

PROGRAM OF THE SEMINAR

SOCIO-SEMANTIC PATTERNS

March 15-17, 2017, Paris, France

Sciences Po: 13 rue de l'Université, 75007

FOCUS

The seminar is intended to discuss *micro-principles of how social and semantic/meaning/cultural structures account for each other*. The main goal of the meeting is to come up with a set of patterns describing how it happens in different situations. The theoretical perspectives on relationships between language/culture and social structure may differ in viewing relations between these structures as unidirectional (one impacting the other) or bidirectional (co-evolution, hence assuming also that each of the structures are partly self-organizing). However, the intention is not to discuss or choose between the theoretical views, but to account for the diversity of many different possible structural configurations, even if they mutually exclude each other and compete (perhaps, corresponding to different possible theorization contexts).

SCHEDULE

	Wed, March 15 th	Thu, March 16 th	Fri, March 17 th
10.00 – 10.30		Coffee	Coffee
10.30 – 12.00		Session 1	Session 1
12.00 – 13.00	12.30: Welcoming coffee	Lunch break	Lunch break
13.00 – 14.30	Session 1	Session 2	Session 2
14.30 – 15.00	Coffee	Coffee	Coffee
15.00 – 16.30	Session 2	Session 3	Session 3
16.30 – 17.00	Coffee	Coffee	Coffee
17.00 – 18.15	Round table	Round table	Round table
20.00 – 22.00		Dinner	

FULL PROGRAM

Wednesday, March 15th

12.30 – 18.15

1: ONTOLOGIES

Chair: John W. Mohr

Perspectives on co-patterning of the social and the semantic/meaning/cultural. For instance, one can view the non-human nodes here as concepts (aggregated word stems), links between them as co-occurrences of these in texts, and links between individuals and concepts – as concept usage; and then combine them with social networks as a configuration of two unipartite networks and one bipartite. Alternatively, cultural categories and relations between them, on the one hand, and social networks, on the other, can be considered. Otherwise, one can trace similarities between people's semantic/meaning/cultural structures as a specific form of interpersonal networks and combine these with social networks into multiplex networks. Many other approaches are possible. Which ones are best suited for which situation is a matter of discussion.

12.30 – 13.00

Welcoming coffee

13.00 – 14.30

SESSION 1

Jan Fuhse

Social relationships and cultural relations

Camille Roth

Social, semantic, and socio-semantic graphs and hypergraphs

*Johanne Saint-Charles
Pierre Mongeau*

Fuzzy socio-semantic

14.30 – 15.00

Coffee

15.00 – 16.30

SESSION 2

Sophie Mützel

The emergence of a new scientific category

Aleksandra Nenko

**Multiple ontologies of side-by-side particularity.
Socio-semantic patterns in the city streets**

16.30 – 17.00

Coffee

17.00 – 18.15

ROUND TABLE

Thursday, March 16th

10.00 – 22.00

2: PATTERNS

Chair: Nikita Basov

What are the possible relations between nodes in a socio-semantic (network) analysis? For instance, we can think of "socio-semantic/socio-cultural triadic closure": if individual A is linked to B, B to C and C tends to share semantic concepts/meanings with A. Or we can expect patterns where two individuals linked to concepts/ideas/meanings which are part of the same cultural/semantic construct are themselves connected through a social tie. These are just indicative examples and we might want to aim at accounting for similar or more complex patterns and discuss the kind of qualitative features they could correspond to. It is, indeed, linked to how we interpret different patterns. Does a pattern where a concept/meaning used by an individual is linked to another concept/meaning make any sense to account for? Or, thinking along another line, can we say that if individuals jointly use a concept they share culture/meaning/semantics; or can we say so if individuals share links between concepts? To which extent is it reasonable to rely on atomic concepts? These are some of the questions this theme will accommodate.

10.00 – 10.30

Coffee

10.30 – 12.00

SESSION 1

Balazs Kovacs
Adam Kleinbaum

Language style similarity and friendship networks

Adina Nerghes
Irina Hellsten
Peter Kerkhof

**The zika-virus in youtube comments:
Public responses to a health crisis**

12.00 – 13.30

Lunch break

13.00 – 14.30

SESSION 2

Jan Fuhse
John Levi Martin
Jan Riebling
Oscar Stuhler

Political constellations and ideological patterns in the parliamentary proceedings of the Weimar Republic

Julia Brennecke
Olaf N. Rank

The firm's knowledge network and the transfer of task-related advice among corporate inventors

14.30 – 15.00

Coffee

15.00 – 16.30

SESSION 3

Nikita Basov
Artem Antoniuk

Imposed emergence? The impact of social fields on socio-semantic micro patterning in European creative collectives

Artem Antoniuk
Aleksandra Nenko

Interpreting micro-patterns in socio-semantic networks

16.30 – 17.00

Coffee

17.00 – 18.15

ROUND TABLE

20.00 – 22.00

Dinner

Restaurant 'La Petite Chaise', 36 rue de Grenelle

Friday, March 17th

10.00 – 18.15

3: METHODS AND SOFTWARE

Chair: Camille Roth

The socio-semantic framework indeed gives rise to broad diversity of methodological questions: Which social network analysis methods are compatible with the agenda of socio-semantic micro-structuring, how valid do they remain and how should they be amended? Think, for instance, of betweenness centrality or k-cores and cliques. The opportunities for longitudinal or dynamic analysis of socio-semantic patterns may also be discussed, especially in the perspective of morphogenesis models: are models based on preferential attachment, connection optimization or prescribed structures capable of articulating the social and semantic sides, micro-level patterns yielding global structures? Which kinds of models are particularly adapted to socio-semantic features? For example, ERGMs and especially their multilevel versions accommodate for a certain extent of coevolution between the social realm and the semantic/cultural space; similarly, formal concept analysis / Galois Lattices is intrinsically socio-semantic by relying on the fundamental duality of concepts and individuals. Finally, how does the asymmetry of agency between the social and the semantic impact the modeling framework? Here, SAOMs and ABMs (unlike, for instance, some ERGMs) rely on the assumption that nodes make decisions on their links, while concepts/meanings clearly do not. Furthermore, the practical requirements and limitations of the various methods should be considered. For example, current multilevel/multiplex ERGMs or Galois Lattice approaches have constraints on network size or are most efficient on relatively small structures, which is problematic regarding semantic networks; there is more broadly a need in specific techniques to tackle the complexity of socio-semantic structures when applying these methods. Is the focus on shared concepts/links plausible with this regard? If yes, which further issues arise?

10.00 – 10.30

Coffee

10.30 – 12.00

SESSION 1

David Chavalarias

Patterns and morphologies of science evolution

*Frédéric Godart
Charlie Galunic*

**The structural embeddedness of cultural elements:
Trend popularity in high-end fashion**

12.00 – 13.00

Lunch break

13.00 – 14.30

SESSION 2

Ronald Breiger
Robin Wagner-Pacifci
John W. Mohr

**Capturing distinctions while mining text data:
Toward low-tech formalization for text analysis**

Julia Brennecke
Nikita Basov
Peng Wang

**Dynamics of socio-semantic patterns in small groups:
Opportunities and limitations for analysis**

14.30 – 15.00

Coffee

15.00 – 16.30

SESSION 3

Jan R. Riebling

The utility of bipartite networks as socio semantic models

Marian Dörk

Designing network visualizations of socio semantic information spaces

16.30 – 17.00

Coffee

17.00 – 18.15

ROUND TABLE