

## DEVELOPING PSYCHOLOGICAL PREPARATION OF VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

Umarov Komil Majitovich

Samarkand State University, Faculty of Physical Culture

e-mail: [komilumarov8601@gmail.com](mailto:komilumarov8601@gmail.com)

Abdurahimov Ziyodullo Khojiakbar ogli

Teacher of Samarkand State University, Faculty of Physical

Culture e-mail: [ziyodullo4444@gmail.com](mailto:ziyodullo4444@gmail.com)

Nasimov Ulugbek Arif ogli

Teacher of the Faculty of Physical Culture of Samarkand State University

e-mail: [ulugbeknasimov@gmail.com](mailto:ulugbeknasimov@gmail.com)

### Annotation:

In this article problems of will preparing, reason capacity, attention and vestibular mechanism of young volleyball players are analyzed. Actual problems of psychological preparing in modern volleyball are discussed. To organizing of psychological preparing recommendations are made.

**Keywords:** volleyball training, will preparing, vestibular mechanism, psychological preparing.

Psychological training plays an important role in sports. Psychological preparation is a complex and long-term process. A number of studies have been conducted by scientists of the Republic and foreign countries (Z.Gapparov, Y.Masharipov, David Lavalley, John Kremer) to improve the psychological training of athletes. work on psychological preparation has not been sufficiently done. Nowadays, the training of modern volleyball players is one of the most important issues. The main and necessary condition for the development of volitional qualities in volleyball players is the use of exercises that strengthen the will during training.

Modern volleyball players need to have the following basic willpower qualities:

- purposefulness and perseverance;
- endurance and self-management;
- stability and tenacity;
- maintaining initiative and discipline.

All volitional qualities are inextricably linked. Volleyball players do not have the same willpower. The process of developing these qualities does not have to be blind. Instead, it will have to be managed. Therefore, the better the educational process, the faster the development of willpower.

Volleyball players need to be able to see all the players on the field, their location, movements, feel the direction, speed, height of the ball, and set the right target in difficult game situations.

Beneficial perception is based on visual acuity, visual acuity, visual acuity, and visual acuity, respectively. So there are concepts of visual differentiation, analysis and feeling. In volleyball, kicking, blocking, passing, and receiving the ball all depend on the width of the peripheral view. So, the correct use of a tactical situation is determined by these qualities.

Visual acuity - limited width - leads to the inability to choose a favorable position in the organization of the attack, the player makes the wrong decision - which creates a favorable opportunity for the opponent. [1,2]

Studies show that regular training with volleyball players expands the field of view. This is a natural thing to do, given the nature of volleyball. However, the use of specialized exercises to increase the width and volume of vision is very effective.

The ability to accurately distinguish between moving players and the range of a flying ball plays an important role in the timely and correct execution of a technique; targeting the distance to the partner's position, to the net, to the opponent's position - feeling it allows you to implement the technical method with an effective tactical decision. [3,4]

Numerous studies have shown that regular volleyball increases the ability to measure distance with the naked eye (glazomer). It has been found that accurate measurement of eye distance depends on the athlete's level of training, as does peripheral vision. For example, when a volleyball player is in good "sports uniform" (high level of training), the accuracy of eye measurements is more than 40-45%. If you do not participate in training for 2-3 weeks, the accuracy of eye measurements will be reduced by 20-30%. That's why some coaches can't accurately determine the cause of a tactical move they are failing in a game, even if the athletes who haven't been to training several times are physically and technically fit.

Classes and games should always be held in halls with natural light (daylight) and artificial lighting (electric lighting). Exercising in dimly lit or abnormally lit halls can cause symptoms of strain on the eye muscles and receptors, which can severely impair vision and visual acuity. [5]

Different colors have different effects on the human psyche. The psychophysiological function of color is related to the creation of favorable conditions for vision, sensation through vision (perception), delaying fatigue, and even improving light. However, not all colors have the same effect on vision. Among the colors, white, yellow and green have a more positive effect on vision than other colors. Symptoms of fatigue appear faster when exposed to black, red, purple, or blue. Depending on the type, the color changes from hot or cold, to a change in length, to the width or height of the room, to the extent to which you feel the weight of the object. Colors change a person's emotional state and have a positive or negative effect on his nervous system. Coaches need to be aware of these factors and take them into account throughout their careers.

The main requirement for the formation of the accuracy of measuring the distance with the eye is to change the intervals of passing the ball, putting the ball into play, attacking shots in training. To do this, it is useful to perform these techniques at different speeds, directions and heights. The ball must be played in different ways, in different distances and directions, and the blow must be performed in pairs, triples and quadruples in different zones under the guidance of the coach. Emphasis on the use of visual functions in this process is even more useful.

Volleyball players need to be able to control and visualize the elements, phases, coordination structures, technical structures, and content of their movements during training.

Execution of all technical techniques specific to volleyball is carried out under the control of the mind.

The following are some of the most important psychological characteristics of volleyball players. For example, during a game, a volleyball player concentrates and controls his movements. Controls the level of muscle tension and acceleration, targets, evaluates and decides the distance between the ball and the ball. It's all about training volleyball players to see and move. Interval-time, accuracy - the ability to distinguish between acceleration and voltage levels play an important role.

As you know, the main technique used in volleyball is to pass the ball so that the muscles of the palms and fingers feel properly. This ability is determined by the athlete's ability to train perfectly. In particular, when a volleyball player reaches a high level of sportsmanship, the accuracy of muscle tension increases by more than 2.5 times. It has been found that players who do not train well or are not in good shape will not have this result. The exact difference in muscle tension is 3 times higher in connecting players than in attackers. [6]

Volleyball requires each player to respond with maximum speed. Volleyball requires a willingness to respond in a tense situation and a lack of time.

Every movement of volleyball players is characterized by a very complex reflex, selective reaction and its correct implementation. This action is not only fast, but also requires timely and accurate execution. To do this, it is important to anticipate, perceive and feel the situation in a timely manner.

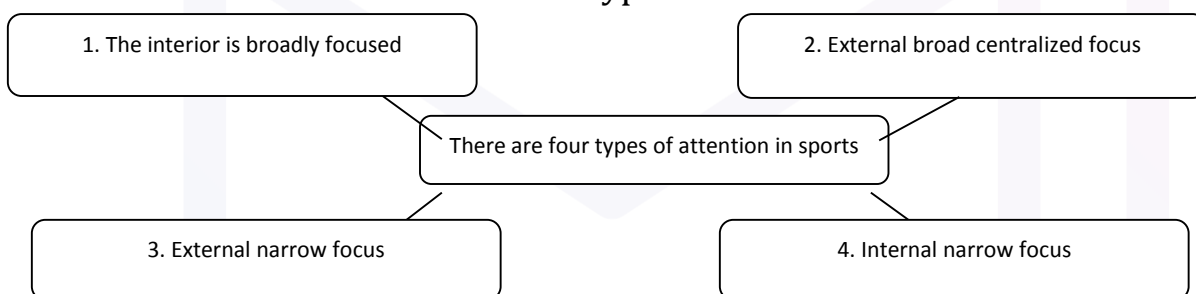
In modern volleyball, complex motor reactions play a crucial role. Choosing a place on the field, arriving on time, determining the speed, direction and height of the ball, the movement of himself and his opponent, the necessary interval - to feel the time indicators and give a useful response - a complex action are the main functional elements of the reaction.

It is advisable to develop simple and complex motor reactions, in other words, to use fast exercises performed in very sharply changing directions. Such exercises, of course, are effective when used in combination with movements in a changing direction, such as jumping, jumping, jumping, twisting, and falling. Regular use of such exercises increases the function of static and dynamic balance, the rapid formation of vestibular receptors, the ability to feel the movements of himself and his opponent in different situations, as well as the direction of the ball.

The functional activity of the vestibular analyzer is closely related to the activity of other analyzers. This means that the above-mentioned acceleration-stopping, turning-turning and jumping exercises, combined with the regularity of the above exercises, combine the activities of all analyzers. When using exercises, it is advisable to combine functions such as motor response and mental reaction (vision, differentiation, selection, targeting). This process, especially through the use of special exercises designed to develop the vestibular analyzer, increases the effectiveness of attacking and defensive play, including passing the second ball.

To increase the ability to maintain vestibular stability or balance during training, it is necessary to use rotational exercises that specialize in this analyzer function. Examples of such exercises include jumping on a trampoline, spinning, accelerating and stopping, and acrobatics. When used in conjunction with volleyball-specific techniques, the results are even more impressive. For example, when performing a "ten-legged ascent" or circular motion exercise, accurately perform the ball transfer exercise, forward-backward, right-to-left, and fast running diagonally - the ball after a sharp stop. Regular performance of signal, kick, ball input exercises improves the coordination and accuracy of technical methods. The organization of training in this order not only integrates the functional activity of all analyzers, but also "sharpens" the ability to feel the ball, the pitch, time - space.

Developing the attention of volleyball players is one of the priorities in the long-term training to increase the effectiveness of learning, mastering and improving technical and tactical methods and game combinations. Physical and functional training, which is the basis for mastering sports skills, is also based on attention. So, in sports, attention is very important: knowing the types of attention, the combination of attention and movement is very important for both the athlete and the coach. Types of attention are:



The analysis of volleyball trainings and competitions shows that the useful performance of technical and tactical actions is determined by the amount of attention in the players, its concentration, speed, stability, distribution, movement from one object to another. detected. A volleyball player must be able to see, feel, memorize, and store many objects at the same time throughout the game. First and foremost, you need to have enough attention. In addition, as you see and feel an object, each player is required to visualize the tiny elements of the object, its structure, and at what distance, at what speed, direction, and height it is moving.





In volleyball, there are so many complex and emergency situations that all the components of attention are important in understanding and distinguishing them in a short time, making the right decision and implementing it. Release attention when it is not necessary (for example, when leaving the ball), and, conversely, in sharp game situations, concentrate it in the required direction (gather), if necessary, distribute it to several points, re-concentrate or move to another point.

In modern volleyball, the ball is flown at maximum speed, players move quickly in changing directions, and game situations change dramatically. It all depends on the speed of concentration and its stability. For example, when a volleyball player receives a ball, he or she may focus his or her attention on the distance to the ball, the distance between the zones where the ball is passed, and the position of the players. requires you to select a transmission method.

It is necessary to take into account the psychological laws in the development of the volitional quality of volleyball players. In volleyball, the will is formed by overcoming difficulties in training and competitions. It is also important to train volleyball players to develop self-will in order to develop willpower.

The method of willpower can be divided into external and internal types: 1) external willpower depends on external events and motivating factors that affect the sensory organs of volleyball players; 2) The inner willpower arises in the course of sports training and competitions on the basis of the directions that volleyball players have.

Voluntary training is part of the psychological preparation of volleyball players for sports competitions, and it is an integral part of sports training and is reflected in the self-management of volleyball players.

Today, preparing highly qualified volleyball players for sports competitions is a long and multi-stage process. After all, the dynamics and structure of the physical and mental qualities of a volleyball player depends in many ways on his morphofunctional and psychological status.

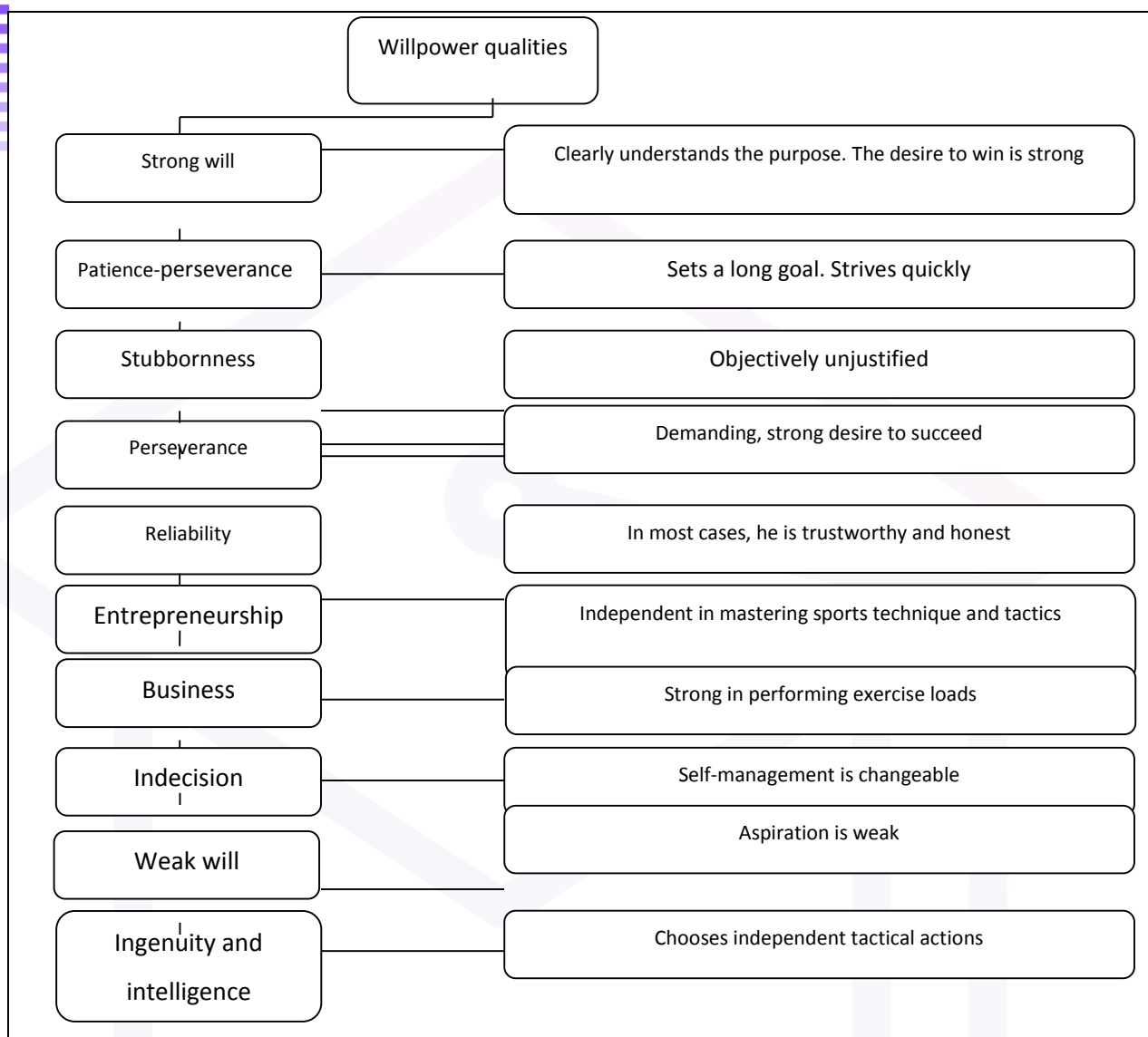
At the heart of volleyball players' success in sports is the will, through which the "I" controls thinking, emotional experiences, desires, imagination, and other mental processes. In particular, it takes willpower, courage, and perseverance to overcome fear.

The development of volitional qualities is characterized by the accuracy of the volleyball player's goal, perseverance in achieving the goal, diligence and



activity in overcoming obstacles, regular performance of all exercises, tasks, participation in additional training.

### WILL OF A VOLLEYBALL PLAYER



In conclusion, it should be noted that the level of attention paid to volleyball players varies depending on their level of training or whether they are in good shape. In particular, it was found that players who did not train for a month lost 25-30% of their attention.

It is obvious that the psychological training of volleyball players, including the formation of tactical thinking (thinking, memory, perception, consciousness, attention, will and analysts) in an integrated manner with the help of

specialized exercises for volleyball players, serves as a fundamental basis for training highly qualified volleyball players.

Winning in various prestigious competitions, which are held under very intense competition, depends on the technical and tactical actions, physical and psycho-functional capabilities that will ensure this victory. To do this, every coach must have a thorough knowledge of teaching methods, tools and principles in their professional and pedagogical activities, as well as the technology of their application.

#### **LIST OF REFERENCES:**

1. Y.Masharipov. Sports psychology. Study guide. –Tashkent: 2010 u (23 pages)
2. E. Goziyev. Psychology. - Tashkent: Teacher, 2008 (pp. 13-14)
3. Kh.B.Tulenova Physical education and sports psychology. Text of lectures. - T: 2001u (43 pages)
4. AAPulatov, SHKhraïlov Theory and methods of volleyball // Textbook. - T., 2007.u (pages 64-66)
5. L.R.Ayrapetyans, A.A.Pulatov Theory and methodology of volleyball. - T.: "Science and Technology" Publishing House 2012 (216 pages)
6. David Lavalley, John Kremer, Aidan P. Moran and Mark Williams. Sport Psychology, -New York, - 2004 (361 pg)