96 - BALLET IN PERIODICALS CATALOG OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT (1930 – 2000)

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INTRODUCTION

The ballet begins in Brazil at Teatro Municipal of Rio de Janeiro and its first season was in 1913 by Diaghilev's Russian Ballet (PEREIRA, 2003).

Pereira (2003) points out that on April 11th 1927, was founded by Russian Maria Olenewa, the first official school of dance in Brazil. That school was born at Teatro Municipal of Rio de Janeiro and thus an idea of ballet begins to walk in the country.

In 1936 Olenewa rides her ballet corps made by almost all Brazilians, occurring in the 1939 the first season, which reflected the nationalist aspirations of a political context that was in that context.

Interest in the subject arose from experiences in ballet, this practice is a great passion of my life. Through this experience, I observe on the ballet schools experienced the lack of professionals with degrees, because that makes up this labor market are ex-dancers. Because of this factor is also the lack of publications, a lack of didactic teaching and other issues related to the theme that disqualify the stage of training and practice in this area.

There are some studies realized in Course of Physical Education, Sport and Recreation of University Centre Old Town, using as basis Periodicals Catalog of Physical Education and Sport developed by Ferreira Neto et al. (2002), in which some work approached the dance, physical education school, sport, evaluation, curriculum and no work specifically approached the ballet reinforcing my interest in developing a study on the ballet in Periodicals Catalog of Physical Education and Sport (1930 – 2000).

In this context, the paper presents how research problem: what the authors investigate on the ballet in Periodicals Catalog of Physical Education and Sport (1930-2000)?

It has as objective to identify and analyze by Periodicals Catalog of Physical Education and Sport (1930-2000) the articles on the ballet.

METHODOLOGICAL PROCEDURES

This work is a documental research (GIL, 2010) that seeks to make a survey through the Periodicals Catalog prepared by Ferreira Neto et al. (2002), available in the database of Institute for Research in Education and Physical Education at Federal University of Espírito Santo - UFES, accessed at www.proteoria.org.

The consistent basis of this study was Periodicals Catalog of Physical Education and Sport, being researched articles in Physical Education journals from 1930 to 2000 and being made an analysis of the subject under investigation.

Periodicals Catalog of Physical Education and Sport (1930-2000) includes 36 journals from the field of Physical Education and they are: Revista de Educação Física; Educação Physica; Boletim de Educação Física; Revista Brasileira de Educação Física; Arquivos da Escola Nacional de Educação Física e Desportos; Revista da APEF- São Paulo; Boletim da FIEP; Revista Brasileira de Educação Física e Desportos; Esporte e Educação; ARTUS; Revista Brasileira de Ciências do Esporte; Comunidade Esportiva; Revista APEF-Londrina; SPRINT; Corpo e Movimento; Revista Kinesis; Revista Paulista de Educação Física; Revista Brasileira de Ciências e Movimentos; Revista da Fundação de Esporte e Turismo; Motrivivência; Revista da Educação Física/UEM; Educativa; Discorpo; Revista Mineira de Educação Física; Motus Corporis; Pesquisa de Campo; Caderno de Debates; Movimento; Motriz; Revista Brasileira Atividade Física & Saúde; Corporis; Corpoconsciência; Perfil; Pensar a Prática; Licere; Conexões: Educação, Esporte e Lazer.

To select the documental corpus and for analysis, the survey was restricted to articles with keyword like ballet, ballet dancer and dancer in periodicals titles from 36 journals present in Periodicals Catalog of Physical Education and Sport (1930-2000).

The theoretical framework was conducted through a brief history of ballet, its styles and its importance, it used as reference some blogs, research papers and theses from the internet, and books on the subject in question.

THEORETICAL REFERENCE

According to Pereira (2005), the first ballet was recorded in 1489 in Italy to celebrate the marriage of Milan Duke and Isabella of Árgon. It was an entertainment activity of courts known for its very rich costumes and for the scenery. A century later, King Luís XIV became known as the Sun King given the popularity of his performances of the ballet that was the major driver of that dance. In 1661, Royal Academy of Ballet was founded and 8 years after National School of Ballet. Thus, the ballet left the court and began to invade the halls and theaters.

In Brazil, the ballet had its first contact with the arrival of the court of Dom João VI. The ballet, as a more traditional expression of dance in Western society (CARVALHO, 2005) influenced Brazil for being an ex-colony of a European country, regardless of the dance tradition:

[...] Brought by European immigrants and its expression was also recognized. Earlier this century, began to emerge the big companies. However, I cannot fail to mention the Ballet that is considered the most important in Brazil: Teatro Municipal of Rio de Janeiro's Ballet, which had important foreign and Brazilian masters as Dalal Achar. It held beautiful assemblies and performs. Actually, big companies like Bolshoi Ballet, Kirov and Cuballet, and other companies comes to Brazil for realization of seasons, all with great success. Subsequently, numerous teachers and dancers were studying abroad with teachers from other countries, bringing different techniques for Brazil (AGOSTINI, 2010, p. 24).

The ballet is considered, second Bertoni (1992), as a form of artistic and kinetics expression, developed through the body and to certain numbers of people requiring a specific movement technique. It is comprised of music, choreography, libretto,

script, sets, costumes, lighting, props, body language, among others, which may be performed solo, pas deux or by group.

There are three styles of ballet are these: the romantic ballet, classical ballet and modern ballet (SILVA, 2007).

The romantic ballet is considered the oldest in the history of ballet (LISBON et al., 2010), it is what preaches the magic, the beauty of movement, weakness and passion. In this ballet is used romantic tutu, skirts that are longer than the plate tutu. As an example of romantic ballet we highlight the “Giselle” repertoire.

The ballet began with the function of requiring the most technical skill of the dancers. This ballet is always looking to incorporate complicated sequences of steps, spins and moves that fit with the story and make a perfect set. The clothes were the most commonly used plates tutus and tulle skirts. As an example of the classical ballet we point out “Swan Lake” and “Sleeping Beauty”.

In this context occur inquiries relating to this style of ballet on the way it is used. As the author Assumption (2003, p. 13) points out the "[...] ballet keeps its systematic shape without allowing changes in its execution. Because this facto we face us with a class method as rigid and based in amounts many times already overcome in discussions and experiences”.

The contemporary ballet or modern dance uses point shoes and gestures very close to classical ballet. This ballet doesn't use a story that follows a logical sequence of events, but steps of classical ballet mixed with feelings. The clothes worn in contemporary ballet are usually glues and stitches. This style emphasis only the body movements being George Balanchine the main diffuser, with beautiful choreography like “Serenade”, “Agon” and “Apollo”.

Faro (apud ASSUMPÇÃO, 2003) points out that in the contemporary ballet emerges from great anxiety of to set the contemporary dance. But before the conscience of this difficulty it is necessary to make clear the difference between contemporary dance and actual dance, believing that all the dances currently performed by artists and non-artists, belong to the contemporary, but are not necessarily contemporary dance. Considering contemporary

[...] All that is created today, whether or not innovative. But what is considered innovative? What is the parameter used to tell whether or not this is new? The axé and funk groups were innovative when they came, then we can fit them into what we call contemporary dance? (FARO; apud ASSUMPÇÃO, 2003, p. 7).

Agostini (2010) justifies the practice of ballet emphasizes the dedication, discipline, willingness, tenacity, determination, musicianship, pursuit of technical perfection, pursuit of physical improvement, constant pursuit of personal improvement and sacrifices. The sum of these factors results from the final performance of each individual.

Thus, within the benefits of ballet stands out a practical of social skills and sociability, the acquisition of physical discipline, control and knowledge of own body, increased self-esteem and self-confidence, the relationship between music, rhythm and controlled movement.

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

The presentation of results occurred from the analysis of articles containing the keyword ballet, ballet dancer and dancers in the titles found in Periodicals Catalog of Physical Education and Sport (1930-2000) prepared by Ferreira Neto et al. (2002).

We found 13 articles present in 07 journals that show the subject under investigation. The articles were produced from 1946 to 2000, mostly related to classical ballet.

The table 1 refers to the amount of articles found a year. We note that the articles were recorded in the years: 1946, 1987, 1991, 1994, 1995, 1999 and 2000, most of the articles produced in the year 1999 amounting to 5 jobs this year.

QUANTITY	YEAR
1 article	1946
2 articles	1987
1 article	1991
1 article	1994
2 articles	1995
5 articles	1999
1 article	2000

TABLE 1 - ARTICLES FOUND A YEAR.

O quadro 2 refere-se as revistas encontradas e a quantidade de artigos produzidos por ano nas mesmas. Nota-se que os artigos variam de 1 a 4 ocorrências por revistas. As 07 revistas encontradas foram: Revista Brasileira de Educação Física, Revista Brasileira de Ciências do Esporte, Revista Paulista de Educação Física, Revista Brasileira de Ciência & Movimento, Revista da Educação Física/UEM, Revista Mineira de Educação Física e Revista Movimento.

Table 2 refers to the journals found and a number of articles produced in the same year for their. We note that the articles range from 1 to 4 events for journal. The 07 journals analysed were: Revista Brasileira de Educação Física, Revista Brasileira de Ciências do Esporte, Revista Paulista de Educação Física, Revista Brasileira de Ciência & Movimento, Revista da Educação Física/UEM, Revista Mineira de Educação Física e Revista Movimento.

Revista Brasileira de Ciências do Esporte was the periodical that most outstanding occurring 4 publications in this journal, demonstrating, thereby, contribute to the academic production for a longer period of time.

JOURNALS	QUANTITY	YEAR
Revista Brasileira de Educação Física	1 article	1946
Revista Brasileira de Ciências do Esporte	4 articles	1987 1999 1999 1999
Revista Paulista de Educação Física	2 articles	1995 1995
Revista Brasileira de Ciência & Movimento	3 articles	1987 1991 1999
Revista da Educação Física/UEM	1 article	2000
Revista Mineira de Educação Física	1 article	1994
Movimento	1 article	1999

TABLE 2 - REVISED AND QUANTITY OF ITEMS FOUND

Table 3 refers to the relationship between titles and authors. We note that the authors Simas, Melo and Lopes were the most produced, totaling 03 articles. Among this result one article present only the author's name Simas.

TITLES	AUTHORS
American ballet.	LEEDS, Nathaniel.
Physical fitness characteristics of folk dance practitioners (Ballet Popular Recife) according to the "strategy ZCELAFICS".	COSTA, Manoel da Cunha; GEHRES, Adriana Farias; SILVA, Mônica M. Cordeiro da.
Injuries in classical *ballet*.	GUIMARÃES, Adriana C. de Azevedo; ZIMERMANN, Ana Cristina; FARIAS, Sidney Ferreira.
Study on preventive postural awareness in the practice of classical *ballet*.	SIMAS, Joseani Paulini Neves; MELO, Sebastião Iberes Lopes.
Biomechanical analysis of motion in classical ballet dancers.	SIMAS, Joseani Paulini Neves et al.
Aerobic training in *ballet* dancers: influence on the performance of 4 and 8 minutes choreographed dances.	RAMOS, Renata da Silva et al.
Aerobic training in ballet dancers: the influence on the performance of choreography 4 and 8 minutes.	RAMOS, Renata da Silva et al.
Curve of the lactate concentration in ballet experimental choreography of eight minutes.	JOSUÉ, Liene Mílcia Aparecida; GOBATTO, Cláudio Alexandre.
Pilot project - assessment of hip and knee flexibility in practitioners of classical ballet.	ESTEVAM, Renata Almassar; ANDRADE, Douglas Roque; FRANÇA, Nanci Maria de.
Characteristic of overall fitness of young classical dancers.	PEREIRA, Mônica Helena Neves; MATSUDO, Victor Keihan Rodrigues.
Postural pattern of classical dancers.	SIMAS, Joseani Paulini Neves; MELO, Sebastião Iberes Lopes.
Heart rate response to stress in classical ballet and jazz.	BARROS, Sérgio Amauri; DAVIDSOHN, Evelin Ellen Wigner.
Effects of fitness training in the classical dancer.	FRAÇÃO, Viviane Bortoluzzi et al.

TABLE 3 - RELATIONSHIP SECURITIES AND AUTHORS.

The analysis of the titles found in the periodicals allows us to point that the articles approach American ballet; classical ballet; fitness; injuries; body awareness; biomechanics; aerobic training; lactate concentration; flexibility assessment; postural pattern; heart rate response and ballet for children and adolescents.

CONCLUSION

The ballet is considered a practice that seeks to sacrifice, the perfection of technique, physical improvement, dedication and determination, and its benefits are directed to the acquisition of physical discipline, control and knowledge of the own body, increased self-esteem, self-confidence, among others.

The study concludes that among the journals analyzed in the Periodicals Catalog of Physical Education and Sport (1930-2000) were found 13 articles on ballet presented in 07 journals, with featured Revista Brasileira de Ciências do Esporte, being it produced in the period 1946 to 2000, with most articles published in 1999.

Notifications regarding the analysis of the article titles show that most of study is about physical fitness; injuries; body awareness; biomechanics; aerobic training; lactate concentration; flexibility assessment; postural pattern; heart rate response and on ballet classic, presenting in the productions the physiology and anthropology as the most prominent area of study.

Tendo em vista as análises dos dados, o estudo demonstra a necessidade de ampliação de produções sobre o ballet, pois nota-se uma carência de produções neste contexto, sugerindo-se novos estudos sobre a temática em estudo.

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BALLET IN PERIODICALS CATALOG OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT (1930 – 2000)

This work is a documentary research that seeks to approach the ballet in the periodicals catalog of the Physical Education developed by Proteoria group. It aims to identify and analyze through Periodicals Catalog of Physical Education and Sport (1930-2000) the articles on the subject under investigation. The consistent basis of this study was Periodicals Catalog of Physical Education and Sport, being researched articles in 36 journals of Physical Education of the period from 1930 to 2000, using key words ballet, ballet dancer and dancer in the titles of periodicals. We found 13 articles on ballet presented in 07 journals, most of the articles published in 1999. In view of the data analysis, the study demonstrates the need to expand the production of the ballet, it is noted a lack of production in this context, suggesting new studies on the subject under investigation.

KEY WORDS: Ballet; catalog; productions.

BALLET DANS LE CATALOGUE PÉRIODIQUES DE L'ÉDUCATION PHYSIQUE ET SPORT (1930 - 2000)

Ce travail est une recherche documentaire qui aborde le ballet dans le courrier le catalogue périodiques de l'Éducation Physical élaboré par le Proteoria groupe. Il vise à identifier et analyser à travers des le Catalogue Périodiques de l'Éducation Physique et Sport (1930 - 2000), les articles sur le sujet à l'étude. La base cohérente de cette étude éte le Catalogue Périodiques de l'Éducation Physique et Sport et l'étude a porté sur articles dans des 36 revues

d'Éducation Physique pour la période 1930 à 2000, utilisant comme mots-clé d'un ballet, danseur de ballet et danseur dans les titres de périodiques. Nous avons trouvé 13 articles sur le ballet présenté dans 07 revues, la majorité des articles publiés en 1999. Compte tenu de l'analyse des données, l'étude démontre la nécessité d'élargir la production sur le ballet, il est noté un manque de production dans ce contexte, ce qui suggère que nouvelles études sur le sujet à l'étude.

MOTS-CLÉS: Ballet; catalogue; productions.

BALLET EN EL CATÁLOGO DE PERIÓDICOS DE LA EDUCACIÓN FÍSICA Y DEPORTE (1930 - 2000)

Este trabajo es una investigación documental que trata de abordar el ballet en el catálogo de periódicos de Educación Física preparado por el grupo Proteoria. Su objetivo es identificar y analizar, a través del Catálogo de Periódicos de Educación Física y Deporte (1930-2000), los artículos sobre el tema objeto de investigación. La base consistente de este estudio fue el Catálogo de Periódicos de Educación Física y Deporte, en que fueron investigados 36 artículos en revistas de Educación Física desde 1930 hasta 2000, utilizando las palabras claves ballet, ballet y bailarina en los títulos de publicaciones periódicas. Se han encontrado 13 artículos sobre ballet que se presenta en 07 revistas, la mayoría de los artículos publicados en 1999. En vista de las análisis de los datos, el estudio demuestra la necesidad de ampliar la producción sobre ballet, porque se observa una falta de producción en este contexto, lo que sugiere nuevos estudios sobre el tema investigado.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Ballet; catálogo; producciones.

BALLET NO CATÁLOGO DE PERIÓDICOS DE EDUCAÇÃO FÍSICA E ESPORTE (1930 - 2000)

Este trabalho trata-se de uma pesquisa documental que busca abordar o ballet no catálogo de periódicos de Educação Física elaborado pelo grupo Proteoria. Possui como objetivo identificar e analisar, por meio do Catálogo de Periódicos de Educação Física e Esporte (1930-2000), os artigos referentes à temática em estudo. A base coerente desta pesquisa foi o Catálogo de Periódicos de Educação Física e Esporte, sendo pesquisados artigos em 36 revistas de Educação Física do período de 1930 a 2000, utilizando como palavra chave ballet, balé, bailarina e bailarino nos títulos dos periódicos. Foram encontrados 13 artigos sobre ballet apresentados em 07 revistas, sendo a maioria dos artigos publicados no ano de 1999. Tendo em vista as análises dos dados, o estudo demonstra a necessidade de ampliação de produções sobre o ballet, pois nota-se uma carência de produções neste contexto, sugerindo-se novos estudos sobre a temática em estudo.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Ballet; catálogo; produções.