serial numbers of athletes who took part in the first survey In quadrant A are the subjects with positive  $C_i$  and  $S_i$ ; B - positive  $C_i$  and negative  $S_i$ ; Г - with negative  $C_i$  and positive  $S_i$ ; Д - with negative  $C_i$  and  $S_i$ .

Thus, the combination of  $C_i$  and  $S_i$  statuses of each player shows the separation of players. Although most players are in the positive quadrant, they still form subgroups. We can observe how players under conditional numbers 2, 4, 6, 11 unite together and form one subgroup, other players - 3, 7, 8, 10 - another subgroup. Players 9, 15, 17 are grouped into another group. At the same time, seven players of the team (1, 5, 12, 14, 18) are located separately from the formed subgroups. Noteworthy are the players under conditional numbers 13 and 16, who have negative status and are outside the location of most players.

As it can be seen in Figure 1, the team does not see the unification of official and unofficial parties of athletes into one whole, which is a signal of a violation of the monolithic nature of the team, its unity. This requires intensive work with athletes, corrective approaches. This state of affairs can be explained by the beginning of the training process after the transition period.

In order to improve the formal and informal interactions of the players in the team, coaches and players were encouraged to follow practical guidelines for establishing and maintaining friendly relations. In the formal sphere, they tried to complete the links for practicing technical and tactical skills of players, depending on the combination of their preferences and personal qualities. And so, the interaction will proceed in full mutual understanding, in manifestation of the help to each other, satisfaction with actions of each other, discussion of each other's points of view and making the correct decision that will reduce time of process of operation at trainings and will increase efficiency of actions at competitions. In the informal sphere, they organized accommodation in the rooms of athletes who had mutual understanding and avoided putting students without mutual understanding in the same room. Also, some work was conducted on improving the identity of the team. This was achieved through equipment (special jackets, suits, T-shirts, sneakers, etc.). Players will feel that they belong to their team and thus strive for better interaction to increase the authority and a higher place of the team among other teams. They tried to avoid the formation of social groups. Informal meetings of the team were held periodically. Also, teammates with positive encouragement were provided. They tried to resolve possible conflicts immediately.

Throughout the preparatory period, the proposed recommendations and additional recommendations of the authors (Brynzak S.S., 2009; Grin O.R., 2015; Brynzak S., Putrov S., Omelchuk O., Misharovskiy R., Kostenko M., Prima A. & Myroshnichenko V., 2021) who studied the team processes were followed.

At the end of the preparatory period, a second survey was conducted.

As a result, by comparing the  $C_i$  and  $S_i$  statuses of each player (Fig. 2), we can observe a more structured hierarchy of athletes, who, comparing to the first survey, are more grouped into one whole, which is an indicator of improved team unity. At the same time, the athlete maintains his position on the coordinate plane under № 16, which is characterized by a negative official status and a positive informal status. Compared to the first survey (coefficient -2 -  $C_i$  and 0.8 -  $S_i$ ), the player № 16 in the second survey improved the situation (coefficient -1.8 -  $C_i$  and 1.1 -  $S_i$ ).

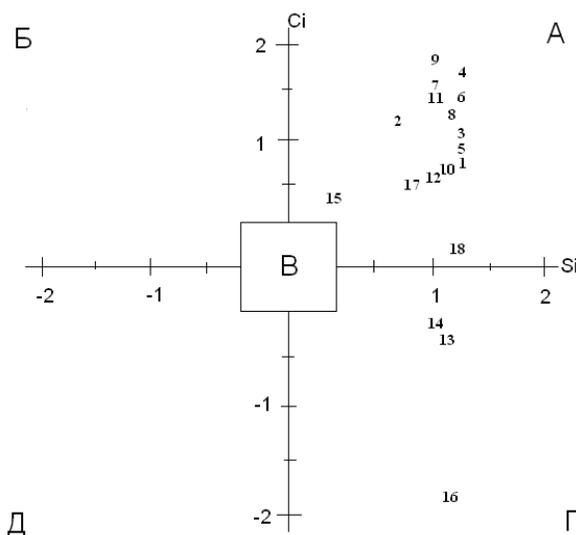


Fig. 2. Coordinate sociogram of interaction of volleyball team players: from the 1st to the 18th - conditional serial numbers of athletes who took part in the second survey. In quadrant A are players with positive Ci and Si; B - positive Ci and negative Si; C - with negative Ci and positive Si; D - with negative Ci and Si.

The situation of player № 13, who was in the negative zone in terms of official and unofficial status (first poll) and now (second poros) has a positive coefficient of unofficial status and increase of the coefficient of official status. This athlete came closer to the main group of players.

Coordinate-sociogram analysis allows to see in the player under № 14, who had positive official and unofficial statuses after the first poll, deterioration of the official status after the second poll.

Thus, according to the coordinate-sociogram analysis, there is an improvement in the interaction of players in the team under study. Along with the study of the status of athletes, it is better to analyze the psychological climate in the team under study by describing the interpersonal relationships of all its players. The study of the peculiarities of interpersonal relationships in the team allowed to identify both mutual likes and dislikes in dyads. The relationship in such dyads is manifested in four assessments of attitude:

- 1) by athlete A to athlete B ( $A \rightarrow B$ );
- 2) athlete A to him by athlete B ( $A \leftarrow B$ );
- 3) athlete B to athlete A ( $B \rightarrow A$ );
- 4) athlete B to him by athlete A ( $B \leftarrow A$ );

Dyad relationships characterize the types of relationships between two athletes with each other. In a sports team, dyad relationships have the form of a matrix, where one athlete unites in communication and interaction with each of his partners. Thus, it was determined between which players of the team under study, there is a relationship of friendship, sympathy or tension and conflict.

As a result of the first survey, the results on the number of dyad relations of players at the beginning of the preparatory period were obtained (Table 2.). It is observed that 61 dyads with neutral relations, there are 28 dyads with sympathy relations. There are 9 dyads with friendly relationships. Conflict relationships are not observed, but there are 8 dyads with tense relationships.

Table 2  
**The number of dyad relationships of volleyball team players**

№	Type of dyad relationship	Number of dyads
1	Conflicting	0
2	Tension	8
3	Sympathies	28
4	Friendly	9
5	Neutral	61
	Total number of elections	106

In percentage terms (Fig. 3), 58% of dyads are characterized by neutral relations, 26% and 8% are dyads of sympathy and friendship, 8% - tension. 0% - conflicting.

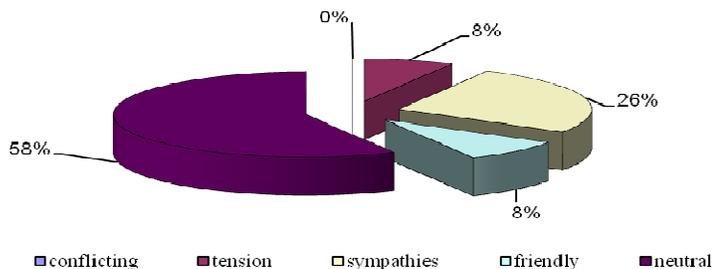


Fig. 3 Percentage distribution of dyad relations of the university male volleyball team (first poll)

At the end of the preparatory period, a re-survey was conducted. The results of the study are presented in table. 3, which shows the number of dyad relationships compared to the first survey. Thus, 51 dyads with neutral relations were identified. There were 35 dyads with sympathies after the second poll, compared to the first poll with 28. The number of friendly dyads – 18 also increased, meanwhile in the first poll there were only 9. Both in the first and in the second poll conflict is not observed, but there are tense relationships. However, their number decreased from 8 to 2 dyads.

Table 3

**Dynamics of dyad relations of volleyball team players**

№	Type of dyad relationship	Number of dyads	
		The first survey	The second survey
1	Conflicting	0	0
2	Tension	8	2
3	Sympathies	28	35
4	Friendly	9	18
5	Neutral	61	51
	Total number of elections	106	106

In general, the data in Table 3 show positive changes in the attitude of players. However, the predominant number of relationships in this team is occupied by neutral relationships, the number of which, however, has decreased from 61 dyads to 51 dyads. These relationships underlie the work of the entire team, with 2% of existing relationships being assessed as tense. The percentage distribution of dyad relations shown in Figure 4 allows us to see that there are no conflict relations at all, the percentage of dyads with sympathy relations is 33%. At the same time, out of 100% of the elections, there are 17% of dyads with friendly relations.

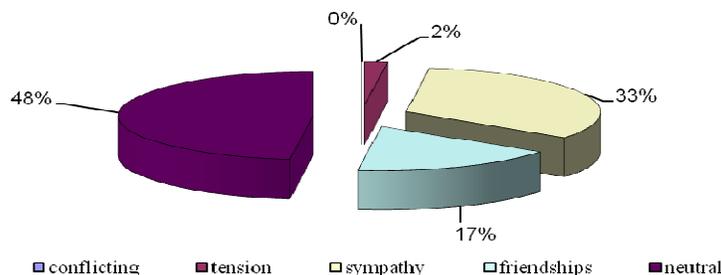


Fig. 4 Percentage distribution of dyad relations of the university male volleyball team (second poll)

Summing up the analysis of dyad relations, it should be noted that in comparison with the first survey, the second shows an improvement in communication between athletes. This is confirmed by the increase in the number of dyads with a relationship of friendship and sympathy and a decrease in tense and neutral dyads.

### **Discussion.**

The aim of our study was to analyze the components of the psychological climate of the university male volleyball team at the beginning and in the end of the preparatory period to optimize the interaction of players in further competitive activities.

It was hypothesized that the analysis of all components of the psychological climate of the male student volleyball team in the preparatory period will organize the training process better and optimally form the interaction of players for successful activities in the competitive period.

The absence or partial analysis of the components of the psychological climate of the male student volleyball team in the preparatory period will not allow to fully organize the players, which can negatively affect the success of the team. An analysis of the work of a number of authors (Lozhkin G.V., Vorobyov M.I., Brynzak S.S., 2007; Brynzak S.S., 2009) on the study of psychological climate, showed the existence of an approach to studying its state, taking into account various components of interpersonal interactions players.

Taking into account the proposed approach, the tool in determining the level of psychological climate of players of the volleyball team used "System of balanced indicators of psychological climate of the sports team", which allowed to explore organizational and psychological relationships between team members, the level of formal and informal status, leadership, satisfaction with interpersonal relationships and team processes.

The paper shows the data of interpersonal relationships in the volleyball team, based on the manifestation of which, we can say that the psychological climate of the team at the beginning of the training period is characterized by negative processes, is not optimal for success, as in this process there is a significant amount of neutral relations, tension and the formation of microgroups.

The processes of formation of the psychological climate are formed and have a dynamic character, and as a result, there is an improvement in the atmosphere in the end of the preparatory period. The number of groups in the team has decreased. The number of friendships and sympathies has increased. Neutral and tense relations between players have significantly decreased.

In general, the formal and informal spheres of the team's activity at the beginning of the competition period are also characterized by improvement, but it is possible to fully talk about the high level of the team's psychological climate when there is a relationship of friendship and sympathy and no conflict, tension and neutrality. Discussing the results, we can say that the psychological climate of the volleyball team is unstable, is in its infancy and is characterized by dynamic processes of improving players' interaction. In general, this state of interpersonal relationships among players allows to prepare for competitive activities. However, the activities of the team in the competitive period may be characterized by instability of achievements, due to established contradictions in the interaction of players. Also, it needs psychological support of the team's life in the competitive period.

### **Conclusions.**

As a result of the study at the beginning and in the end of the training period, data were obtained that allowed to analyze the psychological climate of the men's volleyball team of the university in the preparatory period of the annual training cycle to optimize player interaction in further competitive activities.

Thus, at the beginning of the preparatory period (the first poll), a group of players was identified in the team, which is a signal of a violation of the monolithic nature of the team, its unity. The players have dominantly neutral relationships, there are tense relationships and a small number of relationships of friendship and sympathy.

In the end of the preparation period (second survey), a more structured arrangement of players is established, who are more grouped into one, which is an indicator of improved team unity. There is an improvement in the relationships between the athletes. The number of neutral relationships decreased, but remained dominant among players. At the same time, tense relationships have decreased and the number of dyads of players with friendships and sympathies has increased.

Thus, it was found that the psychological climate of the university male volleyball team is progressive. It is characterized by dynamic processes of formation. However, the level of psychological climate in the team is not high and optimal for a successful fight in the competitive period.

The analysis of the psychological climate of the team studied in the preparatory period revealed the strengths and weaknesses of the interaction of players in the training process. However, in the competitive period for successful activity and formation of optimal interaction of players it is necessary to continue work on improvement of relations by means of psychological support.

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