Activity Modalities

An action perspective based on innate coordination capabilities

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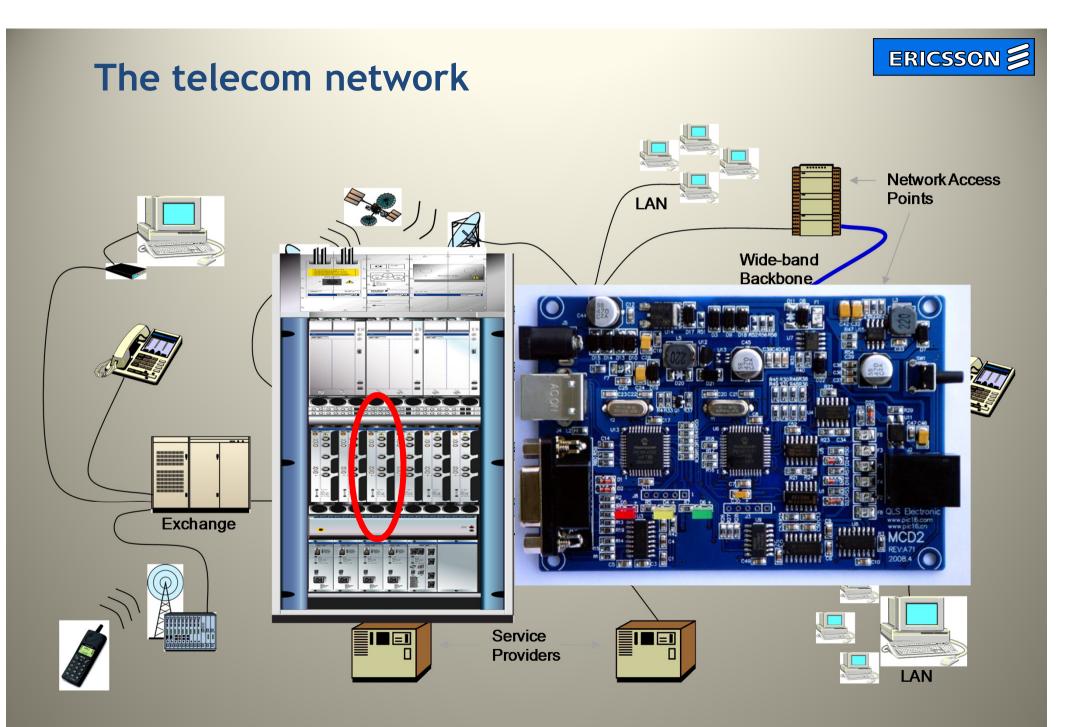
In order to act we must be

- be motivated by some need,
- focus our attention on some object,
- devise a context of relevance around the object,
- orient ourselves in the context,
- conceptualize a sequence of actions towards the object,
- distinguish appropriate actions from in appropriate ones,
- and change context when something else is in focus

This is basically what the activity modalities are all about!

The telecom industry

- where it all started



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Coordinating the development of the 3G mobile systems

~1998 - 2003 22 subprojects 18 development sites ~1000 persons involved

A complex task!

Lessons from practice –

What does it take to coordinate the development of a complex system?

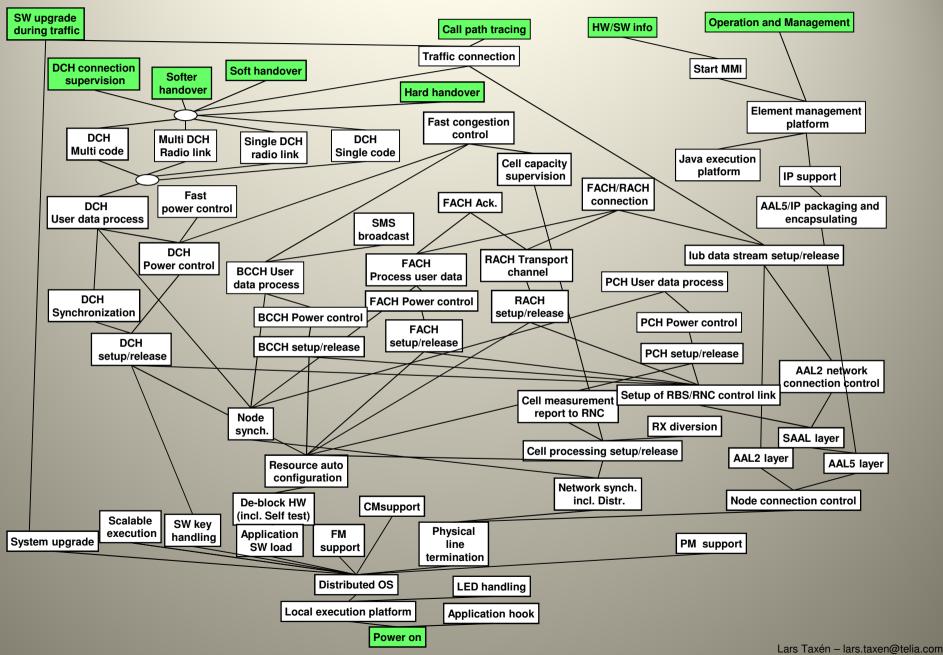
Focusing on an object, driven by some motive



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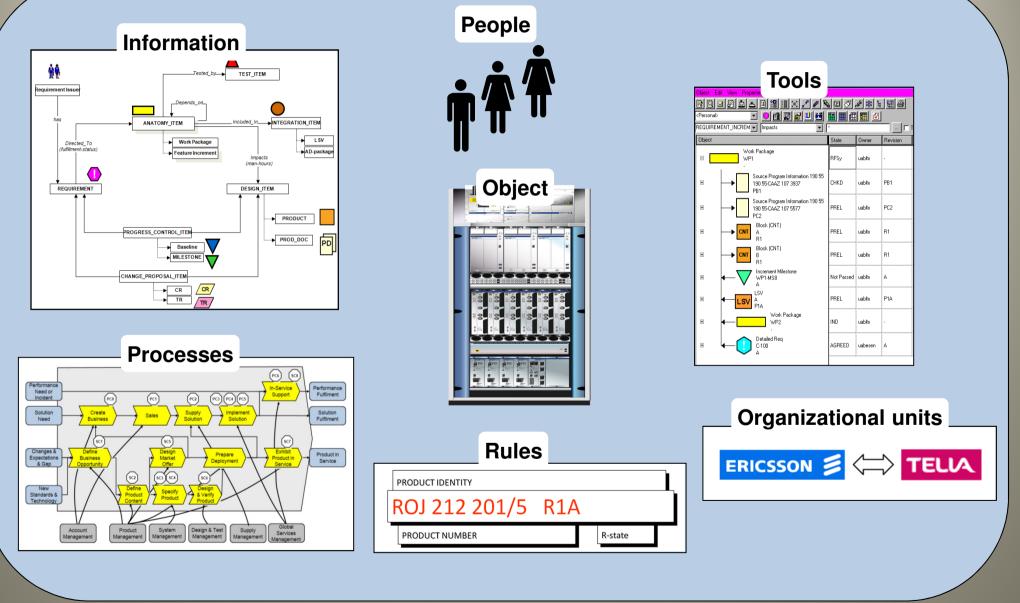
Working out a model of the object



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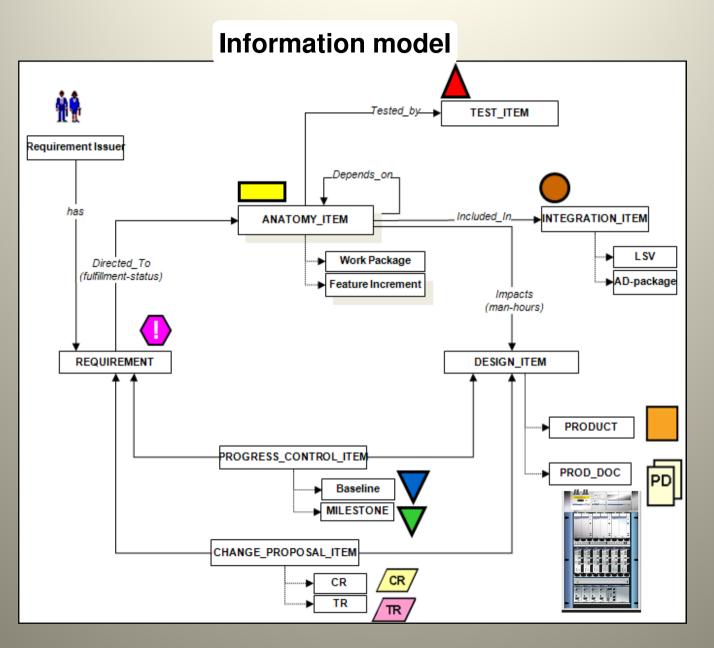
Forming a context of relevance around the object



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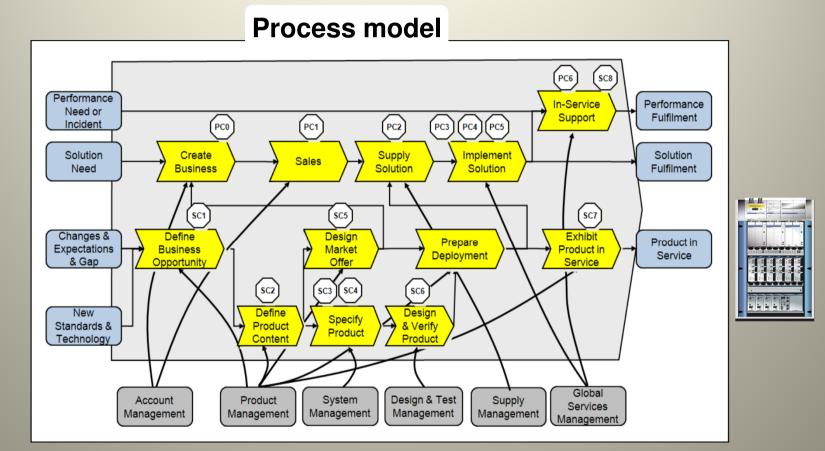
Working out a "map" of relevant things



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Working out a sequence of actions



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ERICSSON Adhering to correct ways of working **Rules**, norms, standards **PRODUCT IDENTITY** ROJ 212 201/5 R1A PRODUCT NUMBER **R**-state



Making use of tools

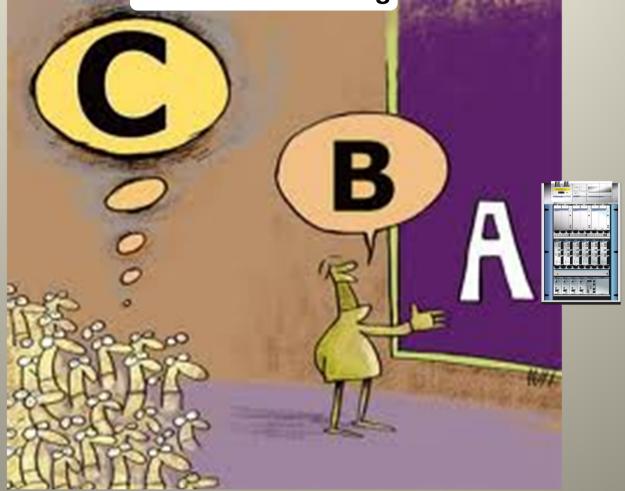
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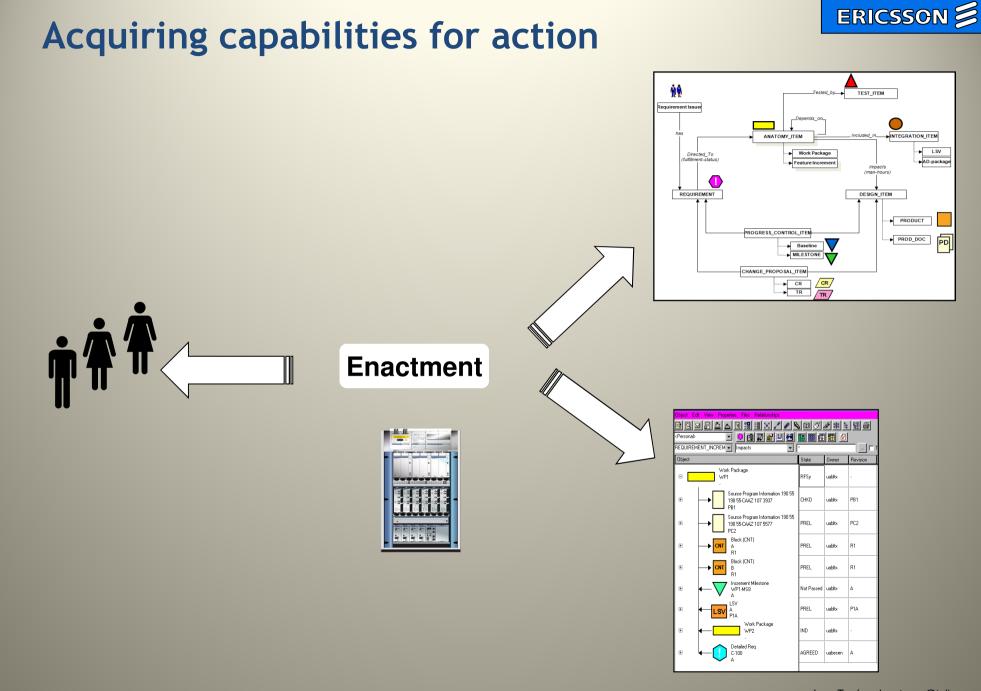
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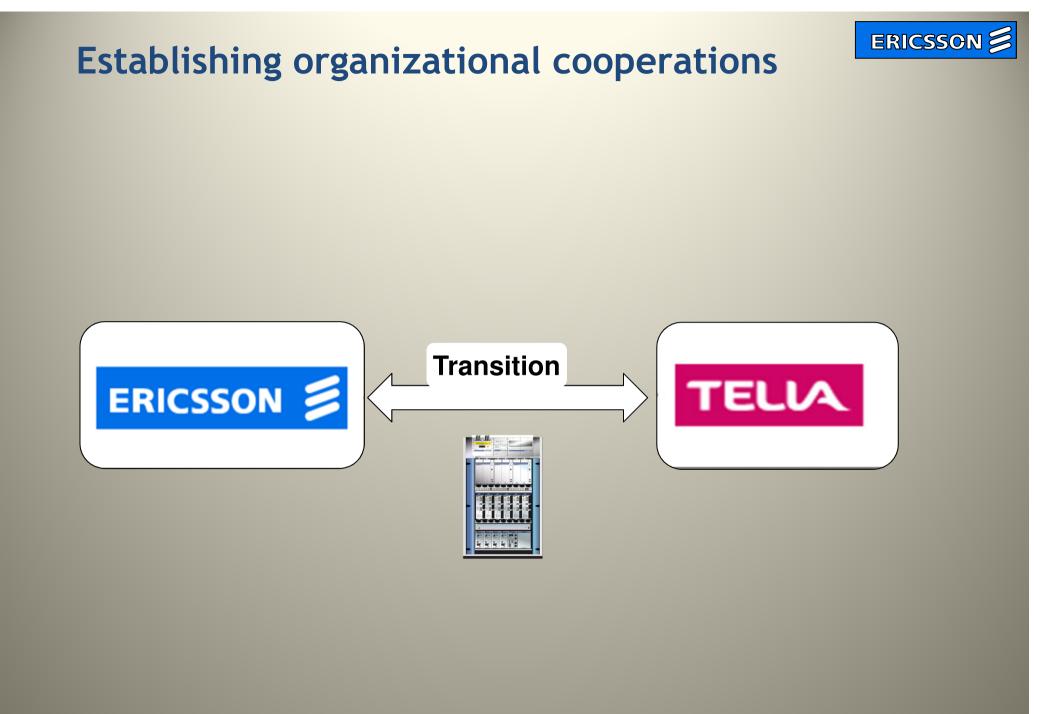
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Working out an "actionable" common understanding

Communal meaning







How to make sense of this?

- a conjecture

Point of departure - Coordination





Coordination is at the core of human actionspans both the neural and social realms

1st premise

The architecture of the brain constrains and enables the construction of purposeful artifacts (e.g. ISs)

Physical enabling and constraining artifacts



Giant chairs or mini-horses?

"Mental" artifacts - writing systems (Dehaene, 2009)

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In spite of their apparent diversity, all [writing systems] share a great many common features that reflect how visual information is encoded in our cortex.

Over time, scribes developed increasingly efficient notations that fitted the organization of our brains.

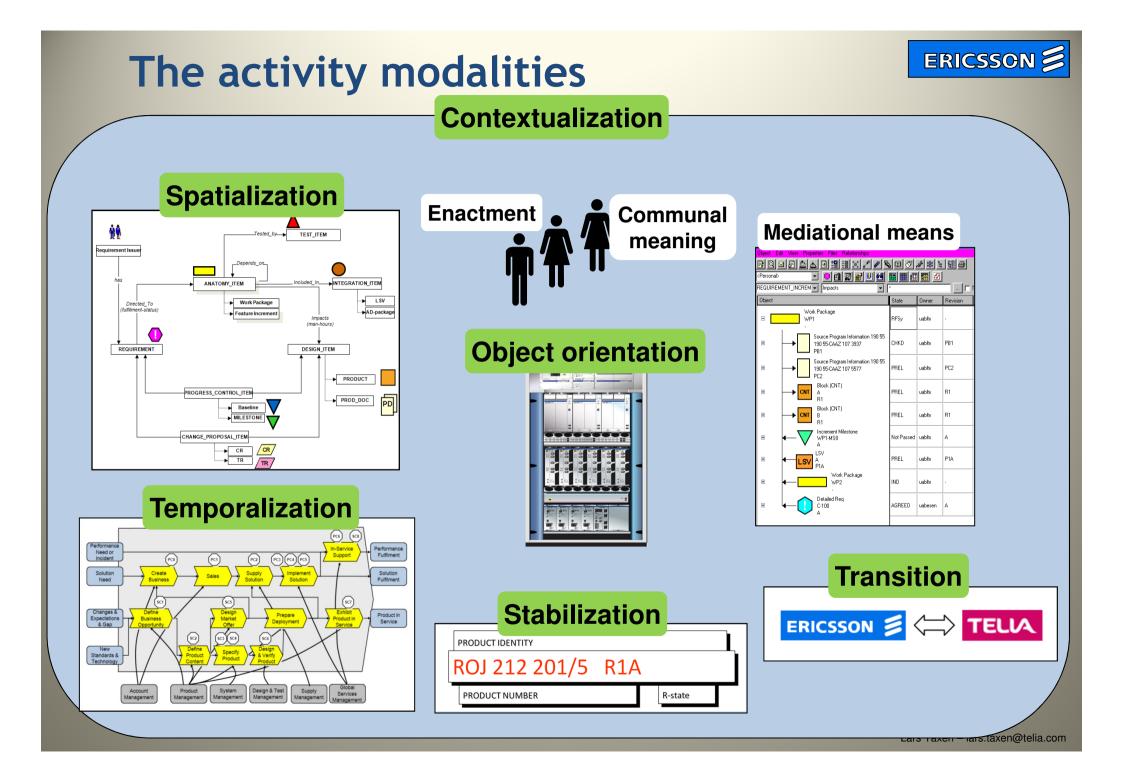
In brief, our cortex did not specifically evolve for writing. Rather, writing evolved to fit the cortex.

Thus

Our artifacts tells us something about the architecture of our bodies and brains

2nd premise

Humans are endowed with innate predispositions for coordinating actions – the Activity Modalities



Socially organized work- the Activity Domain

Attending an object, driven by some motive

Framing a context

Spatial orientation

Sequence of actions

Relevant actions

Mediational means

Capable actors in different roles

Commonality

Changing context

Activity Modalities

- Object orientation
- Contextualization
- Spatialization
- Temporalization
- Stabilization
- Transition

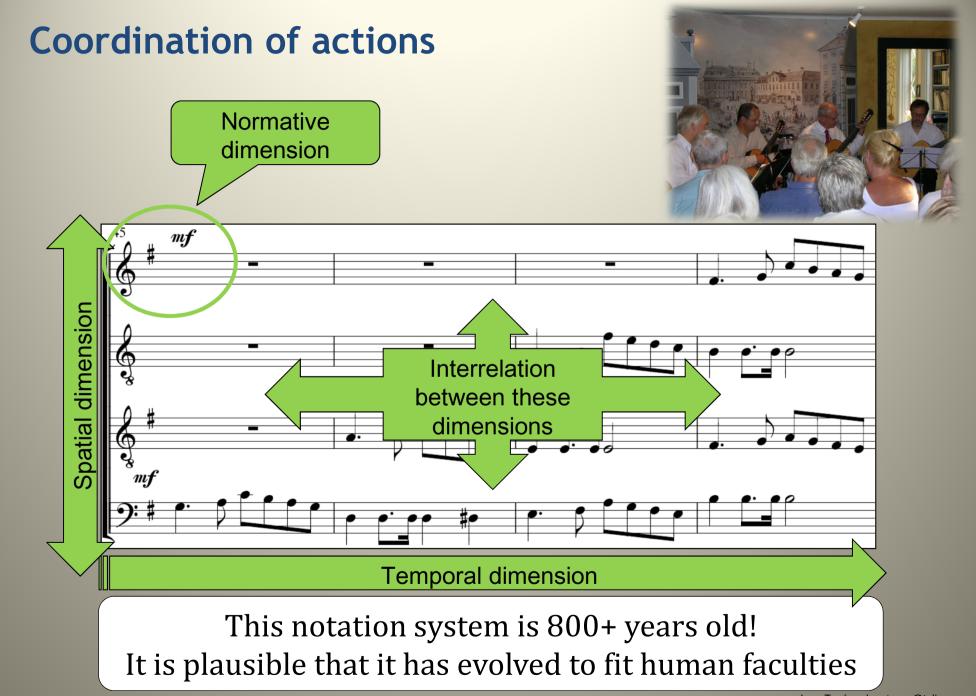
Thus

The construction of useful artifacts, language, institutions, etc., devised for action, are in some way compatible (congruent) with innate predispositions for action

Manifestations of the activity modalities will be found in various shapes and forms depending of the nature of the activity domain

One example - a consert

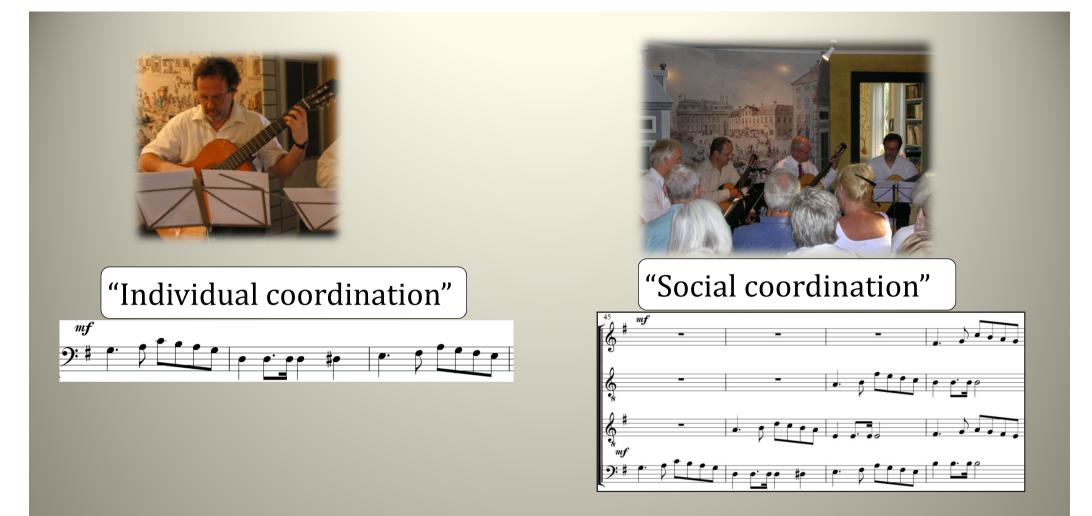




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Coordination between work contexts

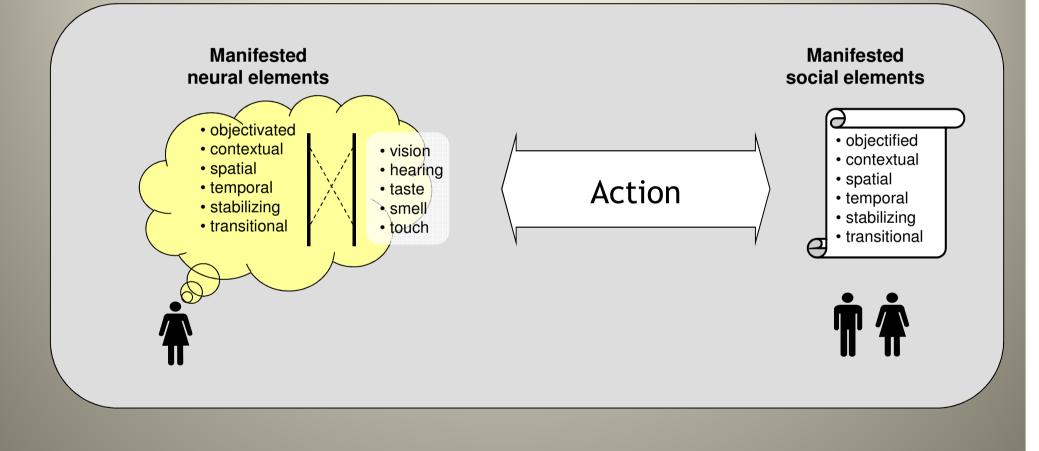


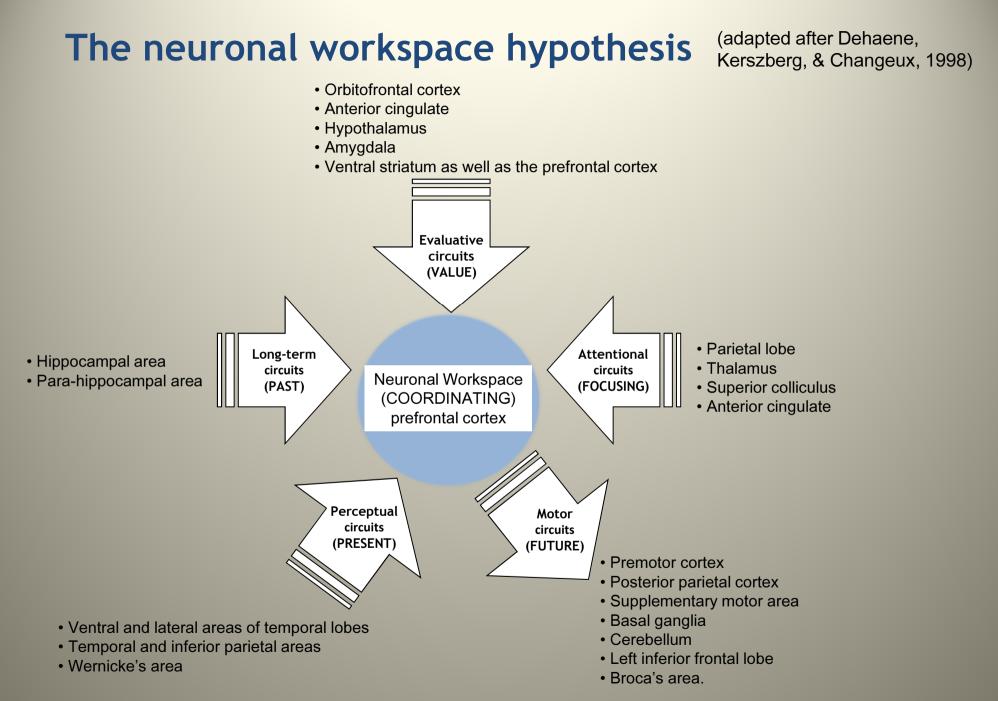


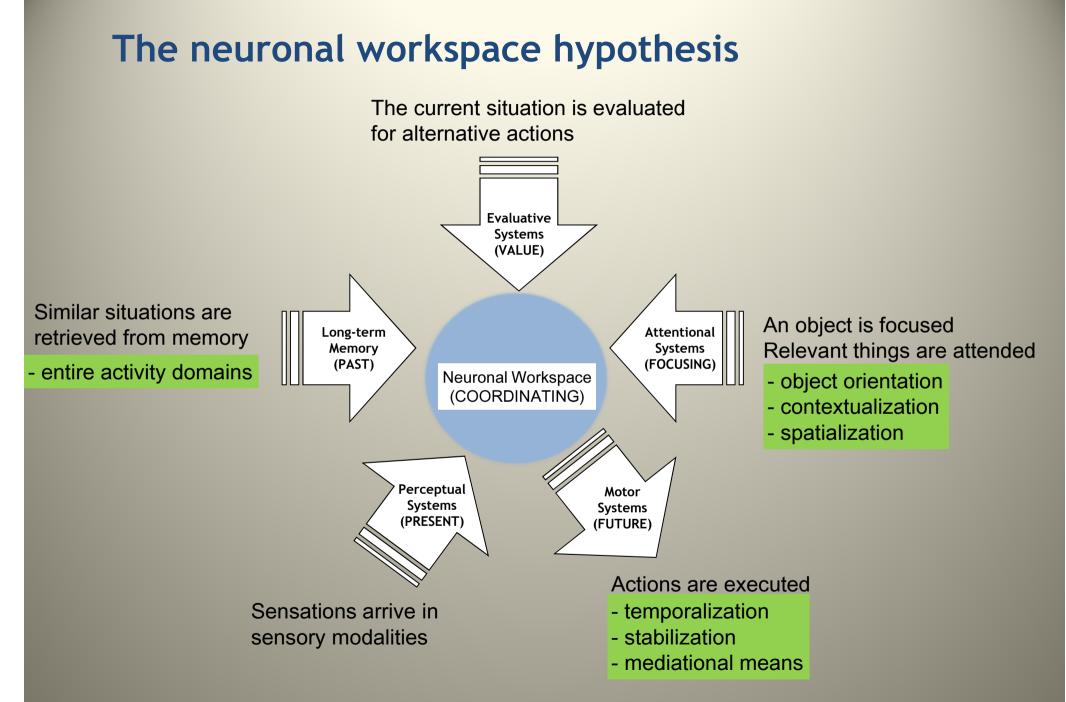
Same modalities regardless of individual or social coordination Social coordination requires additional coordination efforts

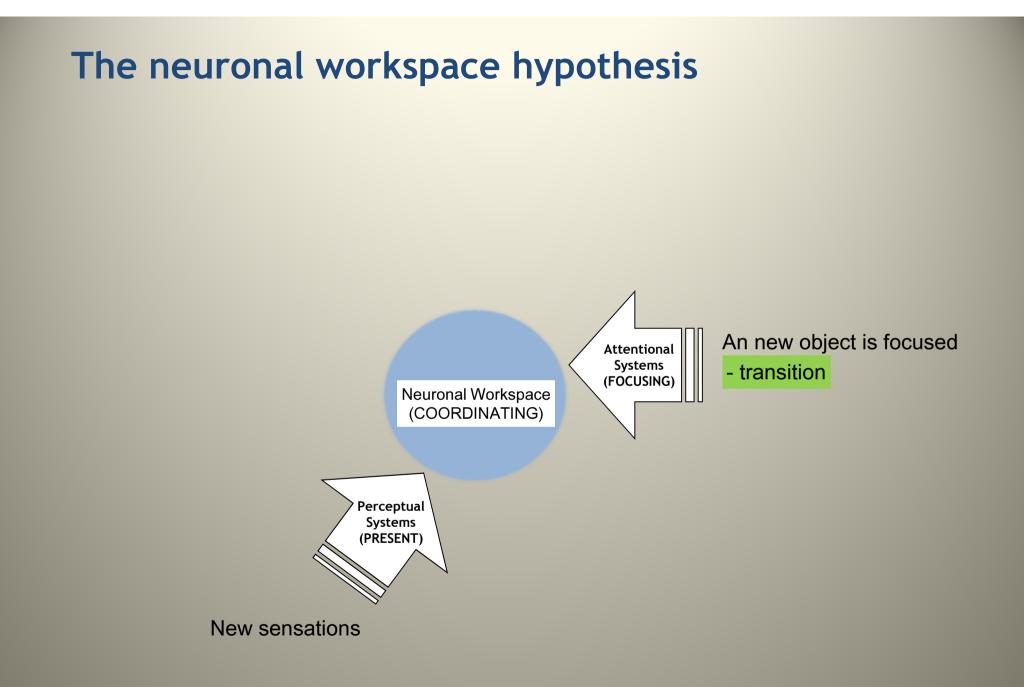
Conjecture:

There are innate neural predispositions for developing capabilities in all activity modalities and their interdependencies









The activity modalities
a new perspective on something that we all know and utilize every day!