127 - A BRIEF ESSAY ON THE FOOTBALL SANTARENO LIGHT OF THE SOCIOLOGY OF SPORT

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I - INTRODUCTION

To discuss on the theme sport in Brazil, usually induces the reader to release her look just for football, because this is a socio-cultural phenomenon that is at the top of popularity in such, tending to grow increasingly due to its accessibility by means of the various sporting and social segments.

Due to the growth of football in Brazil, there are organizations to invest in this sport. However, football, sociological point of view appears as a marketing instrument, whose purpose is to increase their profits, thus creating an industry of goods, production and services, causing, among other factors, skin sport specialization in General, resulting from the process of globalization today, supported by the emergence of telecommunications, especially alternative media channels and the World Wide Web, the internet.

In this sense, the debate grows about the consequences arising from the phenomenon of globalization for sports issues, in particular football, either in international, national, regional and local level, where the sport sociology tries to analyze and bring possible answers to questions, economic, political and cultural partner involves this social phenomenon.

Caused by the influence of media on behavior of society, football has been stimulating the establishment of limitations between the clubs in various aspects favoring the creation of monopolies in the sport, such as football, European, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro. Relegating to second plan clubs and players from distant regions in Brazil, as the northern region, where some players are highlighted for the national and international football throughout its history in the country considered "proud history".

Given these considerations, this article tries to understand the sociological way, the parameters of the national, regional and local football, with the look focused on city of Santarém, western Pará, seeking to analyse the historical process of consolidation of the football culture in the santarena region, taking into account the observations of local journalism and the testimony of a journalist who lived and experience the historical phenomena that enable santareno football .The text search still draw a brief parallel between media and sport, understanding such a link as a result of a coercive culture implication of globalization in the context of local football.

The methodology used to produce this text is initially in a review of the literature of sport sociology focused football. An instrument used for putting this introductory survey was a screenplay by interview with a sports journalist from the city of santarém.

In this sense, the text is divided as follows: in the first discussions will be on the way as the sociology falls within the debate of football through the sociology of sport. in an overview of Brazilian football brief exposed in order to trace the history of this sport with a focus on the sociological perspective. later, we will do a brief execursão of the role of the media in sports-especially football-in the context regional.por WOM will be presented the santareno in football history whose memory was the indispensable basis for the sociological understanding this phenomenon in the city that has ups and downs in Santarém, western Pará, culminating with the final considerations.

II - THE FOOTBALL AS A SPORT IN THE SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECT.

The sociology as a field of social science knowledge, search through its various forms of approaches, observe and understand the role of human action within the economic aspects, social, political and cultural rights in a given society and particular historical period. In this sense, one of the relevant discussions would understand the relationship of the approaches in the sociological field, stressing the main focus to research and an understanding of social phenomena related to sports, in this case the football. But for this it is necessary to quickly draw the trajectory of sociology in Brazil.

In Brazil, the sociology seeks to develop studies that specifically deals with the construction of the National State and national identity, taking as the basis the issues of racism that put in opposition to racist idea and the relativistic representation on this ethno-cultural debate that influenced, including in the context of football in the country where the structuralist and positivist influence was clear.(LIEDKE SON: 2005.

Another interesting period - in the early decades of the 20th century-is when sociology was introduced in Brazilian universities to assist some subjects in the teaching-learning process called sociology of Emile Durkheim, where Chair had a strong influence. Here one should be clear that the social dynamics in Brazil such as industrialization, urbanization, migration, illiteracy and poverty were at full steam, demonstrating its contradictions and that could not pass unnoticed as social phenomena being studied by sociology.

In the above context, we note that the particular sport "football", begins to be inserted in Brazil, especially in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo-but in a bourgeois perspective and which subsequently takes another social North on its practice, where the black and mulattoes are practicing it and that deserved special attention in sociology by sociological studies of sport, not only as teaching sociology, but as research.

We note that the crosses borders as well as of teaching she also go by the context of scientific research through its fields of approaches whose partner phenomena are parsed differently, now with methods and techniques that give fundamental basis for scientific research in this area. In this context there is a strong influence of the Chicago school in search of systematization of the transition from traditional society to modern society generally. However, this process had to be overcome for the creation of a "national" sociology and authenticates where national social problems should be treated in their context, the example of football, that only by the last years of the 20TH century and early 21st century to give his grace "that in General, is presented in several lines of approaches to sociology positive to dialectical materialism, historical, cultural reflections of this social phenomenon in Brazil.

We must have clarity that the sociological problems encompass all social phenomena from urbanization to education, which long suffered its harsh pressure of positivism, functionalism sociological aspects that lie among other chronologically the

process of teaching and research of sociology in Brazil.

The kicker and the advances in the country and the educational area and that, consequently, "respingou" in intellectual reflection of professors and graduates in the past and present, demonstrated and demonstrate ways to think and reflect the physical education sport in particular in the northern region. In this sense, through the sociological foundations, we have a strong clarity characteristics of sociology as reflections on the sociology of sports like football, which at present are the contents inserted in the curriculum in Physical education course in almost all Brazil.

Nevertheless, we can observe how the sociology of Sport goes on to encompass a myriad of meanings within specific social and global contexts, linked to the various social actors connected to sports, such as football, showing how the approaches of sociology as positivism, functionalism, compreensivismo and the historical dialectical materialism among other sociological approaches have been and still are present in this field of social analysis. (MALIK: 2003 ; LIEDKE FILHO:2005).

In this sense the Sociology of sports in search reveal an understanding of the mechanisms governing the consciousness of social reality in sport, in particular football, where the sense, the action and the human meaning, are intertwined with the logic of capitalism and its system of organization regarding the overvaluing of this sporting spectacle, the commodification of football and of the consequences of this phenomenon and its impact on the lives of people in their social worlds.

In the context of Sociology of sport, we can think of the holistic way football, where we associate it not only its technical design, but coupled to a marketing and socio-cultural ideology, this being the central focus in discussions of sports sociology of football, involving them in all spheres, universal in its more varied aspects in design comprehensi , dialectic, interpretativista etc in the form of thinking this sport. This is observed by Betti (2006) when does a reflection of the sport generally.

> [...] O esporte é, hoje, campo de atuação de “marketeiros”, empresários, executivos das grandes redes de televisão. Cada vez mais se distancia aquela forma que já foi sucessivamente denominada de 'Esporte de alto nível', 'Esporte de alto rendimento', 'Esporte espetáculo', 'esporte telespetáculo', do esporte praticado em busca de valores associados ao lazer, educação e promoção da saúde.” (BETTI:206, p.1)

As explained above, it is evident that football every day in addition to its analysis of not only technical issues, i.e. leisure, also occurring as well, a transition of leisure, amateur and professional football pegged the optics of capitalism, which favors the growth of a great sports industry fully focused on profit, thereby losing the feature of leisure and educational health in Brazil.

So, in actuality, football is discussed not only in terms of leisure and playfulness, but by a Rejoinder to optical and, consequently, its transformation into goods of the cultural industry since, being a leisure activity, it becomes, according to some authors, owner of highly profitable ciphers, since this is the most watched sport in several countries in various continents. (Kings and ESCHER: 2008).

In this perspective, we can establish a close relationship between the texts ' themes and key issues in Sociology of Sport the Lot "(2008), and" sport Sociology: themes and issues ', Lovisolo (2010), in the sense that both discuss an introductory overview on the importance of understanding of topics and research issues in the sociology of sport, showing the multiple aspects and social meanings of this field of knowledge through his contact with various social actors in the wider social sectors in making the launch look for soccer in Brazil and in the city of Santarém.

According to the Lot approaches (2008), we can raise relevant issues in the area of the sociology of sport, as the discussions about the sport in its wider aspects and social meanings within capitalist society, taking into consideration several factors such as: the relation of gender power in the sport, social inequalities relating to insertion modes, choice and participation of the individual in a particular sportthe establishment of ethnic and racial differences and the categorization of groups. These are some factors that show us how the logic of capitalism operates on the popular masses, influencing the mindset of people and creating the distinction of social universes, including the world of sport and football in particular. The previously mentioned elements are present in Lovisolo approaches (2010), which still turns out to strengthen the debate, highlighting the role and significance of sport in the lives of people, highlighting the vision of health within the context of the physical education area sportsman, and discuss the importance of knowledge of the mechanisms that work directly with the social masses under sociological sport optics.

III - BRAZILIAN FOOTBALL, THE SPORT AND THE MEDIA.

Football is a magic word in the world. This ball game which appeared in England just over a hundred years, is today the most popular sport on the planet. Football, for the English and French; football ,for the Spanish; soccer, for the Americans and Japanese; calcio, for the Italians. No matter where you are, football has your guaranteed space between children, young people and adults; between women and men. Easy to carry, easy to like, not leaves no doubt in understanding why it is called the sport of crowds. Up in conversations of the day, football is present. Who ever heard of terms such as "in the penalty", "make the middle ground", "play to corner"?

However, it is necessary to the knowledge of the historical map of football to the understanding of this sport which is regarded as a Brazilian national identity. The study about football as a social phenomenon is gaining importance in the national academia in recent decades, for being a sport of great interest in the area of the social sciences, especially in the sociology of Sport Physical Education articulated. (LOVISOLO: 2011; Marino: 2010 and CASEY: 2010 and BETTI: 2006;)

The history of football in Brazil can be divided into different periods. Levine apud Rodrigues (2004) uses the following periodization: (a) first phase (1894-1904), (b) amateur stage (1905-1933), (c) phase of professionalism (1933-1950), (d) stage of international recognition and the commercialization of football (1950-1970).

Football was introduced in Brazil in the 19th century, when Charles Miller returns from England in 1894, bringing new sports materials. Miller introduces first in the State of São Paulo, São Paulo's elite among young, socially demarcating the birth of football in Brazil, i.e. excluding his practice blacks and mulattos that this being a privilege of the elite.

So, football had nothing of popular, socially successful people only played because the material was imported and expensive cost and be make in society "of good strain" as an element of modernity and that Brazil needed copy and practice, as is evidenced in the telenovela "side by side" of a national broadcaster. Caldas (apud. Lovisolo: 1980 p. 30).

This period known as elitist corresponds to amateurism, where football was a symbol of social distinction, and restricted to economic and cultural elite. The amateur stage, usually dated from 1905 to 1933, is characterized by the elitism in the audience and in the composition of the teams as Lee apud Rodrigues (2004, p. 70) and by the wide dissemination in the press as Levine apud Rodrigues (2004, p. 25). At this stage, the game was essentially offensive style, the main target of attack, because the beauty of the game was in the first place. Playing the pure football,by simple pleasure, a pleasure, free of economic interests.

The amateur stage was as a conception of sports practice preferred by the aristocracy, the inheritance of a class of leisures of an elite who saw the sport just as a fun and derision towards society. This period in football matches with the football factories, where it was used as a mechanism for fun and discipline for workers, as well as important advertising vehicle, in the dissemination of the image and prestige of companies and athletes.

According to Rodrigues (2001) the transition from amateurism to professionalism was marked by the entry into the scene of popular origins players-blacks and mulattoes-in bourgeois, big clubs on the difficulties that were overcome the barriers found to enter the football scene of that time where racism was persistent against the disadvantaged classes, that is, the working class.

On the professional stage, the technique came to be the most important key to access and selection of athletes, not much different than happens currently in football clubs, where normally known tests have been carried out to select players known as "sieves" to request the more apt to become professionals with all the labour rights. In this stage of the history of football, the professionalism enabled the insertion of athletes mestizos, black and mulattos in big clubs without social or ethnic criteria were considered. Rosenfeld apud (Rodrigues , 2004, p. 87).

At the stage of modernization of football, has a number of possibilities for the polishing of the same, as the commercialisation of football spectacle, the introduction of advertising around the lawn, in the shirts of teams and the stream live football matches. It is at this stage that the Brazil created its first football sports idols like Pelé, being these black athletes and mulattos, easing, in theory, therefore, the racism present in society.

In actuality, you realize that football took another market, where parameter inserts another perspective of dissemination with greater speed, the best example of the use of the media, where we deal with a major dilemma that about these worlds, either positively as negatively as the open channels and closed, for example, in the case of the first differences and limitationsin the case of the second in a clear allusion to social media division of football, as Karl Marx put forward when talks dialectically class division in his work "the Capital". Therefore, sports and telecommunications appear as two ways of understanding complex when discussed in accordance with the point of view of Sociology of sport.

We note then, social media is opened and closed, yet the symbols and the interference produced by mass media work as a direct influence on consumers. All existing relations in modern society are somehow by these broadcasters, including football. Betti (2006) explains that the media, particularly television, have been held in recent times, a decisive leading body in the field of culture of the movement, especially with regard to physical exercise, like football, where we insert in this context the reality santarena.

Unlike in the past where the media were "remote", and only a minority of the population had an electronics in your House today, even if social-media division persist-its expansion is huge, where we observe the world connected in many ways, is the way it is, the example of the internet, television, radios and mobile phones, and this comes generating several modifications in the form of life of the human being as for example, your connection directed to various topics such as body culture movement, especially in relation to sport, whatever it is, but not necessarily in this case football, which today has become a media market, since,

> “A mídia exerce influencia e interfere no comportamento do público e dos esportistas, agindo como uma verdadeira “ponte” entre o mundo e a realidade, estimulando, restringindo, condicionando visões de mundo, estabelecendo padrões de consumo, construindo formas de participação [...]” (ASSUMPÇÃO, 2010).

Based on the above discourse, one can see the great hypnotic power that media has on the population, where there is the Association of the same with capitalism which has as main objective the consumerism materialized by obtaining a profit, leaving aside the playing of sport as a form of leisure and entertainment, and going on to become a model of commercial spectacle.

Besides the noticeable sport profile shown above, we note the need to perceive it holistically when we focus our attention to the various sports such as football articulated the diverse areas of knowledge such as sociology and anthropology engaged in Physical education course.

IV- SANTARENO FOOTBALL: MEMORIES OF A PASSION.

When doing an analysis of football in Santarém, western Pará, in the Amazon region, the news leave no deny that acceptability or their denial by the social classes of the place, go back to the history of this sport in Brazil exposed by some authors already mentioned. (LOVISOLO: 2011; Marino: 2010 and CASEY: 2010 and BETTI: 2006;).

Despite the meager materials produced, the memory is something that can't be "stolen" and much less off and on using the apossamos of formal and informal reports that showed scenes that show a sports practice, initially elite, later popularized in the famous "peeled" and currently is part of the media and process of commodification in local football. Keep track of what follows!

Football arrived in Santarém and begins to be practiced between 1911 and 1912, being the first match to be played in 1913. At the beginning, several clubs were created, such as Santarém Atlhetic Tapajós, Club Foot Ball Club and Paysandu Sport Club; years later, in 1926, founded the San Francisco Sport Club, and then the São Raimundo Esporte Clube, in 1945-the current and only existing still rival San Francisco. the following year, founded the Fluminense Atlético Clube. (Manolo Aquino, 2011).

The first Club to professionalize the Sport Club, also named Bom Sucesso. However, other teams were formed, but not a lot of speech and soon were shattered. During this period football was played with great enthusiasm by athletes who by numerous districts of the city. So was practiced amateur football, especially the famous "peeled", i.e. the practice of football without formal commitments, demonstrating that the football history as fun, amateurism and professionalism materialized in Santarém in a contextualized, sociologically speaking, as we indicated (Kings and ESCHER: 2008; LEVINE Apud (RODRIGUES: 2004).

In this respect it is worth mentioning that the local football practiced during this period possessed features amateur professional insights, i.e. as sport of "naked". The "naked" was held between the neighborhoods and had great importance in the population, because United people around a sport, a sports shed that "entrenched" in the heart and mind of the people, according to the testimony of a local sportswriter.

The "naked" and the informal competition was one of the major focuses of this sports, football, especially during the decades of 1960 and 1970. But later the professionalism dominated the local football, highlight the importance of the athletes santarenos with above-average performance which have been transferred to the big clubs from the capital. Others who stood out even more, getting to play in times of great national repercussion as Manoel Mari player of Santos Futebol Clube in the 70 Sao Paulo, as reported below,

> "Criou-se o Clássico RAI X FRAN : São Raimundo e São Francisco como o Clássico de Santarém. Importância do futebol santareno, onde a população começa a torcer pela sua equipe.. O auge do futebol santareno foi nos anos 70 até 75, com futebol de altos craques Santarenos como Manoel Maria que jogou no Santos e hoje é compadre de Pelé" (pesquisa de campo, junho de 2011).
> "Nos anos 75 para os anos 80, o futebol deu outra crescida. Onde se vê os jogadores sendo transferidos.... Vocês já ouviram falar em Manoel Maria, Cuca, Bosco, Chico Monte Alegre. Foram tantos para Manaus e Rio de Janeiro. Eram jogadores dos anos 80 que se revelaram nacionalmente. (Pesquisa de campo: junho de 2011).

The facts reported demonstrating the importance of the northern region in the revelation of players on the national soccer team, Paulo Henrique Ganso, Bethlehem. But some contradictions in this context are presented as testimony below:

> "Nos anos 90, surge outras safras de jogadores...mas o que deu uma pincelada no futebol amador, foi o início do profissionalismo, foi o Sport Clube Santarém....mas não passou de dois anos. Depois foi a vez do São Francisco e depois o São Raimundo....Ai o futebol perdeu seu sentido, mas o profissional não deu sustentação ao futebol.... e ninguém vai mais para o estádio...Por causa do profissionalismo que o São Francisco caiu....Caiu um gigante....perdendo sede, patrimônio que foi embora. Isso fez com que o São Raimundo ficasse mendigando. (Pesquisa de campo: junho de 2011).

From the perspective of Sociology of the sport, we noticed that it was in the light of the factors mentioned here have become one of the main factors which led to the weakening of the football santareno occurred, that is, the migration of local players to other clubs of the various places of Brazil, in addition to the low level of public who attended the games. This is evident in the following statement:

> "A diretoria de outrora continua amadora, mas algumas pessoas ajudaram o futebol de Santarém, porque eles acreditaram e fizeram um time, de fato, profissional que só vinha dá show aqui...Mas o que aconteceu, isso influenciou o futebol santareno em ganhar um campeonato nacional. Ele ganhou e ficou conhecido em todo o Brasil e em todo Mundo, ganhando o campeonato da serie D com o são Raimundo ganhou....A Globo mandou equipe, uma equipe histórica ....e mandou uma equipe do globo esporte antes do clássico... e mandou toda equipe do Sport TV para ver quem ia ganhar, Macaé ou São Raimundo. Eles não sabiam de nada do São Raimundo.... tô falando do São Raimundo por que foi ele que foi na frente e começou tudo...Mas depois tudo fracassou no futebol de Santarém".(Pesquisa de campo: junho de 2011).

That is, over time the fans were not the enthusiasm of wanting to watch the big games from its "dear heart teams", which ended up favoring for considerable devaluation of football in the city.

However, Rao (2001) points out that the cause of the exodus of players both local and how many nationals are linked to factors such as economic crisis, clutter, too many games and national clubs ' bankruptcy, besides the millionaires wages paid overseas, allowing the creation of a monopoly of European teams on the Brazilians and even about the locations. But by another hand, in spite of the above factors, we note that in Santarém the resistance of the soccer practice will be formally and informally is present in the region. An example of this is the soccer School of some clubs that seek to encourage young children to be future players in the region. IE

> "... o esporte está ligado a uma pintura de formação que tira o jovem daquela rotina de não fazer nada....de não fazer nada...ele vai para as drogas...então o jovem deve participar ...elas são paralelas (lúdico X profissional) mas estão de lados iguais.. profissionalismo é para ganhar dinheiro...mas o esporte lazer tem um compromisso muito social. (Pesquisa de campo: junho de 2011).

The above issues are demonstrated by marine (2010) when in his collection of text, shows another way to analyze the sport, entering in this context the football, where sociology and its approaches, according to the author, they become indispensable for its reflection in any technique, such as recreation or pedagogical practice in Physical education course Still continuing research in Santarém, according the interviewedI need to see the football in an organized manner, so that the positive result is the consequence of a group work, involving, leaders, coaches, player. But for this to occur, it is necessary to ...

Profissionalizar dirigentes ... Ele tem obrigação de criar uma diretoria de futebol....Eles vão contratar pessoas que conheçam de futebol que pode fazer o negocio funcionar profissionalmente...Deve ser trabalhado a equipe de base.....Deve ser dado prioridade ao treinador...ninguém pode substituir o lugar do treinador (Pesquisa de campo 2011).

In addition, we note that despite the fragility of local clubs such as San Francisco and São Raimundo in the national scene, meager investment and efforts are made to ascend the stage of the elite of Brazilian soccer, with some years occurred.

> "É depois o futebol saiu de cena. O que faltou foi público. E acho que os atletas perdem a vontade. Nos jogos de pelada davam uma gorjeta para os jogadores, porque a falha na decadência moral... e o público não acreditava mais.... e uma partida de futebol não dava 200 pessoas. Só na partida de RAI X FRAN que dava duas mil pessoa nos anos 90" (Pesquisa de campo: junho de 2011).

Finally, we note that the classic RAI X FRAN, i.e. San Francisco and São Raimundo, is a strategy for survival in case of turbulence that lives local football, where sociology, even better the sociology of sport, is one of the paths for understanding the birth experience and strength of the symbolism that surrounds football, in particular, contextualized, where symbols and meanings are placed as a reflection of this sport among the various undergraduate courses such as physical education.

V- FINAL CONSIDERATIONS.

The theoretical references used in the construction of this article served as a foundation for preparation of the research carried out within the framework of field research, where the Association of ideas based on interviews about football santareno, media and social theory, helped us to understand better the role of Sociology of sports in the study of media, linked to the context of the modern sport, in particular football in Santarém in their varied approaches, functionalism, positivism, compreensivismo and historical materialist dialectics.

The current structure of the sport, especially when we treat of football, this strongly linked to marketing issues, where the media exerts its influences of comprehensive on the popular masses, through the sale of products, goods and services, in addition to the striking presence of sport telespetaculo, mega events in the life of the population and all regions of Brazil, including Santarem, demarcating the materialist historical view of this process, whose social action and individual social actors come into play, well lightened in the understanding of Max Weber.

In this context, several relevant points were discussed during the drafting of this article, among which are the social-historical context of football on a sociological vision through the sociology of sport, the process of evolution and consolidation of sport of Brazil, the relationship between football and the Brazilian national identity, the phenomenon of media and its strong influence on sport inserted within the capitalist contextto profit, by means of sports marketing had the price of football, and the desire for economic and social rise of which fall within the sports world, where Santarém appears to be the national football history player since the decades of 1920 to the present day.

The factors mentioned above were present not only in the context of the national and world football, but we can also see this reflected in local football, demonstrating that even football santareno is encompassed in this comprehensive media and marketing context governing the capitalist production system connected to the sport, and especially football santareno, whose sociological focus on physical education may be an alternative explanation of this phenomenon in the Amazon region.

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A BRIEF ESSAY ON THE FOOTBALL SANTARENO LIGHT OF THE SOCIOLOGY OF SPORT

ABSTRACT

The text is the result of several months of research bibliographic introduction, but of great relevance when we consider this issue in the production physical education course in the Amazon, whose base was in the epistemological foundations sociological discipline in physical education . this is study aims to present and relate sociology of sport associated with the context of football, specifically the city of Santarem, Amazon, Pará whose scant written material incentives to produce this text, based on the memoirs of one of the essays research was based on a theoretical and of interviews. We will make a link between media influence, vision of football as social mobility, transition from amateurism to professionalism, value and relationship with national identity when we focus on the football Santareno and sociology of sport as Conjugated interviewed. It´s, therefore, to discuss relevant issues regarding subject cited before, with a view to elucidate the sociological debate concerning the football in physical education course.

KEYWORD: Sociology of football, media, physical education.

UN BREF ESSAI SUR LA LUMIERE DE FOOTBALL SANTARENO DE LA SOCIOLOGIE DU SPORT

RESUMÉ

Le texte est le résultat de plusieurs mois de la littérature d'introduction, mais d'une grande importance si l'on considère la production de cette question dans le cours d'éducation physique de l'Amazonie, dont la base était en fondations épistémologiques la discipline sociologique en éducation physique. Cette étude vise à présenter et concernent la sociologie du sport associée au contexte du football, en particulier la ville de Santarém, Amazon, Pará, dont les maigres documents écrits nous a encouragés à produire ce texte, basé sur les mémoires de l'un des journalistes les plus anciennes sportives dans la région . La méthodologie utilisée pour cette étude test est basé sur le cadre théorique et une série d'entretiens. Nous allons faire le lien entre l'influence des médias, la vision du football comme la mobilité sociale, la transition de l'amateurisme au professionnalisme, le respect et l'appréciation de l'identité nationale lorsque nous nous concentrons sur la Santareno football et sociologie du sport combiné avec la mémoire de l'intimé. Il est donc pertinent de discuter des aspects liés aux thèmes mentionnés ci-dessus, afin d'élucider le débat sociologique concernant le football en cours d'éducation physique.

MOTS-CLÉS: Sociologie de football, les médias, l'éducation physique.

UN BREVE ENSAYO SOBRE EL FÚTBOL SANTARENO LUZ DE LA SOCIOLOGÍA DEL DEPORTE

RESUMEN

El texto es el resultado de varios meses de la literatura de introducción, pero de gran importancia si tenemos en cuenta la producción de este asunto en curso de Educación Física en el Amazonas, cuya sede se encontraba en Fundamentos epistemológicos disciplina Sociológicos de la Educación Física. Este estudio tiene como objetivo presentar y relacionar la sociología del deporte asociado al contexto del fútbol, específicamente la ciudad de Santarem, Amazonas, Pará, cuyo escaso material escrito nos animó a elaborar este texto, basado en las memorias de uno de los más antiguos periodistas deportivos de la región. La metodología utilizada para esta investigación prueba se basa en el marco teórico y un conjunto de entrevistas. Vamos

a hacer un enlace entre la influencia de los medios de comunicación, la visión del fútbol como la movilidad social, la transición del amateurismo al profesionalismo, respeto y reconocimiento de la identidad nacional, cuando nos centramos en el Santareno fútbol y sociología del deporte junto con la memoria del entrevistado. Por tanto, es pertinente para discutir aspectos relacionados con los temas mencionados anteriormente, con el fin de dilucidar el debate sociológico sobre el fútbol en el curso de Educación Física.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Sociología de Fútbol, Medios de Comunicación, Educación Física.

UM BREVE ENSAIO SOBRE O FUTEBOL SANTARENO A LUZ DA SOCIOLOGIA DO ESPORTE

RESUMO

O texto é fruto de alguns meses de pesquisa bibliográfica introdutória, mas de grande relevância quando levamos em conta a produção desta temática no curso de Educação Física na Amazônia, cuja base epistemológica foi na disciplina fundamentos sociológica na Educação Física. Este estudo visa apresentar e relacionar a sociologia do esporte associada ao contexto do futebol, mais precisamente na cidade de Santarém, Amazônia, Pará cujo parco material escrito nos incentivou a produzir este texto, baseado nas memorias de um dos jornalistas esportivo mais antigo da região. A metodologia utilizada para a realização deste ensaio de pesquisa, baseou-se em referencial teórico e em um roteiro de entrevistas. Faremos uma articulação entre a influência da mídia, visão do futebol como ascensão social, transição do amadorismo para o profissionalismo, valorização e relação com a identidade nacional quando temos como foco o futebol santareno e a sociologia do esporte conjugada com a memória do entrevistado. Trata-se, portanto, de discutir aspectos relevantes com relação às temáticas citadas anteriormente, com vistas a elucidar o debate sociológico concernente ao futebol no curso de Educação Física.

PALAVRAS CHAVE: Sociologia do Futebol, Mídia, Educação Física.