

Research on the Superior Theoretical Basis Structure of Sports Sociology from the Perspective of Innovation

Shichao Wang

School of Sports Science, Dali University, Dali, Yunnan, 671003, China

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Abstract: There is still a gap between the construction of sports sociology and the goal of scientization, discipline and standardization. Sports philosophy and Social Sciences point to sports social sciences in a certain period of time, but they are gradually weakening. Sports science and sports theory have a variety of meanings, which are compatible with sports social sciences in a certain context. This paper introduces, combs and analyzes the functional theory, conflict theory, exchange theory, interaction theory and structure theory in sociological research. It is believed that the above theories and principles have profound guiding significance in the study of sociology of leisure education.

1. Introduction

The structural problem of the theoretical basis of sports sociology has always been the core problem in the research of sports sociology. However, the achievements of the theoretical system of sports sociology must follow or comply with the theoretical infrastructure of sociology. At the present stage of mature socialism, the role of social science and social responsibility are increasing [1]. Sports sociology, as a branch of sports science, should be defined, which is an important issue in the theoretical construction of Higher education sociology. After 30 years of development, Chinese sports sociology has made great achievements. However, we cannot be blindly optimistic because of this. There is still a considerable gap between discipline construction and scientific, disciplinary and standardized goals. There are still many problems to be solved [2]. These problems directly affect the subject attributes, classification, use, research and academic management of sports social sciences. Due to the long-term influence of functional theory and conflict theory, the subjects of concern are mostly macro issues such as sports social function, sports and economy, sports and politics. Innovation is not a new phenomenon, its history is as long as human history [3]. In the process of human development, there seems to be an inherent driving force that drives humans to explore new ways to solve problems and strive to achieve them [4]. This thesis tries to sort out, summarize and analyze the structure of the upper theoretical basis of sports sociology based on the insights of many schools and scholars at home and abroad, combined with the many phenomena and effects in the development of sports in China. In the sense to clarify some points of view.

2. Functional Theory

Functionalism, the first theoretical method of sociology. Auguste Comte is often called the founder of sociology. Comte advocated the establishment of a “social science” and coined the word “sociology”. His sociological theory once influenced social thought, and his theory marked the formation of functionalism [5]. It is impossible to expand the scope of specific research topics without further specifying the entire sociology and its individual components and tasks at a single level. Only the theories proved to be effective in the practice of sports can take root and thrive, which is not subject to human will, that is to say, the discipline definition of sports sociology should be clearly defined [6]. People's position of Sports Social Science in sports science is inconsistent or ambiguous, such as putting sports philosophy above sports social science, or putting sports social science and sports management science, or juxtaposing with mathematics and information science.

Innovation can lead to huge social and economic benefits. This unique phenomenon has attracted wide attention of academia. Especially since the industrial revolution, science and technology have created enormous social and economic benefits. Because of Comte's advocacy, functional theory came into being. Later, Herbert Spencer's basic idea was to explain the social process with explicit and concrete theories and methods, i.e. Abstract rules or principles. The contents of these principles were borrowed not from biology but from physics of his time.

3. Conflict Theory

In every system of sports society, there are all kinds of conflicts, such as social conflicts in political, economic, cultural and other fields will inevitably be reflected in sports. This is the reflection of the conflict phenomenon of other social factors in sports. Its position and role in the production management system, cadre composition and activity objectives. In addition to objective reasons, there are also subjective reasons, which depend on sociologists themselves and on the choice of research objectives, methodological purposes and research methods [7]. With the change of Chinese social and economic structure and the reform of the system, sports are also facing and implementing reforms in all aspects under the background of social culture, so as to adapt to the trend of social reform and conform to the general trend of world sports development. This process will be long-term, dynamic and even endless, because the theory is in development. In this process, we need to create a localized academic atmosphere, which requires extensive recognition and unremitting efforts of researchers [8]. Similar to Marx, Zimmel believed that conflicts were universal and inevitable in society. Unlike Max, he believed that social structure was a mixed process of domination and domination, which was inseparable, connected and differentiated. Innovation research has experienced a process of gradual deepening of theory, gradual diversification of disciplines and gradual expansion of themes. First of all, the initial innovative research started in the scope of economics, and the theoretical content is deepening. At the same time, the social factor of sports itself will produce various conflicts. If it is not alleviated and adjusted in time, it will cause adverse consequences to the cause of social progress.

4. Exchange Theory

Exchange theory is also one of the most important theoretical viewpoints in sociology. In recent decades, there have been several ideas of making money. It generally begins to draw inspiration from psychological behaviorism tradition or utilitarianism tradition in economic theory. However, it does not study the total sum of all fields of social life in its entirety, but only one of them, that is, the regularity of the function and development of individual departments of life. Social processes related to sports practice, such as socialization, competition, cooperation, conflict, social stratification and social changes. Sports organizations and sports social problems are the embodiment of their scientificity. Cross-cultural communication of sports sociology is its historical necessity, while research on local sports groups, sports organizations and sports social problems is the practical need [9]. According to the exchange theory, it is found that people interact in exchange, and the frequency of interaction is related to people's sociological status; people always pursue a certain profit in exchange, and have a certain calculation. Exchange is not only money but also other commodities. In the course of the development of sports sociology in China, there have been different voices on whether to mention Chinese characteristics (i.e. localization), as well as premature views on the formation of the theoretical framework of sports sociology. Exchange theory is widely used in the study of sports sociology. People expect to gain profits from each other in launching a specific action and pay attention to reciprocity and mutual benefit in exchange. This obligation will better guide people to exchange. To a large extent, this is related to the lack of people's understanding of the status of Social Sciences in the contemporary scientific system, so it is necessary to investigate this.

5. Interaction Theory

Interaction theory now benefits from some outstanding thinkers in Europe and the United States, who published many theoretical works between 1880 and 1935. Among some outstanding figures, George Meade has made special contributions to the creation and development of interactive theory. George Herbert Mead has integrated the theories of his predecessors and formed his own theoretical viewpoint. The national innovation system is a comprehensive system of actors, relationship networks and operational mechanisms that participate in and influence the allocation and utilization efficiency of innovation resources. It is also wrong to interpret sociology as a science of social process in a narrow sense and a special sense, and to regard it as a science of social process in a broad sense, because this kind of understanding will make sociology lose its own object, thus integrating sociology into other sciences [10]. In fact, sports culture plays an important role in the system of cultural phenomena and tries to study the theory of this cultural realist. It is not surprising that there are different understandings in the development of things. With the development of things and the improvement of understandings, consensus will gradually be formed. If an individual has the ability to play the role of others, he can control his own behavior in the process of cooperation. Mead believes that society is a collaborative activity dominated by ordinary people. Sports science is a newly developed science category, which belongs to the branch discipline group under the scientific system and belongs to the category of comprehensive science in general. It may depend more on other persistent and easily neglected micro-factors, which shows that symbolic interaction theory can make up for many deficiencies in previous macro-studies.

6. Structural Theory

Although sociologists often use the concept of “social structure”, its meaning is still vague. Karl Marx put forward his own clear view: Marx's analysis of social structure is only the allocation of resources among actors, who use their own resources in the process of social interaction, and in the process, regenerate the social structure and the resulting allocation of resources. The social process in society is regarded as a process different from economic, political and cultural processes, although they are undoubtedly social processes, so they are also used for the initial meaning of the broad sense of “social” process. Different scholars have different interpretations of the concept of “sports culture”, so they have different answers to the question of its status in the system of cultural phenomena. Karl Marx's concrete analysis is that some people can control the natural residence of others to occupy the compulsory way, control the transmission channel and control the transmission of information, thus they can construct contact with those who lack resources in the way of unequal reproduction and output. When using symbolic interaction theory to study sports, more attention is paid to how people form various meanings and identities related to sports, and how these meanings and identities affect people's choices and behaviors related to sports. Secondly, with the expansion of the influence of innovation research and the demand of innovation research itself for different theoretical resources, the research on innovation presents the characteristics of multidisciplinary intervention. This also suggests that maintaining a reasonable tension between sports humanities and sports social sciences is undoubtedly the proper meaning of studying and grasping sports social sciences.

7. The Relationship between Sports Social Science and Related Concepts

7.1 Sports Philosophy Social Science and Sports Social Science--Mainly based on the visual threshold of “philosophy and social science”

Another concept closely related to sports social science is “philosophy social science” and its derivative “sports philosophy social science”. After the birth of sports sociology, it has its scientific nature, historical inevitability and practical needs to spread across countries and cultures in the world. “Historically, a country's culture has developed on the basis of absorbing foreign cultures.

However, what is worth paying attention to is that while abandoning the more conventional structural analysis methods in sociology and turning more to cultural and cultural laws, we may neglect the motive force of interaction in society and the important restrictive factors from the larger social structure. To equate specific social studies with specific sociological studies directly reflects the uncertainty of understanding the objects of sociology. From a theoretical point of view, “philosophy” and “social sciences” are two concepts in history and contemporary times. However, as we can see, in many cases, these two concepts are combined. But in fact, functionalist theorists exaggerated the role of sports participation in the socialization of adolescents. Their analysis did not include gender, age, peer, social participation, family education and other factors, which made it difficult to guarantee the validity of the research results. Although the theoretical framework of sport sociology in China is similar or similar to that in Europe, America and Japan, due to the differences in national conditions, social environment and cultural background, the theoretical framework of sport sociology in China should be gradually formed in the process of combining with the reality of sports phenomena in local society, but it should be with Europe, America and Japan. Japan is different.

7.2 Sports Science and Sports Social Science

The understanding of sports science is largely based on the reference of sports science. Sports science is a macro, general and philosophical investigation of sports or sports science, or a discipline of sports science. Since it is an academic activity and an academic orientation, it can not be separated from the academic research of researchers, and there is no other way. In research, we focus on the whole society and rely on the anthropological method, rather than the survey method commonly used in sociology, and make an academic analysis of the object of study. Physical education is a study of physical education from a macro perspective. It is a study of the general law of the overall development of human body. On this basis, people gradually distinguish sports science from sports science and sports theory. That is, through the description, explanation and analysis of the social aspects of the local sports phenomenon, the theoretical system of sports sociology with local characteristics is constructed. And explore how these meanings and knowledge systems can play a role in teenagers' sports participation and interpersonal communication. Among them, the main one is the underestimation of the fact that in reality, the dialectical interrelation and mutual infiltration of processes are also reflected in the system of scientific knowledge. Different from sports science, sports science is a systematic understanding of sports and its research objects are obviously different. Compared with sports theory, the concept of sports science is narrower, it is not as vague as sports theory, and its research scope is clearer. The general theory is applied to the specific research tasks in the specific departments of social life, which is very definitely different from the specific social sciences.

8. Conclusions

There is a level in the theory of sociology of sports. It directly attaches itself to empirical research and continuously enriches the methods of empirical research. It seems right to ask questions like this. When we analyze the social phenomena of sports, sports society and its system, sports social policies, sports social problems and the relationship between sports and other social factors, these basic theories have strong penetrability, which can help us to carry out social analysis in line with the logic of social development. In this process, we can test, revise, innovate and develop sports sociology theory through empirical research. From different perspectives of cognition and understanding, sports philosophy, social science, sports science, sports theory and sports humanities sociology have the same or nearly the same meaning as sports social science. However, this profound change in science represented by innovation is closely related to interests. Facing this change, we need to find new theoretical resources to reveal the outlook and connotation of science. These issues involving the distribution of power and interests need to be considered by political philosophy. This analytical perspective can be called the perspective of science and politics. Only by further integrating the upper theories and research methods can we truly realize the great

development of sports sociology in our country.

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