What happens when a postmigrant corrects the practices of another postmigrant with the statement: 'because here we live in the Netherlands'? Focusing on a case-study taken from a yearlong anthropological fieldwork within the Limburgian city of Roermond, the Netherlands, this paper illuminates how people appropriate places and how they construct senses of belonging to these places. Moreover, this paper illustrates how people legitimate their sense of belonging in comparison with 'others' based upon languagecultural grounds.

The complex migration history of the Netherlands has resulted in a rather ambiguous perspective on migrants and their senses of belonging. The continuous process of othering (exemplified by questions like 'where are you really from?' and 'when are you going back?') has led to the feeling that migrants do not really belong to the country, yet living in it (Ghorashi 2002). To explain this feeling, I propose the concept of 'shared foreignership'. This case-study explores how two people with a migrant background perceive each other's belonging to the country as Dutch and/or as foreigners.

The tactics of intersubjectivity, as proposed by Bucholtz & Hall (2004), elucidate how people construct identities and demarcate themselves from others. This talk will mainly focus on how people authenticate and legitimate groups of 'us' and 'them' based upon linguistic and cultural reasons. By taking these tactics of intersubjectivities as tools for analysis of the case-study, I emphasise the multi-layered and shifting nature of senses of belonging people construct in their daily lives. Moreover, the study of the languagecultural grounds people give as legitimations of constructed configurations of 'us' and 'them', enables to connect a daily life discussion between two persons and its aftermath to higher indexical levels, such as regional and national levels.

Keywords: foreignership, senses of belonging, languageculture.