126 - LITERATURE, HISTORY AND SOCCER: DIALOGUING ABOUT THE BRAZILIAN IDENTITY

MIGUEL A. DE FREITAS JR
JOSILENE APARECIDA SOARES DE FREITAS
STATE UNIVERSITY OF PONTA GROSSA - UEPG
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF PARANÁ - UFPR
PONTA GROSSA, PARANÁ, BRAZIL
mfreitasjr72@ibest.com.br

INTRODUCTION

After world war II, many "historical truths" had been placed in xe-that. The society if came across with claims of some emergent groups, amongst which out the movements of the blacks, the homosexuals, of the women, of the minority populations… When raising new questions, these groups had finished creating a crisis for Social Sciences and Human beings, who had not found in its consecrated methods, instruments that allowed them to understand what it was happening. These events had finished legitimizing the exhaustion process that came suffering the classic models that they aimed at to explain the facts as absolute truths. Inside of the historiography specifically it had a hermeneutic yaw, making with that if they searched answers in unusual places and/or that studies of individuals were carried through that previously were rejected. In synthesis, it was necessary to rethink the function of history, either in its clarifying models, its documentary sources, its objects of analysis… For Chartier the time of the doubt was created:

This is the moment of a questioning of the function of history, of what it is, today, the history as it disciplines, and of the loss of a certain number of certainties, the loss mainly, of the structure value of the paradigms until then in use.

In this direction, one understands that to carry through an analysis of the history of the sport/Brazilian soccer is necessary to distance of all the contingencies that can induce the definitive certainty and positions. What in it sends them for sufficiently delicate methodological questions, in view of the incipient of this opening for new subjects and sources of researches.

One searchs in this study, to present some methodological is possibilities that can assist in the use of literature as a privileged source, that can help to disclose to the feelings gifts in a parcel of the society of one determined time. In Brazil, the necessity to think the lived specific is recurrent to obtain to determine who is, what we are and because we are of this or in that way. During much time this was task of the intellectuals, who searched answers from the Brazilian singularity, for this used literature, the cinema, the photograph, the sport the theater…, as forms to represent the events of the daily one. To be able to carry through the considered theoretical exercise in this article, one worked with one of the chronicles most significant (with respect to question of the national identity), written for chronicles Nelson Rodrigues and entitled: "Complex of Turn-Can".

THE CHRONICLE

The chronicle was analyzed taking itself in consideration that it is a time document, writing in the "heat" of the events. Being a source marked for the ideologies of the periodical/author, consequently of you cultural universe. He verified himself that many of the chronicles written on the soccer, beyond dealing with the questions taxes of the sport, had finished if becoming a space for the reflection on the national identity, affirmations and quandaries. Between the authors who wrote sporting chronicles of sociological matrix, he chose himself as interlocutor of this study, the columnist Nelson Rodrigues. Had its significance in this field, as he indicates Antunes:

… Nelson discoursed systematically on the meaning of the soccer in Brazil and of as an entire nation if she exactly identifies with this game, being able to be explain-gives the one by means of it. Perhaps without perceiving or same without pretension to formulate theories on the subject, Nelson constructed an interpretation of the brazilian for the soccer.

Currently rediscovered of this author had one, who started to be source of several studies, which mainly carries through analyses on the question of the Brazilian identity, having the sport as to lead axle. For who he carries through this type of boarding, Pierre Bourdieu is basic to take in consideration the cares presented for the french sociologist, when this tells that:

… An inquiry effectively inspired by the concern to breach with the charismatic ideology of the creation and the creative reading, would have to take precautions for not leaving itself to impose, at the moment of the definition of its object, the limits where if it moves the biography, what it implies in the decision to take as unit an individual workmanship or the workmanship of a private or same author's work or even of one or another one. Before she is necessary to point out the corpus consisting in the interior of the ideological field of that it is part, as well as establishing the relations between the position of this corpus in this field and the intellectual position of the group of agents that produced it. In other terms, it is necessary to previously determine the functions with that if it coats this corpus in the system of the competition relations and of conflict between situated groups in different positions in the interior of an intellectual field that in turn, also occupies one given position in the field of the power.

This type of concern finished in sending the elaboration of a theoretical picture (provisory) that it could assist in the analysis of documents. This picture was being constructed from categories that had emerged of the analysis of the sources.

---

1 CHARTIER, Roger. **A História Cultural:** entre práticas e representações. Rio de Janeiro: DIFEL, 1990.

2 Recentemente descobriu-se que muitos intelectuais escreviam sobre o futebol para diferentes jornais. Entre eles destacam-se: Carlos Drummond de Andrade - escreveu no Jornal Correio da Manhã, entre os anos de 1954 e 1969 e também no Jornal do Brasil, entre 1969 e 1984. José Lins do Rego, escreveu no Jornal dos Sports, entre 1945 e 1957. Mário Rodrigues Filho, escreveu a partir de 1928 no Jornal A Manhã, ainda em 1928 acompanha seu pai que abre um novo Jornal, chamado A Crítica, em 1931, vai para o Jornal O Globo, em meados de 1931 ele lança o seu próprio jornal esportivo que durou apenas oito meses, em 1936 ele compra o Jornal dos Sports, onde escreve até a sua morte em setembro de 1966.

3 Nelson Rodrigues nasceu na cidade do Recife - PE, em 23 de agosto de 1912, morreu em 21 de dezembro de 1980, no Rio de Janeiro. Era o quinto filho dos catorze que o casal Maria Esther Falcão e o jornalista Mário Rodrigues tiveram. Uma boa definição deste cronista é proporcionada pelo seu filho, na introdução do livro "O Profeta Tricolor", ao mostrar que: Nelson Rodrigues será eternamente lembrado como o dramaturgo maior, pai do moderno Teatro Brasileiro; como romancista; como cronista de costumes; como alguém que valorizou e deu encanto todo especial ao folhetim; como um frasista de mão cheia e suas metáforas; como criador de diversas personagens que povoam nossa literatura, mas, como marca igualmente indelével, está o cronista esportivo e, sobretudo o ferrenho defensor do Fluminense... FILHO, Nelson Rodrigues (org.). **O profeta tricolor:** cem anos de Fluminense. São Paulo: Companhia das Letras, 2002.

4 Entre as várias funções desempenhadas por Nelson Rodrigues em sua vida como cronista esportivo, na década de 50 destaca-se a sua passagem como redator em jornais cariocas de grande circulação, como o Jornal dos Sports e o Jornal Última Hora. Além de possuir uma coluna fixa, na revista Manchete Esportiva, que era a revista esportiva de maior circulação nacional naquele momento.

5 ANTUNES, Fátima Martin Rodrigues Ferreira. **Com o Brasileiro não há quem possa!:** Futebol e identidade nacional em José Lins do Rego, Mário Filho e Nelson Rodrigues. São Paulo: UNESP, 2004. p210.

6 Entre os estudos produzidos recentemente sobre este autor vale a pena conferir: MARQUES, José Carlos. **O futebol em Nelson Rodrigues:** o óbvio ululante, o Sobrenatural de Almeida e outros temas. São Paulo: EDUC, 2000. VOGEL, Daisi. **Uma leitura do tempo e do espaço na obra de Nelson Rodrigues.** Dissertação de Mestrado apresentada ao Programa de Pós- Graduação em de Teoria Literária da Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina UFSC, 1997. ANTUNES, Fátima Martin Rodrigues Ferreira. **Com o brasileiro não há quem possa.** Tese de Doutorado apresentada ao Programa de Pós Graduação em Ciências Sociais da Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP, 1999.

THEORETICAL PICTURE OF ANALYSIS

Global Localization of the text in the context where it was produced

The end of the decade of 50 and beginning of the decade of 60 is a moment of change in the speech Brazilian politician. In this process of transition, one lives the exhaustion of the national varguista populist and the entrance of the developing speech of Juscelino Kubitschek (JK), that it was supported mainly in the studies produced for the Superior Institute of Brazilian Studies (ISEB).

The idea of economic development normally was associated the idea of national wealth constructed by industrialization - developed nation is necessarily industrialized nation. Therefore, it was basic to create a bigger man who the nature and exempts of its determination. If the nature has proper logic, to win the nature implies in imposing it logical it man, that one that through the work and of the technique it allows it to surpass the "condition of poverty" that the nature places. He was on the basis of these estimated that JK presented its Plan of Goals as base of its Platform of government. Promising to make the country to grow 50 years in 5 of government.

Who is speaking

In this article it was opted in working with one of the chronicles of Nelson Falcão Rodrigues, or simply Nelson Rodrigues as he was known in the literary world. This author was born in Recife, the year of 1912 and died in Rio de Janeiro in 1980. Its career of journalist to the thirteen years of age started, having a on trajectory the family and mainly you it performance of its brother Mário Filho.

It is important to point out that due to a health problem (tuberculosis), Nelson Rodrigues lost 30% of the vision, had to a vanity question it did not accept to use eyeglasses and such fact made with that it did not obtain to fully attend a game carried through in the Maracanã. However, this was not problem for it, therefore in accordance with the principles of Nelson "in the soccer game the worse blind person is that one that alone sees the ball".

To carry through a study having the sporting chronicle as central reference, is something that alone if became possible, due the premises established in the New Cultural History, that placed in check the truth concept, as being something absolute and only. Opening space for use of concepts as of Representation, in which the individual has the possibility to count the facts from what it saw, that is, it does not have a truth and yes some possibilities of if reconstituting one same event. The representation is not a copy of the Real, its perfect image, species of consequence, but a construction made from it. The representation involves processes of perception, identification, recognition, classification, legitimation and exclusion. The representations say more than what shows or enunciates, load occult directions, that constructed social and historically, if keep in unconscious the collective one and if they present as natural, excusing the reflection. The force of the representation is not given for its value of truth, that is, of the correspondence of the speeches with the Real.

Such estimated implies in eliminating of the analysis field the agreement between the Real and the not real one, a time that the representation has the capacity to substitute to the reality that represents, constructing a parallel world of signals in which the people live. The force of the representation if gives for its capacity of mobilization and to produce recognition and social legitimacy. The representations present multiple configurations, can be said that the world is constructed of form contradictory and varied by the different social groups. That one that has the power (symbolic) to say and to make to believe has the control of the social life, what it implies that this individual/group goes to try to impose its values, norms, projects you the ideological ones… that they can guide the taste, the perception, defining limits, authorizing the social behaviors and paper.

On behalf of who it is speaking

Nelson daily wrote in a called column "Nelson Rodrigues gives Good Day". Initially its substances were located in sing it right, of one of the pages of the Periodical (occupying a place it has not detached). This fact gradually goes being modified, starting with the Brazilian victory in the world-wide championship of 1958 and consolidating themselves with the conquest of the bi-championship in 1962. Moment where its chronicles had passed to occupy three columns central offices of page 4 or the last page, come always folloied of one charge on the treat subject. The Periodical of the Sports was created with the name of "Rio Sportivo" being at that moment a periodic one that it went for boards two times per week. Managed for Argemiro Bulcão, that after months the front of the periodical, visualized a possibility to extend and to fortify the sporting press. For return of 1930 Argemiro the Ozéas Mota considers partnership, owner of workshop them where the periodicals were printed matters. They launch then the Periodical of the Sports, being with it up to 1936, moment where Mário Filho and Robert Marinho, proprietors of this Periodical had become. In the decade of 50 the Periodical was directed for Mário Rodrigues Filho.

After the defeat in the pantry of the world of 1950, its publishing line diminished the dither to the brazilians. Through the influence of the writings of Nelson Rodrigues, the player becomes "a mystic being", leaving of being a military hero and starting to inside carry through great exploits of the field. They are created mi you as Pelé, Garrincha, Zito, Zagalo… The chronicles of Vargas Neto, Nelson Rodrigues and Mário Filho.

Which the relations that are established between: sender and receiver

The chronicles of Nelson Rodrigues had been always marked by the form with that it described the facts, using themselves constantly of hyperboles not to leave doubts on the "its truths". Its text has an approach with the playwrite (theater), being express of poetical form. It uses a popular language (contrary of scholar), presenting a certain functional character, through examples lived deeply in the daily one, of where it removes the images that will give support for its arguments: *"… I only imagine a thing: - Brazil is won in Sweden, if champion return of the world! Ah, the faith that we hide, the faith that we deny, would break you -*

7 BOURDIEU, Pierre. Campo de poder, campo intelectual e habitus de classe. In: **A economia das trocas simbolicas.** São Paulo: Ed. Perspectiva, 1974, p. 185.

8 Por uma limitação espacial, está sendo exposta somente a idéia central de cada categoria. Buscou-se não reduzir o número de categorias, por entender que esta metodologia pode vir a auxiliar outros estudiosos que estejam trabalhando com este tipo de fonte.

9 O Instituto Superior de Estudos Brasileiros (ISEB) foi criado em julho de 1955 como órgão do Ministério da Educação e Cultura. Foi um dos núcleos mais importantes da elaboração da ideologia nacional-desenvolvimentista que marcou a política brasileira desde a morte de Getúlio Vargas (1954) até a deposição de João Goulart (1964). Entre os seus fundadores estão Hélio Jaguaribe, Candido Mendes, Nelson Sodré... A esse respeito cf. BELOCH, Israel e ABREU, Alzira Alves (coord.). DHBB Dicionário Histórico Bibliográfico Brasileiro: 1930-1983. Rio de Janeiro: Forense Universitária/Cpdoc, 1984.

10 Nelson Rodrigues escreveu várias crônicas de futebol à partir de 1940, até a sua morte aos 68 anos de idade. A partir de 1955 ele passou a escrever diariamente sobre esportes, inicialmente no Jornal dos Sports, escrevendo durante 11 anos neste jornal.

11 A respeito da vida de Nelson Rodrigues, vale a pena conferir: CASTRO, Ruy. **O anjo pornográfico:** a vida de Nelson Rodrigues. São Paulo: Companhia das Letras, 1992.

12 *Ibidem.*

13 Jornal dos Sports. **Uma seqüência para a história.** Disponível em: <http://www.jsports.com.br/superman/js/história.html>. Acesso em 15 jun. 2006.

14 RODRIGUES, Nelson Falcão. Complexo de vira-latas. In: CASTRO, Ruy. **À sombra das chuteiras imortais:** crônicas de futebol. São Paulo: Companhia das Letras, 1993.

15 RODRIGUES, Nelson Falcão. Complexo de vira-latas. **Jornal dos Sports.** Rio de Janeiro, p.4.

of the floodgates and 60 million Brazilians went to finish in the hospice"..

The beginning of its chronic age always through the word "friends", as it was a species of to yeall, to its readers, and from then on it keeps one dialogues it maintains, disclosing to certain privacy and confidence in the addressee.

The chronicles of this author are marked by the multiplicity of directions, basic factor for who write the journalistic chronicle, therefore it needs to create the images for the reader. In the specific case of the sporting spectacle, these images do not have a previous planning, therefore they depend on what it happens in uncurling of the game for its emotional construction. It fits to point out that the football chronicle survives of the emotion, something that Nelson learns with the theater, therefore for it the life was a drama that could be express in stage, in the street, in the soccer field…

One of the characteristics main the chronicle of Nelson Rodrigues is the use of metaphors as a form of transference of the direction of the word, not in the lear form, but in the relation that if becomes possible to establish through the effect of sensible:

For "complex of turn-cans" I understand it inferiority where the Brazilian if places, voluntarily, in face of the remaining portion of the world. This in all the sectors and, over all, in the soccer. To say me we in them judge the greaters we are a cynical one lie. In Wembley, why we lose? Because, ahead of the English, blond and freckled picture, the Brazilian team ganiu of humility. It was never so evident, I did would say, spectacular ours exactly capsizes. Already in the cited shame of 50, we were superior to the adversaries. Moreover, we took the advantage of ties up to it. Then: - and we lose in the way most abject. For a very simple reason: - because Obdulio in them treated the kicks, as if turn-cans we were. I say you: - the problem of players is not more than soccer, nor of technique, nor of tactics. Absolutely. it is a problem of faith in itself exactly.

The necessary Brazilian if to convince of that it is not turn-cans and that has soccer to give and to vender back in Sweden. A time that it if convinces this, pem to run in field and it will need ten to hold, as the Chinese of the anecdote. I insist: - for players, to be or not to be turn-cans, here it is the question. The idea of inferiority of the Brazilians front to the foreigner, already had been detached in the Brazilian romantic project of century XIX. The originality of Nelson Rodrigues is in context you where it works this idea, using itself of a not conventional environment - soccer field, to tell on the national and international culture. For Nelson: "To be or not to be turn-cans" She was one of the main difficulties in defining our national character. This question badly decided made it difficult our conquests in the different social scopes. The author searches to convince its readers through its speech. For this, it uses itself of a imagetic creation, through the exposition of metaphorical positions that finish powerful the direction, breaking the linearity it text, creating new visual and syntactic apprehensions, through total unusual images. Nelson constructs a scene that allows it to establish a speech politician through the sporting chronicle, for which it shows that we do not obtain to define who we are, therefore we are local, but uses universal references, that is, Brazilian we are not bourgeois as the Europeans, but also we cannot in representing them through the primitivism, therefore for it already we surpass this period of training of the civilization, we do not only obtain to believe. The wealth of its chronicles is in this tension between what we are and what we idealize to be.

CONCLUSION

In Cultural History, the relation with literature if decides in the epistemolologic plan, by means of approaches and estrangements, understanding them as different forms to disclose the world, that keep distinct approaches with the real. It is said of the not happened happened one and of, having the reality as referring to confirm, to deny, to exceed, to deform. In this study, the relation between the game was verified that and of the performance of the players, the cultural luggage was reproduced in the chronicles in accordance with and ideological of Nelson Rodrigues, that is, they demonstrate one of the possibilities of if representing social facts occurrences in one determined moment and that they had been express for an intellectual of significant symbolic capital, fact this that many times in takes them to crystallize definitive events as being unquestioned truths, that if mythicized in imaginary the collective one.

Studious that if the valley of literature as source searches, must lead in account that its concern cannot be the determination of a fact, of a real personage past, or to confer if something will have occurred of the form as it was picture. Therefore if these will be its objective you, are not this type of document that if must subsidize the analysis. However, if the option to work with Cultural History as a form to rescue the passed representations, the redoubt of the rescuing and the primary investment in the significance of the world, Literature is a really special source, that can give to the historian that one more something than other sources will not supply. Literature allows the access to the fine tunning or the climate of a time, to the way for which the people thought the world, itself proper, which the values that guided its steps, its preconceptions, fears and dreams.

Because it is said of this and not of that in a text. What it is recurrent at a time, what scandalizes, what moves, what is accepted socially and what is condemned or forbidden. It stops beyond the legal disposals or label codes of a society, it is the literature that supplies the indications to think as and why the people acted of this and of that form. Literature is proper certification of itself, therefore what it counts for the historian is not the time of the narrative, but yes of the writing. It is taken from the author and by its time, what she gives tracks on the choice of the subject and its plot, as on the horizon of expectations of a time.

In this direction, she can yourself be perceived through the sources that the soccer was a basic element for the internationalization of Brazil. Serving initially as a catalyser of the formation of the national ideário, presenting a Brazilian whom if she did not accept and a sporting chronicle that tried to show the Brazilian characteristics through a differentiation of the Europeans. In this direction, a paradoxical situation was created, therefore in the soccer all the countries of the world would like to be as the Brazilians, however the Brazilians envied the behavior and the attitudes of the Europeans, situation that Nelson Rodrigues called "Complex of Turn-Can".

For this author, the voluntary defeat that the Brazilian if placed front to the foreigner voluntarily, hindered that it assumed its identity. However, after the conquest of the world-wide championship of 1958 (in Sweden), Brazil was uncovered and the Brazilians had passed if to be proud of itself and its nation. The soccer-art was understood that, that to toy, swing, double-dealing and the miscegenation was elements central offices of the Brazilians, that had as symbols the Pelé Black and the Garrincha mestizo who exactly with a deformation in the legs, showed to the Brazilians who we must in accepting them as we are and that if we will be definitive, believing ours potential, nothing will hinder ours success. For Nelson, it was not only a question to renew the traditions of the sport, but to cultivate an image of a victorious country that obtained to win the trauma of the failure. Situation that stimulated it to coin the expression "the Native land of soccer shoes", express phrase that to pride it in being Brazilian.

REFERÊNCIAS BIBLIOGRÁFICAS

ANTUNES, Fátima Martin Rodrigues Ferreira. **Com o Brasileiro não há quem possa!:** Futebol e identidade nacional em José Lins do Rego, Mário Filho e Nelson Rodrigues. São Paulo: UNESP, 2004.

BOURDIEU, Pierre. Campo de poder, campo intelectual e habitus de classe. In: **A economia das trocas simbólicas.** São Paulo: Ed. Perspectiva, 1974.

CASTRO, Ruy. **O anjo pornográfico:** a vida de Nelson Rodrigues. São Paulo: Companhia das Letras, 1992.
CHARTIER, Roger. **A História Cultural:** entre práticas e representações. Rio de Janeiro: DIFEL, 1990.
RODRIGUES, Nelson Falcão. Complexo de vira-latas. In: CASTRO, Ruy. **À sombra das chuteiras imortais:** crônicas de futebol. São Paulo: Companhia das Letras, 1993.
SANTOS, Nilton. **Minha bola, minha vida.** Rio de Janeiro: Gryphus, 2000.

LITERATURE, HISTORY AND SOCCER: DIALOGUING ABOUT THE BRAZILIAN IDENTITY

SUMMARY

This article presents a methodological proposal, that seeks auxiliary in the treatment of the chronicle sportiv as a privileged literary source to notice the present feelings in an of-finished social moment. To reach this objective, one worked with the entitled chronicle: " Complex of Tykes ", of playwright's Nelson Rodrigues authorship. She came a theoretical picture, that can subsidize the analysis of this document type. This picture was created taking itself in consideration that is basic to respect the moment of the literary production; who produced her; to who is destined and if something significant it was omitted. One understands each other that the wealth feels analysis type it is in the process tense servant among the present indetermination in the soccer, the freedom of the author's of the chronicle creation and the flexibility of the established truth concept for the New Cultural History. It was noticed that is possible to analyze through this documentation type several of the present dilemmas in our society and that the soccer is an object that makes possible the determination of present singularities in the Brazilian culture, in other words, it assisted in the definition of the one that is be Brazilian, transforming the identity in something concrete, and disclosing for the world the virtues of your people, that were expressed through the players of the Brazilian Selection.

KEY TERMS: Literature, history, soccer

LITTÉRATURE, HISTOIRE ET FOOTBALL: DIALOGUER AU SUJET DE L'IDENTITÉ BRÉSILIENNE

LE RÉSUMÉ

Cet article présente un méthodologique de proposition, cela qu'il vise à aider au traitement de l'esporti-virginie de chronique comme source littéraire privilégiée pour percevoir les cadeaux de sentiments dans un déterminé moment social. Pour atteindre cet objectif, on travaillé avec intitled la chronique : « Complexe des Tourner-bidons », profession d'auteur de dramaturgo Nelson Rodrigues. Une image théorique a été présentée, cela peut subventionner l'analyse de ce type de document. Cette image a été créée se prenant dans la considération qui est de base pour respecter le moment de la production littéraire ; qui l'a produite ; à qui s'il destine et si quelque chose de significatif était omis. On comprend que des de richesse toi que le type d'analyse est dans le processus tendu créé présente l'undetermination actuel dans le football, la liberté de création de l'auteur de la chronique et la flexibilité du concept de la vérité établi pour la nouvelle histoire culturelle. On a perçu cela par ce type de documentation qu'il est possible d'analyser plusieurs des cadeaux de problèmes dans notre société et ce le football est un objet qui rend la détermination possible des cadeaux de singularidades dans la culture brésilienne, c'est-à-dire, elle a aidé à la définition de ce qui est d'être Brésilien, transformant l'identité en quelque chose de concret, et révélant pour le monde les vertus il ses personnes, qui avaient été exprès par les joueurs de l'élection brésilienne.

CLEFS DE LIMITES : Littérature, histoire, le football

LA LITERATURA, HISTORIA Y FÚTBOL: DIALOGANDO SOBRE LA IDENTIDAD BRASILEÑA

EL RESUMEN

Este artículo presenta una propuesta metodológica que busca el auxiliar en el tratamiento del sportiv de la crónica como una fuente literaria privilegiada notar los sentimientos presentes en un momento social de-acabado. Para alcanzar este objetivo, uno trabajó con la crónica titulada: " Complejo de Chuchos", del Nelson de dramaturgo la paternidad literaria de Rodrigues. Vino un cuadro teórico que puede subvencionar el análisis de este tipo del documento. Este cuadro se creó toma él en consideración que es básico respetar el momento de la producción literaria; quién la produjo; a quién se destina y si algo significante que fue omitido. Uno nos entiende que la riqueza siente el tipo del análisis que está en el proceso el sirviente tenso entre la indeterminación presente en el fútbol, la libertad del autor de la creación de la crónica y la flexibilidad del concepto de verdad establecido para la Nueva Historia Cultural. Fue notado que es posible analizar a través de este tipo de la documentación algunos de los dilemas presentes en nuestra sociedad y que el fútbol es un objeto que hace posible la determinación de singularidades presentes en la cultura brasileña, en otros términos, que ayudaba en la definición del que es ser brasileño, mientras transformando la identidad en algo el hormigón, y descubriendo para el mundo las virtudes de sus personas que se expresaron a través de los jugadores de la selección brasileña.

LAS CONDICIONES IMPORTANTES: LA LITERATURA, LA HISTORIA, EL FÚTBOL.

RESUMO

Este artigo apresenta uma proposta metodológica, que visa auxiliar no trato da crônica esportiva como uma fonte literária privilegiada para se perceber os sentimentos presentes em um determinado momento social. Para atingir este objetivo, trabalhou-se com a crônica intitulada: "Complexo de Vira-latas", de autoria do dramaturgo Nelson Rodrigues. Apresentou-se um quadro teórico, que pode subsidiar a análise deste tipo de documento. Este quadro foi criado levando-se em consideração que é fundamental respeitar o momento da produção literária; quem a produziu; a quem se destina e se algo significativo foi omitido. Entende-se que a riqueza deste tipo de análise está no processo tenso criado entre a indeterminação presente no futebol, a liberdade de criação do autor da crônica e a flexibilidade do conceito de verdade estabelecido pela Nova História Cultural. Percebeu-se que através deste tipo de documentação é possível analisar vários dos dilemas presentes na nossa sociedade e que o futebol é um objeto que possibilita a determinação de singularidades presentes na cultura brasileira, ou seja, ele auxiliou na definição do que é ser brasileiro, transformando a identidade em algo concreto, e revelando para o mundo as virtudes do seu povo, que foram expressas através dos jogadores da Seleção Brasileira.

TERMOS CHAVES: Literatura, história, futebol.