

THE CHINESE ETHNIC CULTURE ORIENTATION AND DISCRIMINATION EXPERIENCE*)

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INTRODUCTION

- Self identity is needed by every human being, tribe and even society.
- Identity refers to the reflection of oneself and other people's perceptions of the individual.
- Ethnic identity is a feeling (emotional significance) from someone to share (sense of belonging) or affiliated with a particular culture.
- National identity is the psychological identification of individuals or communities of some significant characteristics in sharing life together.
- The identity crisis was experienced by the Chinese because it was never fully accepted as an Indonesian, despite all the efforts.
- The experience of discrimination is continually accepted by the Chinese in Indonesia, this problem has never been resolved (Ezmieralda, 2013).



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RESEARCH METHOD

- The research method used is generic qualitative research.
- Participants in this study amounted to three people.
- Sampling using the criterion sampling technique.
- Data obtained through in-depth interviews using interview guidelines.
- Data processing is carried out in several stages. First do the verbatim transcription of the results of the interview. Verbatim transcription is made coding through open coding, axial coding and selective coding. Through this selective coding, themes of the concepts designed at the beginning of the research will be found.



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RESULT AND DISCUSSION

- Identity must be owned by individuals, but identity is also attached to the state of the environment and other individuals.
- As Ting-Toomey (1999) said, identity is a product of one's membership in a group. Chinese identity is related to the group.
- The national identity of ethnic Chinese is also always being questioned, because ethnic Chinese are migrants in Indonesia, even seen from certain physical characteristics that are different from other ethnic groups in Indonesia.
- The experience of discrimination used here is the experience of discrimination received by the Chinese in Indonesia.



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CONCLUSION AND SUGESTIONS

- Ethnic identity for ethnic Chinese is related to name, culture and religion.
- National Identity is personal self-contribution to countries/ communities outside of their ethnic groups.
- Personal integrity is very necessary in association, involvement in organization and career development.
- Discrimination experienced by the Chinese varies depending on the environment and era, although now it is felt that opportunities for self-development are more open, but participants expect discrimination not to occur again especially for the future.



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