95 - RELATIONSHIP OF AMBIENCE OF THE SPORT-LEISURE PRATICER AT THE MIÉCIMO DA SILVA SPORTS CENTER : APPROACHING THE ANALYSIS OF SPEECH (PÊCHEUX)

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LEISURE / SPORT-LEISURE

Dumazedier delegates three fundamental functions for the leisure accomplishment : 1. the rest; 2. the diversion, recreation and entertainment; 3. the development. Showing this way that leisure is an auxiliary for human transcending .

The **rest** is liberated from the fatigue. In this sense, the leisure is a repairer of physical and nervous deteriorations provoked by the resulting tensions of daily obligations and, particularly, of work. […] The second function involves **diversion, recreation and entertainment**. The reasonable function links to the fatigue and this, directly, to tedium. […] It will be a resource to the imaginary life […] now passing to the function of personality **development** , that depends on the automatism of the thought and of the daily action; it allows a larger and freer social participation, the practice of a disinterested culture of the body, of the sensibility and of the reason, besides the practical and technical formation; it offers new possibilities of voluntary integration to recreational, cultural and social groups; it makes possible the development free from acquired attitudes in the school, always surpassed by the continuous and complex evolution of society […] it can still create new volunteer learning forms to be practiced during a lifetime and to contribute for the appearance of innovative and creative conducts (DUMAZEDIEU, 2000, p. 33-34, our griffin).

This way, Dumazedier (Ibid., p.34) concluded that leisure is: " a group of occupations to which the individual can surrender of free will […] " independent of the function that is being accomplished, but with " their voluntary social participation or their free creative capacity after to getting rid of professional, family or social obligations . "

So leisure would be everything that was out of professional, family or social sphere, lived in a context of compulsory nature .

For Tubino, the sport-leisure, that is, the sports modality accomplished in leisure prerogative, can be explained through "principles", where the first would be the one of pleasure. It is important to notice that in the three Dumazedieu's fundamental functions, it is accomplished a ritual in order to reach something pleased.

How to subsidize the presence of pleasure - independent from the subjectivity of the word concept, in other words, on behalf of the collective- in the accomplishment of certain sporting practice? is the Pleasure felt when accomplishing a sport (leisure) linked to something?

SUBSIDIZING PLEASURE

In a first survey accomplished with apprentices of sport-leisure at MSSC, in volleyball, swimming, soccer and athletics modalities, 240 answers were obtained .

The question most asked was: What does facilitate the presence of pleasure in practice of the sport-leisure "? Thirty-one percent (31%) answered that the pleasure is very related to the practicing place, and twenty-two percent (22%) answered that this pleasure is related to the aptitude in practicing certain modality.

De Masi stated that creative leisure would be a more appropriate term for leisure practices. For him, " in the future leisure will be confused with work and study ", because the Ocio leisure that should exist is the use of timein one's favor, in a creative and favorable way to desires that relates to the pleasure.

De Masi (2000, p.325-326, our griffins) also wrote that:

The leisure requests an attentive choice of the right places: to rest and to have fun. Therefore it is necessary to teach to the youngsters not only how to deal with work, but also with several possible leisures. It means to educate for the solitude and for the group, for the solidarity and for the volunteership. It means to teach how to avoid alienation provoked by the spare time, so dangerous as the alienation derived from work.

That makes to wake up to the importance of the transformation of an atmosphere in an ambience.

The Sport-leisure is the social dimension of the sport referring to the principle of playful pleasure, and that has the apprentices' social well-being as its purpose " (TUBINO, 2001, p.38). Its accomplishment occurs through a free " choice " - where it is involved the voluntary and optional action- denoted by the accomplishment freedom.

In the sport participation, or sport-leisure, the show is due to the social contacts, to the inclusion to the playful pleasure, to the flow of communication, to the right of giving up in case of lack of desire. Such circumstance is only reached in case the atmosphere is shown pleasant. This can be achieved in an ambience among participants, the materials, the speech (expressions).

DEMOCRACY

According to Tubino (1999, p.27-28) the sport-leisure provides " the development of spirit of community and of social integration, strengthening partnerships and personal " relationships propitiated by the democratic atmosphere, where the talented individual should not be privileged.

The evolution of this sporting practice seems to address to the **context commands**, that is, the results are exposed as a function of the atmosphere.

It must be remembered that when " the sport concept was democratized, it enlarged its intervention " ambit (CLAYES apud COINS, 1997, p.18).

the citizens got free from the need of being linked to sport clubs and the institution issues forced by them. Individuals intend […] to participate and to have right to the practice of the gestures, of the activities and of the culture that the athletes produce, without having to be submit to continuity and institution regimes that were previously forced. (DA COAST apud CUNHA, 1997).

Such fact seems to denote a search for a space with norms that could be stipulated. A morally pleasant space and that, could also stimulate the coexistence.

It is analyzed that the Ethics happens for the associacionism, in the code. It can be exemplified in the letter of the fair play; however, in the " leisure game" the norms can be stipulated to motivate the sporting spirit, where the unanswerable is the permanent presence of the accomplishment of " good ", and the respect to the collectivity (moral).

The sporting space is significant for the fluidity of its use.

In the Letter of Oslo of U.I.A. and of the Letter of Athens line of thinking, the facilities and the sport spaces have to be bearers of a suitable code coherent with the new culture of the future. They should be sites of getting happiness, sociability and party, ascese and culture places and not of violence, death and barbarism. (IT COINS, 1997, P.53)

SPORTING SPACE

As to the term space, it is worth to remind that such notion " was delineated starting from the moment that the man needed to move and to come back to the origin places" (Ibid, p.40). Such continuity, it enlarged the administration of necessary resources for the life of an individual , a community or a nation, " located within certain **territorial extension**" (Ibid, p.40, our griffins).

The civilization spaces are defined from the activities belonging to the people's way of life, that expresses a certain way to live in the world, with own conceptions, translated by its institution-norms that perpetuate them and project them in their future and that are visible in built and organized spaces, the cities. The people that didn't build cities, didn't originate civilizations. (Ibid, p.42)

The space of human interaction, or social space, is a conviviality space, assertion among the people and self-assertion. They are defined from social organizations

The structure of a city, as well as its inhabitants, organize its development seeking the use of the free time, " it tends to the accomplishment of nobler activities, as those more linked to leisure and culture " (Ibid, p.52).

The apprentice of the sport-leisure at the seafront, a space where the liberty of expression is inviting, leads their body to enjoy the pleasure of freedom, the sensation of being outdoors and natural, of accomplishing without a compulsory nature while there is pleasure; all items that configure the sport-leisure.

Contributing in the justification of the use of the seafront as space destined to the sport, Luiz Cunha wrote a text to be analyzed:

The natural or outdoor spaces , can also be included in this concept of sport facilities. However, they are only considered, at a level that their continuous use by the populations is verified, through the identification of small support structures to the sport activities, that locate the activity, they give sportive meaning to the natural space and offer one more space of sport practice. (Ibid, p.52).

Particularly, the city of Rio de Janeiro exports an image of praticing physical exercises and of beaches, through its postcards.

The sporting space contributes as stage of the human coexistence. It cannot be understood as a mere destined space the competition and the analysis of a hierarchical ordination. It is " also the great space decodified where, in contact with the nature, the apprentice seeks new possibilities ". (Ibid, p. 51)

For Cunha (Ibid p.48) " the sport is clearly a product of the urban and industrial civilization and all its sub-products reveal those characteristics ". The sport-leisure seems to occur because of a need of accomplishing certain sporting modality to feel the fantasy that allows people the inclusion and/or the sensation of also being capable. However, it cannot be denied the urban need to be capable of transforming a certain space in a democratic space where the norms are stipulated.

THE " SPORT FOR ALL " POLICY

The " sport for all " policy is destined to citizens' appropriate physical-sporting practices. It gives people the opportunity of different practices to achieve different aspirations and desires. It thwarts the logic of the exclusion and seems to achieve an " active lifestyle".

Justifying the group researched 's age group, it can be remembered that contemplating the article 227th of the Constitution of the República Federativa of Brazil, the leisure, as well as the right to the life, to the feeding, to the dignity and the respect, s put as " a duty for the family, the society and the State to be assured to the child and the adolescent, with absolute priority " (BRAZIL, 1988, p.101).

It is observed that the projects, in the sporting field, destined to the leisure, are elaborated using attractions to two groups: children and retired (or financially stabilized). Wouldn't there be logic in creating projects (activity type, schedule, instruction) that stimulated the the adult youth's practice (20 to 40 years)? That age group characterize as the one of the " workers " or " producing ", that seems to suffer from the largest stress levels. Such need makes them worthy of having a differentiated treatment. That " government " circumstance seems not to assist the worker's contemporary lacks.

METHODOLOGICAL TREATMENT

The interview accomplished in the study was applied on two Saturdays (01 and October 07, 2005), among the schedules 10:30h to 11:30h 14:00 at 15:30h o'clock. 6 apprentices' of the modality volleyball answers and 15 apprentices of the modality swimming were obtained (representing the adult youths' that used the space in the described time totality).

Both groups accomplish their sporting modalities as leisure prerogative in the MSSC, in Campo Grande, west of Rio de Janeiro.

In the technique of the interview, it is pertinent to be allied the Analysis of Speech, because the interviewer after obtaining the answer, allows " analyse the answers given " (KERLINGER, p.350), facilitating a more meticulous analysis. For Kerlinger (Ibid, p.350) " one of the great advantages of the interview is, then,its depth " possible of being reached and is made desirable in an analysis of speech.

According to the French line of Pêcheux:

The analysis of the speech - as an analysis device or as new reading gestures - comes up as a knowledge form that takes the confrontation into account, the contradiction between its theory and its analysis practice. And being understood the interval is in the field of the disciplines, in the one of the deconstruction , or more precisely in the contact of the report with the linguistic, that constitutes the specific speech materiality. (2002, p.8)

This author accepts that through this technique, it is plausible the acceptance of several " real ". the AS is formed in the place where the language has to be necessarily referred to its exterior, to operation to be apprehended, while significant process" (ORLANDI, 2004, p. 24).

Rethinking the field of the language, which the Analysis of Speech questions is that it is left outside, in the field of linguistics: the subject and the situation. It is necessary to understand that there is a united construction of the social with the linguistic. " It was defined the speech as a social object whose especificity is that its materiality is linguistic ". (ORLANDI, 2004, p.27).

It is believed that relevance exists, in the methodological treatment, when using the Analysis of Speech, in social researches, because " it is in the speech that the man produces the reality with which he is in relationship " (Ibid., p.39).

Such treatment involves, still, the context concept to its results. She " is confronted with the traditional notion (hermeneutics) of the interpretation and it produces a displacement in the one that is read the file today ". (PÊCHEUX, 1982, apud ORLANDI, 2004, p.41)

Finally, it needs to be understood that " in Analysis of Speech if it doesn't work with the evidences, but with the production process of the evidence " (Ibid., p.44). Aiming to be trustworthy, "it proposes, then, a distance, a desautomatização of the relationship of the subject with the senses". (Ibid., p.99).

ANALYSIS OF COLLECTED DATA

In a first interview accomplished with apprentices of sport-leisure of the MSSC, in the modalities volleyball, swimming, soccer and athletics, 240 answers were obtained. The question was: What does facilitate the presence of the pleasure in practice of the sport-leisure "? thirty-one percent answered that the pleasure is very related to the place used to the

practice, and twenty-two percent answered that this pleasure is related with the easiness in practicing (aptitude) certain modality.

Deepening the field of study, in a second period, seven and fourteen days later, it was investigated, in the same place, the volleyball modalities and swimming, accomplishing for this second moment the following questions: " when you hear sport-leisure, what is the first physical/sports activity that comes to your mind "?. on behalf of relating, through the Analysis of Speech, the taste for any sport modality. And, " What is the place where the practice of the sport-leisure seems to be more pleased?". In the intention of relating a place, for the practice or not, that inspires the pleasure of practicing.

The accomplished analysis looked for points that contemplated the speech, the outfit and the interaction among the apprentices.

For such subjects, the following results were pointed:

The volleyball group gathered in several groups, characterizing a group larger than the one of swimming, where the apprentices accomplished the activity more individually as occupants of the space. In the swimming the age group defined the type of practices, usually without the participants' interaction, including the moments when they were not swimming. In the volleyball group, the ages were more heterogeneous and contact as a means to favor the social interactions.

In the group of swimming it was evidenced the importance of the activity, that becomes favorable, due to the proximity of the residence. It was pointed out, also, the advantage of the activity taking place an in a sports complex like MSSC, where the accomplishment of several physical activities is stimulated. It seems to exist a hiper-valorization of the ambient structure of the swimming pool - " practice of the swimming pool - swimming " - because before mentioning the modality, the accomplishment place that was expressed of this.

For the volleyball group the valorization exists, also, of the atmosphere, mainly contemplating the nature.

Another contemplated point, this time for both groups, was the accomplishment of the sporting practice associated to a social relaxation, as drinking a beer, meeting the friends.

Referring to the use of equipment and outfit, the groups, presented configurations, as well as the gestures, worthy of a high level practice- expressing the desire of " also being capable ", as the athletes/idols.

The apprentices of both groups didn't mention, in the totality, the activity that were practicing as the one that first comes to mind when they think of sport-leisure. Such fact allows to conclude that the phenomenon of the migration exists in modalities, in the researched environment. Such theories of use of the space and the importance of the presence of the pleasure, treated in the text, perhaps explain the fact of they are accomplishing an activity in a certain space (it structures physics) and they choose another, in different moments.

CONCLUSION

It is important to point out that the apprentice of the sport-leisure, of the MSSC, in the swimming and volleyball modalities , value the ambience when they are in their practices, as well as the liberty of action in the space and the contact with the nature (sun, wind, sky).

It was evidenced that the swimming-leisure was less social interactor subsidizer when compared to the volleyball-leisure.

It is suggested that such a study is, also, accomplished in a quantitative approach and, consequently, enlarging its period of collection of data, in a way to contemplate the apprentices of several schedules.

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RELATIONSHIP OF AMBIENCE OF THE SPORT-LEISURE PRATICER AT THE MIÉCIMO DA SILVA SPORTS CENTER : APPROACHING THE ANALYSIS OF SPEECH (PÊCHEUX)

ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify, through the Analysis of Speech, the sport-leisure practice's opinion related to the practice of certain sport and to the place of practicing (ambience). 6 volleyball apprentices and 15 swimming apprentices were interviewed. Both groups accomplished their sports modality as leisure at Miécimo da Silva Sports Center (MSSC), in Campo Grande, west of Rio de Janeiro. The study is justified by the increasing search for moments of leisure in the area. Its social relevance is related to discoveries of the apprentices' thought about the relationship to the use of this sporting space. Limiting factors were imposed to the apprentice's participation in the research, such as: Accomplishment of the sport-leisure practice (at least three times a week) and age group between 20 and 40 years (grownups). Regarding the results, it can be said that the analysis accomplished through the speech, the outfit, and the interaction among players, indicates a valorization of leisure practice, of the natural atmosphere (contemplating the nature) and of freedom. It was reported that the desires that make the practice of sport-leisure are associated to another social activity - meeting friends, drinking beer. Finally, the practice of swimming-leisure was less motivating for social interactions, when compared to the volleyball-leisure practice.

KEY WORDS: SPORT-LEISURE; Sports SPACE; ANALYSIS OF SPEECH.

RELATION DE L'AMBIENCE DU PRATIQUANT DU SPORT-LOISIR DU CENTRE SPORTIF MIÉCIMO DA SILVA: E`ANALYSE DU DISCOURS (PÊCHEUX)

Cette étude vise identifier, par e`analyse du Discours, l`opinion du pratiquanti du sport-loisir avec la pratique d`un determiné sport et avec son ambiance de realisation. On a interwiuvé six (06) pratiquants de la modalité volleyball et quinze (15) de la modalité natation. Loutes les deux modalités réalisent ses sports comme prérrogative au Centre Sportif Miécimo da Silva, à Campo Grande, un banlieu à Rio de Janeiro.

L`étude se justifie pour la croissante recherche, à ce moment, dans la région. Son importance social est relationée à des découvertes de la pensée des sportistes, à propos de l`utilisation de cet espace sportif. Des facteurs delimitatifs ont été imposés à la participation de l`apprenant dans la recherche: un minimum de trois fois par semaine pour pratiquer les sports et

loisir à l`âge de 20 à 40 ans. Concernant aux résultats, on peut dire que l`analise réalisée dans le vocabulaire, dans les vêtements/acessoires et sur l`intération entre les joueurs, présente une valorisation de cette pratique de loisir, dans un espace naturel (en contemplant la nature) et la liberté. On a dit que les souhaits que inspirent la pratique du sport-loisir sont associés a uner autre activité social, par exemple, le contact avec les amis et le plaisir de boire de la biére ensembles. En fin, la natation-loisir se présente moins sulsidiaire d`uner socialisation, quand elle est comparée au volleyball.

LES MOTS-CLÉS: SPORT-LOISIR, ESPACE-SPORTIF, ANALYSE DU DISCOURS.

LA RELACIÓN DE AMBIENTE DEL DEPORTE-OCIO PRATICANTE AL MIÉCIMO DA EL SILVA DEPORTES CENTRO: ACERCÁNDOSE EL ANÁLISIS DE DISCURSO (PÊCHEUX)

Resumen

Este estudio apunta identificar, a través del Análisis de Discurso, la opinión de la práctica de deporte-ocio relacionó a la práctica de cierto deporte y al lugar de practicar (el ambiente). se entrevistaron 6 practicers del voleibol y 15 practicers de la natación. Ambos grupos lograron su modalidad de los deportes como el ocio al da de Miécimo el Silva Deportes Centro, en Campo Grande, el oeste de Río de Janeiro. El estudio está justificado por la búsqueda creciente para los momentos de ocio en el área. Su relevancia social se relaciona a los descubrimientos del pensamiento de los aprendices sobre la relación al uso de este espacio deportivo. Se impusieron los factores limitando a la participación del aprendiz en la investigación, como: El logro de la práctica de deporte-ocio (por lo menos tres veces por semana) y grupo de edad entre 20 y 40 años (el grownups). los resultados pueden decir que el análisis logró a través del discurso, el equipo, y la interacción entre el players,indicates una valorización de práctica de ocio, de la atmósfera natural (contemplando la naturaleza) y de libertad. Fue informado que se asocian los deseos que hacen la práctica de deporte-ocio a otra actividad social - encontrándose a los amigos, bebiendo la cerveza. Finalmente, la práctica de natación-ocio era menos motivando para las interacciones sociales, cuando comparó a la práctica de voleibol-ocio.

PALABRAS LLAVE: EL DEPORTE-OCIO; LOS DEPORTES ESPACIAN; EL ANÁLISIS DE DISCURSO.

RELAÇÃO DE AMBIÊNCIA DO PRATICANTE DO ESPORTE-LAZER DO CENTRO ESPORTIVO MIÉCIMO DA SILVA: Abordando a Análise de Discurso (Pêcheux)

RESUMO

Este estudo visou identificar, através da Análise de Discurso, a opinião do praticante do esporte-lazer com a prática de um determinado esporte e com o seu ambiente de realização (ambiência). Para tal, foram entrevistados 6 praticantes da modalidade voleibol e 15 praticantes da modalidade natação. Ambas as partes realizam suas modalidade esportivas como prerrogativa de lazer no Centro Esportivo Miécimo da Silva, em Campo Grande, bairro da zona oeste da cidade do Rio de Janeiro. O estudo justifica-se pela crescente procura a este momento prazeroso na região. Sua relevância social esta relacionada a descobertas do pensamento dos praticantes quanto à utilização deste espaço esportivo. Foi imposto fatores delimitativos a participação do praticante na pesquisa, são eles: Realização da prática do esporte-lazer (no mínimo três vezes por semana) e estarem na faixa etária do jovem adulto (20 a 40 anos). Concernente aos resultados, pode-se dizer que a análise realizada na fala, na vestimenta/acessório e na interação entre os praticantes, aponta a uma valorização, desta prática de lazer, ao ambiente natural (contemplando a natureza) e a liberdade. Foram relatados que os desejos que movem a prática do esporte-lazer estão associados a uma outra atividade social contato com os amigos, beber cerveja. Por fim, a natação-lazer se mostrou menos subsidiadora de uma socialização, quando comparada ao voleibol-lazer.

PALAVRAS CHAVE: ESPORTE-LAZER; ESPAÇO ESPORTIVO; ANÁLISE DO DISCURSO