## Human interaction networks typology driven from online traces

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This article reports a human interaction networks typology driven from virtual traces. Such categorization is eased by reports of stability in interaction networks and remarkable differentiation in the textual production of the connective sectors (hubs, intermediary and periphery). The text outlines both a typology of agents and a typology of networks.

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== Dummy quotation ==: The complexity of representing the words and thoughts of others and relating them to the perspective of ourselves and our interlocutors lies at the heart of our ability to coordinate, distinguish, and calibrate the jostling versions of a partly shared social world. The chapter provides a canonical typology of different types of quotation. There are three canonical types: direct speech, calculated from the primary speech event; indirect speech, calculated from the reported speech event; biperspectival speech, calculated from both perspectives at once. But the number of possibilities between these ideals is immense. Canonical Typology allows us to distinguish a much richer set of possibilities within the large and confusingly labelled set of semi-direct and semi-indirect phenomena.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Human interaction networks. Typologies.

## A. Related work

What classifications are there about these interaction contexts? How proximate is current physics and social psychology from the presented framework?

#### B. Paired articles

Of the topology, of the textual production and for visualization (all already in arXiv).

## II. DATA DESCRIPTION

Use Gmane email messages again? Only Gmane for this first moment?

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#### III. METHODS

Detection of outliers and common types. Tracing parallels from social psychology and sociology theories. Feedback of the typology proposals in the studied social networks.

## IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To come.

# V. CONCLUSIONS AND DIRECTION FOR FUTURE WORK

To come.

Analysis of more data, from different social networks. Tracing complementary typologies and using other classic models.

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## Appendix A: Foo

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