Multimodality in Institutional Analysis and SAP Research

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Multimodality in institutional analysis



- » Communication is central in institutional analysis
- » Increasing in interest in visuality (e.g., sub-theme 7 in Rotterdam), but it is only a part of multimodality
- » Research on legitimacy and legitimation as a case in point; a theoretical need to go beyond verbal or textual communication
- » The role of multimodality is accentuated in mediatized society:
 - » New technologies
 - » New forms of mass media
 - » Social media





Multimodal legitimation



- » Rhetorical or discursive legitimation strategies:
 - » Verbal or textual aspects
 - » Visual components (e.g., pictures or photographs)
 - » Sound
 - » Video
- » Multimodal legitimation genres (e.g., Twitter or Youtube)
- Legitimation judgments as expressed in multimodal forms e.g., in social media







A model of discursive legitimation in mediatized society



Multimodality in rhetorical strategies and discursive practices

Multimodality in media's discourse practices

Multimodality in audiencies' interpretations and judgments

LEGITIMATING RHETORIC:

- Positioning
- Legitimation strategies
- Underlying assumptions



MEDIATIZATION:

- Staging
- Editing
- Storying



LEGITIMACY JUDGMENTS:

- Positions
- Actions and issues
- Underlying assumptions

Processes of production

Processes of consumption





Sociomateriality and multimodality in SAP research

- » A growing interests in sociomateriality in organization studies
- » Strategy-as-practice (SAP) research as a case in point
- » Sociomateriality is 'the constitutive entanglement of the social and the material in everyday organizational life' (Orlikowski, 2007: 1438).
- » In terms of communication, this entanglement is necessarily multimodal
- » Thus, sociomaterial ethnography can complement our understanding of communication and discourse e.g., in SAP research





Multimodality in strategy work



- » Spatio-temporal setting:
 - » Enables and constrains multimodality in communication
 - » E.g., spatial arrangements in a meeting
- » Tools and technologies and artifacts:
 - » Provide multimodal affordances
 - » E.g., the use of PowerPoint or Facebook
 - » E.g., strategic plans as memory traces
- » Actors:
 - » Agency is linked with multimodal communication abilities
 - » E.g., verbal or visual rhetorical or technological skills
- » Shows in strategy work processes:
 - » Imbrication of material and human agency in a multimodal manner







Jarzabkowski & Vaara: Sociomaterial Ethnography



Figure 1. A Methodological Framework for Sociomaterial Ethnography in Strategy Process Research

