

## *The control of the offensive tactical actions of baseball 5* *El control de las acciones tácticas ofensivas en el béisbol 5*

*Liorvis Savón-Matos<sup>1</sup>, Gilberto Ramírez-Smith<sup>2</sup>, Eudi Milan-Leyva<sup>3</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>*Ms.Sc. Assistant Professor. Physical Culture Faculty. Guantánamo University. Guantánamo. Cuba.*

<sup>2</sup>*Dr.Sc. Titular Professor. Guantánamo University. Cuba.*

<sup>3</sup>*Dr.Sc. Auxiliary Professor. Physical Culture Faculty. Guantánamo University. Guantánamo. Cuba*

**Email:**

[liorvism@cug.co.cu](mailto:liorvism@cug.co.cu)

[gilbertos@ug.co.cu](mailto:gilbertos@ug.co.cu)

[eudisml@cug.co.cu](mailto:eudisml@cug.co.cu)

*Reception date: October 21, 2022*

*Acceptance date: November 25, 2022*

### **ABSTRACT**

Tactical control in sports today is a vitally important instrument in order to achieve good results and even more so if it is a sport considered within ball games where tactics are determined by the results that can be obtained. The nature of this research is to determine the use of hit zones in offensive tactical actions and to analyze through this information the tactical offensive behavior of the first category Baseball 5 team from Guantánamo in the 3rd eastern national zone championship.

### **RESUMEN**

El control táctico en el deporte en la actualidad es un instrumento de vital importancia en el propósito de alcanzar buenos resultados y más aún si se trata de un deporte considerado dentro de los juegos con pelotas donde la táctica es determinante en los resultados que se pueda obtener. La naturaleza de esta investigación es determinar la utilización de las zonas de golpeo en las acciones tácticas ofensivas y analizar mediante esa información el comportamiento táctico ofensivo del equipo de primera categoría de Béisbol 5 de Guantánamo en el 3er campeonato zonal nacional oriental.

### **Keywords**

Tactical preparation; Offensive tactics; Control; Tactical action.

### **Palabras clave**

Preparación táctica; Táctica ofensiva; Control; Acción táctica.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Tactical preparation in ball sports occupies an important place, since it is an essential part of sports training, as an action that human beings carry out consciously must have a guiding base that serves as a guideline and allows them to understand the essence of the type of effort that is required to appropriate the most efficient way of carrying out the action and, on the other hand, understand the nature of the process of its formation and the phenomena that affect it.

The tactics within these sports are classified according to the generality of the authorial criteria in this regard into defensive tactics and offensive tactics, precisely our research focuses on the control of the use of strike zones in offensive tactical actions.

We will assume as a tactical action what was declared by Mahlo cited by Harre when he considers it as *“the activity directed towards optimal success that must be executed according to tactical knowledge, skills, conditional faculty, reaction speed and the properties of the will”* (Mahlo, 1979, p. 285).

In another order of ideas in relation to the term offensive tactics, several of the authors consulted when referring to it, consider that it is based on what they call offensive collective play and characterize it as the set of individual and collective actions carried out by the players. of the team in order to deploy and develop its offensive functions, being one of the main ones to achieve efficiency in cooperation.

The criteria of the authors cited up to here are concentrated on the fundamental purpose of offensive tactics to achieve success effectively from individual and collective work, also preponderating cooperation as an element that, in our opinion, is very transcendental in the sports of sets and the purposes of our research.

Consistent with the previous ideas, there is an extremely important element in any sports training process, this is undoubtedly control, and if we add to this that the execution of the sports tactical action requires having an adequate volume of information. In order to reach the most appropriate decision making in a given game situation, this statement becomes even more relevant.

In relation to the subject, for Professor Inerarity, control within sport is the recording of what has been done, which generally includes all parts of the process that can be quantified, that is, the tasks and their volume, some load intensity indices, the results in the competences, pedagogical tests and other types of tests as an essential form in the quantitative order (Inerarity and Others, 2016),

It should be noted that there is a certain consensus in other consulted authors considering that control is a systematic effort to set performance standards with planning objectives, to design information feedback systems; to compare actual performance against these predetermined norms; to determine if

there are deviations and measure their magnitude and to take the action required to ensure that resources are used in the most effective way possible, to achieve the objectives of the organization.

Despite the correct criteria of the aforementioned author, in our work we will assume the concept that Collazo and Betancourt declares about the control of sports training, quoting Ranzola, when he states that control is “*the methodological and practical scientific activity that is carried out to verify the effectiveness of the training process and assert or modify the contents based on compliance with the objectives, standards and performance forecasts*” (Collazo and Betancourt, 2008, p.214)

As we can see, this concept makes it clear that parameters are the essence of control within sports training and that through these we will obtain the information that really allows us to have an idea of what state our preparation process is in and what elements we must maintain and what to improve.

Thus, the purpose of the following investigation is to control the offensive tactical behavior of the first category 5 baseball team from the province of Guantanamo in the 3rd eastern national zonal championship.

## **METHODS**

The research methods and techniques used were: analytical - synthetic, inductive-deductive, systemic-structural-functional, observation, which allowed establishing the logical order of the research structure, the determination of theoretical elements about offensive tactical preparation. and obtain information regarding the offensive tactical behavior of the team.

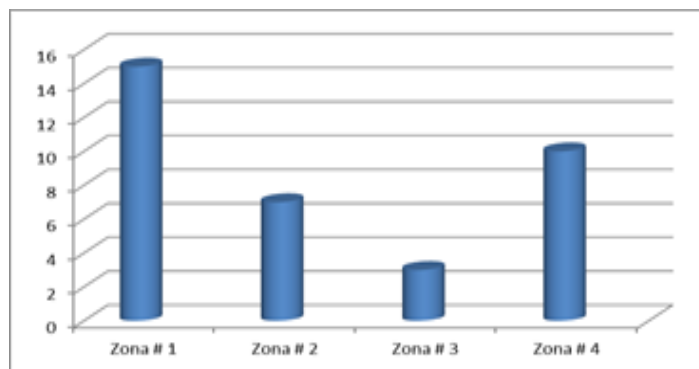
Likewise, the statistical-mathematical method was used to analyze the data obtained, with the purpose of properly analyzing the options of tactical variants used during the competition.

## **RESULTS**

After having made the observations in 8 of the 10 games of the team against the teams of Holguín, Camagüey, Artemisa and Santi Spíritus, which represents 80% of the games played in the qualifying stage, the results obtained against each in each one of these teams are the following.

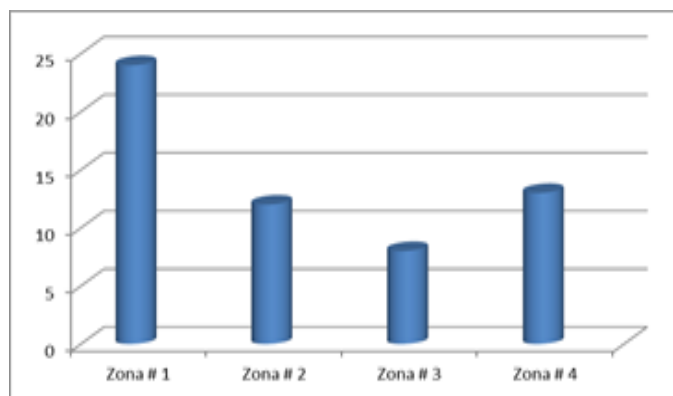
In the games against the Holguín team, the use of the hitting zones behaved as we declare below.

Of a total of 35 recorded hits, 15 went to zone 1, (9 were in the situation of runners at first and 6 in the situation of runners at first and second base). In relation to zone 2, 7 hits were made (two with runners at first and third base and five with a runner at second base); In zone 3, 3 hits were made, (1 without runners on base, and one respectively in the game situations of runner on first and runners on first and second base) and finally for zone 4 there were 10 hits, (seven they were without runners on base and three with runners on first base). As can be seen, the greatest number of hits was made towards zone 1 and in the game situation that was used the most was in that of runners in first base.



Graph # 1. Amount of hitting by areas of the field against the Holguín team.

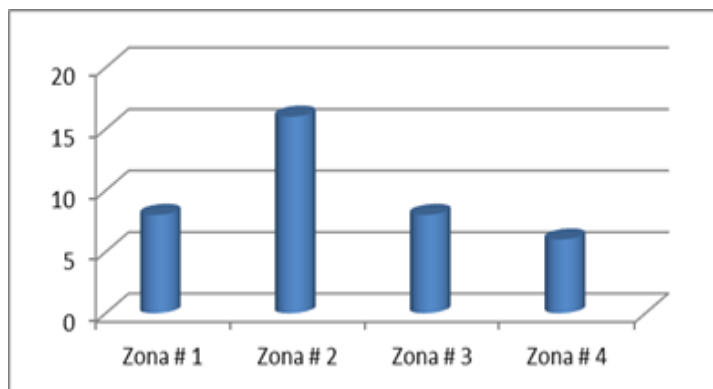
The results against the Camagüey team have that of 57 recorded hits, 24 went to zone 1, (10 with a runner in first, 5 with runners in first and second base, and 9 for the situations of runners in second and third, runner in third and bases filled); for zone 2 there were 12 hits (8 with runners on second base and 4 with runners on first and second base); 8 for zone 3 (6 with runners on second base and 2 with runners on first and second base); and for zone 4, 13 hits were made (5 without runners on base, 2 with runners on first, and 1 with runners on second and third base, 2 with runners on third, and 1 with bases loaded). In the same way as in the previous analysis, in this one we can see how the zone most used was zone 1 with 24 hits and in the game situation that was hit the most for that zone it was the runner at first base.



Graph # 2. Amount of hitting by areas of the field against the Camagüey team.

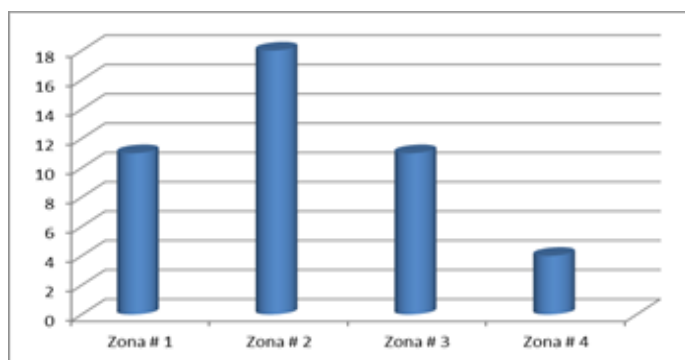
Regarding the analysis of the results of the game against Artemisa's team, we have that of the 38 hits recorded, 8 went to zone 1 (1 without a runner on base, 5 with a runner on first, 2 with runners on first and second base and one in the situations of runners on first and third base, runner on third and bases loaded); 16 to zone 2 (2 with a runner on first base and 6 with runners on first and second base, and 8 with runners on second base), 8 to zone 3 (2 without a runner on base and 6 with a runner on second base), and finally 6 hits were towards zone 4 (3 in each case for situations without a runner on base, runners on first base). As can be seen in the case of this game, zone # 2 was the one most used in terms

of the choice of hit and the game situation in which most hits were made towards that zone was the runner at second base.



Graphic # 3. Amount of hitting by areas of the field against the Artemisa team.

Finally, in the game against Santi Spíritus, a total of 47 hits were made, of these 11 were to zone 1 (3 in each case for the situations of runners on first and second, runner on first, no runner on base and 2 hits were with bases full), 18 for zone 2 (4 runners on first and second base, 8 with runners on second base, 5 with runners on third base and 1 in the bases full situation), 11 for zone 3 (7 in the case of the situation of runner at second base and 4 with runners at second and third base), 7 were for zone 4 (4 in the situation of runner at first base and 3 runner at third base). In this game the game the most used zone was # 2 and the situation in which most hits for this zone was the runner on second.



Graph # 4. Amount of hitting by area of the field against the Santi Spíritus team.

When carrying out a general evaluation of the behavior of the team To have a better understanding of the behavior When we carry out a general analysis of the use of the hit for each of the areas of the field (see Table # 5), we can see that out of a total of 177 hits 58 (32.7%) were made towards zone # 1, 53 hits (30%) were for zone # 2, in relation to zone # 3, 30 hits were executed, which represents 17% of the total and Finally, 36 hits were made to zone # 4, which represents 20.3% of the total.

When performing an interpretation of these quantitative results obtained, the information reflects that there is a marked similar use in terms of zones 1 and 2, which is the same with respect to zones 3 and

4, in both cases the difference in beatings is not very wide in the first case is 5 hits and in the second 6 hits, so we can affirm that there is an adequate distribution of offensive tactical work as far as the distribution of hits by zone is concerned.

In another sense, when we analyzed how the use of these hits for game situations, we were able to corroborate in relation to the 58 hits made towards zone # 1, 27 hits were executed in the game situation of runner at first base, which represents 46.5 %. In relation to zone # 2 of a total of 53 hits, the game situation in which it was most used was that of a runner at second base with 29 hits, which means 54.7% of the total. With respect to zone # 3 of the 30 hits made, it was confirmed that 19 of them, 63.3%, were used in the game situation of runner at second base. Finally, the behavior in zone # 4 was 15 hits of the 36 executed in that zone were used without runners on base, this number of hits means 41.5% of the total.

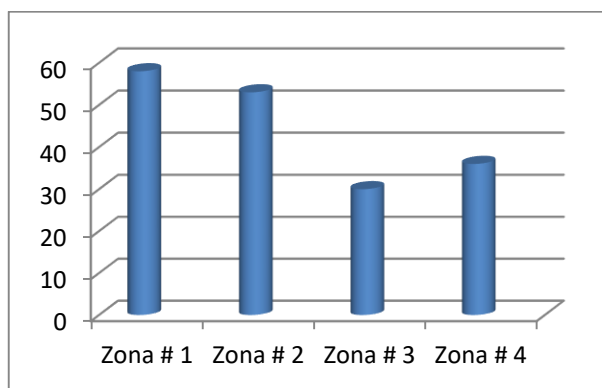


Table # 5: General total hits by areas of the field.

## DISCUSSION

The results obtained through the methods and techniques used allowed us to corroborate that there is variability in the offensive tactical work of the first category 5 baseball team from Guantanamo, evidenced in the fundamental in the equitable distribution of hits by areas of the field, which favors the team's chances of victories taking into account that said distribution in the use of terrain areas constitutes a tool within the team's tactical arsenal and also hinders the defensive work of the opposing teams.

In the same way, the control carried out made it possible to obtain information in relation to the game situations in which hits are used the most for a certain area, offering the possibility of knowing in which plays the hits are used less towards a certain area, which allows designing new offensive tactical variants for each of the opposing teams and in this way counteract the work of studying opponents that these teams could carry out.

Finally, we can add that the definitions provided by the cited authors were taken into account and facilitated the interpretation and assessment of the results obtained in the observations made.

### **BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES**

- Collazo, A., y Betancourt, N. (2006), *Teoría y Metodología del entrenamiento deportivo*. ISCF. “Manuel Fajardo”
- Fabra González, J.L. (2013) *Metodología para el control y evaluación táctico ofensivo en equipos de béisbol*. (Tesis de Maestría) Facultad de Cultura Física de Granma, Granma. Cuba.
- Mahlo, F. (1985). *La acción táctica del juego*. La Habana, Cuba: Pueblo y Educación.
- Salas Inirarity, M. y Col. (2008), *La dirección del equipo de Béisbol*. Editorial Deportes. La Habana.