121 - A PRAXIOLOGIA MOTRIZ DE PIERRE PARLEBAS NOS ESPORTES DE AREIA COMO FORMA DE LAZER NA PRAIA DE COPACABANA

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1 - Introduction

Copacabana beach, begins at Leme (where it is called “posto zero) and goes until Posto Seis (six), with an extension of 4,15 Km of high extension of sand which is especially appreciated by tourists on summer vacation and on extended holidays weekends and, to the cariocas, at any time of the day and any day of the week.It is observed that people look for the beaches to take the most of it and its natural resources, as a rest but also to practice activities and sports. “Copa” as it is called kindly by the cariocas, has sportive practices and people going there all over the year, independently of the weather. We may find along the sand nets, pillars, girders as marks of the local sportive movement, besides the several “escolinhas”-“little schools of sportive iniciation, of the surfers on the sea, the walkers on the sidewalk and the riders on the bikes. And during the moments of pleasure, many times, men and women join themselves to play, practice physical sportive interest activities, giving several senses to the activities. After these encounters, roles are established to the activities. Imaginary characters gives lives, bets, agreement and disagreement are honored, other ones are created. In the different places where the games are held, a playful contract is established; it may be on the square or around it. At these places is created a kind of a game of power relations that transcend the roles developed as the space of use that it happens. One or more leaders shout and give direction to to the games; the rest of the group participate of the scenary as well.. The games have fast movements and immediate answers, joining tru sentences “corporal sentences”, turning into communicative sense that result in the satisfaction of the points scored during the games. Mistakes and non mistakes are punished and celebrated in emotional explosion of angry, frustration, happiness and pleasure.. Conflicts and agreements can be installed, can be solved and disappear. And with this sense of adventure, the players explore meanings that permit them to discover the richness of the Universe, the human being bringing to life the imaginary that makes a role of reborn its humanity (rationality and irrationality) At this point we find ancient rituals of hunt and war. Links of identification are made among the players, the ones who bet. Dreams are projected as ideals of organization of collective life:war, sacrifice, death, reborn, glory and the domain of sexuality. The couple, the groups face, create strategies, suffer, do their best, win or lose, but they reborn in each new match Practicing a sport on the beach may work in a group level as a significant element. There are gestures, languages, clothes, hair cut, their own code shared by the practitioners, Doing this, they are identified as practitioners of sports on the beach.

2.1-The modalities developed

Among several sportive modalities which are practiced on Copacabana beach, the present study emphasized the following:Peteca, Futevôlei, volleyball on the beach, soccer on the beach, handbeach, frescoball and free peteca.

2.1.1- Peteca on the beach (carioca)

The peteca games are found at “postos” 2, 3,6 on Copacabana beach. At posto 2, in front of Rua Duvivier (Duvivier street) and, at posto 3, in front of Rua Paula Freitas, the game receive the name as peteca carioca. These games happen on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays from 10 am until 2 pm, in a field delimitated with a rope extended on the sand and shared in two parts with two parallel nets of 1,5 of height. Two players stay in each field throwing up the peteca, that is, throwing to the other side and the objective is to make the peteca pass above de two nets and falls on the opponent field. The game is disputed in 20 scores, without “advantage” and no time to define the score. These games make some rules throw out the playful contact and follow or adapt some rules to the game of peteca on squares. Studies have been demonstrating that the peteca on Copacabana beach has been characterized as a sportive and leisure pleasure, much more male than female. It is played mainly by men after de 50´ and it is restricted to young and women.

2.1.2- Futevôlei

Created during the 60´ in Rio de Janeiro, the futevôlei was created by a group of young guys and the leader was an ex soccer player from Botafogo team, called Otávio de Moraes. Futevôlei has begun at Bolívar street, to substitute the “forbidden line area”. Futevôlei has been taking more and more people to practice it, because it joins the pleasure to be on the beach and the will to do exercise and have fun with friends. Lots of professional soccer players have adopted this modality. The futevôlei game is found along Copacabana beach and it is practiced in the field delimitated with a rope extended on the sand and it is shared in the middle by a net.

2.1.3 Volleyball on the beach

The volley on the beach has a tradition since the 30´, when they were disputed in the first championships of Brazil, in Copacabana and Ipanema. During many decades, it was seen only as a distraction for the weekends, practiced by million of people near the water, specially in Rio de Janeiro. Like the “futevôlei”, volleyball and the carioca peteca have the same characteristics of games played on fields and it is found in several parts on Copacabana beach sand.The games of volleyball on the beach are practiced by two teams, that can be transformed in couples, three people, four or six, and the position is in the middle of the field and the objective is to throw back the ball, one side to another, and each team may touch three times on the ball before passing it to the opponent. The idea is to make the ball falls on the sand so the opponent may not touch on it. During the game the practitioners place the following actions: the “saque” the first touch- is used to initiate and re-initiate the game, it consists to throw the ball with only one hand, making it passes above the net in direction to the opponent. There are many techniques' to execute the “saque”. The choice of the kind of the saque depends on many facts, like , the air condition and the opponent who is going to answer. The reception is the act to receive the ball that comes from the opponent, putting it in excellent conditions so that the partner may execute the second touch, putting it in conditions to be attached with great ability. The reception may be done using “manchete”, that is a touch of the ball with both arms together; it can be with a touch, with both hands. The ball may be received with a good height in direction to the net so that the partner may complete the second touch with precision. The attack means the collocation of the ball at the opponent´s square so that the opponent may not has a defense to

throw it back.

2.1.4- Frescoball

It is a game practiced with wood rackets , where one throws the ball to the other with the rackets. It is used a small rubber ball, between two or three practitioners, depending on the playful contract. In Brazil, the frescoball has appeared in 1945 in Copacabana, after the end of the second world war, idealized by Lian Pontes de Carvalho. There is no opponent at this game, only fun and pleasure. There are no winners or losers , because on the other side they do not consider him an opponent but a partner. The name frescobol comes from the place where it is played, that is, at the most freshing place of the beach, near the water. The only objective of this game is trying to maintain the ball in the air (throwing one side to another) the longer possible time . as possible. It is also known of the"rackets game" or "beach tennis". In the very beginning it was called "things of the fresh" and "the game of the fresh people" and moreover frescobol, however the "frescobolistas" don´t mind and adopted this name until today, found even on Aurélio Dictionary as: game for two partners practiced in free air especially on the beaches where it is used rackets and a rubber ball.

2.1.5- Peteca on the beach(free)

At the "posto 6", between the streets Julio de Castilho and Francisco Sá, the games are denominated Peteca livre, and usually happen every Tuesdays and Thursdays , between 8 and 10 o´clock in the morning. They form two groups, one in front of the other, with 3 people in the maximum in each group, that throw the peteca from one side to another with the objective to maintain it the longer time in the air as possible However, if there is an intention give a "medalha", medal on the opponent. There is no count of scores, probably not to mean a competitive facts, which is tradition on games. This peteca is played simply for pleasure. However, according to Costa (1993) in his study about popular sportive games:study of the net of motor communication, although the speeches of the practitioners of peteca present a tendency of cooperation, the competition is very closed, by the fact that it may sub-judge the other with a medalha (medal), making it similar to the characteristics of frescobol.

2.1.6- Hand beach

The hand beach is a version that comes from the squares handball. Its objective is to place goals with the hand on the opponent team. It is a dynamic game , composed by eight components of each team, three at the first line and a goalkeeper, and besides these, 4 for reservation, and these four, one of them will be chosen to be the "coringa". The sport is practiced on a reserved space on the sand of the beach, in periods of ten minutes, which is called "sets". If one team wins the first set and lose the second play off a game will be through "one against the goalkeeper", with five throws to each team. Each goal means one score and two points are attributed to the goalkeeper, to the acrobatics, for those of six metros and to the "coringas". The "coringa" is player that has a different uniform, and acts on the attack of his team when he substitutes, the goalkeeper, that means, the one who attacks can attack with four players on line. The substitutions are free, each team may substitute for the side of the square. This game is found at posto 4 of Copacabana beach, near the street Constante Ramos, and it is practiced every weekends by men and women.

2.1.7 Soccer on the sand

This sport is an adaptation of soccer field from field to the sand, with same rules adaptations. It is practiced with the feet, on the sand, using the fundaments, passes conduction, dribbles and kicks on the ball, trying to score goals on the opponent stick. It is played between two teams of eleven players. It is practiced as an option of pleasure on the weekends. It is a new modality to play, with less players in a smaller field. It had its first championship organized by the companies Koc Tavares and Rede Globo. This was the first world championship of Beach soccer. The modality is practiced as an option of pleasure in general, on the beaches that suggest a free style, health and sunny, sea and beautiful scenes. The rules of the game, the dimensions of the field and the irregular surface propose constant actions of goal, spectacular plays and a high level of goals. The time of the game is shared in three periods of 12 minutes, with intervals of three minutes each. The teams play with four players on the line and a goalkeeper, on a sand square of 26 m for 35m. We may find fields spread on Copacabana beach

2.2-A Praxiologia Motriz- Formal motive power

Pierre Parlebas (1988), starting from fiels studies, developed a theory which object is the motriz action, which means an interaction among the participants and those with the environment. A net of inter-independence is formed and with the information obtained, it is possible to obtain conditions from the environment, of possibilities, and the functioning of the games. In the conceptual corpus of praxeologia of Parlebas, the contract and the internal logic of the games takes a unique place. The playful contract that makes the organization of encounters among the players may be interpreted as an agreement in which these try to give conditions so that this pact of attitude continues during the game.As it is a collective construction, some rules are constructed and re-constructed through the interaction of people trough the activities necessities, and it is not probable the transgression or not knowing about them. This theoretic construction by Parlebas is essential in the social contract theory by Jaques Rousseau (1712-1778) to whom society doesn´t have its form of nature but the human condition. Consequently the person acquires strength and amplifies his acts by unifying with the other. To do that, it is necessary to clarify contract rules that determine the nature and the possibility of interaction between them, giving direction so to the individuals and collectives conducts. So, the internal logics- which gives possibilities of knowledge to the game permit to the participant understand the behavior related to the practice. By means of this logic, this is directly related to the playful contact, which we identified which activity, actions, and kinds of decisions may be taken during the game. The non communication, languages used by the body during an action, permit to dialogues among people during the game.(even when they find difficult with themselves) It promotes understanding of intentions establish of partners and opponents. To Parlebas (1988), this is a motriz situation which sense develops according to each players perception about the partner or the opponent, elaborating this way , the communicative motriz nets that gets closer to reach the objective. So, it is a internal logical function where a corporal communication is produced inside the game, asking for decisions in action. This communication makes clear the relations between partners and opponents, organizing motrizes and a system of roles developed during the game. The motriz communication is made with the collaboration of partners and against- th motriz communication happens through the opposition of the opponents. This internal logic may be processed in the relation with the players and the physical environment and in the relation observed among the players. The relationship of the player with the environment may happen in the following situations: the selvage environment in this situation the environment is not dominated by the practitioner, because the exiting condition in this environment may modify, as examples, open places that suffer influences of manifestation of the environment, like the sun, rain, wind and others. The domesticated environment- in this situation is totally dominated by the practitioners, as an example we may say about closed

spaces or covered The observed relation among the players may happen in an interaction with the direct motriz (partnership, solidarity, and against communication) and the indirect motriz interaction. of opposition consists in a relation of antagonisms among the opponents (they are the non communication motrizes). The indirect essential motriz interaction give us an idea of informative behavior that is understood by a motriz situation and serves to prepare, favor, and makes efficient the execution of a direct motriz interaction. At this interaction among players there are nets of communication in the case of sports presented in the exclusive net. They are those which the players are partners and opponents all the time during the game, i.e, in every action of the game there is the cooperation with some and facing the others. It is the duel model in which two symmetric teams that the players have a big interaction with the partners . This net can characterize some groups: they are exclusive against communications, which teams stay opponents until the end or intra-groups:these are nets of cooperation, partnership and they remain like this until the end. In the case of free peteca and the frescoball, the net seems balanced where the participants change their motor social roles of a shaped and systematic form.The role of opponent or partner is unbalanced. The roles of systems are characterized in three kinds of action:the relation with the other (partner and/or opponent) with a space and objects. These roles are identified in classes of associated motors behavior to a precision dynamic status on the game and small roles which are operative modalities of the motriz action created during the game based on a strategic functioning. It is a ludomotora(playful motor) of a player considered as behavior unity. Below a box summarizing the "praxiologia motriz" in the sports practiced on Copacabana beach.

Modalities and characteristics	Free peteca	Peteca carioca	futevôlei	Volley on the beach	Soccer beach	fresco ball	Hand beach
local	Posto 6	Postos 2 and 3	Leme to posto 6	Leme to posto 6	Leme to posto 6	Leme to posto 6	Posto 4
Description of the game	Cooperative sometimes competitive	Competitive without contact	Competitive without contact	Competitive without contact	Competitive with contact	Cooperative, sometimes competitive	Competitive with contact
Field of game	free	square	square	square	field	free	square
Relation with the practitioner and the environment	Selvage physical environment	Selvage physical environment	Selvage physical environment	Selvage physical environment	Selvage physical environment	Selvage physical environment	Selvage environment
Observed relation among the practitioners	Motriz interaction of cooperation	Motriz interaction of opposition	Motriz interaction of opposition	Motriz interaction of opposition	Motriz interaction of opposition	Motriz interaction of cooperation	Motriz interaction opposition
Indirect essential Motriz level interaction	Spoken language	Spoken language	Spoken language	Spoken language	Spoken language	Spoken language	Verbal language
Exclusive net communication	Inter groups	Inter groups	Inter groups	Inter groups	Inter groups	Inter groups	Inter groups
Exclusive teams communication for 2 people	It does not present this net	Presents this net	Presents this net	Presents this net	It does not Present this net	Presents this net	Presents this kind of net

3-Final Considerations

On the sportive modalities analysis practiced on Copacabana beach, we may say that, according to the studies by Pierre Parlebas, they become a kind of rational intervention and a complex independent net of decisions, having as a playful contract, a pact of attitude during the game- an internal logic- that identify the activity with their respective kinds of actions and decisions the peculiarities of each modality exposed. However, independently of the sportive modality exposed at this present study, all of them are conceived by its practitioners as a way of occupation of free time and a physical healthy activity in the free air.

4 - Referências

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ABSTRACT:

Copacabana beach, in the south part of Rio de Janeiro beach, Brazil, is well-known and appreciated by people of all nationalities, ages, sex, social and cultural classes. In Copacabana you may see, besides the people that frequent it to have a good sun bath and sea, you may see people that see in this beach as an adequate space to practice sport and have pleasure As an important role of modern life, leisure, even as a personal option or as an opposition of work, by means of the sportive practice, mainly on the beaches of the south zone in Rio de Janeiro, it has been spreading a bigger attention to the studies related to the human being. The present study adds information to those that tried to mark the practice of bodies activities that are done on the Copacabana sand. It also tries to contribute with a bigger knowledge the applicability about the theory people that constructed the " formal motive power" by Pierre Parlebas. In this sense some of the sportive modalities that are practiced along the Copacabana sand, are involved as a way of occupation of the free time and also as an exercise in free space. They were also conceived as a rational intervention and as a complex independent net of decisions.

KEY WORDS: sports on the beach, playful contract, internal logics, leisure activities.

RESUME:

La plage de Copacabana Zone Sud de la ville de Rio de Janeiro, Brésil est très appreciée par les gens de toutes les nationalités, âges, sexe, classes socioéconomiques et culturelles. À Copacabana, on assiste outre les gens qui cherchent la fréquenter pour jouir d'un agréable bain de soleil et de mer des gens qui regardent cette plage comme un espace convenable à la pratique sportive du loisir. Comme phénomène important de la vie moderne, le loisir, soit comme option personnelle, soit comme opposition au travail, par le moyen de la pratique sportive, surtout sur le sable des plages de la Zone Sud de Rio de Janeiro, commence à obtenir une plus grande attention dans les études relationnées à l'être humain.

Cette étude, en plus de se joindre à d'autres déjà faites qui cherchent à ébaucher la pratique des activités du corps exécutées sur le sable de la plage de Copacabana, essaye aussi de contribuer à une meilleure compréhension de l'applicabilité des cosntructos théoriques de la praxiologie motrice de Pierre Parlebas. Dans ce sens, quelques modalités sportives pratiquées sur le sable de laplage mentionnée, en plus d'être analysées comme une forme d'occupation du temps libre et de l'exercice corporel en plein-air, ont été conçues comme une instance d'intercention racionnelle et comme un réseau complexe interdépendant de prise de décisions.

MOTS-CLES: Sport de plage, contratr ludique, logique interne, activité de loisir.

RESUMEN:

La playa de Copacabana zona sur de la ciudad de Río de Janeiro, Brasil es muy apreciada por gente de todas las nacionalidades, edades, sexo, clases socioeconómicas y culturales. En Copacabana se ve además de las personas que buscan frecuentarla para disfrutar un placentero baño de sol y de mar a personas que ven a esta playa como espacio propio para sus prácticas deportivas de ocio. Como fenómeno importante en la vida moderna, el ocio, sea como opción personal, sea como oposición al trabajo, por medio de la práctica deportiva, sobre todo en la arena de las playas de la Zona Sur de Río de Janeiro, ocupan mayor atención en los estudios relativos al ser humano. El presente estudio, además de se sumar a otros ya hechos que buscan delinear la práctica de las actividades corporales que se realizan a lo largo de las arenas de la playa de Copacabana, también busca contribuir con más grande entendimiento de la aplicabilidad de los constructos teóricos de la praxiología motora de Pierre Parlebas. En este sentido, algunas modalidades deportivas que se ejecutan a lo largo de la arena de esta playa, además de ser abordadas como forma de ocupación del tiempo libre y de ejercicio corporal al aire libre, también fueron concebidas como instancia de intervención racional y como una compleja red interdependiente de tomas de decisiones.

PALABRAS-CLAVE: Deporte de playa, contrato lúdico, lógica interna, actividad de ocio.

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RESUMO:

A praia de Copacabana - na Zona Sul da cidade do Rio de Janeiro, Brasil é muito apreciada por pessoas de todas as nacionalidades, idades, sexo, classes sócio-econômica e cultural. Em Copacabana, assiste-se - além das pessoas que procuram freqüentá-la para desfrutar de um agradável banho de sol e de mar pessoas que vêem esta praia como um espaço adequado para a sua pratica esportiva de lazer. Como um fenômeno importante na vida moderna, o lazer, seja como opção pessoal, seja como oposição ao trabalho, por meio da prática esportiva, principalmente na areia das praias da Zona Sul do Rio de Janeiro, vem ocupando uma maior atenção nos estudos relacionados ao ser humano. O presente estudo, além de se somar a outros já realizados - que procuram delinear a prática das atividades corporais que se realizam ao longo da areia da praia de Copacabana, também, procura contribuir com um maior entendimento da aplicabilidade dos construtos teóricos da praxiologia motriz de Pierre Parlebas. Neste sentido, algumas das modalidades esportivas que são praticadas ao longo da areia da referida praia, além de serem abordadas como uma forma de ocupação do tempo livre e de exercício corporal ao ar livre, também, foram concebidas como uma instância de intervenção racional e como uma complexa rede interdependente de tomada de decisões.

PALAVRAS CHAVES: Esporte de praia, contrato lúdico, lógica interna, atividade de lazer.