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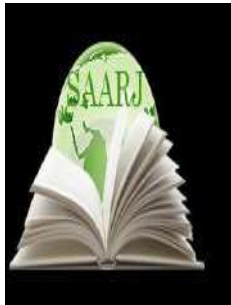
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E-mail id: saarjournal@gmail.com

VISION

The vision of the journals is to provide an academic platform to scholars all over the world to publish their novel, original, empirical and high quality research work. It propose to encourage research relating to latest trends and practices in international business, finance, banking, service marketing, human resource management, corporate governance, social responsibility and emerging paradigms in allied areas of management including social sciences , education and information & technology. It intends to reach the researcher's with plethora of knowledge to generate a pool of research content and propose problem solving models to address the current and emerging issues at the national and international level. Further, it aims to share and disseminate the empirical research findings with academia, industry, policy makers, and consultants with an approach to incorporate the research recommendations for the benefit of one and all.



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SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF RELATIONSHIPS IN FOOTBALL TEAMS

Jasur Bakhtiyarovich Majidov*

*Lecturer

Department of General Psychology,
 Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute,
 UZBEKISTAN

Email id: majidov-jdpi@mail.ru

ABSTRACT

The article deals with the issue of interaction between professional football teams, the scientific findings of research in this area and the results of research conducted by the author on sports teams. Some aspects of the relationship between professional football teams and possible causes of conflict and the impact of the perception of the group by athletes on the overall performance of the team are studied and expressed in certain conclusions.

KEYWORDS: *Football, Relationships, Competition, Cooperation, Compromise, Avoidance Of Conflict, Adaptation To The Situation, The Method Of Attitude Group Perception, Individualistic, Collectivist, Pragmatic Type, The Laws Specific To Small Group.*

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, a number of measures have been taken to take care of the health of our people, to form a spiritually and physically harmonious generation, to attract the population, especially young people, to football, which is a game of millions and occupies a special place in our country.

At the same time, the selection of young players with high talent, the selection system and further development of the football infrastructure in our country today, one of the urgent tasks is to raise the activities of sports schools in football to a new level, to improve the system of training and financial incentives for specialists in the field, to raise the level of competitions [1,1-3].

Football as a game of millions is a popular sport with all heart. In this sport, the success of the individual is linked to the success of the team, serving not only the individual formation of the athlete, but also an important stage in the formation of personality based on the acquisition of social experiences within the group, self-awareness and activity.

As a team game, football not only contributes to the development of individual physical development, but also the development of individual abilities, willpower, the acquisition of important social experiences based on relationships with team members, the development of social consciousness, and a sense of responsibility towards others. plays an important role in content search. [2].

In sports psychology, the topic of psychological training and mental state management of athletes, interactions in sports teams is very relevant, it is A.Ts. Puni, E.P. Ilin, A.B. Alekseev, Yu.Ya. Kiselev, G.D. Gorbunov, I.P. Volkov, A.N. Nikolaev, P.A. Rudik, A.B. Rodionov, JI.K. Serova, Yu.L.Xanin, A. Stambulov, Kolomeytsev Yu.A and V.F. Sopov tried to give a scientific basis in his research [2].

As a small group, football teams and their psychological environment issues Yu.A. Kolomeytsev, 2005; Yu.L. Hanin, studied by 2007 [3]. However, research in this area is still scarce and requires extensive research.

The purpose of the study

- To determine the characteristics of the relationship between football teams;
- diagnostics;
- analysis of the obtained results;
- draw conclusions based on the results obtained;

The main statement of the study

Our study involved 24 athletes from “PFC Zomin Wolves”, 24 young players from “Sogdiana PFC” and 17 young players from “Nasaf PFC”, for a total of 69 athletes. Athletes range in age from 17 to 29, with 7 to 14 years of athletic experience.

The following methods were used in the research:

- The method of determining interpersonal relationships (K. Thomas);
- The method of studying the characteristics of group perception by the individual (E.V. Zalyubovskaya) was used.

The results obtained during the study are presented in Table 1.

TABLE 1

	Football team	N	Average value
Competition	Zomin	24	6,4
	Sogdiana	24	6,8
	Nasaf	17	6,3
Cooperation	Zomin	24	5,2
	Sogdiana	24	5,9

	Nasaf	17	5,2
Compromise	Zomin	24	6,4
	Sogdiana	24	5,2
	Nasaf	17	6,4
	Zomin	24	4,8
	Sogdiana	24	4,9
	Nasaf	17	5,2
Avoid controversy	Zomin	24	7,1
	Sogdiana	24	7,1
	Nasaf	17	6,8

The descriptions of the data given in the table have the following content:

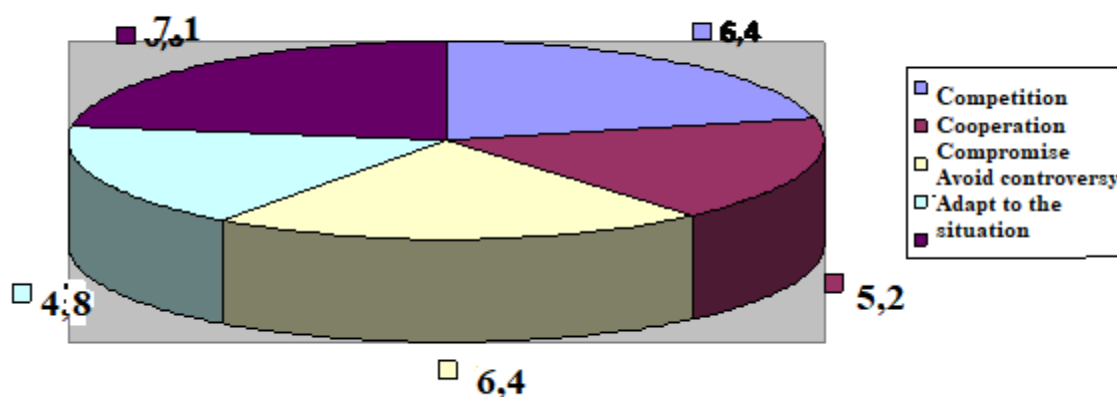
The average score of the players of PFC “Zomin Wolves” was 6.4 in the method of interaction, 5.2 in the method of cooperation, 6.4 in the method of compromise, 4.8 in the method of avoiding conflict, and 7.1 in the method of adaptation (histogram-1). It can be seen that the method of competition in team relations has a higher than the norm (5 points). The competitive method means that one party in the communication process tries to control the communication situation and take control of the whole process by demonstrating its dominance over the other party. Typically, we can observe such a landscape between adults and minors, in the relationship between a manager and a subordinate employee. In doing so, the first party exercises its superiority over the second, using its superiority. Naturally, a person who feels dependent from communication to communication accumulates internal discomfort and tension. When this situation is expressed in psychological language, it can be said that “hidden conflict accumulates.” This leads to a sharpening of relations and the emergence of larger conflicts over time. In addition, on the scale of conciliation, there is a score of 6.4, and Compromise - that is, conciliation. In controversial situations, acting like “You don't lose and I don't lose” is a way for both sides to get out of a contentious situation without being upset. Of course, this is the most effective among the types of relationships listed above. But this kind of attitude will be aimed at resolving the situation right now, acting like “what will happen next”. The downside is that if the problem is not resolved to the end, the possibility of a gradual conflict will remain.

Another noteworthy aspect was observed on the adaptation scale, where the average value of the team on the mazur scale was 7.1. From this we can see that, in contrast to this competition in the community, the institutions that can sacrifice their own interests for the benefit of other people are well formed. In general, we can see that the course of interaction in the team is more focused on collaborative team activities than on conflicting relationships, there is a system of relationships that is sometimes competitive in defending its position. But we can also say that the adaptation of athletes to the team and their desire to adhere to the social and ethical norms established in the team is at a high level. While such a course of interaction is often based on the law of subgroups expressed in social psychology, a football team as a subgroup requires that athletes know each other intimately and that there is always clarity in the relationships between them. So we can say that no matter how organized the football team is as a small group, it is worth noting that sometimes conflicts arise due to the direct implementation of the relationship. Yu.L.Khanin emphasizes that the interaction in sports teams is also directly related to the

effectiveness of the management system in the team [2]. The course of interaction in the team can be seen more clearly in the histogram below.

The expression of the relationship in the professional football team “Wolves of Zomin”. In the style of K. Thomas

Histogram-1



The second object of our research was the relationship between the team of young players of PFC “Sogdiana” as follows:

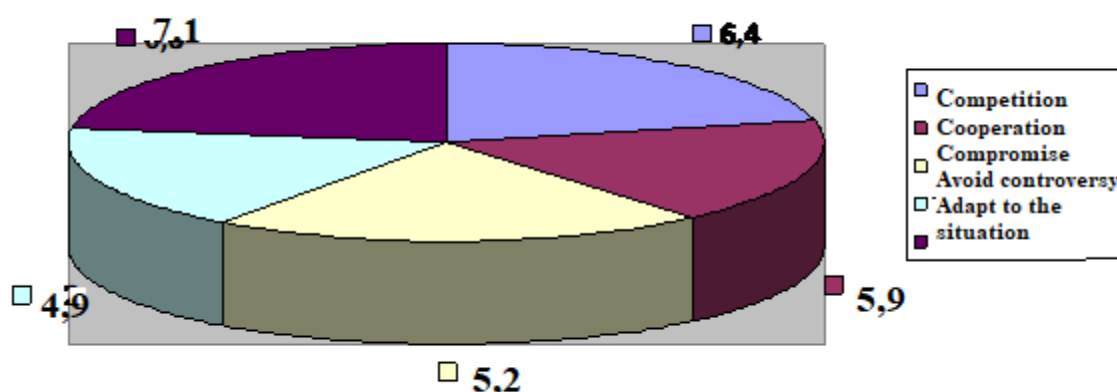
The average score for the competition method was 6.8, the collaboration method was 5.9, the compromise method was 5.2, the avoidance of conflict was 4.9, and the adaptation was 7.1 (histogram-2).

In this team, too, the interaction was characterized by strong competition. The average score on the method of competition was 6.8. This is a high figure. The competitive method means that one party in the communication process tries to control the communication situation and take control of the whole process by demonstrating its dominance over the other party. This leads to an escalation of the relationship and the emergence of larger conflicts over time. This means that there are frequent conflicts in the team based on the competitive environment, and team members try to strengthen their position by participating in the group as a reference group. We can witness the existence of a system of relationships that consists of acting like “You don’t lose and I don’t lose” in contentious situations, looking for an opportunity to get out of a contentious situation without offending both parties. The downside is that if the problem is not resolved to the end, the possibility of a gradual conflict will remain. This team also had a high score on the adaptation scale, with the team's average score on the mazur scale being 7.1. From this we can see that, in contrast to this competition in the community, the institutions that can sacrifice their own interests for the benefit of other people are well formed. At the same time, we can see that athletes have a high desire to adapt to the team and adhere to the socio-ethical norms established in the team. In general, we can observe that the course of interactions in a community is accompanied by more conflicting attitudes, as well as the acceptance of the collective interest as a common interest in collaborative team activities and the pursuit of social norms established in

that community. The course of interaction in the team can be seen more clearly in the histogram below.

Sogdiana PFC's performance in the team of young players. In the style of K. Thomas.

Histogram-2

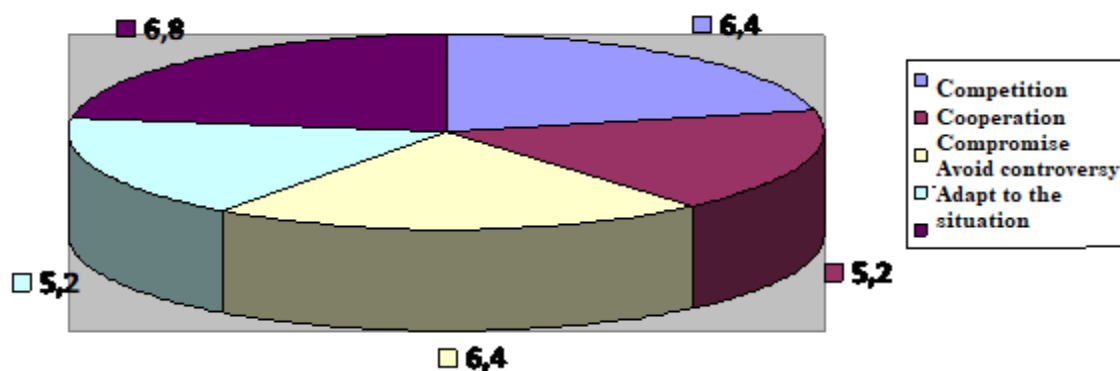


The indicators of interpersonal relationships in the team of young players of PFC "Nasaf", which is the object of our third research, were as follows:

The average score for the competition method was 6.3, the collaboration method was 5.2, the compromise method was 6.4, the avoidance of conflict was 5.2, and the adaptation was 6.8 (histogram-3). It is obvious that in this sports team, too, high scores on the scales of reconciliation and adaptation to the situation require constant clarity in the interaction within the team, ie in small groups, which often leads to frequent conflicts paves the way.

An indicator of the interaction of Nasaf PFK in the team of young players. In the style of K. Thomas.

Histogram-3



One of the components of interpersonal relationships is that people understand and comprehend each other. The process of human perception is influenced by a number of factors - social institutions, the characteristics of interpersonal relationships, people's knowledge of each other, and others. The process of social perception is influenced not only by interpersonal relationships, but also by a person's relationship with a group. Because of this, the study of how a group is perceived by an individual is an important aspect of the study of interpersonal cognition.

The individual proposed by E.V. Zalyubovskaya makes it possible to determine which of the 3 types of group perception is superior. The results obtained through this research method will be able to assess the indicators of the cognitive process in interpersonal relationships based on the study of how the group is perceived by the individual. In our study, using this method, we obtained certain results by trying to determine how the group (football team) is perceived by the individual (athlete) in the interactions in sports teams and the impact of social perspective on overall performance. You can see the results obtained in the table below

TABLE-2

Group (type of team perception)	Football team	N	Average value
Individualistic	Zomin	24	4,8
	Sogdiana	24	4,5
	Nasaf	17	4,7
Collectivist	Zomin	24	5,7
	Sogdiana	24	4,8
	Nasaf	17	5,7
Pragmatic	Zomin	24	3,4
	Sogdiana	24	4,9
	Nasaf	17	3,4

According to the results, the average football team in the professional football team "Zomin Wolves" had an individual score of 4.8, a collectivist score of 5.7, and a pragmatic score of the individual perception of the group - 3.4. It is clear that the collectivism of the football team is

high. In this type of interpersonal relationship, the majority of team athletes perceive the group as a whole and an independent value, focusing on the problems of the group and the members of the group, sees itself as interested in the success of both the whole group and individual members, and we can see that institutions have been formed to strive to contribute to the overall performance of the team, to show a positive attitude towards teamwork.

The second object of our research was the relationship between the team of young players of PFC “Sogdiana” as follows:

The average for the individualistic type was 4.5, for the collectivist (collective) type it was 4.8, and for the pragmatic type of group perception it was 4.9. Accordingly, it is perceived and evaluated by most athletes on the team depending on how useful the group is. The individual prefers the group representative, who can provide the necessary information and assistance on specific issues, and prefers to communicate with them. Of course, the composition of such relationships increases the likelihood that they will affect the overall team activity and create factors that prevent the team from moving towards a common goal or from interacting with all team members.

The third object of our research, based on the study of how the group is perceived by the individual in the team of young players of PFC “Nasaf”, the indicators of the cognitive process in interpersonal relationships have the following content:

The average for the individualistic type was 5.4, for the collectivist (collective) type it was 4.8, and for the pragmatic type of group perception it was 3.8. It can be seen that the highest performance was observed in the “Individualistic type” type. Therefore, most athletes in the team have a desire for individual self-improvement in the overall performance of the group. While this perception of the group may in part lead to the success of some athletes, in a sport that relies on team spirit, the overall success of the team or dependence on individual athletes increases the likelihood of some conflict between team members.

CONCLUSION:

Based on the results of the study, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- Football teams as a small group are required to know each other intimately according to the laws inherent in small groups, the direct occurrence of relationships and, accordingly, the constant clarity in their interactions. Any imbalances in the relationship, i.e. imbalances, sometimes increase the likelihood of causing open conflicts. We have witnessed this above based on a study of group relationships in the Thomas-Kilman style.
- The expression of the relationship between football teams as an organized group and the results of the study of this process are almost identical. Of course, in this process, too, we can see that the laws specific to small groups, which have been the object of much research, are fully functional.
- How an individual perceives a group as a small group can affect the overall performance of football teams, can also lead to conflicts, individual goals and aspirations (individualistic type) or the role of the group as a means to achieve certain goals of the individual (pragmatic type) we must not forget that it also leads to a decrease in overall efficiency, which negatively affects the overall goals and aspirations in the team.

- The interaction of football teams as an organized group depends on the effectiveness of the management system in the team.

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