

# **Sociology of Sport**

The image features a bright, sunny landscape with rolling green hills in the foreground. The sky is a deep blue, filled with large, white, puffy cumulus clouds. The text 'Sociology of Sport' is centered in the upper half of the image, rendered in a bold, red, sans-serif font. The overall scene is bright and cheerful, with a clear focus on the title text.

What kind of your **DREAM**  
do you have?

**Final Goal setting!**



# Concepts

Differences between sport vs. sports

# Concepts

Differences among play, game, sports, sports for all, leisure, recreation, and work.

# *What is sports?*

Etymological meaning of Sports

: Sporten, Disport, Desporture ↪ port

→ 즐거움을 나르다, 오락(recreation),  
싸움(disputes)

Play

Metafiction, Unproductivity, Freedom, Pleasure(허구성, 비생산성, 자유성, 쾌락성)

Game

Metafiction, Unproductivity, Freedom, uncertainty, stereoregular, competition, Skill, strategy, Probability(허구성, 비생산성, 불확실성, 규칙성, 경쟁성, 신체활동성, 전술, 확률)

Sports

Metafiction, Unproductivity, Freedom, uncertainty, stereoregular, competition, Skill, strategy, Probability, institutionalization  
(허구성, 비생산성, 불확실성, 규칙성, 경쟁성, 신체기능, 전술, 확률, 신체활동성, 제도화)

***Distinguish  
among  
concepts***

play	game	sports
physical activities mental activities free delight	physical activities mental activities unpredictable restriction rule competition strategies skill probability	physical activities mental activities unpredictable restriction rule competition strategies Skill probability <b>Institutionalization</b>





# Definite Sports Definition



A focal point : participant	.....	spectator/viewer
Participant : player	.....	dramatic person(hero/villain)
Compensation : immanent	.....	external
Substance : authenticity	.....	embellishment(cheats/spoilsports)
Objet : individual pleasure	.....	spectators' pleasure



# Sports classification

**Snyder & Spreitzer(1983)**

**play**

**(leisure, entertainment)**

**Unofficial sports**

**Semi-official sports**

**Official sports**

**(competition)**

**McIntosh**

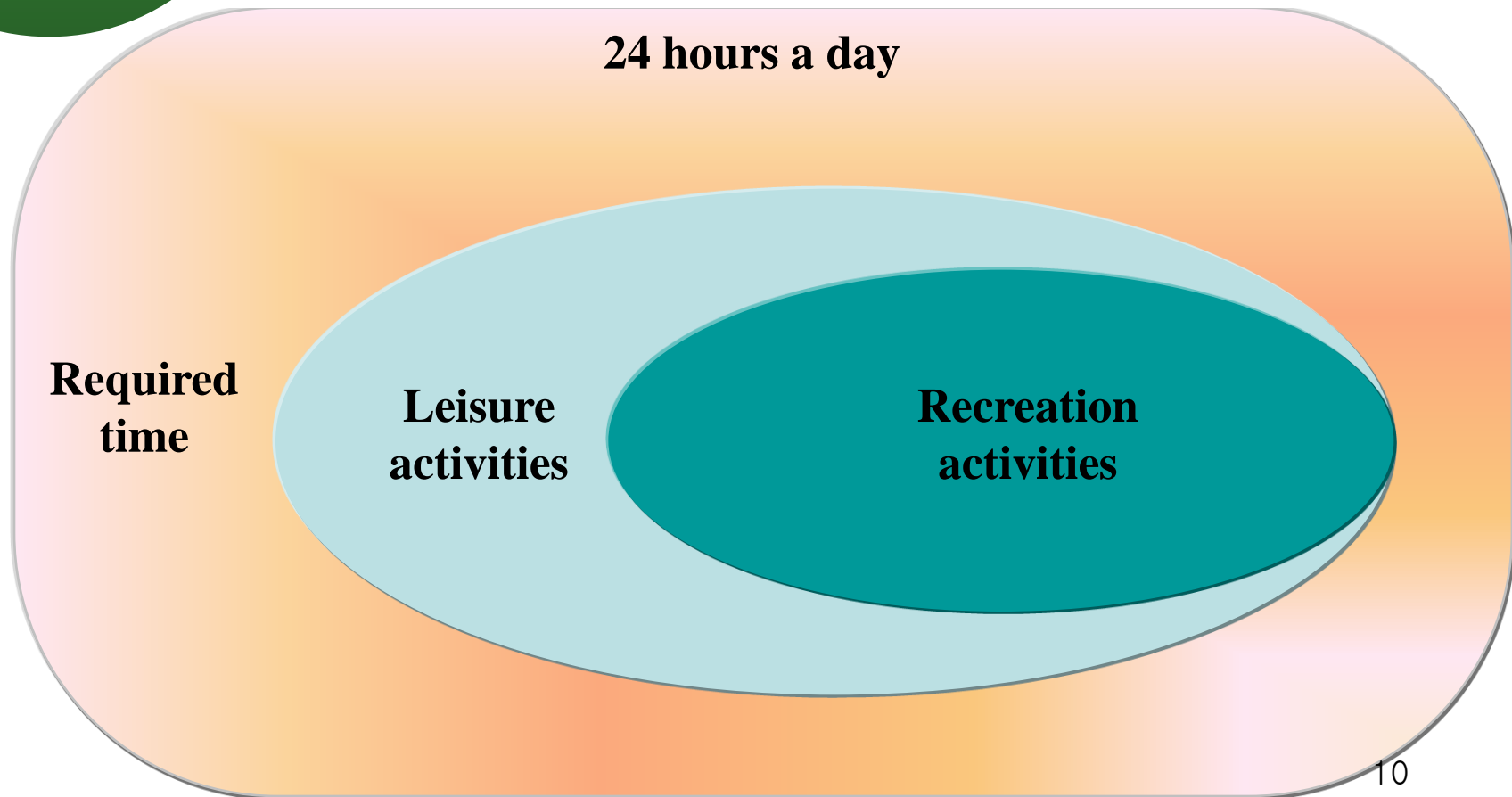
**skill sport**

**combat sport**

**conquest sport**

**eurhythmics**

# Relationship between Recreation & Leisure

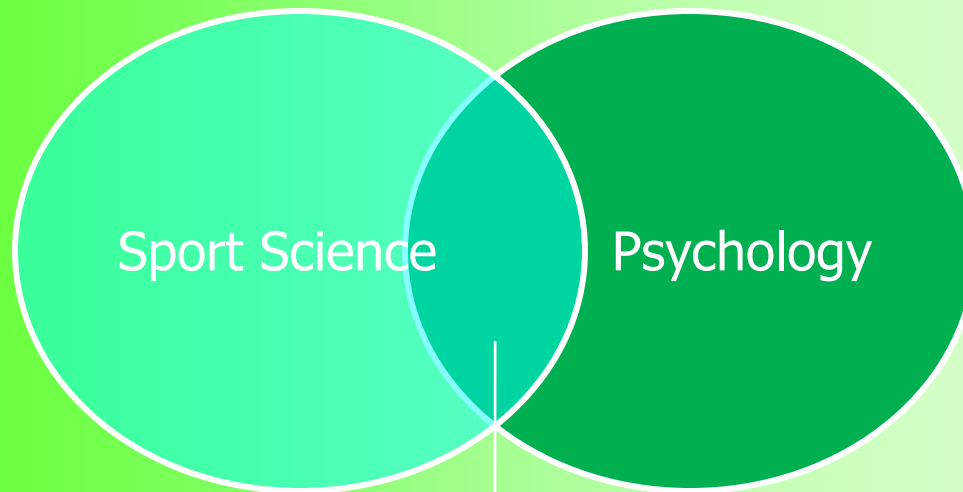


**What is sociology?**

➤ **Sociology** provides concepts,  
theoretical approaches, and research methods  
to describe and understand behavior  
and social interaction as they occur  
in particular social and cultural contexts.

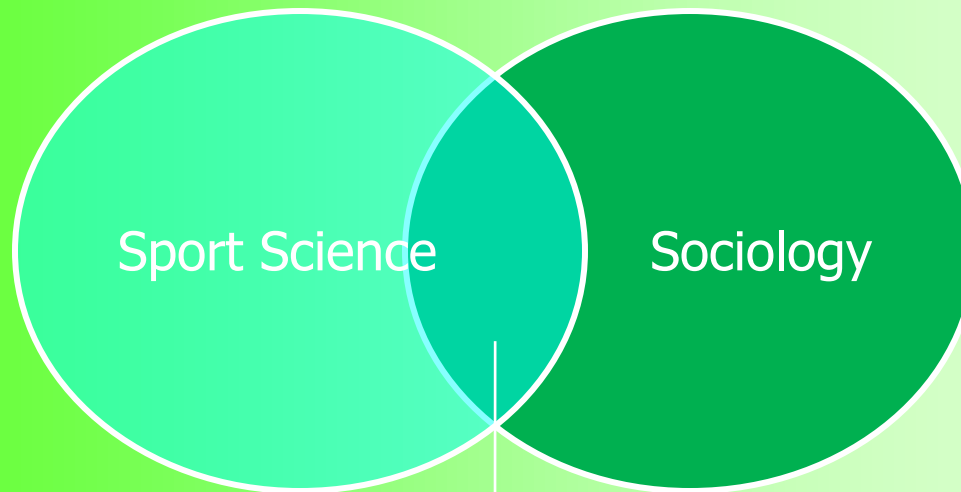
➤ **Sociology** gives us the tools we need to examine social life in context, in its “**social location**.” These tools enable us to see behavior as it is connected with history, politics, economics, and cultural life.

# Sport Psychology



Sport Psychology

# Sociology of sport



Sociology of Sport



# Social Psychology of Sport



## **Why study sports as social phenomena?**

- 1) sports are part of people's lives.
- 2) sports are tied to cultural ideology.
- 3) sports are connected to major spheres of social life
  - (1) sports and family
  - (2) sports and the economy
  - (3) sports and the media
  - (4) sports and politics
  - (5) sports and education
  - (6) sports and religion, and etc.

# ***1. The social significance of sports***

## **Sports**

penetrated in all social systems

-news, newspaper,  
sports products,  
sports consumption  
activities,  
# of sports  
participants,  
etc

# **1/sports spectators and participants**

- Increased # of spectators and participants**
- experienced satisfaction via players' play as sports show**
- Government's endeavor for promotion of health and quality of life**

## **2) Effect of sports on economy**

- sports events  
(olympic, w – cup)**
- the right of  
broadcasting**
- advertising charges**
- sponsorship**
- sports industry**

### **3) Sports is as political tools**

- foundation of professional sports team to make political unconcern**
- to make friendship between PNU and Jeonnam university**
- soccer war (Honduras and El Salvador)**

# Research problem of Sociology of Sport

- ① Why certain activities been selected and designated as sports in particular groups?
- ② Why have sports in particular groups and societies been created and organized in certain ways?
- ③ How are sports and sport participation included in our personal and social lives?
- ④ How do sports and sport participation affect our ideas about our own bodies?



- ⑤ How are the meaning, organization, and purpose of sports connected with social relations, material conditions, and the dynamics of power in groups and societies?
- ⑥ How are sports related to important spheres of social life, such as family, education, politics, the economy, and the media?
- ⑦ How can people use their knowledge about sports and what sports could and should be as a basis for changing them to make social life more fair and democratic?
- ⑧ How can people use their knowledge about sports as social phenomena to understand the organization and dynamics of society and social life and then participate as effective agents of progressive change in today's world?