

# Critical Technocultural Discourse Analysis

Article



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new media & society

1–19

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DOI: 10.1177/1461444816677532

nms.sagepub.com



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### Abstract

Critical Technocultural Discourse Analysis (CTDA) is a multimodal analytic technique for the investigation of Internet and digital phenomena, artifacts, and culture. It integrates an analysis of the technological artifact and user discourse, framed by cultural theory, to unpack semiotic and material connections between form, function, belief, and meaning of information and communication technologies (ICTs). CTDA requires the incorporation of critical theory—critical race, feminism, queer theory, and so on—to incorporate the epistemological standpoint of underserved ICT users so as to avoid deficit-based models of underrepresented populations' technology use. This article describes in detail the formulation and execution of the technique, using the author's research on Black Twitter as an exemplar. Utilizing CTDA, the author found that Black discursive identity interpellated Twitter's mechanics to produce explicit cultural technocultural digital practices—defined by one investor as “the use case for Twitter.” Researchers interested in using this technique will find it an intervention into normative and analytic technology analyses, as CTDA formulates technology as cultural representations and social structures in order to simultaneously interrogate culture and technology as intertwined concepts.

### Keywords

African American, Black, critical discourse analysis, cyberculture studies, discourse analysis, information studies, Internet research, race, technoculture

For those of us in cross cultural research—indigenous cultures, marginalized peoples, native Americans—rationalist universals are totally inappropriate.

Christians (2007)

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**Critical technocultural discourse analysis** (CTDA) is an emergent field of study that examines the intersection of technology, culture, and discourse. It provides a framework for understanding how various forms of technology influence cultural practices, societal norms, and power relations. This analysis is essential in an era where technology permeates every aspect of our lives, shaping our interactions, identities, and worldviews. In this article, we will explore the theoretical foundations of CTDA, its methodological approaches, and its applications in contemporary research.

# Theoretical Foundations of Critical Technocultural Discourse Analysis

Critical technocultural discourse analysis draws from several theoretical frameworks, including critical discourse analysis (CDA), cultural studies, and post-structuralism. Each of these frameworks contributes to understanding how technology and culture interact and how they are mediated through discourse.

## Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

CDA focuses on the relationship between language, power, and society. It emphasizes that discourse is not merely a means of communication but a tool that shapes social realities. In the context of CTDA, CDA provides the analytical lens through which we can scrutinize how technological discourse constructs meanings and power dynamics. Key concepts include:

- Power relations: How language and technology work to reinforce or challenge existing power structures.
- Ideology: The underlying beliefs and values that shape discourse and influence societal norms.
- Social change: How discourse can be a vehicle for social transformation, particularly in response to technological advancements.

## Cultural Studies

Cultural studies contribute to CTDA by emphasizing the role of culture in shaping human experiences and identities. It encourages researchers to consider how technology is embedded within cultural practices and how it impacts everyday life. Key areas of interest include:

- Representation: How technology is represented in various forms of media and its implications for identity formation.
- Consumer culture: The ways in which technology influences consumption patterns and cultural production.
- Subcultures: How specific groups negotiate their identities in relation to technology and mainstream culture.

## Post-Structuralism

Post-structuralism challenges the idea of fixed meanings and emphasizes the fluidity of language and discourse. In CTDA, this perspective allows researchers to explore how meanings are generated and contested within the context of technological discourse. It highlights the importance of context, agency, and the multiplicity of interpretations. Key concepts include:

- Intertextuality: The interconnectedness of texts and how they influence each other.
- Discourse as performance: Understanding discourse as an active process that shapes and is shaped by social practices.

# Methodological Approaches in Critical Technocultural Discourse Analysis

CTDA employs a variety of methodological approaches to analyze discourse related to technology and culture. These approaches often combine qualitative and quantitative methods, allowing for a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter.

## Qualitative Methods

Qualitative methods in CTDA focus on in-depth analysis of discourse. They seek to uncover the meanings, values, and ideologies embedded within technological texts. Common qualitative methods include:

- Textual analysis: Examining written, visual, or spoken texts to identify themes and patterns in discourse.
- Interviews: Conducting interviews with individuals to gather insights into their experiences and perceptions of technology.
- Ethnography: Observing and participating in cultural practices to understand how technology is integrated into daily life.

## Quantitative Methods

While CTDA is primarily qualitative, quantitative methods can also play a role, particularly in examining broader trends and patterns in technocultural discourse. Common quantitative methods include:

- Content analysis: Analyzing large volumes of texts or media to identify the frequency and context of specific themes or terms.
- Surveys: Gathering data from a larger population to understand attitudes and perceptions related to technology and culture.

## Applications of Critical Technocultural Discourse Analysis

CTDA has a wide range of applications across various fields, including media studies, education, sociology, and technology studies. By applying CTDA, researchers can critically engage with how technology shapes cultural narratives and influences social dynamics.

### Media Studies

In media studies, CTDA can be used to analyze how technology is represented in films, television

shows, and online platforms. Researchers can explore questions such as:

- How do media narratives shape public perceptions of emerging technologies?
- What ideologies are propagated through the representation of technology in popular culture?
- How do different demographics engage with and interpret technological discourse in media?

## **Education**

CTDA can also be applied in educational contexts to understand the impact of technology on teaching and learning. Researchers can investigate:

- How educational technologies are framed in policy documents and curricula.
- The role of digital literacy in shaping students' engagement with technology.
- The ways in which technology influences teacher-student interactions and classroom dynamics.

## **Sociology**

In sociology, CTDA helps to illuminate the social implications of technological advancements. Researchers can analyze:

- How technology contributes to social stratification and inequalities.
- The impact of social media on identity formation and community building.
- The role of technology in shaping political discourse and activism.

## **Technology Studies**

CTDA is particularly relevant in technology studies, where it can be used to critically assess the design and implementation of technologies. Key areas of focus include:

- Understanding how user experiences and identities are influenced by technological design choices.
- Analyzing the ethical implications of emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence and surveillance.
- Exploring the relationship between technology, innovation, and societal values.

## **Challenges and Future Directions**

Despite its growing prominence, critical technocultural discourse analysis faces several challenges. One significant challenge is the rapid pace of technological change, which makes it difficult to keep up with emerging discourses. Additionally, the interdisciplinary nature of CTDA can lead to complexities in integrating various theoretical frameworks and methodologies.

To address these challenges, future research in CTDA could focus on:

- Developing more robust frameworks for analyzing the impact of new technologies on culture and society.
- Expanding the scope of CTDA to include diverse voices and perspectives, particularly those of marginalized communities.
- Engaging with emerging technologies in real-time to better understand their implications for discourse and culture.

In conclusion, critical technocultural discourse analysis provides a vital framework for examining how technology intersects with culture and discourse. By understanding the implications of this intersection, researchers can contribute to a more nuanced understanding of the role of technology in shaping our social realities. As we continue to navigate an increasingly technocentric world, the insights gained through CTDA will be indispensable for critically engaging with the cultural narratives that emerge from our technological landscape.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What is critical technocultural discourse analysis?**

Critical technocultural discourse analysis is an interdisciplinary approach that examines the interplay between technology, culture, and discourse, focusing on how they shape social practices and power dynamics.

### **How does critical technocultural discourse analysis differ from traditional discourse analysis?**

Unlike traditional discourse analysis, which often focuses on language and text, critical technocultural discourse analysis incorporates the role of technology and cultural context in shaping meaning and social relations.

### **What are the key components of critical technocultural discourse analysis?**

The key components include the examination of technological artifacts, cultural narratives, power relations, and the socio-political implications of discourse in various contexts.

### **Why is it important to study technocultural discourse?**

Studying technocultural discourse is important because it helps to understand how technology influences cultural norms, identity formation, and societal values, as well as how power is negotiated in digital spaces.

### **What role does power play in critical technocultural discourse analysis?**

Power is central to critical technocultural discourse analysis as it explores how technological and cultural discourses can reinforce or challenge existing power structures and inequalities.

## Can critical technocultural discourse analysis be applied to social media?

Yes, critical technocultural discourse analysis can be effectively applied to social media to investigate how platforms shape discourse, influence public opinion, and contribute to cultural phenomena.

## What methodologies are commonly used in critical technocultural discourse analysis?

Common methodologies include qualitative content analysis, ethnographic studies, and critical theory approaches, often combined with visual analysis and digital humanities techniques.

## How can critical technocultural discourse analysis contribute to understanding digital activism?

It can contribute by analyzing the ways in which technology facilitates or hinders activist movements, shaping the discourse around social justice and influencing public engagement.

## What are some challenges faced in conducting critical technocultural discourse analysis?

Challenges include the complexity of rapidly evolving technologies, the need for interdisciplinary knowledge, and the difficulty of capturing nuanced interactions between technology and discourse in diverse cultural contexts.

## How does critical technocultural discourse analysis address issues of representation?

It addresses issues of representation by scrutinizing who gets to speak within technocultural discourses, how identities are constructed, and the implications for marginalized groups in digital contexts.

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