Hunting emojis



Alejandra Remacha Delgado







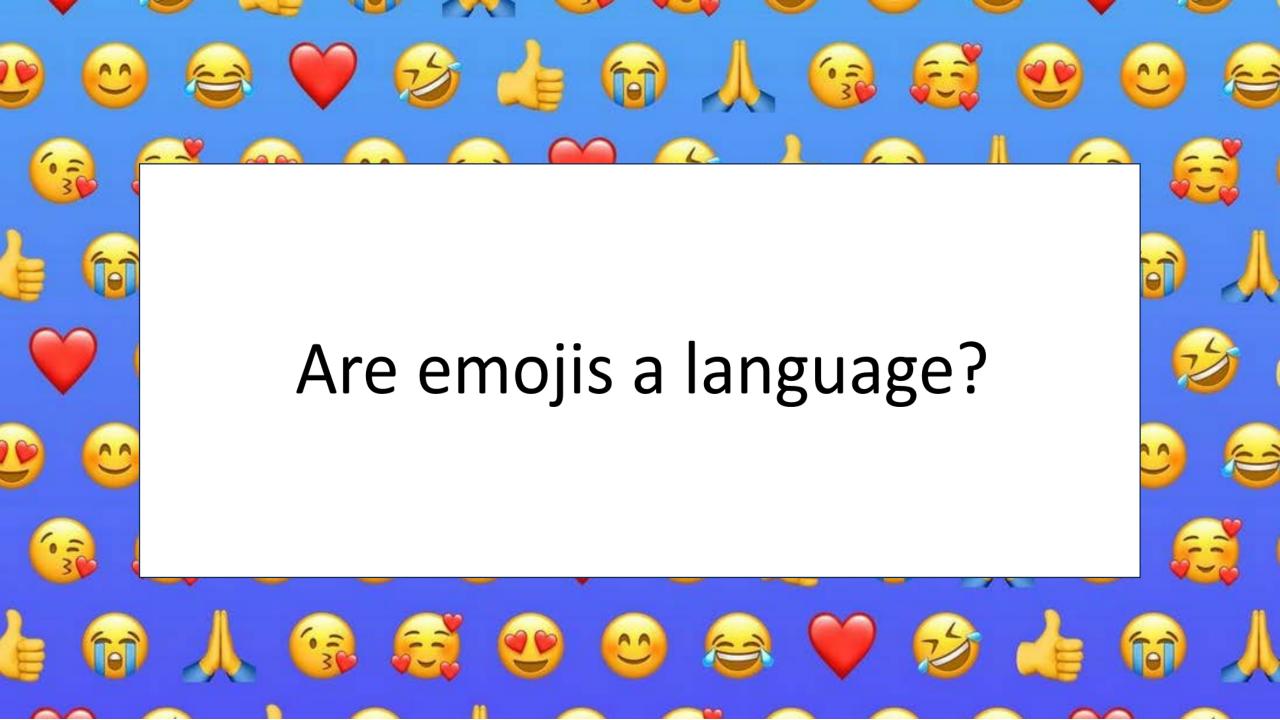


Edgar Huaranga Junco









language

lan•guage /ˈlæŋgwɪdʒ/

n.

lengua vs lenguaje





RECOMENDACIONES

CONSULTAS

CATEGORÍAS

ESPECIALES

BLOG



idioma | lengua | lenguaje

14/10/2010

lengua y lenguaje

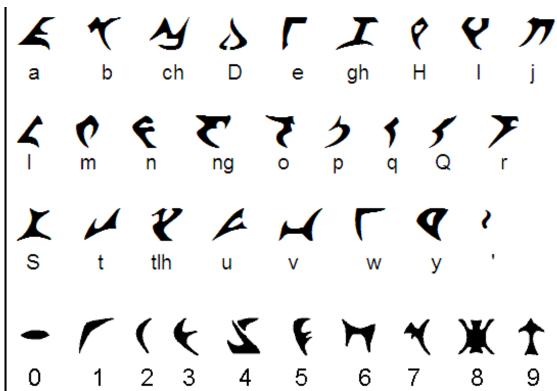
¿Cuál es la diferencia entre lengua y lenguaje?



La distinción entre *lengua* y *lenguaje* no es precisa, aunque en general se suele considerar que todas las lenguas son lenguajes, pero no todos los lenguajes son lenguas: una lengua equivale a un idioma, mientras que un lenguaje es un sistema de comunicación o de expresión de conocimientos, como el lenguaje matemático.

| NATURAL LANGUAGE | ARTIFICIAL LANGUAGE | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Origin: lost in the mist of time | Datable | | | | |
| Collective creation | Known creator | | | | |
| Influence each other | | | | | |
| Purpose: communication | Purpose: experimentation (but also communication, fiction) | | | | |
| Long life expectancy | Short life expectancy | | | | |





Source: https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Idioma klingon

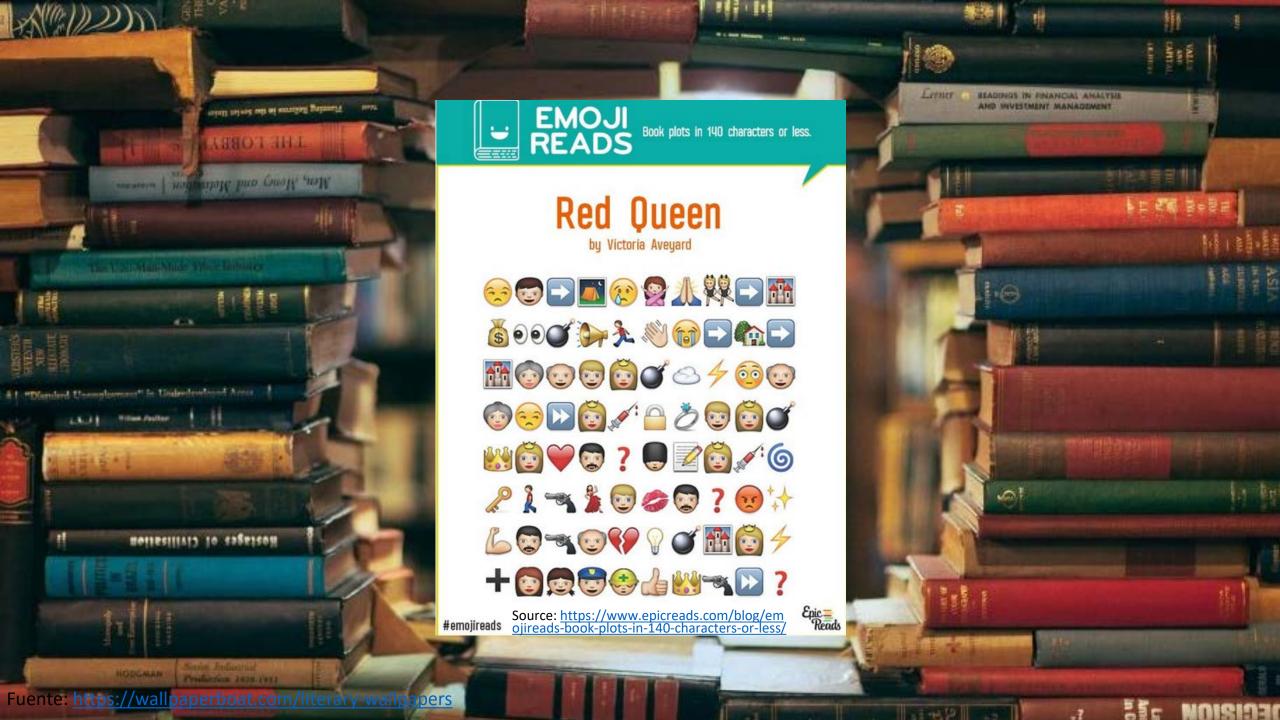
Source: https://memegenerator.net



Hockett, Charles F. The Origin of Speech, Scientific American, 203, 1960.

- Vocal-auditory channel
- Broadcast transmission and directional reception
- Transitoriness
- Interchangeability
- Total feedback
- Specialization
- Semanticity
- Arbitrariness
- Discreteness
- Displacement
- Productivity

- Traditional transmission
- Duality of patterning
- Prevarication
- Reflexiveness
- Learnability

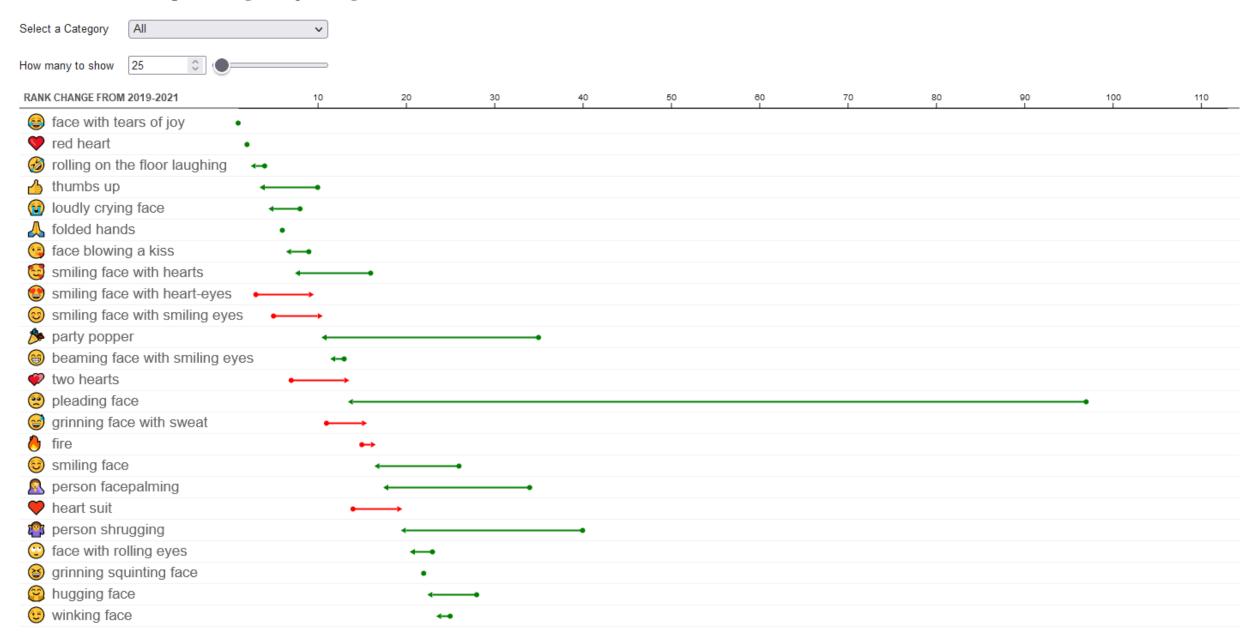


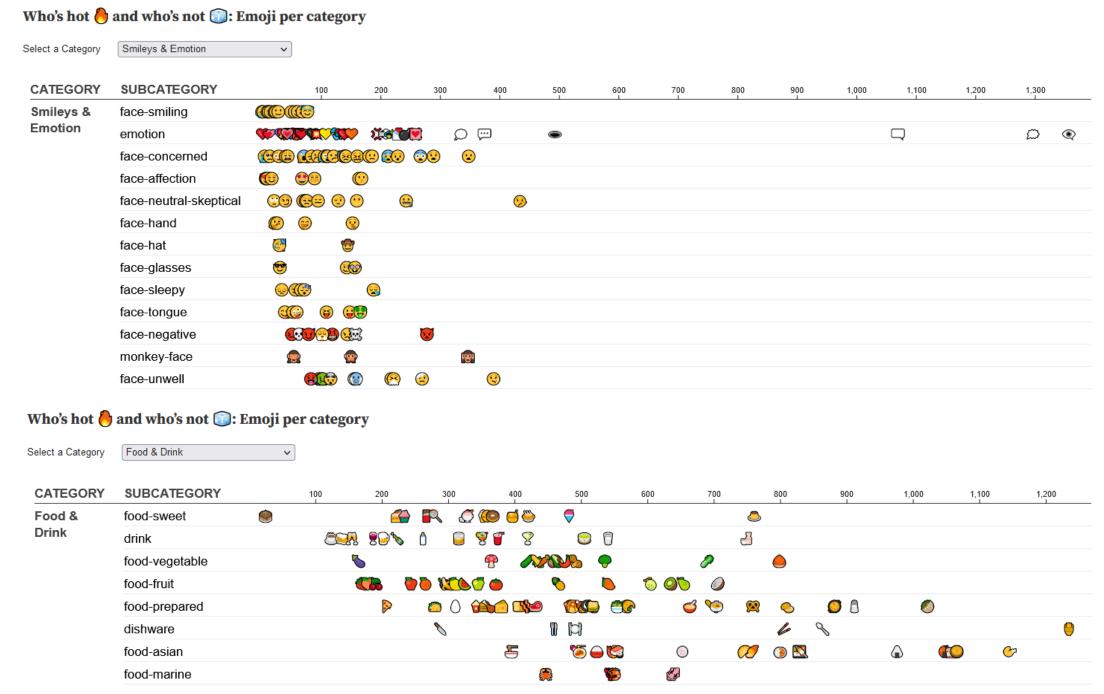
Universals

All languages...

- consist of words, although their form varies enormously and it is sometimes difficult to draw boundaries
- distinguish between noun and verb
- have interjections: "yoohoo!"
- they order their elements hierarchically according to a structure
- are open and flexible systems
- convey an unlimited number of different ideas

When the world stops turning: Emoji change in rank from 2019-2021





Barbieri, F., Kruszewski, G., Ronzano, F., & Saggion, H. (2016, October). How cosmopolitan are emojis? Exploring emojis usage and meaning over different languages with distributional semantics. In *Proceedings of the 24th ACM international conference on Multimedia* (pp. 531-535).

"American English and Spanish are the languages that interpret emojis in the most universal way, with high correlation to all the other languages (both with an average of 0.734). British English has a lower similarity matrix correlation with other languages (average of 0.727) and Italian scores an even lower average correlation, 0.713. This suggests that these two latter languages interpret emojis in a slightly different way than the other languages, especially Italian.

Looking at the single emoji-pairs similarities, the strongest correlation is between USA and UK (0.760), probably supported by similar vocabularies, and the weakest is between USA and ITA (0.698). On the other hand, Italian has high correlation with Spanish (0.739), while Spanish correlates better with Italian and American English than British English."

| Rank | U | SA | U | K | ES | SP | ITA | |
|------|----------|-----|---------------|----|----------|----|-----------|----|
| 1 | 8 | 350 | (4) | 32 | * | 46 | • | 55 |
| 2 | • | 301 | • | 27 | • | 38 | | 35 |
| 3 | 2 | 213 | * | 22 | | 34 | 5 | 34 |
| 4 | * | 166 | . | 20 | •• | 24 | | 16 |
| 5 | 100 | 104 | 0 | 13 | 9 | 23 | 0 | 12 |
| 6 | 0 | 101 | | 11 | 3 | 22 | TOP | 12 |
| 7 | W | 89 | > | 10 | * | 22 | 3 | 11 |
| 8 | 1 | 86 | (E | 10 | 6 | 21 | aa | 10 |
| 9 | . | 85 | 9 | 10 | 0 | 19 | * | 10 |
| 10 | | 84 | 2 2 | 9 | * | 16 | | 10 |
| 11 | | 80 | 63 | 9 | TOP | 14 | | 9 |
| 12 | 1 | 79 | * | 8 | * | 12 | | 8 |
| 13 | • | 77 | * | 8 | • | 12 | (3) | 8 |
| 14 | * | 75 | 22 | 8 | ## | 12 | • | 7 |
| 15 | ** | 72 | • | 8 | | 11 | × | 7 |

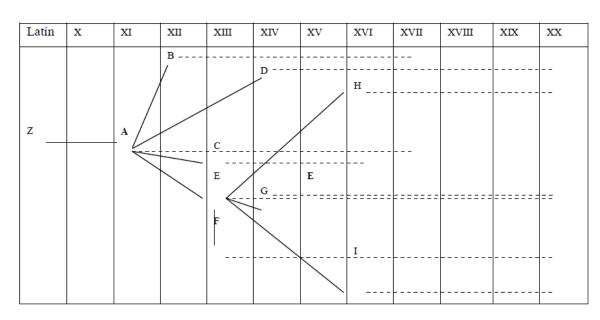
Source: Barbieri et al. 2016



Semantic change

Nice — Originally meant "foolish, ignorant, frivolous, senseless." from Old French *nice* (12c.) meaning "careless, clumsy; weak; poor, needy; simple, stupid, silly, foolish," from Latin *nescius* ("ignorant or unaware"). Literally "notknowing," from ne- "not" (from PIE root *ne-"not") + stem of *scire* "to know" (compare with science). "The sense development has been extraordinary, even for an adj." [Weekley] -from "timid, faint-hearted" (pre-1300); to "fussy, fastidious" (late 14c.); to "dainty, delicate" (c. 1400); to "precise, careful" (1500s, preserved in such terms as a nice distinction and nice and early); to "agreeable, delightful" (1769); to "kind, thoughtful" (1830).

(Source: Wikipedia)



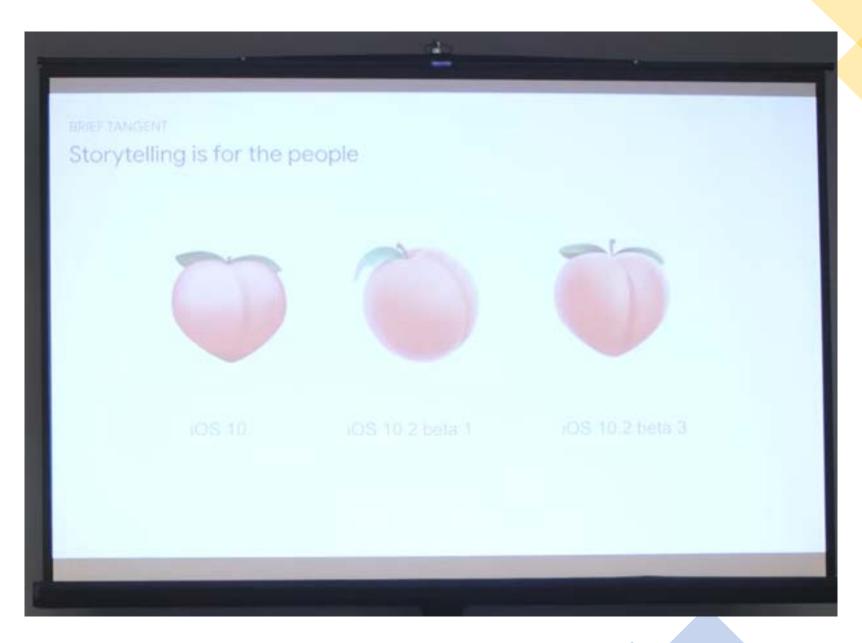
- Z: A + COSTA, -AE (latín)
- A: acercarse a un lugar físico (primer prototipo)
- B: acercar algo a un lugar físico
- C: acercarse a un lugar no físico o a un concepto
- D: acercarse a la costa, atracar
- E: tumbarse (segundo prototipo)
- F: inclinarse
- G: mantener relaciones sexuales con alguien
- H: ladearse un edificio o construcción
- I: tumbar algo o a alguien

Source: Fernández-Jaén, 2008

When a Merperson is a Merman: Using Gender Inclusive Designs for Codepoints Which Do Not Specify Gender

By: Jennifer Daniel





Source: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nl8XFTFjo7o&t=3s&ab channel=TheUnicodeConsortium



Source: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nl8XFTFjo7o&t=3s&ab channel=TheUnicodeConsortium



| A 1 | A1 $ f_{iK}$ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|-----|------------------|-------------|------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | Α | В | С | D | E | F | G | Н | 1 | J | К | L | M |
| 1 | | | sexual | hate | harassment | self-harm | sexual/minors | hate/threatening | violence/graphic | self-harm/intent | self-harm/instructions | harassment/threatening | violence |
| 2 | deberías matarte | {"s | € 0.00007322272 | 0.002585803 | 0.88212156 | 0.80242836 | 0.00000459839 | 0.0011286133 | 0.00070923025 | 0.8627607 | 0.88679117 | 0.9495685 | 0.7610099 |
| 3 | cállese marica | {"s | € 0.008792962 | 0.061970714 | 0.02546749 | 0.0000036787046 | 0.000057775982 | 0.000027975571 | 0.00000029623624 | 0.00000004795519 | 0.0000011455587 | 0.00015286423 | 0.00006169412 |
| 4 | deberías mat4rtE | {"s | € 0.00060792296 | 0.020589126 | 0.801711 | 0.93495417 | 0.000013985881 | 0.022522572 | 0.002174897 | 0.9678515 | 0.82872236 | 0.85415834 | 0.91898763 |
| 5 | deberías mat4rtE 😊 | {"s | € 0.00022311514 | 0.009812532 | 0.7629648 | 0.8217678 | 0.000010096937 | 0.008133794 | 0.0003759613 | 0.88995916 | 0.71868134 | 0.89154506 | 0.8932267 |
| 6 | deberías m4t4rt3 ⊚ ⊚ | {"s | € 0.01857862 | 0.000228244 | 0.02190243 | 0.116641 | 0.00005368138 | 0.0000019210738 | 0.0000017891766 | 0.19287969 | 0.16286907 | 0.010989171 | 0.043553993 |
| 7 | deberías m4tart3 | {"s | € 0.001776729 | 0.000021425 | 0.00083033 | 0.000040169012 | 0.000013476727 | 0.0000000542512 | 0.000000000355388 | 0.00025999127 | 0.0032414834 | 0.000046048764 | 0.00000594919 |
| 8 | I'm going to kill you 😉 | {"s | 0.000001875874 | 0.000026540 | 0.56229854 | 0.0000007491762 | 0.0000000059053 | 0.0000019132265 | 0.0000009617142 | 0.000000039039236 | 0.0000000004427729 | 0.7207483 | 0.996729 |
| 9 | I'm going to kill you 🥞 | {"s | € 0.00020945547 | 0.000043919 | 0.5889687 | 0.00000046195314 | 0.0000004839445 | 0.0000047548892 | 0.0000009363593 | 0.000000022596893 | 0.000000005880815 | 0.85864747 | 0.9945639 |
| 10 | I'm going 😊 to kill you | {"s | € 0.000001269710 | 0.000032871 | 0.43240434 | 0.000004977504 | 0.0000000048412 | 0.0000061173964 | 0.000005007523 | 0.00000016661608 | 0.00000000084786 | 0.46474108 | 0.99708515 |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Source: Moderations by OpenAl

Canada

Canadian judge rules thumbs-up emoji can represent contract agreement

A Saskatchewan court rules emoji is just as valid as a signature and orders a farmer to pay \$61,442 for unfulfilled contract

Leyland Cecco in Toronto

Thu 6 Jul 2023 16.58 BST









■ Farmer in the community of Swift Current said 'the emoji indicated only that he' had received the contract in the text message'. Photograph: Markus Mainka/Alamy

A Canadian judge has ruled that the "thumbs-up" emoji is just as valid as a signature, arguing that courts need to adapt to the "new reality" of how people communicate as he ordered a farmer to pay C\$82,000 (\$61,442) for an unfulfilled contract.

In a recent case the Court of King's Bench in the province of Saskatchewan heard that a grain buyer with South West Terminal sent a mass text message to clients in March 2021, advertising that the company was looking to buy 86 tonnes of flax at a price of C\$17 (\$12.73) per bushel.

The buyer, Kent Mickleborough, spoke with farmer Chris Achter on the phone and texted a picture of a contract to deliver the flax in November, asking the farmer to "please confirm flax contract" in the message.

Source: https://www.theguardian.com/world/2023/jul/06/canada-judge-thumbs-up-emoji-sign-contract

















••• Más

Is Chess.com displaying Russian and Belarusian flags?

We are not displaying Russian or Belarusian flags in broadcasts of any FIDE or prize events.

On Chess.com, the Russian flag has been replaced with this flag (). The flag links to this article outlining present policy.

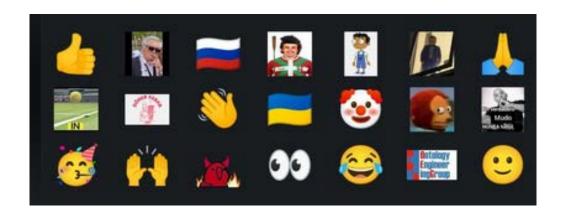
Is GM Sergey Karjakin allowed to play on Chess.com events?

Individuals who support the war are not eligible to participate in prize events. Sergey Karjakin has been informed that he will not be eligible to play in prize events on Chess.com.

What is Chess.com doing about pro-war messages on Chess.com?

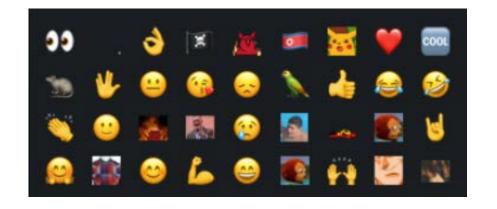
Posts which are supportive of the war or that spread misinformation on the war will be removed, and members posting such content will be banned from Chess.com.

Source: Víctor Rodríguez Doncel









Source: Frequently used emojis by OEG











