



The Use of Emoticons among University Students: A Pragmatic Study

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Abstract

The current study aims to find out the possible ways that university students from scientific departments at (college of basic education – Salahaddin University- Erbil) make use of Emoticons when they communicate using any online medium that is applicable for communication. Questionnaire is used as an effective tool for data collection. This study attempts to find whether they can differentiate between emoticons and emoji, and the situations in which university students use emoticons in academic communication or in socio-emotional communication, the study also tries to find whether females use emoticons more than males or viceversa. The results indicate that participants were aware of the differences that exist between emoticons and emoji besides the readers of this study would expect certain results, including that females use emoticons more than males.

Keywords: Emoticons, Emoji, Computer Mediated Communication, non verbal communication.

1- Introduction

Human beings communicate in two ways either verbally which is the act of sharing information between individuals throughout using speech, and non-verbally throughout non-verbal communication which is transmitting the message by mediums other than speech or writing.

The problem of this study is related to the usage of emoticons in communication by university students, because nowadays Emoticons are widely used in internet-mediated communication especially by the new generation of university students. Many of those who use Emoticons, use it randomly without knowing the exact linguistic position for using this emoticon additionally an emoticon is the reflection of the writer's emotions (emotion icon), and even some of them do not know the exact meaning of the emoticons which affects the way that student uses the emoticon, it causes misunderstanding and mis-communication, at that time pragmatically this kind of communication will not be appropriate.

It is hypothesized that Emoticons are not always true representatives of the students' emotions. 2- Hardly Emoticons are used between teachers and students. 3- Emoticons are used to make the atmosphere friendlier and lessen the seriousness of the conversation.

The aim of this study is to find out the possible ways in which university students use Emoticons, who uses emoticons more? Male or females? This study also aims at finding whether university students recognize appropriate contexts for using emoticons or not.

Another thing that this study will be concerned with is whether students use emoticons in task based communication or in causal and normal communication,

The scope of this study will be limited to the use of emoticons by university students at Salahaddin University/ College of Basic Education, General Science and Mathematics departments. The study is limited to the use of emoticons on internet particularly the frequently used emoticons on Facebook social media. The study is also limited to the usage of emoticons starting from the late 1990s till the beginning of 2018.



The participants of this study are university students male and female at Salahaddin University / College of Basic Education from all grades for the academic year 2017-2018. This current study will be of great value students and researchers who want to know more about computer mediated communication, and to be aware of the elements of use when we communicate through text messages, especially when we want to express ourselves and react to certain things throughout using emoticons.

2- The Theoretical Background

Emoticons are not so recent that many of us think of their form and function were different in the past. Decades ago when human beings lived in caves and were not educated to able to write or before the invention of writing, these primitive human beings used signs and symbols to express themselves and talk to each other.

Danesi (2016) claims that in hieroglyphic drawings you cannot extract emotions as it was the case in cave drawings, instead you have to go step by step to extract meaning from all the elements that together make up the message. He goes on to argue that 17300 years ago in Lasco-France emoticons were used in paintings, such images were like a channel to which human beings were able to create sense and meaning and to view the world. The reason behind making emoticons popular was to help various cultures with different languages to able to communicate with each other and share their emotions, even though this existed in the ancient world since no one could tell us how to interpret such drawings.

Emoticons can also be traced back to 1648 in printed version by Robert Herrick in a poem saying “upon my ruins (smiling yet :)) which is most likely appears to be misplaced in the printing process. Later the New York times printed a transcript of Abraham Lincoln’s speech that dates back to 1862 in which it includes the winky face, though still it is not certain that this was again or unintentional printing mistake or not. In 1887 Ambrose Bierce who was a critic wrote an essay entitled “tongue in cheek” that was concerned with the reformation of the writing process, in his essay he proposed certain punctuation marks to be utilized to show Irony and Humor. While the first documentation of using emoticon in online communication dates back to Scott Fahlman in 1982, he suggested that emoticons be used to avoid any kind of misunderstanding or confusion that may occur during computer-mediated communication. In 2001 the term Emoticons was added to the Oxford dictionary as an official internet lingo. (Warren & [MacAlpine](#), 2014)

The National Telegraphic Review and Operators Guide reported use of number 73 of the Morse alphabet in April of 1857 to express “love and kisses” (later transformed into the expression “with respect”). Manual Dodge noted down that expression in 1908 under the number 88. Typographic emoticons were published in 1881 by the U.S. satirical magazine Puck. In 1912. Ambrose Bierce proposed a new way to use punctuation in a sentence. He introduces a “period that chuckles,” or a symbol that ‘laughs’ featuring the \ ___ / characters, a symbol for a smile. This symbol was added to ironic sentences. (Tomić, Martinez and Vrbanc, 2013)

Ever since technology existed, people have subverted it to their own ends. For example, in 1862, Victor Hugo sent a telegram to his publisher with a single character, ?, to ask how his new book Les Miserable was selling. The publisher, equally clever, sent a single character telegram back, !. (Slavin, 2014)

Emoticons have been used by subcultures in 1940, which was formed by individuals whose common characteristic was expressing sympathy for each other. In 1963 artist Harvey Ball created the “Smiley” (smiley face), a yellow button with two black dots that show the eyes and the curve of the mouth. The symbol was created at the request of a large insurance company. The insurance company used a symbol for a campaign which aimed to raise the morale and spirits of employees and soon became a huge hit. This “smiley face” became the inspiration for the creation of various emoticons. (Tomić, Martinez and Vrbanc, 2013). It is



widely believed that Scott Fahlman, of Carnegie Melon School of Computer Science, formulated the first smiley face composed of a smiling mouth, eyes and a nose in 1982 (Lang, 2009).

Although, Wei (2012) states that “the origin of emoticons can be traced to as far back as 1967” as the first version of emoticon featured in an article of *Reader’s Digest*. Therefore, Fahlman is regarded as the inventor for the fact that he proposed its application. This innovation started as text based and, progressively, developed into graphical emoticons.

2.1 Review of Literature

Emoticons are affiliate strategies that text-chat participants use to build rapport, regardless of whether they are expressing affect, displaying relief, happiness, or friendliness, cueing humor, or mitigating FTAs. (Vandergriff, 2013). Park et.al. (2013) investigate the semantic, cultural, and social aspects of emoticon usage on Twitter and show that emoticons are not limited to conveying a specific emotion or used as jokes, but rather are socio-cultural norms, whose meaning can vary depending on the identity of the speaker. They also demonstrate how these norms propagate through the Twitter @-reply network. Chad et al (2012) the study was to understand how emoticons are used in text messaging and, in particular, how genders differed in the frequency and variety of emoticons used via this medium. Walther and D’Addario 2011 dealt with the emoticons used by users in a computer mediated communication especially in E-mails and Instant Messaging , they argue that sometimes computer mediated communication is used for social purposes.

The significance of this research lies on investigating the possible ways that university students use Emoticons viewing them as the coming generation of the society looking for clues on how scientific and humanistic department students use emoticons.

There exist lots of definitions based on the author’s or scholar’s understanding of the term Emoticons, among these Dresner & Herring (2010) argue that “ Emoticons are graphic signs illustrated with ASCII characters to accompany text-based computer-mediated communication” Emotions are one of the most important information signals in social cognition (Pessoa, 2009). To this point facial expressions provide such information in face to face communication. When human beings use the new channel of communication as in online or computer mediated communication, they use emoticons as a full or partial replacement for the information that is related to the Face, this will help and motivate interlocutors to express their emotions using computer mediated substitutions of facial expressions. (Aldunate and González-Ibáñez, 2017).

Danesi (2009) explains that emoticons as a form of computer-mediated communication (CMC) are:

String of keyboard characters that, when viewed sideways (or in some other orientation), can be seen to suggest a face expressing a particular emotion. An emoticon is often used in an e-mail message or newsgroup posting as a comment on the text that accompanies it. Common emoticons include the smiley :-) or :) and the winkey ; -) and the yawn :- O, among others.

Emoticons were named pictographs by Thompson and Foulger (1996), they claimed that emoticons are used to express emotions or as descriptions while engaged in non-verbal communication. Similarly (Jibril1 & Abdullah1, 2013) argue that emoticons can be seen as series of simple letters that anyone using a computer keyboard may come across them. With the advent of emoticons, CMC users were able to express changes in their mood, tell jokes, become extremely sarcastic or slip in a pun. (Godin, 1993, p. 4 cited in Amaghlobeli, 2012. A number of scholars perceived Emoticons as Icons that show emotions or for lessening the degree of seriousness of one’s intent. In addition to this they also claim that CMC has become a playful medium. (Danet, Reudenberg-Wright, & Rosenbaum-Tamari, 1997; Walther & D’Addario, 2001).

2.2 Emoticons versus Emoji

Emoticons (Emotion + Icon) are created out of letters, punctuation marks and numbers that usually make up a pictorial icon that resemble human faces, such icons express sentiment or emotion. While Emoji (created by Shigitaka Kurita in 1999, the Japanese “e” means Picture and moji = character) are recent inventions compared to emoticons, Emoji are more general than emoticons in a way that they include pictograms of objects, faces and symbols. Grannan (2018) defines Emoji as “yellow cartoony faces with various expressions, as well as families, buildings, animals, food objects, mathematical symbols, and more”.

The primary difference between an emoji and an emoticon is the fact that while an emoticon is created out of text, primarily via the use of punctuation marks, whereas an emoji is a small image, a pictograph. Another difference between them is that an emoticon primarily consists of faces showing expressions, while an emoji can be anything. There's a big difference between the two. Emojis are real images and symbols that are rendered on your devices, whereas emoticons are simply expressions and faces created with basic characters from your keyboard. For instance, the yellow smiley face and all its variations that is entered on your smartphone is an emoji. This expression that indicates a smile— :-) —is called an emoticon. (Schenker, 2016)

Emoticons are created using alphanumerical characters, such as :) for happy, whereas emoji (“picture word” in Japanese) are graphical characters . (Jaeger et al, 2017)



2.3 Motives behind Emoticon Usage

Anyone who uses emoticons, use them for a purpose and has a motive behind using them such economic motives in writing to save space and time or social motives or political motives and so on . The following are some frequent motives behind using emoticons

Social motives for emoticon use

Nonverbal cues that are used to express emotions usually transfer information in the communication process rather than expressing emotions, what is in the content of such communication is related to expressing social motives and / or behavioral intentions, therefore the faces are not regarded as inner states outputs or social intents but as means or outputs of social communication. (Fridlund 1994 as cited in Derks 2007) When individuals try to pursue their goals using social interactions they try to use emoticons to move away from being judged unfavorably by those whom she/he interacts with. (Fischer et al 2004)



For strengthening the verbal part of the message (with a supporting emoticon), and for expressing humor. This is in line with the approach that facial displays are affected by social factors as well as emotions (Derks et al, 2008)

Emoticons can add an emotional tone to the message that is being transmitted in the communication process, this will aid in expressing some emotions that are difficult to express in verbal text messages such as sarcasm, because it makes it easier for the interlocutor to understand what the addresser tries to convey or how he/she feels, therefore emoticons are regarded as an effective way of expressing emotions not only supplementing the verbal message. (Kaye et al, 2016)

Intonation, Voice modulation and body language nuances, that express human emotions does not exist in online communication mediums such as text messaging, in which individuals can only express themselves through the written word ourselves, but when this written message is accompanied by an emoticon that resembles the emotions, they will make it easier to express emotions concisely. (Anon., 2018)

2.3.1 Lighten the mood

When individuals try to express positive emotions, emoticons are usually claimed to be helpful in lightening message transmission mood, since it makes it easier for interlocutors to express what they say and the communication will be more light-hearted. Similarly the use of emoticons will make the shape of communication less formal, less serious and friendly like since messages without emoticons look like emotionless messages. Emoticons can also be viewed as a reflection to the personality of those who use them since the users real facial expression can't be seen.

(Kaye et al, 2016) claimed that Emoticons in online communications can stress or accentuate message meaning or the tone that is accompanied with the message , Emoticons can also express the addresser's immediate mood and lastly they make the communication to be more creative and lively . cited in (Lingling et al, 2007)

Addition of para-verbal elements to the message, emoticons add information related to nonverbal parts of the message

When I returned, he was already home . 😞

In this example the sentence can be understood both positively and negatively, so having a sad emoticon placed where the sentence ends help the addressee to interpret it negatively and avoid any sort of misunderstandings and ambiguities that may arise as a result of the verbal part of the message.

2.3.2 Redundancy

There are occasions in which the addresser intentionally puts an emoticon to repeat what is expressed verbally as in :

You have done your examination! 😊 *I'm happy for you!:* 😊

Happiness is expressed with the verbal part as well as the first emoticon and even at the second part of the message the emoticon repeats the expressed emotion verbally

Sometimes the repetition of the emoticon can be counted as reinforcing the importance of the verbal elements in a message as in:

Wow! You are free! I'm happy for you! 😄

Here the verbal elements of the message express a kind of tears of joy and happiness, thus the existence of the emoticons that shows tears of joy and happiness reinforces the emotion that is expressed verbally and additionally adds some sort of humor to the text.

Antiphrasis : emoticons are used to the opposed expression as expressed in the verbal elements of the message as in :

I am happy for them 😞

I am a real angel you know 😞 (Amaghlobeli, 2012)

2.4 Economic and Time factors in using emoticons

previously internet and computer users were restricted to finish their messages in limited character numbers as in emails instant messaging, for example in twitter users had only 140 characters for each tweet, this made them to think of other alternatives like using punctuation marks, contractions and emoticons in which at the same time it was a time saving technique also, throughout using emoticons users were able to express themselves more and with emoticons they were able to express their emotions more precisely and accurately . Additionally as a result of preciousness of time, interlocutors find it normal and easier to codify or abbreviate phrases and words such as using (LOL, BTW, OMG etc) though this technique is not new if compared to Samuel Morse the inventor of telegraph and Morse code in 1830s, the structure of Morse code was in a way that each numeral and letter was represented by a code that was consisting of dashes and dots. Coming back to the current technologized world in which technology and online communications constitute most of our daily interactions, individuals try to make use of emoticons and other forms of Emoji because they are time and space saving tools in this modern communication. (Chowdhury, 2017)

3.1 METHODOLOGY

The current study uses a descriptive methodology for analyzing the acquired results, The size of the sample for this research were students from General science and Mathematics departments at college of Basic Education- Salahaddin University, for the academic year 2017-2018 , including all grades and both genders . The purpose of this study is to know how university students use Emoticons, nowadays it is widely used and this study also aims at finding what participants think about emoticons.

3.2 RESEARCH QUESTION

- 1/ Do university students differentiate between emoticons and emoji?
- 2/ Females use emoticons more or males do?
- 3/ Do students use emoticons in task based communication or in causal and normal communication?

3.3 Data Collection Tools and Validity

The tool that is used for the purpose of data collection for this research is questionnaire. And the validity of the tool is observed through distributing the questionnaire items to a number of respectful jury members that were specialized in the field, their notes and additions were taken into consideration.

3.4 STATISTICAL PROCESSING

For the data analysis; a statistical program which is SPSS is being used and applied in this study, which was the arithmetic mean, standard deviation,

3.5 RESEARCH PROCEDURES AND DATA ANALYSIS

After checking the validity and the reliability of the scale, the scale was applied to the research sample on 1/5/2018 and the data was then entered into the SPSS program to obtain the results.

Note/

In the discussion of the findings , for the sake of saving space and quality of the tables the components and scales of likert scale are renamed as follows : A= Always , B= Often , C= Sometimes, D= Rarely and E= Never . – General Science = G. Science - M= Mean



Findings

After distributing the questionnaires' items to the participants, then their answers were entered into SPSS program to discuss the results and the findings as follows:

Item 1/ To what extent you can distinguish between emoticons and emoji?

Dept.	Frequency						M
	E	D	C	B	A	Total	
G.Science	3	7	8	5	6	29	3.14
percentage	10.3	24.1	27.6	17.2	20.7	100.0	
Mathematics	3	3	11	6	4	27	3.19
percentage	11.1	11.1	40.7	22.2	14.8	100.0	

The above output and both department Means are an indication the participants positively acknowledged this item, therefore it proves that participants are aware of the differences that exist between emoticons and emoji.

Item 2/ A message without an emoticon seems dull and emotionless.

Dept.	Frequency						M
	E	D	C	B	A	Total	
G. Science	8	8	6	6	1	29	2.45
Percentage	27.6	27.6	20.7	20.7	3.4	100.0	
Mathematics	4	8	4	8	3	27	2.93
Percentage	14.8	29.6	14.8	29.6	11.1	100.0	

The above results for the G. Science department with the M (2.45) shows that the participants' responses from this G, Science are somewhat in between and not positively acknowledged to, though emoticons are used to express emotions but still it does not mean that messages without emoticons are dull and emotionless. While the mathematics' participants seem to agree with the idea that emoticons are necessary for a message in order not to be viewed as dull and emotionless.

Item 3/ Emoticon usage affects the way people judge your personality.

Dept.	Frequency						M
	E	D	C	B	A	Total	
G. science	8	6	9	3	3	29	2.55
Percentage	27.6	20.7	31.0	10.3	10.3	100.0	
Mathematics	6	4	9	6	2	27	2.78
Percentage	22.2	14.8	33.3	22.2	7.4	100.0	

The above Mean for both departments shows that the item is positively acknowledged therefore it can be argued that using emoticons affects and decides how people judge your personality.

Item 4/ Females use emoticons more than males.

Dept.	Frequency						
	E	D	C	B	A	Total	M
G. science	1	5	10	7	6	29	3.41
Percentage	3.4	17.2	34.5	24.1	20.7	100.0	
Mathematics	----	3	9	10	5	27	3.63
Percentage	----	11.1	33.3	37.0	18.5	100.0	

The Mean of 3.41 and 3.63 is an indication that participants from both departments are positively accept the idea that females use emoticons more than males do, this is due to the fact that females are more sociable than male.

Item 5/ I use emoticons with the opposite sex.

Dept.	Frequency						
	E	D	C	B	A	Total	M
G. science	4	5	10	4	6	29	3.10
Percentage	13.8	17.2	34.5	13.8	20.7	100.0	
Mathematics	3	6	10	6	2	27	2.93
Percentage	11.1	22.2	37.0	22.2	7.4	100.0	

The above results show that participants from General Science department are more positively acknowledged and use emoticons with the opposite sex than their colleagues in mathematics department.

Item 6/ Specialty affects emoticon usage.

Dept.	Frequency						
	E	D	C	B	A	Total	M
G. science	6	5	13	2	3	29	2.69
Percentage	20.7	17.2	44.8	6.9	10.3	100.0	
Mathematics	2	9	8	1	7	27	3.07
Percentage	7.4	33.3	29.6	3.7	25.9	100.0	

Mathematics participants with the Mean of 3.07 indicate that specialty and field of study do influence on emoticon usage, participants from general science also agree with this idea but not to that extent as Math's department.

Item 7/ I use emoticons with my teachers.

Dept.	Frequency						
	E	D	C	B	A	Total	Mean



G. science	13	9	6	----	1	29	1.86
Percentage	44.8	31.0	20.7	----	3.4	100.0	
Mathematics	9	8	5	5	----		2.22
Percentage	33.3	29.6	18.5	18.5	----		

The results for the above item prove that participants from both departments disagree and do not find it suitable, reasonable and acceptable to use emoticons with their teachers, otherwise there will be misunderstandings from both sides.

Item 8/ I use emoticons to express my true emotions.

Dept.	Frequency						M
	E	D	C	B	A	Total	
G. science	4	3	9	6	7	29	3.31
Percentage	13.8	10.3	31.0	20.7	24.1	100.0	
Mathematics	2	5	10	7	3	27	3.15
Percentage	7.4	18.5	37.0	25.9	11.1	100.0	

As from its name emoticon (emotion + icon) participants highly and positively acknowledged this item and indicate that they use emoticons to express their emotions while communicating in online.

Item 9/ I use emoticons in academic communication.

Dept.	Frequency						M
	E	D	C	B	A	Total	
G. science	9	11	6	2	1	29	2.14
Percentage	31.0	37.9	20.7	6.9	3.4	100.0	
Mathematics	7	10	4	5	1	27	2.37
Percentage	25.9	37.0	14.8	18.5	3.7	100.0	

The results of Mean for the above item reveals that participants from both departments find it difficult or un acceptable to use emoticons in academic or task based communication.

Item 10/ I use Emoticons in socio-emotional communication.

Dept.	Frequency						M
	E	D	C	B	A	Total	
G. science	3	3	11	3	9	29	3.41
Percentage	10.3	10.3	37.9	10.3	31.0	100.0	
Mathematics	1	5	9	5	7	27	3.44
Percentage	3.7	18.5	33.3	18.5	25.9	100.0	



Since emoticons are mostly used to express emotions and in less formal situations, the above output indicates that in socio-emotional environments of communication emoticons are used more frequently.

Item 11/ Emoticons help in message comprehension.

Dept.	Frequency						
	E	D	C	B	A	Total	M
G. science	1	2	12	3	11	29	3.7 2
Percentage	3.4	6.9	41.4	10.3	37.9	100.0	
Mathematics	----	2	7	13	5	27	3.7 8
Percentage	----	7.4	25.9	48.1	18.5	100.0	

One of the advantages of using emoticons is to reduce ambiguity and participating in a better understanding of the message thus increases message comprehension, therefore participants from both departments.

Item 12/ Emoticon usage adds enjoyment to the conversation.

Dept.	Frequency						
	E	D	C	B	A	Total	M
G. science	1	3	8	6	11	29	3.7 9
Percentage	3.4	10.3	27.6	20.7	37.9	100.0	
Mathematics	----	1	11	8	7	27	3.7 8
Percentage	----	3.7	40.7	29.6	25.9	100.0	

The results of Mean for both departments represent high degrees of positive acknowledgement for this item which proves that participants find emoticons useful nonverbal cues that add enjoyment to online communications.

Item 13/ Emoticons are used to make conversations less formal.

Dept.	Frequency						
	E	D	C	B	A	Total	M
G. science	3	4	10	9	3	29	3.1 7
Percentage	10.3	13.8	34.5	31.0	10.3	100.0	
Mathematics	2	1	9	9	6	27	3.5 9
Percentage	7.4	3.7	33.3	33.3	22.2	100.0	



Previously the results of item 10 proved that emoticons are used in socio-emotional situations, the results for the above item again argue that emoticons are used to make the communication atmosphere less form or in informal situations they are used.

Item 14/ emoticons are used to save more time in communication.

Dept.	Frequency						M
	E	D	C	B	A	Total	
G. science	1	4	9	9	6	29	3.5
Percentage	3.4	13.8	31.0	31.0	20.7	100.0	2
Mathematics	2	3	7	8	7	27	3.5
Percentage	7.4	11.1	25.9	29.6	25.9	100.0	6

Emoticons help interlocutors to express a variety of emotions and words in only one or two symbols which at the same time saves space and time for both interlocutors, participants from both departments argue for this idea.

Conclusion

Throughout reviewing the results of the current study the following conclusions are drawn:

1. University students from scientific departments are able to differentiate between emoticons and emoji, in addition to this they prefer to use emoticons in socio-emotional situation while communicating using internet mediated communication.
2. Results prove that females use emoticons more than males.
3. Participants use emoticons to express their emotions.
4. Students do not use emoticons with their teachers, this is due to the relationship bond that exist between them, if emoticons are used between them, and this will carry other interpretations.
5. Emoticons help in message interpretation, message comprehension and reducing ambiguity, and at the same time saves time and space in internet mediated communication.

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بەكارهيتانى ئيموتىكون لەلايەن قوتابى زانكۆ: ئىكۆلەنەويەكى پراگماتىكى

پوختە

ئەم توۋزىنەويە لە چۆنەتى بەكارهيتانى ئيموتىكون دەكۆلەتەويە لە كاتى پەيوەندى كردن لە رىگەي ئىنتەرنېتەويە يان ھەر ئامپرىكى تر كە بۇ پەيوەندى كردن بەكاردەھىتەرت لە لاينە قوتايانى زانكۆ لە بەشە زانستىەكان لە كۆلىزى پەروەردەي بنەپەرت ، زانكۆ سەلاھەددىن . بە مەبەستى كۆكردنەويە داتو زانبارى بۇ توۋزىنەويەكە فۆرمى پاپرسى وەكو پىداويستىەكى گرنگ و كاريگەر بەكارهيتندرا . ئەم توۋزىنەويەكە ھەول دەدات بزائىت كە ئاخو قوتايان دەتوانن جياوازي بكنە لە نېوان ئيموتىكون و ئيموجى دا ، وە ھەروەھا ئەو ھالەتەنى كە قوتابى تبايدا ئيموتىكون بەكار دەھىتەت ، لە پەيوەندى و گىفتوگۆي ئەكادىمى ياخود كۆمەلەيەتى و سۆزدارى، ئەم توۋزىنەويەكە لە لاينەكى تر ھەول دەدات ئەو بەسەلمىتەت كە ئايا پەگەزى ئىز زياتر ئيموتىكون بەكاردەھىتەت يان پەگەزى مە. ئەنجامەكان ئەو دەخەنەروو كەوا بەشداربووان دەيانتوانى جياوازي بكنە لە نېوان ئيموتىكون و ئيموجى دا ھەروەھا پەگەزى مېنە زياتر ئيموتىكون بەكاردەھىتن بە ھارورد لەگەل پەگەزى ئىرينە.

ملخص

هذا البحث دراسة عن كيفية استخدام (ئيموتىكون) أثناء التواصل عبر الشبكة العنكبوتية أو بواسطة أى وسائل من الأجهزة اللاسلكية التي يستعمل للتواصل والمحادثة من عند الطلاب الجامعية من الأقسام العلمية من كلية (التربية الأساسية) من جامعة (صلاح الدين/ اربيل) يستخدم الاستبيان كأداة فعالة لجمع البيانات. هذا البحث يحاول ان يعرف هل يستطيع الطلاب أن يتفرق بين (ئيموتىكون و ئيموجى) و أيضا معرفة الأحوال التي يستخدم الطلاب فيها (ئيموتىك) فى تواصلهم ومحادثاتهم الأكاديمية والاجتماعية والعاطفية، هذا البحث يحاول من جانب آخر أن يثبت ويبين أيا من الجنس المذكور أو المؤنث أكثر إستعمالا لـ(ئيموتىكون).

تشير النتائج إلى أن المشاركين كانوا على دراية بالاختلافات الموجودة بين الرموز التعبيرية بالوجه (ئيموتىكون) والرموز التعبيرية (ئيموجى) جانب أن قارئى هذه الدراسة يتوقعون نتائج معينة ، بما في ذلك أن الإناث تستخدم الرموز (ئيموتىكون) أكثر من الذكور.