

鄭亭亭 Cheng Ting-Ting

2011「物件奇想」·臺北市立美術館

2011「揪阿ㄟ爛得馬優起」·西班牙

Addaya 藝術中心

2011「家與流浪」·紐約 ISE 文化基金會

2011 馬德里攝影博覽會

2011 德國北方藝術節

2011 中國平遙國際攝影節

2010「那些我們永遠不會知道的事」·匈牙利

利 Kiállitás Előtt 藝廊

2010 Visionaris 攝影節·西班牙米羅基金會

2011 "Object Fantasy" (solo), Taipei Fine Art Museum, Taipei

2011 "Jo vull Aprendre Mallorqui" (solo), Addaya Art Centre, Mallorca

2011 "Home and Away", ISE Cultural Foundation, New York

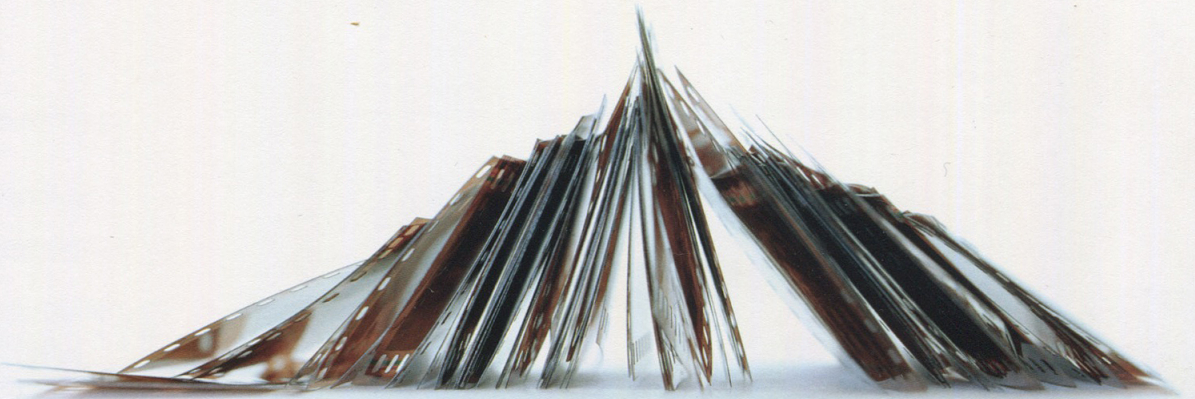
2011 Foto Madrid, Madrid

2011 Nord Art, Budelsdorf (Germany)

2011 Pingyao International Photography Festival, China

2010 "Things We May Never Know" (solo), Kiállitás Előtt Galéria,
Budapest

2010 Visionaris Photography Festival, Miro Foundation



在「人口普查」實驗中，鄭亭亭利用幽默的手法點出台灣社會上存在並被默認的價值觀，像是男女不平等、學歷至上、崇洋媚外及利益取向等。她在台北街頭拍攝 800 個人，將其底片剪下、分類並且測量其重量，來證實以上價值觀成立與否。如《男女不平等之重男輕女》，一百個台灣男性的底片重 22.0 克，而一百個台灣女性的底片重 22.1 克，重男輕女的理論就被推翻了。

In the "Census" experiment, Cheng Ting-Ting humorously points out the implicit values that exist in Taiwanese society, such as inequality between men and women, the importance attached to academic qualifications, worshipping things foreign and a profit-oriented mentality. After photographing 800 people in the streets of Taipei, she cut out the negatives and classified and weighed them to verify whether these values are valid. For instance, *in I am a housewife and I would have to give birth to a boy so my mother-in-law would be happy*, the negatives of 100 Taiwanese men weigh 22 grams, while the negatives of 100 Taiwanese women weigh 22.1 grams. Thus, the theory that men are superior is disproved.