

## Study on offensive tactics and effects after the suspension of the 2016 Olympic Men's Basketball Top Eight

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### Article History

Received: 25/03/2023

Accepted: 29/03/2023

Published: 31/03/2023

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### Abstract

In basketball games, coaches often change technique and tactics by asking for pause in order to adjust the state of the team, disrupt the rhythm of the opposing team, reverse their own decline and other effects. The use of pause at critical moments can play a key role in changing the trend of the game and even directly affect the outcome of the game. Therefore, the deployment of offensive tactics after a timeout is particularly important. How to make good use of the opportunity to play tactical arrangements after a timeout will sometimes directly affect the confidence of players and the situation of the following game. By using the method of literature, expert interview, video analysis and mathematical statistics, this paper takes the offensive tactics after the pause of the 2016 Olympic men's basketball Top Eight as the research object, and analyzes the characteristics of the offensive tactics and effects of the top eight teams after the pause.

**Keywords:** Men's basketball eight round; pause; offensive tactics.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### Basis of topic selection

As one of the worlds top basketball events, the Olympic men's basketball event has attracted top basketball players and coaches from all continents to participate in it. In the fierce competition, the field is the players according to the pre-game practice tactics to implement the attack and defense, the field is the game of the coach's tactical thinking. As an important means for coaches to interrupt the game and temporarily deploy the team, time out has been an important content of research by many experts and scholars. In the tight rhythm of the game, the coach requests a pause for offensive tactics, which can help the team break the unfavorable situation of "scoring drought" for a certain period of time. An effective offensive tactics arrangement can make the team's score from behind to overtaking the opponent, and change from passive to active.

CBA is the highest-level league in China, and many famous domestic coaches are coaching CBA teams. However, these famous domestic coaches have many problems in the deployment of offensive tactics after the suspension. Such as CBA2016-2017 regular season third round Tongxi host Fujian, in the fourth quarter

of the game only 13.6 seconds, Tongxi temporarily behind two points, Fujian small foreign aid singles failed, Tongxi forward Song Jianhua received the pass, immediately to the referee to suspend, using the suspended time for the team layout of the last offensive tactics, in the last attack, There are many examples like this. Many domestic coaches can't even grasp the basic time out. For example, in the second round of the 2016-2017 regular season, Shenzhen played Guangdong at home. In the fourth quarter, there were only 15.7 seconds left. You can call a time-out, adjust your personnel, and lay out your offensive tactics. And small foreign aid Sloan chose to take the ball forward alone, in the middle of the restricted area to attract five defenders, reluctantly shot, did not score. Shenzhen's Pago then took a backcourt rebound from his teammate and pushed forward with just 6.4 seconds left and Guangdong trailing by one point. It was the most reasonable choice to take the initiative to foul, then use the timeout to arrange offensive tactics, and have the chance to go into overtime or even kill, but in fact, no one took the initiative to foul, which showed that the coaches and players needed to improve their tactical quality, and Guangdong finally lost 88-89. On the one hand, these

examples reflect the lack of on-the-spot coaching experience of team coaches in the match, on the other hand, reflect the lack of awareness of timeout timing of domestic coaches, lack of experience in the deployment of offensive tactics after the timeout. Therefore, through the research on the offensive tactics characteristics after the timeout of the 2016 Olympic Men's Basketball Eight Round of international high-level competition, To understand the tactical thinking and tactical setting of excellent international coaches, and to provide reference for the deployment of offensive tactics after the pause in the future competition.

## Literature review

In The Comparative Study on Tactics and Characteristics in the Last Moments of NBA and CBA Games, Wang Yufeng first clarified the significance of the study on tactics and characteristics in the last moments. Then, taking the games with critical moments of NBA and CBA as objects, he analyzed the offensive tactics deployed by tactics coaches in the last moments of games. The differences in offensive and defensive characteristics of NBA and CBA games are obtained. In the article, the author also defines "decisive moment". The author uses decisive moment as when there are 24 seconds left in the game and the difference between the two teams is within three points, including three points.

Bi Zhongchun, Pan Xiang, and Zhang Yong wrote in the Analysis of the Structure of Offensive and Defensive techniques and Tactics in the Decisive Moment of Contemporary Basketball Games that in the decisive moment of a game, the rational use of players' techniques and the correct choice of coaches on offensive and defensive tactics will determine the outcome of the game. Regarding the concept of "decisive moment", as there is no unified definition in the industry, the author starts from another Angle, takes the end time of the competition as the starting point, reverses and gradually moves upward from 0s, which lays a realistic foundation for the theoretical and practical research on "decisive moment". At the same time, the author analyzes the pause factor among the important factors that affect the tactical application in the decisive moment. The author shows that the pause in the final decisive moment plays a key role in unifying the whole team's thinking, clarifying the tactical intention, and determining the tactical attack point.

Zhuang Xue's Research on the Application of Overall Offensive Tactics of Chinese Women's Basketball Team in the 2012 London Olympic Games by studying the women's basketball team in the 2012 London Olympic Games found that American women's basketball players can always carry out attacks in position attacks by virtue of their excellent physical quality and good individual skills. While European teams and Australia pay more attention to the use of offensive tactics, these countries prefer to use smooth tactical coordination to achieve the attack, and finally through the comparison between China's women's basketball team and these powerful teams in the world to find the gap.

Kong Fanbo wrote in the Research on the Characteristics of the Position Attack of the Top Four Women's Basketball Teams in the 29th Olympic Games and the 16th World Championships about the forms of tactical use that no-ball screen was the most frequently

used form of the position attack in the 29th Olympic Games and the 16th World Championships. Other coordination includes screen coordination, perimeter ball transfer, individual attack, match coordination, breakaway ball sharing, pass and cut coordination, etc. Women's basketball players improve the success rate of attack through the combination of these position offensive tactics.

Li Xiaofeng, in the 16th World Championship and 37th European Championship Serbia Men's Basketball Attack Tactics Changes and Analysis of the video clips and analysis of the 16th World Championship and 37th European Championship Serbia men's basketball team, participated in, the attack tactics in the game was studied. In these two competitions, Serbia's men's basketball team is made up of the champions of the World Youth Championships. Although the players are very young, they represent the future development direction of European basketball. Based on a detailed analysis of the offensive techniques and tactics of Serbian men's basketball players in the World Championship and the European Championship, this paper expounds the offensive tactical system of Serbia's men's basketball team from the aspects of player data statistics, basic coordination of position attack, man-to-man defense of attack, zone defense of attack, full-court press of spurt attack, junction attack, and fast attack tactics. Draw relevant conclusions.

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 research object

Offensive tactics after the suspension of the 2016 Olympic Men's basketball eight.

Research method

### 2.2 research methods

Literature data method: Through the knowledge network and some foreign periodical databases, a large number of information about the characteristics of offensive tactics and tactical effects after the suspension of the basketball game were collected, and related technical statistics and game videos were collected.

Expert interview method: I visited authoritative scholars of theoretical research in the industry and excellent coaches who have coached national teams or professional leagues. Through interviews with them, I determined the research scope of offensive tactics characteristics after time out, as well as some relevant indicators of offensive tactics research after time out.

Video analysis method: By using the sports code video analysis software, all the video clips related to the indicators in the 2016 Olympic men's basketball Top Eight match were edited and analyzed. Through screening, observation, and statistical analysis of the video clips containing indicators, the indicators of offensive tactics after the suspension of the men's basketball top eight match were studied.

Mathematical statistics: The original data was obtained through the statistics of the video of the competition, input into EXCEL for preliminary data processing, and then statistical analysis of the results after preliminary data processing was made into corresponding charts.

### 3. Research results and analysis

#### 3.1 Study on offensive Tactics after the suspension of the 2016 Olympic Men's Basketball Eight Round

In view of the research on the offensive tactics after the timeout of the 2016 Olympic Men's basketball Elite Eight match, we will divide the offensive tactics after the timeout studied in the Olympic elite Eight match into two categories: one is the offensive tactics after the timeout of the game with the decisive moment, the other is the timeout of the game without the decisive moment. We will analyze and study the effect of tactical unit and tactics in the game stopper without decisive moment. As for the game stoppage with a critical moment, we will conduct a detailed analysis of the offensive tactics after the stoppage, through careful research to understand the offensive tactics deployed by foreign strong teams at the key moment that decides whether to win or lose the game.

##### 3.1.1 Relevant research on offensive tactical characteristics after a timeout in the decisive period

By referring to and summarizing the definition of the decisive moment of literature review, this paper uses the period of "five minutes before the end of the game, the difference between two teams is less than 5 points" as the decisive moment. In this paper, the concept of the decisive moment is used to study the offensive tactics after the break of the game in this Olympic Games. In addition, post-timeout offensive tactics exist independently of conventional tactics, because post-timeout offensive tactics are special tactics specially formulated to solve a certain problem on the basketball court, especially in the deployment of post-timeout offensive tactics in the decisive moment. These offensive tactics may be different from conventional tactics, and coaches will adjust the offensive links after timeout or the end of attack according to the situation. This is the premise of the study of the decisive moment coach layout offensive tactics. In addition, the research on offensive tactics after a timeout can only partially reflect the tactical intention of coaches, so in the tactical analysis, we will describe the tactical characteristics according to the tactical analysis.

There are two decisive moments in the top eight of the 2016 Olympic men's basketball competition, namely Croatia vs. Serbia in the quarterfinal and Australia vs. Spain in the third-place final. This paper takes the analysis of the pause in the decisive moment between Croatia and Serbia as an example. Learn the offensive tactics and tactics of the coach by explaining in detail the offensive tactics chart after the decisive time in the game.

Croatia hit a 3-pointer to make it 71-74 with 4:27 to play in the fourth quarter, and Serbia called a timeout with a three-point deficit and less than five minutes on the clock, making it the deciding moment. The offensive tactics after the suspension of play are as follows:

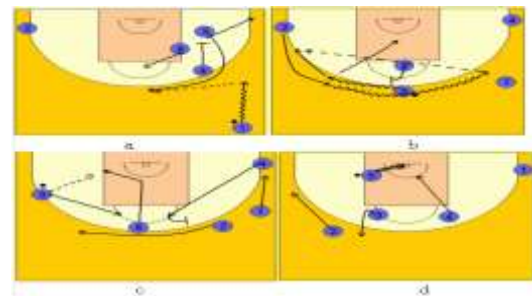


Figure 1 Serbia's offensive play after a timeout at 4:27 of the fourth quarter

Standing position: As shown in Figure 1, position 1 (Stephan Markovic) holds the ball on the right side of the court near the midfield line, position 4 (Marko Simonovic) is near the right wing three-point line, position 5 (Nikola Jokic) is near the strong side elbow area, position 3 (Stephan Jovic) is in the low position on the strong side, Position 2 (Bojan Bogdanovic) on the weak side at the bottom corner 3.

Tactical launch: Position 4 covers position 3 in the right low position. Position 3 runs to the top of the arc to pass the ball to position 1 with the help of the screen. Position 4 falls to the right bottom corner after finishing the screen and position 5 falls to the free throw line at the same time. Position 2 is waiting outside the three-point line in the bottom corner of the weak side. As the third dribbles to the right, the second also runs along the three-point line, passing hand-to-hand at 45 degrees from the arc. No. 2 takes the ball and dribbles to the right with the help of the 5 block on the top of the arc. At this time, position 2 transfers the ball to position 3 in a wide range, and position 3 passes the ball to position 5 in the low post, and position 5 plays alone. The shot didn't go in, but the play was clear and eventually the ball went inside for a one-and-one down low.

Croatia called for a timeout with 27.2 seconds to play, trailing by four points at 75-79

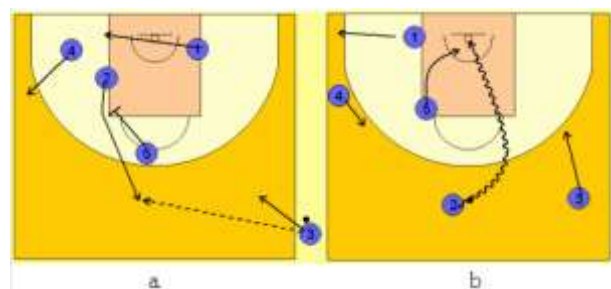


Figure 2 Schematic diagram of Croatia's attacking tactics after a timeout with 27.2 seconds remaining in the fourth quarter

Positioning: As shown in Figure 2, position 3 (Krunoslav Simon) takes a throw-in from the front touchline, position 5 (Miro Biran) is positioned at the top of the arc of the penalty area, position 1 (Bojan Baganovic) is positioned on the low right side, position 4 (Luka Babic) is positioned on the low left side, position 2 (Mario Herzonja) is positioned near the point line on the left side.

Tactics launch: No. 3 served on the sideline, No. 5 covered for No. 2, and then No. 2 received the pass in the high post with the help of

the screen. No. 2 took the ball in the high post and chose to directly break through the layup, resulting in the foul of the opponent and two free throws. Croatia's offensive strategy after the timeout was very simple, the attack only took 2.9 seconds, resulting in an opponent foul converted into a free throw. It is one of the conventional means to score a direct or indirect goal in the shortest time in the chase period. The offensive tactics deployment after this time out partly reflects the tactical intention of the coaches.

Through video clips and tactical explanation, we found that in the key timeout arrangement with decisive moment, coaches would put the offensive end of offensive tactics on the dominant player in the game, and make use of the dominant player's offensive or restraining effect to make tactical deployment.

### **3.1.2 Study on offensive tactics including coordination unit after pause in non-decisive moment**

In the offensive tactics, pass and cut coordination, sudden distribution coordination, screen coordination, and response coordination are the four basic coordination in the offensive tactics, these simple coordination units constitute the complex and changeable offensive tactics. The deployment of offensive tactics after time-out is to solve some specific problems. Therefore, through repeated watching of the video, we made statistics on the basic coordination units of offensive tactics after active and passive time-out and analyzed the offensive tactics characteristics of each continent after time-out. Due to the influence of physical conditions, basketball style, and other factors, different continents have created different basketball styles, which will penetrate into the league of each continent and have an impact on the basketball consciousness and thinking of players. Therefore, this paper classifies the teams in the 2016 Olympic Men's Basketball Eight round of continents and explores the time characteristics of the pauses in the eight round of teams in each continent.

According to the statistics of the teams in the final eight matches of the 2016 Olympic Games, the teams in the final eight matches of the 2016 Olympic Games come from three continents, among which there are 5 teams from Europe, which is the largest number of teams in this Olympic Games. This also reflects the development of European basketball and the world, more and more European teams have joined the world's top teams. Australia's men's basketball team has been on a great run in recent years, being the only Oceanian team to reach the third-place final at the Olympics. The Americas left Argentina to play the United States in the last eight. The following is a statistical analysis of the use of basic coordination units of offensive tactics after the suspension of each continent in the Olympic Games eight strong match.

Through the statistics of tactical units, we get; The most common tactic used by American teams is the screen and a high proportion of the use of the pass. According to the video observation, the offensive tactics deployed by the American team after the timeout in the Olympic Round of Eight are relatively simple. Usually, the players run out to catch and shoot the ball with the help of the off-ball screen, or the players break through the pick-and-roll coordination directly or distribute the ball to the next teammate after the pick-and-roll. The second most commonly used

combination is the pass distribution. For example, the United States has the world's top level of guards, so the coach will take advantage of this by using the pass distribution more to create more opportunities for the open players. As the representative of Oceania team, the Australian team uses the most coordination is the screen coordination. By repeatedly watching the attack video after the timeout of the Olympic Final Eight match, we can conclude that the Australian team is good at using multiple screens to make players run out of the open to catch the ball in the deployment of offensive tactics after the timeout. In addition, according to the statistics, half of the screen cooperation they use is no-ball screen cooperation, the other half uses more pick-and-roll cooperation. European teams used screens the most frequently in the last eight of the Olympics. In addition, due to the large number of European teams in this Olympic Games, we repeatedly observed and counted the videos of the post-timeout tactics of various countries, and finally found that: Serbia's men's basketball team is the most use of hand-to-hand passing in the top eight teams, which also reflects the Serbian team after a pause in the offensive tactical characteristics of relying on hand to complete the transmission between the ball players and players without the ball this feature. In addition, the Spanish men's basketball team of the top eight of the Olympic Games is the team that uses high block and roll most frequently in the top eight of the Olympic Games. No matter the game contains the decisive moment or the game in the regular time period, in the offensive tactics arrangement after the suspension of the top eight of the Olympic Games, Spain always arranges tall players to make high block and roll cooperation with small players. Then the tall player presses into the lane to continue the attack.

Through the statistical analysis of the basic tactical cooperation in the offensive tactics after the time out in each continent, we find that in the arrangement of offensive tactics after the time out in the final eight of the Olympic Games, screen cooperation has become a regular means for the coaches to arrange the offensive tactics after the time out.

### **3.2. Study on the effect characteristics of offensive tactics after time out**

In the intense basketball games like the Olympic Games, coaches can request a timeout according to the situation on the court and use the timeout to make targeted deployment to the team. Then, the offensive tactics arrangement after the timeout is the inside score or the outside score, and the success rate in the offensive period after the timeout becomes the index to measure the effect of the execution of tactics after the timeout. The statistical analysis of these indicators can obtain the effect characteristics of offensive tactics after the timeout.

After interviewing experts, we determined that the offensive tactics after timeout were defined as active timeout or passive timeout, and the first complete offensive segment after timeout was included in the research category of offensive tactics after timeout. The complete offensive sequence includes the following situations: 1. The offensive team plays with the ball until it scores a goal. 2. One party with the ball attacking the ball causes the other party to foul and form a free throw. When you watch a video of the Olympic Final Eight, there is a situation in which the attacking

team is fouled twice in a row on an offensive play, and the third one eventually scores, then the offensive play after the timeout is recorded as a full offensive play because the opponent committed a foul during the offensive play. In addition, on the first possession after a timeout, any offensive foul missed pass, or dribble conversion will be counted as a turnover. On this basis, we repeatedly watch all the offensive tactics after the pause in the Olympic Final eight Games and make statistics on the corresponding indicators.

**3.2.1 Study on characteristics of attack end zone selection after pause**

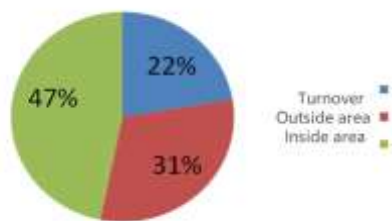


Figure 3. Statistical chart of attack end zone selection after timeout

As can be seen directly from the figure above, when it comes to the choice of attack end zone after the suspension of the Olympic Final Eight, the coaches of the world's top teams will choose to arrange the attack end in the outside area. Next, we run statistics on the metrics. We categorize the offensive options after a timeout into two zones and three zones. According to the statistics, 65.8% of the coaches chose the two-point play after the timeout. Among the two-point play, 64% of the two-point play came from the layup in the basket area and the second-up basket. In addition, 62% of the two-point play came from the mid-range shot. Statistics also found that after a timeout in the offensive play to choose the three-point strategy, 76 percent of the time is not played. That is to say, after the suspension of the 2016 Olympic Games in the final eight of the regional selection of offensive tactics, excellent foreign coaches more emphasis on the outside area, in the outside area to choose two points of success rate is higher, choose three points of success rate is not high.

**3.2.2 Study on characteristics of attack end time after pause**

In the study on the distribution of the attack end point, we interviewed experts and divided the 24-second attack time into a period of 4 seconds. The recording method in statistics is 24-20, which means that the tactics end time is between 20 seconds and 24 seconds, excluding 20 seconds. The value on the right of the recording time period is not included in this period. By classifying the time of the end of the pause, the characteristics of the end time of the attack after the pause are explored.

**Table 1 Statistical table of attack end-time distribution after pause**

Time period	24-20	20-16	16-12	12-8	8-4	4-0
Pause	9	17	23	17	5	2

frequency						
Tactical success rate	33.3%	41.1%	60.8%	64.7%	40%	0

As can be seen from the data in Table 1, the position attack after the pause was played most in the period of 12-16 seconds, and the success rate was the highest in the period of 8-12 seconds.

**4. Conclusion**

- 1) In games with decisive moments in the Round of Eight, the offensive play arrangement will place the offensive end on the team's dominant player after a timeout.
- 2) The characteristics of the game in the non-decisive moment of the top eight matches show that screen coordination is the most commonly used basic offensive coordination after the coach arranges a pause in offensive tactics.
- 3) The characteristics of the offensive tactics effect after the pause in the top eight matches show that the coaches of the world's top teams choose the outside attack area more, and the success rate of choosing the outside attack area is higher than that of choosing the three points. In addition, the most plays after timeouts were made in the 12-16 second period, and the most successful in the 8-12 second period.

Through different dimensions of the study on the offensive tactics characteristics and tactical effect characteristics after the suspension of the coaches of the eight Round of the Olympic Games, we found some rules and characteristics, and these results will provide relevant theoretical basis for the analysis of the preparation for the basketball tournament in the future, but only from the study of the Olympic Games is not enough, in the subsequent research, The author will continue to study the characteristics of game suspension and summarize the rules and characteristics by collecting data from the United States Championship, European Championship, NBA, CBA, and other leagues, so as to contribute to the growth of domestic coaches and the progress of Chinese basketball.

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