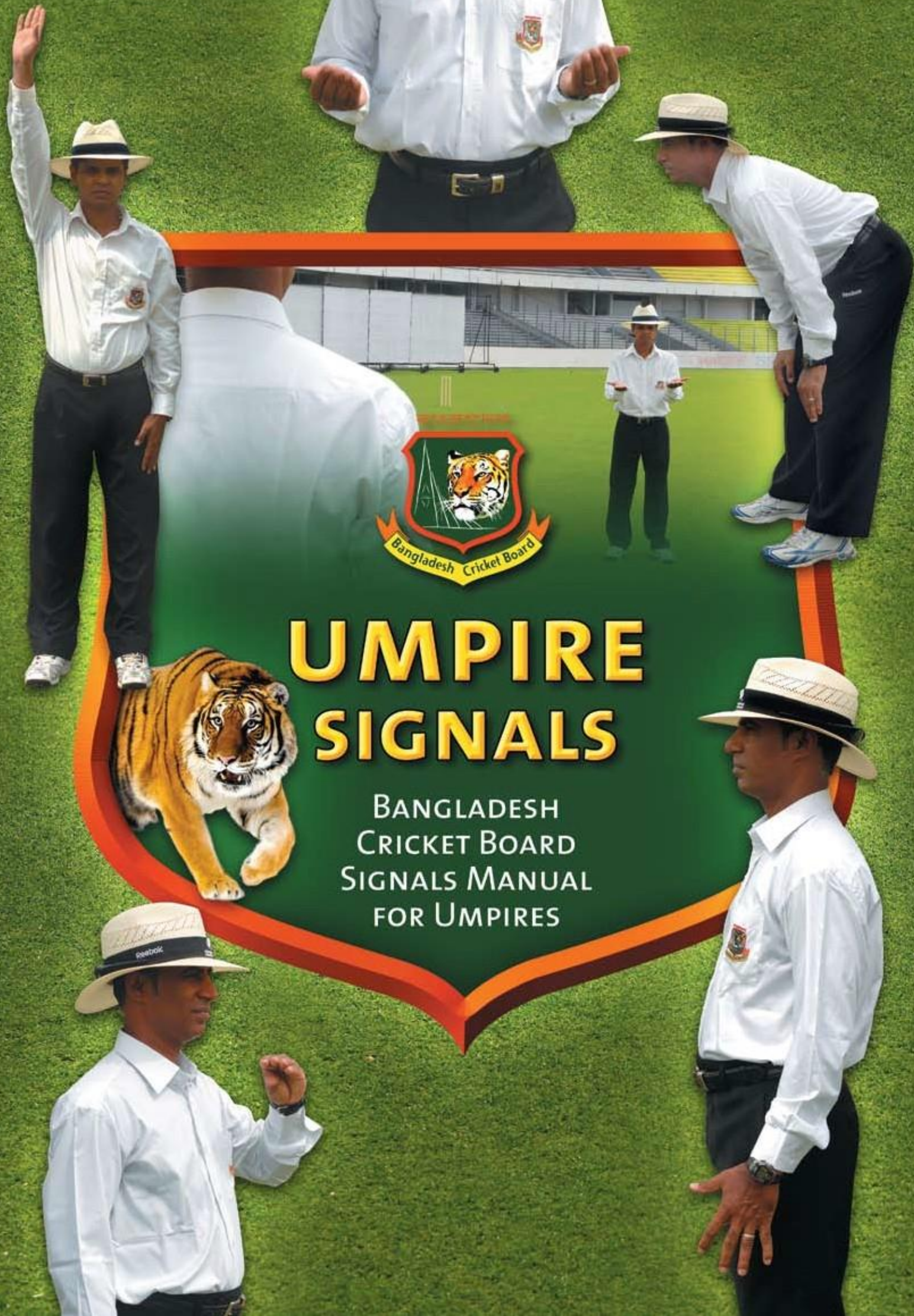




UMPIRE SIGNALS

BANGLADESH
CRICKET BOARD
SIGNALS MANUAL
FOR UMPIRES





Copyright © Cricket Australia, 2009

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form or by any means (electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise) without the prior written permission of Cricket Australia. Any party seeking permission to re-produce these materials in part or whole should contact Cricket Australia.

This manual has been written by Cricket Australia. It is published for general information only. Although every effort is made to ensure that information in this publication is accurate for general purposes only, Cricket Australia are not responsible for the ongoing accuracy of the information, the application of that information or for any errors, omissions or inaccuracies in any information contained in this coaching manual. The publication of information in this coaching manual does not constitute a representation or warranty, either express or implied, that the information has been approved or tested by Cricket Australia or that it is suitable for general or particular use. Readers should exercise their own skill and care with respect to its use. Before relying on any information contained in this coaching manual, readers should carefully evaluate the accuracy, completeness, appropriateness and relevance of the information, and should obtain appropriate professional advice relevant to their particular circumstances.



Introduction

The photographs in this manual are the agreed signals to be used by umpires in Bangladesh. They are the essential signals to aid communication between colleagues on the field. The signals illustrated are those taught on all Bangladesh Cricket Board Courses, in cooperation with Cricket Australia.

These signals are not contained within the Laws of Cricket¹; they are in addition to the signals already in use by umpires when communicating with scorers and scoreboard operators. Their use is an aid to more efficient match management and more effective communication between umpires. The most compelling argument for their use is the enhanced focus they give to the striker's end umpire when he is carrying out his duties.

These signals should be part of your routine. When practiced they will become automatic. Most of the signals you will see throughout this publication are used by the striker's end umpire. When you stand at the strikers end there are many ways you can assist your colleague. This assistance can help to:

- *Inform decision making;*
- *Clarify action that the Bowler's End umpire may not be able to observe*
- *Build confidence and trust in teamwork*
- *Support the bowler's end umpire in carrying out his duties*
- *Demonstrate teamwork to all involved in the game*
- *Build a routine to aid focus and concentration*
- *Ensure more accuracy in counting and decision making*
- *Ensure consistency in signalling between all umpires in Bangladesh*

It is important that all our umpires use the same set of signals to communicate to each other during a match. Frequent, agreed signalling builds strong routines and strong teams.

Many thanks go to Sharfuddoula Ibne Shaïd and Enamul Hoque for modelling the signals for our Manual.

Denis Burns Umpire Educator, International Development Program, Cricket Australia, on behalf of the Bangladesh Cricket Board, Dhaka, Bangladesh, October 2009

¹<https://www.lords.org/mcc/the-laws-of-cricket> 2022 MCC, London



Signalling the number of balls left in the over

Striker's end umpire (square leg) should always signal to his colleague that there are two balls left in the over. This is a very secure way of ensuring that there are no mistakes made in counting. It is good practice for the bowler's end umpire to glance across to his colleague, and signal 'two balls left' when he thinks there are two balls left in the over to make sure both umpires agree. His colleague should always acknowledge the signal by signalling back.

Mistakes in counting sometimes happen when a No ball or a Wide occurs, or when a wicket falls. It is essential to check with your colleague if there is any doubt about the number of balls left in the over. Striker's end umpire can be ready to help his colleague by signalling the number of balls left in the over – even

though his colleague may not request the signal. This is a powerful routine for aiding the concentration of the umpire at the striker's end. The signals illustrated below are normally only used when No balls or Wides occur or when a wicket has fallen – or when something has happened during the over which may have distracted the umpires e.g. a dispute or argument between players. When Bob Stratford (Cricket Victoria State Director of Umpiring 2002-2008) introduced these extra signals into Victorian state cricket the number of mistakes in counting fell dramatically.

Agree with your colleague, before the start of the match, which signals you will both use throughout the match. The photographs (right) show the same signals from a distance.



From left to right: 1 ball, 2 balls, 3 balls.



From left to right: 4 balls, 5 balls, 6 balls.

Signalling a fielding violation





Signal used to alert your colleague to a fielding violation. The hand, nearest to your colleague, is kept down against the thigh and all the fingers are flexed together – several times.

This is a useful signal to alert your colleague to a possible No ball situation when there are too many

fielders outside the circles used in T20 and 50 over matches or when there is a close fielding violation. Like all signals to support your colleague – this will only be effective if you both glance at each other before each delivery as part of your pre-delivery routine.





Signalling 'We need to speak'

A signal used, when the ball is dead, to alert your colleague to the need for a conversation. If one of you makes this signal and then immediately starts to walk towards your colleague it is a sign that the conversation needs to take place immediately – meet your colleague half-way to discuss the matter.

If one of you makes this signal and remains stationary it is a sign that the conversation can take place at the end of the over.

When you need to speak to your colleague always meet him half-way. This shows everyone in the game that you are both equal members of a team.







Signalling 'The ball has hit the pad/leg'



A signal used, when the ball hits the striker's pad or leg – but not the bat. The leg closest to your colleague is patted several times by the palm of the hand.

The striker's end umpire is sometimes in a much better position to see where the ball has hit the striker – especially if he has played a late shot towards the leg-side. The information will help his colleague to decide whether the striker will be awarded runs – or whether leg-byes will be awarded.





Like all the other signals in this booklet – this signal is for information purposes. It is not used in decision making when deciding whether or not a batsman is out e.g. caught. This is a guide, only, for your colleague and the final decision on runs/leg-byes rests with him. If he does not acknowledge your signal this does not mean that you will not signal on the next occasion!



Signalling 'Bye'



The folded arms indicate to your colleague that the ball has not hit the bat or any part of the striker.

This is a deliberate folding of the arms and gives your colleague instant information – if he needs it. If you have agreed with your colleague on this signal, before the start of the match, it is essential that you only fold your arms when giving this signal – otherwise you will confuse him!



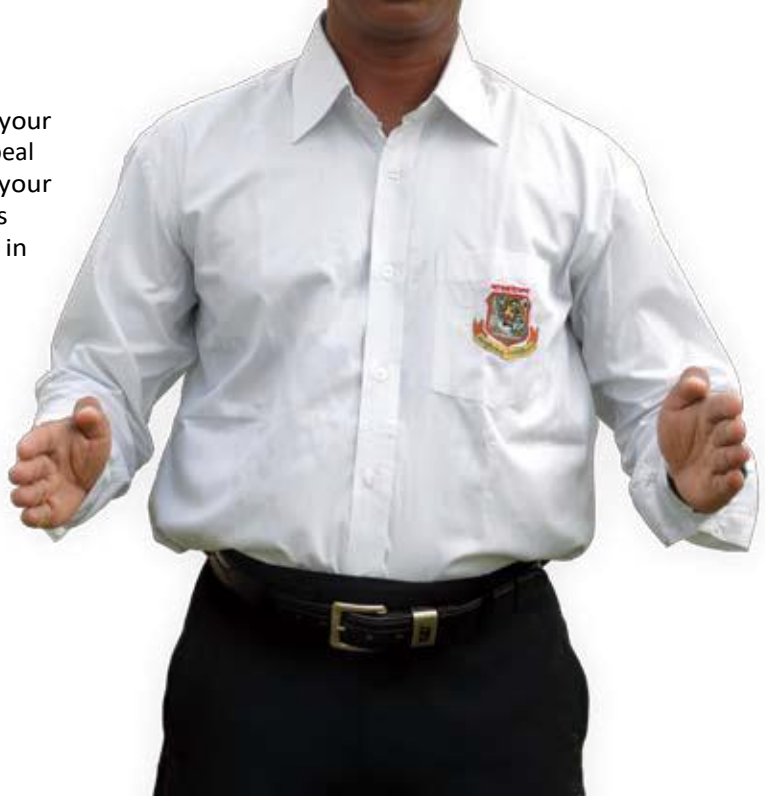


Signalling 'The striker is standing, approx. this far in front of the popping crease'



This is a very valuable piece of information for your colleague – especially if he has to consider an appeal for LBW. When you stand at the bowler's end your perspective is compressed and it is sometimes difficult to judge where the striker is standing in relation to the popping crease. If the striker is standing well outside his crease the ball has a long way to travel before it reaches the wicket.

You are indicating to your colleague how far the striker's back-foot is in front of the popping crease. If you move your hands together and apart several times you are indicating to your colleague that the striker is moving backwards and forwards in front of the popping crease.





Signalling 'Wide, above the head of the striker'



Hands are down by the side with fingers flexed out.

It is easier for the umpire at the striker's end to judge the height of the ball. When the striker first stands at the crease striker's end umpire should fix his eyes on a location behind the striker's head – at the same height e.g. a building/tree/point in the stadium etc. which he can use as a guide. Even though the striker might duck out of the way of a delivery – if the ball is above this location he can signal a Wide to his colleague.





Signalling 'The ball has hit the ground, it did not carry to the fielder'



Hands are kept low, pointing towards your colleague, with palms down in a patting motion.

Bowler's end umpire will sometimes be unsighted when a catch is taken or attempted e.g. if the ball has been hit towards second slip the bowler may be obscuring the catch as he follows through. Striker's end umpire can use this subtle signal to inform his colleague that the ball has not carried to the fielder.





Signalling 'The ball has hit the bat'



Hands are at stomach height, palms up, with a short patting motion. The striker's end umpire is sometimes in a much better position to see where the ball has been hit by the striker's bat – especially if he has played a late shot towards the leg-side. The information will help his colleague to decide whether the striker will be awarded runs – or whether leg-byes will be awarded.

Like all the other signals in this booklet – this signal is for information purposes. It is not used in decision making when deciding whether or not a batsman is out e.g. caught. This is a guide, only, for your colleague and the final decision on what the ball has hit rests with him. If he does not acknowledge your signal this does not mean that you will not signal on the next occasion!





Signalling 'The ball was above shoulder height, one for the over'



The index finger taps the opposite shoulder. This informs your colleague that the ball was between the striker's shoulder and his head. Look at the advice on 'Wide' on page 12. When the striker first stands at the crease striker's end umpire should fix his eyes on a location behind the striker's head – at the same height e.g. a building/tree/point in the stadium etc. which he can use as a guide. Even though the striker might duck out of the way of a delivery – striker's end umpire can use this location as a guide when judging the height of the ball.



Signalling 'Bowler's Action'

Hands are at stomach height, palms up, with a short patting motion. The striker's end umpire is sometimes in a much better position to see where the ball has been hit by the striker's bat – especially if he has played a late shot towards the leg-side. The information will help his colleague to decide whether the striker will be awarded runs – or whether leg-byes will be awarded.

Like all the other signals in this booklet – this signal is for information purposes. It is not used in decision making when deciding whether or not a batsman is out e.g. caught. This is a guide, only, for your colleague and the final decision on what the ball has hit rests with him. If he does not acknowledge your signal this does not mean that you will not signal on the next occasion!



Right arm over



Right arm around



Left arm around



Left arm over

Signalling 'The ball has not hit the ground, it carried to the fielder'



Hands are kept low, pointing towards your colleague, with palms up in a lifting motion.

Bowler's end umpire will sometimes be unsighted when a catch is taken or attempted e.g. if the ball has been hit towards second slip the bowler may be obscuring the catch as he follows through. Striker's end umpire can use this subtle signal to inform his colleague that the ball has carried to the fielder.





Giving and Signalling 'Guard' to the striker



Bowler's end umpire responds the striker's request for a 'guard'. Look carefully at the position of the umpire in these photographs: the umpire is standing up to the wicket. After giving guard verbally the umpire then points to the location of the guard by using the wicket in front of him. In this example the striker has asked for 'middle'. The umpire has directed him to middle and called 'that's middle' and then pointed to middle on the wicket in front of him. He is giving the striker all the information he needs.



Signalling 'The ball was above waist of the striker'

The hand is held above the waist, and extended. It is sometimes easier for the umpire at the striker's end to judge the height of the ball, especially if the striker has moved forward to play at a delivery. This information is needed by the bowler's end umpire if the delivery is a beamer, or full pitched delivery above the waist of the striker.





Trigger Action



It is a good idea to have a physical 'trigger action' when you are in position and about to make a decision on a possible run-out. This action prepares your eyes and ears for the action and makes you alert to decision making.

The precise stance is up to you – the action of making the stance is the important thing



Notes





Acknowledgements

This manual was written and edited by:

Denis Burns
Umpire Educator
International Development Program
Cricket Australia

Special thanks to:

Darren Goodger, Education & Development Manager, NSWCUSA, and Ian Lock, National Panel Umpire, Cricket Australia, for their significant contribution to the completion of this manual.

Umpires featured in this manual are:

Sharfuddoula Ibne Shaid and Enamul Hoque

Design & Layout:

www.mmr.com.au

Photography:

Shamsul Hoque Tanku, Professional Photographer,
23 & 24 Rafique Housing, Shakertak, Mohammadpur, Dhaka – 1207, Bangladesh

*Bangladesh Cricket Board Signals Manual for Umpires is an official coaching resource
of the BCB Game Education Department*

The Bangladesh Cricket Board Signals Manual for Umpires is a resource of the Bangladesh Cricket Board Game Education Department.

It serves to complement the information and techniques imparted throughout the BCB Umpire Education Program and is an invaluable resource for umpires as they seek to improve their knowledge both of the game and of the skills required to be a more effective umpire.

This manual was written and edited by
Denis Burns.



Sher-e-Bangla National Cricket Stadium
Mirpur-2, Dhaka - 1216, Bangladesh
Tel: +880 2803 1001 Fax: +880 2803 1199
www.tigercricket.com



Copyright © Bangladesh Cricket Board, 2009