

CWOA Officiating Standards

Signals

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CWOA Area 1 State Official

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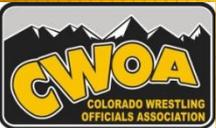
Overview

- ▶ Philosophy of Proper Signals
- ▶ Visual
- ▶ Verbal
- ▶ Demonstrative
- ▶ Whistle
- ▶ Conclusion

Signals

▶ Sources

- Rules Book
- Case Book
- CWOA DVDs
- CWOA Officiating Standards Pamphlet



Signals

- ▶ Philosophy of Proper Signals
 - The job of the wrestling referee is to enforce the rules of the sport and to inform the wrestlers, the coaches, the official scorer and the fans as to what is being called on the mat.

Signals – Visual

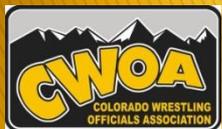
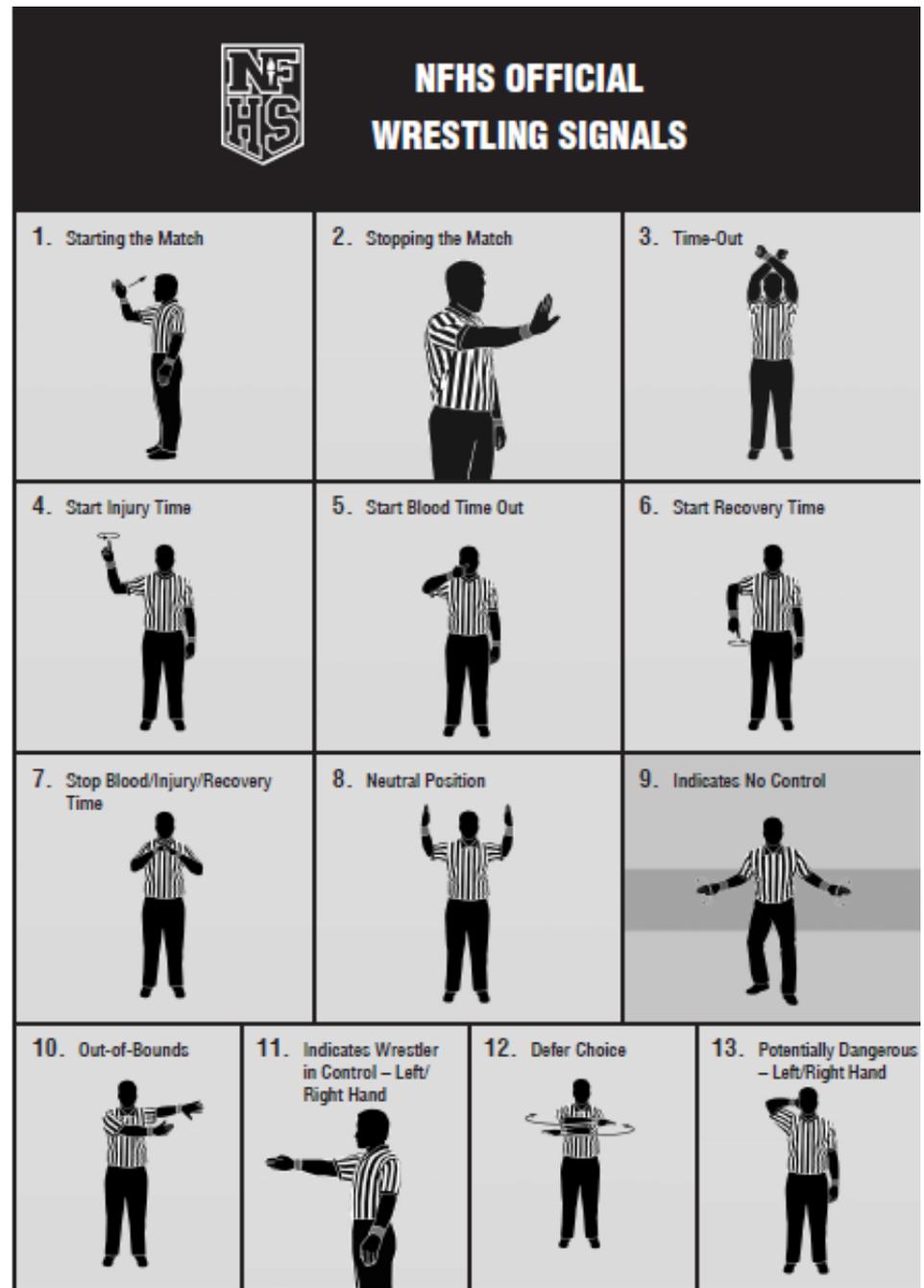
▶ Rule Book 3–6–1

- Only authorized signals shall be used by the referee when signaling and verbally notifying the contestants and scorer when warning or awarding points to either wrestler. The thumb is not to be used when signaling point(s), only fingers.

Signals – Visual

Rule Book 3-6-1

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Signals – Visual

Rule Book 3-6-1

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 NFHS OFFICIAL WRESTLING SIGNALS			
14. Stalemate 	15. Caution – False Start or Incorrect Starting Procedure 	16. Stalling – Left/Right Hand 	
17. Interlocking Hands or Grasping Clothing 	18. Reversal 	19. Technical Violation 	
20. Illegal Hold 	21. Near-Fall 	22. Awarding Points – Left/Right Hand 	23. Unsportsmanlike Conduct – Left/Right Hand 
24. Flagrant Misconduct – Left/Right Hand 	25. Coach Misconduct – Left/Right Hand 	26. Unnecessary Roughness – Left/Right Hand 	27. Default Technical Fall Disqualification 

Signals – Visual

- ▶ Rule Book 3–1–1
 - Red and Green Armbands
 - The red armband shall be worn on the left wrist and the green armband on the right wrist.

Signals – Visual

- ▶ Rule Book 3-1-7
 - When possible the referee should award points on the edge of the mat calls before blowing the whistle and giving the hand signal for stopping the match and out-of-bounds.

Signals – Visual

- ▶ Rule Book 3–1–9
 - When penalizing either wrestler, the referee shall stop the match, **use the appropriate NFHS signal** and announce the penalty in the prescribed manner so that coaches, contestants, scores and spectators are aware of the penalty.

Exception Rule 8–1–2

Signals – Visual

► Things to Think About

- Are there no signals?
- Are signals shown sporadically and out of sequence?
- Are signals shown late or delayed?
- Are signals your Own?
- Are appropriate signals shown late or delayed?
- Are appropriate signals shown immediately when action occurs?

Signals – Visual

▶ Quick Hints

- Coaches will accept calls they may not agree with if the call is made consistently throughout the meet. Being emphatic when making a call will help sell it.
- Here are some referee's signals that have been misused or not used at all.

Signals – Visual

3. Time-Out



Time Out

Sometimes referees have erroneously used the “T” as the TO signal. In wrestling, the “T” is to be used as a symbol of a technical violation followed by a verbalization of the exact violation and a hand signal of the points to be awarded.

Signals – Visual

5. Start Blood Time Out



Start Blood Clock

One of the most rarely used signals!

Most referees simply say, “Start blood time.” or they use the “Start injury time” signal and verbalize the blood time aspect.

Signals – Visual

6. Start Recovery Time

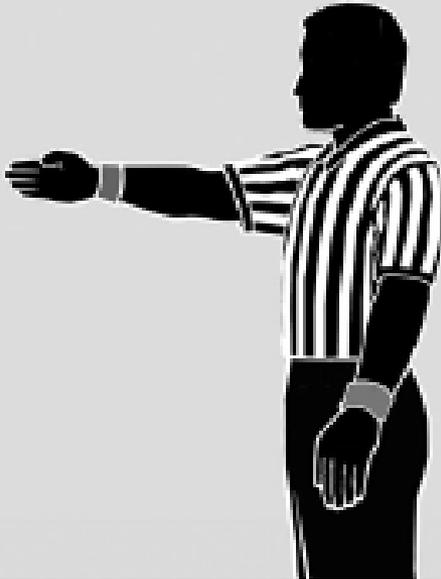


Start Recovery Clock

This signal this is simply the “start injury time” turned upside down.

Signals – Visual

11. Indicates Wrestler in Control – Left/Right Hand

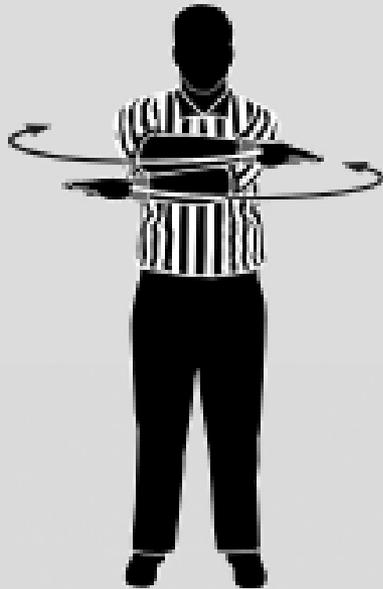


Wrestler in Control

Unfortunately, some referees often simply point with either hand to the wrestler maintaining control instead of using the arm with the corresponding wrist band color. This signal is usually not accompanied by a verbal announcement.

Signals – Visual

12. Defer Choice



Defer Choice

Several different signals are used around the country from the “incomplete pass” signal to no signal at all and the referee just turning to the other wrestler. Becomes very confusing to scorer’s table and fans. Sometimes they feel the wrong wrestler was given choice when they do not know of the defer choice.

Signals – Visual

23. Unsportsmanlike Conduct – Left/Right Hand



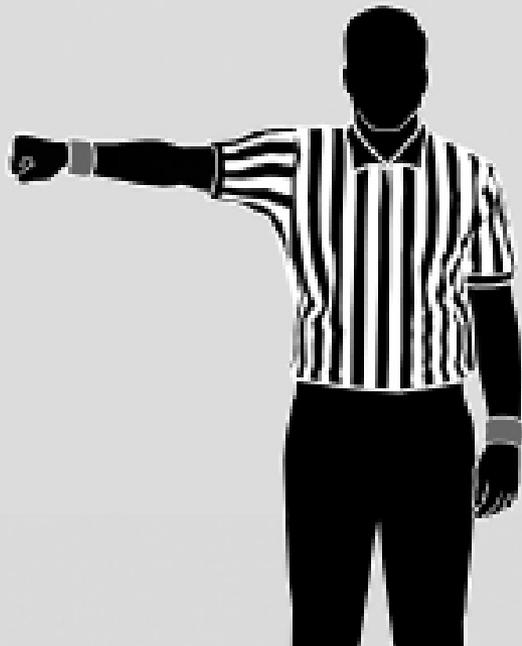
Unsportsmanlike Conduct

These three signals really need to be used correctly and with the intended purpose. Many referees are still using the BOTH arms out to the sides. This is the old signal (see the book).

They are also still using the regular USC as coach's misconduct instead of closing the fist.

Signals – Visual

25. Coach Misconduct – Left/Right Hand



Coach Misconduct

Closed fist using the arm with the wrist band color of the coach involved.

Signals – Verbal

- ▶ The volume, intonation and intensity of verbal signals communicate both information and confidence.
- ▶ The verbal instructions used by the official are only those adopted by the National Federation and always knows the proper terminology and the appropriate time and place to use it.
- ▶ The official, in order to promote activity, offers such verbal comments as: “center”, “action”, and “contact”.

Signals – Verbal

▶ Volume

- Generally dictated by the intensity of the match and crowd noise.
- In a fast paced match, the official often finds it necessary to increase the volume of his verbal signals in order to counter the difficulty the wrestlers will have in following the sound.
- In matches where crowd noise may interfere with the ability of the wrestlers and coaches to hear, the official increases the volume appropriately.
- The official knows that his overriding priority is to communicate with the wrestlers.

Signals – Verbal

The official not only communicates information, he is also communicating his own authority, confidence, and self-assurance. Therefore, his intonation of verbal signals is in the form of stimulation and command; not in the form of pleading and questioning.

Signals – Verbal

Things to Think About

- No comments at all
- Comments given sporadically with no purpose
- Signals spoken late or delayed
- Are comments your own?
- Appropriate comments spoken late or delayed
- Appropriate verbal comments immediately when action occurs.

When does verbalizing cross the line into excessive, or even worse, coaching?

Signals – Verbal

NFHS Rules Book

Rule	What it Says
3-1-4	Pre-meet discussions
3-1-6	Awarding points
3-2-2	Verbal communication between referee & assistant
5-21 & 7-2	Verbally cautioning during potentially dangerous hold

Signals – Verbal

NFHS Case Manual

Section	What it Says
7.1.5G	Guillotine: Referee may notify when coming out of criteria.
1.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In general, avoid talking to wrestlers.• May promote activity via “center, action and contact”.• No coaching by referee.• Direct comments toward both wrestlers.
1.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No communication between assistant referee and coaches.• Only the referee should hear comments of the assistant
3.2	Avoid miscommunication (e.g., verbalize choice of position as Top, Bottom, Neutral or Defer).

SIGNALS – DEMONSTRATIVE

- ▶ Describes how the official carries out his actions rather than describing the actions themselves.
- ▶ Measures the forcefulness of his actions.
 - Often indicted by the speed at which the official makes his signals and the purposefulness of his actions.
- ▶ Indicates his level of confidence.
- ▶ Fine line between confidence and arrogance
 - The official always strives to maintain the highest level of professionalism.

SIGNALS – DEMONSTRATIVE

Things to Think About

- No visual/verbal signals
- Signals given lazily with no emphasis on understanding
- Signals misleading
- Appropriate visual/verbal signals clear and understandable

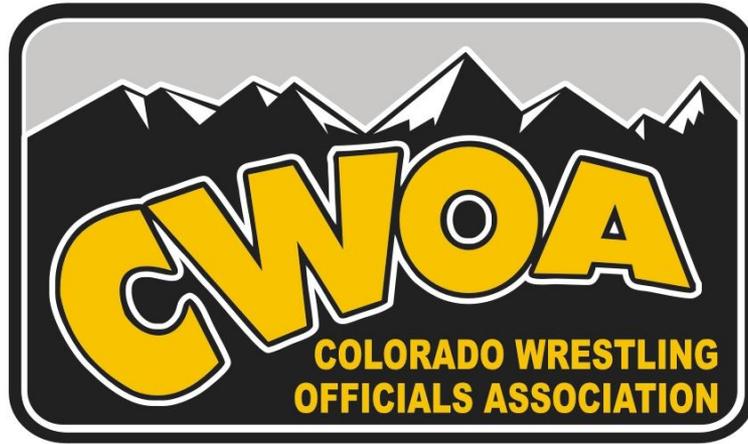
SIGNALS – WHISTLE

- ▶ Since the sound of a whistle starts and stops all action, it should always be clear and precise. The official's whistle is loud enough for all involved parties to hear and is never faltering.
- ▶ When starting the wrestlers, the sound of the official's whistle is coordinated with the movement of his hand, particularly in the case of matches involving hearing impaired wrestlers.

SIGNALS – WHISTLE

Things to Think About

- No whistle at all
- Barely audible, confusing, hinders wrestlers actions
- Barely audible, no coordination with action
- Audible at times, no coordination with action
- Audible at times, late
- Audible, multiple whistles, late, delayed or precise
- Loud, precise, multiple whistles
- Loud, precise, and concise (one quick whistle)



CWOA Officiating Standards

Signals