

SF Titans VBC Terms & Definition

<u>TERM</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
Offense	Position	The positions on the court or the status of the players are in when our team has played the first the ball and the second ball is going to one of our teammates.
Defense	Position	The positions on the court or the status of the players are in when the opposing team has the ball.
Serve Receive	Position	The positions on the court the players are in, in order to receive the serve coming from the opposing team.
Rotational Position	Rotational Position	The position each player must be during the serve (when the servers hand contacts the ball). This is determined by their feet in relation to net and/or sideline and only the corresponding players. This also determines whether a player is front or back row .
Right Back or RB or 1	Rotational Position	This refers to where the player is in the rotation. This player during the serve (when not the server) must have one foot closer to the right sideline than the other back row players, and must be behind (both feet) the right front player.
Right Front or RF or 2	Rotational Position	This refers to where the player is in the rotation. This player during the serve must have one foot closer to the right sideline than the other front row players, and must have one foot closer to the net than the right back player.
Middle Front or MF or 3	Rotational Position	This refers to where the player is in the rotation. This player during the serve must be in between (both feet) the left and right front players, and must have one foot closer to the net than the middle back player.
Left Front or LF or 4	Rotational Position	This refers to where the player is in the rotation. This player during the serve must have one foot closer to the left sideline than the other front row players, and must have one foot closer to the net than the left back player.
Left Back or LB or 5	Rotational Position	This refers to where the player is in the rotation. This player during the serve must have one foot closer to the left sideline than the other back row players (except for the server when our team is serving), and be behind (both feet) the left front player.
Middle Back or MB or 6	Rotational Position	This refers to where the player is in the rotation. This player during the serve must be in between (both feet) the left and right back players (except for when our team is serving, they must be closer to the right sideline than the left back player), and be behind (both feet) the middle front player.
Left Side or Outside	Hitter, Def./Off. Position	Set or call for a set to the left-side or outside hitter. Also the name of the player/position of the left side defender/attacker.
Right Side or Opposite	Hitter, Def./Off. Position	Set or call for a set to the right-side or opposite hitter. Also the name of the player/position of the right side defender/attacker whom is usually not the setter.
Power Angle or Left Back	Def./Off. Position	The back row player whom plays on the left side of the court.
Right Back	Def. Position	The back row player whom plays on the right side of the court. Usually the setter or the opposite.
Libero	Def. Position	A back row only player whom may not substitute into a game, but can replace any back row player (as long as one rally has occurred before leaving or re-entering). In USA Volleyball liberos can not serve.

Ace		Serve that the opposing team cannot control resulting in a point.
Angle		To hit the ball cross court.
Antennae		A pole marking the outer most edge of the line. No ball may touch, flyover, or fly outside the antennae at any time.
Attack		Any ball sent to the opposing team.
Attack Line or 3 meter line or 10 ft. Line		The line 3 meters (9'9") from the net that a back row player must have their feet completely behind while or immediately prior to attacking the a ball that is completely higher than the top of the net. After the completed attack or if the ball is not completely higher than the net the back row player may cross the line. (please read the definition of
Back-Spin		When a ball spins backwards (bottom to top, opposite of top-spin). This causes the ball to fly straight, up, and short.
Back-Up Setter		The person whom sets the second ball if the setter gets the first ball.
Block		The act of stopping the ball coming from the opposing team. A block touch is not considered one of your team's three touches on the ball. You can not block a ball coming from your own team.
Camp Fire		When a group of players allow a ball to fall in between them with nobody touching it.
Cheating		To move or be in a position hoping that a ball will come there.
Chip or Roll or Off-Speed		A multi speed hit were spin is used to put the ball down into the court. Generally done with the palm of the hand.
Cover		The act of taking responsibility for any ball that falls in a certain area. To cover a hitter means to take responsibility for any ball that is blocked by the opposing team.
Deep		A ball traveling long to the back portion of the court.
Dig		Is the action of stopping the ball from hitting the ground (usually a first ball coming from the other team).
Double		When multiple parts of your body (including each hand) do not contact the ball simultaneously. A player may double with their hands on any first contact (blocks are not consider contacts) of the ball for a team.
Down Ball		When a hitter does not jump in order to hit or tip the ball to the opposing team.
Dump or Push		A medium speed touch on the ball that sends the ball to a specific spot on the opposing team's court. Generally done with the finger tips.
Float		When a hit or serve results with a ball that has no spin during flight. Also referring to the movement of such a ball through the air.
Follow Through		The continuation of movement after an objective has been met.
Foot Fault		When your foot touches or passes beyond specific lines on the court.
Free Ball or Free		A ball coming from the opposing team that is not hit or served.
Hit		To actively hit the ball.
In-System		When a team has complete control of themselves and the ball. In offense, the setter can give a good set to all of their hitters.
Kill		An attack that the opposing team cannot control resulting in a point.
Line		To hit the ball down the line.
Off		Off or away from the net.
Opposite		Refers to the player three positions away from your position (6-person volleyball). When this person goes to the front row, you go to the back row.
Out of System		When a team does not have complete control of themselves and/or the ball. In offense the setter cannot give a good set to all of their hitters
Over-Pass or Over-Set		A pass or set that goes to the opposing teams side of the net.

Pancake		To place ones hand on the floor so that the ball may bounce off of it with hitting the floor.
Pass		Is to actively direct the ball (under or over head) to spot or player.
Penetration		The act of reaching across and breaking the plane of the net or line.
Release		The point at which you start to transition from one position to another.
Re-Toss		When a server releases the ball in order to serve and lets the ball fall with out serving. The next release of the ball in order to serve is called the re-toss .
Scramble		When a team or player does not have control of the ball and must do anything to keep it from hitting the ground or put it over the net.
Seal		Close off, or not let anything pass.
Seem		The gap between 2 or more players
Set		Is to put the ball in a position that a hitter can hit the ball..
Setters Out		When the setter has or will take the first ball and some one else must set to the hitters.
Shade		Move slightly or just a little bit.
Shag		To pick-up any loose balls and put them into a cart (preferably the one the coach is using at the time).
Shank		A Severely misdirected pass or dig.
Shoot		To forcibly send the ball to a specific spot
Short		A ball falling to the front portion of the court closes to the net.
Side Out		When the receiving team wins the rally and a new server rotates to serve.
Spike		A medium to fast speed hit on the ball when sending the ball to the opposing team. Generally done with the palm of the hand.
Square-Up		When both shoulders and/or both sides of you hips are of an equal distance from an object.
Tape		The top portion of the net, usually a 2"-3" white band.
Tight or On		Close to the net.
Tip or Dink		A soft touch on the ball when sending it to the other opposing team. Generally done with the finger tips.
Tool		Is when you use a touch of the opposing player in order to get the point or the ball back.
Top-Spin		When a hit or serve results with a ball that spins forward (top to bottom). The resulting ball will fly straight and into the direction of spin (down).
Touch		A ball that has been touched by a blocker or player.
Track		To watch the ball with your eyes.
Transition		The act of going from one position to another.
Trap		A set that is too tight to the net making it easy for the opposing team
Trouble		When a team is scrambling for the ball on their side of the net.
5-1	Offensive System	1 setter that sets all the time. 5 refers to players whom hit the ball when in the front row.
6-2	Offensive System	2 setters that always come from the back row. 6 refers to the number of players whom hit the ball when in the front row.
4-2	Offensive System	2 setters that are always in the front row. 4 refers to the number players whom hit the ball when in the front row.
Middle Up	Defensive System	On defense, the middle back player plays in the middle just behind the attack line (junk position). The left and right back players play deep. Generally this is a recreational style of play in which only the setter (4-2) blocks.

