# 數位創新(引用由多往少排)

## DIFFUSION OF INNOVATIONS Everett M. Rogers, Arvind Singhal, and Margaret M. Quinlan2014 引用3萬多 (2版)

【傳播訊息被個別接收者視為新事物】Diffusion research is also distinctive in that the communication messages of study are perceived as new by the individual receivers. 傳播研究的另一個獨特之處在於，研究的傳播訊息被個別接收者視為新事物。（來自《Diffusion of Innovations》，Everett M. Rogers, Arvind Singhal, and Margaret M. Quinlan，2014）

【論中提到:創新仍不斷湧現】Innovations continue to be generated and studied. More scholarly attention needs to paid to the consequences of technological innovations. P430創新仍在不斷湧現和研究中，學術界需要更多關注技術創新的後果。（來自《Diffusion of Innovations》，Everett M. Rogers, Arvind Singhal, and Margaret M. Quinlan，2014）

【創新需考慮文化，改革對象面對創新可能出現惰性和抗拒】此外，創新傳播實踐需要越來越多地承認和重視本土智慧和解決方案的作用。事實上，本地產生的創新不僅更有可能符合當地文化，也更有可能被潛在的採用者所接受。當採用者被外部說服接受外部專家的觀點時，他們往往會表現出惰性和抗拒情緒Also, diffusion of innovations practice needs to increasingly acknowledge and value the role of indigenous wisdom and solutions. Indeed innovations that are generated locally are not just more likely to be culturally appropriate, but also more likely to be owned by the potential adopt ers. When adopters are externally persuaded to buy into the vision of an outside expert, they tend to demonstrate inertia and resistance（來自《Diffusion of Innovations》，Everett M. Rogers, Arvind Singhal, and Margaret M. Quinlan，2014）

## Digital innovation: A review and synthesis by [Rajiv Kohli](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/authored-by/Kohli/Rajiv), [Nigel P. Melville](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/authored-by/Melville/Nigel+P.) (2018)

【定義】企業面臨越來越大的壓力，需要應用數位技術來更新和轉變其商業模式。Organizations are under increasing pressure to apply digital technologies to renew and transform their business models（來自《Digital innovation: A review and synthesis》，Rajiv Kohli, Nigel P. Melville，2018）

【數位創新在IS領域中沒有一個統一的觀點】這篇研究提出以下研究問題來解決這一知識空白： *“關於數位創新我們了解什麼，各種研究流派如何相互關聯，存在哪些知識空白，以及未來有哪些富有成果的研究領域可以為管理實踐和理論知識做出貢獻？”*asking the following research question: “*What is known about digital innovation, how are the various research streams interrelated, what knowledge gaps exist, and what are fruitful areas of future research that contribute to managerial practice and theoretical knowledge?”* *（來自《Digital innovation: A review and synthesis》，Rajiv Kohli, Nigel P. Melville，2018）*

【摘要:提出七個維度】結合科學計量學和系統文獻綜述方法來研究適應性理論框架的 7 個維度：啟動；發展;執行;開發;外部競爭環境的作用；內部組織環境的作用；以及產品、服務和流程結果。To address this broad research question, we combine scientometric and systematic literature review methodologies to examine 7 dimensions of an adapted theoretical framework: initiation; development; implementation; exploitation; the role of the external competitive environment; role of internal organizational environment; and product, service, and process outcomes（來自《Digital innovation: A review and synthesis》，Rajiv Kohli, Nigel P. Melville，2018）

【創新的概念被分為三種，作者有寫出定義】

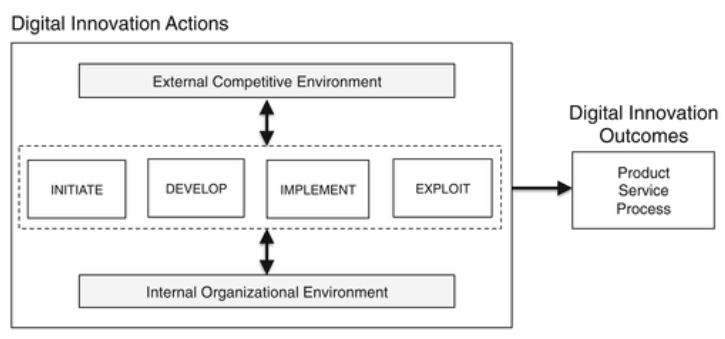
【1資訊科技創新information technology (IT) innovation】代表組織採用和傳播新的 IT 流程、產品和服務has been used to refer to the organizational adoption and diffusion of new IT-enabled processes, products, and services(Fichman, [**2004**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0036) ; Jeyaraj, Rottman, & Lacity, [**2006**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0055) )創新是指採用一個對組織來說新的、可能由各種技術、組織和環境特徵驅動的現有 IT 工件，概念包括 IT 傳播和 IT 吸收。In this conceptualization, innovation refers to the adoption of an already-existing IT artifact that is new to an organization and that is presumably driven by various technological, organizational, and environmental characteristics. Concepts related to IT innovation include IT diffusion and assimilation（來自《Digital innovation: A review and synthesis》，Rajiv Kohli, Nigel P. Melville，2018）

【2數位創新digital innovation】指的是以產品為中心的視角，涉及實體產品和數位產品的新組合以形成新產品（Lee & Berente， [**2012**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0065) ；Yoo 等， [**2010**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0127) ）在這個概念中，創新是指 IT 工件的底層架構在支援和限制新 IT 工件開發方面的作用，以及對企業內部創新的建置和管理的影響。數位創新與設計相關，但需要超越設計科學的更全面的視角來關注更廣泛的概念 The second conceptualization, “digital innovation,” is used to refer to a product-centric perspective involving new combinations of physical and digital products to form new products (Lee & Berente, [**2012**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0065); Yoo et al., [**2010**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0127)). In this conceptualization, innovation refers to the role of underlying architectures of IT artifacts in enabling and constraining the development of new IT artifacts and the implications for structuring and managing innovation within firms. Digital innovation is related to design but takes a more holistic perspective beyond design science to focus on a wider range of concepts. （來自《Digital innovation: A review and synthesis》，Rajiv Kohli, Nigel P. Melville，2018）

【3 指IS創新IS innovation】第三個概念是“IS 創新”，用於表示組織內 IT 工件的應用，需要重大變革並帶來新產品、服務或流程（Fichman、Dos Santos 和 Zheng， [**2014 年**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0037)；Swanson， [**1994 年**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0113)）。這個概**念涉及與資訊科技推動的新服務開發相關的技術和組織層面的變革**。the third conceptualization, “IS innovation,” is used to denote the application of IT artifacts within organizations that requires significant change and leads to new products, services, or processes (Fichman, Dos Santos, & Zheng, [**2014**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0037); Swanson, [**1994**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0113)). This conceptualization involves technological and organizational dimensions of change associated with the development of new services enabled by information technologies. （來自《Digital innovation: A review and synthesis》，Rajiv Kohli, Nigel P. Melville，2018）

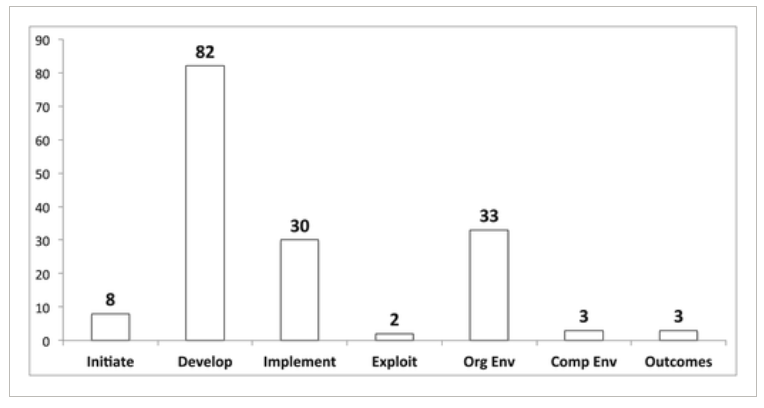
【作者認為數位創新與組織之間是不可分割的】數位創新並不是組織內部的真空中發生的。數位創新可被視為 IT 服務功能內組織和實施的策略性舉措。然而，現有的組織是數位創新的關鍵背景，包括商業策略、文化和做事方式，這些都會對數位創新產生重大影響。組織背景可以塑造數位創新計劃，也可以被數位創新計劃所塑造。Digital innovation does not occur in a vacuum within organizations. Digital innovation may be framed as a strategic initiative organized and effected within the IT services function. However, the existing organization is a critical backdrop of digital innovation comprising business strategies, cultures, and ways of doing things that can have a significant impact on digital innovation. This organizational backdrop can shape and be shaped by digital innovation initiatives. （來自《Digital innovation: A review and synthesis》，Rajiv Kohli, Nigel P. Melville，2018）

【作者整合了數位創新行動的七概念，並做成圖】首先，成果包括 IT 支援的產品、服務和流程。這與使用開放式創新等 IT 工件來支援非 IT 產品的開發形成了對比。第二個觀點是，設計和開發是創新的關鍵方面，包括採用、開發新工件以及在整個組織中傳播這些工件（有時稱為實施）。第三是整合現有的組織及其結構、文化、流程等，這些塑造並受 IT 成果的產生的影響。綜合起來，這些發展概念；執行;內部組織環境；產品、流程和服務成果是持久的，並構成了我們數位創新理論架構的基礎（圖 [**1**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-fig-0001) ）。為了完整性，我們添加了 3 個部分：啟動，表示非常早期的階段；開發，表示對工件和數據的再利用和重新組合；以及外部競爭環境，它既塑造了數位創新，又受到數位創新的影響（來自《Digital innovation: A review and synthesis》，Rajiv Kohli, Nigel P. Melville，2018）



【作者解釋他認為的數位創新包括圖上的四大流程】數位創新包括啟動（觸發因素、機會識別、決策）、開發（設計、開發、採用）、實施（安裝、維護、培訓、激勵）和利用（最大化回報、利用現有系統/數據用於新目的；Cooper & Zmud， [**1990**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0027) ）等活動。這四項活動不必同時出現在所有數位創新工作中，也不必以任何順序進行，並且在實踐中可能難以釐清（圖 [**1**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-fig-0001) 、表 [**1**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-tbl-0001) ） digital innovation includes activities of initiating (triggers, opportunity identification, decision-making), developing (designing, developing, adopting), implementing (installing, maintaining, training, incentives), and exploiting (maximizing returns, leveraging existing systems/data for new purposes; Cooper & Zmud, [**1990**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0027)). These 4 activities need not be present in all digital innovation efforts, need not occur in any sequential order, and may be difficult to disentangle in practice (Figure [**1**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-fig-0001), Table [**1**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-tbl-0001)). （來自《Digital innovation: A review and synthesis》，Rajiv Kohli, Nigel P. Melville，2018）

| **Construct  構造** | **Description  描述** |
| --- | --- |
| Initiate  發起 | Identify, assimilate, and apply valuable knowledge from inside and outside firm pertaining to problems and opportunities amenable to digital innovation. 識別、吸收和應用公司內部和外部與數位創新帶來的問題和機會相關的寶貴知識。 |
| Develop  發展 | Design and develop a new information system, customize an existing solution, adopt a pre-existing solution. 設計和開發新的資訊系統，客製化現有解決方案，採用預先存在的解決方案。 |
| Implement  實施 | Install and maintain IS from both a technical and an organizational perspective, including new governance systems, training, and processes. 從技術和組織角度安裝和維護 IS，包括新的治理系統、培訓和流程。 |
| Exploit  開發 | Leverage existing IS for maximal value. Reuse existing systems, data, etc for new purposes. 利用現有的 IS 實現最大價值。重新使用現有系統、資料等用於新目的。 |
| Internal organizational environment 內部組織環境 | The organizational backdrop, including business strategies, cultures, knowledge management, and ways of doing. 組織背景，包括商業策略、文化、知識管理和做事方式。 |
| External competitive environment 外部競爭環境 | The competitive marketplace within which firm is embedded, including fads, fashions, and consumer segments. 公司所處的競爭市場，包括時尚、潮流和消費者細分。 |
| Outcomes  結果 | Either projected or actual new business processes, products, and services because of digital innovation. 由於數位創新，無論是預計的還是實際的新業務流程、產品和服務。 |

【社會對數位創新的**研究知識並不均衡**】文獻綜述表明，我們理論框架中的 7 個研究流派的知識並不均衡Our literature review reveals uneven knowledge across the 7 research streams in our theoretical framework（來自《Digital innovation: A review and synthesis》，Rajiv Kohli, Nigel P. Melville，2018）

高度活躍的研究流程包括發展（採用和設計）、實施和內部組織環境的角色。相較之下，很少有文章討論啟動、利用、外部競爭環境和結果流中的問題（圖 [**3**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-fig-0003) ）。創新的早期和晚期階段，以及外部競爭環境的角色和創新成果的探索還沒有成為重點。Highly active research streams include develop (adoption and design), implement, and the role of the internal organizational environment. In contrast, very few articles have addressed issues within the initiate, exploit, external competitive environment, and outcomes streams (Figure [**3**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-fig-0003)). Early and late stages of innovation, as well as the role of the external competitive environment and exploration of innovation outcomes, have not been a focus（來自《Digital innovation: A review and synthesis》，Rajiv Kohli, Nigel P. Melville，2018）

【學習、知識是數位創新關鍵】對於數位創新來說，學習通常是必要的。因此，知識可以成為數位業務創新能力的基礎，既可以作為推動因素，也可以作為阻礙因素。Learning is often necessary (although not sufficient) for digital innovation. Knowledge can thus underlie digital business innovation capabilities, either as enabler or hindrance. （來自《Digital innovation: A review and synthesis》，Rajiv Kohli, Nigel P. Melville，2018）

【知識的來源可以源自內部或外部顧問，這些知識可以支持數位創新活動】社區中的知識共享可以支持數位創新（Huysman & Wulf， [**2006**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0053) ；Malhotra，Gosain，& El Sawy， [**2005**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0073) ；Wang & Ramiller， [**2009**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0122) ）。例如，外部顧問可以透過知識相關、激勵和溝通相關的機制與客戶進行知識共享，以促進數位創新（Ko 等人， [**2005 年**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0062)）。 Moreover, knowledge sharing in communities can support digital innovation (Huysman & Wulf, [**2006**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0053); Malhotra, Gosain, & El Sawy, [**2005**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0073); Wang & Ramiller, [**2009**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0122)). For example, knowledge sharing to promote digital innovation may occur from external consultants to clients via knowledge-related, motivational, and communication-related mechanisms (Ko et al., [**2005**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0062)). （來自《Digital innovation: A review and synthesis》，Rajiv Kohli, Nigel P. Melville，2018）

【作者對知識的學習與管理看得極其重要】知識及其管理對於數位創新至關重要，無論是應用現有知識還是從競爭環境中的來源（例如供應鏈合作夥伴）學習。In summary, knowledge and its management appear to be critically important to digital innovation, whether applying existing knowledge or learning from sources in the competitive environment such as supply chain partners. （來自《Digital innovation: A review and synthesis》，Rajiv Kohli, Nigel P. Melville，2018）

【知識引發創新】Knowledge may lead to initiation of innovations. Such knowledge gathering itself may be enabled by IT, such as crowd-sourced innovation platforms.知識可能引發創新。這種知識收集本身可以透過 IT 實現，例如**創新平台**。（來自《Digital innovation: A review and synthesis》，Rajiv Kohli, Nigel P. Melville，2018）

**【這句好適合用來形容frontier】Organizations are knowledge-generating entities that draw learning from inside and outside their organization and apply it to foster effective initiation and may inoculate against fads and fashions.組織是知識生成實體，它從組織內部和外部汲取知識，並將其應用於促進有效的創新，並可能抵禦時尚和潮流。（來自《Digital innovation: A review and synthesis》，Rajiv Kohli, Nigel P. Melville，2018）**

【作者對組織內部環境的定義與敘述Internal organizational environment】【數位創新與組織內部是相互影響的】數位創新植根於內部組織環境，它受其特徵和動態所塑造，並可能反過來塑造它們As digital innovation is embedded in the internal organizational environment, it is shaped by its features and dynamics and may in turn shape them （來自《Digital innovation: A review and synthesis》，Rajiv Kohli, Nigel P. Melville，2018）

【學習】是組織的主要視角，透過學習可以從內部組織環境的角度來觀察數位創新Learning is a primary organizational lens through which digital innovation has been viewed from the perspective of the internal organizational environment

例如，學習可以被視為常規工作（靜態的、抗拒改變）和創新（具有顛覆性但往往是必要的；Brown & Duguid， [**1991**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0017) ；Henderson & Lentz， [**1995-96**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0048) ；Huang，Makoju，Newell，& Galliers， [**2003**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0051) ）之間的橋樑。For example, learning can be viewed as a bridge between routine work (static, resistant to change) and innovation (disruptive but often necessary; Brown & Duguid, [**1991**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0017); Henderson & Lentz, [**1995**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0048)-96; Huang, Makoju, Newell, & Galliers, [**2003**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0051)). Moreover, learning is often necessary (although not sufficient) for digital innovation. （來自《Digital innovation: A review and synthesis》，Rajiv Kohli, Nigel P. Melville，2018）

【社群知識分享的重要性】社區中的知識分享也可能增強數位創新（Huysman & Wulf， [**2006**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0053) ；Malhotra 等， [**2005**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0073) ；Wang & Ramiller， [**2009**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0122) ）。Knowledge sharing in communities may also enhance digital innovation (Huysman & Wulf, [**2006**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0053); Malhotra et al., [**2005**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0073); Wang & Ramiller, [**2009**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0122)). （來自《Digital innovation: A review and synthesis》，Rajiv Kohli, Nigel P. Melville，2018）

【Digital innovation outcomes】數位創新成果，數位創新最重要的特徵是成功產生新的 IT 產品、流程和服務the most important feature of digital innovation is successful generation of new IT-enabled products, processes, and services（來自《Digital innovation: A review and synthesis》，Rajiv Kohli, Nigel P. Melville，2018）

【衡量數位創新成果的方法】數位創新成果透過內部指標，例如流程重新設計和簡化（生產力）、銷售額增加、利潤率提高（盈利能力）、錯誤減少、風險緩解以及以市場為導向的指標（市場佔有率、上市時間）來衡量。Digital Innovation outcomes are measured through internal metrics (productivity, profitability, risk mitigation) as well as market-facing metrics (market share, time-to-market). （來自《Digital innovation: A review and synthesis》，Rajiv Kohli, Nigel P. Melville，2018）

【人造物的有效性只有在實施過後、藉由時間慢慢浮現】在實施階段，新引入的 IS artifacts會根據具體情況隨著時間的推移而出現，並且IS artifacts的有效性只有透過這些新興過程才會為人所知（Brown & Duguid， [**1991**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0017) ；Mumford， [**2003**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0083) ；Orlikowski， [**1996**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0090) ；Pentland & Feldman， [**2008**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0093) ）An alternative perspective is that during the implementation phase, newly introduced IS artifacts emerge over time according to situational specifics and the effectiveness of the IS artifact becomes known only through these emergent processes (Brown & Duguid, [**1991**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0017); Mumford, [**2003**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0083); Orlikowski, [**1996**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0090); Pentland & Feldman, [**2008**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/isj.12193#isj12193-bib-0093)). （來自《Digital innovation: A review and synthesis》，Rajiv Kohli, Nigel P. Melville，2018）

## Organizing for Innovation in the Digitized World by Youngjin Yoo, Richard J. Boland, Jr. (2012)引用3千多 **數位化世界中的創新組織**

數位技術已經超越了內部維度，滲透到公司的產品和服務領域（ [Yoo、Boland、Lyytinen 和 Majchrzak，2012 年](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0007681314001256" \l "bib0150)）（來自《Organizing for Innovation in the Digitized World》，Youngjin Yoo, Richard J. Boland, Jr.，2012）

【數位技術的獨特屬性使得新型創新過程特別快速且難以控制和預測】（來自《Organizing for Innovation in the Digitized World》，Youngjin Yoo, Richard J. Boland, Jr.，2012）

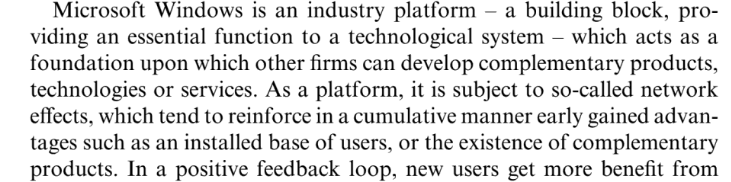
【最重要的三點（1）數位技術平台的重要性，（2）分散式創新的出現，以及（3）組合創新的盛行。(1) the importance of digital technology platforms, (2) the emergence of distributed innovations, and (3) the prevalence of combinatorial innovation. 】（來自《Organizing for Innovation in the Digitized World》，Youngjin Yoo, Richard J. Boland, Jr.，2012）

【數位物質性】普及數位技術的一個顯著特徵是將數位功能融入到先前僅具有純物理性質的物體中A defining characteristic of pervasive digital technology is the incorporation of digital capabilities into objects that previously had a purely physical materiality. 例如，在螺絲起子上添加軟體應用程式或在衣服上添加醫療感測器。物理物質性是指可以看到和觸摸的人造物，通常很難改變，並且蘊含著地點和時間的感覺。例如，鞋子具有物理物質性，因為它們可以穿，很難變成螺絲刀，並且承載著穿著它們的適當用途和環境的社會意義。相較之下，數位物質性是指融入人造物的軟體透過操縱數位表示所能做的事情。微晶片的跑鞋具有數位物質性，因為它可以以數位格式記錄運動的表現形式，而沒有晶片的跑鞋則不能。 Examples would include adding software applications to a screwdriver or adding medical sensors to clothing. Physical materiality refers to artifacts that can be seen and touched, that are generally hard to change, and that connote a sense of place and time. For example, shoes have physical materiality because they can be worn, are hard to convert into a screwdriver, and carry social meanings of appropriate uses and settings for wearing them. Digital materiality, in contrast, refers to what the software incorporated into an artifact can do by manipulating digital representations. A running shoe with a microchip has a digital materiality in that it can record representations of movement in a digital format, whereas one without the chip cannot（來自《Organizing for Innovation in the Digitized World》，Youngjin Yoo, Richard J. Boland, Jr.，2012）

【數位特性】數位技術的基本獨特屬性包括可重新編程功能（由馮諾依曼架構實現）和資料同質化(homogenization)（由 0 和 1 位元離散表示資料實現）The fundamental, unique properties of digital technology include reprogrammable functionality (enabled by its Von Neumann architecture) and data homogenization (enabled by discrete representation of data in bits of 0 and 1) (**[Yoo et al. 2010](https://pubsonline.informs.org/doi/full/10.1287/orsc.1120.0771" \l "B77)**)（來自《Organizing for Innovation in the Digitized World》，Youngjin Yoo, Richard J. Boland, Jr.，2012）

【數位創新具備融合性*convergence*和創造性*generativity*】隨著數位技術的普及，這些特性提供了開放、靈活的環境，從而產生了數位技術組織創新的兩個獨特特徵：融合性和創造性。As digital technologies become pervasive, these properties provide environments of open and flexible affordances that result in two unique characteristics of organizational innovation with digital technologies: *convergence* and *generativity*. （來自《Organizing for Innovation in the Digitized World》，Youngjin Yoo, Richard J. Boland, Jr.，2012）

【融合的實例】普及的數位技術帶來了融合，因為數位技術越來越多地嵌入到以前非數位化的實體產品中，從而創造出所謂的「智慧」產品和工具the affordances of pervasive digital technology create convergence because digital technology is increasingly embedded into previously nondigital physical artifacts, creating so-called “smart” products and tools. （來自《Organizing for Innovation in the Digitized World》，Youngjin Yoo, Richard J. Boland, Jr.，2012）



【作者引用gawer平台定義】這裡使用的平台是「…一個建構模組，為技術系統提供基本功能，作為其他公司開發互補產品、技術或服務的基礎」（ **[Gawer 2009，第 2 頁](https://pubsonline.informs.org/doi/full/10.1287/orsc.1120.0771" \l "B33)**）。By Gawer A. (2009) *Platforms, Markets, and Innovation* (Edward Elgar, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, UK) （來自《Organizing for Innovation in the Digitized World》，Youngjin Yoo, Richard J. Boland, Jr.，2012）

【作者認為平台創新策略重點在於如何設計、建構、維運】隨著這些數位平台的策略重要性日益增強，關鍵的創新要務之一是如何設計、建構和維持一個充滿活力的平台As the strategic importance of these digital platforms has grown, one of the key innovation imperatives is how to design, build, and sustain a vibrant platform. （來自《Organizing for Innovation in the Digitized World》，Youngjin Yoo, Richard J. Boland, Jr.，2012）

【數位平台讓人們可以以相同的數位工具控制多種產品】數位工具或數位組件的激增使公司不僅可以建立產品平台，還可以建立整個組織用於支援其不同功能的數位化能力平台，數位平台對於組織科學的重要性也日益增加；公司現在可以使用相同的數位工具來設計和控制多種產品或子系統，而過去則需要不同的工具。the role of platforms in pervasive digital technology is that the proliferation of digital tools or digital components allows firms to build a platform not just of products but of digital capabilities used throughout the organization to support its different functions .The importance of digital platforms for organizational sciences increases as digital technologies become more pervasive; firms can now design and control multiple products or subsystems using the same digital tools that in the past would have required different tools（來自《Organizing for Innovation in the Digitized World》，Youngjin Yoo, Richard J. Boland, Jr.，2012）

【1平台管理生成性和控制力(generativity and control)】組織必須設計來管理平台中生成性和控制力(generativity and control)之間的微妙平衡。當組織對平台施加過多的控制時，它就有可能趕走第三方開發者，從而扼殺其平台的創造力。另一方面，當組織不進行任何控制時，平台就會變得過於多樣化和分散，因此對開發人員和客戶來說都變得不那麼有用；這使得公司很難從自身的創新中獲取價值Organizations must be designed to manage the delicate balance of generativity and control in the platform. When an organization exercises too much control over the platform, it runs the risk of driving out third-party developers, thus choking the generativity of its platform. When organizations do not exercise any control, on the other hand, the platform becomes too varied and fragmented and thus it becomes less useful for both developers and customers; this makes it difficult for the firm to capture value from its own innovations（來自《Organizing for Innovation in the Digitized World》，Youngjin Yoo, Richard J. Boland, Jr.，2012）

【2標準化使組織邊界被打破，系統邊界被打破】隨著企業利用更標準化的工具來設計、生產和支援整個組織及其價值鏈中的產品和服務，它們可以跨組織邊界共享更多的資料和流程A second implication for organizational scholars of a convergent and generative platform is that, as firms leverage more standardized tools to design, produce, and support products and services throughout the organization and its value chain, they share more data and processes across organizational boundaries. （來自《Organizing for Innovation in the Digitized World》，Youngjin Yoo, Richard J. Boland, Jr.，2012）

【3創新實務活動變得普遍】第三個啟示是，隨著透過在多個產品或平台上應用相同的創新活動和知識來獲得效率，創新活動越來越變得水平化。A third implication for organizational scholars of generative platforms is that innovation activities increasingly become horizontal as efficiencies are gained by applying the same innovation activities and knowledge across multiple products or platforms.這種橫向創新活動意味著，組織不僅需要數位平台，而且必須越來越多地創建知識、技能、學習過程、結構和策略的生成平台Such horizontal innovation activities imply that not only are digital platforms needed but organizations must increasingly create generative platforms of knowledge, skills, learning processes, structures, and strategies（來自《Organizing for Innovation in the Digitized World》，Youngjin Yoo, Richard J. Boland, Jr.，2012）

【分散式創新-亂無章法的創新會造成混亂】過多的異質性和無限制的創新會造成混亂because too much heterogeneity and boundless innovation creates chaos. （來自《Organizing for Innovation in the Digitized World》，Youngjin Yoo, Richard J. Boland, Jr.，2012）

【分散式創新需要整合異質知識】創新不僅日益向組織的邊緣發展，普及的數位技術所推動的分散式創新也增加了創新所需的知識資源的異質性，亦加劇了資料異質性的程度以及對知識資源動態平衡和整合的需求Not only are innovations increasingly moving toward the periphery of an organization, but the distributed innovation spurred by pervasive digital technology increases the heterogeneity of knowledge resources needed in order to innovate. the convergence of pervasive digital technology intensifies the degree of heterogeneity and the need for dynamic balancing and integration of knowledge resources（來自《Organizing for Innovation in the Digitized World》，Youngjin Yoo, Richard J. Boland, Jr.，2012）

【Combinatorial Innovation 組合創新】公司透過將現有模組與嵌入式數位功能相結合來創造新產品或服務.Increasingly, firms are creating new products or services by combining existing modules with embedded digital capabilities. （來自《Organizing for Innovation in the Digitized World》，Youngjin Yoo, Richard J. Boland, Jr.，2012）

【作者引arthur的話】數位產品的近乎無限的重組已成為創新的新來源。notes that the nearly limitless recombination of digital artifacts has become a new source of innovation. by Arthur WB. (2009) *The Nature of Technology: What It Is and How It Evolves* (Free Press, New York).亞瑟·WB 。 （ 2009 ） *《科技的本質：它是什麼以及它如何演變》* （紐約自由出版社）。（來自《Organizing for Innovation in the Digitized World》，Youngjin Yoo, Richard J. Boland, Jr.，2012）

【作者舉鞋子與api的例子】許多遵循標準介面的基於軟體的數位模組現在可以輕鬆地與遵循相同標準的其他模組「混合」Many software-based digital modules that follow standard interfaces can now be easily “mashed up” with other modules that follow the same standard 與跑鞋相關的追蹤程式可以與地圖 API 結合，以儲存慢跑者的跑步軌跡並在網路上將其視覺化。它們還可以連接到 Facebook API，與個人好友分享這些運行資訊。The tracking program associated with running shoes can be combined with map APIs to store the tracks that a jogger has run and to visualize them on the Web. They can also be connected to Facebook APIs to share this running information with the individual's friends. （來自《Organizing for Innovation in the Digitized World》，Youngjin Yoo, Richard J. Boland, Jr.，2012）

【組合創新是不完整的】因此，對於組合創新來說，產品的邊界是不可知的，產品或服務仍然是不完整的With combinatorial innovations, then, the boundary of a product is unknowable and the product or service remains incomplete從這個方面來看，智慧型手機在首次購買時本質上仍是不完整的產品：用戶需要安裝應用程式以將新功能結合到現有產品中。事實上，它們在整個生命週期中都是不完整的，因為用戶會繼續添加和刪除應用程式並改變其功能能力In this regard, smartphones remain essentially incomplete products when they are first purchased: users need to install applications to combine new affordances into an existing product. In fact, they remain incomplete throughout their lifetime, as users continue to add and remove applications and change their functional capabilities. （來自《Organizing for Innovation in the Digitized World》，Youngjin Yoo, Richard J. Boland, Jr.，2012）

【組合創新需要新形式創造和制約，以控制突發情況卻不限制創新發展(收放都要自如)】組合創新的第二個組織意涵是組織需要投資新形式的創造力A second organizational implication of combinatorial innovation is that organizations need to invest in new forms of creativity. 組織必須建構*受約束的偶然性*環境（ [**Faraj 等人，2011**](https://pubsonline.informs.org/doi/full/10.1287/orsc.1120.0771#B32) ），從而支持分散式組織中的突發和偶然行為。In particular, organizations must build environments for *constrained serendipity* ([**Faraj et al. 2011**](https://pubsonline.informs.org/doi/full/10.1287/orsc.1120.0771#B32)) whereby emergent and serendipitous behavior is supported among distributed organizations. （來自《Organizing for Innovation in the Digitized World》，Youngjin Yoo, Richard J. Boland, Jr.，2012）

【組合創新，創新擴散中發生影響和變化】隨著組合創新的出現，創意將不再只是單純地傳播，而是在傳播過程中發生變異和發展。 Given the advent of combinatorial innovations, ideas will not simply spread but will mutate and evolve as they spread. （來自《Organizing for Innovation in the Digitized World》，Youngjin Yoo, Richard J. Boland, Jr.，2012）

【組合創新意味者數位化的複雜性增強】環境建構的產品、工具和子系統現在可以輕鬆地遷移到其他環境，因為它們透過數位技術變得更加行動化。然而，由於數位化能力的複雜性增強，這種數位組件的調動也帶來了更大的故障風險。Products, tools, and subsystems that were originally built for one context can now easily traverse to other contexts as they become more mobile through digital technology. Yet such mobilization of digital components creates greater risks of failures because of the heightened complexity of digital capabilities（來自《Organizing for Innovation in the Digitized World》，Youngjin Yoo, Richard J. Boland, Jr.，2012）

【組織與科技的相互塑造】無所不在的數位科技雖然正在被組織迅速採用，但同時也從根本上重塑了組織。while being rapidly adopted by organizations, is fundamentally reshaping them. （來自《Organizing for Innovation in the Digitized World》，Youngjin Yoo, Richard J. Boland, Jr.，2012）

【數位科技的雙面性-方便與複雜、風險】數位科技的潛在優勢是真實存在的，但隨之而來的風險和複雜性也是真實的 As much as the potential benefits of digital technology are real, so too are the risks and complexity that ride with them. （來自《Organizing for Innovation in the Digitized World》，Youngjin Yoo, Richard J. Boland, Jr.，2012）

## Digital innovation and transformation: An institutional perspective by Bob Hinings, Thomas Gegenhuber ,Royston Greenwood(2018)數位創新與轉型：制度視角

【組織的視角是多元的，涵蓋數位創新與數位轉型】we suggest that the institutional perspective is a prolific lens to study [digital innovation](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/social-sciences/digital-innovation) and transformation. 機構視角是研究[數位創新](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/social-sciences/digital-innovation" \o "Learn more about digital innovation from ScienceDirect's AI-generated Topic Pages)和轉型的豐富視角。（來自《Digital Innovation and Transformation: An Institutional Perspective》，Bob Hinings, Thomas Gegenhuber, Royston Greenwood，2018）

【數位創新定義】數位創新是關於新產品和服務的創造和付諸行動Digital innovation is about the creation and putting into action of novel products and services（來自《Digital Innovation and Transformation: An Institutional Perspective》，Bob Hinings, Thomas Gegenhuber, Royston Greenwood，2018）

【數位轉型定義】數位轉型是指多種數位創新的綜合效應，帶來新的參與者（和參與者群體）、結構、實踐、價值觀和信念，從而改變、威脅、取代或補充組織和領域內現有的遊戲規則。by digital transformation we mean the combined effects of several digital innovations bringing about novel actors (and actor constellations), structures, practices, values, and beliefs that change, threaten, replace or complement existing rules of the game within organizations and fields. （ [Krimpmann，2015 年](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1471772718300265?casa_token=7uzN0oqatksAAAAA:rROGX9TWJArl9p6FBl9MGds2NBEMypxlR2OfJVhLB4xNVyF4xDqjyTNMdxB2rGKw9x8Hlk6Wug" \l "bb0280)； [Loebbecke & Picot，2015 年](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1471772718300265?casa_token=7uzN0oqatksAAAAA:rROGX9TWJArl9p6FBl9MGds2NBEMypxlR2OfJVhLB4xNVyF4xDqjyTNMdxB2rGKw9x8Hlk6Wug" \l "bb0315)； [Mangematin、Sapsed & Schüler，2014 年](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1471772718300265?casa_token=7uzN0oqatksAAAAA:rROGX9TWJArl9p6FBl9MGds2NBEMypxlR2OfJVhLB4xNVyF4xDqjyTNMdxB2rGKw9x8Hlk6Wug" \l "bb0340)）。（來自《Digital Innovation and Transformation: An Institutional Perspective》，Bob Hinings, Thomas Gegenhuber, Royston Greenwood，2018）

【數位創新和數位轉型的核心是快速和顛覆性的變化】 Even with the rapid and disruptive changes that are said to be central to digital innovation and digital transformation these continue to be important factors in institutional change. 這些變化仍然是製度變革的重要因素。制度理論的核心原則是，由於社會文化期望的根深蒂固的性質以及合法性的重要性，新舊事物之間總是存在著相互作用。It is a central tenet of institutional theory that there is always interaction between the new and the old because of the embedded nature of socio-cultural expectations and the importance of legitimacy. （來自《Digital Innovation and Transformation: An Institutional Perspective》，Bob Hinings, Thomas Gegenhuber, Royston Greenwood，2018）

【作者引用[Nambisan】的話 等人。 （2017：223）](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1471772718300265?casa_token=7uzN0oqatksAAAAA:rROGX9TWJArl9p6FBl9MGds2NBEMypxlR2OfJVhLB4xNVyF4xDqjyTNMdxB2rGKw9x8Hlk6Wug" \l "bb0370) 表示，“迫切需要對數位創新管理進行新穎的理論”，以更充分地應對數位世界中創新過程的快速變化的性質。For instance, [Nambisan et al. (2017: 223)](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1471772718300265?casa_token=7uzN0oqatksAAAAA:rROGX9TWJArl9p6FBl9MGds2NBEMypxlR2OfJVhLB4xNVyF4xDqjyTNMdxB2rGKw9x8Hlk6Wug" \l "bb0370) say that “[t]here is a critical need for novel theorizing on digital innovation management” that deals more adequately with the rapidly changing nature of innovation processes in a digital world（來自《Digital Innovation and Transformation: An Institutional Perspective》，Bob Hinings, Thomas Gegenhuber, Royston Greenwood，2018）

There is a critical need for novel theorizing on digital innovation management that does not rely on such assumptions and draws on the rich and rapidly emerging research on digital technologies.(這一段是來自Nambisan et al., 2017

S. Nambisan, K. Lyytinen, A. Majchrzak, M. Song Digital innovation management: Reinventing innovation management research in a digital world 的原文，在摘要裡面) （來自《Digital Innovation and Transformation: An Institutional Perspective》，Bob Hinings, Thomas Gegenhuber, Royston Greenwood，2018）

【數位的定義】【作者引用[Nambisan】的話 等人。 （2017：224）](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1471772718300265?casa_token=7uzN0oqatksAAAAA:rROGX9TWJArl9p6FBl9MGds2NBEMypxlR2OfJVhLB4xNVyF4xDqjyTNMdxB2rGKw9x8Hlk6Wug" \l "bb0370) 數位創新是在廣泛的創新中使用數位技術：我們將「數位」一詞理解為從主要的類比資訊轉換為電腦理解的二進制語言。For [Nambisan et al. (2017:224)](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1471772718300265?casa_token=7uzN0oqatksAAAAA:rROGX9TWJArl9p6FBl9MGds2NBEMypxlR2OfJVhLB4xNVyF4xDqjyTNMdxB2rGKw9x8Hlk6Wug#bb0370) digital innovation is the use of digital technology in a wide range of innovations: We understand the term “digital” as the conversion from mainly analog information into the binary language understood by computers（來自《Digital Innovation and Transformation: An Institutional Perspective》，Bob Hinings, Thomas Gegenhuber, Royston Greenwood，2018）

【數位創新和轉型是高度動態和不確定的】數位創新和轉型發生在高度動態和不確定的環境中，其中參與者之間的價值觀和利益各不相同，**控制和決策分散。**由於數位創新及其管理的「實驗」性質，參與者、他們的目標和能力都在不斷變化。 digital innovation and transformation take place in highly dynamic and uncertain contexts, where values and interests differ between actors and control and decision-making is widely dispersed. Because of the ‘experimental’ nature of both digital innovation and the management of that innovation, there are continuing shifts in actors, their goals and their competencies. （來自《Digital Innovation and Transformation: An Institutional Perspective》，Bob Hinings, Thomas Gegenhuber, Royston Greenwood，2018）

【數位的特性】可塑性（例如可重新編程性）、同質性（例如標準化軟體語言）和可轉移性（例如易於轉移任何物件的數位表示）是融合數位*和*物理物質性的技術的核心，從而實現、限制人類行為，同時也與人類行為交織在一起The malleability (e.g., re-programmability), homogeneity (e.g., standardized software languages) and transferability (e.g. ease of transferring digital representations of any object) is at the heart of technologies meshing digital, *and* often physical materiality, thereby enabling, constraining, but also interwoven with, human action（來自《Digital Innovation and Transformation: An Institutional Perspective》，Bob Hinings, Thomas Gegenhuber, Royston Greenwood，2018）

【作者融合別人的話定義出數位創新】數位創新是關於在特定環境下對新產品、新流程、新服務、新平台甚至新商業模式的協同協調digital innovation is about the concerted orchestration of new products, new processes, new services, new platforms, or even new business models in a given context ([Nambisan et al., 2017](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1471772718300265?casa_token=7uzN0oqatksAAAAA:rROGX9TWJArl9p6FBl9MGds2NBEMypxlR2OfJVhLB4xNVyF4xDqjyTNMdxB2rGKw9x8Hlk6Wug" \l "bb0370); see also [Hargadon & Douglas, 2001](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1471772718300265?casa_token=7uzN0oqatksAAAAA:rROGX9TWJArl9p6FBl9MGds2NBEMypxlR2OfJVhLB4xNVyF4xDqjyTNMdxB2rGKw9x8Hlk6Wug" \l "bb0235)).（來自《Digital Innovation and Transformation: An Institutional Perspective》，Bob Hinings, Thomas Gegenhuber, Royston Greenwood，2018）

【制度與組織是不可分割】從制度角度來看，如果不考慮制度背景的影響，就無法理解組織。From an institutional perspective, organizations cannot be understood without taking account of the influence of this institutional context. 組織受到社會期望以及特定行動和組織方式的社會認可（合法性）的嚴重限制From an institutional perspective, organizations cannot be understood without taking account of the influence of this institutional context. Organizations are seriously constrained by social expectations and the social approval - legitimacy - of particular actions and ways of organizing ([Deephouse & Suchman, 2008](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1471772718300265?casa_token=7uzN0oqatksAAAAA:rROGX9TWJArl9p6FBl9MGds2NBEMypxlR2OfJVhLB4xNVyF4xDqjyTNMdxB2rGKw9x8Hlk6Wug" \l "bb0095); [Greenwood, Oliver, Lawrence, & Meyer, 2017](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1471772718300265?casa_token=7uzN0oqatksAAAAA:rROGX9TWJArl9p6FBl9MGds2NBEMypxlR2OfJVhLB4xNVyF4xDqjyTNMdxB2rGKw9x8Hlk6Wug" \l "bb0210)).（來自《Digital Innovation and Transformation: An Institutional Perspective》，Bob Hinings, Thomas Gegenhuber, Royston Greenwood，2018）

【社會文化與創新的採用對組織變革是有影響的】社會文化信念對創新的採用和隨之而來的組織變革的影響This speaks to the impact of socio-cultural beliefs on the adoption of innovations and consequent organizational change採用透過複製其他組織（模仿同構）成為展示組織合法性的一種方式，或由於社會合法性而被立法（強制合法性），或作為適當的專業標準（規範合法性）而傳播。Adoption becomes a way of demonstrating organizational legitimacy through copying other organizations (mimetic isomorphism), or is legislated because of that societal legitimacy (coercive legitimacy) or is diffused as the appropriate professional standard (normative legitimacy). （來自《Digital Innovation and Transformation: An Institutional Perspective》，Bob Hinings, Thomas Gegenhuber, Royston Greenwood，2018）

【作者認為組織如何受社會及文化規範影響對數位創新及轉型研究有重要意義】我們認為，組織如何受到社會文化規範的影響對於[數位創新](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/social-sciences/digital-innovation" \o "Learn more about digital innovation from ScienceDirect's AI-generated Topic Pages)和轉型的研究具有重要意義。How organizations are influenced by socio-cultural prescriptions, we suggest, has important implications for the study of [digital innovation](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/social-sciences/digital-innovation) and transformation. （來自《Digital Innovation and Transformation: An Institutional Perspective》，Bob Hinings, Thomas Gegenhuber, Royston Greenwood，2018）

【數位創新中的標準化】數位創新的一個重要面向是標準的建構和(大眾的)接受，技術能夠實現、約束和協調眾多參與者在生態系統、領域或行業中的行動和互動，主要是由於技術建構者**其規範、價值觀或製度邏輯注入到基礎設施中**Creators of digital infrastructures seek to infuse their norms, values, or institutional logics, into the infrastructur（ [Gawer & Phillips，2013](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1471772718300265?casa_token=7uzN0oqatksAAAAA:rROGX9TWJArl9p6FBl9MGds2NBEMypxlR2OfJVhLB4xNVyF4xDqjyTNMdxB2rGKw9x8Hlk6Wug" \l "bb0175) ； [Orlikowski & Scott，2008](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1471772718300265?casa_token=7uzN0oqatksAAAAA:rROGX9TWJArl9p6FBl9MGds2NBEMypxlR2OfJVhLB4xNVyF4xDqjyTNMdxB2rGKw9x8Hlk6Wug" \l "bb0400) ）（來自《Digital Innovation and Transformation: An Institutional Perspective》，Bob Hinings, Thomas Gegenhuber, Royston Greenwood，2018）

【作者舉蘋果的例子，可以再用簡單的方法來敘述】以蘋果公司為例，這家平台的領導者創建了一個由多種產品（如手機、筆記型電腦）、服務（如 iTunes）及其與外部開發人員等互補參與者的關係組成的生態系統。蘋果可以在某些領域定義互補參與者如何參與（例如製定規則規定外部開發者如何進入 Appstore 市場），但在其他領域則不那麼容易定義（例如與手機保護套生產商沒有直接關係）。蘋果是經濟實力雄厚的平台領導者，事實上是生態系統的「政府」。（來自《Digital Innovation and Transformation: An Institutional Perspective》，Bob Hinings, Thomas Gegenhuber, Royston Greenwood，2018）

【數位創新重的制度重要性】制度基礎設施將不同的參與者聯繫起來，並且至關重要的是，提供治理和監管，並建立合法的邏輯和行動方針。Institutional infrastructure links different actors and, critically, provides governance and regulation and establishes legitimate logics and courses of action. 數位創新對現有的領域層面的制度安排提出了比其他創新更大的挑戰，需要處理合法性和監管問題。some digital innovations challenge existing field level institutional arrangements more than others, having to deal with issues of legitimacy and regulation（來自《Digital Innovation and Transformation: An Institutional Perspective》，Bob Hinings, Thomas Gegenhuber, Royston Greenwood，2018）

## Digital innovation strategy: A framework for diagnosing and improving digital product and service innovation(2015) 數位創新策略：診斷和改進數位產品和服務創新的框架

在本文中，我們提出了一個支持公司進行此項工作的管理架構。該框架旨在支持數位創新管理的持續改進，涵蓋五個關鍵領域：使用者體驗、價值主張、數位演進掃描、技能和即興創作。我們還提供了一種診斷工具，可供公司在開始實施該框架時使用。最後，我們總結了我們對該框架在快速變化的數位創新環境中前進的管理意義的思考。（來自《Digital innovation strategy: A framework for diagnosing and improving digital product and service innovation》，D. Nylén and J. Holmström，2015）

【數位技術的本質】數位技術的本質意味著它以“重組”或“組合”的方式發展。The nature of digital technology implies that it evolves in a ‘recombinant’ or ‘combinatorial’ manner. （來自《Digital innovation strategy: A framework for diagnosing and improving digital product and service innovation》，D. Nylén and J. Holmström，2015）

【企業需要思考現有技術如何被重製、組合、利用】他們如何利用這些機會並透過**利用現有組件**創建數位產品和服務來產生聚合價值？That is, how can they exploit these opportunities and generate an aggregated value through creating digital products and services that utilize existing components? （來自《Digital innovation strategy: A framework for diagnosing and improving digital product and service innovation》，D. Nylén and J. Holmström，2015）

【新市場】數位化演進掃描涉及**觀察新的使用者*行為****，*隨著用戶有時會意外地將數位技術應用到新的使用環境中，新的市場就會出現。徵用就是新市場的擴增開端Finally, digital evolution scanning involves observing new user *behaviors*. To this end, new markets can emerge as users sometimes unexpectedly adopt a digital technology into a new use context. （來自《Digital innovation strategy: A framework for diagnosing and improving digital product and service innovation》，D. Nylén and J. Holmström，2015）

【作者認為數位產品和服務創新時需要衡量標準，主要對以下五個領域進行衡量】公司需要動態工具來支援他們管理數位創新工作 firms need dynamic tools to support them in managing their [digital innovation](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/social-sciences/digital-innovation) efforts（來自《Digital innovation strategy: A framework for diagnosing and improving digital product and service innovation》，D. Nylén and J. Holmström，2015）

1. First, digital products and services must not only be efficient to use and easy to learn, but also provide a rich [*user experience*](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/computer-science/user-experience). Such user experience can be measured on its levels of usability, aesthetics, and engagement.首先，數位產品和服務不僅要有效率地使用、易於學習，還要提供豐富的[*使用者體驗*](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/computer-science/user-experience)。這種用戶體驗可以透過其可用性、美觀性和參與度來衡量。
2. Second, firms need to clearly articulate the *value proposition* of each digital product and service: How do they create value for the users? The quality of such value propositions is assessed on the dynamics of customer segmentation, product and service bundling, and commissions to channel owners.其次，公司需要清楚地闡明每種數位產品和服務的*價值主張*：它們如何為使用者創造價值？此類價值主張的品質是根據客戶細分、產品和服務捆綁以及通路所有者佣金的動態來評估的。(我感覺這邊可以說銷售那段的根據客戶細分)
3. Third, *digital evolution scanning* involves gathering intelligence on new devices; [digital channels](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/psychology/digital-channel) such as web services, [mobile operating systems](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/computer-science/mobile-operating-system), and social media; and app stores—as well as standards and APIs—in order to identify and exploit opportunities for innovation across emerging use contexts and new [user behaviors](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/social-sciences/user-behaviour).  
   第三，*數位演進掃描*涉及收集有關新設備的情報； 網路服務、[行動作業系統](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/computer-science/mobile-operating-system" \o "Learn more about mobile operating systems from ScienceDirect's AI-generated Topic Pages)和社交媒體等[數位管道](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/psychology/digital-channel)；和應用程式商店以及標準和 API，以便在新興使用環境和新[用戶行為](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/social-sciences/user-behaviour)中識別和利用創新機會。
4. Fourth, as digital innovation requires new *skills*, firms need to evaluate their mechanisms for supporting continuous learning of the unique properties of digital technologies in order to set up dynamic innovation teams.第四，由於數位創新需要新*技能*，企業需要評估其支持持續學習數位技術獨特屬性的機制，以建立充滿活力的創新團隊。
5. Fifth—and finally—as digital innovation processes are often ignited when organizational members extemporize with digital technology in a learning-by-doing fashion, assessing the available space and time for *improvisation* and the mechanisms for coordinating such efforts is key.第五，也是最後一點，由於數位創新過程通常是在組織成員以邊做邊學的方式運用數位技術時被激發的，因此評估可用的*即興發揮*的空間和時間以及協調此類努力的機制是關鍵。

【作者認為他的診斷工具的價值】診斷工具，讓組織成員可以對其目前的操作進行評分。這使公司能夠開始評估和衡量其數位創新努力。實施該框架的結果是企業為數位創新做好準備，從而不斷調整其營運以利用數位創新的優勢。 To support the first step of the implementation process, we present a diagnostic tool that allows organizational members to score their current operations. This enables the firm to get started in evaluating and measuring its digital innovation efforts. The outcome of implementing the framework is a readiness for digital innovation whereby firms continuously adjust their operations in order to harness the benefits of digital innovation. （來自《Digital innovation strategy: A framework for diagnosing and improving digital product and service innovation》，D. Nylén and J. Holmström，2015）

【數位管理-人員】尋求利用數位技術創新產品和服務的公司需要熟悉數位技術具體性質的管理人員When working toward managing digital innovation, this is an important first step to take; firms that seek to innovate their product and service offerings with digital technology need managers well-versed in the specific nature of digital technology（來自《Digital innovation strategy: A framework for diagnosing and improving digital product and service innovation》，D. Nylén and J. Holmström，2015）

【數位創新vs學習】數位創新涉及持續學習，透過探索新的數位技術來了解其獨特的屬性。這可能包括為現有員工建立再培訓條件和激勵措施以獲得數位技能。為此，承認整個公司組織成員自發性的數位創新措施至關重要。因此，公司應該保持警惕，並識別出那些正在偏離既定*角色、* 轉向利用數位技術進行改進的組織成員。選拔這樣的人才非常重要，以確保未來專案所需的適當技能，最終實現永續的數位創新管理。Digital innovation involves continuous learning whereby new digital technologies are explored in order to create an understanding of their unique properties. This can involve establishing conditions for retraining and incentives for existing staff to acquire digital skills. To this end, it is critical to acknowledge organizational members’ spontaneous digital innovation initiatives throughout the firm. Therefore, firms should be alert and identify organizational members that are drifting from their established *roles* toward improvising with digital technologies. Such talent is important to pick up in order to secure the appropriate skillsets for future projects, ultimately achieving sustainable digital innovation management. （來自《Digital innovation strategy: A framework for diagnosing and improving digital product and service innovation》，D. Nylén and J. Holmström，2015）

【作者認為數位創新是根本性的轉型，同時也帶來擴展新機會】數位創新是新進業者利用數位技術挑戰現有企業的一種手段——最終引發行業層面的根本性轉型——但它也為現有企業提供了增強和擴展其產品和服務組合到新領域的機會。While digital innovation is a means for new entrants to leverage digital technology in order to challenge incumbent firms—ultimately causing radical industry-level transformation—it also provides opportunities for incumbent firms to enhance and expand their product and service portfolios into new domains. （來自《Digital innovation strategy: A framework for diagnosing and improving digital product and service innovation》，D. Nylén and J. Holmström，2015）

【數位的特性：可塑性】這種快速發展得益於數位技術的可塑性：即易於重新配置Ultimately this rapid pace is enabled by the malleability of digital technologies: the ease with which they can be reconfigured [Yoo et al., 2010](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0007681314001256" \l "bib0155))（來自《Digital innovation strategy: A framework for diagnosing and improving digital product and service innovation》，D. Nylén and J. Holmström，2015）

【電子商務的發展】電子商務不斷發展，拓展了數位服務創新的前沿E-commerce has since evolved, expanding the frontiers of digital service innovation. （來自《Digital innovation strategy: A framework for diagnosing and improving digital product and service innovation》，D. Nylén and J. Holmström，2015）

【數位化不確定】企業進行數位化創新時，他們面臨許多不確定性As firms engage in digital innovation, they face a number of uncertainties（來自《Digital innovation strategy: A framework for diagnosing and improving digital product and service innovation》，D. Nylén and J. Holmström，2015）

【作者認為數位創新（如管理數位產品和創新服務時）不確定性出現在】尋求管理數位產品和服務創新時，不確定性出現在三個維度：公司的產品、數位環境和組織屬性In seeking to manage digital product and service innovation, uncertainty occurs across three dimensions: the firm's products, its digital environment, and organizational properties，因此企業在應對快速變化的數位創新格局時需要對數位創新有一個全面的認識. Therefore, firms need a holistic view of digital innovation when navigating the rapidly changing digital innovation landscape. （來自《Digital innovation strategy: A framework for diagnosing and improving digital product and service innovation》，D. Nylén and J. Holmström，2015）

【企業需要精進技術】企業也面臨著不斷了解新數位技術與其業務的關係以及發現新的創新機會的挑戰。在組織數位創新工作時，公司需要在內部和外部培養和獲得新技能，同時協調多個數位創新專案中的即興努力。 Firms are also challenged to constantly keep up-to-date with how new digital technologies relate to their business and to identify new opportunities for innovation. In organizing their digital innovation efforts, firms need to cultivate and source new skills both internally and externally while coordinating improvisational efforts in multiple digital innovation projects（來自《Digital innovation strategy: A framework for diagnosing and improving digital product and service innovation》，D. Nylén and J. Holmström，2015）

【作者引用別人的話:討論甚麼是商業模式的重要性】商業模式定義了“收入架構”，同時解決了涉及公司周圍價值網絡（包括供應商、客戶和第三方）的價值創造過程 In this context, the business model defines the “architecture of the revenue” while addressing the processes of value creation involving the value network around the firm, including suppliers, customers, and third parties 來自([Chesbrough & Rosenbloom, 2002](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0007681314001256" \l "bib0040), p. 530). （來自《Digital innovation strategy: A framework for diagnosing and improving digital product and service innovation》，D. Nylén and J. Holmström，2015）

【再引入數位創新產品最重要的還是價值主張，對使用者來說】數位創新已經推動摧毀了幾種既定的工業時代商業模式，在引導公司採用這種新邏輯時，我們需要深入研究宏觀層面的描述、過去的架構問題，並考慮在數位產品和服務中體現連貫價值主張的具體方法。Indeed, digital innovation has contributed to demolishing several established Industrial Era business models. To this end, digital innovation is associated with a new logic and configuration of revenue streams. In guiding firms in this new logic, however, we need to drill down through the macro-level descriptions, past architectural issues, and consider the very concrete ways in which coherent value propositions are inscribed in digital products and services. （來自《Digital innovation strategy: A framework for diagnosing and improving digital product and service innovation》，D. Nylén and J. Holmström，2015）

【客戶細分-產品與服務綑綁(銷售策略)】客戶細分使公司開始反思其數位產品和服務的定價和定位Customer segmentation enables firms to start reflecting on the pricing and positioning of their digital products and services. 對客戶群進行細分後，公司需要決定如何區分和*捆綁*其數位產品組合中的產品和服務。這包括在公司的每種數位產品和服務中平衡付費和免費以及廣告的作用的具體配置，以及定義它們之間的界限並定義每個產品和服務中的單元。firms need to decide how the products and services in their digital portfolio can be differentiated and *bundled*. This includes the specific configuration of the balancing of premium and free and the role of advertising in each of the firm's digital products and services, as well as defining boundaries between them while defining units in each of them. （來自《Digital innovation strategy: A framework for diagnosing and improving digital product and service innovation》，D. Nylén and J. Holmström，2015）

## Digital transformation by SME entrepreneurs: A capability perspective(2017 [Liang Li](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/authored-by/Li/Liang), [Fang Su](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/authored-by/Su/Fang), [Wei Zhang](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/authored-by/Zhang/Wei), [Ji-Ye Mao](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/authored-by/Mao/Ji%E2%80%90Ye))小型企業轉型案例

【數位轉型定義】由轉型資訊科技引發的轉型precipitated by a transformational information technology，

## EMBRACING DIGITAL INNOVATION IN INCUMBENT FIRMS: HOW VOLVO CARS MANAGED COMPETING CONCERNS1 MISQ2017 byFredrik Svahn, Lars Mathiassen, Rikard Lindgren

【**能力、專注力、協作、治理**】現有企業面臨四個競爭性問題——能力（現有與必備）、專注力（產品與流程）、協作（內部與外部）以及治理（控制與靈活性）Combining extant literature with insights from the case, we argue that incumbent firms face four competing concerns—capability (existing versus requisite), focus (product versus process), collaboration (internal versus external), and governance (control versus flexibility) （來自《EMBRACING DIGITAL INNOVATION IN INCUMBENT FIRMS: HOW VOLVO CARS MANAGED COMPETING CONCERNS》，Fredrik Svahn, Lars Mathiassen, Rikard Lindgren，2017）

【Innovation capability創新能力’existing versus requisite’】Firms must develop new capabilities without jeopardizing existing product innovation practices. 企業必須在不危及現有產品創新實踐的情況下開發新的能力（來自《EMBRACING DIGITAL INNOVATION IN INCUMBENT FIRMS: HOW VOLVO CARS MANAGED COMPETING CONCERNS》，Fredrik Svahn, Lars Mathiassen, Rikard Lindgren，2017）

【Innovation focus創新重點 product versus process產品與流程】Firms must strike a balance between developing new design and management processes and leveraging digital technology in products and services. For managers, this dilemma creates challenges such as conflicting time horizons and resource distribution across means–ends企業必須在開發新的設計和管理流程以及在產品和服務中運用數位技術之間取得平衡。困境帶來了諸如時間範圍衝突以及資源分配不均等挑戰（來自《EMBRACING DIGITAL INNOVATION IN INCUMBENT FIRMS: HOW VOLVO CARS MANAGED COMPETING CONCERNS》，Fredrik Svahn, Lars Mathiassen, Rikard Lindgren，2017）

【Innovation collaboration: internal versus external. 創新協作：內部與外部】公司必須培養在內部工作安排下運作的人員的技能和人際關係，同時也吸引外部合作夥伴和資源Firms must develop the skills and relationships of the people operating within internal work arrangements while also engaging external partners and resources（來自《EMBRACING DIGITAL INNOVATION IN INCUMBENT FIRMS: HOW VOLVO CARS MANAGED COMPETING CONCERNS》，Fredrik Svahn, Lars Mathiassen, Rikard Lindgren，2017）

【Innovation governance: control versus flexibility. 創新治理：控制與彈性】Firms must develop managerial practices and systems that recognize creativity and differentiation at the expense of prevailing authority structures and integration arrangements. 公司必須發展管理實踐和系統，以犧牲現有的權力結構和整合安排為代價，認可創造力和差異化。（來自《EMBRACING DIGITAL INNOVATION IN INCUMBENT FIRMS: HOW VOLVO CARS MANAGED COMPETING CONCERNS》，Fredrik Svahn, Lars Mathiassen, Rikard Lindgren，2017）

【雲端靈活性】「雲端」提供了極大的靈活性，可以根據最終用戶的需求調整容量和內容的本地呈現。All in all, the ‘cloud’ offers great flexibility to adjust capacity and local presence of content based on end user demands. （來自《EMBRACING DIGITAL INNOVATION IN INCUMBENT FIRMS: HOW VOLVO CARS MANAGED COMPETING CONCERNS》，Fredrik Svahn, Lars Mathiassen, Rikard Lindgren，2017）

【創新的限制與機會】與預定義的車載功能進行運行時集成，但這也為汽車打開了一扇危險的後門。由於不清楚誰是守門人(外部入侵者)，為外部創新者設計雲端解決方案非常複雜。It enabled rapid design and deployment of cloud based functions for run-time integration with predefined in car functionality, but it also opened up a dangerous backdoor to the car. Because who to trust as a gatekeeper was unclear, designing the cloud solution for external innovators was complicated. （來自《EMBRACING DIGITAL INNOVATION IN INCUMBENT FIRMS: HOW VOLVO CARS MANAGED COMPETING CONCERNS》，Fredrik Svahn, Lars Mathiassen, Rikard Lindgren，2017）

【數位創新可以說成是重組資源創造新創意】數位化創新主要在於重組現有資源和知識，以激發新創意Digital innovation is largely about recombining existing resources and knowledge to spur new ideas (Avital and Te’eni 2009; Tilson et al. 2010; Yoo et al. 2012). （來自《EMBRACING DIGITAL INNOVATION IN INCUMBENT FIRMS: HOW VOLVO CARS MANAGED COMPETING CONCERNS》，Fredrik Svahn, Lars Mathiassen, Rikard Lindgren，2017）

【創新過程與結果要分開】現有企業必須學會關注創新過程——將其與結果區分開來——才能擁抱數位化創新。incumbent firms must therefore learn to focus on the process of innovation— separate it from its outcome—to embrace digital innovation（來自《EMBRACING DIGITAL INNOVATION IN INCUMBENT FIRMS: HOW VOLVO CARS MANAGED COMPETING CONCERNS》，Fredrik Svahn, Lars Mathiassen, Rikard Lindgren，2017）

【創新協作】現有企業在擁抱數位創新時，必須接觸外部生態系統As incumbent firms embrace digital innovation, they must reach out to external ecosystems（來自《EMBRACING DIGITAL INNOVATION IN INCUMBENT FIRMS: HOW VOLVO CARS MANAGED COMPETING CONCERNS》，Fredrik Svahn, Lars Mathiassen, Rikard Lindgren，2017）

【創新，持續的轉型過程】企業提供生成性產品，透過持續的轉型過程，刺激「新配置和新可能性」的開發In doing so, they provide generative products to stimulate development of “new configurations and possibilities” through an ongoing trans formative process (Avital and Te’eni 2009, p. 349).by From Generative Fit to Generative Capacity: Exploring an Emerging Dimension of Information Systems Design and Task Performance[M Avital](https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=-rxuqEIAAAAJ&hl=zh-TW&oi=sra), [D Te'Eni](https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=qklPJeYAAAAJ&hl=zh-TW&oi=sra)2009（來自《EMBRACING DIGITAL INNOVATION IN INCUMBENT FIRMS: HOW VOLVO CARS MANAGED COMPETING CONCERNS》，Fredrik Svahn, Lars Mathiassen, Rikard Lindgren，2017）

【作者引用**Wareham2014**說的話-創新治理】科技生態系的治理機制設計並非一項簡單的任務；挑戰在於建立治理機制，適當地約束參與者的行為，但又不過度限制所需的生成水準So the design of governance mechanisms for technology ecosystems is not a trivial task; the challenge is to establish governance mechanisms that appropriately bound participant behaviour without excessively constraining the desired level of generativity. by **Technology Ecosystem Governance** **Jonathan Wareham, Paul B. Fox, Josep Lluís Cano Giner2014**（來自《EMBRACING DIGITAL INNOVATION IN INCUMBENT FIRMS: HOW VOLVO CARS MANAGED COMPETING CONCERNS》，Fredrik Svahn, Lars Mathiassen, Rikard Lindgren，2017）

【四重點-創新能力、創新焦點、創新協作、創新治理】管理者必須有意識地將這些焦點有機地整合在一起，才能擁抱數位創新。we argued that managers must deliberately manage these concerns cohesively to embrace digital innovation. （來自《EMBRACING DIGITAL INNOVATION IN INCUMBENT FIRMS: HOW VOLVO CARS MANAGED COMPETING CONCERNS》，Fredrik Svahn, Lars Mathiassen, Rikard Lindgren，2017）

## DIGITAL INNOVATION MANAGEMENT: REINVENTING INNOVATION MANAGEMENT RESEARCH IN A DIGITAL WORLD (2017)by Satish Nambisan, Kalle Lyytinen, Ann Majchrzak, Michael Song)MISQ

【摘要】我們迫切需要一種新的數位創新管理理論，這種理論不依賴這些假設，而是藉鑒豐富且快速湧現的數位技術研究。There is a critical need for novel theorizing on digital innovation management that does not rely on such assumptions and draws on the rich and rapidly emerging research on digital technologies. （來自《DIGITAL INNOVATION MANAGEMENT: REINVENTING INNOVATION MANAGEMENT RESEARCH IN A DIGITAL WORLD》，Satish Nambisan, Kalle Lyytinen, Ann Majchrzak, Michael Song，2017）

【作者認為數位創新是】數位創新是指在創新過程中運用數位技術。Digital innovation is the use of digital technology during the process of innovating在數位創新中，數位技術和相關的數位化流程構成了新理念及其發展、傳播或吸收的內在組成部分。in digital innovation, digital technologies and associated digi tizing processes form an innate part of the new idea and/or its development, diffusion, or assimilation. （來自《DIGITAL INNOVATION MANAGEMENT: REINVENTING INNOVATION MANAGEMENT RESEARCH IN A DIGITAL WORLD》，Satish Nambisan, Kalle Lyytinen, Ann Majchrzak, Michael Song，2017）

【作者對數位創新的定義】將數位創新概念化為：利用數位技術創造（並隨之改變）市場產品、業務流程或模式。We conceptualize digital innovation as the creation of (and consequent change in) market offerings, business processes, or models that result from the use of digital technology. 包括一系列創新成果，例如新產品、平台和服務，以及新的客戶體驗和其他價值路徑；只要這些成果是透過使用數位技術和數位化流程來實現的，那麼成果本身就不必是數位化的First, our defini tion of digital innovation includes a range of innovation outcomes, such as new products, platforms, and services as well as new customer experiences and other value pathways; as long as these outcomes are made possible through the use of digital technologies and digitized processes, the outcomes themselves do not need to be digital. （來自《DIGITAL INNOVATION MANAGEMENT: REINVENTING INNOVATION MANAGEMENT RESEARCH IN A DIGITAL WORLD》，Satish Nambisan, Kalle Lyytinen, Ann Majchrzak, Michael Song，2017）

【數位創新涵蓋】涵蓋了一系列實現創新的數位工具和基礎設施、涵蓋了創新成果可能被傳播、吸收或適應特定使用環境的可能性，諸如數位平台通常遇到的問題。our definition of digital innovation includes a broad swath of digital tools and infrastructure (e.g., 3D printing, data analytics, mobile computing, etc.) for making innovation possible. Third, our definition includes the possibility that the outcomes may be diffused, assimilated, or adapted to specific use contexts such as typically experienced with digital platforms. （來自《DIGITAL INNOVATION MANAGEMENT: REINVENTING INNOVATION MANAGEMENT RESEARCH IN A DIGITAL WORLD》，Satish Nambisan, Kalle Lyytinen, Ann Majchrzak, Michael Song，2017）

【數位創新管理】數位創新管理指的是有效協調數位創新所依據的**實踐、流程和原則**。digital innovation management refers to the practices, processes, and principles that underlie the effective orchestration of digital innovation. （來自《DIGITAL INNOVATION MANAGEMENT: REINVENTING INNOVATION MANAGEMENT RESEARCH IN A DIGITAL WORLD》，Satish Nambisan, Kalle Lyytinen, Ann Majchrzak, Michael Song，2017）

【數位創新帶來的改變 產品、服務、價值創造途徑】數位創新徹底改變了新產品和服務的性質和結構，催生了新的價值創造和價值獲取途徑Digital innovation has radically changed the nature and structure of new products and services, spawned novel value creation and value appropriation pathways, （來自《DIGITAL INNOVATION MANAGEMENT: REINVENTING INNOVATION MANAGEMENT RESEARCH IN A DIGITAL WORLD》，Satish Nambisan, Kalle Lyytinen, Ann Majchrzak, Michael Song，2017）

【創新過程與結果不同】創新過程和結果是截然不同的現象，因此，創新的性質和組織之間存在相互作用，可以進行明確的理論化Innovation processes and outcomes are distinctly dif ferent phenomenon, and therefore there is interaction between the nature and organization of innovation that can be explicitly theorized，但又會因為後面提到的【創新的持續性】所以很難界定到底是創新的過程還是創新結果，使開始和結果變的不明確，作者舉例：數位基礎建（例如雲端運算）促進了產品實施計劃的快速擴展（或縮減），使得產品創意能夠透過反覆的實驗和實施循環快速形成、實施、修改和重新實施（Ries 2011），這使得特定創新過程階段的開始和/或結束變得不那麼明確new digital infrastructures (e.g., 3D printing, digital makerspaces, etc.) enable product ideas to be quickly formed, enacted, modified, and reenacted through repeated cycles of experimentation and implementation (Ries 2011), making it less clear as to when a particular innovation process phase starts and/or ends. Similarly, digital infrastructures (e.g., cloud computing) facili tate rapid scaling up (or down) of product implementation plans. （來自《DIGITAL INNOVATION MANAGEMENT: REINVENTING INNOVATION MANAGEMENT RESEARCH IN A DIGITAL WORLD》，Satish Nambisan, Kalle Lyytinen, Ann Majchrzak, Michael Song，2017）

【創新持續】即使在創新推出或實施之後，數位化產品的範圍、特徵和價值仍可能持續演進The scope, features and value of digital offerings can continue to evolve even after the innovation has been launched or implemented. （來自《DIGITAL INNOVATION MANAGEMENT: REINVENTING INNOVATION MANAGEMENT RESEARCH IN A DIGITAL WORLD》，Satish Nambisan, Kalle Lyytinen, Ann Majchrzak, Michael Song，2017）

【數位產品特性】數位化產品的獨特特性－它們具有可塑性malleable、可編輯性edit able、開放性open、可轉移性transferable等Unique characteristics of digital artifacts—they are malleable, edit able, open, transferable, etc. （來自《DIGITAL INNOVATION MANAGEMENT: REINVENTING INNOVATION MANAGEMENT RESEARCH IN A DIGITAL WORLD》，Satish Nambisan, Kalle Lyytinen, Ann Majchrzak, Michael Song，2017）

【同樣提到分散式創新，以及作者給他定義】創新主體正朝著更少預先定義、更分散的方向轉變，尤其是在技術密集型行業；這種轉變被稱為分散式創新With digital innovation, there is a shift toward less predefined and more distributed innovation agency, particularly in technology intensive industries; this shift has been referred to as distributed innovation(e.g., Lakhani and Panetta 2007; Sawhney and Prandelli 2000)，其他同樣有提到開放式創新跟網路中心式創新, open innovation (Chesbrough 2003), and network-centric innovation (Nambisan and Sawhney 2007) among others. （來自《DIGITAL INNOVATION MANAGEMENT: REINVENTING INNOVATION MANAGEMENT RESEARCH IN A DIGITAL WORLD》，Satish Nambisan, Kalle Lyytinen, Ann Majchrzak, Michael Song，2017）

【分散式創新是由異構參與者組成的，帶同時又有高度動態性，因為參與者隨時可能發生變化】異質heterogeneous的參與者群體作為一個整體，通常構成了成功創新所必需的主體。重要的是，這樣的集體也具有高度的動態性，因為參與者（個人、組織等）可以根據目標的變化、新能力的需要、動機的轉變、互補能力的獲得、新的限制因素和機會的出現，或不同貢獻的獲得認可而選擇加入或退出 (by Service innovation, Lusch 和 Nambisan 2015) This heterogeneous constellation of actors as a whole often constitutes the agency necessary to innovate successfully. Importantly, such collectives are also highly dynamic in that actors (individuals, organizations, etc.) can opt in and out while their goals change, new competencies are needed, motivations shifts, complementary capabilities need to be garnered, new constraints and opportunities emerge, or varying contributions become recognized (Lusch and Nambisan 2015). （來自《DIGITAL INNOVATION MANAGEMENT: REINVENTING INNOVATION MANAGEMENT RESEARCH IN A DIGITAL WORLD》，Satish Nambisan, Kalle Lyytinen, Ann Majchrzak, Michael Song，2017）

【集體協作得益於知識分享和共享平台】對於創新流程而言，集體之間的協作得益於知識共享和工作執行平台（例如 GitHub）、眾包（例如 Top Coder）、眾籌（例如 Kickstarter）、虛擬世界（例如 Second Life）、數位創客空間和專用社交媒體（例如 OpenStack）等數位基礎設施能力For innovation processes, col laboration among collectives is enabled by such digital infra structural capabilities as knowledge sharing and work execution platforms (e.g., GitHub), crowdsourcing (e.g., Top Coder), crowdfunding (e.g., Kickstarter), virtual worlds (e.g., Second Life), digital makerspaces, and dedicated social media (e.g., OpenStack). （來自《DIGITAL INNOVATION MANAGEMENT: REINVENTING INNOVATION MANAGEMENT RESEARCH IN A DIGITAL WORLD》，Satish Nambisan, Kalle Lyytinen, Ann Majchrzak, Michael Song，2017）

【異構參與者協作的特性使得組織應該如何管理、發展組織創新?】當合作夥伴及其貢獻多元、未知或定義不明確時，企業如何組織創新？創新集體如何形成、發展並為共享創新議程做出貢獻？How does a firm organize for innovation when its part ners and their contributions are diverse, unknown or ill defined? • How do innovation collectives form, evolve, and con tribute to a shared innovation agenda? （來自《DIGITAL INNOVATION MANAGEMENT: REINVENTING INNOVATION MANAGEMENT RESEARCH IN A DIGITAL WORLD》，Satish Nambisan, Kalle Lyytinen, Ann Majchrzak, Michael Song，2017）

【數位創新既依賴路徑，又具有突破性】解決方案對也可以被賦予記憶，例如對先前耦合的記憶。這使得創新既依賴路徑，又具有突破性。例如，開發人員可以使用google mapAPI在網站上插入一個提供行車路線的地圖鏈接，以解決導航問題。新的開發人員可能會在同一個應用程式中添加新功能，例如警察目擊資訊或施工警告，以解決不同的問題（例如避開超速陷阱）。每一次演進都將對過去的記憶與新的獨特的問題-解決方案對融合在一起。solution pairs can also be imbued with memory, such as memory of earlier couplings. This allows innovation to be simultaneously path dependent and path breaking. For example, a developer can use a Google Maps API to insert a link to a map providing driving directions on a website to solve the problem of navigation. A new developer may take the same app and add new features such as police sightings or construction warnings to address a different problem (of avoiding speed traps). Each evolution incorporates the memory of what has gone before with a new distinct problem solution pair（來自《DIGITAL INNOVATION MANAGEMENT: REINVENTING INNOVATION MANAGEMENT RESEARCH IN A DIGITAL WORLD》，Satish Nambisan, Kalle Lyytinen, Ann Majchrzak, Michael Song，2017）

【數位創新管理重點之一是科技如何與人互動，來促進創新的社會認知意義建構】建構數位創新管理理論的關鍵要素是數位科技（產品、平台等）如何與創新主體（無論是組織或個人）互動，以促進創新的社會認知意義建構。Here we suggest that a critical element of theo rizing about digital innovation management is how digital technologies (artifacts, platforms, etc.) interact with innova tion agents (be they organizations or individuals) to foster innovative socio-cognitive sensemaking. （來自《DIGITAL INNOVATION MANAGEMENT: REINVENTING INNOVATION MANAGEMENT RESEARCH IN A DIGITAL WORLD》，Satish Nambisan, Kalle Lyytinen, Ann Majchrzak, Michael Song，2017）

【定義社會認知意義建構】科技在創新者個體認知和創新者由組織和個人組成的集體社會體系中同時被理解By socio-cognitive sensemaking, we mean that the technology is being made sense of simultaneously in an individual innovator’s cognition and the innovator’s social system of collectives of organiza tions and individuals. （來自《DIGITAL INNOVATION MANAGEMENT: REINVENTING INNOVATION MANAGEMENT RESEARCH IN A DIGITAL WORLD》，Satish Nambisan, Kalle Lyytinen, Ann Majchrzak, Michael Song，2017）

【因為社會意義建構，所以作者認為成功的數位創新是去框架化和重構的過程】成功的數位創新取決於行為主體如何理解、與他人分享，並隨後修改他們對創新成果、流程和相關市場的理解(去框架化與重構)。因此，成功的數位創新需要在社會過程的影響下，對創新成果和過程進行持續不斷的去框架化和重構。Successful digital innovation thus depends on how actors come to understand, share with others, and then modify their understandings of innovation outcomes, processes, and related markets. Successful digital innovation, then, calls for relentless deframing and reframing of innovation outcomes and processes, influenced by a social process（來自《DIGITAL INNOVATION MANAGEMENT: REINVENTING INNOVATION MANAGEMENT RESEARCH IN A DIGITAL WORLD》，Satish Nambisan, Kalle Lyytinen, Ann Majchrzak, Michael Song，2017）

【作者引用別人說的協同概念】「協同」的概念，即一個或多個企業（或實體）承擔協調價值共創和價值分配的責任Prior studies on innovation networks and ecosystems have suggested the concept of orchestration, wherein one or more firms (or entities) assume the responsi bility for coordinating value cocreation and value appro priation (e.g., Dhanaraj and Parkhe 2006; Nambisan and Sawhney 2007, 2011; Wind et al. 2009，我還沒去找，如果要用再去放在endnote). （來自《DIGITAL INNOVATION MANAGEMENT: REINVENTING INNOVATION MANAGEMENT RESEARCH IN A DIGITAL WORLD》，Satish Nambisan, Kalle Lyytinen, Ann Majchrzak, Michael Song，2017）

【作者認為協作是】因此，在問題解決型組織中，一群鬆散的連結「貢獻者」可以被數位技術或人員識別和動員起來——無論是臨時的還是更長期的——來協調這群人。這種協調涉及等待合適的問題進入階段(可以解決甚麼問題)，以便與可用或新的潛在解決方案相匹配，或協助協調貢獻者提出的解決方案，以解決合理的問題或機會。因此，從本質上講，協調可以從問題和需求與潛在解決方案的配對角度來看待。Thus, in problem-solving organizations, a loosely connected crowd of “contributors” can be identified and mobilized by a digital technology or person serving—either temporarily or more permanently—to orchestrate the crowd. This orchestra tion involves waiting for the right problem to enter the stage to match with an available or new potential solution, or helps brokering solutions generated by contributors to plausible problems or opportunities. Thus, in essence, orchestration can be viewed in terms of the matching of problems and needs with potential solutions. 但越來越明顯的是，數位技術具有將問題（或需求）與解決方案相匹配，從而發揮協調者作用的潛力。it is increasingly becoming evident that digital technologies have the potential to match problems (or needs) with solutions and thereby to serve as the orchestrator. （來自《DIGITAL INNOVATION MANAGEMENT: REINVENTING INNOVATION MANAGEMENT RESEARCH IN A DIGITAL WORLD》，Satish Nambisan, Kalle Lyytinen, Ann Majchrzak, Michael Song，2017）

【配置分析Configurational Analysis】作者認為數位創新辨識問題、解決方案、技術可供性配對起來解決問題很重要。識別問題-解決方案對和技術可供性研究需要一種專注於將特定條件與特定結果相匹配，而不是解釋差異的方法。Identifying problem–solution pairs and technology affordance research creates a need for methodologies that focus on matching specific conditions for specific outcomes rather than variance explanation. （來自《DIGITAL INNOVATION MANAGEMENT: REINVENTING INNOVATION MANAGEMENT RESEARCH IN A DIGITAL WORLD》，Satish Nambisan, Kalle Lyytinen, Ann Majchrzak, Michael Song，2017）

【這篇裡面提到一些過去的他覺得有意義的研究，主要在講平台的公開以及限制程度對創新的影響，以及相關的管理機制】Geoffrey Parker、Marshall Van Alstyne 和 Xiaoyue Jiang 分別研究了平台領導者在開放核心平台多少內容（以刺激外部開發者創新）以及保護外部開發者創新多長時間（在將這些創新吸收到核心平台之前）方面的決策。基於一個分析模型，作者表明，一旦外部開發者數量達到一定門檻，企業將優先選擇使用開放的外部合約進行創新，而不是封閉的垂直整合或分包。（來自《DIGITAL INNOVATION MANAGEMENT: REINVENTING INNOVATION MANAGEMENT RESEARCH IN A DIGITAL WORLD》，Satish Nambisan, Kalle Lyytinen, Ann Majchrzak, Michael Song，2017）

作者引用(我放到endnote裡面啦)Saldanha, Terence JV, Sunil Mithas, and Mayuram S. Krishnan. "Leveraging customer involvement for fueling innovation." *MIS quarterly* 41.1 (2017): 267-286. 特定類型的客戶參與與特定的 IT 支援能力之間的互補性如何增強公司創新。具體而言，他們認為關係資訊處理能力和分析資訊處理能力可以補充以產品為中心的客戶參與和資訊密集型客戶參與實踐。當特定配置的 IT 支援能力與特定類型的客戶參與相結合時，企業可以受益更多更廣泛地說，他們的研究結果表明，新的數位基礎設施（及其相關能力）企業與分散式創新機構相關的實踐（例如，與客戶或更廣泛的外部合作夥伴生態系統合作）可以進行關鍵補充，從而促進企業創新Their empirical findings show that firms can benefit more when specific configurations of IT-enabled capabilities are leveraged in unison with specific types of customer involvement. More broadly, their findings suggest new digital infrastructures (and their associated capabilities) can critically complement a firm’s practices related to distributed innovation agency (for example, collaboration with customers or a broader ecosystem of external partners) and thus advance firm innovation.

【下面是原文中的摘錄 結論】本研究指出了資訊科技在開發無形資產方面的突出作用及其在利用客戶參與方面的中間能力We extend the limited but growing literature on IT and innovation by pointing to the salient role of IT in developing intangibles and its inter-mediate capabilities with respect to leveraging customer involvement研究結果增強了對 IT 支援能力在客戶參與-創新關係中調節作用的理論理解，並可能有助於解釋先前研究中相關的混合發現，因為它指出了先前被忽視的 IT 支援能力（例如 RIPC 和 AIPC）的調節作用。本研究強調需要仔細考慮 IT 的作用，以幫助整理客戶參與對創新的影響。(來自Saldanha, Terence JV, Sunil Mithas, and Mayuram S. Krishnan. "Leveraging customer involvement for fueling innovation.，2017" )

## Digital platform ecosystems數位平台生態系統(2020) Andreas Hein, Maximilian Schreieck, Tobias Riasanow,et al.

【數位平台生態系統如何根據三個核心構成要素而改變】（1）平台所有權，（2）價值創造機制，以及（3）互補者自主權we use this definition to explain how different digital platform ecosystems vary according to three core building blocks: (1) platform ownership, (2) value-creating mechanisms, and (3) complementor autonomy. （來自《Digital platform ecosystems》，Andreas Hein, Maximilian Schreieck, Tobias Riasanow,et al，2020）

【數位平台與平台生態正在影響產業】作為技術基礎設施的數位平台及其社會參與者生態系統正在不斷改變整個產業。Digital platforms as technical infrastructures and their ecosystems of social actors continue to change entire industries. （來自《Digital platform ecosystems》，Andreas Hein, Maximilian Schreieck, Tobias Riasanow,et al，2020）

【數位平台與科技】數位平台都建立在不斷發展的資訊技術的廣泛可用性之上，例如雲端運算、記憶體資料庫和大數據分析解決方案All of those digital platforms build on the widespread availability of constantly evolving information technology, such as cloud computing, in-memory databases, and analytical solutions for big data. （來自《Digital platform ecosystems》，Andreas Hein, Maximilian Schreieck, Tobias Riasanow,et al，2020）

【平台部屬技術創造協調生態】數位平台以新的方式結合和部署這些技術，以孵化和協調供需生態系統Digital platforms combine and deploy these technologies in new ways to incubate and coordinate an ecosystem of supply and demand （來自《Digital platform ecosystems》，Andreas Hein, Maximilian Schreieck, Tobias Riasanow,et al，2020）

【生態系統中需求方的價值創造是成為互補者的角色】在生態系統中，需求方的參與者透過共同創造互補產品或服務來扮演互補者的角色 In the ecosystem, actors on the demand side take the role of complementors by co-creating complementary products or services (e.g., Lucas and Goh [2009](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR57); Alt et al. [2010](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR2)). （來自《Digital platform ecosystems》，Andreas Hein, Maximilian Schreieck, Tobias Riasanow,et al，2020）

【平台經營者可以以互補者、補充者、受益者來提高平台品質與開拓市場】客戶是受益者，透過付款或提供數據和回饋來獎勵這些服務。平台所有者可以採納這些回饋來提高現有服務的品質並開拓新的市場 The platform owner can incorporate this feedback to increase the quality of existing services and tap into new markets (Eisenmann et al. [2011](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR25)).(原段在生態系統中，需求方的參與者透過共同創造互補產品或服務來扮演互補者的角色（例如，Lucas 和 Goh [2009](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR57) ；Alt 等人 [2010](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR2) ）。補充者利用邊界資源，例如平台所有者提供的軟體開發工具包（SDK）（Ghazawneh 和 Henfridsson [2013](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR37) ），共同創造專門的產品或服務（Boudreau [2012](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR9) ）。客戶是受益者，透過付款或提供數據和回饋來獎勵這些服務。平台所有者可以採納這些回饋來提高現有服務的品質並開拓新的市場（Eisenmann 等人， [2011 年](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR25)）。) （來自《Digital platform ecosystems》，Andreas Hein, Maximilian Schreieck, Tobias Riasanow,et al，2020）

【作者引用Lusch 和 Nambisan [2015](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR58) 的話：平台協調參與者創造價值】不同學科的學者對數位平台如何協調參與者生態系統以共同創造價值持有不同的看法（Lusch 和 Nambisan [2015](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR58) ）（來自《Digital platform ecosystems》，Andreas Hein, Maximilian Schreieck, Tobias Riasanow,et al，2020）

【作者引用Tiwana et al. [2010](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR91); Tilson et al. [2010](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR87)的話：數位平台是基於軟體的服務】從技術角度來看，數位平台是基於軟體的平台，即提供核心功能的可擴展程式碼庫，並輔以模組化服務The technical perspective sees digital platforms as software-based platforms, that is, extensible codebases that provide core functionality, supplemented by modular services (Tiwana et al. [2010](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR91); Tilson et al. [2010](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR87)) （來自《Digital platform ecosystems》，Andreas Hein, Maximilian Schreieck, Tobias Riasanow,et al，2020）

【作者引用Tiwana et al的話：模組化】模組化架構(modular architecture)則允許新模組的多功能性和可擴展性whereas the modular architecture allows for versatility and scalability of new modules (Tiwana et al. [2010](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR91)). （來自《Digital platform ecosystems》，Andreas Hein, Maximilian Schreieck, Tobias Riasanow,et al，2020）

【作者引用Majchrzak and Markus的話：數位可供性Digital affordances】是指「具有特定目的的個人或組織可以利用科技做什麼」 refer to “what an individual or organization with a particular purpose can do with a technology”  (Majchrzak and Markus [2013](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR59)). （來自《Digital platform ecosystems》，Andreas Hein, Maximilian Schreieck, Tobias Riasanow,et al，2020）

【作者引用de Reuver et al. [2018](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR19)的話，表達平台所有者如何整合和管理平台的生態系統】社會技術觀點關注平台所有者如何整合和管理參與者生態系統The socio-technical perspective focuses on how platform owners integrate and govern an ecosystem of actors (de Reuver et al. [2018](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR19)) （來自《Digital platform ecosystems》，Andreas Hein, Maximilian Schreieck, Tobias Riasanow,et al，2020）

【作者引用de Reuver et al. [2018](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR19)的話，表達平台所有者、參與者、合作夥伴的自主權是否平衡很重要】根據所有權的原型，中央平台所有者、合作夥伴聯盟或分散的點對點網絡需要在控制權與生態系統參與者的自主權之間取得平衡Depending on the archetype of ownership, either a central platform owner, a consortium of partners or a decentralized peer-to-peer network need to balance control rights against the autonomy of ecosystem actors (de Reuver et al. [2018](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR19); （來自《Digital platform ecosystems》，Andreas Hein, Maximilian Schreieck, Tobias Riasanow,et al，2020）

【對數位平台的分析，有這些研究】從經濟；商業、技術、社會等單一範疇切入，Up to now, digital platforms have been mainly analyzed from single paradigms such as economics (Jiang et al. [2018](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR48)), technical (Tiwana [2015](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR89)), business (Parker and Van Alstyne [2017](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR66)), and social (Thies et al. [2016](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR85)). Whereas the literature on boundary resources only combines the social and technical paradigms (Eaton et al. [2015](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR22)) （來自《Digital platform ecosystems》，Andreas Hein, Maximilian Schreieck, Tobias Riasanow,et al，2020）

【生態系統的三結構要素】最近的研究集中在生態系統的三個結構要素：活動、參與者和架構Recent studies have focused on three structural elements of ecosystems: activities, actors, and architectures (Kapoor [2018](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR49); Adner [2017](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR1)). （來自《Digital platform ecosystems》，Andreas Hein, Maximilian Schreieck, Tobias Riasanow,et al，2020）

【活動Activities定義】活動是離散的行動，決定了生態系中如何共同創造價值。Activities are discrete actions that determine how value is co-created in an ecosystem. 數位平台生態系統中的活動包括開發新應用程式或提供服務，例如提供乘車服務或列出新房產。那在我們的平台可能就是提供織品布片與設計，調查對象包括生態系中參與者和產品的相互依賴所導致的瓶頸。Activities in a digital platform ecosystem include the development of new applications or the provision of services, such as offering rides or listing new properties. Objects of inquiry include bottlenecks that result from the interdependencies of actors and products in an ecosystem. Bottlenecks are critical components whose performance, costs, and scarcity constrain the value proposition of an ecosystem (Kapoor [2018](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR49)) （來自《Digital platform ecosystems》，Andreas Hein, Maximilian Schreieck, Tobias Riasanow,et al，2020）

【參與者】參與者是可以扮演補充者和消費者角色的代理人，他們開展活動並提供不同的報價。首先，互補者提供互補產品或服務來為平台的價值主張做出貢獻。補充者的角色與傳統的企業-供應商關係不同。在企業與供應商的關係中，補充者自主決定加入生態系統，而企業則對合作行使決策權（Kapoor [2018](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR49) ）。其次，消費者是指服務受益者（我們的裡面可能就是設計師、有買布料需求的人），而服務受益者則透過提供有關如何使用以及使用哪些補充物的見解，為平台的價值主張做出貢獻（Lusch 和 Nambisan [2015](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR58) ）。Actors are agents that can take the role of complementors and consumers who undertake activities and produce different offers. First, complementors provide complementary products or services to contribute to a platform’s value proposition. It is important to note that the role of the complementor differs from that of traditional firm-supplier relationships. Whereas the complementor autonomously decides to join an ecosystem, in a firm-supplier relationship, the firm exerts decision rights regarding the cooperation (Kapoor [2018](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR49)). Second, consumers refer to service beneficiaries that, in turn, contribute to the platform’s value proposition by providing insights about how and which complements are used (Lusch and Nambisan [2015](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR58)). （來自《Digital platform ecosystems》，Andreas Hein, Maximilian Schreieck, Tobias Riasanow,et al，2020）

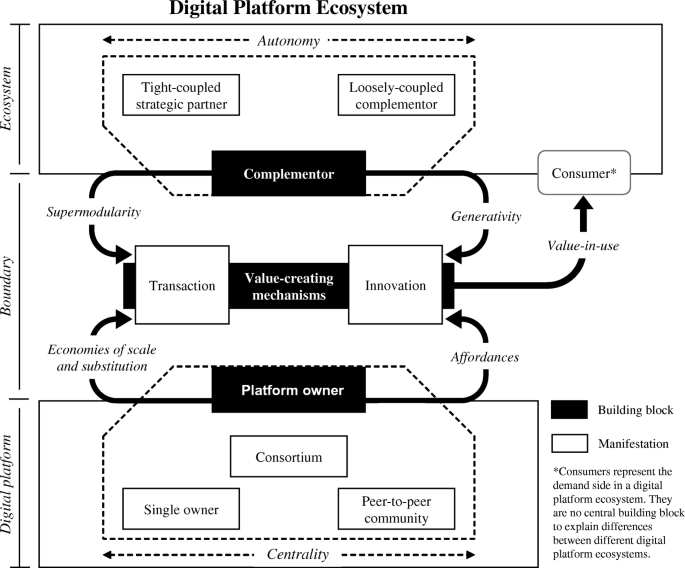
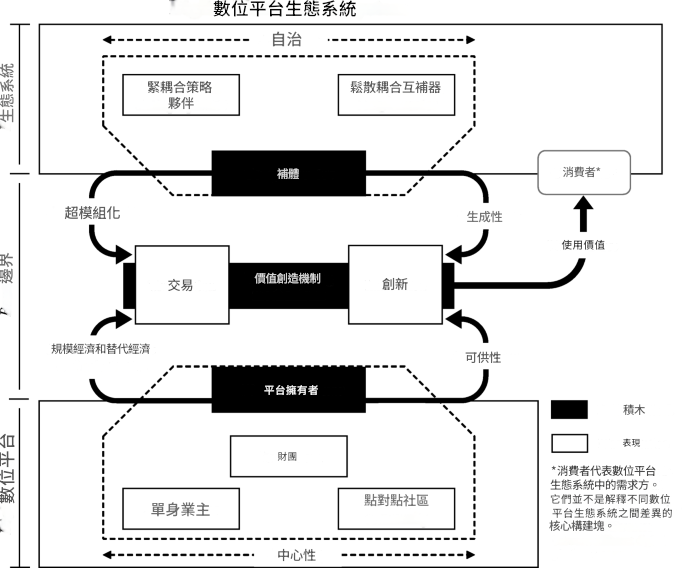
【架構architecture】架構定義了協調生態系供需雙方交換的技術互動。這種架構可以形成基於平台或產品的生態系，基於平台的生態系統包含自主代理，例如補充者，它們提供互補的產品或服務。根據平台的所有權狀態，**平台所有者建立治理機制，定義協調生態系統中互動的基本規則**（Gawer 和 Cusumano [2002](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR35) ；Tiwana [2014](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR88) ）。例如，Uber促進了司機和乘客之間的互動。相較之下，以產品為基礎的生態系統需要企業和消費者之間單方面的市場互動（Kapoor [2018](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR49) ）。例如，行動旅遊服務供應商DriveNow擁有互補產品（汽車），僅將消費者作為服務受益者。The architecture defines technological interactions that orchestrate the exchange between the supply and demand sides of an ecosystem. This architecture can result in either a platform- or product-based ecosystem (Kapoor [2018](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR49)). Platform-based ecosystems contain autonomous agents, such as complementors, that contribute complementary products or services. Depending on the ownership status of platforms, the platform owners establish governance mechanisms that define the ground rules for orchestrating interactions in the ecosystems (Gawer and Cusumano [2002](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR35); Tiwana [2014](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR88)). For example, Uber facilitates the interactions between drivers and passengers. In contrast, product-based ecosystems entail one-sided market interactions between a firm and consumers (Kapoor [2018](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR49)). For example, the mobility service provider, DriveNow, owns the complementary products (cars) and merely integrates consumers as service beneficiaries. （來自《Digital platform ecosystems》，Andreas Hein, Maximilian Schreieck, Tobias Riasanow,et al，2020）

【數位平台穩定的核心與靈活的外圍模組化結構】 強調規模經濟與替代經濟Summarizing research on digital platforms and ecosystems, we conclude that digital platforms are built on a modular architecture comprising a stable core and a flexible periphery (Tiwana et al. [2010](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR91)), （來自《Digital platform ecosystems》，Andreas Hein, Maximilian Schreieck, Tobias Riasanow,et al，2020）

【藉由建構治理機制，促進消費者與平台補充者complementors之間的互動】透過平台治理機制，平台所有者促進生態系統中自主補充者和消費者之間的交易（Lusch 和 Nambisan [2015](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR58) ；de Reuver 等人 [2018](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR19) ）With platform governance mechanisms, the platform owner facilitates transactions between autonomous complementors and consumers in an ecosystem (Lusch and Nambisan [2015](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR58); de Reuver et al. [2018](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR19)). （來自《Digital platform ecosystems》，Andreas Hein, Maximilian Schreieck, Tobias Riasanow,et al，2020）

【模組化基礎設施】模組化基礎設施之上，讓平台所有者提供補充者可以根據個體創新能力實現的功能。Above the modular infrastructure, the platform owner provides affordances that complementors can actualize based on individual innovation capabilities. （來自《Digital platform ecosystems》，Andreas Hein, Maximilian Schreieck, Tobias Riasanow,et al，2020）

【重要定義！！！！作者將數位平台生態系統定義為】*數位平台生態系統由平台所有者組成，平台所有者實施治理機制，以促進平台所有者與自主補充者和消費者生態系統之間在數位平台上的價值創造機制。a digital platform ecosystem comprises a platform owner that implements governance mechanisms to facilitate value-creating mechanisms on a digital platform between the platform owner and an ecosystem of autonomous complementors and consumers*（來自《Digital platform ecosystems》，Andreas Hein, Maximilian Schreieck, Tobias Riasanow,et al，2020）

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【數位平台所有權權力分配】平台所有權不僅涉及擁有數位平台的法人實體；它還涉及生態系統中的權力分配，可以是集中的，也可以是分散的。它也描述了生態系統中合作夥伴之間的關係。我們發現不同的所有權模式取決於權力集中的程度，並將它們分為三種主要原型Platform ownership is not just about the legal entity that owns the digital platform; it also relates to the distribution of power in the ecosystem, which can be centralized or decentralized. It also describes the relationships among partners in the ecosystem. We found different ownership models that depend on the degree of power centralization and classified them into three main archetypes. （來自《Digital platform ecosystems》，Andreas Hein, Maximilian Schreieck, Tobias Riasanow,et al，2020）

【第一，單一擁有者控制的集中式數位平台生態centralized digital platform ecosystem】有一個由單一擁有者控制的集中式數位平台生態系統，例如 Facebook、Apple iOS 行動作業系統和 SAP 雲端平台。在這種情況下，權力是集中的，只有平台所有者作為單一實體來定義、建立和維護治理機制，因此，平台所有者可以快速實施和調整治理機制，以最適合生態系統發展的方式。First, there are centralized digital platform ecosystems controlled by a single owner, such as Facebook, the Apple iOS mobile operating system, and the SAP Cloud Platform. In this case, power is centralized, and only the platform owner as a single entity defines, establishes, and maintains governance mechanisms. Thus, the platform owner can implement and adjust governance mechanisms quickly and in a way that is best for ecosystem growth. （來自《Digital platform ecosystems》，Andreas Hein, Maximilian Schreieck, Tobias Riasanow,et al，2020）

【第二、聯盟數位平台生態digital platform ecosystems can be formed by consortia】其次，數位平台生態系統可以由聯盟組成，這意味著一群參與者擁有數位平台，從而建立治理機制（Bazarhanova 等人， [2019 年](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR7)）。這種所有權原型的一個例子是 Cloud Foundry，這是一個由 Cloud Foundry 基金會管理的開源、多雲應用平台即服務。與集中式數位平台生態系統相比，聯盟通常意味著權力在多個利害關係人之間的分配。這些利害關係人共同定義、建立和維護數位平台生態系統的治理機制。在 Cloud Foundry 基金會中，思科、SAP、Dell EMC、IBM、Pivo​​tal、SUSE、VMware 等參與者共同支援平台生態系統的管理。（來自《Digital platform ecosystems》，Andreas Hein, Maximilian Schreieck, Tobias Riasanow,et al，2020）

【第三、點對點社群管理的去中心化數位平台生態系統 there are decentralized digital platform ecosystems governed by peer-to-peer communities.】第三，存在由點對點社群管理的去中心化數位平台生態系統。區塊鏈平台（例如以太坊或 District0x）允許創建可由社區管理的去中心化生態系統（Riasanow 等人， [2018a](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR68) ）。這種去中心化使用戶能夠直接影響生態系統的未來方向。例如，District0x 提供了一個數位平台，讓使用者以區域的形式設計和建立新的市場。當用戶將代幣投入項目時，他們就獲得了投票權。這些權利可用於參與某個地區設計變更和功能改進，並指定如何使用或分配市場產生的收入（Lestan 等人， [2017 年](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR56)）。Third, there are decentralized digital platform ecosystems governed by peer-to-peer communities. Blockchain platforms, such as Ethereum or District0x, allow the creation of decentralized ecosystems that can be governed by a community (Riasanow et al. [2018a](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR68)). This decentralization empowers users to directly influence the future direction of the ecosystem. For instance, District0x offers a digital platform that allows users to design and establish new marketplaces in the form of districts. As users stake tokens to a project, they gain voting rights. These rights can be used to participate in design changes and functionality improvements of a district and to specify how the generated revenue of a marketplace is used or distributed (Lestan et al. [2017](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR56)). （來自《Digital platform ecosystems》，Andreas Hein, Maximilian Schreieck, Tobias Riasanow,et al，2020）

【成功的數位平台促進生態系統中的價值創造機制】成功的數位平台促進了平台生態系統中的價值創造機制，價值創造機制建立在高效、便利的交易促進（Tiwana [2014](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR88) ）和提供可供性的基礎上，使數位平台成為創新的溫床（Yoo 等人 [2012](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR98) ）。Successful digital platforms facilitate value-creating mechanisms in the platform ecosystem. These value-creating mechanisms build on the efficient and convenient facilitation of transactions (Tiwana [2014](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR88)) and the provision of affordances making the digital platform a breeding ground for innovation (Yoo et al. [2012](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR98)). （來自《Digital platform ecosystems》，Andreas Hein, Maximilian Schreieck, Tobias Riasanow,et al，2020）

【作者引用別人說的話來強調：數位平台創造雙邊市場】

價值創造方法一：數位平台透過交易這個價值創造機制，幫助互補者和消費者相互定位、互動，以互惠互利的方式交換價值。數位平台充當中介，直接配對供給和需求並提出可能的交易，或提供易於使用的搜尋功能，讓用戶找到交易夥伴。透過協調交易，數位平台創造了雙邊市場（Armstrong [2006](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR3) ；Rochet and Tirole [2003](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR71) ），利用了跨邊網路效應。例如，Airbnb 是一個數位平台，旨在促進業主和尋找臨時住宿的人之間的交易。這個數位平台幫助業主宣傳他們的住宿，並為尋找住宿的用戶提供精細的搜尋功能。每次新上市都會利用規模經濟和替代經濟，增加平台的價值，使其成為超模組化互補，從而引發供需之間的網路效應。With the first value-creating mechanism of transactions, digital platforms help complementors and consumers locate and interact with each other and exchange value in a mutually beneficial manner (Evans [2012](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR27)). The digital platform acts as an intermediary by directly matching supply to demand and suggesting possible transactions or by providing easy-to-use search functions through which users can find transaction partners. Via the orchestration of transactions, digital platforms create two-sided markets (Armstrong [2006](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR3); Rochet and Tirole [2003](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR71)) that leverage cross-side network effects. For example, Airbnb is a digital platform that facilitates transactions between property owners and people looking for temporary accommodations. The digital platform helps owners advertise their accommodations and offers a fine-tuned search functionality for users looking for a place to stay. Each new listing utilizes economies of scale and substitution and increases the value of the platform, making it a supermodular complementarity that induces network effects between supply and demand.【再用我的數位平台來解釋自己的版本】（來自《Digital platform ecosystems》，Andreas Hein, Maximilian Schreieck, Tobias Riasanow,et al，2020）

【數位平台的創新能力】價值創造方法二：第二種價值創造機制是指數位平台的創新能力，它使互補者能夠創造與平台核心互補的解決方案（Tiwana [2014](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR88) ）。平台所有者透過為互補者提供開發工具來提供可供性，而互補者則可以利用這些邊界資源共同創造增值補充。例如，SAP 在其 SAP 雲端平台上利用第三方創新（Schreieck 等人， [2019 年](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR77)）。此數位平台透過 API 和其他資源為補充者提供創建補充 SAP 企業資源規劃軟體的應用程式的能力。南非 SAP 合作夥伴 EPI-USE 基於該平台的物聯網功能開發了一款應用程序，使用無人機監測瀕危物種。非營利組織「大象、犀牛與人民」使用此應用程式來獲取有關瀕危動物數量的更好資訊（SAP SE [2018](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR73) ）。The second value-creating mechanism refers to the innovation capabilities of digital platforms that enable complementors to create solutions complementary to the platform core (Tiwana [2014](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR88)). The platform owner provides affordances by offering development tools for complementors, who, in turn, can use those boundary resources to co-create value-adding complements (Ghazawneh and Henfridsson [2013](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR37); Nambisan et al. [2019](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR62)). For example, SAP leverages third-party innovation on its SAP Cloud Platform (Schreieck et al. [2019](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR77)). The digital platform offers affordances through APIs and other resources for complementors to create applications that complement SAP’s enterprise resource planning software. The South-African SAP partner, EPI-USE, developed an application based on the platform’s internet-of-things capabilities to monitor endangered species using drones. The nonprofit organization, Elephants, Rhinos & Peoples, uses this application to obtain better information about the number of endangered animals (SAP SE [2018](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-019-00377-4#ref-CR73)). （來自《Digital platform ecosystems》，Andreas Hein, Maximilian Schreieck, Tobias Riasanow,et al，2020）

【第三方的專業知識轉移】因為第三方通常擁有專業知識和經驗，從而實現知識轉移並提供更好的解決方案。客戶在根據自己的需求調整企業資源規劃軟體或開發供自己使用的應用程式時，可以從這些創新的互補應用程式中進行選擇。many other complementors utilize the generativity of SAP’s offerings, because third parties often have specialized knowledge and experience, leading to knowledge transfer and better solutions. Customers can choose from these innovative complementary applications when adapting the enterprise resource planning software to their own needs or developing applications for their use. （來自《Digital platform ecosystems》，Andreas Hein, Maximilian Schreieck, Tobias Riasanow,et al，2020）

## **Digital Transformation and Innovation Management: A Synthesis of Existing Research and an Agenda for Future Studies（2021）**[**Francesco Paolo Appio**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/authored-by/Appio/Francesco+Paolo)**,**[**Federico Frattini**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/authored-by/Frattini/Federico)**,**[**Antonio Messeni Petruzzelli**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/authored-by/Petruzzelli/Antonio+Messeni)**,**[**Paolo Neirotti**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/authored-by/Neirotti/Paolo)

**數位轉型與創新管理：現有研究綜述與未來研究議程**

管理和組織學者越來越關注數位轉型與創新管理之間的相互連結Management and organizational scholars have paid increasing attention to the interconnections between digital transformation and innovation management in the last decade（來自《Digital Transformation and Innovation Management: A Synthesis of Existing Research and an Agenda for Future Studies》，Francesco Paolo Appio, Federico Frattini, Antonio Messeni Petruzzelli, Paolo Neirotti，2021）

【實務和導入的落差，以及企業對數位轉型的重視】儘管企業越來越警惕數位轉型帶來的大量機遇，並優先投資以填補“數位落差”，但在準備接受和利用其實現創新和價值創造的潛力方面仍有許多工作要做This shows that although organizations are increasingly alert to the plethora of opportunities digital transformation exposes them to and prioritize investments to fill in the “digital divide,” much remains to be done in terms of getting prepared to embrace and leverage its potential for enabling innovation and value creation（來自《Digital Transformation and Innovation Management: A Synthesis of Existing Research and an Agenda for Future Studies》，Francesco Paolo Appio, Federico Frattini, Antonio Messeni Petruzzelli, Paolo Neirotti，2021）

【數位轉型與創新管理起步中】數位轉型與創新管理交叉領域的研究尚處於起步階段，但正在獲得發展勢頭，從而進入一個可以為新見解和更深入理解鋪平道路的發酵時代。Research at the crossroads of digital transformation and innovation management is still in its infancy, but it is gaining momentum, thus entering an era of ferment that can pave the way to new insights and deeper understandings. （來自《Digital Transformation and Innovation Management: A Synthesis of Existing Research and an Agenda for Future Studies》，Francesco Paolo Appio, Federico Frattini, Antonio Messeni Petruzzelli, Paolo Neirotti，2021）

【數位轉型文獻與其他研究的關聯，我覺得可以寫成一小段說明有哪些領域在做】簡要評論每個主題集群，我們注意到數位轉型（淡藍色集群）具有最多的流入和流出連接（即 80）。作為該研究流的核心，它顯然與所有其他集群相連，並代表網路中最重要的節點。當談到這個集群的內容時，我們可以觀察到，數位轉型的概念（Berger 等人， [**2019 年**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0006)；Nambisan 等人， [**2019 年**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0065)；Verhoef 等人， [**2021 年**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0093)）通常與各種最近引入的支援技術（如人工智慧、工業物聯網、大數據和智慧產品）相結合（參見 Blackburn 等人， [**2017**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0009)[**年**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0021)； [**2017 年**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0027)；Fossen & Sorgner， [**2019 年**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0032)；Iansiti & Lakhani， [**2014 年**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0044)；Mariani & Fosso Wamba， [**2020 年**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0057)[**；**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0072) Raff 等人， [**2020 年**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0073)；Ransbotham 等人， [**2016 年**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0084)；Sjödin 等人， [**2020 年**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0092)）。 此外，該集群中包含的研究提供了相關服務創新（Sjödin 等人， [**2020 年**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0084)）、產品服務系統（Lerch 和 Gotsch， [**2015 年**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0054)）、組織實踐和慣例（Jackson， [**2019 年**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0046)[**）**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0061) 、變革管理（Mugge 等人， [**2020**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0086)[**年**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0036)；Solberg 和 2020 年； [**2020 年**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0048)）、競爭動態（Ferreira 等人， [**2019 年**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0028)；Porter 和 Heppelmann， [**2014 年**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0070)、 [**2015 年**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0071)）、組織設計和結構（Kretschmer 和 Khashabi， [**2020 年**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0051)）的證據。Briefly commenting on each thematic cluster, we notice that the digital transformation (pale blue cluster) has the largest number of inflowing and outflowing connections (i.e., 80). Being at the core of this research stream, it is obviously connected to all the other clusters and represents the most important node in the network. When it comes to the content of this cluster, we can observe that the concept of digital transformation (Berger et al., [**2019**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0006); Nambisan et al., [**2019**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0065); Verhoef et al., [**2021**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0093)) is usually adopted in relationship with a wide range of recently introduced enabling technologies such as AI, industrial internet of things, big data, and smart products (see Blackburn et al., [**2017**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0009); Chandy et al., [**2017**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0021); Farrington & Alizadeh, [**2017**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0027); Fossen & Sorgner, [**2019**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0032); Iansiti & Lakhani, [**2014**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0044); Mariani & Fosso Wamba, [**2020**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0057); Raff et al., [**2020**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0072); Ransbotham et al., [**2016**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0073); Sjödin et al., [**2020**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0084); Verganti et al., [**2020**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0092)). Moreover, the studies included in the cluster offer evidence on service innovation (Sjödin et al., [**2020**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0084)), product-service systems (Lerch & Gotsch, [**2015**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0054)), organizational practices and routines (Jackson, [**2019**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0046)), change management (Mugge et al., [**2020**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0061); Solberg et al., [**2020**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0086)), innovation processes (Guenzi & Habel, [**2020**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0036); Klein et al., [**2020**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0048)), competitive dynamics (Ferreira et al., [**2019**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0028); Porter & Heppelmann, [**2014**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0070), [**2015**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0071)), organizational design and structure (Kretschmer & Khashabi, [**2020**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0051)). （來自《Digital Transformation and Innovation Management: A Synthesis of Existing Research and an Agenda for Future Studies》，Francesco Paolo Appio, Federico Frattini, Antonio Messeni Petruzzelli, Paolo Neirotti，2021）

【這一段則是在說數位創新文獻的回顧現況】The blue cluster is focused on digital innovation. The content of this second cluster revolves around the role of information technology and its business value (Saldanha et al., [**2017**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0079)), with a particular emphasis on relational and analytical information processing capabilities to improve customer involvement in the innovation process, and enable open platforms and architectures (Brunswicker & Schecter, [**2019**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0013)). This thematic cluster also investigates the types of institutional arrangements through which organizations embrace different configurations of digital innovations as well as their impact on capabilities, processes, collaborations, and governance (Hinings et al., [**2018**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0041); Svahn et al., [**2017**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0087); Verstegen et al., [**2019**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0094)).  
藍色集群專注於數位創新。第二個集群的內容圍繞著資訊科技的角色及其商業價值（Saldanha 等人， [**2017 年**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0079)）展開，特別強調關係和分析資訊處理能力，以提高客戶在創新過程中的參與度，並實現開放平台和架構（Brunswicker & Schecter， [**2019 年**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0013)）。這個主題群集也調查了組織採用不同數位創新配置的製度安排類型及其對能力、流程、協作和治理的影響（Hinings 等人， [**2018 年**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0041)；Svahn 等人， [**2017 年**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0087)；Verstegen 等人， [**2019 年**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jpim.12562#jpim12562-bib-0094)）。（來自《Digital Transformation and Innovation Management: A Synthesis of Existing Research and an Agenda for Future Studies》，Francesco Paolo Appio, Federico Frattini, Antonio Messeni Petruzzelli, Paolo Neirotti，2021）

【數位轉型影響產業及組織】數位轉型影響產業的組織方式和企業的互聯互通方式，並帶來機會和威脅，而這些機會和威脅取決於具體的環境條件，而這些環境條件又與社會、經濟、政治和競爭環境以及企業的組織和治理結構以及企業文化有關。At the *macro-level*, digital transformation influences the ways industries are organized and companies interconnected, and offers opportunities and threats that depend on contextual conditions, which are in turn related to the social, economic, political, and competitive environment, as well as to firms’ organizational and governance structures and corporate culture（來自《Digital Transformation and Innovation Management: A Synthesis of Existing Research and an Agenda for Future Studies》，Francesco Paolo Appio, Federico Frattini, Antonio Messeni Petruzzelli, Paolo Neirotti，2021）

【數位轉型中的基礎建設影響擴大帶來了顛覆產業的複雜維度，意味者企業如何在在生態中的定位變得更加關鍵】隨著雲端運算、物聯網、人工智慧、大數據架構和產品智慧化（以及相關的服務化趨勢）等技術的最新發展，數位顛覆的範圍正在擴大，甚至觸及材料領域，從而引發新的複雜性維度，這反映在與系統級工程相關的問題上。這種複雜性，加上產品和軟體之間新互補性的出現，意味著企業在數位生態系統中定位自己變得越來越重要，這改變了競爭遊戲規則，並表現為線性和分層供應鏈的更複雜和多維的衰落。With recent technological developments in cloud computing, IoT, AI, big data architectures, and the smartification of products (with the related servitization trends), digital disruption is enlarging in scope and touches even material-based sectors, hence giving rise to new dimensions of complexity, reflected by problems related to system-level engineering. Such a complexity, coupled with the emergence of new complementarities between products and software, implies an increasing importance for companies to position themselves in digital ecosystems, which change the rules of the competitive game and appears as a more complex and multidimensional declination of linear and hierarchical supply chains. （來自《Digital Transformation and Innovation Management: A Synthesis of Existing Research and an Agenda for Future Studies》，Francesco Paolo Appio, Federico Frattini, Antonio Messeni Petruzzelli, Paolo Neirotti，2021）

【強調平台生態中的成員協作對保持生態完整性與增強服務是必要的】所有生態系統參與者（作為補充者、平台所有者和使用者）的協同活動對於減少故障和過時，同時保持完整性和增強功能是必要的 Results reveal that concerted activities by all ecosystem actors, as complementors, platform owner, and users, is necessary to mitigate glitches and obsolescence, while maintaining the integrity and enhancing functionality. （來自《Digital Transformation and Innovation Management: A Synthesis of Existing Research and an Agenda for Future Studies》，Francesco Paolo Appio, Federico Frattini, Antonio Messeni Petruzzelli, Paolo Neirotti，2021）

【數位轉型的基石是企業內外部跨職能的整合與高可塑性的組織型態，並建構動態能力應對轉型】跨職能整合和可塑的內部和外部組織邊界等特徵是企業建構動態能力以迎接數位轉型的基石，重點在於組織如何建構其能力、流程和慣例以應對數位轉型how organizations structure their capabilities, processes, and routines in response to digital transformation. In this sense, characteristics such as cross-functional integration and malleable internal and external organizational boundaries are building blocks of how the firm’s structure their dynamic capabilities to embrace digital transformation. （來自《Digital Transformation and Innovation Management: A Synthesis of Existing Research and an Agenda for Future Studies》，Francesco Paolo Appio, Federico Frattini, Antonio Messeni Petruzzelli, Paolo Neirotti，2021）

【數位轉型，基於知識結構、能力重構、組織重組】數位轉型可以產生新的搜尋和重組流程，而這種變化的影響不是單向和明確的，而是基於知識結構、現有能力、認知和情感成本的一系列緊張關係Their analysis, based on a systematic and integrative review approach, reveals that digital transformation can engender new processes for search and recombination and that the effects of such changes are not unidirectional and unambiguous, but rather based on a number of tensions regarding knowledge structures, existing competencies, cognitive, and emotional costs. （來自《Digital Transformation and Innovation Management: A Synthesis of Existing Research and an Agenda for Future Studies》，Francesco Paolo Appio, Federico Frattini, Antonio Messeni Petruzzelli, Paolo Neirotti，2021）

## Textile Learning Factory 4.0 – Preparing Germany's Textile Industry for the Digital Future(2017) Dennis Küsters a, Nicolina Praß b, Yves-Simon Gloy

【摘要中提到整篇是做甚麼的】Germany's Textile Industry with its hybrid and highly fragmented value chains is seen as both a future key supplier and adopter of digital operations technologies and Industry 4.0 solutions. Yet, companies hesitate to start their digital transformation process due to severe implementation barriers including uncertainties about financial benefits and the lack of specialist knowledge.德國紡織業擁有混合且高度分散的價值鏈，被視為未來數位化營運技術和工業 4.0 解決方案的主要供應商和採用者。然而，由於實施過程中存在嚴重的障礙，包括財務效益的不確定性和缺乏專業知識，企業不願意開始數位轉型進程。In order to overcome these challenges and to help textile manufacturersto kick-start their digital transformation, we are setting up the Textile Learning Factory 4.0 at the Institut für Textiltechnik der RWTH Aachen University in Aachen, Germany. The factory will become a central location to deliver capability building in a real-life demonstration and learning environment as well as a test base for piloting and scaling-up new digital solutions.  
為了克服這些挑戰並幫助紡織製造商啟動數位轉型，我們在德國亞琛工業大學紡織技術學院建立了紡織學習工廠 4.0。該工廠將成為在現實演示和學習環境中進行能力建設的中心地點，以及試行和擴大新數位解決方案的測試基地。（來自《Textile Learning Factory 4.0 – Preparing Germany's Textile Industry for the Digital Future》，Dennis Küsters a, Nicolina Praß b, Yves-Simon Gloy，2017）

Therefore, an end-to-end value chain from order to delivery for the manufacturing of smart, customer-specific textile products will be set up within the factory. The line will feature two development stages (Lean and Industry 4.0). In the Lean stage participants are going to learn how to systematically conduct a digital transformation while the Industry 4.0 stage will serve as a demonstrator featuring state-of-the-art digital solutions.因此，工廠內將建立從訂單到交付的端到端價值鏈，以製造智慧、客戶特定的紡織產品。此生產線將分為兩個發展階段（精實和工業 4.0）。在精實階段，參與者將學習如何有系統地進行數位轉型，而工業 4.0 階段將作為展示最先進數位化解決方案的演示。（來自《Textile Learning Factory 4.0 – Preparing Germany's Textile Industry for the Digital Future》，Dennis Küsters a, Nicolina Praß b, Yves-Simon Gloy，2017）

【智慧紡織要實現，分散的供應鏈必須連通】為了實現智慧紡織品的大批量生產並釋放其潛力，混合且通常高度分散的紡織價值鏈必須日益互聯互通In order to produce smart textile products in large series or mass production scale and to unlock this potential, the hybrid and typically highly fragmented textile value chains will have to become increasingly interconnected. （來自《Textile Learning Factory 4.0 – Preparing Germany's Textile Industry for the Digital Future》，Dennis Küsters a, Nicolina Praß b, Yves-Simon Gloy，2017）

【麥肯錫的研究顯示】麥肯錫的一項研究顯示，這種猶豫與製造商在工業 4.0 領域未取得進展或進展有限的諸多實施障礙有關 [14,15]：x 由於缺乏證明投資合理性的商業案例，導致財務收益存在不確定性x 缺乏協調不同組織部門行動的策略x 缺乏人才和能力，例如資料科學家x 缺乏推動徹底轉型的勇氣x 對第三方供應商的網路安全擔憂According to a McKinsey study, the hesitation has to do with a number of implementation barriers faced by manufacturers with no/limited progress in Industry 4.0 [14,15]: x Uncertainties about financial benefits due to a lack of demonstrated business cases justifying investments x No strategy to coordinate actions across different organizational units x Missing talent and capabilities, e.g. data scientists x A lack of courage to push through radical transformation x Cybersecurity concerns with third-party providers

【解決紡織創新的關鍵】目前，我們主要認為，支持企業克服這些障礙需要三個關鍵要素：x 獲得最先進的數位營運技術及實際業務案例，使紡織業能夠體驗數位轉型帶來的廣泛可能性x 提供專業且實務的能力建設，以緩解數位化人才短缺問題x 製造商、關鍵技術提供者和領先研究機構之間的緊密合作，以創造適用於紡織業的市場化產品和解決方案，一個涵蓋所有三個要素的中心位置或聯絡點，將為支援企業克服實施障礙，從而加速數位化營運技術在紡織業的應用做出重要貢獻。Currently we mainly see three key elements that are needed in order to support companies overcome these barriers: x Access to state-of-the-art digital operations technologies with real business cases to allow the textile industry to experience the wide range of possibilities associated with the digital transformation x Offering professional and hands-on capability building aimed at reducing the talent shortage in digital competences x Strong collaboration among manufactures, key technology providers, and leading research institutes to allow creation of market-ready products and solutions with textile industry applicability（來自《Textile Learning Factory 4.0 – Preparing Germany's Textile Industry for the Digital Future》，Dennis Küsters a, Nicolina Praß b, Yves-Simon Gloy，2017）

【實施困境、資金、知識】大多數企業由於嚴重的實施障礙（包括財務效益的不確定性以及專業知識的缺乏）而對啟動數位轉型進程猶豫不決However, the majority of companies are hesitant to begin their digital transformation processes due to serious implementation barriers that include uncertainties regarding financial benefits and a lack of specialist knowledge（來自《Textile Learning Factory 4.0 – Preparing Germany's Textile Industry for the Digital Future》，Dennis Küsters a, Nicolina Praß b, Yves-Simon Gloy，2017）

## Digital technology adoption, digital dynamic capability, and digital transformation performance of textile industry: Moderating role of digital innovation orientation(2021) [**Lei Shen**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/authored-by/Shen/Lei), [**Xi Zhang**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/authored-by/Zhang/Xi), **[Hongda Liu](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/authored-by/Liu/Hongda)**

【作者引用[Teece, DJ](https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000438004100001)(2018) 的話說明數位轉型仰賴科技、資本、人才、知識赴能】科技、資本、人才、知識賦能的數位轉型快速發展，引領實體經濟品質、效率、動力升級 The digital transformation with empowerment of technology, capital, human resources, and knowledge has developed rapidly, leading the quality, efficiency, and power upgrading of the real economy by [Teece, DJ](https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000438004100001)(2018) (Teece, David J.)Profiting from innovation in the digital economy: Enabling technologies, standards, and licensing models in the wireless world（來自《Digital technology adoption, digital dynamic capability, and digital transformation performance of textile industry: Moderating role of digital innovation orientation》，Lei Shen, Xi Zhang, Hongda Liu，2021）

【數位轉型定義】數位轉型就是吸收數位資源，產生新的要素。但這個過程的失敗率極高，而失敗主要源自於轉型思維的限制Digital transformation is about absorbing digital resource and generating new elements. However, the failure rate of this process is extremely high, and the failures are mainly from the limitations of the transformation mindset. （來自《Digital technology adoption, digital dynamic capability, and digital transformation performance of textile industry: Moderating role of digital innovation orientation》，Lei Shen, Xi Zhang, Hongda Liu，2021）

【數位創新定義】數位創新的學術定義通常包含兩個部分：數位技術和創新。Academic definitions of digital innovation usually contain two components: digital technology and innovation. （來自《Digital technology adoption, digital dynamic capability, and digital transformation performance of textile industry: Moderating role of digital innovation orientation》，Lei Shen, Xi Zhang, Hongda Liu，2021）

【作者引用別人的話：數位創新的核心是價值創造】數位化創新的核心仍是價值創造，價值創造包括提升現有價值和創造新要素，這也是創新的主要活動The core of digital innovation remains the value creation, and value creation includes two categories: enhancing the existing value and creating new elements (Kraus et al., [**2019**](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/mde.3507?saml_referrer#mde3507-bib-0026)) （來自《Digital technology adoption, digital dynamic capability, and digital transformation performance of textile industry: Moderating role of digital innovation orientation》，Lei Shen, Xi Zhang, Hongda Liu，2021）

【作者引用別人的話：數位科技特性】另一方面，數位化創新透過數位技術固有的優勢，如同質性homogeneity、可重編程性reprogrammability和關聯性associativity，為企業引入新的元素，包括產品、服務、架構，甚至新的商業模式On the other hand, digital innovation introduces new elements to companies, including products, services, architectures, and even new business models, through the inherent advantages of digital technology, such as homogeneity, reprogrammability, and associativity (by Endres et al., **[2021](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/mde.3507?saml_referrer" \l "mde3507-bib-0015)**).（來自《Digital technology adoption, digital dynamic capability, and digital transformation performance of textile industry: Moderating role of digital innovation orientation》，Lei Shen, Xi Zhang, Hongda Liu，2021）

【數位創新與數位科技採納(Digital technology adoption)，基礎-能力-商業模式再造】數位化創新將 **Digital technology adoption** (DTA) 與轉型績效有效對接，以 DTA 取得人工智慧等技術為基礎，透過數位創新建構數位化能力，推動最終商業模式的塑造。At this level, digital innovation effectively links DTA and transformation performance, with digital innovation driving the shaping of the final business model with the innovative construction of digital capabilities based on DTA access to technologies such as artificial intelligenc（來自《Digital technology adoption, digital dynamic capability, and digital transformation performance of textile industry: Moderating role of digital innovation orientation》，Lei Shen, Xi Zhang, Hongda Liu，2021）

【實驗結果呈現出->數位科技採納(Digital technology adoption)】DTA 的動態轉變是一個技術提取和吸收的創造性過程，雖然龐大的資源基礎無疑可以作為業務轉型的要素，實現績效賦能，但這種薄弱而重要的關係在業務營運中是不可持續的。Combined with the previous theoretical analysis, it can be seen that the dynamic transformation of DTA is a creative process of technology extraction and absorption. While a large resource base can undoubtedly be used as an element of business transformation to achieve performance empowerment, this weak and significant relationship is not sustainable in business operations（來自《Digital technology adoption, digital dynamic capability, and digital transformation performance of textile industry: Moderating role of digital innovation orientation》，Lei Shen, Xi Zhang, Hongda Liu，2021）

【實驗結果推論出--效率提升是紡織業提升績效的重要方向】儘管勞動要素紅利不斷下降，但不可否認，紡織業仍是典型的要素禀賦型產業，效率是提升績效的重要方向與出路。The textile industry itself is a traditional manufacturing industry and a vital livelihood component of the national economy. Despite the declining labor factor dividend, it is undeniable that the textile industry is still a typical factor endowment industry and efficiency is an important direction and outlet to improve performance. （來自《Digital technology adoption, digital dynamic capability, and digital transformation performance of textile industry: Moderating role of digital innovation orientation》，Lei Shen, Xi Zhang, Hongda Liu，2021）

【討論中總結出實驗結果---DTA影響紡織產業轉型】從樣本整體來看，DTA 與紡織企業數位轉型績效的正向影響顯著性較低。而當紡織企業 DTA 整體水準較高時，研究結果顯示 DTA 能夠正向驅動紡織企業的數位轉型，與現有研究關於科技能夠正向提升企業績效的結論並不完全一致。紡織企業作為傳統企業，數位化起點較低，長期固化的勞力密集發展模式更增加了其數位轉型的難度。因此，當 DTA 數量和程度較低時，企業很難利用數位化技術。特別是在轉型初期，DTA 的邊際效應微乎其微。當 DTA 水準跨越門檻後，企業可以直接利用數位技術來提高效率、節省成本等；推進公司數位轉型；並獲得邊際增量轉換效能。In terms of the sample as a whole, the significance of the positive effect between DTA and digital transformation performance of textile firms is low. Whereas when the overall level of DTA in textile companies is high, the results show that DTA can positively drive the digital transformation of textile companies, which is not entirely consistent with the findings of existing research on the ability of technology to enhance business performance positively. Textile enterprises, as traditional enterprises, have a low starting point for their digitalization, and the long-consolidated labor-intensive development model adds to the difficulty of their digital transformation. Therefore, it is difficult for enterprises to take advantage of digital technology when the number and degree of DTA are low. Especially in the early stages of transformation, the marginal effect of DTA is minimal. When the level of DTA crosses the threshold, the company can use digital technology directly to improve efficiency, save costs, and so on; advance the company's digital transformation; and obtain a marginal incremental transformation performance. （來自《Digital technology adoption, digital dynamic capability, and digital transformation performance of textile industry: Moderating role of digital innovation orientation》，Lei Shen, Xi Zhang, Hongda Liu，2021）

【結論提到，紡織業應優先考慮目標與價值創造(績效提升)】紡織企業應該考慮企業的最終目標和價值創造，避免盲目引入數位化技術。extile companies should consider the ultimate goal and value creation of the company, avoiding introducing digital technology blindly至關重要的是考慮引入哪些數位技術以及如何採用這些技術來帶來新的業務成長機會並滿足市場需求。其次，紡織企業應著重發展數位化動態能力。企業能力不僅是獨特的資源，也是將其他資源轉化為競爭優勢的強大催化劑。. It is critical to consider which digital technologies are introduced and how they can be adopted to bring about new business growth opportunities and meet market needs. Second, textile firms should focus on developing digital dynamic capabilities. Firm capabilities are not only unique resources but also a strong catalyst for transforming other resources into competitive advantages. （來自《Digital technology adoption, digital dynamic capability, and digital transformation performance of textile industry: Moderating role of digital innovation orientation》，Lei Shen, Xi Zhang, Hongda Liu，2021）

## 下一篇看這個Service Innovation: A Service-Dominant Logic Perspective Robert F. Lusch, Satish Nambisan(2015) MISQ

## [Towards a theory of ecosystems](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/smj.2904) (2018)引用19876by Michael G. Jacobides, Carmelo Cennamo, Annabelle Gawer

【這篇研究討論模組化】我們考慮生態系統出現的必要條件——特別是模組化——以及使它們有趣的相互作用——具體來說，不同*類型*的互補性的共存。研究這些互補性的性質、方向性和強度，以及企業如何影響它們，從而塑造生態系統的形成和結構，有助於解釋生態系統內部和之間不同的價值創造和獲取動態。As a first step towards a positive theory, we consider the conditions necessary for ecosystems to emerge—modularity in particular—and the interactions that make them interesting—specifically, the co-existence of different *types* of complementarities. （來自《Towards a theory of ecosystems》，Michael G. Jacobides, Carmelo Cennamo, Annabelle Gawer，2018）

【生態系統定義】生態*系統*這個名詞源自生物學，通常指一組相互作用、相互依賴活動的企業Borrowed from biology, the term *ecosystem* generally refers to a group of interacting firms that depend on each other's activities. （來自《Towards a theory of ecosystems》，Michael G. Jacobides, Carmelo Cennamo, Annabelle Gawer，2018）

【三種生態】1商業生態系統流，以公司及其環境為中心； 2創新生態系統流，專注於特定的創新或新的價值主張以及支持它的參與者群體；以及“平台生態系統”流，它考慮參與者如何圍繞平台組織起來。“business ecosystem” stream, which centers on a firm and its environment; an “innovation ecosystem” stream, focused around a particular innovation or new value proposition and the constellation of actors that support it; and a “platform ecosystem” stream, which considers how actors organize around a platform. （來自《Towards a theory of ecosystems》，Michael G. Jacobides, Carmelo Cennamo, Annabelle Gawer，2018）

【一，商業生態系統】關注單一公司或新企業，將生態系統視為「影響企業及其客戶和供應商的組織、機構和個人的共同體」The first stream focuses on an individual firm or new venture, and views the ecosystem as a “community of organizations, institutions, and individuals that impact the enterprise and the enterprise's customers and supplies”  (Teece, [**2007**](https://sms.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/smj.2904#smj2904-bib-0090), p. 1325).生態系統被認為是由相互作用的參與者組成的經濟共同體，這些參與者都透過他們的活動相互影響，並考慮超越單一行業界限的所有相關參與者（來自《Towards a theory of ecosystems》，Michael G. Jacobides, Carmelo Cennamo, Annabelle Gawer，2018）

【二，創新生態系統流】集中在焦點創新以及支持該創新的一系列組成部分（上游）和補充物（下游），並將生態系統視為「企業將其各自的產品組合成一個連貫的、面向客戶的解決方案的協作安排」，focuses on a focal innovation and the set of components (upstream) and complements (downstream) that support it, and views the ecosystem as “the collaborative arrangements through which firms combine their individual offerings into a coherent, customer-facing solution” (Adner, [**2006**](https://sms.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/smj.2904#smj2904-bib-0001), p. 98).此生態系統概念旨在捕捉核心產品、其組成部分及其互補產品/服務（「互補品」）之間的聯繫，這些產品/服務共同為客戶增加價值Here, the anchoring point is the system of innovations that allows customers to use the end product, rather than the firm. Accordingly, the ecosystem concept is intended to capture the link between a core product, its components, and its complementary products/services (“complements”), which jointly add value for customers. （來自《Towards a theory of ecosystems》，Michael G. Jacobides, Carmelo Cennamo, Annabelle Gawer，2018）

【三，平台生態系統】著重於一類特定的技術──平台──以及平台贊助商與其互補者之間的相互依賴關係。從這個角度來看，生態系統包括平台的贊助商以及所有補充供應商，這些補充提供者使平台對消費者更有價值The third set of studies focuses on a specific class of technologies—platforms—and the interdependence between platform sponsors and their complementors. In this view, the ecosystem comprises the platform's sponsor plus all providers of complements that make the platform more valuable to consumers (Ceccagnoli, Forman, Huang, & Wu, [**2012**](https://sms.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/smj.2904#smj2904-bib-0018), p. 263; Gawer & Cusumano, [**2008**](https://sms.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/smj.2904#smj2904-bib-0039), p. 28). Platform Ecosystems Geoffrey Parker, Marshall Van Alstyne and Xiaoyue Jiang(2017) MISQ 這篇沒有很有關聯太技術所以可以先不看，是以市場為基礎的經濟學（來自《Towards a theory of ecosystems》，Michael G. Jacobides, Carmelo Cennamo, Annabelle Gawer，2018）

【作者引用別人對生態系統與協調結構的各定義】Adner ( [**2017**](https://sms.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/smj.2904#smj2904-bib-0003) ) 在此做出了重要貢獻，他提出「生態系統由多邊合作夥伴的協調結構定義，這些合作夥伴需要互動才能實現焦點價值主張」(2017 年，第 42 頁) An important contribution here is made by Adner ([**2017**](https://sms.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/smj.2904#smj2904-bib-0003)), who proposed that “the ecosystem is defined by the alignment structure of the multilateral set of partners that need to interact in order for a focal value proposition to materialize” (2017, p. 42). *協調結構*被定義為“成員之間在地位和流動方面達成一致的程度”，成為企業透過“生態系統策略”追求的目標，以“確保其在競爭生態系統中的地位” *Alignment structure*, defined as “the extent to which there is mutual agreement among the members regarding positions and flows,” becomes the objective, pursued through a firm's “ecosystem strategy” to “secure its role in a competitive ecosystem” (2017, p. 47) （來自《Towards a theory of ecosystems》，Michael G. Jacobides, Carmelo Cennamo, Annabelle Gawer，2018）

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# 組織雙元性666666

## Exploration and Exploitation in Organizational Learning Author(s): James G. March1991

【何謂探索、未來，定義】探索包括搜尋、變異、風險承擔、實驗、遊戲、靈活性、發現、創新等術語。Explore terms including search, variation, risk taking, experimentation, play, flexibility, discovery, innovation, and more. 專注於探索而忽略利用的適應性系統可能會發現，它們承受著實驗的成本，卻無法獲得太多收益。Adaptive systems that focus on exploration and neglect exploitation may find that they incur the costs of experimentation without gaining much benefit.

【探索具有脆弱性The fragility of exploration】探索的脆弱性

與利用的回報相比，探索的回報在系統上更不確定，時間上更遙遠，並且從組織上來說，與行動和適應的軌跡更疏遠。The rewards of exploration are systematically more uncertain, temporally more distant, and organizationally more distant from trajectories of action and adaptation than the rewards of exploitation.

【探索的時間較長與不確定性】與進一步發展現有理念、市場或關係相比，尋求新理念、新市場或新關係的結果確定性較低，時間跨度較長，且影響更為分散。The pursuit of new ideas, markets, or relationships has lower outcome certainty, longer time horizons, and more diffuse impacts than the further development of existing ideas, markets, or relationships

【對組織有利不代表對社會有利】對組織的一部分有利的東西並不總是對另一部分有利。What is good for one part of the organization is not always good for another part. 對組織的一部分有利的東西並不總是對另一部分有利。What is good for one part of the organization is not always good for another part.

【定義利用】利用包括改進、選擇、生產、效率、甄選、實施、執行等。Utilization includes improvement, selection, production, efficiency, selection, implementation, execution, etc. 相反，專注於利用而忽略探索的系統可能會發現自己陷入次優的穩定均衡。In contrast, a system that focuses on exploitation and neglects exploration may find itself stuck in a suboptimal stable equilibrium.

【這邊點出探索難以存活的原因】探索在組織中更難存活：回報不確定、時間拖延、責任分散，因此學習傾向自然會偏向 exploitation。這造成路徑依賴與學習短視（short-termism）。📌 **重點提醒**：討論了「正向回饋循環」讓組織愈來愈會 exploit、愈不敢 explore。

【均衡兩者很重要】因此，在探索與利用之間保持適當的平衡是系統生存和繁榮的首要因素。Therefore, maintaining the right balance between exploration and exploitation is paramount for a system to survive and thrive.

【知識的對於兩者的貢獻並不均分，是導致策略難以平衡的原因之一】知識對競爭優勢的貢獻各不相同，這導致在組織環境中難以定義和安排探索與利用之間的適當平衡。Organizations often compete with each other under conditions where relative position matters. In the case of competition for dominance, the contribution of knowledge to competitive advantage varies, making it difficult to define and arrange the appropriate balance between exploration and exploitation in an organizational context.

【研究討論了知識的發展與組織成為相互學系的影響】2. 知識發展中的相互學習:組織的知識和信念透過各種形式的指導、灌輸和示範傳播給個人。2. Mutual learning in knowledge development:The knowledge and beliefs of the organization are transmitted to individuals through various forms of guidance, indoctrination and demonstration.

【組織信念受個人信念與相互學習的機制所影響】同時，組織規範也不斷適應個人信念。At the same time, organizational norms continue to adapt to individual beliefs. 這種相互學習的形式不僅對參與其中的個人，也對整個組織產生影響。This form of mutual learning has an impact not only on the individuals involved, but also on the entire organization.

【圖一 學習率的影響】先前的研究表明，較慢的學習速度能夠更好地探索可能的替代方案，並在專業能力的發展中實現更好的平衡。Previous research suggests that slower learning rates enable better exploration of possible alternatives and a better balance in the development of professional competence. 個體的緩慢學習能夠更長時間地保持多樣性，從而提供探索機會，使組織代碼中的知識能夠改進。Slow learning by individuals maintains diversity longer, providing exploration opportunities that allow knowledge in the organization’s code to improve.

【新技術技術較優的情況下，學會他能帶來更高的價值，同時也帶來差異性】如果一項新技術明顯優於舊技術，能夠克服不熟悉它的缺點，那麼它將提供比舊技術更高的預期價值。If a new technology is clearly superior to the old technology and can overcome the disadvantages of unfamiliarity with it, then it will provide higher expected value than the old technology. 同時，新技術經驗有限（相對於舊技術經驗）會導致差異增加。At the same time, limited experience with the new technology (relative to experience with the old technology) leads to increased variance

【競爭優勢來自於學習、分析、模仿、再生Learning, analysis, imitation, regeneration, and technological change】學習、分析、模仿、再生和技術變革是任何旨在提升組織績效和增強競爭優勢的努力的重要組成部分。

4. Small Models and Ancient Wisdom Learning, analysis, imitation, regeneration, and technological change are important components of any effort to improve organizational performance and enhance competitive advantage.

每一項都涉及適應，以及探索與利用之間的微妙權衡。Each involves adaptation, and a subtle trade-off between exploration and exploitation.

【過於拘泥於利用會帶來潛在自我毀滅性】適應環境的這些特徵導致了一種傾向，即用對已知替代方案的利用來代替對未知替代方案的探索，以提高績效的可靠性，而不是其平均值。These features of the adaptation environment lead to a tendency to replace the exploration of unknown alternatives with the exploitation of known alternatives in order to increase the reliability of performance rather than its mean. 適應性過程的這種特性具有潛在的自我毀滅性。This characteristic of adaptive processes is potentially self-destructive. 如我們所見，適應性會在相互學習的情況下降低組織學習的效果。As we have seen, it reduces the effectiveness of organizational learning in the context of mutual learning.

## Unpacking Organizational Ambidexterity: Dimensions, Contingencies, and Synergistic Effect2009

【BD】balance dimension of ambidexterity (BD) 二元性平衡維度 (BD)

BD corresponds to a firm's orientation to maintain a close relative balance between exploratory and exploitative activities, whereas CD corresponds to their combined magnitude. BD 指的是企業在探索性活動和利用性活動之間保持相對平衡的傾向，而 CD 指的是兩者的綜合強度。

一個是關於探索與深化利用之間的相對平衡，我們稱之為\*\*「欸的平衡維度（Balance Dimension, BD）」**；— 另一個則是指探索與深化兩者的總體投入程度，我們稱之為**「雙元性的結合維度（Combined Dimension, CD）

【CD】mbidexterity combination dimension二元性組合維度

【BD+CD的共同效益】我們發現，除了它們各自獨立的效應之外，同時保持高水準的 BD 和 CD 還能產生協同效益。我們也發現，BD 對資源受限的公司更有利，而 CD 對擁有更多內部和/或外部資源的公司更有利。We also find that BD is more beneficial to resource-constrained firms, whereas CD is more beneficial to firms having greater access to internal and/or external resources.

【二元性的優點】文獻中普遍認為，二元性企業是指既能利用現有能力，又能探索新機會的企業，並且實現二元性能夠提升企業績效和競爭力。The general agreement in this literature is that an ambidextrous firm is one that is capable of both exploiting existing competencies as well as exploring new opportunities, and also that achieving ambidexterity enables a firm to enhance its performance and competitiveness.

【March1991認為他們應該被視為一整體】March（1991）首次將探索和利用這兩個概念引入管理學文獻時，他認為它們應該被視為一個連續統一體的兩端。When March (1991) first introduced the twin concepts of exploration and exploitation to the management lit erature, he argued that they should be viewed as two ends of a single continuum. In March's characterization,exploration and exploitation place inherently conflicting resource and organizational demands on the firm.

【也有學者認為他們該被分開討論】或者，一些研究人員最近開始將探索和利用描述為相互獨立、相互正交的活動，以便企業可以選擇同時高水準地進行這兩項活動（Gupta等人，2006年）Alternatively, some researchers have recently begun to describe exploration and exploitation as separate, orthogonal activities, such that firms can choose to perform both activities simultaneously at high levels (Gupta et al., 2006在這一觀點中，人們強調「二元化」是指企業同時追求高水準探索和利用的能力（例如，Beckman 2006、Jansen 等人 2006、Lavie 和 Rosenkopf 2006、Lubatkin 等人 2006），而不是指企業如何權衡利弊以找到兩者之間的最佳平衡。In this view, ambidexterty has been emphasized to pertain to the capacity of a firm to pursue high levels of exploration and exploitation concurrently (e.g., Beckman 2006, Jansen et al. 2006, Lavie and Rosenkopf 2006, Lubatkin et al. 2006) rather than managing trade-offs to find the most appropriate balance between the two.

【對二元姓不同的解讀讓研究無法取得一個核心的統一言論】對「二元性」的不同解讀，使得管理者在多大程度上應該關注在探索和利用之間取得平衡，或試圖同時最大化兩者變得模糊不清。In particular, the varying interpretations of ambidexterity leave it unclear to what extent managers should be concerned with achieving a balance between exploration and exploitation or attempt to maximize both simultaneously.

【BD、CD都對企業績效有貢獻但作用的方式不同】二元性與企業績效之間的關係比以往理解的更為複雜，因為儘管二元性維度（BD）和二元性維度（CD）都對企業績效有所貢獻，但它們的作用過程卻截然不同In particular, the varying interpretations of ambidexterity leave it unclear to what extent managers should be concerned with achieving a balance between exploration and exploitation or attempt to maximize both simultaneously.

【BDCD聯合起來的效果比獨自效應更高】更具體地說，我們認為，BD二元性會減少過度參與**開發exploitation**而損害績效的影響（從而損害探索），反之亦然；而**CD二元**性則透過產生更大的互補資源池來提升企業績效，這些資源池可以在兩者之間相互利用More specifically, we argue that whereas BD reduces the performance damaging effects of overengagement in exploitation to the detriment of exploration or it vice versa, CD enhances firm performance through the generation of a greater pool of complementary resources that may be leveraged across both. 我們也提出，除了各自獨特的獨立效應之外，**BD and CD和持續發展的結合將產生協同績效效益**。我們認為，這種協同效益的產生，是因為在這種情況下，現有知識和資源能夠得到更充分的利用，吸收並整合成新的能力，而**新知識和資源也能更充分地強化並融入現有能力庫**。We also propose that over and above their unique independent effects, when integrated, concurrent high levels of BD and CD will yield synergistic performance benefits. We reason that such synergistic benefits arise because, in such cases, existing knowledge and resources can be more fully employed to absorb and be combined into new capabilities, and new knowledge and resources can also, to a fuller extent, strengthen and be integrated into the existing pool of competencies.

【當企業資源足夠，探索與利用之間的權衡競爭與綑綁效果將會變低】Additionally, **our findings indicate that when firms have access to sufficient resources**, trade-offs between exploration and exploitation may not be binding constraints

【視為一個整體的雙元性如下文獻】由於探索和發展概念之間的關聯性，研究人員已開始使用「二元性」作為一個整體概念來表示企業在探索和開發方面的雙重取向例如，Gibson and Birkinshaw 2004，He and Wong 2004，Lubatkin et al. 2006，O'Reilly and Tushman 2004，Tushkin et al. 2006，O'Reilly and Tushman 2004，Tushman and O'Reilly 6）Owing to the linked nature of the exploration and exploitation constructs, researchers have started using ambidexterity as an integral concept to denote a firm's dual orientation with respect to exploration and exploitation (e.g., Gibson and Birkinshaw 2004, He and Wong 2004, Lubatkin et al. 2006, O'Reilly and Tushman 2004, Tushman and

O'Reilly 1996). In line with this haracterization, there exists a broad consensus among definitions of ambidexterity that it somehow relates to the simultaneous pursuit of exploration and exploitation.

【1996第8頁的二元性定義】關於二元性的定義普遍認為，它在某種程度上與同時追求探索和發展相關。例如，Tushman 和 O'Reilly（1996，第 8 頁）將二元化組織定義為「能夠同時實施漸進式（即開發性）和革命性（即探索性）變革的組織」。For instance, Tushman and O'Reilly (1996, p.8) define anmbidextrous organization as one that is "able to implement both incremental (i.e., exploitative) and revolutionary (i.e., exploratory) changes."

1996的原文在這：為了長期保持成功，管理者和組織必須靈活變通—能夠同時實施漸進式變革和革命性變革。To remain successful over long periods, managers and organizations must be ambidextrous—able to implement both incremental and revolutionary change

1996原文2 在產業轉型時期，管理者必須做好蠶食自身業務的準備。Managers must be prepared to cannibalize their own business at times of industry transitions

1996原文3任何公司的歷史上至少都會有一個時刻，你必須進行重大變革才能提升到更高的業績水平。錯過這個時機，你就會開始走下坡路“There is at least one point in the history of any company when you have to change dramatically to rise to the next performance level. Miss the moment and you start to decline.

【2004 he 二元性定義】He 和 Wong（2004，第 483 頁）認為**二元化組織「能夠同時進行探索和發展」**。He and Wong (2004, p. 483) suggest they are "capable of operating simultaneously to explore and exploit."

【2005 第524頁】Smith 和 Tushman（2005，第 524 頁）將其描述為「既能探索又能發展」的組織。Smith and Tushman (2005, p. 524) describe them as organizations designed such that they "can both explore and exploit."

【2006 第二頁】Lubatkin 等人（2006，第 2 頁）將其定義為「能夠以同等的靈活性開發現有能力和新機會」的企業。Lubatkin et al. (2006, p.2) define them as firms "capable of exploiting existing competencies as well as exploring new opportunities with equal dexterity."

【雙元的判斷標準】A 公司在探索性方面得分為 10，在利用性方面得分為 5，而 B 公司在探索性和利用性方面均得分為 5。Company A scored 10 on Exploration and 5 on Exploitation, while Company B scored 5 on both Exploration and Exploitation. 哪家公司更有二元性？Which company is more dualistic?

如果將「雙元化」概念化為探索與利用之間的平衡，那麼B公司比A公司更具「雙元化」特徵。另一方面，如果將「雙元化」概念化為探索與利用的綜合量，則得出相反的結論，A公司被認為比B公司更具「雙元化」特徵。這種概念上的差異可能導致對「雙元化」概念的不同操作

與「平衡」觀點相對應，可以**將「雙元化」操作化為探索與利用的絕對差值**（He and Wong 2004），在這種情況下，**B公司將被認為擁有更高的「雙元化」**特徵。However, **corresponding to the "combined" view,** ambidexterity can be operationalized as the product (Gibson and Birkinshaw 2004, He and Wong 2004) or sum (Lubatkin et al. 2006) of exploration and exploitation, and in either case Firm A would be characterized as having greater ambidexterity.

【動態平衡又助於結構化控制績效風險提升企業績效】更高程度的動態平衡，或探索性活動和開發性活動的相對規模更接近，有助於透過更結構化地控制績效風險來提升企業績效。We reason that a higher level of BD, or a closer match in the relative magnitude of exploratory and exploitative activities, contributes to firm performance through more structured control of performance risk.

【不平衡會增加風險】相反，探索性活動和開發性活動的不平衡會透過增加此類風險對企業績效構成威脅（Levinthal and March 1993, March 1991）。Conversely, an imbalance between exploration and exploitation poses threats to firm performance through an increase in such risks (Levinthal and March 1993, March 1991).

【過度利用、開發exploitation的風險:技術過時、過於僵化】當企業的開發規模遠遠超過其探索規模時，企業很可能面臨過時的風險。More specifically, when a firm's magnitude of exploitation well exceeds that of its exploration, the firm is likely to be subject to the risk of obsolescence

【過度探索exploration的風險:忽略現在的收益】相反，如果企業過度強調探索而忽視開發，則會增加其無法從昂貴的搜尋和實驗活動中獲取收益的風險。Conversely, when a firm overemphasizes exploration to the exclusion of exploitation, it increases its risk of failing to appropriate returns from its costly search and experimentation activities

 BD 指的是企業在探索與深化之間保持適當比例，有助於降低績效風險。

 過度偏向 exploitation，會導致能力老化、路徑依賴與僵固（rigidity）。

 過度偏向 exploration，則會面臨高風險投入卻無法回收的困境。

【雙方的平衡是雙元性研究的核心】探索與利用之間的平衡是組織二元性概念的核心。As a consequence, these researchers see a balance between exploration and exploitation as central to the notion of organizational ambidexterity.

基於此邏輯，我們認為，如果探索與利用之間未能取得緊密的平衡，企業可能會面臨過時的風險或無法獲得相應資源的風險。相反，如果在這兩類活動之間取得更緊密的平衡，企業就可以避免或更好地管理此類損害績效的風險。Building on this logic, we reason that the failure to achieve a close balance between exploration and exploitation can leave a firm susceptible to either the risk of obsolescence or the risk of failure to appropriate. Conversely, striking a closer balance between the two types of activities enables a firm to avoid or better manage such performance-impairing risks.

【Discussion】

【資源可得性的是關鍵】並明確指出：**資源可得性是決定企業是否必須面對探索與深化之間取捨問題的關鍵因素**。The results reported here shed light on this ongoing debate, and they provide a strong indication that resource availability plays a pivotal role in determining whether there exists a binding trade-off necessitating a concern with finding an appropriate balance of exploitation and exploration.

【對於規模較或資源受限的企業，高BD能帶來高績效】對於規模較小或資源環境受限的企業而言，維持探索與深化之間的平衡（即高 BD）會帶來最大的績效效益。In this respect, we find that firms that are relatively resource constrained due to their small size or scarce operating environments benefit the most from achieving a close balance of exploration and exploitation (i.e., high BD).

【對於規模較或資源受限的企業，偏重任何一方可能提高績效下降的可能】於這些資源較少的小型企業，若同時在探索與深化上投入過高（即高CD），反而與績效下降有關Conversely, as noted above, among relatively small firms, high CD (i.e., high exploitation and exploration) is associated with lower performance (Figure 2(c)).

【資源足夠成為雙元性被克服的關鍵】綜合這些研究發現可得出結論：只要企業能取得充足的內部或外部資源，則探索與深化之間的取捨限制是有可能被克服的Together, these findings indicate that trade-offs between exploitation and exploration may be surmounted provided a firm has access to sufficient internal or externally located resources.

【妥善管理探索與深化之間的取捨是重要的、有助於提升整體績效】在資源有限的情境下，管理者可透過妥善管理探索與深化之間的取捨來獲益；但對於擁有充足資源的企業而言，同時進行探索與深化策略不僅是可行的，亦是值得追求的目標。On this point, our results indicate that managers in resource-constrained contexts may benefit from a focus on managing trade-offs between exploration and exploitation demands, but for firms that have access to sufficient resources, the simultaneous pursuit of exploration and exploitation is both possible and desirable.

## Exploration vs. Exploitation: An Empirical Test of the Ambidexterity Hypoth Zi-Lin He /Poh-Kam Wong2004

這一篇主要是針對企業在技術創新的策略中，如何根據探索與深化的架構進行策略資源配置，來對企業銷售業績產生效益

These studies have shown that exploration and exploitation require substantially different structures, processes, strategies, capabilities, and cultures to pursue and may have different impacts on firm adaptation and performance..探索與深化所需的組織結構、流程、策略、能力與文化有顯著差異，且對企業的適應與績效亦會產生不同影響。

【**創新探索定義+深耕運用定義**】探索指的是企業進行搜尋、發現、實驗、冒險與創新等行為；而深化利用則包括改良、執行、效率、生產與選擇等行為（Cheng & Van de Ven, 1996；March, 1991）Exploration implies firm behaviors characterized by search, discovery, experimentation, risk taking and innovation, while exploitation implies firm behaviors characterized by refinement,implementation, efficiency, production and selection (Cheng and Van de Ven 1996, March 1991)

【探索報酬更具變異性、回報時間也較長】The returns associated with exploration are more variable and distant in time,探索所帶來的報酬具有更高的變異性，且通常需較長時間才能實現，專注於探索的企業其績效變動幅度較大，可能會經歷巨大的成功，也可能遭遇嚴重失敗In other words, explorative firms generate larger performance variation by experiencing substantial success as well as failure,

【深耕報酬更加確定，回報時間較短】相較之下，深化利用所產生的報酬則更為確定，實現時間也較短。專注於深化的企業則較可能取得穩定的績效表現。while exploitative firms are likely to generate more stable performance.

【探索與深化的定義區別】

There is a tension between exploration and exploitation. adaptation to existing environmental demands may foster structural inertia and reduce firms’ capacity to adapt to future environmental changes and new opportunities**探索與深化之間存在張力**。一方面，為了因應當前環境需求而進行調適，可能導致組織僵化，降低企業因應未來環境變化與新機會的能力（Hannan & Freeman, 1984）

過度嘗試新方案，會減緩企業對既有能力的提升與精煉速度On the other hand, experimenting with new alternatives reduces the speed at which existing competencies are improved and refined而這探索與利用之間的張力也可能使企業陷入加速探索或加速深化的惡性循環之中（March, 1991）。

若偏向過度探索exploration，將同樣具有毀滅性：「…失敗導致搜尋與改變，進而再次失敗，最後進入無止境的探索循環Levinthal & March（1993）On the other hand, Levinthal and March (1993) have argued that the balance can also be skewed towards excessive exploration that is equally destructive: “… failure leads to search and change which lead to failure which leads to even more search, and so on” (p. 105).

【探索失敗的原因，是忽略深耕】許多具有創新能力的企業未能在市場上成功，其原因至少部分來自於：他們持續投入新產品與新市場的探索，但未能在熟悉的利基領域中分配足夠資源以發揮既有能力The inability of many otherwise innovative firms to achieve success in the marketplace can be traced at least partly to their tendency to constantly explore new products and unfamiliar markets without allocating enough resources to exploit their competences in a more familiar or narrower niche

【強調資源管理分配重要性】探索與深化本質上屬於不同邏輯，兩者間的張力來自於資源競爭，因此企業需進行權衡管理。兩者之間也可能產生綜效效果，若能有效進行平衡或整合，將有助於提升企業整體績效。In sum, exploration and exploitation are fundamentally different logics that create tensions.They compete for firms’ scarce resources, resulting in the need for firms to manage the trade-offs between the two.However, there may be a synergistic effect between the two, where it becomes beneficial for a firm to manage the balance and/or integration of exploration and exploitation.

【結論】高階管理者應更清楚地意識到，在探索型與深化型創新間進行資源分配的必要性。One obvious managerial implication is the need for senior managers to become more explicitly aware of the need to allocate resources between explorative versus exploitative innovation.

【導入衡量工具】高階管理者可能需要重新思考是否導入新的衡量工具，以在探索與深化兩大創新維度間更精確地進行資源配置與績效評估senior managers may need to consider introducing new metrics to prioritize resource allocation and benchmark performance along the explorative versus exploitative innovation dimensions.

【雙元性的限制】本研究除了提供雙元性潛在效益的實證支持外，亦指出雙元性本身可能存在**極限**，這或許是因為：當探索與深化都被推至極端程度時，兩者之間固有的張力將變得難以調和。  
我們同時發現，若企業在探索與深化兩者的投入皆處於極低水準，則其績效表現亦不理想，此類企業不應被視為具備雙元性。  
這些發現顯示出，**管理探索與深化的平衡是一項極為複雜且精細的任務**

Besides providing empirical evidence on the potential benefits of ambidexterity, our findings also suggest that there may be limits to ambidexterity, possibly due to the fact that the organizational tension inherent between exploration and exploitation may become unmanageable when both are pushed to extreme limits.We also find that very low levels of both exploration and exploitation may not contribute to superior firm performance, and such firms therefore should not be regarded as ambidextrous.These findings indicate the complexity and delicacy of managing the balance between exploration and exploitation.。

## O'Reilly & Tushman2013 Organizational ambidexterity: Past, present, and future

這是一篇綜述review

【1996, Tushman and O’Reilly對雙元性的定義】

In 1996, Tushman and O’Reilly proposed that organizational ambidexterity—defined as ‘’能夠同時追求漸進式和非連續式創新與變革，源自於在同一家公司內擁有多種相互矛盾的結構、流程和文化。The ability to simultaneously pursue both incremental and discontinuous innovation and change results from hosting multiple contradictory structures, processes, and cultures within the same firm.”

【March james1991的觀點】James1991指出企業面臨的根本性適應性挑戰在於既要充分利用現有資產和能力，又要進行充分的探索，以免因市場和技術變革而變得無足輕重In a seminal article (1991), James March noted that the fundamental adaptive challenge facing firms was the need to both exploit existing assets and capabilities and to provide for sufficient exploration to avoid being rendered irrelevant by changes in markets and technologies

【March james1991的觀點】利用的重點在於效率、控制、確定性和減少差異，而探索的重點在於搜尋、發現、自主性和創新。In his view, exploitation was about efficiency, control, certainty and variance reduction, while exploration was about search, discovery, autonomy and innovation他認為.「組織面臨的基本問題是，充分利用現有資產和能力以確保其當前的生存能力，同時投入足夠的精力進行探索，以確保其未來的生存能力」(**也就是說 利用代表現在，****探索代表未來**) The basic problem confronting an organization is to engage in sufficient exploitation to ensure its current viability and, at the same time, devote enough energy to exploration to exploration to ensure its future viability (1991, p. 105)

【雙元性被認為是生存的必要條件】基於開發和探索需要不同結構這個概念，有些作者認為，為了長期生存，組織需要兼顧兩者。Based on the idea that different structures are required for exploitation and exploration, several authors suggested that for long-term survival, organizations needed to accommodate

Both

【Tushman and O’Reilly (1996)】組織需要同時進行探索和開發，才能實現雙元化Tushman and O’Reilly (1996) proposed that organizations need to explore and exploit simultaneously, to be ambidextrous.

【過去研究的整理】

【大量實證研究整理了雙元性對企業績效存在關聯的研究】，大量證據呈現出一致的趨勢：研究顯示雙元性與企業銷售成長呈現正向關係(這是作者的結論)

【如2篇: 1 Balancing exploration and exploitation: The moderating role of competitive intensity 2 [The performance consequences of ambidexterity in strategic alliance formations: Empirical investigation and computational theorizing](https://pubsonline.informs.org/doi/abs/10.1287/mnsc.1070.0712)】

還有多項研究指出雙元性的價值通常在環境高度不確定的情況下更為明顯In addition to these, other studies of the antecedents of ambidexterity have shown that it is typically more valuable under conditions of environmental uncertainty【找Speed and Search: Designing Organizations for Turbulence and Complexity2005這篇的作者在摘要也提到他們得到的結論是【動盪環境，企業必須快速提升績效；複雜環境，企業必須廣泛搜尋；以及同時存在動盪和複雜性的環境，企業必須在速度和搜尋之間取得平衡One set pinpoints formal designs that cope well with threedifferent environments: turbulent settings, in which ﬁrms must improve their performance speedily; complex environments,in which ﬁrms must search broadly; and settings with both turbulence and complexity, in which ﬁrms must balance speedand search.】

----------------------------------------------以下------------------------------------------- ------

【**偶然看到的一篇，討論二元策略於創新**】**Ambidextrous Organizational Culture, Contextual Ambidexterity and New Product Innovation: A Comparative Study of UK and Chinese High-tech Firms** (1996)**，他討論的是創新，放進endnote裡面了**

它裡面回顧提到的可以用來加進來【情境二元性（即在業務部門內同時進行探索和利用）不僅是可能的，而且是企業成功的必要條件，特別是在高科技公司中，這些公司往往別無選擇，只能利用現有能力獲取短期商業利益，同時探索新能力以取得長期成功However, recent research suggests that contextual ambidexterity (i.e. simultaneous exploration and exploitation within a business unit) is not only possible but also a necessity to business success, especially in high-tech firms that often have no choice but to exploit existing competences for short-term commercial benefits and simultaneously explore new competences for long-term success

還有這兩個，我看到的Building ambidexterity into an organization2004原文裡面的，endnote沒有pdf因為沒辦法下載，但下面是原文我確定

【成功的公司注重兩點】成功的公司不僅靈活、創新、積極主動；他們還善於利用其專有資產的價值，快速推出現有的商業模式，並降低現有營運的成本。換句話說，他們擁有一種同樣重要的能力，我們稱之為協調 ——清楚地了解如何在短期內創造價值，以及如何協調和簡化活動以實現該價值Successful companies are not just nimble, innovative and proactive; they are also good at exploiting the value of their proprietary assets, rolling out existing business models quickly and taking the costs out of existing operations. They have, in other words, an equally important capability we call alignment — a clear sense of how value is being created in the short term and how activities should be coordinated and streamlined to deliver that value Building ambidexterity into an organization2004

【對利用的定義與看法】利用=**過度注重協調，短期結果可能看起來不錯，但產業的變化遲早會讓你措手不及**。Focus too much on alignment and the short-term results will look good, but changes in the industry will blindside you sooner or later.來自 Building ambidexterity into an organization2004

【對探索的定義與看法】探索=同樣，過度專注於等式的適應性方面意味著以**犧牲今天的業務為代價來打造明天的業務**。Similarly, too much attention to the adaptability side of the equation means building tomorrow’s business at the expense of today’s. 來自Building ambidexterity into an organization2004

----------------------------------------------以上------------------------------------------- ------

【作者指出的結論】這些研究指出三項結論。第一，雙元性與企業績效呈現正向關係；第二，這種影響會受到企業所處環境的調節，例如在不確定性高且資源充足的情況下，雙元性較能發揮效益，這在大型企業中尤為明顯In aggregate, these studies suggest three conclusions. First, ambidexterity is positively associated with firm performance. Second these effects can be contingent on the firm’s environment, with ambidexterity more beneficial under conditions of uncertainty and when sufficient resources are available, which is often the case with larger rather than smaller firms. For example, the meta analysis by Tarba and colleagues (this issue) shows that the effects of ambidexterity are stronger for technology firms than those in manufacturing. Finally, as suggested by March (1991), the evidence is that either the under- or over-use of ambidexterity comes at a cost (e.g., Benner & Tushman, 2002; Mitchell & Singh, 1993; Wang & Li, 2008)

【後面的章節他在討論組織如何實現雙元性】

【這是作者說的】

* Sequential Ambidexterity循序式雙元性(分類是大家一起的)

企業會透過間歇式變革來因應環境的轉變，藉此重新調整結構與流程，這正是一種循序過程，「時間轉換（temporal shifting）」亦被視為實踐雙元性的方式之一。有關循序式雙元性的研究，通常著重於發展歷程漫長的大型企業案例firms evolve through punctuated changes in which firms adapt to environmental shifts by realigning their structures and processes, a sequential process. More recently, temporal shifting has been proposed as a way for firms to be ambidextrous，Studies of sequential ambidexterity often focus on large-scale examples with the changes taking place over long time periods

在高度抽象的層次上，企業可聲稱其在利用與探索之間轉換結構，但若要具體操作，實際轉換會是什麼樣貌？畢竟，大規模的結構性轉換可能具有高度破壞性。At a high level of abstraction, it is easy to claim that firms shift structures between exploitative and exploratory modes—but what would this mean at ground level? Major structural transitions can be highly disruptive. What does it mean to go from exploitation to exploration, or the reverse? Here the research is not fine-gained enough to provide much insight.

* 同時性或結構式雙元性（Simultaneous or Structural Ambidexterity）

另一種平衡探索（exploration）與利用（exploitation）之間權衡的方法，是同時追求兩者，透過設置獨立子單位來實現。這種方法通常被稱為「結構式雙元性」，但正如 O’Reilly 與 Tushman（2008）所指出，這不僅包括為探索與利用分設結構單位，還涵蓋彼此對應的能力、系統、激勵機制、流程與文化，每一部分都需在內部達成一致（p.192）（structural ambidexterity）A second way proposed to balance the exploration/exploitation trade-off is through the simultaneous pursuit of both using separate subunits. This approach is typically characterized as structural ambidexterity but, as O’Reilly and Tushman (2008) noted, this “entails not only separate structural units for exploration and exploitation but also different competencies, systems, incentives, processes, and cultures—each internally aligned (p. 192)

【這篇論文的P12】提到【Organizational Ambidexterity in Action: How Managers Explore and Exploit2011，摘錄如下】這一觀點來看，雙元性的關鍵在於組織能否「感知並掌握新機會」，透過同時進行探索與利用來實現，而這本質上是一個「領導問題」而非純粹的結構安排（O’Reilly & Tushman, 2011From this perspective, the key to ambidexterity is the ability of the organization to sense and seize new opportunities through simultaneous exploration and exploitation. This is, at heart, a leadership issue more than a structural one (O’Reilly & Tushman, 2011

【作者對結構是雙元性的結論】結構式雙元性包含自主的探索與利用子單位、資源整合機制、賦予探索與利用正當性的願景與價值觀，以及能夠調和多元組織配置張力的領導能力Although the results are not completely consistent across studies, in general they confirm that structural ambidexterity consists of autonomous structural units for exploration and exploitation, targeted integration to leverage assets, an overarching vision to legitimate the need for exploration and exploitation, and leadership that is capable of managing the tensions associated with multiple organizational alignment

* 情境式雙元性（Contextual Ambidexterity）

Gibson 與 Birkinshaw（2004）則提出，這種張力亦可於個人層級被調和，並以「情境式雙元性」（contextual ambidexterity）概念說明：此種雙元性乃指「在整個事業單位中，同時展現對齊（alignment）與適應（adaptability）之行為能力」（p.209）In 2004 Gibson and Birkinshaw proposed that this tension could be resolved at the individual level through what they termed contextual ambidexterity, which they defined as “the behavioral capacity to simultaneously demonstrate alignment and adaptability across an entire business unit (p. 209).” 此情境由「張力（stretch）、紀律（discipline）與信任（trust）」三要素交織而成（p.214）

【例子之一】情境式雙元性最具代表性的例子之一Flexibility versus efficiency? A case study of model changeovers in the Toyota production system1999

【作者對於情境式雙元的想法】情境式雙元性似乎能有效於穩定環境中協調探索與利用，但當企業面臨破壞式或不連續的技術與市場變化時，其運作機制便顯得不足While conceptually easy to imagine how contextual ambidexterity might operate within a given setting or technological regime, it is harder to see how it would permit a company to adjust to disruptive or discontinuous changes in technologies and markets

【進入到結論瞜~】

【如何完成完美整合仍沒有解答】成功完成這些轉型，要求企業能在既有成熟業務中維持競爭力的同時，有效整合資源，發展出足以開拓新市場所需的新能力。然而，企業在何時、如何達成此目標，至今仍未有明確解答，值得進一步深入研究To make these transitions required these companies to simultaneously compete in mature businesses and to orchestrate firm assets to allow them to develop the requisite new capabilities to compete in new businesses. The full story about when and how they do this is still not clear and deserving of more research

# 可供性實現

## Affordance Theory and How to Use it in IS Research Olga Volkoff and Diane Strong 2017

雖然行動的可能性在資訊系統研究中很重要，但實際採取的行動及其結果也同樣重要。While the possibility of action is important in information systems research, the actions actually taken and their consequences are equally important

1因此，Strong 等人發現，他們必須清楚地區分可供性本身（目標導向行動的可能性）、可供性的實現（實際採取的行動）以及這些行動的結果。

Thus, Strong et al. found that they must clearly distinguish between the affordances themselves (the possibilities for goal-directed action), the realization of the affordances (the actions actually taken), and the outcomes of those actions

2其次，雖然在任何特定時刻，接觸技術的都是個體，但該個體又是各種組織結構的一部分，從從事集體任務的本地工作組，到構成現代組織的龐大的多層級層級結構。Second, while at any given moment it is the individual who engages with technology, that individual is part of a variety of organizational structures, from local work groups engaged in collective tasks to the vast multi-level hierarchies that make up modern organizations.每個行動者不僅有許多目標，從個人目標到與任務相關的目標，而且還受群體和組織目標的影響。Not only does each actor have many goals, ranging from personal goals to task-related goals, but they are also influenced by group and organizational goals.

3第三，不僅有多個行為主體使用一個複雜對象，而且任何對象-行為主體關係中都存在著多種可供性，我們稱之為可供性束(affordance bundles)（Strong 等人，2014）。

Third, not only do multiple agents use a complex object, but there are multiple affordances in any object-agent relationship, which we call affordance bundles ( Strong et al., 2014 ).

【這篇作者概括的六項原則】

【原則 1】：記住，可供性源自於使用者/工件關係，而不僅僅是工件本身。Principle 1: Remember that affordances arise from the user/artifact relationship, not just the artifact itself.因為作者很容易陷入將可供性視為技術特徵的語言和論證。It is easy for authors writing about affordances to fall into language and argumentation that treat affordances as features of technology.

【原則2】：區分可供性與其實現。Principle 2: Distinguish affordances from their implementation.

可供性是指針對行為主體目標採取行動的可能性，指的是功能（功能可供性的用途或行動的目的），也就是說，可供性是實現目標的可能性。

Affordance refers to the possibility of taking action towards the agent's goal, which refers to the function (the purpose of the affordance or the purpose of the action), that is, affordance is the possibility of achieving the goal.

實現是具體行動本身的，與結構而非功能有關。結構關注的並非行動的目的，而是構成行動的實際行為配置 (Burton-Jones and Gallivan, 2007; Morgeson and Hofmann, 1999)。Realization, as the action itself, is concrete and is concerned with structure rather than function. Structure is not concerned with the purpose of the action, but with the actual configuration of behaviors that constitute the action (Burton-Jones and Gallivan, 2007; Morgeson and Hofmann, 1999).

【原則 3】：關注行動本身，而非採取行動後所達到的狀態或條件。

Principle 3: Focus on the action itself, not the state or condition that is achieved after the action is taken.

可供性=關注的是潛在行動，而非採取行動後所達到的狀態或條件Affordances focus on potential actions rather than the states or conditions that are achieved after the actions are taken.

直接具體結果=是可供性實現後達到的狀態。The immediate concrete outcome is the state achieved after the affordance is realized

問題在於人們常常因為已達到的狀態忽略實現的【過程】：問題在於，當我們關注已達到的狀態或條件時，這項研究與資訊系統影響研究幾乎沒有什麼區別，尤其是，我們可能會忽略理解技術和使用者行為的作用，即提供解釋力的相關機制，而解釋力正是使用可供性理論的核心貢獻。The problem is that when we focus on achieved states or conditions, this research differs little from research on the impacts of information systems. In particular, we may overlook understanding the role of technology and user behavior, the relevant mechanisms that provide explanatory power, which is the core contribution of affordance theory.

【原則4】：為可供性選擇合適的粒度等級。

Principle 4: Choose the appropriate level of granularity for affordance.

【關注可供性的多層次遞進】，gibson舉例說，蘋果在某個層面上賦予人類進食的可能性，但這是由咬、咀嚼和吞嚥等較低層次的可供性構成的。For example, he says that an apple gives humans the possibility of eating at one level, but this is made up of lower-level affordances such as biting, chewing, and swallowing. 同樣，使用電子郵件系統的個人不僅擁有溝通的可能性，而且還擁有先撰寫訊息再發送訊息的可能性。Likewise, individuals using electronic mail systems have the possibility not only to communicate, but also to compose messages before sending them.

【可由小到大，也可以從大到小往抽象的可供性論述】

適當的分析層次取決於目前的問題。The appropriate level of analysis depends on the problem at hand. 當然，正如可供性可以分解為較低層次的可供性一樣，可供性也可以聚合為較高層次、通常更抽象的可供性。Of course, just as affordances can be decomposed into lower-level affordances, affordances can also be aggregated into higher-level, often more abstract affordances.

【原則 5】：辨識所有顯著的功能可供性及其交互作用。Principle 5: Identify all significant affordances and their interactions.

除了嵌套在任何功能可供性中的功能可供性之外，還有許多其他功能可供性，它們源自於科技產品與參與者之間的關係。In addition to the affordances nested within any affordance, there are many other affordances that arise from the relationship between technological products and actors.這些功能可供性並非獨立存在，而是相互作用的。These affordances do not exist independently but interact with each other.

【複雜的可供性需要考基礎可供性實現來堆疊出網絡】通常，較複雜的功能可供性（例如監控）依賴於更基本的功能可供性（例如資料輸入）的成功實現，從而產生一個功能可供性依賴網路 (Strong et al., 2014)。Typically, more complex affordances (e.g., monitoring) depend on the successful implementation of more basic affordances (e.g., data entry), resulting in an affordance dependency network (Strong et al., 2014).

【可供性相互依存也可能相互干擾】功能可供性可能支援其他功能可供性，也可能幹擾其他功能可供性，進而引發許多有趣的研究問題。Affordances may support other affordances or interfere with other affordances, which raises many interesting research questions.

【原則 6】：社交力量的重要性、辨識影響功能可供性實現的社會力量。Principle 6: Identify the social forces that influence the realization of affordances.

這是因為功能可供性並非憑空實現，而是在社會情境中實現。Functional affordances are not realized in a vacuum, but rather in social contexts. 因此，行為體所在群體所產生的社會力量也會影響任何功能可供性如何實現、實現得如何，甚至能否實現。Therefore, the social forces generated by the group to which the actor belongs will also affect how any functional affordance is realized, how well it is realized, or even whether it can be realized.

個體功能可供性是由一個行為體獨立於其他行為體而實現的；共享功能可供性是由許多人以相似的方式實現的；而集體功能可供性則涉及許多人為實現共同目標而採取不同的行動。

Individual affordances are realized by one actor independently of other actors; shared affordances are realized by many people in a similar way; and collective affordances involve many people taking different actions to achieve a common goal.

【結論】

透過可供性理論，我們終於找到了一種方法，能夠具體化技術，同時將社會背景融入中層社會技術理論中。Through affordance theory, we finally found a way to reify technology while integrating social context into middle-level sociotechnical theory

有意識地表達與這些可供性相關的預期結果，有助於分析使用者是否有效地實現了這些可供性。Consciously articulating the expected outcomes associated with these affordances can help analyze whether users effectively implement these affordances.

【可供性使技術操作的結果與過程更成功的價值】識別可供性組合及其依賴關係，有助於解釋相互依賴關係如何阻礙預期效益的實現，或突顯可能幹擾實現的外部因素。Identifying combinations of affordances and their dependencies can help explain how interdependencies may impede the realization of intended benefits or highlight external factors that may interfere with realization.

同樣，發現未被識別的可供性或許可以解釋意外和非預期的結果。Likewise, discovering unrecognized affordances may explain unexpected and unintended results

整體而言，如果運用得當，可供性理論可以幫助研究者為管理者創造一套新的解決實際問題的槓桿。Overall, if used properly, affordance theory can help researchers create a new set of levers for managers to solve practical problems.

## A Theory of Organization-EHR Affordance Actualization2014

我們發現可供性相關文獻存在三個面向的空白：(1) 可供性潛力實現過程的理論；(2) 組織情境中的可供性；以及 (3) 相互關聯的可供性組合的理論。

In the process of constructing an affordance-based theory of IT-related organizational change based on field data, we found that there are three gaps in the affordance literature: (1) theory of the process of realizing affordance potential; (2) affordances in organizational contexts; and (3) theory of interrelated affordance combination

我們的可供性實現觀點考慮了 IT 產品的物質性、IT 帶來組織效應的不確定性過程、IT 相關變革過程的多層次性，以及管理者和使用者作為變革推動者的意向性，從而探討了 IT 在組織中效應理論的重要標準。

Our affordance realization perspective considers the materiality of IT products, the uncertain processes through which IT brings about organizational effects, the multi-layered nature of IT-related change processes, and the intentionality of managers and users as agents of change, thereby exploring important criteria for theories of IT effects in organizations.

在建構此表並將結果與文獻進行比較的過程中，我們遇到了三個理論問題：可供性文獻尚未發展出針對以下方面的理論：(1) 實現可供性潛力的過程；(2) 組織情境中的可供性；以及 (3) 以相互關聯的可供性束形式出現的可供性。

In the process of constructing this table and comparing the results with the literature, we encountered three theoretical issues: The affordance literature has yet to develop a theory for: (1) the process of realizing affordance potential, (2) affordances in organizational contexts, and (3) affordances as bundles of interrelated affordances.

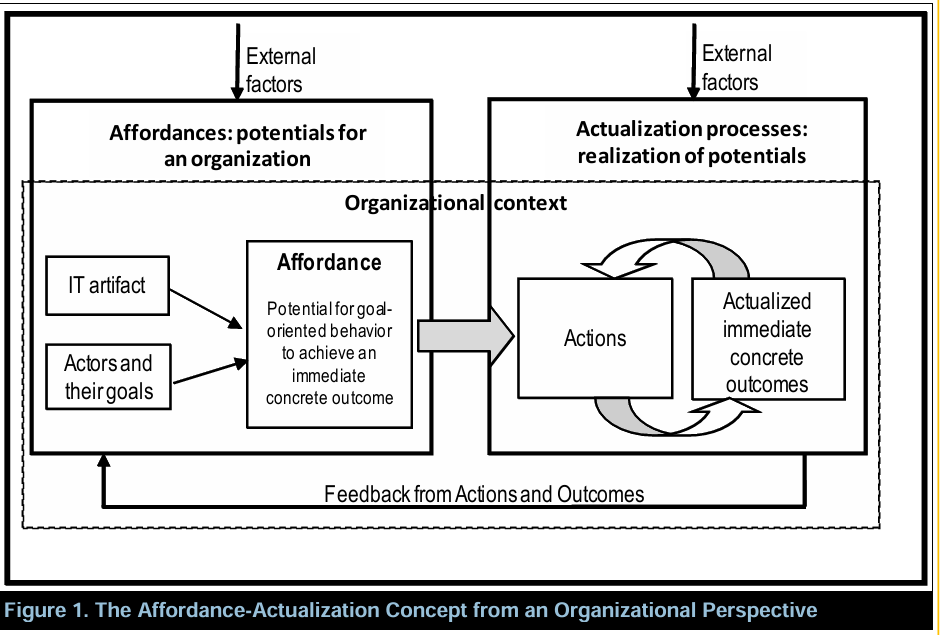
【可供性的延伸定義】我們資料中與可供性相關的概念（如表1所示）促使我們擴展了可供性的定義，以適應組織中可供性的本質；即，我們將可供性定義為「與實現直接具體結果相關的行為潛力，並源自於某個人造物(artifact)與一個或多個以目標為導向的行動者之間的關係」。

The affordance-related concepts in our data (shown in Table 1) prompted us to expand our definition of affordance to accommodate the nature of affordance in organizations; that is, we define affordance as “behavioral potentials associated with achieving direct, concrete results and arising from the relationship between an artifact and one or more goal-oriented actors.”

【可供性實現定義】Strong 等人 / 可供性-實現理論在我們的資料中，實現可供性概念中捕捉到的潛力非常重要。Strong et al. / Affordance-Realization TheoryIn our material, the potential captured in the concept of affordance is very important. 我們將實現定義為「行動者利用一個或多個可供性，透過使用技術來實現直接具體結果，從而支持組織目標」。

We define realization as “the act by which actors exploit one or more affordances to achieve direct, concrete results through the use of technology in support of organizational goals.”

【圖一，可供性實現的過程】



可供性實現的過程。這個過程是迭代的，因為個人的實現行動會產生結果，而這些直接的具體結果反過來又會提供回饋，用於（根據需要）調整個人行動以及調整產生可供性的要素。This process is iterative, as individuals’ actions to materialize produce outcomes, and these immediate concrete outcomes in turn provide feedback that is used to adjust individual actions (as needed) and to adjust the elements that produce affordances

【直接具體結果immediate concrete outcome】

直接具體結果是指透過實現而預期的特定結果，例如標準化或協調化，其被認為有助於實現組織總體目標（例如，更高品質的護理或更高效率的資源利用）。

Direct concrete outcomes are specific results that are expected through the achievement of activities, such as standardization or harmonization, that are believed to contribute to the achievement of overall organizational goals (e.g., higher quality of care or more efficient use of resources).

這一概念有三個目的。This concept has three purposes.

【首先，注視組織多層次、層級的目標定義】

直接具體結果可以在任何層面（例如，個人、團體或組織）進行定義，因此我們擴展的可供性定義涵蓋了多個層面的可供性（如第 5.3 節所述）。first, because direct concrete outcomes can be defined at any level (e.g., individual, group, or organizational), our expanded definition of affordances encompasses affordances at multiple levels (as discussed in Section 5.3 ).

【其次，直接具體結果涵蓋了可供性及其實現。】

Second, direct concrete outcomes cover affordances and their realization.

【可供性負責確認相關結果的潛在功能（並且，作為一種潛在功能，它在各個行為主體之間具有共同的含義），而結果的結構則在實現過程中顯現，並且會因執行每次實現的個人或團體而異（參見2.2節）。

Affordances determine the potential functionality of the relevant outcome (and, as a potential functionality, it has a shared meaning across actors), while the structure of the outcome emerges during the realization process and will vary depending on the person or group performing each realization (see Section 2.2).

【第三，直接具體成果充當實現行動和最終組織目標之間的中介。】

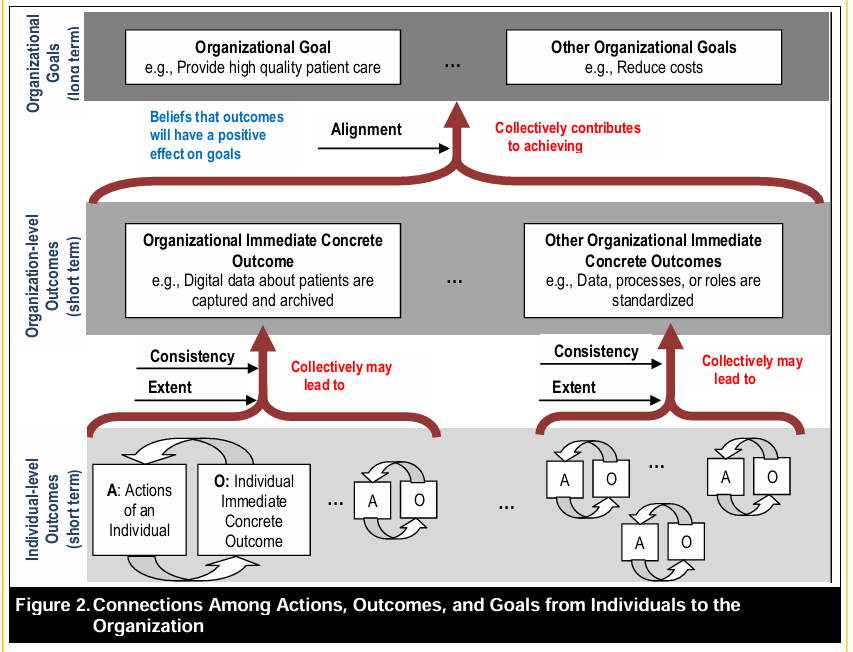
Third, immediate concrete outcomes serve as intermediaries between achieving actions and ultimate organizational goals.

圖2顯示了個人層面的直接具體結果如何聚合形成組織層面的直接具體結果，而這些直接具體結果反過來可能有助於實現組織目標。Figure 2 shows how individual-level direct concrete outcomes aggregate to form organizational-level direct concrete outcomes, which in turn may contribute to achieving organizational goals

【5.2. 可供性的實現過程The Process of Actualizing Affordances】

【學習與嘗試的過程，起初並不可知道這些可供性】雖然我們假設電子病歷使用者在實現可供性時有潛力有效地做到這一點，但他們處於一個學習過程中，可能會遇到許多障礙（例如，相當於必須學習如何爬樓梯，而不是已經知道）。

While we assume that EHR users have the potential to do so effectively when implementing affordances, they are in a learning process and may encounter many barriers (e.g., equivalent to having to learn how to climb stairs, rather than already knowing it).

【可能誤判、重新定位可供性，是非線性的過程】在此過程中，也可能出現失誤和重新定向（即，實現可供性並非線性過程，他們可能無法完全實現可供性）。

In the process, there may also be lapses and redirections (i.e., achieving affordances is not a linear process and they may not fully achieve affordances).

【多層次過程，並相互影響、環環相扣】實現，作為我們資料中的一個高層次類別，Strong 等人/可供性-實現理論同時涉及：(1) 在動態組織情境中發生的一系列個人旅程，包括使用者學習、電子健康檔案 (EHR) 發展和管理者的干預；以及 (2) 一個多層次的過程，其中許多個人的旅程相互作用並聚合形成一個組織旅程（即組織變革過程）。

Realization, as a high-level category in our data, Strong et al./Affordance-Realization Theoryinvolves both: (1) a series of individual journeys occurring in a dynamic organizational context, including user learning, electronic health record (EHR) development, and manager intervention; and (2) a multi-level process in which many individual journeys interact and converge to form an organizational journey (i.e., the organizational change process).

【個人實現可供性的過程步驟與限制不相同，速度也不同，結果也不一定相同Personal journeys in dynamic organizational contexts: realizing affordances】實現可供性我們資料中的一個關鍵主題是，實現可供性的過程是一個個人旅程（即，一個個人層面的過程，每個人在採取目標導向的行動時都會有不同的體驗）。5.2.1. Personal journeys in dynamic organizational contexts: realizing affordances A key theme in our data is that the process of realizing affordances is a personal journey (i.e., an individual-level process that each person experiences differently when taking goal-directed action). 在我們的案例點，個人以不同的速度和方式進行實現過程，且不一定經歷相同的步驟和限制，也不一定會得到相同的結果。In our case studies, individuals approach the implementation process at different speeds and in different ways, and do not necessarily experience the same steps and constraints, nor do they necessarily get the same results.

【行動者在實現的過程會先”思考結果(目標導向)”並”思考實現的過程(行動)”】

作為目標導向的行動者，個人甚至在使用 EHR 之前就開始思考他們能夠實現的結果（例如，對於醫生來說，「能夠確保為我病人看病的專科醫生能夠從我這裡獲得所有必要的信息，說明我為什麼安排病人就診」）（即從目標和可供性的角度進行思考）。As goal-directed actors, individuals begin thinking about the outcomes they can achieve (e.g., for a physician, “being able to ensure that the specialist who sees my patient has all the necessary information from me about why I am scheduling the patient’s visit”) even before using the EHR (i.e., thinking in terms of goals and affordances).

他們也會思考必須採取的行動（例如，對於醫生來說，「我必須將病人資料輸入 EHR」），以及這些行動是否會產生有助於實現目標的理想結果（例如，對於醫生來說，「這會減慢我的工作速度，分散我對病人的注意力」）（即思考實現過程）。They also think about the actions that must be taken (e.g., for the physician, “I must enter the patient’s information into the EHR”) and whether those actions will produce desirable outcomes that will help achieve their goals (e.g., for the physician, “This will slow down my work and distract me from my patients”) (i.e., thinking about the implementation process).

【組織中他人的共存必然影響可供性】Bloomfield 等人 (2010) 和 Michael (2000) 認為，其他人的共存必然會影響環境，進而影響可供性。Bloomfield et al. (2010) and Michael (2000) argue that the co-presence of others necessarily affects the environment and thus affordances.

【環境干預可以人為降低，並增加協助】在組織環境中，其他人，尤其是管理者，可以透過改變工作環境進行幹預，以提供更多支持和更少限制。

In an organizational setting, others, especially managers, can intervene by changing the work environment to be more supportive and less restrictive.

【組織的可供性實現歷程Actualization as an Organizational Journey】

雖然成功的個人歷程對於實現預期成果至關重要，但我們也需要將其與組織層面的實現歷程之間的關係理論化。5.2.2. Realization as an organizational process While successful individual processes are critical to achieving desired outcomes, we also need to theorize their relationship to organizational-level realization processes.

【將個人行動直接具體結果及合成組織的直接具體成果】基於集體構想文獻，我們將組織層面的直接具體成果（表面上看似組織層面實現過程的成果）視為集體構想，這些成果是個人行動直接具體成果的集合（見圖2）。Based on the collective vision literature, we regard direct concrete outcomes at the organizational level (which appear to be the outcomes of organizational-level implementation processes) as collective visions, which are the aggregate of direct concrete outcomes of individual actions (see Figure 2).

【個人直接具體成果的一致性、程度、協調性可用於評估組織成果】即個人實現行動及其產生的直接具體成果的「一致性」、「程度」和「協調性」（見圖2），可用於評估組織層面成果的出現。Specifically, three indicators were discovered through data analysis; namely, the "consistency", "degree" and "coordination" of individual actions and the direct concrete results they produce (see Figure 2), which can be used to evaluate the emergence of organizational-level results.

【一致性:相互強化】一致性意味著實現成果是相容的，並且可能相互強化；行動及其成果不一定相同。Coherence means that achieving outcomes are compatible and potentially mutually reinforcing; actions and their outcomes are not necessarily identical. 為了實現“採集和歸檔”，醫生使用了不同的結構，例如抄寫員、打字或口述到語音轉文本軟體中，但這些不同的操作都是為了實現相同(一致)的直接具體結果，即以數字方式採集數據和筆記。

For example, to achieve “capture and archive,” physicians used different structures, such as scribes, typing, or dictating into speech-to-text software, but these different actions all served to achieve the same immediate, specific outcome, which was to capture data and notes digitally.

【組織效應】此外，我們關於直接具體成果的概念，以及個人層面的實現過程及其在組織情境中的直接具體成果在組織層面的湧現，為研究組織效應如何產生提供了一種多層次的方法。

Furthermore, our conceptualization of direct concrete outcomes, and the emergence at the organizational level of individual-level realization processes and their direct concrete outcomes in organizational contexts, provides a multi-level approach to studying how organizational effects emerge.

【可供性實現的討論價值】識別可供性組合及其依賴關係，有助於解釋相互依賴關係如何阻礙預期效益的實現，或突顯可能幹擾實現的外部因素。

Identifying combinations of affordances and their dependencies can help explain how interdependencies may impede the realization of intended benefits or highlight external factors that may interfere with realization.

借助這些概念和三個衡量標準，管理者可以確定何時、何地以及如何進行幹預以改善這些結果，研究人員可以研究個人行為及其直接具體結果如何有助於產生組織層面的結果，並可以建立這些變化如何發生的過程模型。

With these concepts and the three measures, managers can determine when, where, and how to intervene to improve these outcomes, researchers can study how individual behaviors and their direct, specific consequences contribute to organizational-level outcomes, and can build process models of how these changes occur.

# 可供性

## TECHNOLOGY AFFORDANCES William W. Gaver Rank Xerox Cambridge EuroPARC done

The term “affordance” comes from the perceptual psychologist J. J. Gibson [9, 10], who developed an “ecological” alternative to cognitive approaches. The cognitive approach suggests that people have direct access only to sensations, which are integrated with memories to build up symbolic representations of the environment and its potential for goal-oriented action. This account has recently come under attack, particularly for its decontextualized approach to design發展了一種“生態”替代認知方法的方案。認知方法表明，人們只有直接接觸感覺，這些感覺與記憶相整合，以建立對環境及其目標導向行動的潛在識別。這種觀點最近受到批評，特別是因其去脈絡化的設計方法。

People perceive the environment directly action, without significant in terms of its potentials for intermediate stages involving memory or inferences.人們直接感知環境以進行行動，而不需要在很大程度上考慮涉及記憶或推理的中介階段。(這一段可以直接加進去gibson裡面的【不同於傳統心理學所強調，生物需藉由生理知覺得到認知再觸發行動的線性歷程，Gibson主張可供性無需透過複雜的認知推論，是可被生物直接察覺的行動機會（Gibson, 1979, pp.127–128）。這一段】

物體的可供性，例如攀爬的可供性，是指物體和行為者的特徵。An affordance of an object, such as one for climbing, refers to attributes of both the object and the actor.

This makes the concept a powerful one for thinking about technologies because it focuses on the interaction between technologies and the people who will use them. However, the concept raises issues from many different domains: perception and action, metaphor and learning, and techniques for input and output. A simple example from everyday life can illustrate the sorts of issues that must be addressed before the notion of affordances can be made precise and useful. 這使得這個概念成為思考技術的一個強大工具，因為它專注於技術與使用者之間的互動。然而，這個概念引發了來自許多不同領域的問題：知覺和行動、隱喻和學習，以及輸入和輸出的技術。一個來自日常生活的簡單例子可以闡明在使得可供給性這一概念變得精確和有用之前必須解決的類型問題。

However, perceptual information may suggest affordances that do not actually exist; while those that do may not be perceivable. For instance, vertical doorhandles suggest pulling, but doors may be locked. 感知信息可能會暗示出實際上並不存在的可操作性；而那些實際存在的可操作性可能並不可感知。例如，垂直門把手暗示拉動，但門可能是鎖著的。

In general, when the apparent affordances of an artifact matches its intended use, the artifact is easy to operate. When apparent affordances suggest different actions than those for which the object is designed, errors are common and signs are nmessary.一般來說，當一個工藝品的顯性可操作性與其預期用途匹配時，該工藝品就容易使用。當顯性可操作性暗示著與物體設計用途不同的行為時，錯誤是常見的，標誌是必要的。

I develop the idea of affordances as properties of the environment relevant for action systems, consider how they might be perceived, and note the effects of culture on their perception. Gaver將發展可供性作為與行動系統相關的環境屬性的觀念，考慮它們可能如何被感知，並注意文化對其感知的影響

Complementarity of Action行動互補性

Most fundamentally, affordances are properties of the world that make possible some action to an organism equipped to act in certain ways可供性的定義從根本上說，可供性是世界的屬性，使得具備行動能力的生物能夠進行某些特定行動。

Affordances, then, are properties of the world defined with respect to people’s interaction with it. Gaver也認為因此，可供性是根據人類與世界互動而定義的世界特性。

感知與相互參照性Perception and Inter-referentiality

*Affordances per se* are independent of perception. they exist whether the perceiver cares about them or not, whether they are perceived or not, and even whether there is perceptual information for them or not.

可供性本身（*Affordances per se*）是獨立於感知而存在的。無論感知者是否在意它們、是否真的感知到它們，甚至是否有可供感知的資訊存在，它們都會存在。例如，一杯水即便我不口渴，仍提供「可飲用」的可供性；一顆球即使沒人看見，也提供「可投擲」的可供性；一個坑洞即使被灌木遮蔽，依然具有「可跌落」的可供性。可供性是否被察覺無礙於其存在，但正因為它們本質上關乎重要的環境屬性，所以「**需要** 被感知」

延續 Gibson 的立場，強調：**可供性不是「被看見才存在」的東西，而是「即使沒被感知，也真實存在」的潛在行動機會**。

Culture, Experience to attributes and Learning of the The actual perception of affordances will of course be determined in part by the observer’s culture, social setting, experience and intentions. Like Gibson I do not consider these factors integral to the notion, but instead consider culture, experience, and so forth as highlighting certain affordances.文化、經驗及學習的屬性以及可供性（affordance）的實際認知，無疑會受到觀察者的文化、社會背景、經驗和意圖的部分影響。像吉布森（Gibson）一樣，我並不認為這些因素是這一概念的核心，而是將文化、經驗等視為突顯某些可供性的信息。

Distinguishing affordances and the available information about them from their actual perception allows us to consider affordances as properties that can be designed and analyzed in their own terms. Learning can be seen as a process of discriminating patterns in the world, as opposed to one of supplementing sensory information with past experience. From this perspective, my culture and experiences may determine the choice of examples I use here, but not the existence of the examples themselves.可供性及其相關資訊」與「實際感知」區分開來，讓我們能夠將可供性視為一種可以獨立設計與分析的特性。學習可以被視為一種辨識世界中模式的過程，而不是僅僅以過去經驗補充感官資訊。從這個角度來看，我的文化與經驗也許會影響我在此舉例的選擇，但不會影響這些例子本身是否存在。

物質特性、物理性、物質性

**Affordances Are...**  
The concept of affordances points to a rather special configuration of properties.

It implies that the physical attributes of the thing to be acted upon are compatible with those of the actor, that information about those attributes is available in a form compatible with a perceptual system, and (implicitly) that these attributes and the action they make possible are relevant to a culture and a perceiver. 可供性的概念指涉的是一種相當特殊的屬性組合。  
它暗示了：被作用的物體之物理屬性，需與行動者的屬性相容；關於這些屬性的資訊，必須以與感知系統相容的形式呈現【這與Gibson提的：相對性互補性有關聯？】；而這些屬性及其所支持的行動，必須與某種文化與知覺者具有關聯（雖是隱含的）。

Artifacts may be analyzed to see how close they are to this configuration of properties, and thus what affordances they convey.人工物可以藉由分析其與這種屬性配置的接近程度，來判斷它提供了哪些可供性

And again, perceptual information may be misleading about the affordances of buttons; in this case the ability to move or edit buttons is not supported perceptually. 然而，再次提醒：關於按鈕的可供性，感知所提供的資訊有時可能具有誤導性；例如此處，感知上並不支援「移動」或「編輯」按鈕的能力。

可供性探索／探索性感知（exploratory perception）The notion of affordances may be extended to explicitly include exploration.

「可供性」不應只從靜態的感知中理解，某些行動可能需要透過實際的互動、探索甚至試錯才能顯現，也就是「探索性感知（exploratory perception）」

For instance, the pivoting door handle shown in Figure 4 may appear to afford grasping, but passive observation will probably not indicate the affordance of turning it or using it to open the door. However, once grasped (B), a random or exploratory press downwards will convey tactile information revealing the affordance of turning the handle. When the handle is fully turned (C), the new configuration pulling is natural. is one from which The results of a pull will indicate whether the door affords opening or not.可供性的概念可以被擴展，以明確地納入「探索」的過程。例如，圖四所示的旋轉式門把表面上似乎提供了「可握住」的可供性，但單靠被動觀察大概無法辨認其是否具有「可轉動」或「用來開門」的可供性。然而，一旦握住（B），隨機或探索性地向下按壓會提供觸覺資訊，揭示出其「可轉動」的可供性。當門把被完全轉動（C）後，新的配置自然就讓「拉開」成為一個合適的動作。接著的拉門行動將顯示該門是否提供了「可開啟」的可供性

In general, the affordances of complex objects are often grouped by the continuity of information about activities they reveal. Affordances are not passively perceived, but explored..複雜可供性是被探索的

一般來說，複雜物體的可供性通常依據它們揭示的活動信息的連續性來進行分組。可供性並不是被動感知的，而是被探索的。

This point of view leads to a reconception of metaphor which emphasizes its role as a design tool for importing consistent affordances from one domain to another. From this perspective, users need not know metaphors explicitly. Exploration of afforded actions leads to discovery of the system, rather than knowledge of the system metaphor leading to expectations of its affordances

這樣的觀點引導我們重新思考「隱喻」的角色，將其視為一種設計工具，可用來從一個領域引入一致的可供性至另一個領域。從這樣的角度出發，使用者不需顯性地理解這些隱喻，而是透過行動的探索來發現系統，而非先了解系統的隱喻，再據此產生對可供性的預期

Gibson 幾乎將可供性的研究重心放在視覺可見的部分。然而，可供性也可以透過其他感官來察覺。例如旋轉式門把的案例就指出，觸覺資訊是可供性極為豐富的來源。Gibson focuses almost exclusively on affordances which may be seen. But affordances may be perceived using other senses as well. As the pivoting handle example suggests, tactile information is a rich source of information for affordances.

We can also hear some affordances...我們也能透過「聽覺」感知某些可供性。門閂發出的聲音便可能揭示出「可開啟」這項可供性，即便該動作無法從視覺直接觀察得知。

The notion of affordances is appealing in its direct approach towards the factors of perception and action...

可供性這個概念的魅力，在於它能直接切入感知與行動的關聯因素，並使介面設計更易學、易用。

More generally, considering affordances explicitly in design may help suggest ways to improve the usability of new artifacts.

作為一種分析科技的方式，可供性能幫助我們探索物件內在的心理主張與設計背後的理據。更廣義而言，若能在設計過程中明確考慮可供性，有助於提出提升新產品可用性的策略與方法。

It can guide us in designing artifacts which emphasize desired affordances and de-emphasize undesired ones. Perhaps most important, it allows us to focus not on technologies or users alone, but on the fundamental interactions between the two.或許最重要的是，它使我們不再只聚焦於技術或使用者本身，而是聚焦於兩者之間的根本互動。

## James G. Greeno 在 1994 年發表於《Psychological Review》的論文〈Gibson's Affordances〉，屬於 Gibson 理論的延伸與整合done

**總結：快速重點導航**

| **主題** | **頁碼** | **是否必讀** | **備註** |
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| Gibson 理論定位與反主流思維 | p.336 | 可略讀 | 若已熟悉 Gibson 可快速跳過 |
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* Gibson 的早期主張：感知與運動不可切割、批判靜止觀察為主的心理學，主張感知需放入運動與互動脈絡中理解。
* 情境理論：感知為互動過程、Gibson 不主張將感知簡化為符號處理，而是強調個體與環境之間的信息變化與調節。
* 情境理論擴展：Attunement 與 Constraints、利用情境理論定義可供性為「在某些條件下能達成有效行動的前提條件」，以 constraint 為結構核心。
* 可供性與能力：Affordance 與 Ability 的共構性、強調兩者為互為依存的互動性關係，缺一不可，並非獨立存在的屬性。
* 感知可供性：直接感知與辨識、支持 Neisser 區分「直接感知」與「辨識」，強調有些可供性需透過分類與象徵處理獲得。
* 總結：Gibson 的可供性理論提供一套更能解釋行動中感知特徵的架構，並可延伸應用到認知、社會與設計中。

可供性指的是環境中某物的屬性與具備特定能力的行動者之間的互動活動之關聯；而能力則是行動者的屬性與環境中具有可供性的事物之間的互動活動的關聯。可供性與能力之間的相對性是基本的原則。沒有其中一者，就無法明確界定另一者。

* Affordances for an agent can be understood as conditions in the environment for constraints to which the agent is attuned. This broad view of affordances includes affordances that are recognized as well as affordances that are perceived directly對某個行動者而言，可供性可以理解為其所調節對應之環境條件的存在。這種廣義的可供性觀點包含了被辨識出來的可供性，以及被直接感知的可供性。
* in any interaction involving an agent with some other system, conditions that enable that interaction include some properties of the agent along with some properties of the other system. The term affordance refers to whatever it is about the environment that contributes to the kind of interaction that occurs. 在任何一個行動者與其他系統互動的過程中，使該互動成為可能的條件包含來自行動者的一些特性，及來自另一系統的一些特性。「可供性」這個詞指的是，環境中促成特定互動類型所具有的屬性。

In Gibson's view, people and animals are attuned to variables and invariants of information in their activities as they interact as participants with other systems in the world that we inhabit. 在吉布森看來，人類和動物作為參與者與我們居住的世界中的其他系統互動時，會對其活動中的資訊變數和不變量進行適應。

Greeni對可供性的定義

The term affordance refers to whatever it is about the environment that contributes to the kind of interaction that occurs. 「可供性」一詞指的是環境中促成某種互動的任何因素。

可供性與能力的概念

I prefer the term ability, although Shaw et al. (1982) preferred to coin the term effectivity for that concept. I believe my use of the term ability is also synonymous with Snow's (1992) use of the term aptitude. 我更喜歡「能力」一詞，儘管蕭等人（1982）更傾向於用「有效性」一詞來描述這個概念。我相信我對「能力」一詞的使用也與斯諾（1992）對「能力」一詞的使用同義。

Affordances and abilities (or effectivities or aptitudes) are, in this view, inherently relational. An affordance relates attributes of something in the environment to an interactive activity by an agent who has some ability, and an ability relates attributes of an agent to an interactive activity with something in the environment that has some affordance. The relativity of affordances and abilities is fundamental. Neither an affordance nor an ability is specifiable in the absence of specifying the other. It does not go far enough to say that an ability depends on the context of environmental characteristics, or that an affordance depends on the context of an agent's characteristics. The concepts are codefining, and neither of them is coherent, absent the other, any more than the physical concept of motion or frame of reference makes sense without both of them.

從這個角度來看，可供性和能力（或有效性或能力）本質上是相互關聯的。可供性將環境中某物的屬性與具有某種能力的代理的交互活動聯繫起來，而能力將代理的屬性與環境中具有某種可供性的東西的交互活動聯繫起來。可供性與能力的相對性至關重要。在缺乏明確指定任何一方的情況下，任何一方都無法明確指定另一方。僅僅說能力依賴環境特徵的情境，或者說可供性依賴主體特徵的情境，是遠遠不夠的。這兩個概念相互關聯，如果缺少了另一方，它們就無法自洽，就像運動或參考系的物理概念如果沒有兩者，就無法理解一樣。

【孔徑與人可否通過的例子】

As Gibson's idea of affordances has been developed in research, it seems most productive when it is treated as a graded property rather than as a property that is or is not present.

正如吉布森關於可供性的概念在研究中得到了發展，當將其視為一種分級屬性，而不是存在或不存在的屬性時，它似乎最有成效。沃倫和黃（1987）提出了一個非常簡單的例子，涉及一個開口的可供性，它允許一個人從隔板的一側走到另一側。孔徑提供的可供性與其寬度有關，而人穿過孔徑的能力則取決於人的寬度。

【慣例的約束】可供性被慣例影響

People who share a linguistic practice are attuned to a great many constraints that include conventions of reference. 擁有相同語言實踐的人會適應許多約束，包括指稱慣例。

Constraints of this kind are obviously conditional. They only hold when participants in the conversation are attuned to a shared set of constraints. Many constraints also depend on the conversational setting. Affordance conditions for reference constraints include properties of the language that the participants use.這類約束顯然是有條件的。只有當對話參與者適應一組共同的約束條件時，它們才會成立。許多約束也取決於對話環境。

It seems clear to me that Gibson's intention was that the affordance is a property of whatever the person interacts with, but to be in the category of properties we call affordances, it has to be a property that interacts with a property of an agent in such a way that an activity can be supported. Affordances are, in this view, preconditions for activity, as I believe is made clearer when they are treated as conditions for constraints. The presence in a situation of a system that provides an affordance for some activity does not imply that the activity will occur, although it contributes to the possibility of that activity.在我看來，吉布森的意圖顯然是，可供性是人與之互動的任何事物的屬性，但要成為我們稱之為可供性的屬性類別，它必須是一種能夠與主體的屬性互動的屬性，從而支持一項活動。

從這個角度來看，可供性是活動的先決條件，我認為，當它們被視為約束條件時，這一點更加清晰。在某種情況下，一個為某些活動提供可供性的系統的存在並不意味著該活動會發生，儘管它有助於該活動的可能性。

[要去上課的人，他就勢必要進入教室、那他就會觀察到門口]

例如，如果一個人正在進行上課的活動，那麼進入教室的行為就是該活動的功能性組成部分。這將使該人注意到環境中可能為其進入教室提供可供性的各個方面，例如從走廊進入教室的門口。

【Greeno反對直接感知可供性的特徵不恰當】 In the broad meaning that I am proposing for the concept of affordance, it would be inappropriate to consider direct perception of affordances as a denning characteristic. 在我提出的可供性概念的廣義中，將對可供性的直接感知視為一個定義特徵是不恰當的

【舉mailbox的例子說明neisser(1992)對於可供性的識別認知】

The information required for that classification has to be visually available, of course, but the process of classification includes, I should think, a mental state that has the epistemic status of a symbol that designates the property of being a mailbox. A the oretical possibility that seems reasonable is that mental symbols

of that kind are products of the perceptual processes that Neisser (1992) regarded as recognition, rather than direct perception. 當然，這種分類所需的資訊必須是視覺上可獲得的，但我認為，分類過程包含一種心理狀態，這種心理狀態具有一種符號的認知地位，這種符號指明了郵箱的屬性。一個看似合理的理論可能性是，這類心理符號是知覺過程的產物，而奈瑟 (1992) 認為這個知覺過程是識別，而非直接感知。

【gibson的概念是非常有用的】

Gibson's affordances, then, have already been of great value and will support further valuable activity in our field.

## Ian Hutchby 發表於《Sociology》期刊（2001）的〈Technologies, Texts and Affordances〉，文章主旨是試圖將 Gibson 的「可供性」（affordance）概念引入社會學研究特別是科技與媒介互動的研究中

強調社會學研究對科技與媒介的「使用者—工具」關係興趣日增，但面臨「過度建構主義」問題，即過於強調社會建構，而忽略了技術本身的物質特性。

Hutchby 主張：應回到對技術媒介「能力與限制」的探討，可供性概念正提供這樣的橋梁。

討論 Gibson 的原始可供性理論，指出可供性是行動者與環境間的關係，具有「被直接感知的行動機會」特性。

【Gibson 的定義為「the affordances of the environment are what it offers the animal, what it provides or furnishes, either for good or ill」】

 Hutchby 提議將可供性運用於對科技互動過程的分析，尤其是話語分析與會話分析中。

 將科技視為「約束但不決定」行為的裝置；例如某些互動平台可能促進輪流發言，但不一定禁止打斷對話。

 可供性提供了兼具「物質性」與「社會互動性」的分析工具，可作為中介概念來連結技術條件與社會行動之間的關係。

【社會與技術不該被分開】

Sociologists need to see that social processes and the ‘properties’ of technological artefacts are inter related and intertwined, and need to analyse the ways in which they are. 社會學家需要認識到，社會過程與科技產品的「屬性」是相互關聯、交織的，並需要分析它們之間的關聯方式。

they all begin from the viewpoint that precisely what the characteristics of technologies are, as well as their relationship with social structures, are both socially constructed:the outcome of a whole range of social factors and processes.技術的確切特徵及其與社會結構的關係，都是社會建構的：是一系列社會因素和過程共同作用的結果。

 提醒我們科技不是中性的，也不是全然受社會建構決定的。

【hatchy認為可供性是】

This involves seeing technologies neither in terms of their ‘interpretive textual’ properties nor of their ‘essential technical’ properties, but in terms of their affordances (Gibson 1979).I will argue that affordances are func tional and relational aspects which frame,while not determining,the possibilities for agentic action in relation to an object.In this way,technologies can be understood as artefacts which may be both shaped by and shaping of the practices humans use in interaction with, around and through them這既不是從技術的「解釋性文本」屬性，也不是從技術的「本質技術」屬性的角度來看待技術，而是從其可供性（Gibson 1979）的角度來看待技術。我認為，可供性是功能性和關係性的方面，它們構成了（但並非決定了）與物件相關的代理行為的可能性。這樣，技術就可以被理解為人工製品，它既可能被人類在與技術互動、圍繞技術互動以及透過技術互動時所使用的實踐所塑造，也可能塑造這些實踐。

【討論建構主義(人類行動與塑造)與現實主義(技術能力的約束力)】

This ‘third way’ between the (con structivist) emphasis on the shaping power of human agency and the (realist) emphasis on the constraining power of technical capacities opens the way for new analyses of how technological artefacts become important elements in the patterns of ordinary human conduct.這種介於（建構主義）強調人類能動性的塑造力與（現實主義）強調技術能力的約束力之間的“第三條道路”，為重新分析技術人工製品如何成為普通人類行為模式中的重要元素開闢了道路

【用以人造物與人類實踐之間關係的本質】

But I do want to argue that a new empirical perspective is possible on the nature of the relationship between technological artefacts and human practices.可以用來理解技術製品與人類實踐之間關係的本質。

【科技做為世俗客體同時有限制、又有附能性】

But I do want to argue that a new empirical perspective is possible on the nature of the relationship between technological artefacts and human practices. That perspective needs to be grounded in a conception of the constraining,as well as enabling,materiality of the technology as a worldly object.這種視角需要建立在這樣一種觀念之上：技術作為一種世俗客體，既具有限制性，又具有賦能性。

【物質性】‘Materiality’ here need not be thought of only in physical terms. We may, for instance, think of the telephone as having a materiality affecting the distribution of interactional space, through the promotion of what can be called conversational ‘intimacy at a distance’. Likewise we can conceive of the interfaces of expert systems or internet conferencing software as having a materiality affecting navigation through a technically bounded interactional space, as people attempt to orient themselves in the sequential order of a particular interaction (Hutchby 2000). 「物質性」不必僅從物理的角度來思考。例如，我們可以認為電話的物質性會影響互動空間的分佈，因為它促進了所謂的對話式「遠距離親密感」。同樣，我們可以設想專家系統或互聯網會議軟體的介面，也具有物質性，它會影響人們在技術受限的交互空間中的導航，因為人們試圖按照特定交互的順序進行定位【是否可以說成技術影響人們的感知與操作、行動?】（Hutchby 2000）。

【技術擁有不同的可供性】The affordances of things I suggest that the answer to this question is no. The reason is that different technologies possess different affordances, and these affordances constrain the ways that they can possibly be ‘written’ or ‘read’. 原因在於，不同的技術擁有不同的可供性，而這些可供性限制了它們可能被「書寫」或「閱讀」的方式。

【可供性的相對性】

.Affordances may thus differ from species to species and from context to context. However, they cannot be seen as freely variable. While a tree offers an enormous range of affordances for a vast variety of species, there are things a river can afford which the tree cannot,and vice versa.因此，可供性可能因物種和環境而異。然而，它們不能被視為自由變化的。樹木為各種各樣的物種提供了種類繁多的可供性，而河流可以提供而樹木無法提供的東西，反之亦然。

【可供性不會變】,‘the affordance of something is assumed not to change as the need of the observer changes.The edibility of a substance for an animal does not depend on the hunger of the animal.The walk-on-ability of a surface exists whether or not the animal walks on it’(ibid.)「事物可供性」不會隨著觀察者需求的改變而改變。某種物質對動物的可食性並不取決於動物的飢餓程度。無論動物是否在其表面行走，其表面的可行走性都存在（同上）。

【補充說明直接姓】

Secondly, the view developed within cognitive psychology that the brain must play an intermediary role in perception by interpreting the images transmitted via light sources to the retina.Against this view, Gibson (1979) argued that the affordances of objects could be ‘directly perceived’: for instance, it may be that a fleeing lizard perceives the shape in front of it directly in terms of its affordance as a ‘place to hide’(while an observing human may equally characterise it as ‘a rock’)認知心理學中發展出一種觀點，認為大腦必須透過解讀光源傳遞到視網膜的圖像，在感知中扮演中介角色（認知心理學認為視覺是中介角色）。與此觀點相反，Gibson (1979) 認為，物體的可供性可以被「直接感知」：例如，一隻逃跑的蜥蜴可能直接將其前方的形狀感知為「藏身之處」（而觀察者也可能將其描述為「一塊石頭」）

【補充說明gibson可供性忽略的四個重點】我想指出吉布森對可供性解釋中有時會忽略的四個重點

1 首先，雖然吉布森的著作強調了自然物體的可供性，以及感知空間的生態學，但可供性當然有很多種類型：自然環境的可供性；人工製品的可供性；環境中其他物種的可供性；或我們自身物種的其他成員的可供性；等等。這些不同的來源的可供性可能在任何特定的行動場合相互關聯或複合。而且是物體在世界中物質存在的關係性方面

First, while Gibson’s work stressed the affordances of natural objects and the ecology of perceptual space, there are of course many types of affordances: affordances of the natural environment; affordances of artefacts; affordances of other species within the environment; or of other members of our own species; and so on. These different sources may be interrelated or compounded on any given occasion of action.

2.可供性不只功能性functional，也包含關聯性relational 【其實就是相對性與互補性，我感覺gibson其實有提到】

可供性不僅是功能性的，而且是物體在世界中物質存在的關係性方面

Affordances are functional in that they either enable or constrain a particular organism's attempts to engage in an activity: walking, hiding, photocopying a document, and so on. Some objects, environments, or artifacts have affordances that enable certain activities, while others do not同時，可供性可以塑造出與某個行動相關的可能性條件：也許可以用一個方法來實現，但用另一種方法則不行。相較之下，關聯性則讓我們注意到，一個物體的可供性可能因物種而異。水面不具備獅子或鱷魚能夠在上面行走的可供性，但昆蟲水黽卻具備。

To Gibson's (1982:409) comment: "The walkability of a surface exists whether or not animals walk on it", we can add: the walkability of a surface is revealed when animals walk on it.Greeno說可以補充成: 無論動物是否在其上行走，表面的可行走性都存在”，我們可以補充：當動物在其上行走時，表面的可行走性才顯現出來。

3 可供性不總是直接感知，而是需要透過學習

舉相機教準的例子，若打開了相機膠捲就會傷害底片，孩子可能會了解到社會和技術規則都限制了相機門的可供性：也就是說，除非你想毀掉膠卷（並招致成年相機擁有者的憤怒），否則你不要打開它

4. 可供性是可以被設計出來的

Affordances can also be designed into the artefact.可供性也可以被設計到人工製品中

Rather than limiting our analytical gaze to the construction of descriptions and representations of technology, we should focus more on the material basis that underpins the possibilities of different courses of action associated with the artifact; it constitutes the practical framework within which technology is integrated into everyday behavior.我們不應將分析的目光局限於對技術的描述和表徵的建構，而應更多地關注物質基礎，它支撐著與人工製品相關的不同行動方案的可能性；它構成了技術融入日常行為的實踐框架。

我們必須認識到，人工製品（即人造物品）的可供性並不一定源於其物質性的自然特徵（例如，鼓槌是由堅硬的木材製成的，這一事實在其被人類製作成“擊鼓的棍子”和“戳東西的武器”的可供性中發揮了作用）

【使用科技與跟科技互動時，觀察與科技間的互動或限制很重要】

當人們透過科技、圍繞科技或與科技互動時，他們有必要找到方法來應對這些技術所能帶來的行動限制

【結論中提及：My aim has been to argue for an acceptance that our interpretations and uses of technological artefacts,while important,contingent and variable,are constrained in analysable ways by the ranges of affordances that particular artefacts possess.我們對科技產品的解讀和使用，雖然重要、偶然且多變，卻以可分析的方式受到特定產品所具備的各種可供性（affordances）的限制。

科技產品不僅取決於使用者如何利用它們；它們的組成取決於人類目標與產品功能之間的相互作用

**段落四大重點說明整理（中英對照）**

1. **多樣來源的可供性（Multiple sources of affordance）**

❝ Gibson 強調的是自然環境中的可供性，但 Hutchby 指出還包括：人工物件、他人、物種之間的可供性，這些在具體行動中是交錯且可組合的。  
✅ 適合用於**說明平台技術的複合性與多元行動誘發**。

1. **功能性與相對性（Functionality and relationality）**

❝ 可供性不只是功能性的（enable/constrain），也是關係性的——對某一物種可能具可供性，對另一個物種則否。Gibson 說「即使沒人走上去，walk-on-ability 也存在」，Hutchby 補充：只有走上去時它才「顯現」。  
✅ 適合應用於說明**可供性與使用者特性（如專業、知識、身體）之間的相依關係**。

1. **可供性的學習性與規範性（Affordances can be learned and normed）**

❝ 可供性不總是直接感知的，有些必須透過社會學習。例如孩子發現相機的門可以打開（物理可供性），但開啟會毀壞底片（社會規範限制）。  
✅ 非常適合用於說明**平台設計中的行為規則與使用者經驗如何形塑可供性的顯現與實作**。

1. **可供性可被設計（Affordances are designed）**

❝ 好的設計師會讓物件的可供性「易於被感知」（Norman, 1990），例如門把、電燈開關的設計。  
✅ 適合用於討論**數位平台或工具如何藉由設計主動創造特定互動可能性**，特別是你在分析 Frontier 或 FabriSelect 功能時的設計邏輯。

**✅ 2. 與 Gibson 可供性定義與特性相關句子：**

* **原始定義再現：**

“the affordances of the environment are what it offers the animal, what it provides or furnishes, either for good or ill.”

* **可供性非主觀或客觀本質：**

“Affordances are neither simply objective properties nor subjective experiences. Rather, they are relational properties.”

* **相對性（relational, not fixed）：**

可供性存在於「technology-as-used」的關係中，而非單純在於技術本身或使用者的主觀詮釋中。

* **媒介可供性（媒體實踐）：**

“the affordances of media technologies make possible a range of practices while also constraining others.”

Media technologies affordance：媒介本身如網站、聊天室、電話等具有「形塑互動可能性」的作用

結構性限制：技術設計不只是提供功能，也限制行動方式

分析單位延伸：從「生物—環境」延伸到「使用者—技術系統—話語（utterances）」

未來可應用：結合對話分析、話語分析等社會互動研究方法

utterances, or stretches of talk, are taken to be structured communicative actions that are simultaneously indexical, recipient-designed and reflexively tied to the sequential environment of their production.話語或一段對話被視為具有結構的溝通行動，它們同時具備指示性、為特定聽者設計，並且與其所產生的語境順序相互關聯。

## Donald A. Norman 的〈Affordance, Conventions, and Design〉（1999），標題為 "Affordances, Constraints, and Conceptual Models"

To Gibson, affordances are relationships. They exist naturally: they do not have to be visible, known, or desirable.

對 Gibson 而言，可供性是一種關係。它們自然存在，不必是可見的、已知的，或具吸引力的。

📝這裡強調 Gibson 認為 affordance 是一種自然存在的「環境—行動者」關係，不依賴主觀認知即可存在。

I originally hated the idea: it didn’t make sense. I cared about processing mechanisms, and Gibson waved them off as irrelevant.

我一開始討厭這個概念，因為它讓我無法理解。我關注的是訊息處理的機制，而 Gibson 卻一概視其為無關緊要。

📝Norman 表達他一開始對 Gibson 忽略訊息處理機制的立場不以為然。

A major theme of POET was the attempt to understand how we managed in a world of tens of thousands of objects, many of which we would encounter only once. When you first see something you have never seen before, how do you know what to do? The answer, I decided, was that the required information was in the world: the appearance of the device could provide the critical clues required for its proper operation.

POET 的主題之一是試圖理解：我們是如何在這個充斥著成千上萬物件的世界中應對這些物品，其中許多甚至只會遇到一次。當你第一次看到一個從未見過的東西時，你如何知道該怎麼操作？我認為答案是：所需的資訊其實就存在於世界中。物件的外觀可以提供正確操作所需的重要線索。

The designer cares more about what actions the user perceives to be possible than what is true.設計師更關心用戶認為可能的行動，而不是實際的情況。

deals with real, physical objects, there can be both real and perceived affordances, and the two sets need not be the same.涉及真實的物理物體時，既可以有實際的功能，也可以有感知的功能，而這兩者不必相同。

Although all screens within reaching dis tance afford touching, only some can detect the touch and respond to it. Thus, if the dis play does not have a touch-sensitive screen, the screen still affords touching, but it has no effect on the computer system. While the affordance has useful value in allowing people viewing the same screen to indicate regions of interest, this affordance mainly serves to make the screen-cleaning companies happy: they can sell lots of tissue and cleaning fluid. But this affordance is seldom useful to the inter face designer. 雖然所有在可觸及距離內的螢幕都可以觸碰，但只有部分螢幕能夠檢測觸碰並作出反應。因此，如果顯示器沒有觸控敏感螢幕，螢幕仍然可以觸碰，但對電腦系統沒有任何影響。儘管這種可觸碰性對於讓使用相同螢幕的人指出感興趣的區域有實用價值，但這種可觸碰性主要是為了讓清潔螢幕的公司高興：他們可以賣出大量的紙巾和清潔劑。但這種可觸碰性對於界面設計師來說幾乎沒有用處。

**Now consider the traditional computer screen where the user can move the cursor to any location on the screen and click the mouse button at anytime.**

**現在，來想像傳統的電腦螢幕，使用者可以將游標移動到螢幕上的任意位置，並隨時點擊滑鼠按鈕。**

**In this circumstance, designers sometimes will say that when they put an icon, cursor, or other target on the screen, they have added an “affordance” to the system.**

**在這種情況下，設計師有時會說當他們在螢幕上放置一個圖示、游標或其他目標時，就向系統添加了一種「可供性」。**

**This is a misuse of the concept. The affordance exists independently of what is visible on the screen.**

**這是對可供性概念的誤用。可供性本身是獨立存在的，並不依賴螢幕上可見的內容。**

**📝 Norman 在此強調「可供性 ≠ 視覺提示」，它是一種潛在的、基於物件與使用者能力的關係。**

**Those displays are not affordances; they are visual feedback that advertise the affordances: they are the perceived affordances.**

**那些畫面顯示的東西並不是可供性；它們只是宣示可供性的視覺回饋，是「可感知的可供性」。**

**The difference is important because they are independent design concepts: the affordances, the feedback, and the perceived affordances can all be manipulated independently of one another.**

**這個區別非常重要，因為這些是彼此獨立的設計概念：可供性、回饋、與可感知的可供性可以彼此獨立地進行設計與調整。**

**Perceived affordances are sometimes useful even if the system does not support the real affordance.**

**即使系統實際上不支援某項功能，可感知的可供性有時仍然具有實用價值。**

**📝 例如，按鈕看起來可以按，但其實沒連接功能。仍可能誘導使用者行動。**

**Perceived affordances are sometimes useful even if the system does not support the real affordance.** **感知的可供性有時即使在系統不支援實際可供性的情況下也會是有用的**

**例如不能說有icon介面的設計就是有可供性，因為使用者可以在其他沒有icon的地方進行點擊**

**When you learn not to click unless you have the proper cursor form, you are following a cultural constraint.** **當你學會在擁有適當的光標形狀時才點擊，你就是在遵循一種文化約束。**

**Far too often I hear graphic designers claim that they have added an affordance to the screen design when they have done nothing of the sort. Usually they mean that some graphi cal depiction suggests to the user that a certain action is possible. This is not affordance, either real or perceived. Honest, it isn’t. It is a symbolic communication, one that works only if it follows a convention understood by the user.** **太多時候，我聽到平面設計師聲稱他們在螢幕設計上添加了某種便利性，但實際上並沒有這樣做。通常，他們的意思是某些圖形描繪向用戶暗示某項行動是可能的。然而，這並不是便利性，無論是實際的還是感知的。老實說，根本不是。這是一種符號溝通，只有在遵循用戶理解的慣例時才能有效。**

**In POET, I introduced the distinctions among three kinds of behavioral constraints: physical, logical, and cultural. These are powerful design tools, so let’s be clear where each is being used.** **在 POET 中，我介紹了三種行為約束的區別：物理上的、邏輯上的和文化上的。這些都是強有力的設計工具，因此我們要清楚每一種是如何被使用的。**

**Norman 在這段強調：**

1. **設計常誤用 affordance，把圖示、游標、按鈕等視為「可供性本身」，其實它們是「可感知的可供性」或「視覺提示」。**
2. **真正的 affordance 是存在於「行動者能力」與「物體特性」之間的潛在互動可能，不一定可見。**
3. **設計師應該關注：是否讓使用者「感知到」某行為是可能且有意義的。**
4. **設計介面上使用的 conventions（慣例）、feedback（回饋）、perceived affordances（感知到的可供性）是相互獨立但需協調運作的要素。**

**Physical constraints are closely related to real affordances: For example, it is not possible to move the cursor outside the screen: this is a physical constraint.物理限制與實際可供性密切相關：例如，不可能將光標移到螢幕外面：這是一種物理限制。**

**Restricting the cursor to exist only in screen locations where its posi tion is meaningful is a physical constraint.** **限制光標僅在其位置有意義的螢幕位置上存在是一種物理限制。**

**A convention is a constraint in that it pro hibits some activities and encourages others.** Physical constraints make some actions impossible: there is no way to ignore them. Logical and cultural constraints are weaker in the sense that they can be violated or ignored, but they act as valuable aids to navigating the unknowns and complexities of everyday life.**慣例是一種限制，因為它禁止某些活動並鼓勵其他活動。物理限制使某些行為變得不可能：沒有辦法無視它們。邏輯和文化約束在某種程度上較弱，因為它們可以被違反或忽視，但它們作為導航日常生活中的未知和複雜性的重要輔助工具。**

**Cultural constraints and conventions are about what people believe and do, and the only way to find out what people do is to go out and watch them—not in the laboratories, not in the usability testing rooms, but in their normal environment.** **文化的限制和規範是關於人們的信念和行為，而了解人們的行為唯一的方法就是走出去觀察他們——不是在實驗室，不是在可用性測試室，而是在他們的正常環境中。**

**Personally, I believe that our reliance on abstract representations and actions is a mistake and that people would be better served if we would return to control through physical objects, to real knobs, sliders, buttons, to simpler, more concrete objects and actions.**

**我個人認為，我們過度依賴抽象的表徵與行動是一種錯誤；若能回到以實體物件控制系統，例如使用真正的旋鈕、滑桿、按鈕等更簡單具體的方式，對人們會更加有益。**

**But that is a different story for a different time.**

**但這是另一個主題，暫且不談。**

**Please don’t confuse affordances with perceived affordances. Don’t confuse affordances with conventions.**

**請不要混淆可供性與感知可供性，也不要將可供性與慣例混為一談。**

**Affordances reflect the possible relationships among actors and objects: they are properties of the world.**

**可供性反映的是行動者與物件之間的可能關係，它們是世界本身的屬性。**

**Conventions, conversely, are arbitrary, artificial, and learned.**

**相反地，「慣例」是任意的、人為的、且需經由學習才能習得。**

**Once learned, they help us master the intricacies of daily life, whether they be conventions for courtesy, for writing style, or for operating a word processor.**

**一旦學會這些慣例，它們能幫助我們掌握生活中的複雜事務，無論是禮節、寫作風格，還是操作文書處理軟體的方式。**

**Designers can invent new real and perceived affordances, but they cannot so readily change established social conventions.**

**設計師可以創造新的真實與感知可供性，但卻無法輕易改變既有的社會慣例。**

**核心觀點整理：**

* **真實可供性（real affordance）：客觀存在於物與行動者之間，無需感知也存在。**
* **感知可供性（perceived affordance）：經由視覺提示或設計，使使用者知道可以做什麼。**
* **慣例（convention）：學習而得的社會規則，雖非自然存在但對操作至關重要。**
* **設計應強調「讓可供性變得可見」，讓行動更直觀。**
* **當前設計多在虛擬環境中，物理可供性減少，需更依賴慣例與限制。**
* **優秀的設計能綜合運用以上所有元素。**

**一、Gibson 可供性理論的延伸與重釋（心理學與哲學）**

1. **Norman, D. A. (1988). *The Psychology of Everyday Things***（後來版名為 *The Design of Everyday Things*）
   * Norman 將 Gibson 的可供性概念引入工業設計與人機互動領域，並區分「真實的可供性」與「感知的可供性（perceived affordance）」，強調設計應讓使用者一眼就能理解功能。
2. **Chemero, A. (2003). *An outline of a theory of affordances*. Ecological Psychology.**
   * 主張可供性應被理解為一種「動態的關係」，並提出動態系統與現象學觀點，批判傳統靜態定義。
3. **Heft, H. (2001). *Ecological Psychology in Context*.**
   * 延續 Gibson 的思想，強調兒童發展、教育與行動導向的知覺。重新詮釋可供性為「體驗中的實用結構」。

**二、科技可供性與人機互動（HCI／設計導向）**

1. **Gaver, W. W. (1991). *Technology affordances*. Proceedings of the SIGCHI Conference.**
   * 將可供性正式應用於數位科技與人機互動，提出「可見可供性（perceptible affordances）」與「隱含可供性（hidden affordances）」的區分。
2. **McGrenere, J., & Ho, W. (2000). *Affordances: Clarifying and evolving a concept*. Proceedings of Graphics Interface.**
   * 批判 Norman 對可供性過度簡化，回歸 Gibson 的原意並提出四種類型的 affordances：**perceived, actual, correct, false**。
3. **Dourish, P. (2001). *Where the Action Is: The Foundations of Embodied Interaction*.**
   * 探討資訊科技中的可供性與行動性之關係，主張設計應以使用者的實踐為中心，從 embodied interaction 出發重新理解科技可供性。

**三、資訊系統與科技社會研究中之可供性應用**

1. **Zammuto, R. F., et al. (2007). *Information technology and the changing fabric of organization*. Organization Science.**
   * 探討資訊科技的「可供性」如何重新形構組織行動，提出資訊科技 affordance 對組織策略與結構的影響。
2. **Leonardi, P. M. (2011). *When flexible routines meet flexible technologies: Affordance, constraint, and the imbrication of human and material agencies*. MIS Quarterly.**
   * 提出「imbrication」（疊合）概念，描述人與科技如何共同構成行動實踐，科技可供性與限制共同塑造組織行為。
3. **Majchrzak, A., Faraj, S., Kane, G. C., & Azad, B. (2013). *The contradictory influence of social media affordances on online communal knowledge sharing*. Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication.**
   * 分析社群媒體的科技可供性如何同時促進與阻礙知識分享，展現可供性具有多重方向與脈絡依賴性。

## Gibson（1979）

可供性指的是環境中對某一特定生物可供的行動機會，可供性不同於價值和意義，是主觀的、現象的和心理的，，它在某種意義上是客觀的、真實的和物理的，關於環境的可供性的一個重要事實是，是一種可直接感知的環境特性，例如我們不需要辨識或認知椅子的顏色或材質，只要確保它的表面是平坦可支撐的，就可以得知她可以被坐上去。媒介、物質、表面、物體、地點和其他動物對於特定動物具有可供性。它們提供了利益或傷害，生命或死亡。這就是為什麼它們需要被感知。The medium, substances, surfaces, objects, places, and other animals have affordances for a given animal. They offer benefits or injury, life or death. This is why they need to be perceived.

相對存在的Affordance 是相對於生物而存在的，具有客觀但非抽象的性質，既非物理性質，也非主觀價值。例如太高的椅子對小孩來說不具備可供性，因為他做不上去，但對成人來說卻具備人類改造環境的目的即在於調整其 affordances，使其更適合生活與使用。」

**理論總結：affordance 不是主觀投射而是直接可感知**

**簡短說法：**

「Affordance 並非心理上的賦予或詮釋，而是動物與環境間實際存在、直接可感知的互補關係。」

**出處：**  
p. 139，"The affordances of the environment are facts of the environment... The information is in the ambient light... But what you perceive directly when you look around are the affordances of the environment."

**出處：**  
p. 130，"The human animal has altered the surface layout around him and changed the substances and the objects so as to change what they afford him."

An important fact about the affordances of the environment is that they are in a sense objective, real, and physical, unlike values and meanings, which are often supposed to be subjective, phenomenal, and mental. But, actually, an affordance is neither an objective property nor a subjective property; or it is both if you like. An affordance cuts across the dichotomy of subjective-objective and helps us to understand its inadequacy. It is equally a fact of the environment and a fact of behavior. It is both physical and psychical, yet neither關於環境的可供性的一個重要事實是，它在某種意義上是客觀的、真實的和物理的，不同於價值和意義，後者往往被認為是主觀的、現象的和心理的。但實際上，可供性既不是客觀屬性也不是主觀屬性；或者如果你願意，它是兩者兼具。可供性跨越了主觀與客觀的二分法，幫助我們理解其不足之處。它同時是環境的一個事實，也是行為的一個事實。它既是物理的，也是心理的，但又不是兩者。可供性同時指向這兩個方向。

SUMMARY The medium, substances, surfaces, objects, places, and other animals have affordances for a given animal. They offer benefits or injury, life or death. This is why they need to be perceived. The possibilities of the environment and the way of life of the animal go together inseparably. The environment constrains what the animal can do, and the concept of a niche in ecology reflects this fact. Within limits, the human animal can alter the affordances of the environment but is still the creature of his or her situation. There is information in stimulation for the physical properties of things, and presumably there is information for the environmental properties. The doctrine that says we must distinguish among the variables of things before we can learn their meanings is questionable. Affordances are properties taken with reference to the ob-server. They are neither physical nor phenomenal. The hypothesis of information in ambient light to specify affordances is the culmination of ecological optics. The notion of invariants that are related at one extreme to the motives and needs of an observer and at the other extreme to the substances and surfaces of a world provides a new approach to psychology. 摘要 媒介、物質、表面、物體、地點和其他動物對於特定動物具有可供性。它們提供了利益或傷害，生命或死亡。這就是為什麼它們需要被感知。環境的可能性和動物的生活方式是不可分割地結合在一起的。環境限制了動物所能做的事情，而生態學中對物種生態位的概念反映了這一事實。在一定程度上，人類動物可以改變環境的可供性，但仍然是其情境的產物。刺激中包含有關物體物理特性的資訊，並且推測有關環境特性的資訊也存在。聲稱我們必須區分事物的變數才能學習其意義的學說是值得懷疑的。可供性是與觀察者相關的特性。它們既不是物理的，也不是現象的。環境光中存在資訊以具體化可供性的假設是生態光學的巔峰。與觀察者的動機和需求在一端，與世界的物質和表面在另一端相關的恆常性概念為心理學提供了一種新的方法。

Why has man changed the shapes and substances of his environment? To change what it affords him. He has made more available what benefits him and less pressing what injures him. In making life easier for himself, of course, he has made life harder for most of the other animals. Over the millennia, he has made it easier for himself to get food, easier to keep warm, easier to see at night, easier to get about, and easier to train his offspring. 為什麼人類會改變他的環境的形狀和物質？是為了改變環境能提供給他的東西。他使那些對他有利的東西變得更容易獲得，而使那些傷害他的東西變得不那麼迫切。當然，為自己創造更輕鬆的生活，他也使大多數其他動物的生活變得更艱難。經過數千年，他讓自己獲得食物變得更容易，讓取暖變得更簡單，晚上看清楚變得更簡單，出行變得更方便，並讓他訓練後代變得更容易。

This is not a new environment—an artificial environment distinct from the natural environment—but the same old environment modified by man. 這不是一個新的環境—一個與自然環境不同的人造環境—而是同樣的舊環境被人類改造過的結果。

## 制定相關文獻

制定過程中，認知並非完全先於行動存在。人們往往在行動之後，才藉由回顧語言與行為的痕跡形成認知與詮釋的現象，因此意義建構（Sensemaking）被具有回顧特性（Retrospective）(Weick, 1979)，人們回顧時往往伴隨認知、情緒與想法的交織，而這種回顧是一種持續的過程

Karl E. Weick（1969）在經典著作《The Social Psychology of Organizing》中首次提出「制定（Enactment）」的概念，旨在解釋組織如何於不確定的環境中，透過行動（Action）建構意義（Sensemaking）。Weick主張組織並非單純回應環境（Environment）的變化，而是在行動過程中「制定」其所處的環境，亦即「行動本身即構成環境的一部分」。這顛覆了過去將環境視為獨立實體的概念，讓環境不再獨立於組織之外，成為組織成員透過日常互動與行動「制定」出來的結果，是一種「被創造的現實」。

制定過程中，認知並非完全先於行動存在。人們往往在行動之後，才藉由回顧語言與行為的痕跡形成認知與詮釋的現象，因此意義建構（Sensemaking）被具有回顧特性（Retrospective）(Weick, 1979)，人們回顧時往往伴隨認知、情緒與想法的交織，而這種回顧是一種持續的過程(何瑞萍, 2014)，並且，行動並不會完全依循固定程序，而是隨著事件推演，透過對突發情況的應對、產生調整(Orlikowski, 1996)。

根據Donald T. Campbell提出的社會文化演化模型「變異－選擇－保留」（Variation–Selection–Retention）」為基礎，Weick將模型中的「變異（Variation）」改為「制定（Enactment）」，並於1979年提出「制定－選擇－保留（Enactment–Selection–Retention）」的三階段架構。Weick主張**「**制定」是行動者採取行動，創造出可被理解的環境與情境；「選擇」代表從眾多解釋中，選出最具一致性的解釋；「保留」則是將有用的解釋和經驗內化為組織記憶，進一步影響未來的判斷與行動(Weick, 1979)。

在制定歷程中，行動不僅是認知的實踐表現，更是產生理解與意義的方式。行動者根據先前形成的認知與信念，進行回應、調整與創造，而這些行動亦反過來影響行動者對環境的理解與認知(何瑞萍, 2014)。特別是在面對高度不確定或突發情境時，人們透過試探性行動來釐清現況並獲得理解，說明行動本身即是認知的基礎(Weick, 1988)。

2015年，Weick更將此架構簡化為「說（Saying）為制定（Enacting）、看（Seeing）為選擇（Selecting）、想（Thinking）則為保留（Retaining）」(Weick, 2015)，他透過一句經典名言「*How can I know what I think until I see what I say?*我在親眼看到自己說的話之前，我怎麼知道我心裡想的是什麼？(Weick, 2015)」，來說明行動本身不只是反映內在認知，更是認知形成的起點。他強調行動與認知之間的密切關聯，組織成員透過行動來制定環境，再透過觀察結果產生選擇與判斷、並保留有效經驗，進而形塑後續行動方向(Weick, 1979, 2015)。

Barley與Tolbert延伸此觀點，認為制度不是既定的外部結構，而是行動者在實務互動中的重複實踐所產生和重現的結果(Barley & Tolbert, 1997)，換言之，無論是組織環境還是制度規則，其實都源自人們如何理解、實踐並持續形構其所處的世界。Weick透過制定解釋組織如何透過行動建構出可理解的現實，同時強調行動本身即是對環境的創造。在具體行動的同時，人們也正重新理解其所處環境，並藉此逐步形構對現實的認知(Weick, 1979, 1988, 2001, 2015)。

制定理論亦被應用於電子化政府系統導入的研究中。Chan等人（2011）以資源制定（Resource Enactment）視角分析其推動歷程，指出每階段的環境脈絡會激發特定焦點能力（Focal Capability），這些焦點能力不由單一資源形成，而是來自不同資源間的整合、互動，即所謂的共生性制定行動（Symbiotic Enactment）(Chan et al., 2011)，只有在資源相互配合下，制定行動才能實際發生。本研究亦參考Chan等人所提出的「制定與環境互構」架構圖（圖OO），以說明環境與制定之間的關係。



圖 環境與制定關係圖

### 2.1.2 制定的動態循環過程

本文採用制定理論，將不僅止於Weick所提出宏觀並抽象的「行動建構意義」概念，而是進一步聚焦於制定歷程中的三個核心構成要素：認知（Cognition）、行動（Action）與環境建構（Constructed Environment）。此三者並非單向的線性關係，而是彼此環環相扣、動態循環的歷程，解釋組織在環境中持續建構認知、實踐行動並重塑所處環境，進而展開下一輪的認知與行動過程。

制定為組織運作中的關鍵過程，行動者會根據所處情境做出反應，而這些反應又進一步改變環境情境(Weick, 1979, 2001)，而改變不來自單一理性規劃，而是源自於行動者身處的制度、文化與政治脈絡共同交互所產生的結果(Fountain, 2004)，也就是說，環境不是客觀給定，而是行動與結構之間互動後共同建構的產物(Reed, 1997)。

在Orlikowski的研究中，她發現每一次與科技的互動都是在特定時間與脈絡下進行的，因此在每次使用科技的過程，都有可能制定出不同的結構(Orlikowski, 1996, 2000)，此觀點突顯了制定並非靜態重複，而是在不同時間點與環境條件下不斷產生改變的歷程。

此外，後續學者也從不同層次延伸制定理論的應用。例如Gioia與Chittipeddi將此邏輯應用於組織改革的過程，他們改革關鍵點在於高階管理者如何建構與傳遞對於組織願景的解釋，組織改革過程涉及認知與行動之間的相互作用，以形成重複理解並產生影響的循環（Gioia & Chittipeddi, 1991）。

Giddens則從宏觀層面討論社會結構如何透過實踐被產生與再製，他認為結構不是獨立於行動者之外的靜態實體，而是人們的實踐活動所展現的結構性特質，而結構的存在形式，正是行動者根據記憶與行動實踐所反覆再製的結果（Giddens, 1984）。

Weick與Putnam，更在後續的研究補充道，內容被建構的方式是解釋與理解的關鍵，若將注意力僅放在「內容本身」，而忽略產生構思的過程，便容易落入表層化的詮釋；事實上，組織行為中真正需要關注的是「內容如何被建構出來」的歷程，強調詮釋過程本身即是理解與創造的核心（Weick & Putnam, 2006）。

在創業領域中，林家五等人亦提出「創業家的釋意歷程」模型，說明創業家的行動並非預設結果，而是根據其身份認同、環境詮釋與個人脈絡所產生的認知逐步轉化而來，他指出詮釋歷程並非靜態反應，而是在回應環境的過程中不斷轉換與深化，並藉由行動來實踐與修正認知，逐步形成新的意義理解與行動方向(林家五 et al., 2004)，回應Weick所強調的：「思考激發行動，行動再觸發新的思考」。

綜合上述，制定是由認知、行動與環境三者所構成的動態系統，由於行動會創造出新的結構與限制，成為環境、情境與參考依據，進而創造出他們所面對的部分環境，這讓環境不再是被動接受的條件，而是行動的產物(Weick, 1988)，組織行動產生的痕跡又成為再認知的素材，並進一步形塑新環境，使制定歷程不斷往復展開，制定循環使組織能夠在變動環境中發展、調整與再創。本研究即提出以下循環分析架構（如圖），用以剖析數位平台開發歷程中，企業如何資源配置、制定策略進行平台發展，持續回應外在挑戰。



圖 制定循環圖

Enactment is a key constituent process of organizing (Weick, 1979, 2001; Weick et al., 2005

Enactment is coupled with the contextual environment (Weick, 1979, 2001) as human agents act in response to various environmental stimuli (Fountain, 2001; Daneels, 2003)

~~Thus, both the enactment process and the contextual environment interrelate with each other (Reed, 1997; Pawlowski & Robey, 2004因此，實踐過程和情境環境彼此相互關聯（Reed, 1997; Pawlowski & Robey, 2004）~~

~~FOUNTAIN J (2001) Building the Virtual State: Information Technology and Institutional Change. Brookings Institution, Washington, DC.~~

**~~Fountain (2001)~~**

**~~合理性確認：~~** ~~你引用她的「技術制定架構」來說明 ICT 系統如何透過制度脈絡的行動被制定出不同結果，是針對「環境如何被行動者創造出來」的補充解釋，很適合你的第三要素「環境建構」段落。~~**~~補充建議引用原句：~~**

* ~~“The enactment of ICT systems in government agencies is the result of various cognitive, cultural, structural and political ‘embeddedness’ that reside in the contextual environment.” (Fountain, 2001)~~

書中指出作者將 technology enactment framework 應用於「虛擬機關（virtual agency）」的分析，說明在網路環境下資訊與政府服務如何透過資訊科技重構，並非只是技術系統的單向實作，而是一種制度性與社會性互動過程。The technology enactment framework could be applied...”（Fountain, 2001, p. 90）技術制定架構（technology enactment framework）可應用於虛擬政府機關的實踐情境中，說明在數位化重構下政府機關的運作如何不再單純依賴正式制度與科層流程，而轉向網路與數位溝通介面的組織互動方式（Fountain, 2001, p. 90）。

"Technology enactment illuminates the struggle of organizational decisionmakers and actors to integrate the capabilities of a new information technology with their existing organizational and institutional arrangements." 技術制定凸顯了組織決策者與行動者在整合新資訊科技與原有組織與制度安排之間所面臨的掙扎與挑戰（Fountain, 2001）。

補充段落也說明：「...with little awareness or understanding of the transformative potential...」可解釋為組織成員雖實踐既定制度與流程，卻未意識到其行動實際上產生了變革性影響。“Networked computing in the Ninth Division was enacted by the organization’s members...”（Fountain, 2001）

第九師的網路計算系統是由組織成員加以制定，以維持既有的績效方案、角色定義與角色關係，試圖延續既有的制度秩序（Fountain, 2001）。

進一步描述指出，引入資訊科技後不僅改變了指揮官的角色，也使某些人員的技能需求與角色被重新定義，此過程中 enactment 不只是維持舊有制度，也促成了潛在的組織再建構。

The underlying theme is human agency (Weick, 2001; Boudreau & Robey, 2005), emphasizing the action of humans in fulfilling certain emergent outcomes. Orlikowski (2000, p. 425) noted that the notion of enactment conveys the sense of ‘to constitute, actuate, perform’ or ‘to represent in or translate into action’. It embodies ‘the central point that when people act, they bring events and structures into existence and set them in motion’ (Weick, 1988, p. 306).

**Orlikowski (1996, 2000)**

**合理性確認：**  
你引用她在 1996 年指出的行動者對科技的即時調整與實踐，符合「行動在情境中產生結構與理解」的概念。2000 年的論點「每次使用都可能制定出不同結構」進一步突顯了「行動–環境建構–再制定」的迴圈。  
**~~補充建議引用原句：~~**~~“~~~~Every engagement with a technology is temporally and contextually provisional, and thus there is, in every use, always the possibility of a different structure being enacted.” (Orlikowski, 2000, p. 412)~~

Every ‘engagement with a technology is temporally and contextually provisional, and thus there is, in every use, always the possibility of a different structure being enacted’ (Orlikowski, 2000, p. 412).  
「每一次與技術的互動都是在特定時間與脈絡下暫時性的，因此在每次使用中，總有可能制定出不同的結構」（Orlikowski, 2000, p. 412）。

**The potential of ICT systems to effect change is contingent on how they are enacted by human agents within the organizational context (Walsham, 1993; Orlikowski & Barley, 2001).**  
ICT 系統是否能促成變革，取決於其在組織情境中被行動者如何制定（Walsham, 1993；Orlikowski & Barley, 2001）。

**Boudreau & Robey (2005) demonstrated that such enactment is arbitrated by resources such as knowledge and social capital through social construction.**  
Boudreau 與 Robey（2005）指出，此種制定是透過社會建構過程中，依賴知識與社會資本等資源所仲裁的。你使用他們強調的「enactment 需透過知識與社會資本資源仲裁」觀點，說明行動不只發生，更受到社會脈絡的資源與認知條件塑造，這與你的「制定來自認知與行動交織」脈絡一致。Our results are consistent with arguments regarding the enactment of information technology in organizations and with temporal views of human agency. We conclude that an integrated technology like ERP, which potentially represents a “hard” constraint on human agency, can be resisted and reinvented in use

Managing e-Government system implementation: A resource enactment perspective

**chan的那篇2011的**

**Conclusion**  
Through identifying the need to improve research and practice for e-Government, an investigation of an award-winning system in Singapore was conducted. This resulted in the development of a process model of resource enactment, which theorized how organizational resources might be mobilized for successful systems implementation.  
透過指出改善電子化政府研究與實務的必要性，研究團隊以新加坡一項獲獎系統為案例，進行了深入調查，並據此提出「資源制定」的過程模型，理論化地說明組織資源如何被動員以實現系統導入。

Specifically, the process model of resource enactment construed that the environmental climate at each development phase gave rise to a particular focal capability. Furthermore, the development of the focal capability was through the symbiotic enactment of resources.  
具體而言，該模型指出，在各發展階段的環境脈絡中會浮現特定的焦點能力，而這些能力的形成來自資源的共生性制定行動。chan

從認同到開創：創業家的動態 釋意歷程 From Identity to Entrepreneurship: the dynamic processes of entrepreneurs 林家五Chia-wu Lin 國立東華大學 National Dong-Hwa University 黃國隆Kuo-long Huang 淡江大學 Tamkang Univsrsity 鄭伯壎Bor-shiuan Cheng 國立台灣大學 National Taiwan Univsrsity 摘 要 早期對於創業的研究焦點大都放在分析創業家的「特質」或「分類」上， 缺乏理解創業行為之互動、動態的觀念性架構。 Weick 所提出的釋意 （ sensemaking ）概念正好可以用來理解創業家如何建構環境，形成詮釋，並 產生行動的歷程。因此，本研究嘗試建立一個動態的創業歷程模式，研究者共 對五位創業家進行半結構式的深度訪談，並且以類別與主題分析進行主要論述 抽取，最後則採用格式塔式領域分析來建立一般性模式。

1. 詮釋 詮釋又可以分為四個類別，分別為對「身份」的詮釋，對「外在環境脈 絡」的詮釋，對「個體內在脈絡的詮釋」以及對「詮釋」的詮釋（研究者以詮 釋推移來指稱）。首先，先來看對「身份」詮釋的詳細內涵。 i. 對身份的詮釋： 依據 Turner （ 1982 ）對於「自我結構」的區分，可以將「身份」區別 為「個人性身份」（ personal identity ）及「社會性身份」（ social identity ）。 所謂「個人性身份」包括，是誰的兒子（女兒），是誰的朋友，是誰的老 公（老婆）等等，隱含有「情感性」成分在內。而「社會性身份」則包括 許多社會性的角色，例如，是台灣人，是中學老師等，隱含有「工具性」 成分在內。對本研究的創業家來說，「個人性身份」包含「個性」、「出生 地區」、「同儕的角色」及「家庭中的排行」。而「社會性身份」，除了「老 闆」之外，最重要的就是「專業能力」的身份。 ii. 對外在環境脈絡的詮釋： 可以區分為三大類別，分別為「整體經濟情勢」、「競爭環境」及「未 來變化趨勢」的詮釋。「整體經濟情勢」詮釋主要就是對宏觀經濟情況的 詮釋。「競爭環境」詮釋則包含「進入障礙」、「替代產品」、「通路」、「國 內與國外市場比較」及「競爭優勢」的詮釋。「未來變化趨勢」的詮釋則 包括，「市場變化趨勢」、「產品變化趨勢」及「專業技術變化趨勢」的詮 釋。 iii. 對個體內在脈絡的詮釋： 可以簡單區分為兩個方向，分別為「過去的內在脈絡」及「現在的內 在脈絡」。「過去的內在脈絡」包含較廣，有「過去工作與創業經驗」、「過 去學習經驗」及「過去人際關係」的詮釋等。「現在的內在脈絡」則比較 單純，只涵蓋「目前生活體驗」及「家庭情況」的詮釋。 ～ 381～ 從認同到開創：創業家的動態釋意歷程 iv. 詮釋推移： 詮釋推移在內容的區分上，應該以推移後的結果來區別。可以分為三 個方向，分別為「支持性推移」、「產生行為推移」及「產生新論述的推移」。 「支持性推移」基本上是反推回去對「詮釋」做進一步的強調與澄清，而 「產生行為推移」則替代了詮釋到行動之間的直接路徑，間接地對行動發 生的影響。至於，「產生新論述的推移」則會形成與承諾性詮釋意涵相當 的，一種關於創業家理念與觀點的重要論述。 最後，從此部分的歸納，研究者進一步提出底下幾項新命題： 命題一：創業家的自我身份認同是影響其釋意歷程的核心概念。 命題二：創業家在自我身份認同的內容上，可以區分為情感取向的「個人 性身份」，以及功能角色取向的「社會性身份」。 命題三：創業家對環境脈絡的詮釋可以區分為兩大類，「內在環境」與「外 在環境脈絡」的詮釋 命題四：創業家自我身份認同的差異，會進一步影響到環境脈絡詮釋內容 的不同。 命題五：從環境脈絡所產生的詮釋，會有動態變化的情況發生。創業家會 有強調澄清既有想法的「支持性詮釋推移」，促動行動發生的「行 為產生詮釋推移」，進一步歸納演繹的「新論述產生詮釋推移」。 2. 行動 行動同樣地可以區分成幾個類別，「研發與創新行動」、「管理與領導行 動」、「產品與策略相關行動」及「生意進行相關行動」。不過，隨著前面詮釋 內容的差異，也可能導致後面行動類別的變動。 同樣地，從此部分的歸納，研究者進一步提出底下幾項新命題： 命題六：創業家的管理行動內涵主要包括，「研發創新行為」、「管理與領 導行為」、「策略規劃行為」以及「洽談生意行為」。 命題七：創業家的管理行動主要受到創業家的身份認同與對環境脈絡的詮 ～ 382～ 中山管理評論 釋所影響。同時，也受到命題五中所討論的「詮釋推移」的影響。

一 ) 與 Weick （ 1983 ）「行動脈絡中的管理思考」觀點對話 將本研究的分析結果與 Weick （ 1983 ）的論點來比照的話，發現他當時的 論點是可以在創業家的釋意歷程中獲得支持的。該篇文章的主要論點為，「在 管理行動的當時，思考也在行為上同時發生」。三項主要的論點包括： 1. 思考是一種對行動的檢驗（ thinking qualifies action ）。 2. 思考激起了行動（ thinking provokes action ）。 3. 思考強化了活動（ thinking intensifies activity ）。 就第一點來說，「思考是對行動的檢驗」將可以視為創業家釋意過程裡， 「對行動的承諾性詮釋」。回到資料中，也可以在六位創業家的釋意歷程裡， 發現他們或多或少會對已經發生的行為，形成一種對行動的辯解，甚至賦予行 動更深厚的意義。 就第二點來說，「思考激起了行動」則是創業家釋意歷程中，「從詮釋到 行動」，這兩個要素之間的連結。雖然，不見得每位創業家在「詮釋」到「行 動」之間都有強烈的連結。但是，至少大部分創業家都有發生從「詮釋」產生 「行動」的現象。 就第三點來說，「思考強化了活動」應該是相當於「創業家一般化釋意歷 程模式」中，由「承諾性詮釋」到「行動」之間的連結。不過，就資料上來看， 本研究並沒有發現創業家釋意過程裡，有此種關係連結出現。但是，如果將釋 意過程視為一個雙迴圈的詮釋循環，則理論上此種連結關係應該是存在的。