Student journalistic print in scientific productions in education (2002-2017)

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Abstract
The objective of this study is to identify the scientific productions on student journalistic forms in Brazil, with emphasis on studies that prioritize them as the main source and/or object of study and that are necessarily written by and for students. In this sense, it was made a mapping of the indexed productions in BDTD and CAPES Portal between 2002 and 2017, the corpus of analysis was composed of six dissertations and eleven articles. Mendeley Reference Manager bibliographic management software is used to manage bibliographic references and organize productions. Data analysis was performed using Laurence Bardin Content Analysis. The results indicate that the scientific productions on printed matter in Brazil show a wide and distinct universe of works and theoretical and methodological developments, which allow different perspectives and theoretical paths in studies that privilege printed matter as sources and / or object in the field of Education. That said, the domains of the historiography of student print education are progressing, mainly, with the movement of these studies in the production of articles, monographs, dissertations and/or books, however, as a whole, the document is still little explored in Brazil, and there are few print studies produced by and for students.

Keywords: Student printing, State of knowledge, Education.

Introduction
Developing a text that allows us to visualize the state of knowledge of scientific productions in education in the journalistic forms of students in Brazil is a necessary work, considering the numerous efforts that researchers of the History of Brazilian Education have been making to value the writing of students as a document for the writing of the History of Education. In this sense, we

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reflect on how many and which productions are part of the collection of works referring to studies that fit the field of historiographic research of student engravings, produced by and for students.

We present the result of this research that aimed to identify the scientific productions in the journalistic forms of students in Brazil, with emphasis on studies that bring these supports as the main source and / or object of study. From the methodological point of view, we perform a “State of Knowledge” because it is “an [...] exploratory bibliographical research organized as part of the research process carried out by a researcher [...]” (PEREIRA, 2013, p. 223, our translation)\(^3\), therefore, it consists in the identification, registration and categorization of scientific production, associating, at any moment, journals, theses, dissertations and books on the subject.

We mobilized as key category for this research the term “Student Print”, adopted from the studies of Catani and Bastos (2002), being understood as:

\[\ldots\] a documentary corpus of vast dimensions, as it is a living testimony of the pedagogical methods and conceptions of an era and of the moral, political and social ideology of a professional group. It is an excellent observatory, a photograph of the presiding ideology. In this perspective, it is a practical guide of educational and school daily life, allowing the researcher to study the pedagogical thinking of a particular sector or social group based on the analysis of the discourse conveyed and the resonance of the debated themes, inside and outside the school universe. (CATANI; BASTOS, 2002, p. 5-6, our translation)\(^4\).

Student print is understood as “[...] newspapers, newsletters, magazines, magazines [...]” (BASTOS, 2015, p. 22, our translation)\(^5\). However, although they are print media of journalistic activity, they do have some differences. In the field of student press. In this sense, the inclusion criteria that we mobilize are the studies that privilege the newspapers written by and for the students and exclude newsletters, magazines and magazines in the mapping of productions.

To compose the corpus of analysis, we selected six dissertations published in the Brazilian Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (BDTD) and eleven articles published in journals, with evaluation in QUALIS, indexed in the SciElo and Redalyc database, from the results of the research in portal of the metasearch magazine CAPES.

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\(^3\) In the original in Portuguese “[...] uma pesquisa bibliográfica, de caráter exploratório, que se organiza como parte do processo de investigação empreendido por um pesquisador [...].” (PEREIRA, 2013, p. 223).

\(^4\) In the original in Portuguese “[...] um corpus documental de vastas dimensões, pois se constitui em um testemunho vivo dos métodos e concepções pedagógicas de uma época e da ideologia moral, política e social de um grupo profissional. É um excelente observatório, uma fotografia da ideologia que preside. Nessa perspectiva, é um guia prático do cotidiano educacional e escolar, permitindo ao pesquisador estudar o pensamento pedagógico de um determinado setor ou de um grupo social a partir da análise do discurso veiculado e da ressonância dos temas debatidos, dentro e fora do universo escolar. (CATANI; BASTOS, 2002, p. 5-6).

\(^5\) In the original in Portuguese “[...] jornais, boletins, revistas, magazines [...]” (BASTOS, 2015, p. 22).
Due to the number of publications available in the selected databases, Mendeley Reference Manager bibliographic management software is used to assist in managing bibliographic references and organizing productions. Data analysis was performed by Bardin Content Analysis (2009). We organized the article to categorize the mapping of productions with the data found in the research and, in the end, we will present the results and considerations.

State of knowledge: educational productions using student journalistic sources

For the organization of the corpus of analysis, that is, scientific productions in education, using student journalistic sources, we considered some general selection criteria, as follows:

I. Theses and dissertations published in the BDTD; articles published in journals classified between QUALIS A1 to B3 in the 2013-2016 quadrennium, indexed in the CAPES database; and productions in regional institutional repositories of the following universities: UFMS - Federal University of Mato Grosso do Sul, UFGD - Federal University of Grande Dourados, UEMS - State University of Mato Grosso do Sul and UCDB - Catholic University Dom Bosco;

II. Bardin’s (2009) comprehensiveness rule to compose the corpus of analysis, therefore, was not defined, a priori, a period considered valid, all productions that appeared in the research results;

III. Five descriptors were used, namely: 1. Jorna * school *; 2. Jorna * student *; 3. Printed * Periodical * Educational *; 4. Printed * school * and 5. Printed * student * - all descriptors have truncation (*), as it allows searching for plural and similar words;

IV. The searches were performed at different times: on the CAPES Magazine Portal, from April 2-7 and July 9-13, 2018; in the BDTD from June 24 to 30, 2018; and in the institutional repositories from May 5 to 15, 2018.

Once the general criteria were defined, it was necessary to follow specific criteria in each database to search the productions, as follows:

I. CAPES: peer-reviewed articles only;

II. BDTD: considering the description of the words in the title, subject and abstract;

III. Repositories: considering the description of the words in the title and subject; in all units and materials containing at least one of the terms.

In the research, we found that some a priori delimited criteria were not identified, namely: in BDTD we did not find theses, only dissertations and we did not find any production related to delimitation in regional institutional repositories. All productions were obtained digitally and separated by the databases selected for the searches. Two fundamental points were mobilized in all the works, namely: information about the state of knowledge that the productions bring, and the theoretical references used in each study.

It is noteworthy that, because the descriptors are similar and the use of truncation, many results were repeated with each new research, entered other areas of knowledge and / or took antagonistic approaches, therefore, the universe of the total result of the raised productions is only one. sample. and will
be cited for record only, the focus will be on the productions selected after the delimitations.

In the Brazilian Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations, were mapped about one thousand five hundred and seventy-one productions, considering the five descriptors, of which only six dissertations (2009-2016) meet the main delimitation of the research: journalistic impressions of the students, made by and for the students, according to the search criteria used, being, in chronological order:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>AUTHOR/AUTHORS</th>
<th>PLACE</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>KIND</th>
<th>OBJECTIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Psiul Fermentol: Youth Ministry and Student Press from 1980 to 1990</td>
<td>VIEIRA, Patrícia Machado</td>
<td>Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Dissertation</td>
<td>Understanding the uses of these objects, in their contexts of production and circulation in the years 1980-1990, an immersion in the object of study and not a panoramic glance on the thematic student press.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization and student press at the Sud Mennucci Institute of Education (1952-1954)</td>
<td>SCHWETER, Isis Santfins</td>
<td>Pontifical Catholic University of São Paulo</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Dissertation</td>
<td>Understand the dynamics of sociability established among students around the articulation and production of a school newspaper between 1952 and 1954, contributing to the understanding of student practices in the delimited time space for this research and the school culture of the institution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Porvir, literary and recreational journal owned by a student association of Atheneu Sergipense (1874)</td>
<td>RODRIGUES, Cíbele de Souza</td>
<td>Federal University of Sergipe</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Dissertation</td>
<td>Analyze the educational topics covered in the paper by a group of Atheneu Sergipense students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization and student press at the College of São Luiz and Liceu Maranhense: process of formation of a literate elite (1949-1958)</td>
<td>AQUINO, Mary Josefa Ferreira de Moura</td>
<td>Pontifical Catholic University of São Paulo</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Dissertation</td>
<td>To analyze student performance reflected in the student press of two educational institutions and the particularities of the school culture of these two educational institutions - the approximations and the distances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth and politics in the student press: the newspaper &quot;O Julinho&quot; (Porto Alegre / RS 1960)</td>
<td>BIAZETTO, Giovanny</td>
<td>Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Dissertation</td>
<td>Understand how students relate to the political issues of their day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Studying the student newspaper O Necydraulus, Vidal (2009) goes back to the history of the first emerging impressions in Renaissance Europe, how this advent arrives centuries later in Brazil and how the press begins its activities in Sergipe. According to the author, the production about a student newspaper in
Sergipe is unprecedented, citing only a monographic work that deals only with the research and cataloging of student prints by Pedro da Mota Carvalho Neto (2004), highlighting the following productions throughout the country:

 [...] dissertation [...] by Ana Regina Pinheiro, who undertakes a study on Our Effort, a journal of primary school students at the Normal School of São Paulo. [...] Aside’s doctoral thesis Lina Andreotti. [...] the author analyzed the newspaper “A Voz da Infância”, produced by children and young people from 1936 to 1950 in the city of São Paulo. Heloisa de Faria Cruz work, entitled São Paulo in Paper and Ink: Periodic and Urban Life - 1890-1915 [...] which brings us, in a very enriching way, to the student prints that circulated in São Paulo society of that period. And the study by Marilena A. Jorge Guedes de Camargo, entitled Old Things: A Research Pathway on School Culture (1928-1958). In her doctoral dissertation, Marilena studied and investigated a school institution in the city of Rio Claro, the "Ribeiro". In the archives of this institution, he located four different newspapers written by students. (VIDAL, 2009, p. 13-14, our translation).

As for the theoretical-methodological assumptions, we identified some categories and their theoretical links, such as: a) Roger Chartier “representation” and “appropriation” and the author’s concept of “materiality”; b) Pierre Bourdieu’s “cultural capital”, “social capital” and “intellectual field”; c) Norbert Elias “civilization”; d) Dominique Julia’s “school culture”; d) Antônio Nóvoa “teaching and teaching press”, with its premises based on the History of Education and Cultural History. In general, we found in the scientific productions of education that the choices permeate the relationship between printed material and school culture, and these productions were produced in the southeastern region of the country, more specifically in the state of São Paulo.

Vieira’s dissertation (2014) on student engravings “Psim! Fermento!” (2014) uses newspapers as a source and object of study, analyzing the uses of these objects in their contexts of production and circulation. It adopts the theoretical assumptions of Cultural History and the history of written culture, the studies of Roger Chartier and Arlette Farge and the concept of “school culture” by Dominique Julia. Highlights the dossier on student press published by the History of Education Magazine in 2013, selecting two articles from the studies presented.

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6 In the original in Portuguese “[...] dissertação [...] de Ana Regina Pinheiro, que empreende um estudo sobre o Nosso Esforço, jornal dos estudantes do curso primário da Escola Normal de São Paulo. [...] a tese de doutorado de Azilde Lina Andreotti. [...] a autora fez uma análise do jornal A Voz da Infância, produzido por crianças e jovens entre os anos de 1936 a 1950 na cidade de São Paulo. A obra de Heloisa de Faria Cruz, intitulada São Paulo em papel e tinta: periodismo e vida urbana – 1890-1915 [...] que nos remete, de forma bastante enriquecedora, aos impressos estudantis que circularam na sociedade paulistanca daquele período. E [...] o estudo feito por Marilena A. Jorge Guedes de Camargo, intitulado Coisas velhas: um percurso de investigação sobre a cultura escolar (1928-1958). Nessa sua tese de doutorado, Marilena estudou e investigou uma instituição escolar da cidade de Rio Claro, o "Ribeiro". Nos arquivos dessa instituição, localizou quatro diferentes jornais escritos por alunos (VIDAL, 2009, p. 13-14).
And mentions,

[...] another study by Almeida (2012) that analyzes the student print O Clarim, circulated between 1945 - 1965, produced by students from a private school in Porto Alegre / RS. [...] The dissertation of Silvana S. Piñeda (2003) [...] entitled “Hyloea: the feminine in the magazine of students of theMilitary College of Porto Alegre (1922-1938)” the study proposes to analyze the Hyloea magazine from the references and representations of the feminine universe present in the texts and photographs of many issues of this journal. [...] Finally, I highlight the master's dissertation by Andrea da Silva Fraga (2013), entitled “Student press and writing and reading practices: the magazine” The Study” [...] The guiding problem of this research concerns the reading practices of the students in the magazine "The Study" (VIEIRA, 2014, p. 21-22, our translation).8

Vieira's (2014) analysis also permeates the relationship between impression and school culture, however, the choices of peer studies only print that portray school culture and reading practices.

The theoretical assumptions in the production of Schweter (2015) are not evident in writing, being the author Marta de Carvalho the most cited, even to address the concept of other authors. An effort is made to analyze the impressions simultaneously with the interviews conducted for the study, however, the focus of the analysis is on the students’ practices of the analyzed institution, with the student's newspaper as a starting point.

7 In the original in Portuguese "[...] Os jornais estudantis Ecos Gonzagueanos e Estudante: apontamentos sobre o ensino secundário católico e laico (Pelotas/RS, 1930 a 1960)” (AMARAL, 2013), em que a autora [...] recolhe elementos da cultura escolar dessas duas instituições [...] E “O Crisol: periódico das alunas do Colégio Americano (Porto Alegre/RS, 1945-1964)” (ALMEIDA, 2013), que objetiva lançar um olhar sobre as memórias e culturas juvenis através de um jornal estudantil [...] (VIEIRA, 2014, p. 21).

The discussion of school printed productions appears only in the second chapter and has two distinct approaches: printers - magazines and newspapers produced by teachers and state agencies and printers - magazines and newspapers produced by students. As for the printed materials produced by the students, Giana Lange do Amaral's thesis is mentioned in several works.

Other studies are mentioned, however, refer to the use of local newspapers and student newspapers as a “privileged” source, but, used as a secondary source in the research, the works selected by the author highlight the focus on student practices, regardless of sources and does not corroborate the criteria of our study.

In the analysis of the newspaper O Porvir, Rodrigues (2016) begins to search the bibliography at his home university (UFS), to delimit regional production, mentions the research and cataloging by Carvalho Neto (2004) and the research by Luana Rocha. Andrade (2007), who discusses the student press in Sergipe, constituting a more descriptive than analytical work. He highlights Vidal dissertation (2009), and mentions other regionally produced research that uses newspapers, however, not focused on the perspective of student newspapers.

Nationally, Giana Lange do Amaral productions are mentioned again, concurrently with the article by:


The research is inserted in the field of the History of Education, from the perspective of the New Cultural History, according to Peter Burke and Roger Chartier, using concepts such as the school culture of Vinão Fargo (1994) and Dominique Julia (2001), culture of school material. de Felgueiras (2010) and associative of Alexis de Tocqueville (2004).

Aquino's dissertation (2016) points out some productions in student engravings, especially those of Giana Lange do Amaral (2003) and Isis Sanfins Schweter (2015), selected as discussion pairs. In addition to these studies, the author highlighted articles published in magazines and annals of events in the areas of History and Education that discuss the use of printed matter as a source and object of research in the writing of the History of Education, articles that supported the expansion and contextualization of the printed material in your study. The research is in the field of the History of Education, the assumptions of the New Cultural History and the concept of “school culture” by

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Dominique Julia. It is presented as the only dissertation that refers to articles published in the Annals of Events.

The last dissertation is from Biazzetto (2016), the author does not mention a survey of the state of knowledge. The research is inscribed in the field of Cultural History, in the fields of History of Education, particularly in the field of education and teaching of the press and written culture, mobilizing Pesavento (2002) concept of representation, the perspective of probability and the criteria of truth and plausibility of Farge (2009). The focus of print analysis is to understand how students relate to the political issues of their day.

The researches on the CAPES Journals Portal mapped four hundred and thirty-eight articles, considering the five descriptors and criteria used, from this universe eleven were selected, covering publications from 2002 to 2017. Of the resulting articles, only two were cited in the dissertations analyzed:

Table 02 - CAPES Journal Portal articles cited in the dissertations analyzed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N.</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>AUTHORS</th>
<th>PLACE</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>KIND</th>
<th>OBJECTIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ecos Gonzagueanos and Student student newspapers: notes on Catholic and secular secondary education (Pelotas / RS, 1930-1960)</td>
<td>AMARAL, Giana Lunge do.</td>
<td>History of Education Magazine [online]</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Article</td>
<td>It is the use of student newspapers as a source for studies in History of Education, as well as the importance of reading school newspapers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The Voice of the School newspaper: writings of the Souza Lobo Elementary School students (Porto Alegre / RS, 1934-1940)</td>
<td>BASTOS, Maria Helena Camara; ERMEL, Tatiane de Freitas.</td>
<td>History of Education Magazine [online]</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Article</td>
<td>We seek to analyze the discourses conveyed, the processes of subjectivation and their influences on the ways in which children, aged 10 to 12 years, thought, acted and expressed themselves in the spaces of construction of their identities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


It is noteworthy that research has shown that both articles are part of the dossier entitled “Writings of students in school journals”, organized by Maria Helena Camara Bastos, published in the History of Education Magazine in 2013, available online in the SciElo database, composed by presentation, fourteen articles “[...] from different authors and institutional links, national and international, and research developed in different school spaces, in order to stimulate new studies in other spaces and times.” (BASTOS, 2013, p. 9)\(^\text{10}\), in addition to a review and an official document.

The first article, Amaral (2013), makes a comparative analysis between impressions of students from two educational institutions in Pelotas, based on Viñao Fargo’s concept of school culture (1994) and highlighting only the work of Guerino Casasanta (1939).

In the second article, Bastos and Ermel (2013), assume that school newspapers are complementary institutions to the school and describe how this practice developed and was stimulated from the second half of the nineteenth

\(^{10}\) In the original Portuguese “[...] de diferentes autores e vinculações institucionais, nacionais e internacionais, e de pesquisas desenvolvidas em diferentes espaços escolares, a fim de estimular novos estudos em outros espaços e tempos.” (BASTOS, 2013, p. 9).
The articles show the predominance of an analysis centered on the materiality of printing, its production, life cycle, the importance of sources and the characterization of the institutions to which they are linked, inserting a descriptive and non-analytical analysis. Bastos is a reference in the area and his article with Ermel brings the historicity of printed works in Brazil tracing their movement to Rio Grande do Sul. The other articles mapped in the research, in chronological order, are:

Table 03 - Articles mapped in the CAPES Journal Portal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>AUTHOR/AUTHORS</th>
<th>PLACE</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>KIND</th>
<th>OBJECTIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Student impressions in investigations of school culture in historical-institutional research</td>
<td>AMARAL, Giana Lange do.</td>
<td>History of Education Magazine [online]</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Article</td>
<td>Emphasize the importance of studying the school culture present in educational institutions, as well as the importance of broadening the view on this theme through student journals that can serve as a source or as an object of research within the history of education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rural Normal School and its student form</td>
<td>WERLE, Flávia Obino Corrêa; BRIITCO, Leiri Marina Trindade de Sa; NIENOV, Gisela.</td>
<td>Magazine Education (UFG)</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Article</td>
<td>Discuss the importance and characteristics of the educational press, or periodical pedagogical press, as a source for the history of school institutions, focusing on this broad set of resources, student prints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>School journal from the didactic instrument to the complex instrument</td>
<td>IUUM, Jorge Kaneshide</td>
<td>Ecco G Revista Ciencias</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Article</td>
<td>Understand how the school newspaper can contribute to the humanization process among learners, educators and others involved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>From Schüler-Zeitung to O Atheneu: marks of school culture in the pages of journals (São Leopoldo / RS, 1964-1973)</td>
<td>GRAZZIOTIN, Luciane Sgarbi Santos</td>
<td>History of Education Magazine [online]</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Article</td>
<td>Analyze the discourses regarding the context of the military dictatorship in Brazil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Votative sheets, manuscript papers: the health platoon in the children's newspaper Petals (Colégio Coração de Jesus - Florianópolis / SC, 1945-1952)</td>
<td>CUNHA, Maria Teresa Santos</td>
<td>History of Education Magazine [online]</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Article</td>
<td>To analyze the articles and comments that expressed precepts conveyed by the health platoon as members of the school culture of the period.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In Amaral's article (2002), the author suggests a new perspective of the subject to be analyzed: the student, thus having the possibility of bringing a voice little heard by the researchers, producing a new disguise for the "old object" that is the school, with new sources and / or objects that give visibility to the students' production.

Werle, Britto and Nienov (2007) discuss studies on student printing, emphasizing that the pedagogical press and the educational press are some of the designations these sources can receive and mobilize the studies of Nóvoa (1997) and Bastos (1997) to discuss these concepts. In the search to define the typology of the categories of these sources, they use the studies by Catani and Sousa (1999). Gian Lange do Amaral's productions are cited again, concurrently with the study by Piñeda (2013) and Do Ó (2003), which uses students' forms as a source to discuss high school in Portugal, standing out for the use of foreign literature.

The study by Ijuim (2011) treats the school newspaper as a pedagogical instrument that enables humanized processes between teachers and students. From this production, we had contact with a book produced by the author entitled "School Diary and Human Experiences: A Travel Guide" that may contribute to new research but needs to be analyzed.

It is noteworthy that the 2013 articles belong to the dossier "Students writings in school journals". Among them, six meet the criteria defined in our searches, of which two have already been analyzed, as mentioned in the dissertations, follow the description of the remaining four and, subsequently, their analysis, as follows:

I. Grazziotin (2013): The author's analysis focuses on the material culture (SOUZA, 2007) of six educational institutions in Rio Grande do Sul, the student newspaper being one of them, using Dominique's concept of "school culture", and uses the studies de Tânia Regina de Luca (2007) to deal with the analysis of the historiographic process of the source. It is shown as a
work described at an early stage and emphasizes the discourses of the dictatorial context experienced by students. It makes a comparison with the productions of Almeida (2011) and uses the studies by Bastos (1997) and Nóvoa (1997) to conceptualize studies that use printed materials.

II. Cunha (2013): The article is linked to the research field History of Education and written culture (approach by Gómez and Blas (2008)), analyzed under a reading protocol (CHARTIER, 1989) and muscle calligraphy (GVIRTAZ; VIDAL, 1998). Mainly descriptive, with analyzes focused on written practices.

III. Rabelo (2013): The author understands the document as a place of memory (NORA, 1993). It is based on Mignot (2005) child or youth writing combined with Julia (1995) to conceptualize the use of the artifact and mobilize the concept of "school culture". "by Viñao Fargo (2000) and "civility "by Norbert Elias (1993). Highlighting the legal instructions for drafting the newspaper; Finally, he uses the study by Vidal (2009) as a discussion pair.


All articles demonstrate different paths of analysis and are relevant, in the sense of the historiographical analysis of the sources, the concepts that concern the study of printing, the historical context of newspaper production and the use of legal instructions for newspaper production. were very well scored. Highlight to Rabelo (2013) and Silva (2013) productions, being the only articles that presented a different look to the same source.

The research by Almeida and Bastos (2015) fits into the domains of the History of Education and follows the theoretical postulates of Cultural History, having as reference the conceptions of written culture as discursive production of a certain time and place. It also covers the historicity of newspaper production (FREINET, 1957), the concept of youth cultures (FEIXAS, 2008) and (PAIS, 2003), artifacts as a source (PINSKY, 2005) and studies by Cunha (2009). ), Pesavento (2008), Chartier (2002), Farge (2009), Rosa (2002), among others.

Finally, the article by Sá and Moreira (2017), analyzes the representations about death recurrently materialized in students' prints, based on the studies of Ariès (2012), Chartier (1990) and Maranhão (1987).

Final considerations

This work aimed to conduct a study of the knowledge about the journalistic forms of students, produced by and for students, in the area of Education, guided by the following question: what was produced about the object? Through the analysis of the corpus delimited in the searches, were
identified: the themes of the productions, the authors and their higher education institutions (Higher Education Institution), the main references and studies used in the construction of their works and which theoretical reference was mobilized in these searches.

What can be seen from the analysis is that most works relate the discourses of students published in print, with school culture, another evident fact is the use of the assumptions of the New Cultural History, delimiting or not the theoretical current. Among the mapped productions, there is a shortage of studies focused on the theme, highlighted even by the authors analyzed, which shows the final time frame of the mapping, from 2002 to 2017.

However, it is also remarkable a great effort on the part of Brazilian researchers linked to the field of the History of Education, to write the history of education, the school institutions and their culture, through the eyes of the students, privileging and highlighting the use. student journals, school journals, educational impressions, or other assignments that these sources and / or objects receive.

Regarding the designations, there seems to be no consensus or differentiation in studies on the term "student print", which made it difficult to map the productions, as the authors consider magazines and periodicals synonyms, provided they are produced by the students. Another point that can be inferred from the analysis is that the productions, in general, present only their discussion pairs, not to mention the literature already produced, using the students' impressions as source and / or object of investigation.

None of the studies implicitly or explicitly evidenced the search and delimitation criteria of the selected works. This showed us the need for analysis of all selected works and even the possibility of further research tracking these productions.

The studies do not cover all regions of the country and, in the regions they cover, have little representation, many states do not appear in the mapping, the contemplated regions were: Northeast, represented by Sergipe; Southeastern region, by São Paulo; Southern Region, by Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul; and Midwest, represented by Mato Grosso do Sul. Only one article cited foreign literature in its study, representing studies produced in Portugal, which signals an important gap in the knowledge already produced.

Giana Lange do Amaral's productions are present as a reference, either for her articles or for her thesis, as they are widely and successively cited in most of the analyzed works. Finally, we identified that even articles in which there is little unfolding and/or deepening the content of printed matter, if they are descriptive works, also contribute greatly to the writing of the History of Education in Brazil.

The results indicate that the scientific productions on printed material in Brazil show a wide and distinct universe of works and theoretical and methodological developments, which allow different perspectives and theoretical paths, and that studies that privilege the printed material as source and/or object contribute a lot to the effort that researchers in History of Education have been making in recent years with the theme.

In short, the domains of the historiography of student education make progress, especially with the movement of these studies, in the production of articles, monographs, dissertations and/or books. However, the document is still
little explored in Brazil and, as regards the form produced by and for students, studies are rare.

References


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