

The Control of Offensive Tactics in Baseball 5

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ISSN: 2577-1914



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Submission: 📅 April 17, 2023

Published: 📅 June 29, 2023

Volume 9 - Issue 4

How to cite this article: Savon Matos L* and Torre Acosta Y. The Control of Offensive Tactics in Baseball 5. Res Inves Sports Med. 9(4), RISM.000720. 2023. DOI: [10.31031/RISM.2023.09.000720](https://doi.org/10.31031/RISM.2023.09.000720)

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Introduction

Man is always in constant evolution, having this as a premise in the sphere of sport, this evolutionary process also does not stop, new sports disciplines arise every day from those concerns that have marked the lives of human beings for decades. Because of what we have expressed, Baseball 5 sport emerged which, despite having only been created for 5 years, is a discipline that has already gained a significant number of practitioners and followers. Among its main characteristics of this sport is the marked role of tactics, content that is decisive in the preparation of a baseball player 5.

Development

Our research focuses on the control of the use of strike zones in offensive tactical actions. We will assume as a tactical action the concept of Mahlo (1979) cited by Harre (1983) when he considers it as the activity directed towards optimal success that must be executed in accordance with tactical knowledge. (p.285). And as control of sports training the declared Collazo and Col (2006), citing (Ranzola 1990) specifying this which 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 in depending on the achievement of the objectives. (p.214).

The diagnosis made showed the following insufficiency:

A. The coaches do not have a model for the control of offensive tactical actions, which limits the team's tactical strategy and decision-making during games.

Results of the application of the observation protocol

The general analysis of the information obtained in the application of the protocol shows that a total of 35 hits (37% of the total) made to zone 1, the game situations in which it was used the most were the runner at first base. and second base with fourteen hits, runner on first with seven hits and no runner on base with 6 hits, the rest of the situations had values between one and four hits, with the first value predominating. With a runner on second base, no hit was made towards that area. The data from zone 2 showed that of 8 hits (9% of the total), the game situation in which the most hits in this zone was that of a runner at first and third base with three hits, no hits were made in situations of runners on second and third base, runner on third and no runner. For zone 3, the observation showed that of 13 hits (14% of the total) the situations with the most hits were those with a runner at first base and without a runner on base, with a total of four hits for each one. No hits were made in this zone in the situations of bases full, runner on third base and runner on first and third base. In the case of zone 4, the total hit was 37 (40% of the total). The game situations with the most hits were the runner at first base with eighteen and no runner on base with seventeen, the rest of the situations had values between one and nine without there being a value with a high predominance.

Conclusion

The application of a protocol, elaborated, sustained and based on the practical experience of live observation, allowed us to determine the use of hitting zones in offensive tactical actions by the Guantánamo 5th Baseball youth team during the 2022 national championship.