ABSTRACT

This study seeks to examine the construction of contemporary Intra-Asian transnational networks in the overseas Jinjiangnese community. As a case study of the transnationality of a Chinese sub-ethnic locality group, my dissertation focuses on the interaction between transnational networks and ancestral place identity and explores how transnational networks were politically, economically and culturally constructed and transformed among overseas Jinjiangnese and between their destination countries and ancestral places after 1965. I argue that local identity, as an important foundation of overseas networking, had different characteristics, such as diversity, fluidity and reinvention. These characteristics played a significant role in the construction of overseas Jinjiangnese transnational networks. Furthermore I analyze how local identity became a key foundation or played a marginal role as
the networks responded to rupture, departure and maintenance
during historical transformations.
论文摘要

本文以当代海外晋江人这一地缘群体为研究对象，深入考察了海外晋江人在个人和集体层面上的跨国网络的建构和变迁。作为一个有关当代海外华人跨国性的个案研究，本文以网络为切入点，集中探讨了跨国网络与地方性认同二者之间的关系与互动，并对海外晋江人社群内部以及海外晋江人与祖籍地之间的跨国网络是如何在政治、经济、社会、文化等领域加以建构并发生变迁的这一历史进程做了具体的阐述和论证。

本文认为，海外华人跨国网络的重要建构基础之一——地方性认同具有多种不同的特性，如多样性、流动性和再创性，这些特点均可对当代海外晋江人跨国网络的形成发挥了重要的影响和作用。此外，对于在历史变迁过程中，由地方性认同所扮演角色的不同（如或“中心角色”或“边缘角色”）而致使跨国网络所呈现出来的“断裂”、“偏离”与“持续”这三种网络态势，本文对此也进行了实证性的重点分析和讨论。