

DESCRIPTION

This is a collection of emoticons and emoji commonly used in text-based communication, particularly via e-mail or IRC. Particular care is taken to include all common connotations of emoticons, to help the reader decipher complicated or ambiguous emotions.

INSTALLATION

On UNIX systems, this document can be installed so that it is accessible with **man(1)**:

```
$ cd emo/

$ export MANDIR="..." # defaults to /usr/share/man/

$ sudo make -e install

$ sudo make -e uninstall
```

It can then be accessed with the traditional

```
$ man emo
```

HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL

This manual is meant to be used in one of two ways: forward-searching for the definition of an emoticon and reverse-searching for an appropriate emoticon for some context. Either search can be performed manually by perusing the list, or by using your pager's search feature (for example, **less(1)** lets you search with the '/' character).

Many emoticons may be rewritten using three characters by placing a hyphen (-) character between the eyes and mouth to represent a nose. By convention, this reference does not include the nosed versions of such emoticons. (Emoticons where the nose is mandatory are, of course, listed as such).

Some smileys are reversible due to the symmetry of the constituent characters. In such cases, the most commonly-used orientation (generally eyes-first) is used.

THE LIST

- :) or =)
Perhaps the most basic emoticon listed. Conveys happiness, contentment, gratitude, etc.
- :(or :'(
Conveys sadness, disappointment, and misery.
- ;) Like a wink. Indicates that some information was left unsaid, but that based on context the reader should be able to derive this information.

- :P Indicates that the preceding remark was humorous, sarcastic, or otherwise lighthearted and not meant to be taken seriously.
- :D or =D
Conveys gladness, extreme joy, sudden excitement, etc.
- D: Conveys sudden disappointment, sadness, devastation, etc.
- :/ Conveys uncertainty about a situation. Indicates doubt or confusion. Also can indicate indifference in some cases.
- :O or :o
Conveys surprise, but not necessarily a positive or negative reaction.
- B) or BD or 8) or 8D
Indicates that the speaker feels a certain degree of "coolness" after having said the preceding remark.
- XD Conveys that the speaker found a recent remark extremely amusing.
- DX Similarly to D: this conveys sudden disappointment, sadness, devastation, etc.
- :3 or =3
The 'kitty face'. Conveys a cat-like feeling of happiness.
- c: Conveys a heightened sense of happiness, joy, etc.
- :c Conveys a heightened sense of sadness, sudden disappointment, etc.
- :| Conveys indifference or mild annoyance.
- :< Conveys anger or moderate annoyance.
- :x Conveys nervousness or slight embarrassment at something said.
- >:) or >:D or >:3
Conveys a sense of devious happiness or 'evil laughter'.
- >:| Conveys moderately high annoyance.
- >:(Conveys anger, disappointment, resent, fury.
- <3 A heart. Conveys love or deep appreciation.

o/ or \o

A person waving. Used as a greeting.

\o/ A person with both hands up. Used in a celebratory manner.

^^ or ^. ^ or ^_ ^ or ^- ^

Conveys happiness or contentedness.

=^. ^= or =^_ ^= or =^- ^=

Like a variation of the 'kitty face'. Also conveys happiness and contentedness.

-. - or -_-

Indicates annoyance. Can also be used to indicate indifference.

;. ; or ;_ ; or ;- ; or T.T or T_T or T-T

Like a person crying. Conveys sadness.

._. Conveys shock or disappointment.

x.x Conveys fatigue or exhaustion.

O_o or O.o or O.o or o_0

Conveys surprise or astonishment. Any combination of zero (0), capital O (O), and lowercase o (o), and either a dot (.) or an underscore (_) are acceptable.

>< or >.< or >_<

Conveys distress or frustration.

lel A more sarcastic version of "lol". "lel" is rarely a typo of "lol". "lel" typically signifies that a comment was funny, but only at the expense of the person who said it.

NOTE ON PARENTHESES

The usage of parenthesis-terminated emoticons within parenthesized statements merits some discussion. There are several possible conventions which can be used.

We can optimize for grammatical correctness by placing an additional closing parenthesis after the emoticon:

(I like it the way it is. :))

However, this looks awkward to many. The alternative is to leave off the trailing parenthesis:

(I like it the way it is. :)

This, however, appears incomplete and is not strictly correct. A

compromise can be achieved by placing a space between the two parentheses:

```
(I like it the way it is. :) )
```

In general, it is left to the writer to choose a style which they prefer.

See also: [xkcd/541](http://xkcd.com/541/) `<http://xkcd.com/541/>`

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LICENSE

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CONTRIBUTING

Contributions are welcome, as long as they are well-intentioned, sufficiently accurate, and suitably notable. Please submit pull requests to the [git repository](https://github.com/Hardmath123/emo.7) `<https://github.com/Hardmath123/emo.7>` containing the original groff source. If there are many commits in your PR, please recompile README.txt at most once, preferably at the end in a separate commit with an appropriate message.

You can find instructions on how to build this file in the Makefile bundled with the source. A comment at the top of the source provides resources for working with **groff(1)**, however, you should be able to figure out what's going on yourself.

SEE ALSO

[UrbanDictionary](http://urbandictionary.com) `<http://urbandictionary.com>`

[The Jargon Files](http://www.catb.org/jargon/) `<http://www.catb.org/jargon/>`