The U.S. Homeland Security’s Biopolitics in the Age of “Terrorism”
Andrianovina Tolotra

Peran Partai Masjumi dalam Dinamika Perkembangan Demokrasi di Kota Surabaya 1945-1960
Arya W. Wirayuda

Strategi Literer Suparto Brata dalam Kontestasi Simbolik Arena Sastra Indonesia
Dheny Jatmiko

Young People, Religion, and the Everyday Practice of Popular Culture: The Case of Urban Muslim Young People
Hariyadi

Pemberdayaan Waria Seniman Ludruk dalam Program Penanggulangan HIV/AIDS
Maimunah, Santi Martini, Aribowo

Praktik Konsumsi dan Pemaknaan terhadap Komik “Garudayana” Karya Is Yuniarto oleh Anak Muda Penggemar Manga sebagai Agen Pelestarian Wayang
Rahadiyaa Puspa Kirana

Growing and Archiving Youth Aspirations: Efforts of C20 Community in Preserving Surabaya Heritage
Rahmad Hidayat

Sepak Bola dan Eksistensi Bangsa Dalam Olimpiaede Masa Orde Lama (1945-1966)
Rojil Bayu Aji

Error Analysis on the Use of Noun Article: A Case Study of a Second Language Learner in the U.S.
Sidarta Prasetyo

Identity, Place, and Difference: An Autoethnography
Suna Xie
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The U.S. Homeland Security’s Biopolitics in the Age of “Terrorism”</td>
<td>1 - 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Peran Partai Masjumi dalam Dinamika Perkembangan Demokrasi di Kota Surabaya 1945-1960</td>
<td>12 - 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Suparto Brata’s Literary Strategy in Symbolic Contestation in Indonesian Literary Arena</td>
<td>24 - 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Young People, Religion, and the Everyday Practice of Popular Culture: The Case of Urban Muslim Young People</td>
<td>42 - 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Empowering Transgender Ludruk Artists in HIV/AIDS Prevention Program</td>
<td>54 - 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Consumption and Signifying Practices of Is Yuniarto’s Garudayana Comic by Manga Young Fans as Agents of Wayang Conservation</td>
<td>70 - 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Growing and Archiving Youth Aspirations: Efforts of C20 Community in Preserving Surabaya Heritage</td>
<td>83 - 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Football and Nation Existence in Olympics during the Old Order (1945-1966)</td>
<td>92 - 103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Error Analysis on the Use of Noun Article: A Case Study of a Second Language Learner in the U.S.</td>
<td>104 - 112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Identity, Place, and Difference: An Autoethnography</td>
<td>113 - 122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Identity, Place, and Difference: An Autoethnography
Identitas, Tempat, dan Perbedaan: Sebuah Otoetnografi

1. Suna Xie --> Department of Gender and Cultural Studies, The University of Sydney / sxie3017@uni.sydney.edu.au

Abstract

Identity is a process of becoming, and is thus fluid. The construction of identity is often influenced by many factors, including the place s/he lives in. Identity has always been a work in progress, a process of self-making, adapting and renewing based on different social positions one is placed into voluntarily or obligatory. Being a female from Shanxi province and Chinese, the author feel that these gendered, place located and ethnically classified positions form a key part of her identity shaped by the many places she has lived, both inside and outside China. This paper will be an investigation on how each place, with its own distinct geographical location as well as its political social and cultural dynamic, shaped the author’s identity as a person today, as well as the process of her struggle to negotiate with these multifaceted subject positions as represented by these places. Taking autoethnography as a method of research, the study utilized the author’s reconstructed memories, photographs, and some personal writing she has produced during her time living in places discussed in this article as source materials. This autoethnographic account showed that the experience of living in marginalised positions in different places has enabled the interpretation the social inequality and political injustices from a different perspective. The reflective account helps to understand the existing discourses on Chinese diaspora and realize how the discourses cannot do justice to the complex subjectivities of diasporic experiences.

Keywords: autoethnography, Chinese, diaspora, identity
Abstrak


Kata kunci: diaspora, identitas, otoetnografi, Tionghoa

Abstract

Identity is a process of becoming, and is thus fluid. The construction of identity is often influenced by many factors, including the place s/he lives in. Identity has always been a work in progress, a process of self-making, adapting and renewing based on different social positions one is placed into voluntarily or obligatory. Being a female from Shanxi province and Chinese, the author feel that these gendered, place located and ethnically classified positions form a key part of her identity shaped by the many places she has lived, both inside and outside China. This paper will be an investigation on how each place, with its own distinct geographical location as well as its political social and cultural dynamic, shaped the author’s identity as a person today, as well as the process of her struggle to negotiate with these multifaceted subject positions as represented by these places. Taking autoethnography as a method of research, the study utilized the author’s reconstructed memories, photographs, and some personal writing she has produced during her time living in places discussed in this article as source materials. This autoethnographic account showed that the experience of living in marginalised positions in different places has enabled the interpretation the social inequality and political injustices from a different perspective. The reflective account helps to understand the existing discourses on Chinese diaspora and realize how the discourses cannot do justice to the complex subjectivities of diasporic experiences.

Keywords: autoethnography, Chinese, diaspora, identity

Keyword : autoethnography, Chinese, diaspora, ,

Daftar Pustaka :