In this issue of *Revista Sem Aspas*, the contributions of researchers from the University of São Paulo (USP - São Paulo - Brazil), from the Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG - São Paulo - Brazil), from the University of Brasília (UnB - Brasília - DF - Brazil) and the Universidade Estadual Paulista (UNESP - São Paulo - Brazil) provide readers with theoretical reflections on the following themes: literature and social sciences, democratic education, visual anthropology, ethnomusicology, critical theory, social and penal status, political families and the Brazilian parliament.

The relations established between the poem *Morte e Vida Severina* of the João Cabral de Melo Neto (1920-1999) and the social reality surrounding his time is the main theme of the first article of this issue, in which Thiago Rodrigues Costa analyzes interdisciplinary aspects existing between literature and the social sciences. We can say that literature is a way of expressing the privileged reality in the history of ideas. Writers and poets such as Machado de Assis (1839-1908), Lima Barreto (1881-1822), Graciliano Ramos (1892-1953), Carlos Drummond de Andrade (1902-1987), among others, were important in the attempt to interpret the historical particularities that make up Brazilian society and politics.

Subsequently, Lucas Silva Teixeira indicates some influences of the pedagogical theory of the North American John Dewey (1859-1952) on the idea of democratic education that embraces the practical action of the founder of the Centro Educacional Carneiro Ribeiro, the native of Bahia educator and intellectual Anísio Teixeira (1900 -1971). In the third article, Maurício Miotti uses the methods provided by visual anthropology to establish the influences of filmmakers Robert Flaherty (1854-1951) and Dziga Vertov (1896-1954) on the cinematographic concepts contained in the theory of French ethnologist Jean Rouch (1917-2004).

Ethnomusicology is the subject of the fourth article signed by Nelson Soares Souza. The concept of circuit used by the Brazilian anthropologist José Roberto Cantor Magnani is
used by the author to reflect on certain characteristics that urban ethnomusicology can assume in cultural contexts where popular music is related to young people.

In the fifth article, Pedro Luís Panigassi describes aspects of Critical Theories developed by the German sociologist Axel Honneth (1949-present) and the American philosopher Nancy Fraser (1947-present). Paulo José de Carvalho Moura and Mateus Tobias Vieira, in the penultimate article, analyze the concept of Penal State developed by the French sociologist Loïc Wacquant (1960-present). The article that closes this issue offers the useful theoretical contribution of João Roberto dos Reis de Souza regarding the influence that political dynasties have exercised in the Brazilian Parliament from the times of the Empire to the republican period.

REFERENCES


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