

MST AND CYBERSPACE

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1. From the point of view of the discourse analysis, ideology is the essential condition to the subject and the discourse and it can be defined as the mechanism which makes the senses move to specific region and not to another one. This process materializes through an oscillating movement of discursive formations that can rule and / or be ruled — senses already legitimated and demanding that process some tense dialectics of the right of expression. Regarding Brazil the claim for the land and the agrarian reform outbroke by MST (The Nonland Peasants' Movement) consists of a broader and more fertile scene to the social and linguistic research affected by ideology. The dominant ideology promotes naturalization of some senses as the only manner to say whichever the nonland peasants are rioters and the organization of the popular movement a dangerous gang. Thus, the political struggle of this popular movement is stated as something threatening to the democratic order and the national security whose followers would be violent and criminal. Even said to be satanic as criminals and told to be tramps as well as illegal, the nonland peasants take the position of fight and resistance, sharpening their scythes revealing their revolt and materilizing their discourse which harms the dominant senses. They inscribe as the historical synthesis of other peasants' struggles in the country in order to regain the memory and the historical condition of the land once denied.
2. Intending to observe how such a discursive opposition works in the cyberspace and demonstrates in the digital arena of the twenty first century, analysing web site, eletronic pages and journalistic on —line texts