BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Amrulloh, B. S. (2014). Cultural Identities on Hybridity and Mimicry in Zadie Smith's Whites Teeth. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.
- Belyh, A. (2017). *Cultural Identity*. was accessed in 12 January 2021. www.clevirism.com
- Borus, G. (2013). IRISH CATHOLICS IN AUSTRALIA: A BRIEF SURVEY UP TO 1945 ("ROCKCHOPPERS"). Centre for Arts, Humanities and Sciences (CAHS), Acting on Behalf of the University of Debrecen CAHS, 6(1972). http://www.jstor.org/stable/41273874.
- Crescentini, A., & Mainardi, G. (2009). Qualitative Research Articles: Guidelines, Suggestions and Needs. Journal of Workplace Learning, 21(5), 431–439.
- Cresswell, J. W. (1998). Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five traditions. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE.
- Darmastuti, R. (2013). *Mindfulness dalam Komunikasi Antarbudya*. Buku Litera Yogyakarta.
- Farlina, N. (2008). *the Issue of Cultural Identity in Khaled*. State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.
- Gilbert, S. (2019). Living with the past: the creation of the stolen generation positionality. *AlterNative*, *15*(3). https://doi.org/10.1177/1177180119869373
- Hall, S. (2014). Cultural identity and diaspora. In Diaspora and visual culture (pp. 35-47). Routledge.
- Hirvonen, S. (2014). CULTURAL IDENTITY GAPS: A Study of Zadie Smith's Novels Whites Teeth (2001) and On Beauty (2006).
- Laurenson, D. T., & Swingewood, A. (1972). *The Sociology of Literature*. Shocken Books.
- Manshur, F. M. (2017). Teori Dialogisme Bakhtin Dan Konsep-Konsep Metodologisnya. SASDAYA: Gadjah Mada Journal of Humanities, 1(2). https://doi.org/10.22146/sasdayajournal.27785
- Martin, B. A. (2013). "New Possibilities of Neighbouring: Tim Winton's Cloudstreet." *Coolabah*, 10(1). https://doi.org/10.1344/co2013107-19
- Mohajan, & Haradhan. (2018). Munich Personal RePEc Archive Qualitative Research Methodology in Social Sciences and Related Subjects Qualitative

Research Methodology in Social Sciences and Related Subjects. *Journal of Economic Development, Environment and People*, 7(85654), 1.

- Nogrady, B. (2019) Trauma of Australia's Indigenous Stolen Generation is still affecting children today. accessed in 25 February 2021. https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-019-01948-3
- Pachnos, K. (2014). The British Gothic, Cloudstreet, and Contemporary Australian Consciousness.
- Skulj, J. (2006). Comparative Literature and Cultural Identity. CLCWeb: Comparative Literature and Culture, 2(4). https://doi.org/10.7771/1481-4374.1088
- Streams, I. (2011). Indian Streams Research Journal Vol I, ISSUE V [August 2011] : Education. August.
- Swingewood, A., Goldmann, L., & Evans, M. (1983). Method in the Sociology of LiteratureLucien Goldmann: An Introduction. In *The British Journal of Sociology* (Vol. 34, Issue 2). https://doi.org/10.2307/590755
- Wardhanie, I. O. K. (2016). An Analysis of Conflicts of Cultural Identities In Mukherjee's Wife. Sanata Dharma University.
- Wellek, R., & Warren, A. (1948). Theory of Literature. In *Africa's potential for the ecological intensification of agriculture* (Vol. 53, Issue 9).
- Worrell, F. C. (2020). Ethnic and Cultural Identity. *The Encyclopedia of Child and Adolescent Development*. https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119171492.wecad455

APPENDIX

1. Synopsis of Cloudstreet

Cloudstreet is the story of two families, namely the Pickle family and the Lamb family. The story begins with an introduction to the Pickles family. Sam Pickles is the head of the family and has a wife named Dolly and three children namely Rose, Ted, and Chub. Sam Pickles is someone who likes to gamble and believes that everything is based on luck. This belief is known as the shifty shadow. Once when Sam had an accident at work which resulted in four fingers cut off. Besides that, his cousin Joel, the owner of the house, died. Therefore, he had to move and find a new house.

The Lam family consists of Father, Lester, and Mother, Oriel. they have six children Hattie, Elaine, Mason, Samson (Fish), Red (Quick). This family also had an accident when Samson (Fish) drowned while looking for fish with Quick and Lester. He is in a state of self-awareness and mentally handicapped.

A house on cloud street was finally bought by Sam Pickles. The house belongs to an Anglican woman who died with her nose pressing the C key on the piano. And there are also small children who are aboriginal children who were separated from their parents to die before the woman was found dead. This house has two floors, which in the end the first floor was rented out to the Lamb family.

The relationship between the two families did not go well, especially Dolly Pickles and Oriel Lamb. Also, the contrast between the two families began to look like the pickles believed the shifty shadow and the Lamb family were Christians. Besides, the pickles family only relies on the rent from his house and the gambling results from Sam. In contrast to the Lamb family opening a shop and Lester Lamb looking for a job which later became an intermediary with the rank of sergeant major.

Problems began to emerge at the house. Paintings that move at night, pianos at night, and the appearance of aborigines watching the house. Mystical things always happen in the house which brings badness to the occupants. Another bad luck when Red (Quick) and Samson (Fish) have a quarrel that makes Quick want to commit suicide but is stopped by Rose Pickles. In the end, Quick decided to leave the house.

The quick life after leaving the house is inseparable from bad luck. He had a work accident that required him to be treated. That's when Quick met an aborigine who reminded him to come back home. One night, one night he experienced a mystical incident while fishing. The boat shook and the appearance of a black angel made his return to Cloud Street. When he returned, his relationship with Fish improved.

The relationship between the two families became worse. when Lester Lamb and Dolly Pickles had sex but it got better when Quick and Rose got married. One night, things worsen the appearance of an old woman's ghost and the ghost of a little woman fighting. The situation worsened until Rose had to lose her child. This incident makes Quick decide to look for a new house but must be stopped by an aborigine. Hearing that he finally stopped his intention but he then investigated the case of the house he lived in. As a result, he found the killer of the victim at home and asked him to show the victim's body. Things began to calm down in the house. Rose and Quick Return had a child. in the end, the situation for the two families improved.

2. Biography Timothy John Winton

Timothy John Winton (born 4 August 1960) is an Australian writer of novels, children's books, non-fiction books, and short stories. In 1997 he was named a Living Treasure by the National Trust, and has won the Miles Franklin Award four times.

Tim Winton was born in Subiaco, Western Australia and grew up in Karrinyup, at that time an outer northern suburb of Perth, Western Australia. He moved with his family at the age of 12 to the regional city of Albany. Winton has been named a Living Treasure by the National Trust and awarded the Centenary Medal for service to literature and the community. He is patron of the Tim Winton Award for Young Writers sponsored by the City of Subiaco, Western Australia. He has lived in Italy, France, Ireland and Greece but currently lives in Western Australia again. Winton met his wife Denise when they were children at school. When he was 18 and recovering from a car accident, they reconnected as she was a student nurse. They married when he was 21 and she was 20. They have three children together. They live on the coast north of Perth.

Whilst at Curtin University of Technology, Winton wrote his first novel, An Open Swimmer, which won The Australian/Vogel Literary Award in 1981, launching his writing career. He has stated that he wrote "the best part of three books while at university". His second book, Shallows, won the Miles Franklin Award in 1984. It wasn't until *Cloudstreet* was published in 1991, however, that

his writing career was properly established. He has continued to publish fiction, plays and non-fiction material. The National Library of Australia holds the Papers of Tim Winton (unpublished 1980-1996), biographical cuttings and programs and related material collected by the National Library of Australia.

In 1995, Winton's The Riders was shortlisted for the Man Booker Prize for Fiction, as was his 2002 book, Dirt Music. Both are currently being adapted for film. He has won many other prizes, including the Miles Franklin Award a record four times: for *Shallows* (1984), *Cloudstreet* (1992), *Dirt Music* (2002) and Breath (2009). *Cloudstreet* regularly appears in lists of Australia's best-loved novels. All his books are still in print and have been published in eighteen different languages. His work has also been successfully adapted for stage, screen and radio. On the publication of his novel, Dirt Music, he collaborated with broadcaster Lucky Oceans to produce a compilation CD, Dirt Music – Music for a Novel.

The Tim Winton Young Writers Award, sponsored annually since 1993 by the City of Subiaco, recognizes young writers in the Perth metropolitan area. It is open to short story writers of primary school and secondary school age. Three compilations have been published: Destination Unknown (2001) Life Bytes (2002), and Hatched: Celebrating Twenty Years of the Tim Winton Award for Young Writers (2013). The latter features the winning story from each year of the award from 1993 to 2012. Winton is the patron of the competition. Curtin University has named a lecture theatre in honor of Tim Winton.

53

Winton draws his prime inspiration from landscape and place, mostly coastal Western Australia. He has said "The place comes first. If the place isn't interesting to me then I can't feel it. I can't feel any people in it. I can't feel what the people are on about or likely to get up to. His themes often center on an issue from young adulthood. As character Gail says in The Turning, "every vivid experience comes from your adolescence". Winton is widely recognized for his depiction of Australians and the land where they live. A keen environmentalist, Winton's love of this land is reflected in the way he uses landscapes and places for inspiration. Many of his stories are set in Western Australia.