



### TEMA 6 TENSION AND RELAXATION

- Progressive relaxation = tensing and relaxing
  - The procedure moves from one group of muscles to the next, until all important muscle groups are relaxed.
  - Progressive relaxation implies tensing and relaxing specific muscles.
  - The tension-relaxation cycles increase our awareness of the difference between tension and lack of tension.
  - With the right technique one can detect tension in a specific muscle or body area, such as the neck, and then relax it.

#### PROGRESSIVE RELAXATION

- The distinction between tension and relaxation can be learned.
- Tension and relaxation are mutually exclusive.
- Progressive relaxation implies systematic contraction and relaxation of each major muscle group in the body.
- Somatic relaxation, with the resulting decrease in tension, will also decrease psychological tension.

#### **BASIC PRINCIPLES**

#### 1. Tensing

#### 2. Relaxing

- First thing to do:
  - Tense one group of muscles and afterwards relax them.
- Important
  - Pay attention to the difference in sensations between feeling tense and relaxed.
- Each phase (tension or relaxation) must be held between 5 and 7 seconds.
- The exercise must be repeated twice with each muscle group before moving on to the next group.
- As learning improves the tension phase can be omitted and attention focused solely on relaxation.

#### SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

- Take a comfortable position, so no muscles must work to support the body. Choose comfortable clothing and shoes to avoid feelings of tightness.
- 1. Lift and extend your arms in front of you, make tight fists. Lower the tension in half, then totally.
- 2. Tighten the upper arms, decrease the tension to an average level and finally relax them totally.
- 3. Clench your teeth and feel the tension in your jaw. Reduce the tension in half, then relax totally.
- 4. Wrinkle your forehead, head and face as much as you can. Hold the tension for 5" and then relax fully.

### SEQUENCE (1)

- 5. Bend your head forward, until the chin hits the chest. Hold for 5", reduce tension in half, and then let go, relax.
- Press the palms of your hands against one another to tense the chest and shoulder muscles, reduce tension in half and then relax fully.
- 7. Tense your stomach muscles for 5", reduce tension to half and then relax fully.

- 8. Push your back against the floor as much as possible, hold for 5", reduce to half and then relax fully.
- 9. Stretch your legs and tense them for 5", reduce tension to half, then relax fully.
- 10.Point your toes outward and tense feet and calves, reduce to half and then relax fully.
- 11.Bend the toes downward, reduce tension to half and then relax fully.
- The final goal of progressive relaxation is its control by a predetermined cue. Breathing can be the cue to engage in relaxation.

- When you feel an increase in tension
  - Smile
- It is almost impossible to be mad or upset while smiling. This way you can take away some of the pressure and be able to enjoy the competition better.
- Make sure to enjoy the situation.
- Keep a good perspective of success and failure; enjoy the game and the competition and do not worry so much about the outcome.
- Highly skilled athletes enjoy the games and rejoice in them. Most love pressure situations and actively seek them.

# RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RELAXATION ON THE SPOT (1)

- Create pressure situations in practice.
  - To practice under pressure is good training for coping with the real thing. The more familiar you are with playing under pressure, the less it will negatively impact your performance.
- Develop firm routines.
  - To be executed consistently every time.
- Remain present focused.
- Develop a good game plan
  - Indecisiveness provokes anxiety. Having to make decisions can be stressful, and in competition you have to make many of them. That is why a good game plan reduces the number of choice points.

# RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RELAXATION ON THE SPOT (2)

- **Smile**
- **Enjoy**
- Practice under pressure
- Routines
- Present
- Game plan