



BELONGINGNESS

DAN RONG

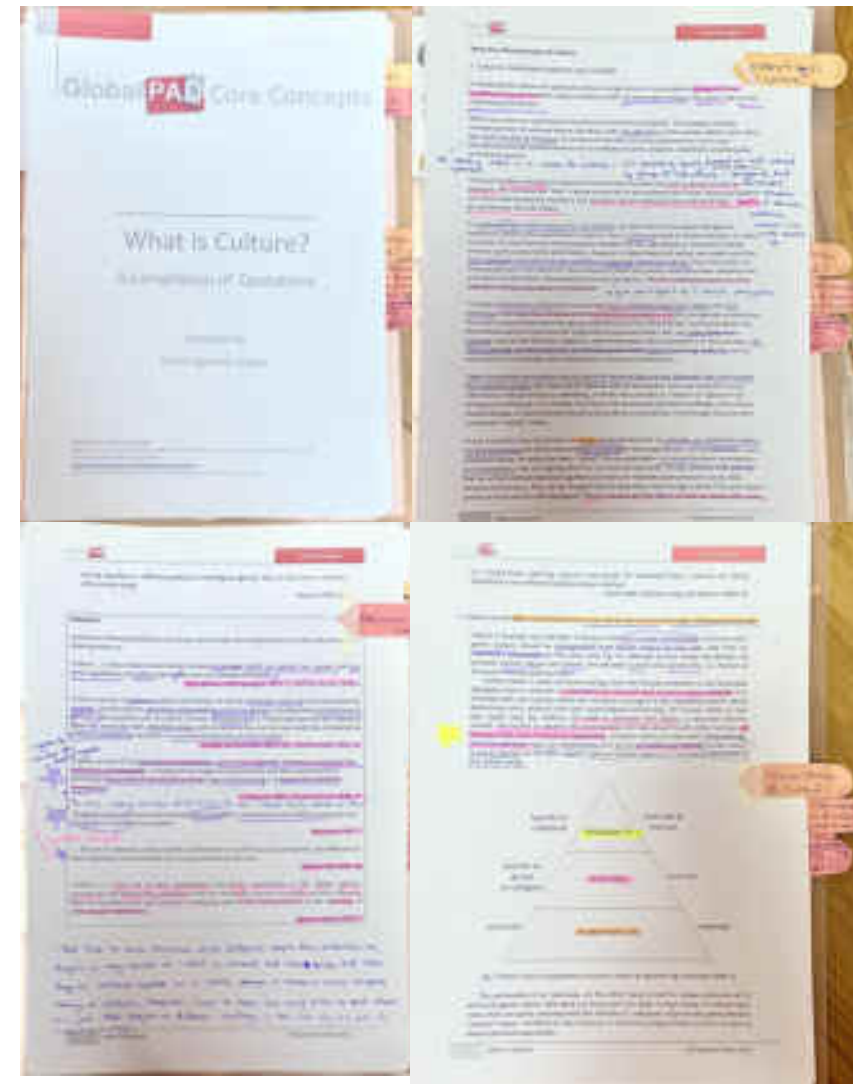
What is culture?

Culture is something that's created by individuals, time, place, and elements, and it's something that is passed on and changed over the time.

"Culture consists of the derivatives of experience, more or less organized, learned or created by the individuals of a population, including those images or encodements and their interpretations (meanings) transmitted from past generations, from contemporaries or formed by individuals themselves." T. Schwartz 1992; cited by Aruch 1998:17.

"[culture] is the collective programming of the mind which distinguishes the members of one group or category of people from another." Hofstede 1994:5

"The set of attitudes, values, beliefs, and ~~and~~ behaviors shared by a group of people, but different for each individual, communicated from one generation to the next" Matsumoto 1996:15



INITIAL RESEARCH

I searched up different definition of "culture" and dropped down the ones I agree with, since I haven't thought about this word before.

What I think of when it comes to culture?

- family
- foods ♥
- festivals
- traditions
- appearance
- habits
- lifestyle
- the way of talking / interacting.



BRAINSTORM & RESEARCH

I brainstormed some detailed point I thought of and also some countries that I'm interested in. Then I went to deeper research of a country.

Some Culture of Italy:

Italy

Family life in Italy

"Family is an extremely important value within the Italian culture," said Wagner, a 226 Republican Heritage and Family Heritage (RH) in California. "Their family system is to be found in extended family rather than the family unit of the nuclear family of just a mother, father and kids," Wagner continued. "Italians have frequent family gatherings and enjoy spending time with those in their family. Children are raised to respect their family and contribute their labor to the family network," said Wagner.

Art and architecture in Italy

Italy has given rise to a number of art historical eras, including classical, Renaissance, Baroque and Neoclassical. Italy is home to some of the most famous structures in the world, including the Colosseum and the Leaning Tower of Pisa. The concept of a family - which was originally used to describe an open social unit - today has evolved to mean a Catholic pilgrimage site - only built in Italy. The word, according to the Oxford Dictionary, is derived from Latin and means "to go home." The word is also used for the Greek building, which is the structure of classical architecture known as a temple, which means "to go home." Italy also is home to many castles, such as the Castle of St. Mark, the Castle of Capri and the Castel del Monte.



Italian cuisine

Italian cuisine has influenced food culture across the world and is known as a form of art for many. Wine, cheese and pasta are important parts of Italian meals. Pasta comes in a wide range of shapes, widths and lengths, including penne, spaghetti, rigatoni, tortelli and lasagna.



The Italians love to eat meat, and it is the "family gathering" and frequent and often central element of their diet and the essential element of Italian life," said Wagner.

No one area of Italy was the same thing as the rest. Each region has its own special "Italian food" according to Wagner.



Italy's diverse landscape contributes to its rich culture.

Culture Of Spain

The culture of Spain is based on a variety of historical influences, primarily based on pre-Roman, Celtic and Roman cultures. Other ancient peoples such as the Phoenicians, Carthaginians, and Greeks also had some influence.

Over the years, Spain has experienced many "cultural" changes, becoming a melting pot of cultures. It is a combination of "hundreds" of cultures.

Spain is one of the oldest nations of Europe and it has been called the "cradle of civilization." The culture of Spain is a blend of many influences. The Spanish language is a mix of many languages, including Latin, Greek and other languages. The Spanish language is a mix of many languages, including Latin, Greek and other languages.



There were many influences of art in Spain, the ideas of Greek, Roman, Jewish and Islamic art have all been making their mark on the Spanish culture.



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Spain is a very diverse country. The art, culture and language of Spain are a mix of many influences, including Latin, Greek and other languages.



Spain

民间工艺 Folk Handcrafts:

刺绣 Chaozhou embroidery

刺绣作为中国四大名绣之一，是传统手工艺中的一项。以其工艺精湛、针法细腻、色彩艳丽、构图严谨、题材广泛、制作精细而著称。在中国民间有着悠久的历史。

It is one of the four famous embroideries in China. It enjoys a high reputation at home and abroad for its exquisite and meticulous embroidery techniques, balanced and full composition, bright colors and three-dimensional sense, which are different from other kinds of embroideries.



<http://china.bahia.com/entry/刺绣>

剪纸 Chinese paper-cut

中国剪纸是一种民间艺术，历史悠久，流传广泛。它是以剪刀为工具，将纸张剪成各种图案，具有浓厚的民族特色。剪纸艺术广泛应用于民间信仰、婚嫁习俗、节日庆典、生活装饰等领域。具有以红、黄、绿、蓝、紫、白、黑等颜色为主。



Chinese paper-cutting is a kind of cutting patterns on red paper with scissors or a carving knife. Its contents usually bridge and transmit formal, contain a wealth of cultural and historical information, expressed the general public's social concepts, practical wisdom, sense of life and aesthetic pursuit, with cognition, enlightenment, education, fun, entertainment, communication and other various social values.

泥人 Clay Figurine

泥人是一种民间艺术，历史悠久。它是以泥土为原料，通过手工捏制而成。泥人艺术广泛应用于民间信仰、婚嫁习俗、节日庆典等领域。具有浓厚的民族特色。



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面人 Dough Figurine

面人是一种民间艺术，历史悠久。它是以面粉为原料，通过手工捏制而成。面人艺术广泛应用于民间信仰、婚嫁习俗、节日庆典等领域。具有浓厚的民族特色。



面人《北京民间艺术》中写道：“面人艺术源远流长，是中国民间艺术的重要组成部分。它以面粉为原料，通过手工捏制而成。面人艺术广泛应用于民间信仰、婚嫁习俗、节日庆典等领域。具有浓厚的民族特色。”



Dough figurine, also known as dough figure, Nian nian and dough flower, is a kind of Chinese folk handicraft which is simple to make but has high artistic quality. It uses flour, glutinous rice flour as the main raw materials, plus color, paraffin wax, tawny and other ingredients, after modeling and kiln treatment, made of soft dough of all colors.



In the Southern Song Dynasty "Yinzi Mengyao", there is a record of the person who made the dough "Nian nian", it is like a grain. At that time, the people were able to eat, which was called "Nian nian". And Chinese folk to festival dough figurine there is a legend, legend of The Three Kingdoms longping comparing who, when cooking the Luobang suddenly meet a monster, all the force is close with the force, monster from the monster's head and start eating shape to eating (not being) change in sky, being eating safely and shooting (not) be, so from rise or all of the creatures are wanted (not) being for accident.

面人 I remember when I see them in the past, there was a lot of figurines which the culture doesn't cut its character. That's also something fascinating to notice.

中国结 Chinese Knot

中国结是一种中国特有的手工编织工艺品，它身上所显现出的中国结文化韵味，是中国传统文化的一个缩影。中国结，它身上所显现出的中国结文化韵味，是中国传统文化的一个缩影。中国结，它身上所显现出的中国结文化韵味，是中国传统文化的一个缩影。



它不仅造型优美，寓意深刻，而且“吉祥如意”、“福寿双全”、“财源广进”、“吉祥如意”、“福寿双全”、“财源广进”、“吉祥如意”、“福寿双全”、“财源广进”。

Chinese knot is a unique Chinese hand-craft, it shows the wisdom and wisdom of the ancient Chinese civilization is a gift. It shows the sentiment and wisdom is a cultural knowledge of the ancient Chinese civilization. It is a metaphor for human reproduction. It is also a game of mathematical mystery. It has complex and graceful curves, but can be reduced to the most simple two-dimensional lines. It was originally from the Paleolithic age sewing knot, then extended to the Han Dynasty ritual records, and then evolved into today's decorative craft.

It is not only beautiful, colorful, words such as "more than gold", "longevity and integrity", "double happiness", "good luck", "best wishes" and Chinese knot matching, all express warm and rich good wishes, is a tribute to and convey heartfelt and sincere prayers and wishes.

<http://www.china.gov.cn/> <http://china.bahia.com/entry/中国结>

面塑 Dough Sculpture

面塑是一种民间艺术，历史悠久。它是以面粉为原料，通过手工捏制而成。面塑艺术广泛应用于民间信仰、婚嫁习俗、节日庆典等领域。具有浓厚的民族特色。



Culture of Australia:

The culture of Australia is primarily a Western culture, derived from British but also influenced by the unique geography of Australia, the cultural input of Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander and other Australian people. The British colonization of Australia began in 1788, and waves of multi-ethnic migration followed.

So I feel like Australia is already a place that is made by multicultural people that come together. I want to research more about Queensland, which was the city I lived in for approximately 8 years.

Queensland:

Queensland is commonly called the Sunshine State, as it is often blanketed by sun throughout the year. This has led to Queensland's outdoor culture, which has been prominent in shaping the habits, events and lifestyle of the locals. This province of north-eastern Australia had been a self-governing state since 1901, when it was separated from the colony of New South Wales.

Native Captain Cook mapped the coastline of Queensland in 1770, Indigenous people had been living along the coast and in inland areas for more than 40,000 years. Today there is a plethora of fascinating Aboriginal culture in the form of tools and rock art found around the area.

<https://www.explore.com/articles/food-gourmet/australia-and-south-pacific/cuisine-temple-of-tasting-and-culture>

Indigenous Australian art:

Indigenous Australian art includes art made by Aboriginal Australian and Torres Strait Islander peoples, including collaborations with others. It includes works in a wide range of media including painting on bark, bark painting, wood carving, rock carving, watercolor painting, sculpture, dimensional clothing and sand-painting: art by Indigenous Australians that predates European colonization by thousands of years, up to the present day.



It's really interesting in Indigenous art that it has a unique style which I like, and also it's very rich culture that the art tells, I want to know more about it.

Stone Dream time art found in the north-western Torres region of Western Australia



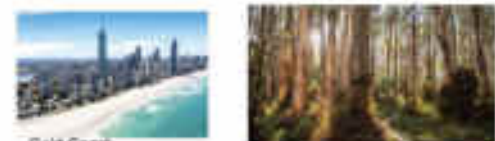
Photograph taken on Wandjina in the Wampana Dalgia, Barrow River, Kimberley, Western Australia

Culture

Whenever tourists travel in Queensland, they will more than likely experience the outdoors. Queenslanders spend much of their time outside enjoying the warm weather and sunny days. This can be seen by the frequent beach trips, their love of weekend sports, or having barbecues for lunch or dinner. The view is laidback and the area is full of plenty of ways to stay active. Sport plays a huge role in the life of local residents. It is not uncommon to see people cheering for the Rugby League in winter and cricket in summer. Rugby Union football is popular across Queensland too, especially in the south-eastern region. Heading to a local stadium or park to watch a rowdy match will surely be a highlight of your trip.



<https://www.explore.com/articles/food-gourmet/australia-and-south-pacific/cuisine-temple-of-tasting-and-culture>



Paperbark Forest

Full of memories.

RESEARCH

After researching about 4 countries, I decided to focus on **China and Australia** because they are the countries I lived in for the longest time. I can feel my relations with them.

Indigenous Australian art:

Indigenous Australian art includes art made by Aboriginal Australian and Torres Strait Islander peoples, including collaborations with others. It includes works in a wide range of media including painting on leaves, bark painting, wood carving, bark carving, watercolour painting, sculpture, ceremonial clothing and wax painting; art by Indigenous Australians that predates European colonisation by thousands of years, up to the present day.

Leave painting:



(They mostly us natural items to create their art)

Society and Culture in Australia

Shaped by a hostile physical environment, the social and cultural atmosphere in late-18th and 19th century Australia was bleak. In general, neither **painting** nor **sculpture** was seen as important or even relevant. Australia was founded for a variety of motives.

Migrants to Australia

To us today to whom, even now, a journey from England to Australia seems formidable, though it is fast and without hazard, it is strange that so many people in the early 19th century were not only willing but eager to make the voyage of 12,000 miles from Britain to Australia, to an unknown land which they would probably never leave and whose perils and satisfactions alike they could only guess at. Yet thousands did.

<http://www.visual-arts-cork.com/history-of-art/australian-colonial.htm>

In terms of age and abundance, cave art in Australia is comparable to that of Lascaux and Altamira in Europe (7) and Aboriginal art is believed to be the oldest continuing tradition of art in the world.



William Barak, Corroboree, 1886

William Barak (c. 1824-1902) was one of the last traditional elders of the Wurundjeri-wilam, people who come from the district now incorporating the city of Melbourne. He remains notable for his artworks which retraced traditional Aboriginal ways for the education of Westerners.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australian_art

William Barak (or Barok) (c. 1824 – 15 August 1902), was a traditional ngurungpa (elder) of the Wurundjeri-wilam clan, first inhabitants of present-day Melbourne, Australia. He became an influential spokesman for Aboriginal social justice and an important informant on Wurundjeri cultural life.



When he joined the Native Mounted Police in 1844, he was given the name of William Barak.

I feel like aboriginal have with the earth connection

Distinguishing decorative body painting indicates the type of ceremony being performed. Ceremonial dress varies from region to region and includes body paint, brightly coloured feathers from birds and ornamental coverings.

I could also look for the meaning behind the symbols of their body paint and also the reason why they do it.

I feel like even nowadays, aboriginal people are still very distinctive and have their own kind of lifestyle.

<https://www.aboriginalart.com.au/aboriginal-art-ideas/aboriginal-ceremonial-dancing/>

Also the instruments they use, and other equipment, have a search about that.



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples' Lifestyle Before and After Colonisation

Before European people arrived in Australia in 1788, there were many different Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities living on the land. It is believed that Indigenous people have lived here for over 60,000 years. (And which they were the original landowners)

The way indigenous people lived was very different to how we live today. They lived in small communities and survived by hunting and gathering. The men would hunt large animals for food and women and children would collect fruit, plants and berries.



only used the land for things that they needed - shelter, water, food, weapons. They never owned it or damaged it.

Source: www.abc.net.au

So maybe that's why a lot of Indigenous art are from natural elements and also it's referring back and keeping the old tradition lifestyle they have had for a long time.

Lifestyle After Colonisation

European settlement had a severe and devastating impact on Indigenous people. Their dispossession of the land, exposure to new diseases and involvement in violent conflict, resulted in the death of a vast number of the Aboriginal people. The small percentage of Aboriginal people who did not die during these early decades of the colony, were not unaffected. The impact of the white settlers changed their lives, and the lives of future generations, forever.

(source: www.abc.net.au)

<http://thehistorychannel.com/aboriginal-lifestyle-before-and-after-the-1788-colonisation.html>

Aboriginal Indigenous people traditionally led very healthy lives. Their diet consisted of a great variety of fruits and vegetables which they found from on the land. They also ate animal meats and fish which contained their healthy diets. Before the European settlers arrived in Australia, Indigenous people did not suffer greatly from disease and were not often sick.

<http://www.history.com/topics/aboriginal-lifestyle-before-and-after-the-1788-colonisation.html> (Here is lots of other history about Indigenous people and British colonisation in this website.)

Symbols in Aboriginal Art

There is no written language for Australian Aboriginal People so in order to convey their important cultural stories through the generations it is portrayed by symbolisms through their artwork. Body paint used in important ceremonies has

the way that they do it.

When they use an Aboriginal style and a traditional place holder for the people's experience, after the 19th century and in the 20th century, it is used in the design to keep the art as traditional, the style is not meant to be the best Indigenous artwork and it is not meant to be the best.

<https://www.aboriginalart.com.au/aboriginal-art-ideas/aboriginal-ceremonial-dancing/>

Body paint is used in many ways and for many purposes, painting on white or black of the body is very important and is used in many ways.

<https://www.aboriginalart.com.au/aboriginal-art-ideas/aboriginal-ceremonial-dancing/>

The first time that Europeans discovered the country and importance of the people's culture and art (the 19th century) was in the 19th century. The first time that Europeans discovered the country and importance of the people's culture and art (the 19th century) was in the 19th century.

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Source: www.abc.net.au

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Dot painting

Aboriginal dot painting is a self-expressed style used by traditional Aboriginal artists. Emerging in the 1970s, it has become a method for telling stories and preserving culture.



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FUTHER RESEARCH

A deeper and broader research about **Australia**, in relation to: Australian art, society & culture, migration, history, traditions, colonization and lifestyle.

BRAINSTORM

LAYERS of Culture:

- national level: related to the nation as a whole
- regional level: related to ethnic, linguistic, or religious differences that exist within a nation.
- gender level: related to gender differences (female vs. males)
- generation level: related to the differences between grandparents & parents, parents & children
- social class level: educational opportunities and differences in occupation related to
- Corporate level: Associated with the particular culture of an organization. Applicable to those who are employed.

Culture definition: http://people.tamu.edu/min_chowdhury/culture.html

What am I? - My Experience

- I went to an normal kindergarten in China (3 years old)
- I went to a school that specifically teaches Chinese (poems, etc) primary
- Went to Australia, Brisbane, Queensland when I was in grade 3. (about 9 years old)
- don't know & don't care about speaking or learning English properly (still years old)
- Grade 7, start noticing the importance of learning / studying hard

- Grade 10, came back to China - cuz of my mom.
- start developing my interest on Art ☺
- came to AIP - Grade 10

I'm a multicultural kid ☺

My hometown is actually at the northeast-side of China, Harbin, Heilongjiang
But I live mostly in the Southern-side of China, Guangzhou, Guangdong. That's how it's like
Not only my experience makes me a multicultural kid, Queensland is also a city full of people from all over the places, though people here are all very native

Suitable for people to live in after retirement, its a beautiful & relaxing place.

There is loads of people that have similar experience as me.

* do something related?

Some definition of different layers of culture has been found, for a much clearer idea. In addition, I dropped down **my experience** related to "culture" or "acculturation".

Australia



China



VISUAL EXPERIMENT

Visual experiment of the two counties, developed from some information from the research. Exploring Australian aboriginal dot and leaf painting; colours of China and some traditional elements.



VISUAL EXPERIMENT: The lifestyle of Australian Aboriginal people, and their original culture.

AUSTRALIA



CHINA



PHOTO ORGANIZATIONS

This is a photo organization of the two places which really inspired me. These photos is taken by me. It really brings back the feeling of the two places. From all these earlier developments I decided to focus on the two places I lived in before: Queensland, Australia and China, Guangzhou. This part is the time when I noticed my relation towards the cultures, and I want to elaborate it from here.

(only some representative photos are placed here)



VISUAL EXPERIMENT: Collage

I blurred out faces on the collage, testing out the effect and seeking for this feeling. This collage is done with my childhood photos which is really representing my past memories. I made it with parchment paper to show the faded effect of those feelings and memories (Experiment 1). I cutted one of my photos when I'm still a baby on top of the collage for the idea of: what it is like when a baby head already know those memories of her growing up (Experiment 2).

ELABORATION & ANALYSIS



Tried Doing A Collage:

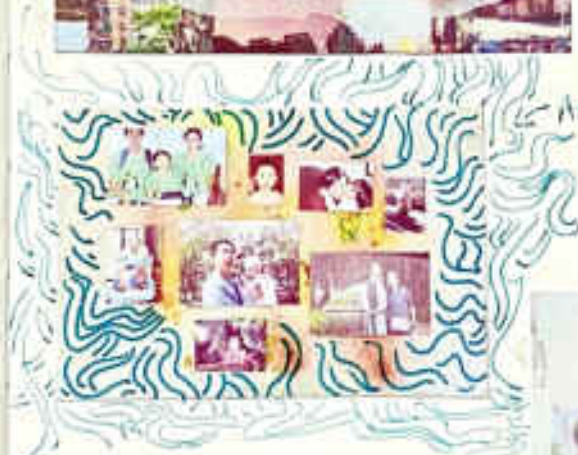
About the "1st stage" of my life. It's memories from the past, when I was very young. From seeing those photos, it gives me a sense of belonging, I really miss those times and this "feeling" feels ^{kinda} different from looking at different objects/thing which contains it. They're all my treasures. In my "treasure box".

BUT I still feel like something IS MISSING. (in this visualization)



Experiment under ~~environmental~~ environmental pieces I took from the past.

- it kinda blended into the environments of the background.
- still feel like something is weird
- I still want the main parts to stand out probs not this kind of background.



It first Its the root of everything.

How do I create this atmosphere?

Then

Atmosphere + Collage

not too packed up, nice a study point.

How do I create this atmosphere?
still feel a bit too messy. x x



Analysation 1



Analysation 2

Comparison: Australia, Queensland & China Guangzhou

Time: Australia is two hours earlier than China.

School hours: (high school) (SHS) 9:00am-2:00pm (no caps, normal lunchtime) / (AP) 8:30am-5:30pm (Have nap hours 12:00-2:00pm)

I found that people there are always smiling, they look a lot happier than when I see and feel strangers from China.

WHEN YOU'RE SMILING
ALL THE TIME

China, Guangzhou

The environment, colour and smell feels totally different as well. Its hard to explain, but both side have a unique kind of feeling to me, although I have a sense of belonging in Australia, China is still the real home to me, but I have piece of me in both sides differently. They're all very precious to me.

I want to visualize this precious feeling of belongingness. It comes from my culture, my identity, my memories and experiences, they're all somehow related.

Animals:

Animals which I see a lot in daily life in Queensland is: Pelican (the most frequently), Pigeon (Frequently), Possums (sometimes) and Crow/other birds(sometimes)

Animals which I usually see in Guangzhou: Stray Cats (frequently), Dogs (frequently) and Crow (sometimes)

My daily meals: My Food as a symbol which represents me is still Chinese.

They're mainly Chinese traditional foods, since it's made by my dad. From what I know, it's hard to describe these things. I know that I like to eat them. I know that I like to eat them. I know that I like to eat them.

Source from: The Little Book of Australia, David Smith

Source: The Little Book of Australia, David Smith

CONCEPT & DEVELOPMENT

Development of concept: I analyzed these some of these photos and found this feeling that I'm looking for. This feeling is a sense of belonging, a really memorable one that's connected to my life. It's related to my culture, my family, people around me, environment, things that I'm familiar with, foods, and to sum up, it's my experience. It's a very precious feeling that I felt, so I really want to keep them and visualize them.

Analysation 1, a mind map and a mood board of some photos I took in Australia. Analysation 2 is a comparison I did of the two countries, such as, time differences, cultural lifestyle, colours, feelings, and foods.

SENSE OF BELONGING: RESEARCH 1

A sense of belonging involves more than simply being acquainted with other people. It is centred on gaining acceptance, attention, and support from members of the group as well as providing the same attention to other members.

<https://www.verywellmind.com/what-is-the-need-to-belong-2795393>

Feeling that you belong is most important in seeing value in life and in coping with intensely painful emotions. Some find belonging in a church, some with friends, some with family, and some on Twitter or other social media. Some see themselves as connected only to one or two people. Others believe and feel a connection to all people the world over, to humanity. Some struggle to find a sense of belonging and their loneliness is physically painful for them.

A sense of belonging to a greater community improves your motivation, health, and happiness. When you see your connection to others, you know that all people struggle and have difficult times. You are not alone. There is comfort in that knowledge.

How to create a sense of belonging?

-look for ways you are similar with others instead of focusing on ways you are different.

- Sharing your differences and still accepting the person creates peace. Acceptance does not mean agreement.

- Try saying yes to opportunities to be with others and then throw yourself in to whatever the activity is. Connect to others and make friends, build a bridge between one another.

<https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/pieces-mind/201403/create-sense-belonging>

My sense of belonging is related to my culture and experience, it's related to the environment, foods, and people, it's a sense I felt when I can connect to them and that they are blended in my life.

I want to visualise my sense of belonging, and visualise this feeling or smell I deeply felt.

Food, culture, and identity in multicultural societies: Insights from Singapore

Geetha Reddv. Rob M. van Dam

- Food is also used to assign meaning to oneself (Fischler, 1988), making food practices not only a practical decision influenced by access, environment, and nutritional needs but also one that is fundamentally social, cultural, and psychological (Rozin, 1980).

- One of the ways identities are constructed is through self categorization, where individuals define themselves in terms of social-categories such as race, religion and gender. This is the basis of Self Categorization Theory (SCT; Turner, 1975; Turner, Hogg, Oakes, Reicher, & Wetherell, 1987).

- "Culture is thus seen at different levels- within a racial group, an ethnic group and at the intersection of multiple ethnic groups."

SENSE OF BELONGING: RESEARCH 2

Sense of Belonging: A Vital Mental Health Concept

Bonnie M.K Hagerty, Judith Lynch-Sauer, Kathleen L. Patusky, Maria Bouwsema, and Peggy Collier

Related Case:

Loneliness implies a need for another person or group that has been disrupted and is discussed in the context of absence or loss (Copel, 19988; Welt, 1987; Weiss, 1974; Fromm-Reichmann, 1959; Russell, Cutrona. Rose, & Yurok. 1984).

Marie moved to a town where she knew no one. The first several weeks she spent much of her time unpacking and finding her way around. She did spend time with her new neighbors and coworkers, all of whom seemed to really enjoy her company. Yet Marie felt very alone, unhappy, and isolated without her friends and family. Marie's experience with the new neighbors did not necessarily relate to fit and valued involvement, but rather to the loss and disruption of relationships with family and friends.



Credit: Grace Luo



Back in Australia, when I see someone, even a stranger, that looks Chinese, I would feel kind of happy, and these warm feeling comes, so maybe that's a sense of belonging, seeing another Chinese people out of all people would make me feel that I'm not alone, there is others in this society that have a somewhat similar experience.

This is also a sense of belonging when you see someone with the same nationality in another country. Some of my friends also said that it's the similar situation with them as well.

Moving to a whole new place without your friends or family is like having a new life, you need to make new friends and let yourself blend and find connections in this environment. It's kind of like you're "reborn" but with your past memories and experience.

For one thing, I notice is that I have lots of Chinese friends when I'm in Australia, probably more than friends from other nationalities. For one reason is because there's a lot of Chinese people everywhere in the world, it's understandable, we have a huge population. For another reason, is that I have more things in common with them so it's actually easier making friends with them as well.

– I have friends from: Vietnam. China, Greek. Spain, and only a few native Australian. (But all of them lived here ever since they were young or are born here)

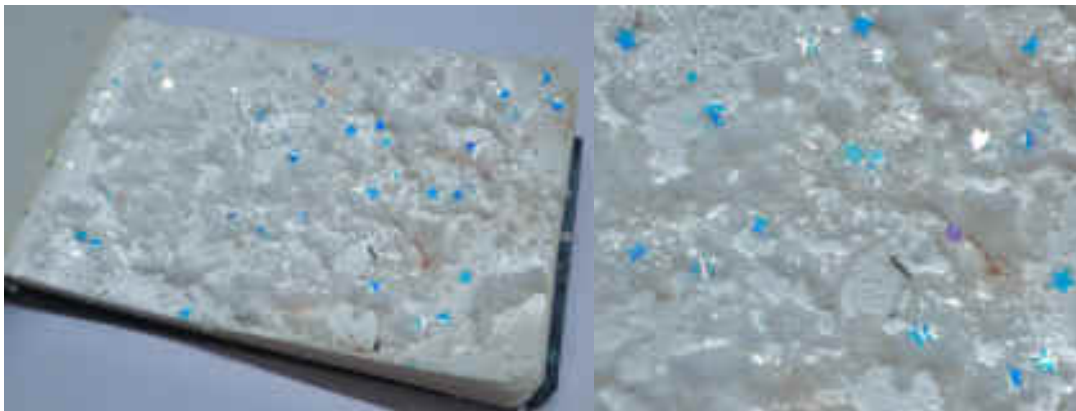
– I can really relate to them and most have a somewhat similar experience as me. They bring me a sense of belonging, I really miss them, it was a very warm, sweet and happy feeling being with them. They are the world to me and they're my happiness, they give me a sense of belonging.

– Belongingness in Australia to me is friends, my dad, and foods, also the environment and colour give me a new kind of feeling as well.



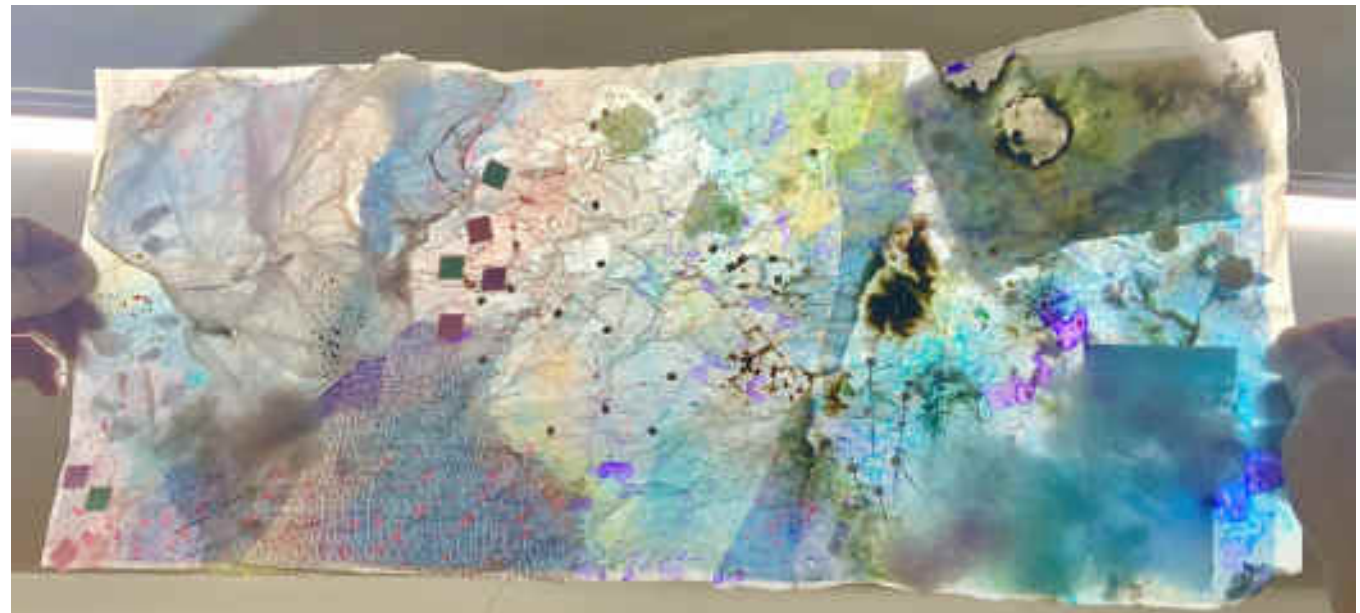
VISUAL EXPERIMENTS

This is a material experiment of the weather, environments and feeling of both sides. China on the left, Australia on the right.



TEXTURES & FEELINGS

Trying out different textures trying to express this feeling which I treasure.



ANALYSATION



So I added some texture & materials on it. It's basically things in my brain which I'm trying to visualize using different media.

Material used:

- Parchment paper
- plastic
- Candle wax / fire
- Sponge
- cotton
- Self-made coloured spray

- gauze
- decorative Sprinkles
- □ □ □
- ping

I used them to emphasize this atmosphere and feeling.

They also symbolizes something as well.

- * plastic + spray - the humid & fogginess weather of China
- * fire burnt - brush fire; dry weather.
- * pin - hills
- * cotton - comfortable (from the weather) feeling

The Weather of Australia and China.

- environment
- feeling
- smell

printed on parchment paper → this is the base. used 2 1/4 papers.



The colour table



China, Guangzhou



Australia, Queensland

← from here
But just with the base feels too plain and this sense of feeling in this two places are missing



VISUAL EXPERIMENT: Collage

There are photos searched from the internet and taken by me



Queensland, Australia

Guangzhou, China

It is made from photos of familiar places which I often go to. This collage brings back memories. It feels like you opened a specific selection in my brain and see those memories.

OTHER IDEAS

I tried out another type of collage, having the colours of the past as a background, and there are strings at the back showing the mixed culture. The photos I used is all from the China side, but the colors are a combination of the vibe of China and Australia. I did a digital draft at first, then went into real attempts. After that, I had another idea: making it into three sections, China; China and Australia; Australia. Then, giving it some representative elements and colours on the background.

Another Idea



Attempt on further idea: Section 1



Henri Matisse:



Matisse initially kept his cut-out technique a secret. In 1943, however, he began to work on *Jazz*, an illustrated book of cut-out designs. <https://www.biography.com/news/henri-matisse-the-cut-out-master>

Henri Émile Benoît Matisse (French: [ɑ̃ʁi emil bənwa matis]; 31 December 1869 – 3 November 1954) was a French artist, known for both his use of colour and his fluid and original draughtsmanship.

He was a draughtsman, printmaker, and sculptor, but known primarily as a painter. Many of his finest works were created in the decade or so after 1906, when he developed a rigorous style that emphasized flattened forms and decorative pattern.

https://www.google.com/uk/url?sa=t&url=https://www.bbc.com/arts/1954/11/19541103_matisse

Matisse would cut painted sheets into forms of varying shapes and sizes—from the vegetal to the abstract—which he then arranged into lively compositions, striking for their play with color and contrast, their exploitation of decorative strategies, and their economy of means. —making do with a small amount. To carefully manage resources as they go as far as

<https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2011/nov/03/matisse-the-art-of-economy>

the cut-outs reflect both a renewed commitment to form and color and an inventiveness directed to the status of the work of art, whether as a unique object, environment, ornament, or a hybrid of all of these.

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/41741406/1429>



In early experiments with this method, he employed cut-outs to visualize the stage sets he was designing for theater and ballet productions.



34 Matisse: The Art of the Cut-Out

In his late sixties, when ill health first prevented Matisse from painting, he began to cut into painted paper with scissors to make drafts for a number of commissions. In time, Matisse chose cut-outs over painting: he had invented a new medium.

<https://www.artsandculture.gov/learning-resources/matisse-the-cut-out>

Henri Matisse and Arts

INSPIRED IDEAS

I could try turning this sense of belonging into some kind of symbol. Extract different representative elements, it can be related to culture, lifestyle, colours, feelings, foods, surroundings, people, and many more.

VISUAL EXPERIMENT: Collage



This is a collage I did by visualizing some of the main symbols of the two places: China, Guangzhou (right); Queensland, Australia (left). I putted the sense of belongingness I felt in the two places on to the colours of the background. The shape is like particles in my brain. Other elements are weather, family, suitcase (in Australia), incense (in China).

Dreams of Eden: Joseph Klibansky (China Exhibition)



Joseph Klibansky ventures into the territory of phenomenology and revisits matters related to perception that have fascinated philosophers and art historians, and have equally captured the attention of artists. What interests him is the correlation between appearance and that which appears, and the way in which this correlation allows us to understand the relationship between the self and the world.

<http://josephklibansky.com/>

Attentive to new technologies as well as manufacturing tradition, the artist collects the most common symbols of today's visual culture and reinterprets them, using precious materials and traditional techniques combined with the most modern technologies.

First the black Zone, Yin, an intimate space that recalls the primordial feminine energy.

Then via a narrow corridor one will walk to the light, to the core of the show: the Dreams of Eden, the White Zone, Yang, a savage jungle with no colors whose dense luminosity changes the way you perceive the space surrounding. A real-life 3D garden where nature is still in its "rendering" phase, a surreal sanctuary without any colors.

Walking through a white corridor you will reach the third level, a Pink Zone, a world whose brightness gives colors back to your sight and a sense of relief. White Universe (2019), a new sculpture from the "Astronaut" series, on show for the first time.

<https://josephklibansky.com/news/k11-china-solo-show-dreams-of-eden-in-guangzhou>



Three sections:



It's like a visualisation of "his world" three stages that he have been through, it's about his experience and thought he's expressing. Somewhat like three stages of life?



Dreams of Eden 2013

Materials acrylic paint archival cotton paper inks mounted on dibond resin, Size 240 x 123 x 3 cm



TO CONCLUDE

He created three spaces, the black zone, Yin; the white zone, Yang; the pink zone. It represents different phases and stages sorted into those spaces.

This inspired me for my final plan. I wanted to create a space that contains my sense of belonging.

Dreams of Eden: Joseph Klibansky (China Exhibition) Caught Up in a Dream

This is a space of his dreams. There are lots of paintings he draws in this series. I can feel a mess of mind by going to this space, like when I have tiring dreams or when there is a lot happening in the dream.



The exhibition continues on the 3rd floor with an immersive tunnel experience called Caught Up in a Dream, as the famous Klibansky's painting. On the first floor, an interactive installation welcomes all the visitors with a more playful approach.

This exhibition has a similar concept, he have many series of art works with the same name of this.

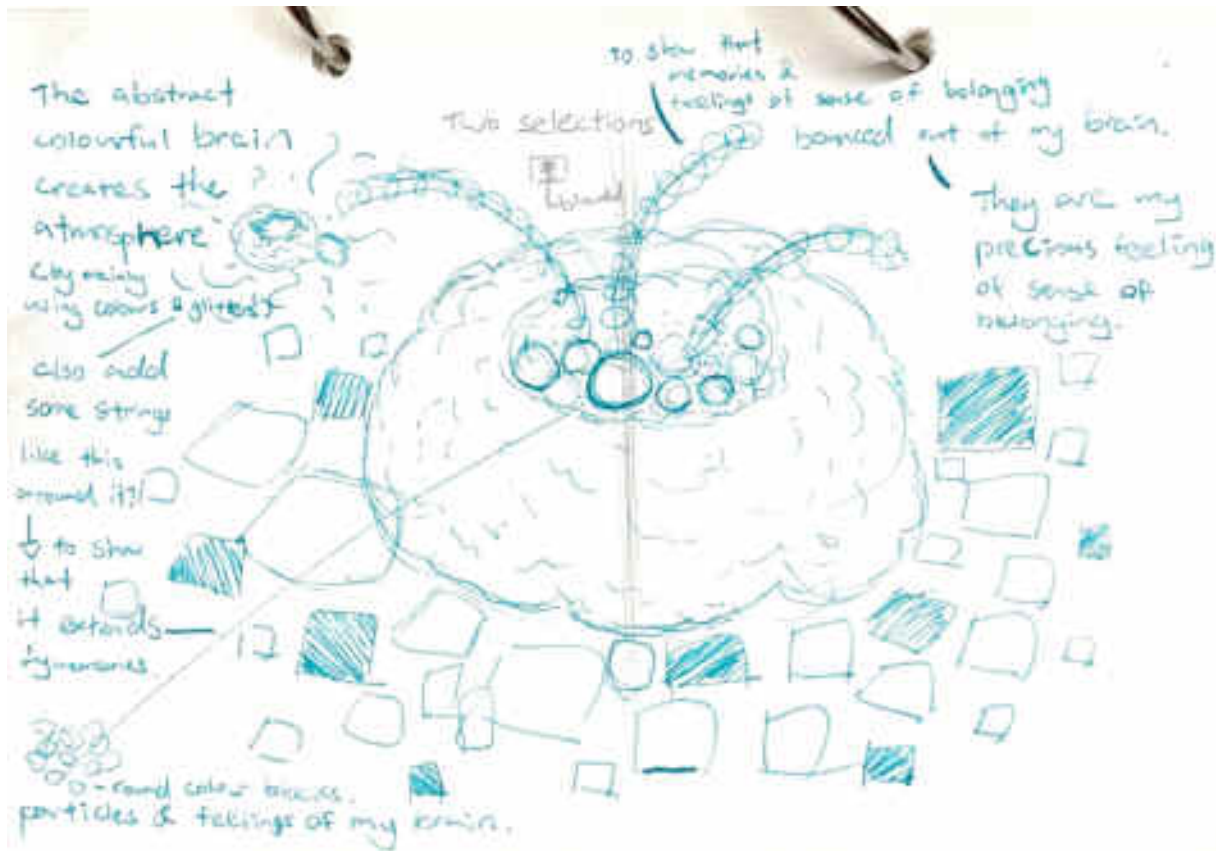


It's like we're in his brain, spectating this dream. It feels messed up.

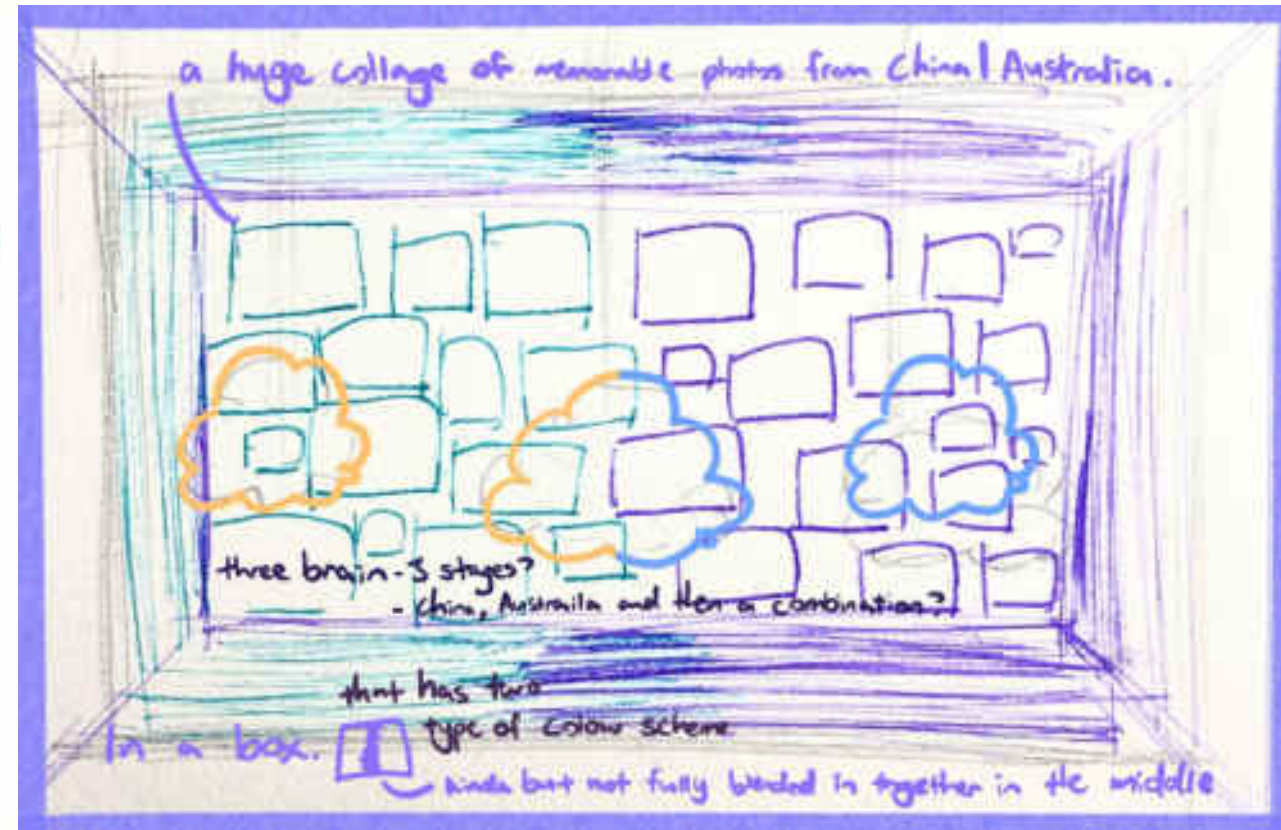
Caught Up In A Dream (white/black, diamond dust), 2018 is a Thought Painting from the "Blueprints of Thought" series by the contemporary artist Joseph Klibansky. It's made from the materials acrylic dish, canvas, diamond dust. And it's created as a unique piece.



IDEAS FOR THE FINAL



Draft 1



Draft 2

The **first idea** was to create a huge brain that contains my sense of belonging. I want it to create a “exploded brain” effect, that has those memorable photos, round colour blocks, glitters (of the two sides) exploding out, creating the vibe of my belongingness. This idea shows the audience a view of opening my brain, feeling and seeing this sense visually. The **second idea** was to create a box that contains this belongingness. There will be colours, photos and brains of the two side precisely sectioned and a combination of them in the middle. This is showing different sections of this belongingness and a situation they are in currently. I decided to elaborate the second idea, as it is much practical on creating this effect.

DETAILS FOR THE FINAL PLAN



China

Australia, Queensland

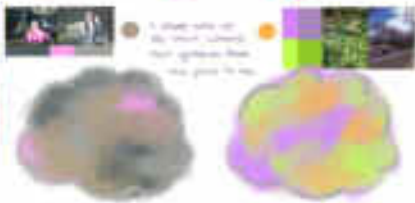
Took out the colours from both sides, and transferred it a bit, gave it a feeling I felt from these two places.

45 x 45 x 80 cm



China - more of a greyish, vintage colour, memorable.

Queensland - bright, sunny, cozy with high saturation.



I choose some of the main colours that symbolizes these two places to me.



edited it a bit as well



Also tried out different forms of coloring

✓ - its shapes represent my longing particles that are in my brain.

✓ Choose one that fits the most.



Final Plan:



It's going to have layers shapes are going to be on top of each other.

To enhance the side view:

side view:



Collage on a flat surface with no layers



I visualized the **brain** because it's the container of sense of belonging, they are all contained in my brain, so I used three brains to symbolize China, Australia and the one in the middle will be a combination of them, representing my current situation. I kept the **collage** idea: those memorable photos represent my memories of belongingness. Moreover, a **huge colourful background** will be surrounding them, it's from the colours are from the two sides, and transferred to my feelings of belongingness. The **colours** is going to be precisely separated to show different feelings I felt for the two sides and **colour blocks** are symbolizing brain particles.

MAKING PROCESS





ADJUSTMENTS

The colors, changed the color schemes more from the feelings and smells from these two places; **the screw**, I kept some of the texture of the screw because it act as something that connects the particles in my brain together, the texture it gives is very suitable; **modeling paste** is the base of most of the things, since it is something that you can control with textures- I covered the wood with it according to my feeling of sense of belonging; **collage**, at first I simply did a collage with the photos of both side, but the effect wasn't good so I arranged it out more and edited on procreate, referring back to my brain particles and effects of memories.

FINAL OUTCOME



Media: wooden boards, wooden sticks, screws, crafting knife, glue, acrylic paints, paints, anatomical brain models, hot-glue gun, photographic paper, UHU glue, metal plate, modeling paste, white spray, oil-based modeling clay, **Size:** 122x63x61cm, 2021.8.