

Somewhere in-between: Narratives of Place, Identity and Translocal Work

Maria Daskalaki, Christina Butler and Jelena Petrovic

Kingston University
School of Management
Kingston Upon Thames
KT2 7LB

Abstract

This paper discusses the de/construction of liminal identities in relation to translocal patterns of work. Through a phenomenological analysis of three autobiographical narratives, it informs management and organization studies, discussing liminality and translocality as embedded and embodied phenomena experienced in relational, spatiotemporal and inter-corporeal levels. In particular, the paper proposes that a post-dichotomous conceptualization of place and non-place, self and other, fixity and mobility, unveils the complexities of studying identity, liminality and translocality as interrelated phenomena. Liminal identities are explored as socio-spatial, temporary crystallizations of translocal bodily experiences, disrupted by differentially embodying displacements and emplacements across space-time. Finally, we suggest that translocal socio-spatial scales are inter-corporeal performances that challenge both material and immaterial boundaries. The paper concludes with the contributions of this work to identity, liminality and translocality studies and a discussion of future research directions.

Key Words: Autoethnography, Identity, Liminality, Mobility, Translocality

Corresponding Author: Dr. Maria Daskalaki, Associate Professor, Kingston University, School of Management, Kingston upon Thames, KT2 7LB, m.daskalaki@kingston.ac.uk

Introduction

Prevailing features of contemporary societies include interrelatedness and interdependence of people across the globe, movement of populations and the erosion of clear boundaries separating markets, states and cultures, or what Beck (2008, p. 794) called the ‘confrontation with the alien other all over the globe’. In this era of rapid socio-economic and technological change, people and organizations are increasingly becoming translocal (Chongyi & Changzhi, 2006; Schein, 2006; Sun, 2006; Greiner, 2010). As a result, translocality, ‘being identified with more than one locations’ (Oakes & Schein, 2006a, p. xiii), is increasingly being discussed in several disciplinary contexts such as geography (Featherstone, 2011; Verne, 2012), cultural anthropology (Escobar 2001; Ma, 2002; Peleikis, 2003; Bennett & Peterson 2004; Gottowik, 2010) and development studies (Zoomers & Westen, 2011).

In particular, translocal approaches explore the dynamics of locality and place, providing various conceptual frameworks regarding globalization, transnationalism, cosmopolitanism as well as identity (Appadurai, 1996; Appadurai, 2003; Conradson & McKay, 2007; Daskalaki, 2012). They also address complexities in the circulation of ideas, symbols and knowledge and offer promising perspectives on global mobilities, migration and networks of populations. Translocality studies, further, provide the tools to study the processes and practices through which territories become dispersed, contested and blurred, and conclude that socio-spatial scales are socially constructed, simultaneously fluid and fixed, as well as relational (for example, Brown & Purcell, 2005; Freitag & von Oppen, 2010). Thus, stressing the translocal dimensions of the ways in which bodies and things move, the socio-political and cultural implications of movements, as well as the embodied experiences of mobility, translocality research addresses the histories and the geographies of moving populations and challenges rigid categorizations of the ‘refugee’, the ‘migrant’, the ‘cosmopolitan’ or more

generally, the 'other'. Due to that, translocality research redresses the here/there and the global/local dichotomies and reveals patterns of embeddedness across different localities (Steinbrink, 2009; Greiner 2010; Hedberg & Do Carmo, 2012).

Intriguingly, while mobility as a theme emerges as central in discussions of the relationship between locality, place and identity (Easthope, 2009; Marcu, 2014), translocality approaches expand the focus beyond individual mobility, to study the role of socio-spatial interconnections and in-between places in the construction and re-construction of identities (de Lima 2012; Stenbacka, 2012; Oakes and Schein, 2006b). Building upon these approaches, this paper stresses the in-between dimensions of translocal experiences, and discusses translocality in relation to liminal identities - precarious states of being in-between (Cohen, 1994; Mayrhofer & Iellatchitch, 2005; Ibarra, 2005; Beech, 2010). In particular, our approach is concerned with the socio-spatial, relational and inter-corporeal dimensions of identity, pointing towards a complex 'actor-oriented and multi-dimensional' understanding of translocality (Greiner & Sakdapolrak, 2013, p. 376). Therefore, the exploration of translocality, liminality and identity as interlinked phenomena offers an opportunity to unpack the intermediary, dynamic entanglements that are enacted across diverse sites and the iterative, dynamic and, at times unpredictable movements across boundaries, as these occur during identity transformations. This approach allows the study of translocality and liminality in relation to first, '*intermediary* arrangements, fluidity and intermingling processes' (Verne, 2012, p. 17-18, emphasis added) and second, non-linear, embodied practices involved in identity transformations in-between space-time.

In the sections that follow, we study stories of translocal arrangements and nomadic experiences at work, experiences which leave individuals feeling almost being constantly on

the move. This movement describes the linkages and connections between places, which while situated, can never be static. In other words, 'being grounded is not necessarily about being fixed; being mobile is not necessarily about being detached' (Ahmed, Castaneda & Fortier, 2003, p.1). Translocal (work) spaces, we will propose, are polycentric and ambiguous and transcend socio-spatial scales, constituting and re-constituting inter-subjective meanings and liminal identities. As a result, both liminality and translocality are embodied, lived experiences the complexities of which are unveiled through three interacting conceptual domains namely, place/non-place, self/other and fixity/mobility. Thus, we will suggest, the study of translocality in conjunction with liminal identities, encourages organization and management scholarship to focus upon *differentially performed* liminalities across intermediary spaces, mediated by patterns of, what Urry (2007) called 'intersecting mobilities'.

Hence, contributing to the study of in-between identities (Ibarra, 2005; Beech, 2010; Ibarra et al, 2011), we link liminality with translocality, unveil the lived dimensions of liminal experiences and study their impact upon identity de/construction. To achieve this, we propose a bodily-mediated understanding of translocality and liminality, a post-dichotomous ontology of 'self-other-things' (Merleau-Ponty, 2012). We thus employ a phenomenological reading (Merleau-Ponty 1995, 2012) of translocality and liminality and discuss perpetual, translocal experiences and in(ter)-between identities as differentially embodied, inter-spatial and inter-corporeal experiences. This enables the exploration of perceptions, affects, places, meanings and actions as well as interpersonal and socio-material dimensions of practice in a fluid and dynamic manner (Küpers & Edwards, 2008; Küpers, 2011a; Küpers, 2011b).

In terms of methodology, we employ autobiographical narratives as a self-reflexive device for the exploration of our translocality and otherness within and outside work contexts. In particular, through our personal narratives, we describe the process of becoming-an-academic (identity de/construction), a process that frequently involves translocal work experiences, mobility or migration as well as liminal work arrangements (Parker & Weik, 2014; Fotaki, 2013; Dany, Louvel & Valette, 2011; Colic-Peisker, 2010). Autobiographical narratives, as we will propose, capture being-in-liminal-worlds, a recurrent transformation through liminal experiences, which are expressed in spatio-temporal, relational and finally, inter-corporeal levels. These three levels are not independently affecting the lived experience but instead, they operate constantly in interaction to frame and re-frame movements, displacements/emplacements and inter-subjectivities.

The paper is structured as follows: First, reviewing prior studies of translocality and liminality, we propose a phenomenological reading of the narrative de/construction of identities that encapsulates three interrelated levels of lived liminal experiences: lived space-time, lived relations and lived body. Before the three autobiographical texts, we describe the autobiographical-phenomenological methodological framework through which we analyze these texts as well as the processes of identity de/construction. In the analysis and discussion sections that follow, we propose three interrelated conceptual domains that emerge from the analysis of the texts, namely place/non-place, self/other and fixity/mobility. We then explain how they co-construct liminality and translocality as polycentric, multidimensional and ambiguous reconciliations of differences, in-between lived states of becoming, and outline the contributions of the paper. Finally, we summarize our work and propose future research directions.

Liminality, identity and translocality

Mead's (1956) thinking about the 'I/Me' relationship enables people to create meaning for themselves and the broader world through the interpretation of common symbols: The self is thus individual only through its reciprocal relations with others and the community (see also Goffman, 1959). 'The self is both a subject and an object, the 'I' as the subject which thinks and acts, the 'Me' as the individual's awareness of self as an object in the world existing for others' (Swingewood, 1991, p. 266). Identity consists of aspects of an individual's self-image that derive from the social categories through which the individuals perceive themselves as belonging (Tajfel & Turner, 1979). During the construction of one's identity, both individual (personal values) and social sources (communities) are important as individuals continuously construct identity in interaction, negotiating and modifying conceptions of social identity and personal identity (Stone, 1962; Kohonen, 2005).

Based on the above, identities are fluid and temporary constructs that are differentially performed in translocal spaces through 'disjunctured flows' (Appadurai, 1990). We examine these translocal spaces as 'a set of dispersed connections across spaces, places and scales which become meaningful only in their corporeality, texture and materiality – as the physical and social conditions of particular constructions of the local, become significant sites of negotiations' (Brickell & Datta, 2011:6). Accordingly, translocal identities involve liminal experiences, states of being 'neither here-nor there', 'between-and-between' (Ibarra, 2005; Mayrhofer & Iellatchitch, 2005; Beech, 2011). These states, according to Turner (1979, 1987), describe individuals on the verge of a different state of being, a state of between-ness found at pilgrimages, in which the normative assumptions, relationships and conventional practices are being suspended. For this reason, liminal experiences have been described as 'moments in and out of time' (Delanty, 2010, p. 31).

Earlier, in the *'The rites of passage'*, Van Gennep (1960) proposed a structural framework explaining the process of making identity changes. This is comprised of three stages, which can be seen as means by which people make role transitions. At the outset, 'separation rites' are linked to the process of 'letting go' the old position. Next, 'transition rites' refer to an 'in-between' stage where the individual is no-where. In the final stage, 'incorporation rites', individuals become assimilated and socialized into the new position. This framework deals with identity changes and how rites help to structure transitory experiences. In the transition or liminal phase, individual identity remains ambiguous, since the individual has been disengaged from one role or possibly multiple roles (e.g., job holder, work group member, organizational member) and has not yet engaged in a new role(s). This period describes the experience of being in a void.

In organization studies, as early as 1999, the liminal position of 'temporaries' was explored as an ambiguous position involving both risks and yet at the same time enabling cultural creativity (Garsten, 1999). The transient nature of the MBA experience or the 'Awayday' have also been discussed as liminal, 'in between' spaces (Simpson, Sturges & Weight, 2009; Arya, 2011). Czarniawska and Mazza (2003) suggested that consulting could be represented as a liminal space for both consultants and their client organizations. Furthermore, the effects of liminal episodes were explored focusing on how, in a more transient organizational contexts, individualized careers, fashioned out of liminality, impact upon identity (Beech, 2011), organizational learning (Tempest & Starkey, 2004) and leadership (Küpers, 2011a). Finally, studies relating identity and liminality suggested that liminality emerges 'at the intersection of structure and agency and so are particularly well-fitted to expanding our understanding of self-identity/social-identity mutual construction' (Beech, 2011, p. 286). In the aforementioned studies, there has been an agreement that social actors, who are perpetually in

a liminal position, are constantly crossing the limen (threshold) and because of this, they identify with none and/or many positions at the same time (Ellis & Ybema, 2010; Ybema, Beech & Ellis, 2011).

Interestingly, prior research has also articulated ‘transitional liminality’, social actors’ experience of being in-between an old and a new situation, and ‘perpetual liminality’, a more lasting experience of ambiguity and in-betweenness (Ybema et al., 2011; see also Garsten, 1999; Czarniawska & Mazza, 2003; Sturdy, Schwarz & Spicer, 2006; Fenwick, 2007; Beech, 2011). More recently, Johnsen and Sorensen (2014, p. 5) inspired by Turner’s (1969) ‘institutionalized liminality’, referred to permanent liminality as part of a new social order, which is not to be questioned or redeemed. Crucially, ‘liminality is not only transition but also potentiality’ (Turner & Turner, 1978). This potentiality, for Ward (1993), is materialized by the ‘boundary-dwellers’, those who permanently live in-between structures and cause threat to social order by constantly crossing boundaries (remain translocal). Hence, those ‘dwelling’ in liminal spaces (Sturdy et al., 2006: 930; see also Shortt, 2015) are required ‘to navigate a sea of complex relationships’ (Zabusky & Barley, 1997: 395), embrace translocality and ‘develop a strong backward-looking and an equally strong forward-looking consciousness, temporally constructing a sense of self by invoking former and future identities’ (Ybema et al., 2011, p. 24).

Following this, the ‘where’ and ‘how’ of in-between experiences can be examined via a sedentary conceptualization of a moving body. Places of work and non-work, following this, ought to be explored as nomadic spaces¹ of living in-between, where frequent displacements and emplacements are required; and it is through this process that liminal spaces are being

¹ Relevant here is the work of Marechal, Linstead & Munro (2013), Beyes and Stayert (2012), Marrewijk and Yanow (2010) on space and organization studies.

inhabited. Work experiences are thus embedded in a journey of repeated emplacements/displacements, during which we *write ourselves in and out of place*, construct our narratives in space-time and re-construct our identities albeit temporarily in a bodily emplaced relation with-the-other. 'Place serves as the condition of all existing things... to be is to be in place' (Casey, 1993, p.15-16; see also Casey, 1997).

Therefore, in this article, we discuss identities in relation to space-time and their liminal performances, which make them part of culture, society and economy (Hetherington, 2007; Muhr, 2012). That is, we explore movements and flows in relation to their effects on social relations, history and, most importantly, identity (Augé, 1995). Accordingly, the reading of the narrative accounts that we provide is a phenomenological one, one that includes three interacting and interrelated levels of the lived liminal experience: lived space-time, lived relations and lived body. As we will show, these levels co-constitute liminal identities as embodied between-space and between-time. Below we explain how this is achieved, by introducing the methodological framework employed to analyze the three autobiographical texts under study.

On methodology: Autobiographical narratives and phenomenology

Building upon prior autoethnographic contributions in organization studies (Empson, 2013; Daskalaki, 2012; Humphreys & Learmonth, 2011; Land & Sliwa, 2009; Czarniawska, 2008; Haynes, 2006; De Cock & Land, 2005; Rhodes & Brown, 2005), we share our personal accounts of living in-between, discussing narrative reflections of our identity work. We employ personal narratives to de/construct identities (Wright, Nyberg & Grant, 2012; Reed-Dannahay, 1997; Reed-Dannahay, 2001; Spry, 2001; Muncey, 2005; Learmonth, 2007; Cohen, Duberley & Musson, 2009; McKenna, 2010) in an in-between space-time. In our

approach, we challenge ‘the distanced and detached observer and [look] towards the embrace of intimate involvement, engagement, and embodied participation’ (Ellis & Bochner, 2006, p. 433-434). However, we do not fully commit to Ellis and Bochner's (2006) evocative autoethnography that refuses to explain and arguably overlooks the ways in which it fits in other traditions of social inquiry.

Instead, adopting an analytic approach to autoethnography (Anderson, 2006; Learmonth & Humphreys, 2012), we provide a phenomenological reading of our texts (Moustakas, 1994; Finlay, 2009 for a discussion on phenomenological research methods) and through that, contribute to the refinement and elaboration of theoretical understandings of liminality, translocality and identity. Throughout the analysis of our texts, we retain reflexivity, a key component in phenomenological research. Similarly to Jones’ (2013, p. 746; see also Roth, 2006) reflective-reflexive auto-ethnographic account, we also follow an ‘iterative journey within and across boundaries and define distinct cultural and social spaces to which I [/We] seek to gain access against the backdrop of my [/our] subjective experiences’.

Critics of the autoethnographic writing have suggested that the focus on individual subjects is indicative of ‘(over) excited subjectivity’ (Clough, 2000) or ‘excessive individualism’ (Harrison 2009, p. xxx) and undermines the study of social structures and institutions traditionally seen as related to individual action. Similarly, Chang (2008, p. 54) warns autoethnographers of the dangers of the approach including excessive focus on one’s self in isolation from others and overemphasis on narration rather than analysis and cultural interpretation. Yet, an autobiographical-phenomenological perspective, we propose, provides ‘distinctive trajectories, strategies and forms of identification, [as] the starting point to understanding how these are also contingent on time, space and social structures in which

they are located' (Harrison, 2009, p. xxxi). Furthermore, acknowledging that in-betweenness is experienced in the intersection of structure and agency (Beech, 2011), we examine liminal identities temporarily located in 'anthropological places' (Augé, 1986). In such places, texts are positioned within social and historical situations through an inter-corporeal reflective process. In that respect, 'life stories reveal processes of temporal ordering and differentiation; individual and social actions within and without the social networks of which s/he is a part' (Harrison, 2009, p. xxxii).

Additionally, auto-ethnographic approaches have been criticized for disregarding theory. In our autobiographical-phenomenological approach, we focus on personal narrative 'fractions' (Ashworth, 2003, 2006) ensuring reflexivity through the inversion of binary categories (such as self/others, place/non-place, displacement/emplacement, dis/embodiment, fixity/mobility): 'collapsing them into one another without abandoning any of the frames available for thinking and being in the world' (Gannon, 2006, p. 477). Through that, theoretical texts are being discovered within our autobiographical ones, offering a significant, we hope, contribution to the analytical ethnographic tradition.

Despite the fact that in autoethnography the subject and object of research merge into the body/thoughts/feelings of the writer (Gannon, 2006), our reflexive autobiographical writing is a process of constantly de/constructing identities within specific social contexts in which we temporarily 'situate' ourselves. Consequently, also building upon a poststructuralist reading of identity, we highlight multiplicity and ambivalences of embodied meanings and bring critical self-awareness of our own inter-subjective experiences (both as authors and subjects), our interests and assumptions and how these impact upon the writing and analysis processes. That is, the 'I' in our texts is only granted authority through 'being there', an embodied lived

experience that seeks to destabilize the autonomous subject in favour of liminal, dynamic and contingent ‘truths’ (Gannon, 2006, p. 480). According to Cixous & Calle-Grubber (1997), writing is the body inside and outside at the same time; it is ‘i/rational, embodied, it proceeds elliptically and tentatively, in a fractured style, with the voices of others wound about the voice of the author...’ (Gannon, 2006, p. 491).

Accordingly, in this paper, we decided to use three autobiographical texts intact, as written in our diaries prior to this study with no editing². This, we believe, respects the entwining of body-self/other-writing in a given space-time, where/when the body engages in theory making through the production of a text (Zita, 1998; Probyn, 2003). By focusing on the identity dynamics at work within single texts, we analyze them as lived spatio-temporal, relational and inter-corporeal experiences. Each text, following this, becomes site for the dispersal and reconstitution of the self (Barthes, 1977), a site, which is always inter-corporeal, experienced in relation to the other. Accordingly, within each single text, but also across the three texts included, experiences of liminality are captured as in(ter)-between phenomena.

For example, as the following section demonstrates, pronominal reference shifts (i.e. shifts between ‘I’ and ‘you’) and time-space references ‘*write*’ liminality as an embodied and embedded movement from one identity to the other, constantly deferring identity ‘closure’ and ‘weaving incommensurable positions together’ (Iedema, Degeling, Braithwaite & White, 2004, p.15; see also, Ybema, et al., 2011). As a result, through a within- and between-reading of the three texts, we capture the lived experiences of liminality and translocality, foregrounding in this way the ‘fragility of self-knowledge...in embodied social spaces’

² The intention here is not to capture the evolution of identity over time. Instead, we focus on the identity dynamics involved in the lived liminality experience as these are at work within a single text. Hence we used only one text by each author.

(Gannon, 2006, p. 492). To achieve this, we adapt Seamon (2011) and employ a phenomenological approach that communicates lived space-time, lived relations and the lived body (see Table 1) as co-constituting liminal experiences. We thus conceptualize translocality through the following interacting dimensions: first, the material existence of place (the corporeal), second, the social dimension including the meanings assigned to place (relational), and finally, ‘genius loci’ (a metaphor for intersecting spatio-temporalities), ‘the associations that an individual or collective subject has acquired in relation to a specific place’ (Rigby, 2003, p. 110).

Insert Table 1 about here

We propose that these interacting categories neither isolate the subject from the outside world nor fix bounded and rigid subjectivities. Instead, they restore trans-subjectivity (see the work of Bachelard, 1969) and endorse the phenomenological impulse to get to the ‘essence of things’ (Husserl, 1948/1973)³.

‘Je me souviens’, ‘Here we go again’, ‘In transit’: Reflecting upon the lived experience

In previous studies, life story researchers have stressed the value of personal documents, such as letters, diaries, journals, auto/biographies and memoirs (Thomas & Znaniecki, 1958; Cooper, 1987; Stanley, 1993; Harrison, 2009). Here, we employ three diary entries that unveil aspects of our academic lives. These three texts by each of the authors reflect upon the

³ Here we refer to the work of Husserl (1948/1973). For a relevant discussion, see Dahlberg’s (2006) article on ‘The essence of essences/the search for meaning structures in phenomenological analysis of lifeworld phenomena’: Essences ‘are not something that we as researchers explicitly add to the research. They are there already, in the intentional relationship between the phenomena and us’ (p.12).

experience of living and working in contexts other than the country of origin, an experience that embodies an inter-cultural existence as a result of self-initiated international careers (Dorsch, Suutari & Brewster, 2012). Focusing on how this choice affects the constitution and re-constitution of identity, we reflect upon the familiar and the other, the communities in which we are enmeshed and the places we inhabit during translocal work experiences. Specifically, the first text describes identity de/construction in relation to contested and ambivalent places, nationalities and cultures. The second reflects upon cultural hybridity and identity transitions during perpetual mobility from/to home/non-home; finally, the third narrative explores experiences of transience and temporarity as part of a work role with permanent translocal dimensions.

'Je me souviens'

'I remember. It is the official motto of the province of Quebec, the home of French Canada, and the place where I was born. Born to English Canadian parents in the city of Montreal during the 'Quiet Revolution' when French nationalism surged. Born into a divided nation struggling with identity and tearing in half. I remember as a child being taunted by my neighbours for being English. Sometimes more than taunts were hurled, glass, stones, rotten apples, by the French too. In 1969, General Charles de Gaulle of France proclaimed 'Vivre le Quebec libre' in my birthplace of Montreal. My hometown was 80% French and I remember what it was to be English. I was a teen in troubled 1970s Quebec. The October Crisis of 1970. The Canadian Army was on the streets amidst kidnappings, letter bombs, and death. I remember being 10 and missing Hallowe'en. The decade marched on to the 1976 election of the Parti Quebecois, a party with the overarching aim for La Belle Province of separation from Canada. I remember my dad deciding to ask for a transfer at work. Away from Quebec. Separated. I remember being torn. I remember feeling English. I remember my dad saying he

had been offered a job in London, England. This was not the transfer to Toronto and into (English) Canada that we had anticipated. It was a transfer away from Canada; separated from it by the Atlantic Ocean. And English! I was enrolled in an American secondary school in London and there, on British soil, I became Canadian. An English Canadian. Not English. And not American in a school that was 80% American. I remember moving in the late 1970s to English Canada, a place I had never lived, as an undergraduate. I remember going out for dinner with my aunt and uncle on my first evening in Toronto. I remember saying I found the accents strange. In my own (divided) country. I remember what it felt like to not understand jokes, cultural references made by fellow students and friends. I was English and not English. I was torn. Divided in two. Always quebecoise. Je me souviens. I remember returning to London to work in the late 1980s. I remember feeling like I was watching an old film, but I was playing a part. I remembered London from 10 years earlier. Grainy and grimy. I wanted to belong, but didn't quite. Not yet. People asked often 'Where in America are you from?'. Not American. Canadian. Oh sorry. Less often now and simply 'Where are you from?'. Perhaps I am an English Canadian now? Or English? I do not know. I remember though that at work I am regularly reminded that I am 'other'. Twenty years on I am (still) shocked by some jokes while laughing at others. Still shocked too by the indirect, the unstated. Still frustrated. Still divided. Still divided into English/other, Quebec/other, Canada/other. Still torn. Je me souviens' (Diary entry 1, 28th of March 2011).

'Here we go again'

'Sitting in the airplane, flying from Belgrade back to London. It has been like that for almost thirteen years now. Coming back, going back. Back? Where? Home? The thing is, even after so many years of living and working in Britain, there is this feeling in me, feeling of loss and separation every time I leave Belgrade, as if I were leaving home; yet, every time I land there

it is not exactly like coming home...The other day I saw a car with a UK number in the centre of Belgrade (must have been one of the Serbian enthusiasts living in Britain who do not hesitate to drive all the way from England to Serbia). And that sight made me feel like seeing something 'mine'... As if I were a stranger in the city I grew up... Yet, whenever I take a holiday, my colleagues ask me – are you going home? The truth is that the more the time is passing by the more I feel in Belgrade like a stranger – or rather strange... As a visitor, thinking about where my home is. Where do I belong? When exactly has this change happened? How I did not notice this process? It was like yesterday when I was informed that I got the place at the university and scholarship for my Master's. And before I could believe that it really happened (it was the time of great turmoil in Serbia), I was on the plane to London. I had been given scholarship, a plane ticket, and a student single entry visa and was not supposed to go back to Belgrade before finishing my studies...And expecting that I will not be coming back for one year was difficult to take on. Little did I know then that it would be almost two years before I flew back to Belgrade again. And that I would never feel at home there again... That I would not feel at home anywhere. That I would feel somehow uprooted and not belonging anywhere... That was the moment I realized that some very deep forces of transformation have already worked their way in me. I could feel that I have changed, irreversibly. And this made me start thinking, perhaps for the first time seriously, who I am really and where I belong... Is my home where I am? When I arrived in England nothing there seemed similar to things I was used to in Serbia. Coming from a very dynamic, 'loud', and chaotic environment where uncertainty and instability in all spheres of life had been the only constant for a long time, to something that I had experienced as the opposite place in the world, was a kind of a shock in itself... In trying to find my own 'place in the UK sun', I had to learn and adapt to the accepted ways of behaving, communicating, and interacting with others. I had to learn to be more 'diplomatic'- listen more, somehow get

‘quieter’ so that I could read the context more accurately; ‘tone down’ my ‘too direct’ communication style, which could in a way be considered ‘rude’; needless to say, all the ‘fine tunes’ of English expressions were there - and still are - waiting for me to learn...Am I this ‘successful person from Serbia living abroad’? Or a ‘foreigner in England’? Or ‘one of the millions of expatriates in London’? Or simply ‘academic’? ‘One of us’?’ (Diary entry 2, 17th of May 2011).

‘In transit’

‘In a week's time, I will be leaving again, and I have already started considering the changes that my other life will bring about. For years, the effort to create a homogeneous, continuous and flowing transition between the two national and cultural contexts seems futile, as I continue to experience a break; I carry on living my fragmented and disparate realities. Departures, which for some reason seem more than my returns: I can see you as I am leaving you behind getting smaller and smaller, when I return again you will be different. And the time we spend together appears like a dream, an interruption. It never happened: I never left and I never came back. I remember only my departures; the returns have a faded colour. I have learned to be away from you, to be a different me. Soon, I am leaving you again; soon, I will be at some place else, someone else. When I come back, the dream will continue; I never left, I never came back. In transit-ion, in-between, re-placing myself here and there, with you, without you, I feel like leaving the movie before ‘THE END’ appears, always leaving so not to watch how the story ends. Sometimes fast, sometimes slow, time changes changing me, changing everything. I am learning to leave you behind only to find you again. I am learning that continuity and stillness only exist because of movement. I open my eyes and look outside the window; in a week everything will be different, everything will smell differently, and because of this, I will become another me. I pull the door and drag my suitcase down the

corridor with hesitation... How many times? I am leaving again... A new suitcase, another trip, another departure, vivid red (the colour of my suitcase and of my mood), this time is a large one, a lot of memories and stories have to fit in it, stories that will search for a new audience upon return – only then when sharing stories, the fragments can come together, the links can be found, my life to appear, for a moment in time, complete; not to you, to me. You only know some fragments, and the fragments that are missing are the ones that I constantly re-arrange trying to re-construct a reality: not for me, a reality for you, so one day you can say that you have met me once ...only for a while though; and then I left again...' (Diary Entry 3, 30th of September, 2010).

Stories on the Move: Analysis of Auto-ethnographic Texts

In previous studies, location and locale show the physical position of a place and the actions occurring within this place capturing both individual experience and meanings (Cresswell, 2004). As Kalandides (2011) notes, there are two place dimensions, the stable elements of what Seamon (2011) calls the 'sense of place' (the material-physical environment and the dynamic and transforming social interactions) and the symbolic elements of place. In our analysis of locale, place and translocality as depicted in the texts above, we also take into account the embodied dimensions that explain how experiences of space-time, relationality and inter-corporeality (see the work of Merleau-Ponty, 2012) are brought about. We thus discuss translocality and its liminal dimensions as co-constituted by three interacting dynamics namely, the spatio-temporal, relational and inter-corporeal (see Figure 1).

Insert Figure 1 about here

To begin with, our experiences of liminality are characterized by uncertainty, instability, dynamism and chaos involving deep, subtle, uncontrolled, 'irreversible' feelings of loss and separation from 'home': *'Expecting that I will not be coming back for one year was difficult to take on'* (Diary entry 2); *'I am learning to leave you behind only to find you again'* (Diary entry 3). Yet, 'home is not an object, a building, but a diffuse and complex condition that integrates memories and images, desires and fears, the past and the present... It engages us with issues of identity and memory, consciousness and the unconscious...' (Pallasmaa, 1992, p. x). We are bodies-in-place and, due to our physical form, our world is relational, conceived in terms of here/there, near/far, fixed/mobile: *'You will not be there and because of this, I will become another me'* (Diary entry 3); *'It was a transfer away from Canada'* (Diary entry 1). It is through engagement with a place that our own being is experienced. We inhabit place 'as incorporating a lived engagement and process whereby human beings afford and are afforded by the world of places in which they find themselves' (Malpas, 2009: 23).

We are rethinking our senses through corporeal encounters (*window, suitcase, corridor, door, glass, stones, rotten apples, airplane, ticket*); yet sensing is also a condition of both cognition and emotion (Serres, 1994; Coverley, 2006). Hence, through the entanglement of content and form, our texts become bodies-on-the-move. As a result, translocality becomes an embodied narrative where sensory experience, affect and cognition merge constantly- *'every story is a travel story— a spatial practice'* (de Certeau, 1984, p. 42), which, according to Debord (1958), lies in the intersection between human affective experience of place, and the materiality of the environment within which encounters happen (Coverley, 2006; Sinclair, 1997).

Yet, stories remain ‘fragments: splinters of light that illuminate our journey while simultaneously casting questioning shadows along the path.... The belief in the transparency of truth and the power of origins to define the finality of our passage is dispersed by this perpetual movement of transmutation and transformation’ (Chambers, 1994, p. 3-4). We quote from the texts: *‘The truth is that the more the time is passing by the more I feel in Belgrade like a stranger ... thinking about where my home is. Where do I belong?’* (Diary entry 2). Transformation is an iterative process of emplacement/displacement, fixity/mobility: *‘Soon, I will be at some place else, someone else’* (Diary entry 3).

Critically, the process of transformation requires ‘letting go’ and signals a journey that is open and incomplete, that requires continual fabulation, a construction, in which there is no fixed identity or final destination (Chambers, 1994). In studies of migrancy, cultural hybridity, and multi-positional identities (Benmayor & Skotes 1984; Chambers, 1994; Ritivoi, 2002), we are encouraged to embrace ‘the difficult moment of letting go as old certainties are abandoned for the uncertain outcome of continual encounters in which all worlds and chronologies become unstable, subject to question and reformulating’ (Chambers, 1994: 28). In transformation, we are engaging with several, fragmented spatio-temporal ‘I/you’ (self/other): *‘You only know some fragments, and the fragments that are missing are the ones that I constantly re-arrange’* (Diary entry 3). That is, the de/construction of the ‘I’ is largely relational: *‘I am learning to leave you behind’, ‘not to you, to me’, ‘I will be someone else. You will not be there’*. Deploying both the ‘I’ (self) and the ‘you’ (other) in the texts, we are moving from place to place and are transforming our ‘time and place within a culture, a language, an institution, a tradition, a set of histories’, we are rethinking ‘the purpose, direction and limits of these very categories’ (Chambers, 1994, p. 28).

Also space-time references in the texts, such as *'returning to London to work in the late 1980s'* (Diary entry 1) or *'in a week's time I will be leaving again...and the time we spend together'* (Diary entry 3), show the spatiotemporal dimensions of trans-local transformation. Liminality is thus embodied through movement from one relationally defined identity space to the other, one that defies closure: *'I would not feel at home anywhere'* (Diary Entry 2), *'regularly reminded that I am 'other''* (Diary entry 1) and *'leaving the movie before 'THE END' appears'* (Diary entry 3). Following this, temporary individuations are 'constructions in relation to both the spatial and the experiential place of 'home', in reaction to both the exilic and idyllic spaces of being; it is as much an existential as it is a social act' (Christou, 2006, p. 1048). Furthermore, the contested nature of homecomings (being at home/non-home) is discursively constructed also in relation to our bodily existence: *'I open my eyes and look outside the window; in a week everything will be different, everything will smell differently, I will be someone else'* (Diary entry 3).

The 'other' locale, the lack of home, becomes a non-place because no (prior) local individual identities interact with it, only the non-identities of 'someone else' that exist for a sole function, to be the 'foreigner', to be the 'other'. *'I remember what it felt like to not understand jokes, cultural references made by fellow students and friends'* (Diary entry 1). Yet, repeated experiences of localization and emplacement lead to a re/constructed liminal identity space that converses with the other, embodying the 'in-between', an identity that transcends the dichotomy of place/non-place (home/non-home): *'I will be someone else. You will not be there and because of this, I will become another me'* (Diary entry 3).

Nevertheless, this liminal, in-between space is not a cohesive one. Instead, it is a polycentric site of contestation, competing powers and challenging differences. 'The non-synchronous

temporality of global and national cultures opens up a cultural space - a third space - where the negotiation of incommensurable differences creates a tension peculiar to borderline existences' (Bhabha, 1994, p. 218; see also Soja, 1996). Citing from our diary entries: *'Coming from a very dynamic, 'loud', and chaotic environment where uncertainty and instability in all spheres of life had been the only constant for a long time, to something that I had experienced as the opposite place in the world, was a kind of a shock in itself'* (Diary entry, 2); in a different diary entry, the narrator reflects on these emotions of dislocation and transition: *'I was English and not English. I was torn. Divided in two...I remembered London from 10 years earlier. Grainy and grimy. I wanted to belong, but didn't quite. Not yet. People asked often 'Where in America are you from?'. Not American. Canadian'* (Diary entry 1).

Indeed,

'... narratives about people's places in places continuously materialize the entity we call place. In its materializations, however, there are conflicts, silences, exclusions. Tales are told and their meanings wobble and shift over time. Multiple claims are made. Some stories are deemed heretical. The resulting dislocations, discontinuities, and disjunctures work to continually destabilize that which appears to be stable: a unitary, univocal place' (Price, 2004, p. 4).

Crucially, negotiation of power positions and micro-politics involved in the transitions we describe, highlight issues of resistance to cultural assimilation and the tensions and conflicts involved in the process of becoming other. Ong (1999) in her analysis of the cultural logics of transnationality showed the 'embeddedness in differently configured regimes of power' (Ong 1999, p. 4): so strategies of flexible citizenship and translocal agency are understood as local and translocal through between and across multiple levels of analysis or dimensions. From the diary entries: *'...re-placing myself here and there, with you, without you, I feel like leaving ... always leaving so not to watch how the story ends. Sometimes fast, sometimes slow, time changes changing me, changing everything'* (Diary entry, 3). Identity is a temporary construct, ambivalent and re-invented, translated and fractured, embodied through

dislocations and discontinuities in-between space-time.

Clearly, liminality conditions encapsulate separations of place/non-place and time, moving away from and returning to. *'Are you going home? The truth is that the more the time is passing by the more I feel in Belgrade like a stranger – or rather strange... As a visitor... home?.... I would not feel at home anywhere'* (Diary entry 2). As the liminality spaces evolve, home and non-home become blurred, place and non-place acquire dream like qualities: *'like a dream, an interruption. It never happened: I never left and I never came back'* (Diary entry 3). Choosing an identity does not seem to be relevant in this context but instead the process of displacements and emplacements remains perpetual and incomplete: *'Does one feel rather more like a Canadian inside a Brit inside a Canadian and so on ad infinitum? Maybe a true 'trans-Atlantic' with a 'Matryoshka' of identities? 'I remember'* (Diary entry 1). We are neither completely one nor the other, nor are we both. Liminality is a space that makes itself permanent, like Purgatory but unlike Purgatory, it has a distinct attraction, at least for some time (Rottenburg, 2000; Czarniawska & Mazza, 2003):

'It can offer a sense of freedom, a possibility of creation, a special sense of community with the others in the limbo that has little to do with identity – rather a shared sense of alterity, as it were. When aporia prevails, the exits are open and so, peculiarly for our time and place, also the entrances. One can leave for good – but also come back' (Czarniawska & Mazza, 2003, p. 273).

We have actively employed these exits and entrances to shape our conceptualization of a constantly mobile subject: *'Continuity and stillness only exist because of movement'* (Diary entry 3). By crossing boundaries, we challenge fixed, dualist positions (either self/other; either place or non-place; either fixed or mobile) and embrace continuous becoming:

'In this state of becoming the individual that desired (to undergo this process) is already gone and the one who would welcome it is not yet there. Such is the paradox of nomadic subjectivity at the height of its process of becoming other-than-itself, suspended between the no longer and the not yet...It

marks a qualitative transformation, the non-place where the ‘no longer’ and the “not yet” reverse into each other, unfolding out and enfolding-in their respective “outsides” (Braidotti, 2006, p. 157).

Accordingly, movement is a continuous process of displacement/emplacement, one that creates temporary experiences of in-betweenness, a feeling of simultaneous departure and arrival, a lived experience that enacts constant transformation. Reflecting upon three personal texts, we discussed experiences of liminality and translocality, focusing on the lived space-time (spatio-temporal), lived relations (relational) and lived body (inter-corporeal). The analysis of these texts led to the emergence of three conceptual domains, namely, place/non-place, self/other and fixity/mobility, which have brought the study of identity, liminality and translocality together (Table 2). These theoretical fields are further discussed in relation to the three domains in the following section, which also outlines the main contributions of our work.

Insert Table 2 about here

Discussion

Following the analysis in the previous section, liminality and translocality are lived events that transform personal (and professional) boundaries and social relations, imminently (re-) writing identities across space-time. In a context of intensified and intersecting mobilities, our translocal perspective on identity de/construction, first, proposes a post-dichotomous conception of place and non-place, self and other, stability and mobility; second, studying liminal identities as socially and spatially embedded, it stresses the ambiguities and multiplicities characterizing flows, unfoldings and movements; and third, it suggests that translocal socio-spatial scales go beyond bounded entities and are ‘constructed on a far larger

scale than what we happen to define for that moment as place' (Massey, 1991, p. 28). In detail, the paper contributes to the study of identity, liminality and translocality as follows:

In terms of identity studies and the concepts of 'self' and 'other', the paper builds upon prior work on multiple, fluid and liminal identities (Coupland & Brown, 2004; Ibarra, 2005; Beech, 2011; Daskalaki, 2012), and suggests that one is never fully emplaced (place/non-place), one is not fully fixed (fixity/mobility), one is not just 'I' but also 'an-other' (self/other): Identities-on-the-move are ambiguous and contested becomings. Thus, as our first contribution, we propose that in-between identities are temporary crystallizations of translocal bodily experiences, constantly disrupted by differentially embodying displacements and emplacements, when writing and re-writing differently the self (and others) across space-time. Accordingly, we enrich identity research proposing the study of the inter-corporeal and inter-spatial dimensions of becoming, which unveils distinctive patterns of identity transformation.

These patterns, as already suggested, evolve when one engages with temporary, ambivalent, and fractured translocal experiences of becoming; they are not cohesive but sites of contestation, difference and ambiguity, co-constituting repeated nomadic experiences where the self remains in a state of anticipation, envisaging what is 'Not-Yet-Become' (Bloch, 1986). In order to grasp the present self, one ought to understand its emergences from the past but also the open possibilities residing in an anticipated future. Identity de/construction does not only involve transitions from one cohesive and conscious position to another; but sometimes also embroils elusive transformations, movements in time-space that occur

through the folding and the unfolding of things unknown but imagined⁴. Thus, the unknown, the ‘Not-Yet-Conscious’ (Bloch, 1986) that partakes in the process of identity de/construction, designates a capacity and desire for future becomings, a source of creativity and imagination.

In terms of liminality studies, we provide a phenomenological perspective of permanent or ‘institutionalized liminality’ (Turner, 1969; Johnsen & Sorensen 2014) and suggest that such framing of liminality reveals three interrelated domains namely, place/non-place, self/other and fixity/mobility, which together co-constitute the liminal experience. Accordingly, as our second contribution, we propose that liminality is not a condition that the subject strives to eliminate so to find herself in relative fixity and permanence, in one place, not in limbo. States of liminality, rather, designate a disorderly movement (a transformation) during which no single moment of observation can capture identity in stasis. Thus, liminality signifies a complex, unbounded arrangement of inter-spatial and inter-corporeal relations that together co-construct a sense of self that constantly invokes identities yet to come. Contributing to the debate on liminals as boundary dwellers (Ward, 1993), we further suggest that boundaries are not physical, symbolic or imaginary lines but lived conditions where the ‘inside/outside’ are constantly negotiated, emergent and blurred. As a result, liminal spaces are never linear and uncontested but polycentric, multidimensional and ambiguous sites of un/becoming.

In terms of translocality studies, we stressed that our translocality approach highlights conditions of inter-spatial liminality, a lived experience that signifies the intersection between human affective experience of place and the materiality of the environment within which encounters occur. Translocality, constituted by embodied narratives, describes a movement

⁴ Bloch (1986) refers to this as ‘Not-Yet-Conscious’; a term that describes what enables us to anticipate the ‘Not-yet-Become’ as a possibility.

during which experiences of emplacement/displacement are discursively constructed. The negotiation of power positions involved in these movements highlight the transformation and the tensions involved in the process of becoming. Accordingly, as our third and final contribution, we support that ‘writing the self’ in relation to translocality re-frames the latter as a multi-faceted phenomenon, an everyday practice where normative behaviours and routinized actions are engaged with critically. Translocality is an inter-corporeal performance according to which individuals and collectives challenge both material and immaterial boundaries. This performance, that includes transgressions and inversions, collapses binaries and captures the increasingly complicated nature of spatial processes and agencies. The translocal, therefore, is situated across a variety of scales and the study of translocality ought to ‘map out how *other* spaces and places can become significant during the process of migration and movement’ (Brickell & Datta, 2011, p. 10, emphasis added).

Consequently, the paper explored these ‘*other*’ spaces and places, by describing translocality as a multiscalar, embodied and embedded practice. It examined particular inter-spatial contexts where a dynamic theory of embodiment and subjectivity can be realized through a reflexive transformation of identities in a given space-time. As a result, this study captures individual’s ‘ability not just to experience the social relations that are located in the place in which he or she is corporeally standing, but also...to experience social relations that are located in places *elsewhere*’ (Gielis, 2009, p. 275; emphasis added). Hence, we described one’s lived realities but also possible, future, imagined lives, embodied as a social practice that connects one with other places and other selves.

Conclusion

Reflecting upon stories on the move, we stressed the value of auto-ethnographic research in studying the spatiotemporal, relational and inter-corporeal dimensions of translocality and liminality. The phenomenological reading of three autobiographical texts offered the opportunity to study identity processes, as these become differentially embedded and embodied across space and time, and identify three interacting conceptual domains (place/non-place, self/other and fixity/mobility) that co-constitute the lived experience of being in-between. These three domains, we proposed, re-frame identity processes in a more open and less linear way capturing the diverse and contradictory effects of being in-between. Thus, the paper emphasized that liminality and translocality are spatiotemporal, relational and inter-corporeal experiences that emplace/displace the self through multi-dimensional, polycentric, ambivalent and contested practices. We hope that such re-framing can inform different theoretical subdomains, which can expand our research in other fields of research.

In particular, we highlighted the inherent ambivalence of the described translocal positions and the embodied dis/placements and movements as well as embodied agencies involved. This analysis challenged the traditional dichotomies of place vs. non-place (or home vs. non-home), self vs. other and fixity vs. mobility and re-framed them as liminal experiences of the lived space-time, lived relations and lived body. As far as studies on careers are concerned, for example, a translocal framing of precarity could focus on the effects of frequent boundary-crossings (such as cultural, national, organizational) and examine how post-dichotomous thinking can contribute to an alternative analysis of precarious work contexts in global labour markets.

In addition, in our common re-discovery of (non) place/home, we identified different patterns of how the processes unfolded and the narratives developed: the three texts show variant translocality experiences. It is important therefore to note that the liminal dimensions of translocal experience create spaces that could be differentially enacted. For example, one may resist the different, only to absorb and gradually expand it, a unique process of reconstructing oneself in relation with the other. The inhabitation of temporary crystallized positions during this process, we propose, can open possibilities for more transformative forms of organizing. We invite, therefore, studies on entrepreneurship and particularly institutional approaches, to focus on these temporarily and differentially inhabited, mobile and precarious sites of organizing and systematically examine their role in institutional entrepreneurship and transformation.

For example, future work in this area could focus upon multiple engagements between mobile and more stable workplaces and explore the interactive effects of such collaborations particularly with regard to the role of ‘unexpected encounters’ in promoting institutional transformation. Mobility may be ‘responsible for temporarily constituting a new territory that has unexpected qualities’ and can ‘enact multiplicitous encounters’, inviting ‘dis-continual epistemology of embodied de-territorializing and re-territorializing’ (Daskalaki, 2014, p. 225). Thus, we encourage research on how temporary forms of organizing enhance (or hinder) creative engagements and how by creating liminal spaces, organizations can encourage creative collaborations with transformative potentialities.

Finally, through our focus on the concept of im/mobility and non/place as liminal conditions, we take a distance from the glorified images of the vagabond and the surfer who constitutes a privileged cosmopolitan elite. Liminality is a temporary death, a journey into nothingness –

undoing, dissolution and decomposition (Turner, 1964). Yet, at the same time, it is accompanied by moments of growth and transformation, the re-constitution of difference. Embracing both death and re-birth is essential for the exploration of liminality as a boundary-spanning process. Liminals, as boundary dwellers, live in-between structures, challenge the social order and participate in the creation of polyvocal, alternative spaces of organizing where new directions and innovative practices can be explored. Therefore, future work in the field of organization studies can focus on alternative forms of organizing that involve self-organized communities, co-working spaces and workers' co-operatives, that is, alternative work environments where the creative potentialities of living in the limen could be tested. For example, translocality can challenge established organizational forms in favour of more open, fluid and inclusive modes that creatively embrace the spatio-temporal, relational and corporeal dimensions of organizing.

To conclude, illustrating the value of autobiographical-phenomenological approaches, we reflected upon the contexts that we are (becoming) part of and the non/places we inhabit and offered an analysis of recurrent experiences of liminality. Through the study of the iterative identity processes, we studied translocality and liminality as polycentric, multidimensional and ambiguous reconciliations of differences, inter-spatial and inter-corporeal states of becoming. We hope that with an auto-ethnographic approach that stresses the phenomenological dimensions of being both emplaced and on the move, we have contributed to a critical and comprehensive understanding of identity, liminality and translocality.

References

- Ahmed, S., Castaneda, C., & Fortier, A-M. (Eds). (2003). *Uprootings/regroundings: Questions of home and migration*. Oxford: Berg Publishers.
- Anderson, L. (2006). Analytic autoethnography. *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*, 35(4), 373-395.
- Appadurai, A. (1990). Disjuncture and difference in the global cultural economy. *Theory, Culture and Society*, 7, 295–310.
- Appadurai, A. (1996). *Modernity at large. Cultural dimensions of globalization*. Minneapolis; London: University of Minnesota Press.
- Appadurai, A. (2003). Disjuncture and difference in the global cultural economy. In L. Parks & S. Kumar (Eds.), *Planet TV: A global television reader* (pp. 40-52). New York: New York University Press.
- Arya, R. (2011). Transitional spaces: The phenomenology of the awayday. *Tamara Journal for Critical Organization Inquiry*, 9(3), 2011.
- Augé, M. (1995). *Non-places: Introduction to an anthropology of supermodernity*. London: Verso.
- Bachelard, G. (1969). *The poetics of space*. Boston: Beacon.
- Beck, U. (2008) Reframing Power in the Globalized World, *Organization Studies*, 29(5), 793–804.
- Beech, N. (2011). Liminality and practices of identity construction. *Human Relations*, 64(2), 285-302.
- Benmayor, R. & A. Skotnes (1994), 'On migration and identity', in R. Benmayor and A. Skotnes (Eds.), *International Yearbook of Oral History and Life Stories*, Volume III: Migration and Identity, (pp. 1-18). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Bennett, A., & Peterson, R. A. (2004). *Music scenes: Local, translocal and virtual*. Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press.
- Beyes, T., & Steyaert, C. (2012). Spacing organization: non-representational theory and performing organizational space. *Organization*, 19 (1), 45-61.
- Bloch, E. (1986). *The Principle of Hope*. MIT Press.
- Braidotti, R. (2006). The Ethics of Becoming Imperceptible. In Constantin Boundas (Ed.) *Deleuze and Philosophy* (pp. 133-159). Edinburgh University Press: Edinburgh.
- Braidotti, R. (2011). *Nomadic Subjects. Embodiment and Sexual Difference in Contemporary Feminist Theory* (2nd edition). New York: Columbia University Press.

- Brickell, K., & Datta, A. (2011). Introduction: Translocal geographies. In K. Brickell & A. Datta (Eds.), *Translocal geographies: Spaces, places, connections* (pp. 3-20). London: Ashgate.
- Brown, J. & Purcell, M. (2005). Against the local trap: scale and the study of environment and development. *Progress in Development Studies*, 5: 279–297.
- Casey, E. S. (1997). *The fate of place: A philosophical history*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Casey, E. S. (1993). *Getting Back into Place: Toward a Renewed Understanding of the Place-World*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
- Chongyi, F., & Changzhi, Z. (2006). Openness, change, and translocality: New migrants' identification with Hainan. In T. Oakes and L. Schein (Eds.), *Translocal China: Linkages, identities, and the reimagining of space* (pp. 74-92). New York: Routledge.
- Chambers, I. (1994). *Migrancy, Culture, Identity*. London: Routledge.
- Chang, H. (2008). *Autoethnography as method*. Walnut Creek, CA: Left Coast Press.
- Christou, A. (2006). 'Deciphering diaspora Á translating transnationalism: family dynamics, identity constructions and the legacy of "home" in second-generation Greek American return migration', *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 29 (6), 1040-1056.
- Cixous, H., & Calle-Gruber, M. (1997). *Rootprints: Memory and life writing*. London: Routledge.
- Cohen L., Duberley, G., & Musson, J. (2009). Work-life balance? An autoethnographic exploration of everyday home-work dynamics. *Journal of Management Inquiry*, 18, 229-241.
- Colic-Peisker, V. (2010). Free floating in the cosmopolis exploring the identity-belonging of transnational knowledge workers. *Global Networks*, 10, 4, 467–488.
- Conradson, D. and McKay, D. (2007). Translocal subjectivities: mobility, connection, emotion. *Mobilities* 2, 2, 167-174.
- Cooper, J. (1987). Shaping meaning: Women's diaries, journals and letters-the old and the new. *Women Studies International Forum*, 10, 95-99.
- Coverley, M. (2006). *Psychogeography*. Harpenden: Pocket.
- Coupland, C. & Brown, A.D. (2004). Constructing organizational identities on the web: A case study of Royal Dutch/Shell. *Journal of Management Studies*, 41, 1325–1347.
- Cresswell, T. (1996). *In Place Out of Place. Geography, Ideology, and Transgression*. University of Minnesota Press.

- Czarniawska, B. (2008). Organizing: How to study it and how to write about it. *Qualitative Research in Organizations and Management: An International Journal*, 3, 1, 4 - 20.
- Czarniawska, B., & Mazza, C. (2003). Consulting as a liminal space. *Human Relations*, 56(3), 267-290.
- Dany, F., Louvel, S., & Valette, A. (2011). Academic careers: The limits of the 'boundaryless approach' and the power of promotion scripts. *Human Relations*, 64, 971–996.
- Dahlberg (2006). The essence of essences/the search for meaning structures in phenomenological analysis of lifeworld phenomena, *International Journal of Qualitative Studies on Health and Well-being*, 1: 11-19.
- Daskalaki, M. (2012). Personal narratives and cosmopolitan identities: An autobiographical approach. *Journal of Management Inquiry*, 21,4, 430-441.
- Daskalaki, M. (2014) Mobility in urban social events: Towards organizational transvergence, *Culture and Organization*, 20, 3: 215-231.
- Debord, G. (1958) *Preliminary Problems in Constructing a Situation*. Internationale Situationniste #1 (Paris, June 1958). Translated by Ken Knabb.
- de Certeau, M. (1984) *The Practice of Everyday Life*. U.S. University of California Press.
- De Cock, C., & Land, C. (2005). Organization/literature: Exploring the seam. *Organization Studies*, 27, 517-535.
- de Lima, P. (2012). Boundary crossing: Migration, belonging/'unbelonging' in rural Scotland. In C. Hedberg & R.M. do Carmo (Eds.), *Translocal ruralism: Mobility and connectivity in European rural spaces* (pp. 203-218). Heidelberg: Springer.
- Dorsch, M., Suutari, V., & Brewster, C. (2012). Research on self-initiated expatriation: History and future directions. In M. Andresen, A. Al Ariss, M. Walther, & K. Wolff (Eds.), *Self-initiated expatriation: Mastering the dynamics*. (pp. 42-56). New York: Routledge.
- Ellis, C., & Bochner, A.P. (2006). Analyzing analytic autoethnography: An autopsy. *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*, 35(4), 429-449.
- Empson, L. (2013) My Affair With the "Other" Identity Journeys Across the Research–Practice Divide, *Journal of Management Inquiry*, 2(2), 229-248.
- Escobar, A. (2001). Culture sits in places: Reflections on globalism and subaltern strategies of localization. *Political Geography*, 20, 139-174.
- Easthope, H. (2009). Fixed Identities in a mobile World, The relationship between mobility, place, and identity. *Identities* , Vol.16(1), p.61-82.
- Featherstone, D. (2011). On assemblage and articulation. *Area*, 43(2), 139-142.

- Fenwick, T. (2007). Knowledge workers in the in-between: network identities. *Journal of Organizational Change Management*, 20 (4): 509-524
- Fisher, W.R. (1987). *Human communication as narration: Toward a philosophy of reason, value and action*. Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press.
- Fotaki, M. (2013). No woman is like a man (in academia): The masculine symbolic order and the unwanted female body, *Organization Studies*, 34(9), 1251-1275.
- Foucault, M. (1986) [1967] 'Of other spaces', *Diacritics*, (16): 22-27.
- Freitag, U., & von Oppen, A. (2010). Introduction: "Translocality": An approach to connection and transfer in area studies. In U. Freitag & A. von Oppen (Eds.), *Translocality: The study of globalising processes from a southern perspective* (pp. 1-23). Leiden: Brill.
- Garsten, C. (1999). Betwixt and Between: Temporary Employees as Liminal Subjects in Flexible Organizations. *Organization Studies*, 20(4), 601-617
- Gannon, S. (2006). The (Im)Possibilities of Writing the Self-Writing: French Poststructural theory and Autoethnography. *Cultural Studies Critical Methodologies*, 6 (4), 474-495.
- Gielis, R. (2009). A global sense of migrant places: towards a place perspective in the study of migrant transnationalism. *Global Networks*, 9(2): 271-287.
- Goffman, E. (1959). *The presentation of self in everyday life*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday.
- Gottowik, V. (2010). Transnational, translocal, transcultural: Some remarks on the relations between Hindu-Balinese and Ethnic Chinese in Bali. *Sojourn: Journal of Social Issues in Southeast Asia*, 25(2), 178-212.
- Greiner, C. (2010). Patterns of translocality: Migration, livelihoods and identity in Northwest Namibia. *Sociologus*. 60(2), 131-161.
- Greiner, C. & P. Sakdapolrak (2013). Translocality: Concepts, Applications and Emerging Research Perspectives. *Geography Compass*, 7/5 (2013): 373–384.
- Harrison, B. (2009). Editor's introduction: Researching lives and the lived experience. In B. Harrison (Ed.), *Life story research (Vols. 1-4)* (pp. xxiv-xxvii). London: Sage Publications.
- Haynes, K. (2006). Linking narrative and identity construction: Using autobiography in accounting research. *Critical Perspectives on Accounting*, 17, 399-418.
- Hedberg, C. & do Carmo, R. M. (2012). Translocal ruralism: Mobility and connectivity in European rural spaces. In C. Hedberg & R. M. do Carmo, R. M., (Eds.), *Translocal ruralism: Mobility and connectivity in European rural spaces* (pp. 1-9). Heidelberg: Springer.

- Hetherington, K. (2007). *Capitalism's Eye: Cultural Spaces of the Commodity*, New York: Routledge.
- Humphreys, M. & Learmonth, M (2011). Autoethnography in organizational research. In C. Cassell & G. Symon (Eds.), *The practice of qualitative organizational research: Core methods and current challenges* (pp. 224-236). London: Sage Publications.
- Husserl, E. (1948/1973). *Experience and judgement* (J.S. Churchill & K. Ameriks, Trans.). Evanston, IL, USA: North Western University Press.
- Ibarra, H. (2005). *Identity transitions: Possible selves, liminality and the dynamics of career change*. INSEAD, Working Paper Series. Fontainebleu Cedex, France: INSEAD, 2005/51/OB.
- Iedema, R, Degeling, P, Braithwaite, J. & White, L. (2004). 'It's an interesting conversation I'm hearing': the doctor as manager. *Organization Studies*, 25 (1), 15-33.
- Jones, M. (2013). Traversing No Man's Land in Search of An(Other) Identity: An Autoethnographic Account. *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*, 42(6): 745-768.
- Kalandides, A. (2011). The problem with spatial identity: revisiting the "sense of place". *Journal of Place Management and Development*, 4 (1), 28-39.
- Kohonen, E. (2005). Developing global leaders through international assignments: An identity construction perspective. *Personnel Review*, 34, 22-36.
- Kozel, S. (2007). *Closer: Performance, technologies, phenomenology*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.
- Küpers, W. (2011a). Dancing on the Limen – Embodied and Creative Inter-place as Thresholds of Be(com)ing: Phenomenological Perspectives on Liminality and Transitional Spaces in Organisations. *Tamara, Journal for Critical Organization Inquiry*, 9 (3-4), 45-59.
- Küpers, W. (2011b). Embodied Inter-Practice: Phenomenological and Pragmatic Perspectives on Creative Practices between Habits and Improvisation, *Phenomenology and Practice*, 5 (1), 100-139.
- Küpers, W. & Edwards, M. (2008). Integrating plurality - towards an integral perspective on leadership and organisation. In: C. Wankel, (Ed.) *Handbook of 21st Century Management*, (pp. 311-322). London: Sage.
- Land, C., & Sliwa, M. (2009). The novel and organization: Introduction from the Editors. *Journal of Organizational Change Management*, 22 (4), 349-356.
- Learmonth, M. (2007). Critical management education in action: Personal tales of management unlearning. *Academy of Management Learning and Education*, 6, 109-113.

- Learmonth, M. & Humphreys, M. (2012). Autoethnography and academic identity: Glimpsing business school doppelgangers, *Organization*, 19(1), 99-117.
- Ma, E. K-W. (2002). Translocal spatiality, *International Journal of Cultural Studies*, 5, 131-152.
- Malpas, J. E. (2009). Place and human being. *Environmental and architectural phenomenology*, 20 (3), 19-23.
- Marechal, G., Linstead, S. & Munro, I. (2013). The territorial organization: History, divergence and possibilities. *Culture and Organization*, 19(3), 185-208.
- Marcu, S. (2014). Mobility and Identity in a Wider European Union *Identities*, 16(1), 136-156.
- Marrewijk, A. H. van & Yanow, D. (2010). *Organizational Spaces. Rematerializing the Workaday World*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.
- Mayrhofer, W. & Iellatchich, A. (2005). Rites, right? The value of rites de passage for dealing with today's career transitions. *Career Development International*, 10(1), 52-66.
- McKenna, S. (2010). Managerial narratives: A critical dialogical approach to managerial identity. *Qualitative Research in Organizations and Management: An International Journal*, 5(1), 5-27.
- Mead, G. H. (1956). On social psychology. In A. Strauss (Ed.), *The Social Psychology of G. H. Mead*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Merleau-Ponty, M. (2012). *Phenomenology of Perception*. Translated by D. A. Landes. London/New York: Routledge.
- Merleau-Ponty, M. (1968). *The visible and the invisible*. Evanston, Illinois: Northwestern University Press.
- Moustakas, C. (1994). *Phenomenological research methods*. London: Sage Publications.
- Muhr, T. (2012). The Politics of Space in the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America - Peoples' Trade Agreement (ALBA-TCP): Transnationalism, the Organised Society, and Counter-hegemonic Governance. *Globalizations*, 9, 767-782.
- Muncey, T. (2005). Doing autoethnography. *International Journal of Qualitative Methods* 4, 1-12.
- Oakes, T., & Schein, L. (2006a). Preface. In T. Oakes & L. Schein (Eds.), *Translocal China: Linkages, identities, and the reimagining of space* (pp. xii-xiii). London: Routledge.
- Oakes, T. and Schein, L. (Eds.) (2006b). *Translocal China. Linkages, Identities, and the*

- reimaging of space. London: Routledge.
- Ong, A. (1999). *Flexible citizenship: The cultural logics of transnationality*. Durham: Duke University Press.
- Pallasmaa, J. (1992). Identity, intimacy and domicile: Notes on the phenomenology of home. Proceedings of '*The Concept of Home: An Interdisciplinary View*' Symposium, 21-23 August, Trondheim, Norway.
- Parker, M. and E. Weik (2014): Free Spirits? The Academic on the Airplane, *Management Learning*, 45, 2, 167-181
- Peleikis, A. (2003). *Lebanese in motion: Gender and the making of a translocal village*. Bielefeld: transcript.
- Price, P.L. (2004). *Dry Place: Landscapes of Belonging and Exclusion*. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press.
- Probyn, E. (2003). The spatial imperative of subjectivity. In K. Anderson, M. Domosh, S. Pile, & N. Thrift (Eds.), *Handbook of cultural geography* (pp. 290-299). London: Sage.
- Polkinghorne, D. E. (1987). *Narrative knowing and the human sciences*. New York, NY: SUNY Press.
- Reed-Danahay, D. (1997). *Auto/ethnography*. New York, NY: Berg.
- Reed-Danahay, D. (2001). Autobiography, intimacy and ethnography. In P. Atkinson, A. Coffey, S. Delamont, J. Lofland, & L. Lofland (Eds.) *Handbook of ethnography* (pp. 407-425). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- Rhodes, C. & Brown, A. D. (2005). Narrative, organizations and research. *International Journal of Management Reviews* 7(3), 167-188.
- Rottenburg, R. (2000). Sitting in a bar, *Studies in Cultures, Organizations and Societies*, 6, 87-100.
- Roth, W. M. (2006). *Auto/Biography and Auto/Ethnography: Praxis of Research Method*. Rotterdam: Sense Publishers.
- Ritivoi, A.D (2002). *Yesterday's Self: Nostalgia and the Immigrant Identity*. Oxford: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers.
- Schein, L. (2006). Negotiating scale: Miao women at a distance. In T. Oakes & L. Schein (Eds.), *Translocal China: Linkages, identities, and the reimaging of space* (pp.213-237). New York: Routledge.
- Seamon, D. (2011). Place, place identity, and phenomenology: A triadic interpretation based on J.G. Bennett's systematics. In H. Casakin, O. Romice, & S. Porta (Eds.). *The role of place identity in the perception, understanding, and design of the built environment* (pp. 3-22). London: Betham Science Publisher.

- Serres, M. (1994). *Atlas*. Paris: Editions Julliard.
- Shortt, H. (2015). Liminality, space and the importance of 'transitory dwelling places' at work. *Human Relations*, 68 (4), 633-658.
- Simpson, R., Sturges, J., & P. Weight (2010). Transient, unsettling and creative space: Experiences of liminality through the accounts of Chinese students on a UK-based MBA. *Management Learning*, 41, 53-70.
- Sinclair, I. (2006). *London: City of Disappearances*. London: Penguin.
- Soja, E. (1996) *Thirdspace: Journeys to Los Angeles and Other Real-and-Imagined Places*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
- Spry, T. (2001). Performing autoethnography: An embodied methodological praxis. *Qualitative Inquiry*, 7(6), 706-732.
- Stanley, L. (1993). On auto/biography and sociology. *Sociology* 27, 41-52.
- Steinbrink, M. (2009). *Leben zwischen Stadt und Land: Migration, Translokaliät und Verwundbarkeit in Südafrika*. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.
- Stenbacka, S. (2012). 'The rural' intervening in the lives of internal and international migrants. Migrants, biographies and translocal practices. In C. Hedberg & R. M. do Carmo (Eds.), *Translocal ruralism: Mobility and connectivity in European rural spaces* (pp. 55-72). Heidelberg: Springer.
- Stone, G.P. (1962). Appearance and the self. In A.M. Rose (Ed.), *Human behavior and social process* (pp. 86-118). Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin.
- Sturdy, A., Schwarz, M. & Spicer, A. (2006). Guess who's coming to dinner? Structures and uses of liminality in strategic management consultancy. *Human Relations*, 59(7): 929-960
- Sun, W. (2006). The leaving of Anhui. The southward journey toward the knowledge class. In T. Oakes & L. Schein (Eds.), *Translocal China: Linkages, identities, and the reimagining of space* (pp. 238-262). New York: Routledge.
- Swingewood, A. (1991). *A short history of sociological thought* (2nd ed.). New York: St Martin's Press.
- Tajfel, H., & Turner, J. C. (1979). An integrative theory of intergroup conflict. In W. G. Austin & S. Worchel (Eds.), *The social psychology of intergroup relations* (pp. 33-47). Monterey, CA: Brooks/Cole
- Tempest, S., & Starkey, K. (2004). The effects of liminality on individual and organizational learning, *Organization Studies*, 25 (4), 507-527.

- Thomas, W.I., & Znaniecki, F. (1958). *The polish peasant in Europe and America*. New York, NY: Dover.
- Turner, V. (1964). Betwixt and between: The liminal period in "Rites of Passage", *Proceedings of the American Ethnological Society, Symposium on New Approaches to the Study of Religion* (pp. 4-20). Chicago: Aldine Publishing.
- Turner, V. (1969). Liminality and communitas. In Turner, V., *The Ritual Process: Structure and Anti-structure*. (pp. 94-115). Chicago: Aldine Publishing.
- Turner, V. & Turner E. (1978). *Image and Pilgrimage in Christian Culture: Anthropological Perspectives*. Columbia University Press.
- Urry, J. (2007) *Mobilities*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Verne, J. (2012). *Living translocality: Space, culture and economy in contemporary Swahili trade*. Stuttgart: Franz Steiner Verlag.
- Ward, H. (1993). Boundary Dwellers. *The Way*, 33(2), 97-105.
- Wright, C., Nyberg, D., & Grant, D. (2012). Hippies on the third floor: Climate change, narrative identity and the micro-politics of corporate environmentalism. *Organization Studies*, 33(11), 1451-1475.
- Ybema, S., Beech, N. & Ellis, N. (2011). Transitional and perpetual liminality: An identity practice perspective. *Anthropology Southern Africa*, 34:21-29.
- Zabusky, S. E. & Barley, S. R. (1997). You can't be a stone if you're cement: Re-evaluating the emic identities of scientists in organizations, *Research in Organizational Behavior*, 19, 361-404.
- Zita, J. (1998). *Body talk: Philosophical reflections on sex and gender*. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Zoomers, A. & Westen, G. V. (2011). Introduction: Translocal development, development corridors and development chains. *International Development Planning Review*, 33(4), 377-388.





Dimensions	The Lived Liminal Experience
<p data-bbox="280 461 544 501">Spatio–Temporal</p>  <p data-bbox="328 981 485 1016">Relational</p>  <p data-bbox="320 1435 555 1471">Inter-Corporeal</p>	<p data-bbox="788 389 1082 427">Lived Space-Time</p>  <p data-bbox="815 960 1070 999">Lived Relations</p>  <p data-bbox="852 1435 1038 1473">Lived Body</p>

Table 1: Three Levels of the Lived Liminal Experience

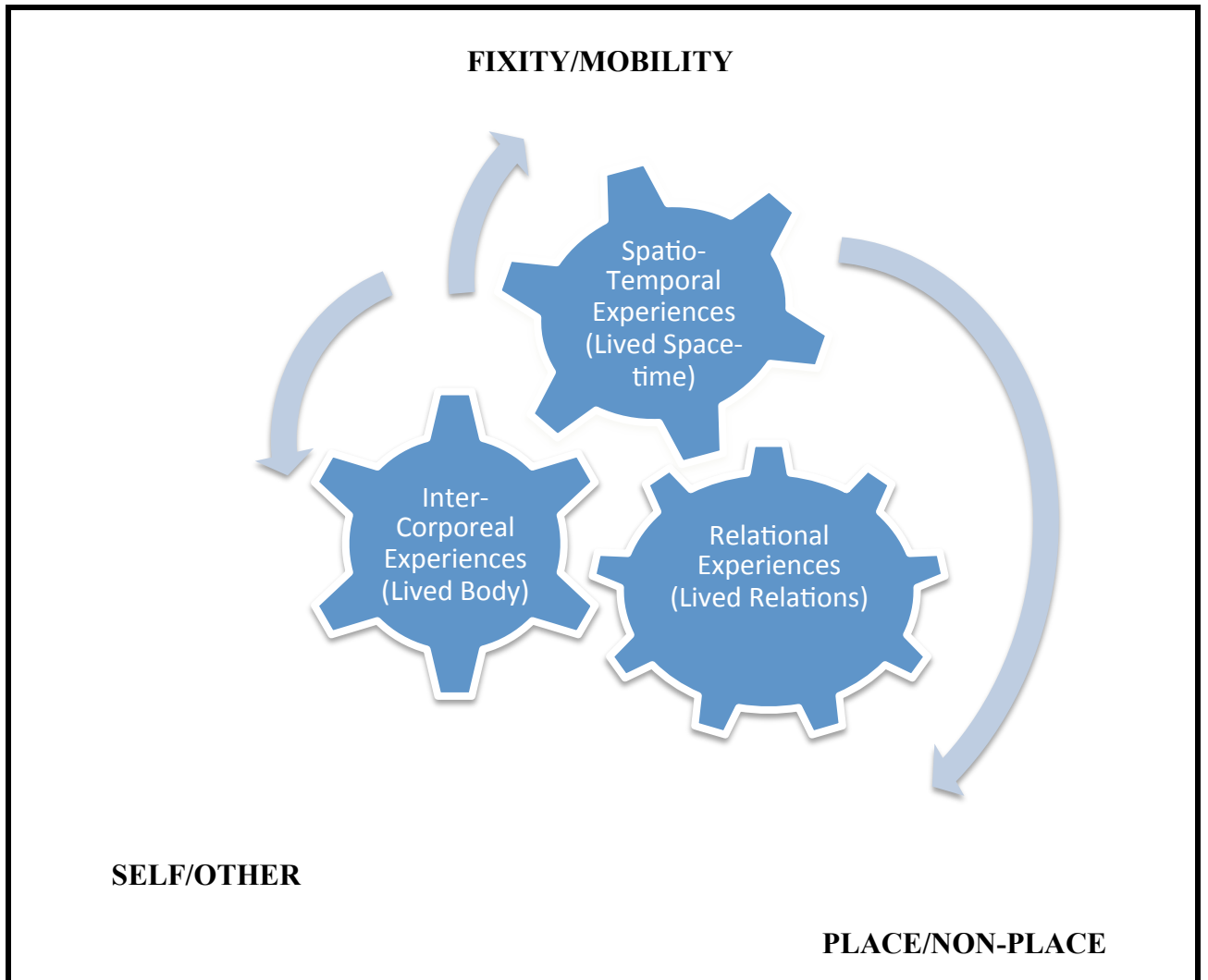


Figure 1: Liminality and the Lived Dynamics of Translocality

The Lived Liminality Experience	Translocality Dimensions	Empirical Statements	Themes
Lived Space-Time	Temporal	<i>going, back thirteen years, holiday, irreversible change, yesterday, difficult separation, two years before hometown, home in Belgrade, place at the University, place in the "UK sun"</i>	Place / Non-place (Home/Non-home)
Lived Relations	Relational	<i>You, me, with you, without you, an English Canadian, not English and not American, not American. Canadian. I was English and not English, English/other, Quebec/other, Canada/other, I am 'other', Serbian living in Britain, my colleagues, Foreigner in England, a stranger in the city I grew up, a visitor, who am I, where do I belong, expatriates in London, academic, one of us, re-placing myself here and there</i>	Self / Other
Lived Body	Inter-Corporeal	<i>Movement, dream, smell, watch, eyes, pull, drag, slow-fast, fade colour, vivid red, 'Je me souviens'. I remember, grainy and grimy, an old film, accents, shock, listening, fine tunes, coming, going? window, suitcase, corridor, door, city, glass, stones, rotten apples, streets, school, soil, airplane, car with a UK number in Belgrade, ticket.</i>	Fixity / Mobility

Table 2: Translocality as Lived Experience: Emerging Themes