57 - INTERCULTURAL GAMES OF MANAUS: ANALYSIS OF ROUNDS OF ARCHERY AND BLOWGUN.

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INTRODUCTION

The sport is a phenomenon that was part of the identity of the people of the antiquity as ancient Greece where when being accomplished as event was made a great party celebrated as ritual and homage to the gods of the antiquity.

Over the century those modalities won the world and began to be practiced and many have been adapted and imposed to the rules by different people with culture, habits, values and habits in agreement with its coexistence manners. The sport has spread around the world and is practiced by different groups of people being that this expansion happens in agreement with the interest in marketing and its relationship with the cultural industry (SUASSUNA & ALMEIDA 2010).

What has caught the attention now is the way with that the sport is practiced between indigenous people, so much the western sport such as soccer and volleyball, as the traditional sports blowgun, archery and swimming, among others. Both with excellent participation and acceptance.

The Indians have been fighting for public policies for improvements of the education and for dwellings that they can live with dignity. They just want to live according to their culture, their beliefs, habits and values. Those who live in its respective communities and especially those living in urban area have been facing major problems. According to Silva (s.d. p.2):

The citizenship which the Indians today esteem is nothing more than respect for their culture in several ambits since their way of living, their beliefs and attitudes, to come to identify themselves with their ancestors, already currently that doesn't come happening, because the non Indians are majority and that ends up prevailing the non indigenous culture, inside of the own community and many don't resist adapting the new culture.

In agreement with the citation it is noticed that the Indians seek respect in several areas so that they can live with the habits and value in the way with that its ancestors lived.

Besides the fight for public policies there is also the fight to show their culture through their sports and rituals, which are adapted to their habits where the same ones use the arch and arrow, lances and blowgun for they supply its basic needs.

The indigenous achieved a great conquest that went to accomplishment of the Games of the Indigenous People, tends as creators the siblings Marcos e Carlos Terena. From this conquest increased the interest for the sporting practice so much on the part of the natives as of the not indigenous concerned with the culture and also with the divulgation of the Games giving to know its meaning for the indigenous.

Currently the interest for studies of the practice corporal traditional has been materialized through the accomplishment of researches in the ambit of the importance of the maintenance of the indigenous traditions and more specifically in the ambit of the indigenous sport. In that sense and interested by the indigenous subjects seen in the First intercultural games of Manaus in the modalities traditional games: blowgun and archery, another opportunity to study and to analyze the importance of this type of event so rich in habits and values for maintenance of the indigenous culture.

The approach qualitative used was based on the techniques of direct observation to being in contact with the investigated subject, semi-structured open interviews, annotations in a field newspaper, besides the resources of filming and photographic registrations and for this analyzes it was necessary the construction of an interpretative exercise therefore as affirms Geertz (1989, p. 29) “The ethnographer 'inscribes' the social speech: he writes down it. When doing it he transforms it of last event, that it just exists in its own moment of occurrence, in a report, that exists in its registration and that can be consulted again”.

Almeida and Suassuna (2010, p. 55)

The interpretation made present in moments different from the research. The first was accomplished in the moment of the description of the social phenomenon, a dense description, interpretative. Other interpretations were made on this first one, interpretations of the description. [...] That conception propitiated that the analysis of the corporal practices went scaled in the context of a tissue of meanings, enlarging the reflection margin.

Indigenous Intercultural Games of Manaus

Without doubts the Games of the Indigenous People come serving as example and motivating events of the same purpose in several states of Brazil being an important moment for the Brazilian Indians. With the idea of visualization of indigenous culture through their customs and traditions. And this event served as base for the accomplishment of the First Indigenous Intercultural Games of Manaus – AM accomplished in the community of the Livramento in the riverine zone of Manaus.

The community of the Livramento is located in Manaus-Am, specifically in the rural zone in a Reservation of Maintainable Development that is being managed for the Municipal Clerkship of environment of Manaus.

To move to the community only for waterway, the City hall of Manaus gave a ship to the participants (athletes) and their relatives and also for the team of the organization (referees, board member and coordinators) besides the researchers' team: students of master's degree and of graduation of the Federal University of Amazonas – UFAM. The output of the boat took the 08:30 A.M in the Ponta Negra beach considered one of the main sights of Manaus.

During the permanence in the ship was noticed an interaction of cultures with indigenous characterized with their props and accessories as lances, arches and arrows besides the paintings of which many were presented. And the non Indians tend academic and researchers that were going to the place with the intention of to observe and to describe the importance of such event for the participants (athletes) and family of the several ethnicities who were there.

The games started at 09:45 A.M with a welcome ritual of ethnic Bare (Figure 1), the ritual happened with songs in the maternal language and rhythmic steps. The group was composed by three men and two women, being a girl and a lady – the women and a boy and two seniors – the men, beginning in array with steps rhythmic, and beating to the ground the instrument that their carried, then they were organized in a circulate continuing the steps and singing. The ritual symbolized luck and protection to

all the participants (competitors) and spectators. The first modality to do part of the competition was the athletics with race of 100m, in the masculine suits and in the feminine. Made part of the event indigenous traditional modalities, and adapted modalities non natives. They participated of the event the ethnicities: Tikuna, Sateré Mawé, Baré, Wai-Wai, Munduruku Kokama, Waikiru, Miranha, Carapána, Dessana among other, adding a total of 300 athletes of 22 ethnic groups approximately.



Figure 2. The welcome ritual of ethnic Bare



Figure 2 Cacique of the ethnic Wai Wai during the blowgun competition

During the competition of the modalities soccer and volleyball was verified a great enthusiasm and the indigenous' participation. The western sports arrive to the indigenous not only for its presence or existence in a little urban as stand out Vinha and Rocha Ferreira (200, p.154,155) in their research accomplished among the Indians kadiwéu "The arrival of the sport among Kadiwéu is attributed to several influences, as the media, the contact relationships with the urban way and the historical changes that emptied of sense some specific parties for warriors, and its own identity of warriors ". Many of the participant ethnic groups of the event reside in a urban area and another in spite of they live "isolated "they already benefit of the communication means with that having it influences and the existence of western sports.

For accomplishment of the competitions with its respective modalities tried to leave the spaces and equipment the most natural possible, being these spread in the community.

The soccer was one of the appreciated sports and where had plenty incentive of the cheerers so much for the men as for the indigenous women. Fassheber (2010, p.103) with its existence among Kaingang, ethnic of Paraná affirms "Kaingang they are impassioned by soccer. With this it is noticed that the soccer has been attracting the natives, so much those that reside in a little urban as the ones that live in communities.

Analysis of the importance of the indigenous traditional games: archery and blowgun

Leaving for it analyzes of maintenance of the you practice traditional natives we observed that in the modalities as archery and blowgun participated people with more age, as it is an athlete's case looking 65 years of the ethnic Kokama. It also verifies the participation of those more wise persons than they know the importance of such practice for the invigoration of its culture. According to Rocha Ferreira (2002) apud Vinha (2004) the " indigenous traditional Games are understood as activities with characteristic ludic that represent important cultural elements as traditional values, myths and magic generally manifested in religious " ceremonies. The two practices traditional natives object of it analyzes of this work, blowgun, practices very traditional, and archery took place simultaneously in the first day of May of 2011.

Blowgun, orchestrate used for hunt, quite common among the ethnics that preserve the traditions, the same ones vary of size and accessory, but has the same end, the hunt. In the games intercultual participated of the blowgun the ethnicities Sateré-Mawé, Baré, Wa-Wai and Munduruku both with some participations in the masculine and feminine suits.

The competition was accomplished the margin of the river Tarumã where was also located the objective that it consisted of a circle with diameter of 70 cm, it distances it of the objective it went of 10m so much for men as for women, in elapsing of the competitions it was verified differences in the bloguns with sizes and different formats besides were characterized with corporal paintings that according to some interviewees that era the way with that use in its day-day. They were as spectators children and family of the competitors, twisting so that the same got right the objective.

The archery, traditional practice, where you vary ethnics they begin to transmit that art early the children for means of games enchanting the infantile universe. In the work of (SOARES, 199 -) enrolled in the Area of High River Solimões in Amazon State among the ethinics typical games as archery made with slats and splints of the palm tree of the buriti.

The adults use it for the hunt and he/she fishes. The competition of the modality archery the margins of the river were also accomplished Tarumã, the cheeres were present, relatives and the athletes' friends vibrated and they twisted to each arrow in the objective, this consisted of a fish that was divided in five parts to count approach: the fin 05 points, tail 03 points, rib 06 points, head 15 points, eye 40 points and the base in which the fish was leaning, I marry the " archer " it got right it it would win a point. So much in the blowgun as in the arch and arrow each athlete was entitled to three attempts, at the end of the attempts the punctuation was added and this athlete's total punctuation was had. After everybody they have concluded its attempts the athletes' of the certain ethnics punctuation was added, becoming champion the ethnic in which the athletes made larger punctuations.

DISCUSSION

In the present study, there was a significant participation of indigenous peoples in various ways in which they were nurtured in order to maintain and demonstrate their customs and values through their traditional sporting practices, preaching the purpose of gaming integration of indigenous peoples, encouragement, appreciation and strengthening the practice of traditional sports(GENERAL REGULATIONS, 2011), these being the right of indigenous peoples confirming what is in Article II of the United Nations Declaration on Indigenous Peoples(2009,p.20):

The indigenous people are entitled to practice and to revitalize its traditions and cultural habits. This includes the right to maintain, to protect and to develop the last manifestations, presents and future and its cultures, as archaeological and historical places, utensils, drawings, ceremonies, technologies, visual and interpretative arts and literature.

In the games intercultul was noticed the concern in maintaining the traditional games:blowgun and archery, having the competitors' considerable participation of you vary ethnics tends these the integration character, celebration and appreciation. According to Toledo Camargo, Rocha Ferreira, Von Simson (20--, p.654) " In its wisdom millennial, the indigenous culture values a lot celebrating [...] everybody participates, promoting the integration among the different ethnicswith its culture and traditional "

sports.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

It was sought in this article to analyze and the indigenous traditional practices that were observed during the accomplishment of the First Games Indigenous Intercultural of Manaus to discuss. The objective of the event went of promoting to integration, conviviality and to revive the indigenous traditional values by means of yours practices traditional.

The studied modalities were the indigenous traditional practices - blowgun and archery - not stopping observing the not traditional, which were well appreciated and practiced by the participant ethnic of the event. We took as example the soccer that now comes being practiced for you vary ethnics of Brazil attracting and involving all the participants of that modality. It was verified that some of the indigenous traditional modalities were sportsmanship as it is the case of the arch and arrow which it was had to respect rules, happening even to the disqualification. Other sports non indians had its adapted rules.

It was observed that in you practice them sporting traditional indigenous in spite of the characteristic sportsmanship there was great concern of the ethnics, mainly of the participant older detainers of the you know and old traditions in maintaining them practice traditional that they are part of its habits, values and for they be more experienced and practiced as much as games as middle of maintaining the subsistence

Events of such importance for the popularization and preservation of the indigenous culture should be accomplished more times so that the society can know about the importance of such event and the meaning for the indigenous people enriching the values of a society of which is formed mainly by natives and black.

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INTERCULTURAL GAMES OF MANAUS: ANALYSIS OF ROUNDS OF ARCHERY AND BLOWGUN.

ABSTRACT:

The present paper discusses the importance of the indigenous traditional sporting modalities – blowgun and archery disputed during the accomplishment of the First Indigenous Intercultural Games in the community of the Livramento in Manaus – AM, in the period of April 30 to May 01, 2011 opportunity in that were disputed indigenous traditional modalities and non indigenous modalities as volleyball, athletics, soccer. The used methodology was of the qualitative type through techniques as direct observation, analyze of content and non-directive interview. We noticed that in spite of the inclusion of non indigenous modalities and have been conducted in urban area, the traditional modalities were not forgotten. Instead, it was verified that have gained excellent participation and were very encouraged by the indigenous thus affirming the purpose of the Indigenous intercultural games: the invigoration, incentive and the appreciation of the traditional games.

WORDS KEY: traditional games, games intercultural, Indigenous sport.

JEUX INTERCULTURELS À MANAUS : ANALYSE DES ÉPREUVES DE L'ARC ET FLÈCHES ET DE LQ SARBACANE

RÉSUMÉ:

Le présent article traite de l'importance des sports traditionnels amérindiens - la sarbacane et le tir à l'arc - disputé durant les Premiers Jeux Interculturels Indigènes dans la Communauté du Livramento à Manaus-AM, réalisé entre le 30 avril et le 1 mai 2011. Lors de ce Jeux ont étés présentés des modalités indigènes et non indigènes, comme le volleyball, l'athlétisme, le football. La méthodologie utilisée a été qualitative à travers des techniques telles que l'observation directe, l'analyse de contenu et des interviews non-directive. Nous avons pu observer que, malgré l'inclusion des non-indigènes et d'avoir été réalisés en milieu urbaine, les modalités traditionnelles n'ont pas été oubliées. Au contraire, nous avons constaté qu'il a eu une excellente

participation et qu'ils ont été très encouragés par les indigènes, affirmant ainsi la finalité des Jeux Interculturels Indigènes : le renforcement, l'encouragement et la valorisation de jeux traditionnels.

MOTS-CLÉS: jeux traditionnels, jeux interculturels, sports Indigènes.

JUEGOS INTERCULTURALES DE MANAUS: ANÁLISIS DE LAS PRUEBAS DE ARCO Y FLECHA Y CERBATANA

RESUMEN:

El presente trabajo discute la importancia de las modalidades deportivas tradicionales indígenas – Cerbatana y Arco y flecha – desempeñado durante la ejecución de los Primeros Juegos Interculturales Indígenas en la comunidad de Livramento en Manaus – AM, en el período de 30 de abril hasta 01 de mayo de 2011, oportunidad en que fueron disputados modalidades tradicionales indígenas y modalidades no indígenas como voleibol, atletismo, fútbol. La metodología utilizada fue cualitativa a través de técnicas como observación directa, análisis de contenido y la entrevista no directiva. Somos conscientes de que a pesar de inclusión de deportes no indígenas y que fueron realizados en las zonas urbanas, las formas tradicionales no han sido olvidadas. Por el contrario, se encontró que ganaron excelente participación y fueron muy estimulados por los indígenas, afirmando así el propósito de los Juegos Interculturales Indígenas: el fortalecimiento, incentivo y la apreciación de los juegos tradicionales.

PALABRAS-CLAVE: juegos tradicionales, juegos interculturales, deporte indígena.

JOGOS INTERCULTURAIS DE MANAUS: ANÁLISE DAS PROVAS DE ARCO E FLECHA E ZARABATANA

RESUMO:

O presente trabalho discute a importância das modalidades esportivas tradicionais indígenas- zarabatana e arco e flecha- disputadas durante a realização dos Primeiros Jogos Interculturais Indígenas na comunidade do Livramento em Manaus-Am, no período de 30 de abril a 01 de maio de 2011, oportunidade em que foram disputadas modalidades tradicionais indígenas e modalidades não indígenas como voleibol, atletismo, futebol. A metodologia utilizada foi do tipo qualitativa através de técnicas como observação direta, analise de conteúdo e entrevista não-diretiva. Percebemos que apesar da inclusão de modalidades não indígenas e de terem sido realizados em meio urbano, as modalidades tradicionais não foram esquecidas. Ao contrário, foi constatado que ganharam excelente participação e foram muito incentivadas pelos indígenas, afirmando assim a finalidade dos jogos Interculturais Indígenas: o fortalecimento, incentivo e a valorização dos jogos tradicionais.

PALAVRAS CHAVE: jogos tradicionais, jogos interculturais, esporte Indígena.