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Gender-Based Differentiation in Emoji Identification among Iraqi EFL University Students

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Abstract

Emojis have emerged as popular communication icons in modern text-based systems, evolving into a new language for users of computer-mediated communication. However, their interpretation is often subject to misunderstanding. This study aims to investigate gender differences in emoji use and interpretation among Iraqi English as a Foreign Language university students and to identify the emojis that are interpreted most accurately and most frequently by male and female students. The significance of the study lies in enhancing understanding of how gender influences emoji interpretation, thereby contributing to more effective digital communication and providing insights for future research on online interaction. Furthermore, a quantitative method was employed using a questionnaire distributed through purposive sampling to 100 students from the Department of English Language at Al-Farahidi University during the 2025–2026 academic year. The questionnaire examined participants' emoji usage and the challenges they encountered in interpreting emojis. The findings indicate that female participants have a higher recognition rate for emotional expressions conveyed through emojis, suggesting that they are more attuned to emotional nuances in digital communication. The study concludes that significant gender differences exist in emoji interpretation, emphasizing the need to consider these differences in digital communication research.

Keywords: Computer-Mediated Communication, emojis, gender, gender-based differentiation, Iraqi English as a Foreign Language university students, smileys
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Introduction

With the increasing integration of computing and technological advancements, Computer-Mediated Communication (CMC) has become an essential component of daily life. Research has demonstrated that computer-mediated communication serves as an important means of online interaction, allowing users to use different linguistic resources to communicate meanings and strengthen interpersonal relationships (Alsabbah, 2020). For instance, users rely on visual elements such as emojis to compensate for the absence of non-verbal cues typically present in face-to-face communication. Emojis enrich text-based interactions by expressing emotions and clarifying communicative intent, thereby reducing ambiguity (Riordan & Kreuz, 2010). Consequently, they have become a popular feature of text messaging and social networking platforms (Aldunate & González-Ibáñez, 2017).

Emojis have become an essential component of computer-mediated communication, serving as visual cues that complement verbal messages and convey emotional meanings. However, emoji interpretation is not always uniform and may be influenced by individual and social factors, particularly gender. Differences in emoji understanding may result in misinterpretation and communication difficulties, especially among EFL learners who frequently use English in digital environments. Although previous studies have investigated emoji use, functions, and interpretation, limited research has examined gender differences in emoji interpretation among Iraqi EFL university students. This lack of context-specific research represents a gap in the literature and highlights the need to explore how male and female learners perceive and interpret emojis in computer-mediated communication. This study therefore aims to address this gap by investigating gender differences in emoji use and interpretation among Iraqi EFL university students. The primary objective is to examine whether male and female students differ in their ability to identify and interpret the meanings conveyed by emojis. Additionally, this study seeks to determine which emojis are interpreted most accurately and which ones are more frequently misunderstood by participants. By addressing these aspects, the research aims to contribute to a better understanding of the role of gender in digital communication practices and provide insights into emoji interpretation within the Iraqi EFL context.

The study is guided by the following research questions:

1. Are there significant gender differences in emoji use and interpretation among Iraqi EFL university students?
2. Which emojis are interpreted most accurately and which are most frequently misunderstood by male and female Iraqi EFL university students?

Literature Review

Evolution of Emojis

Emojis evolved from early emoticons, which were initially created using keyboard punctuation to represent facial expressions and emotions in digital communication. Early forms of emoticons appeared in computer-mediated communication environments and were later popularized through online messaging systems (Zhou et al., 2017; Crystal, 2006). The development of emoticons into emojis marked a shift from text-based symbols to standardized graphical representations. Emojis emerged in the late 1990s and became widely adopted following their integration into smartphone systems and social media platforms (Moschini, 2016; Danesi, 2017).



Figure 1. The first series of iconic emojis was created by Shigetaka Kurita (Reuters, 2016)

Emojis in Computer-Mediated Communication

Within computer-mediated communication, emojis function as compensatory tools for the absence of non-verbal cues such as facial expressions, tone, and gestures. Studies consistently show that emojis enhance message clarity and reduce ambiguity in text-based interaction (Alshenqeeti, 2016; Riordan, 2017). They also contribute to managing conversational tone and improving interpersonal engagement in digital environments (Kelly & Watts, 2015; Chairunnisa & Benedictus, 2017). However, research also indicates that emojis are not merely decorative elements; they actively shape message interpretation and interactional meaning. For example, emojis can modify how a message is perceived emotionally, influencing whether communication is interpreted as friendly, serious, or ironic (Cramer et al., 2016). Despite their communicative benefits, their meaning remains context-dependent, which may lead to variation in interpretation among users.



Figure 2. Common emojis (The Guardian, 2017)

Emojis and Emotional Communication

Emojis play an important role in expressing emotional meaning in digital communication. Research has shown that emojis help communicate specific emotions and influence how emotional messages are interpreted by readers (Holtgraves, 2025). This suggests that emojis are not merely decorative symbols but contribute to the communication of emotional meaning in text-based interaction. Nevertheless, the interpretation of emojis is not always consistent. The same emoji

may be understood differently depending on the context in which it is used and the individual's interpretation, which may lead to variations in meaning among users.

Gender and Emoji Use

Gender has been widely identified as an influencing factor in emoji usage and interpretation. Existing research suggests that female users tend to use emojis more frequently and interpret emotional content more accurately than male users (Kelly & Watts, 2015; Prada et al., 2018). This pattern is often explained by differences in emotional expressiveness and communicative style between genders. However, findings across studies are not entirely consistent. Some research suggests that gender differences in emoji interpretation may decrease depending on context, communication purpose, and user experience. This indicates that gender alone may not fully explain variation in emoji use, and other sociocultural factors may also play a role.

Emoji Interpretation in Intercultural Communication

Emoji interpretation is strongly influenced by cultural and linguistic background. Studies indicate that emojis do not carry universal meanings; instead, their interpretation varies across cultural contexts, sometimes leading to misunderstanding in cross-cultural communication (Rodrigues et al., 2019). For learners of EFL, this issue becomes more significant due to their engagement in multilingual and multicultural digital environments. Differences in interpretation may affect communication effectiveness and lead to unintended meanings in online interaction. Although cultural variation has been recognized, limited attention has been given to how such differences operate in specific educational contexts, particularly among Iraqi EFL learners.

Theoretical Framework

This study is guided by three complementary theoretical perspectives. Social Information Processing Theory explains how users adapt to computer-mediated communication by relying on available textual and visual cues to compensate for the absence of face-to-face non-verbal signals and to develop interpersonal relationships over time (Walther, 1992). Media Richness Theory proposes that communication effectiveness depends on the richness of the communication medium. Richer media provide multiple cues, immediate feedback, and greater opportunities for reducing ambiguity. In text-based communication, emojis enhance message richness by providing emotional and contextual information that facilitates interpretation (Daft & Lengel, 1986). In addition, Genderlect Theory suggests that women and men often differ in their communication styles and emotional expression, which may influence their use and interpretation of emojis (Tannen, 1990). Together, these theoretical perspectives provide a suitable framework for examining how gender influences emoji interpretation in computer-mediated communication.

Methodology

Research Design

The current study adopted a quantitative research design. The quantitative approach was considered appropriate, given that the aim of the study was to investigate gender differences in emoji use and interpretation among Iraqi EFL university students, as well as to identify the emojis that are most accurately and most frequently interpreted by male and female students. The questionnaire-based design allowed for the collection of numerical data on participants' emoji

usage and interpretation, which was then analyzed statistically to determine gender-based differences in responses.

Participants

The study involved 100 undergraduate students from the English Language Department, College of Education, Al-Farahidi University, during the 2025–2026 academic year. All participants were between 20 and 25 years of age and were users of emojis in their daily electronic communication, including text messaging and social media interaction. A purposive sampling technique was employed in which the participants were intentionally chosen because they met the study's inclusion criteria: they were EFL students who regularly used emojis in computer-mediated communication. This sample was considered appropriate because the study specifically aimed to investigate gender differences in emoji interpretation among Iraqi EFL learners.

Research Instruments

Data were collected using a researcher-designed questionnaire (see Appendix A). The questionnaire focused exclusively on one category of emojis, namely Smilies, to ensure consistency in participants' responses. It consisted of items eliciting socio-demographic information, particularly gender, together with questions examining participants' emoji usage in computer-mediated communication, their interpretations of emoji meanings, their reasons for using emojis, and the challenges they experienced when interpreting emoji meanings.

Research Procedures

The questionnaire was administered to the selected participants after the pilot study had confirmed the suitability of the instrument for the target population. Participants completed the questionnaire voluntarily during the data collection period. All responses were collected and organized for quantitative analysis.

Data Analysis

The researchers calculated the overall percentage of responses for each questionnaire item and compared the responses of male and female participants. Gender-based percentages were then calculated to determine differences in emoji use and interpretation between the two groups.

Results

In this section, the responses are collected from the Google Form of "*Emoji Recognition Test*" and analyzed to gain insights into how participants understand the meaning of the emojis they have been given and their usage in everyday communication. The following figures (from 3 to 19) display and explain the answers to the questions found in the questionnaire (Appendix A).

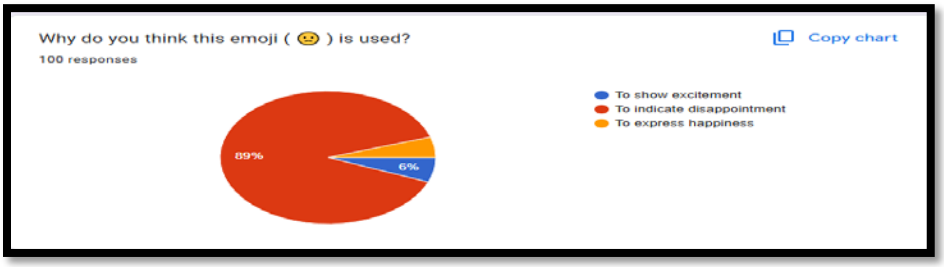


Figure 3. Slightly frowning face

The results show that disappointment is the predominant interpretation of the frowning emoji, achieving an impressive overall recognition rate of 89%. Among the respondents, females interpreted the emoji as conveying disappointment at a higher rate of 53.4%, whereas males recognized it at a lower rate of 35.6%. Additionally, 6% of participants interpreted the emoji as expressing excitement. This strong agreement on disappointment as the primary meaning indicates that both genders correctly understood the intended message in the emoji. However, the variation in recognition rates between genders suggests that females are more inclined to associate this emoji with disappointment than their male counterparts.

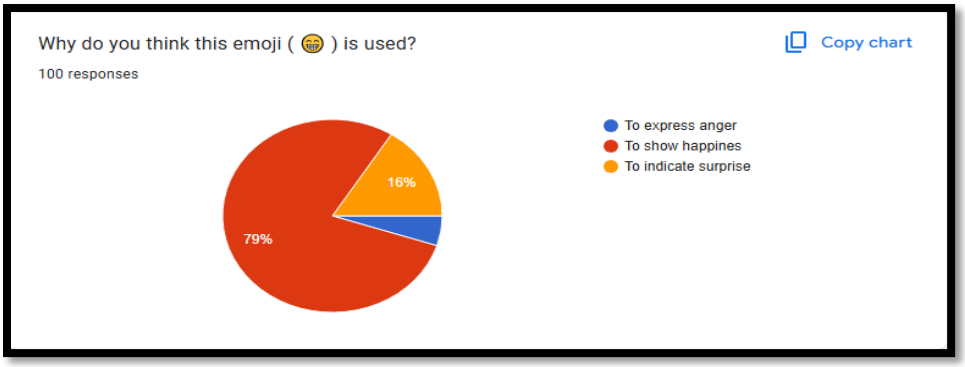


Figure 4. Grinning face with smiling eyes

In analyzing the results of the questionnaire concerning the interpretation of the grinning emoji, it is evident that happiness is the most widely recognized meaning, with an overall selection rate of 79%. Among the respondents, 31.6% interpreted the emoji as conveying happiness, while females identified it at a higher rate of 47.4%. Additionally, 16% of participants viewed the emoji as representing surprise. This strong consensus on happiness as the primary interpretation indicates that most participants understood the emoji's intended meaning. However, the differences in recognition rates between genders suggest that females are more likely to associate this emoji with happiness compared to their male counterparts.

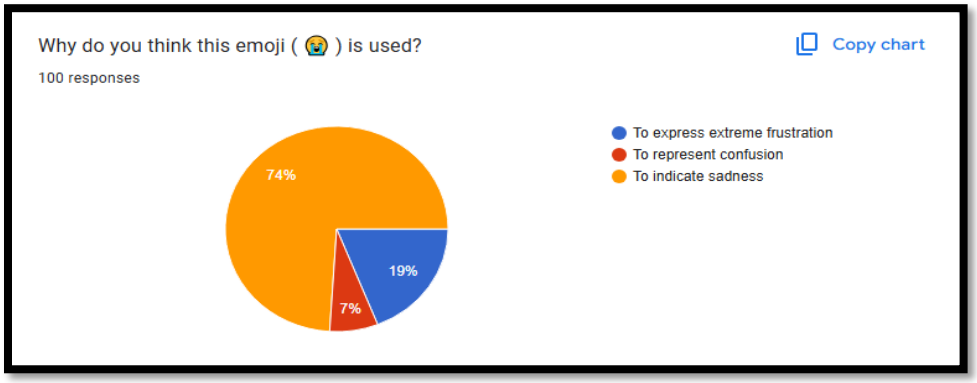


Figure 5. Loudly crying face

In examining the results of the questionnaire regarding the interpretation of the crying emoji, it is obvious that sadness is the dominant interpretation, selected by 74% of respondents. Among these, females identified the emoji as representing sadness at a rate of 44.4%, while males interpreted it at a lower rate of 29.6%. This agreement on the emoji's association with sadness suggests that the majority of participants accurately grasped its intended meaning. However, the

differing interpretation rates between genders indicate that females are more likely to recognize and express this emotional nuance compared to males. This observation underscores the importance of considering gender differences in emotional expression and perception in communication.

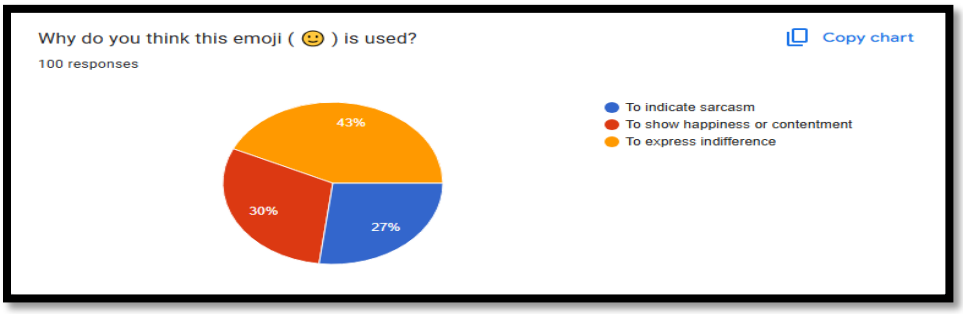


Figure 6. Slightly Smiling Face

In reviewing the results of the questionnaire concerning the interpretation of the smiley emoji, it is clear that a significant portion of respondents associated it with indifference 43%, with a greater prevalence among females 25.8% compared to males 17.2%. In contrast, 30% of respondents viewed this emoji as representing happiness. While the emoji is typically understood to convey happiness, the interpretation of indifference indicates a misinterpretation by both genders.

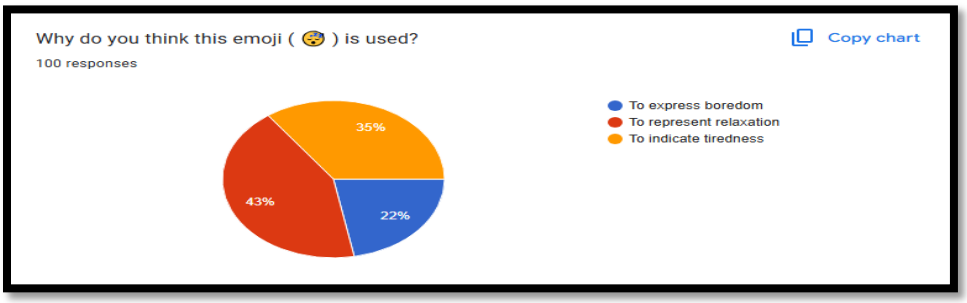


Figure 7. Sleeping face emoji

The most common interpretation among respondents is relaxation, chosen by 43% of participants, with females accounting for 25.8% and males for 17.2%. The second most frequent interpretation is tiredness, selected by 35% of respondents. Furthermore, while the sleeping face emoji is typically understood to convey tiredness or boredom, the high rate of relaxation suggests users may be misinterpreting its intended meaning.

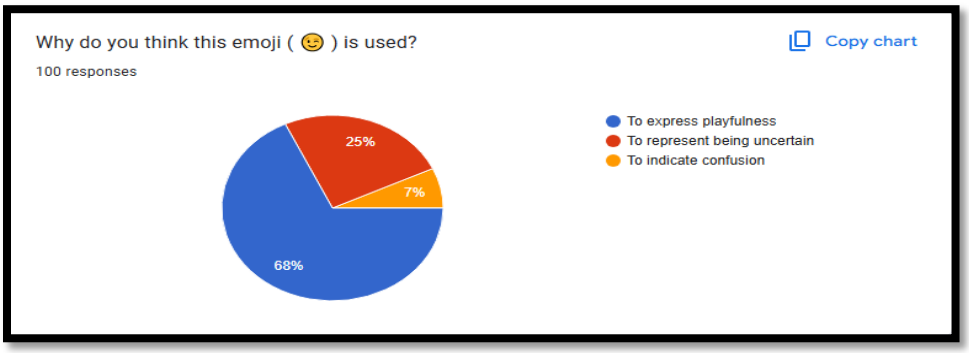


Figure 8. Winking face

The analysis of the questionnaire results concerning the winking emoji reveals that playfulness is the most common interpretation, with 68% of respondents selecting this option. Among those who identified it as playful, 40.8% were females and 27.2% were males. Additionally, 25% of participants expressed uncertainty about the emoji's meaning. This strong preference for playfulness underscores the emoji's ability to convey humor, flirtation, or a lighthearted tone. The variation in interpretation between genders suggests that females are more inclined to view the emoji as playful compared to their male counterparts.

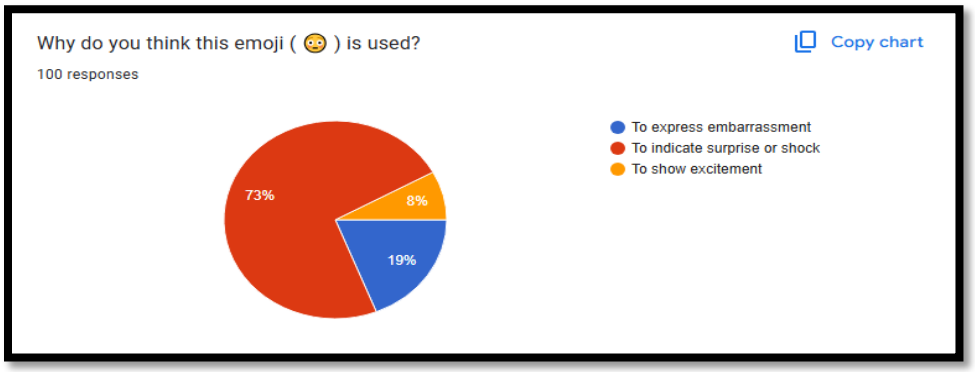


Figure 9. Flushed face

This emoji is commonly interpreted as conveying shock, disbelief, or surprise, although its meaning can differ widely among individuals. As illustrated above, the overall interpretation rating is 73%, with females identifying it at 43.8% and males at 29.2%, indicating that both genders recognize its meanings of shock and surprise. However, the lower percentage for males suggests that they may interpret it in that context less frequently than females. Likewise, while both genders interpreted this emoji correctly, personal factors influence how each gender relates to its emotional expressions.

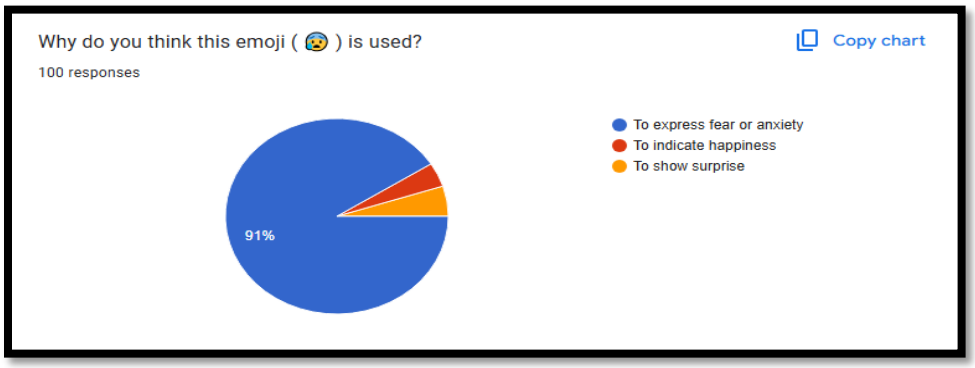


Figure 10. Anxious face with sweat

The anxious face emoji is frequently used to express a range of emotions, particularly sadness, fear, and anxiety. As illustrated above, a significant 91% of participants identified this emoji with fear and anxiety. The gender breakdown reveals that 54.6% of females and 36.4% of males interpreted it in this way. This implies that both genders recognize the emoji's connection to fear and anxiety, but women are more likely to associate it with these emotions than men. Ultimately, this interpretation aligns with the common understanding of this emoji, reflecting its function in expressing emotional states related to stress and worry.

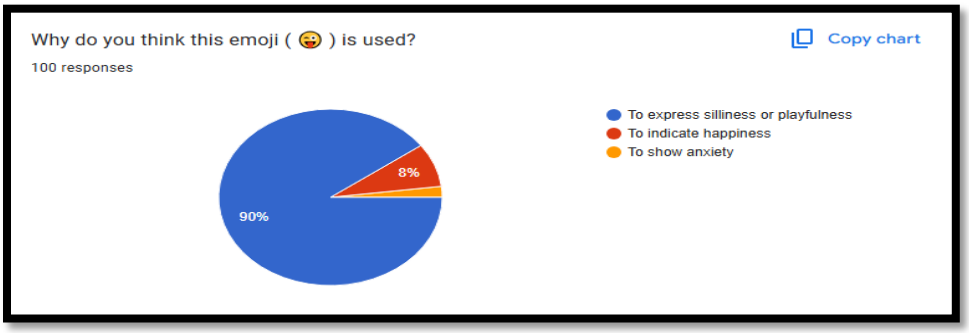


Figure 11. Winking face with tongue

The majority of respondents 90% correctly associated this emoji with meanings related to silliness and playfulness, indicating a strong understanding of the emoji's intended connotation, which often conveys fun, excitement, or joking. Regarding gender differences, 54% of females interpreted this emoji as representing silliness and playfulness, compared to 36% of male respondents. This indicates that while both genders demonstrated an overall understanding of the emoji's meaning, females were more attuned to its playful aspects. Ultimately, although there is a general consensus on the emoji's meaning, notable differences in interpretation between genders may exist.

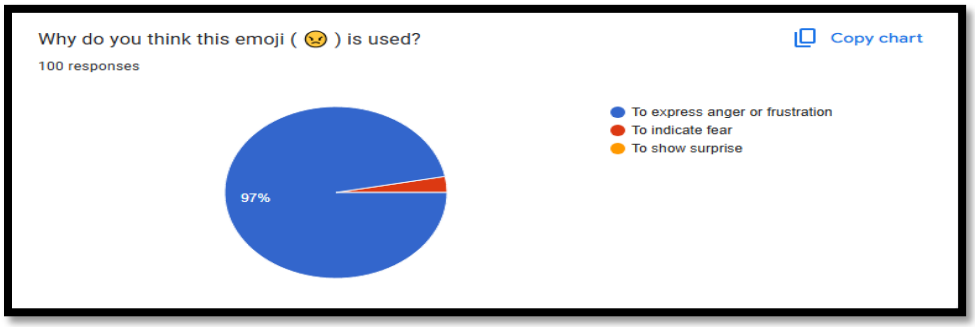


Figure 12. Angry face emoji

This emoji captures a range of emotions related to anger, including disgust, irritation, and outrage. Furthermore, it has been widely adopted in digital communication as a universal symbol of frustration and anger. Based on the results, both genders interpreted this emoji as conveying anger and frustration, with an overwhelming 97% of respondents selecting this option. The breakdown shows that 58.2% of females and 38.8% of males understand this emoji to convey anger. This suggests a notable difference in how each gender may relate to or express anger through digital means.

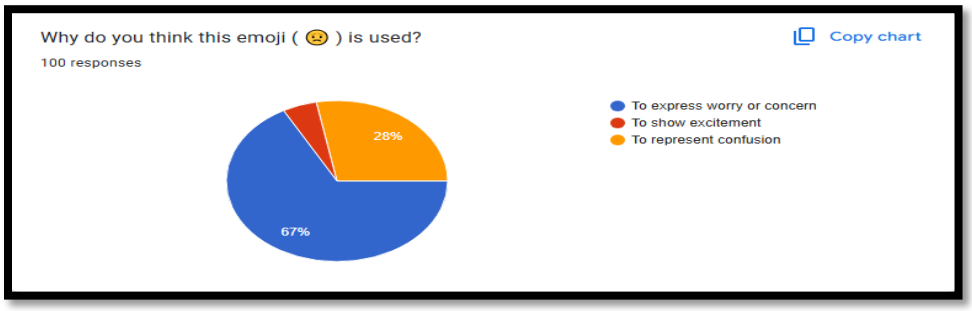


Figure 13. Worried face

This emoji is designed to convey a variety of moderately sad or tense emotions, such as concern, anxiety, unhappiness, or disappointment. As illustrated above, 67% of respondents correctly interpreted the intended meaning of this emoji as representing worry and concern. The high percentage of respondents suggests that the emoji is generally interpreted correctly and aligns with its design and the emotional expressions it is meant to convey. The breakdown shows that 40.2% of females and 26.8% of males selected this interpretation. This indicates a strong consensus on the emoji's meaning, with females appearing to be more attuned to emotional nuances in digital communication. This suggests that females may express emotions more openly, which could contribute to their higher recognition of this emoji's intended meaning.

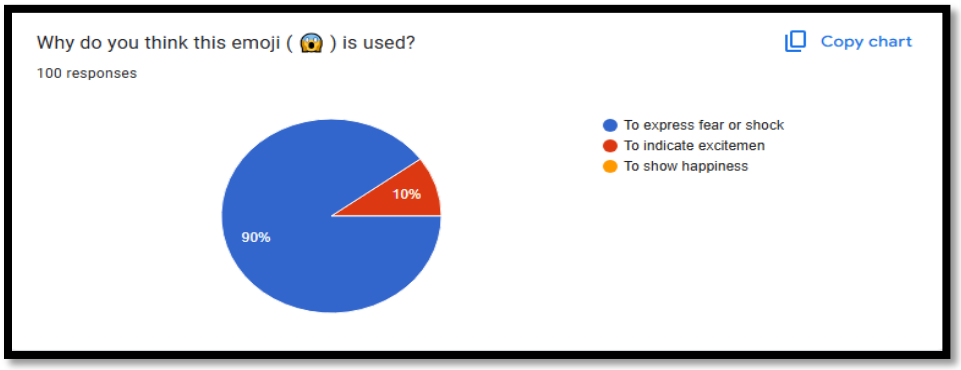


Figure 14. Face screaming in fear

This emoji is primarily associated with feelings of horror and fright; however, it can also convey emotions such as shock or disbelief. The majority of participants—90%—interpret this emoji as representing shock and fear, which aligns with its intended meaning. Regarding gender interpretation, both males and females understand the meaning of this emoji correctly. However, the difference in percentages indicates varying emotional resonances between genders, with women more likely to associate the emoji with shock and fear 54% compared to males 36%.

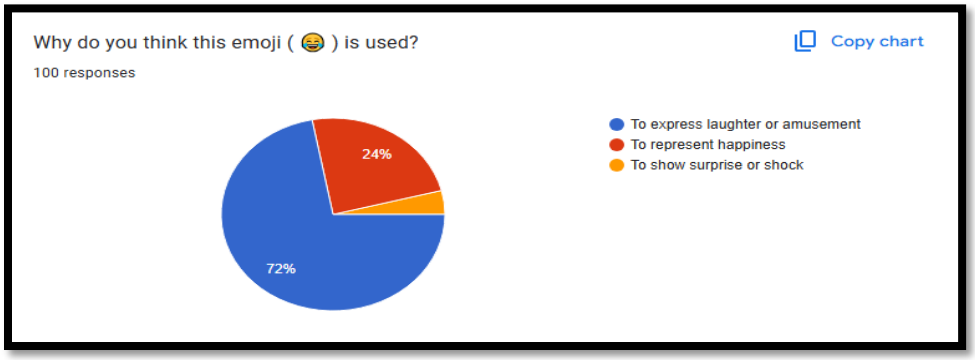


Figure 15. Face with tears of joy

This emoji is widely recognized for expressing laughter and amusement. In this context, the overall interpretation rate is 72%, with 43.2% of females and 28.8% of males interpreting this emoji as conveying laughter and amusement. Based on the results, women generally demonstrate a higher accuracy in interpreting this emoji as expressing laughter compared to men. This discrepancy may stem from broader social and psychological factors. Women tend to use emojis more often and in more complex ways than men, as they are typically expected to be more relational and emotionally expressive.

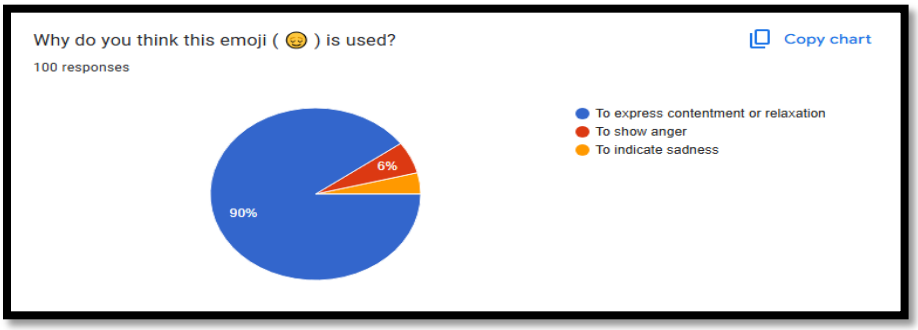


Figure 16. Relieved face

This emoji conveys the feelings of contentment, calmness, peace, and relief. Based on the result, the overall interpretation accuracy of the emoji is 90%, with 54% of females correctly interpreting it as a sign of relaxation and contentment, compared to 36% of males. This significant gender disparity demonstrates how women are better able to pick up on emotional cues in digital communication.

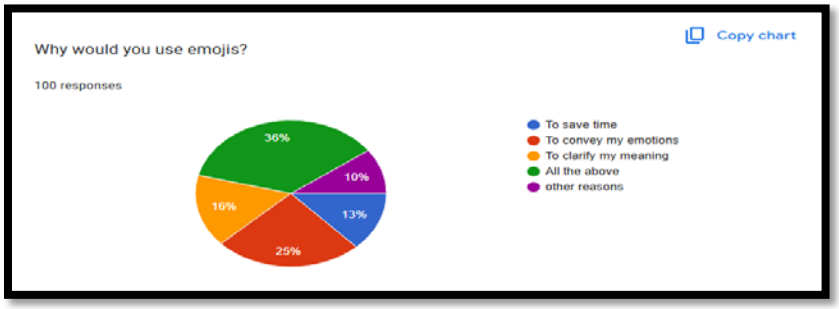


Figure 17. Participants' answers on why they use emojis

In the questionnaire above exploring the reasons for using emojis, participants from both genders provided various responses. The most prominent response, representing 36% of participants, was "all of the above," suggesting that many users view emojis as a versatile tool for digital communication. Notably, 25% of respondents indicated that they utilize emojis to express their emotions, emphasizing the significance of emotional expression in text-based exchanges. Furthermore, 16% of participants noted that emojis assist in clarifying their intended meaning, indicating that these symbols can improve comprehension and minimize misunderstandings in messages. A smaller segment, 13%, mentioned using emojis to save time in communication, while 10% provided other reasons for their usage. This highlights the adaptability of emojis as an essential resource for improving communication efficiency and emotional clarity among users of all genders.

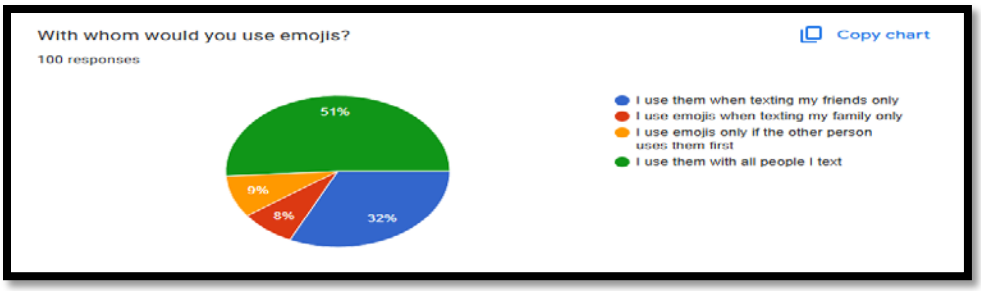


Figure 18. Participants' answers on with whom they use emojis

In the survey above, participants revealed their preferences for using emojis with different groups of people. The most frequent response, representing 51%, indicated that they use emojis with everyone they text, demonstrating the widespread use of these symbols in digital conversations. Next, 32% reported that they mainly use emojis when messaging friends, which underscores the lighthearted and casual nature of friendships. A smaller segment, 9%, indicated that they use emojis when communicating with family, while 8% stated they only use emojis if the other person includes them in their messages. This information highlights the diverse contexts in which emojis are utilized, emphasizing their importance in facilitating communication across various relationships.

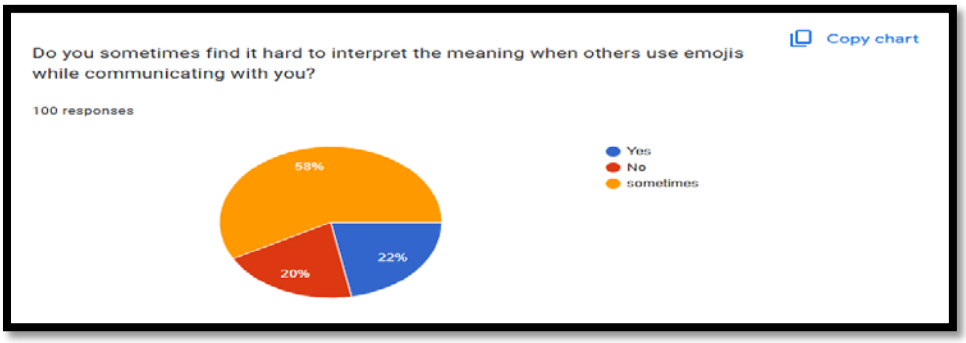


Figure 19. Participants' difficulty in interpreting emojis

The questionnaire results reveal several intriguing insights into how both genders interpret emojis in communication. A notable 58% of respondents indicated that they sometimes find it difficult to understand the meanings of emojis used by others. This finding underscores the importance of context and the sender's familiarity in effectively interpreting emoji usage. Furthermore, 22% of participants expressed that they frequently struggle with emoji interpretation, which points to a significant awareness of the potential for miscommunication associated with these symbols. Conversely, a smaller group, comprising 20%, reported that they do not have difficulty interpreting emojis, suggesting that for some, these symbols can actually clarify rather than complicate communication. In general, these results show the nuanced challenges of emoji interpretation in various communicative contexts.

Discussion

The findings of the current study address the research questions, indicating that gender plays a significant role in emoji interpretation, although its influence is not always uniform across all emojis. Females generally interpreted the emotional meanings of emojis more accurately than males, supporting previous studies that suggest females are more sensitive to emotional cues and tend to interpret emotional content more accurately than males (Kelly & Watts, 2015; Prada et al., 2018). However, the high level of agreement between male and female participants in interpreting many emojis suggests that emoji interpretation is not determined solely by gender. Although female participants demonstrated greater accuracy overall, both groups interpreted many emojis similarly, indicating that commonly used emojis may convey broadly shared meanings among Iraqi EFL university students through frequent exposure to digital communication. Concerning emoji use, the findings illustrate that both male and female participants use emojis for multiple communicative purposes, including expressing emotions, clarifying the intended meaning of messages, saving time in communication, or combining these functions. This reinforces the view that emojis are an essential component of computer-mediated communication rather than merely

decorative symbols, which is consistent with previous studies demonstrating that emojis compensate for the absence of non-verbal cues by enhancing emotional expression, reducing ambiguity, and supporting interpersonal interaction (Alshenqeeti, 2016; Riordan, 2017; Kelly & Watts, 2015; Chairunnisa & Benedictus, 2017). Although females indicated higher accuracy in interpreting emotional meanings, both genders identified the communicative functions of emojis, highlighting that gender differences are more evident in interpretation accuracy than in the general purposes of emoji use.

In light of the next question, which examines the emojis that are interpreted most accurately and those that are most frequently misunderstood by male and female participants, the findings showed that emojis representing clear emotional states achieved the highest levels of recognition among participants. In particular, the *Angry Face, Anxious Face with Sweat, Winking Face with Tongue, Relieved Face, Slightly Frowning Face, and Grinning Face with Smiling Eyes* were generally interpreted according to their intended meanings by both genders. This suggests that emojis with explicit facial expressions and recognizable emotional signals tend to have more stable interpretations among users. This is consistent with previous studies, which describe emojis as virtual cues that facilitate communication by providing cues similar to those available in face-to-face conversations (Alshenqeeti, 2016; Riordan, 2017). Even though the findings also revealed that some emojis created greater difficulty in interpretation, especially the *Slightly Smiling Face* and the *Sleeping Face*, the *Slightly Smiling Face* was frequently interpreted as expressing indifference rather than happiness, while the *Sleeping Face* was often associated with relaxation rather than tiredness. This indicates that emojis with subtle emotional meanings may vary in interpretation and identification depending on users' experiences, cultural backgrounds, and the contexts in which they are encountered. Such a finding supports previous studies in the literature review, which suggest that emoji meanings are context-dependent and may vary among individuals and cultural groups (Cramer et al., 2016; Rodrigues et al., 2019). Moreover, although some emojis convey relatively universal emotional meanings, others may create ambiguity and lead to misunderstanding in digital communication.

To sum up, the findings highlight that emojis function as important communicative cues among Iraqi EFL university students by supporting emotional expression and improving message interpretation. Nevertheless, differences in the interpretation of some emojis indicate the possibility of misunderstanding when users assign different meanings to the same visual symbol. The study confirms previous findings regarding gender differences in emotional interpretation while extending existing research by examining emoji use and interpretation within the Iraqi EFL context, where limited attention has been given to this area.

Conclusions

This study investigated gender differences in the identification of emojis among Iraqi EFL university students, highlighting the role of visual cues in computer-mediated communication. The findings indicate that female participants demonstrated higher accuracy in interpreting the emotional meanings conveyed by emojis compared with male participants. Although both groups successfully interpreted several emojis, differences emerged in the interpretation of some emojis, suggesting that users may not always assign identical meanings to the same visual symbols, which may influence understanding in digital communication. The results further show that both genders use emojis to clarify messages, express emotions, and enhance interpersonal communication in online environments.

From a theoretical perspective, this study contributes to the expanding body of research on emoji communication by providing empirical evidence of the influence of gender on emoji interpretation and by emphasising the significance of visual elements in computer-mediated discourse. The findings support the view that emojis are used as meaningful communicative resources rather than merely decorative symbols, as their interpretation is shaped by individual and contextual factors. From a pedagogical perspective, the study highlights the need to increase EFL learners' awareness of the diverse meanings that emojis may convey in digital communication. Developing such awareness may enable learners to interpret online messages more effectively and participate in digital interactions with greater communicative competence.

Despite these contributions, the study has several limitations. The sample was limited to 100 students from the English Language Department at Al-Farahidi University, which restricts the generalisability of the findings to other educational contexts. Furthermore, the investigation focused exclusively on the Smilies category of emojis and relied on questionnaire data collected at a single point in time. Future research may address these limitations by examining larger and more diverse samples from different Iraqi universities and educational backgrounds. Additionally, future studies could explore other emoji categories, including gestures, objects, and symbols, while also considering the influence of variables such as age, cultural background, and digital communication experience. Such investigations would provide a broader understanding of emoji use and interpretation in computer-mediated communication and further clarify the factors shaping digital meaning-making practices.

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Appendices

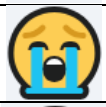
Appendix A

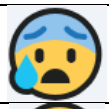
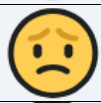
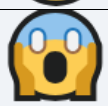
Emoji Recognition Test Form

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/19N_uyW1KzWHUA5XCbf-KUtSTtUjtRxBQJWspolA7p7Q/edit

Appendix B

Emojis used in the questionnaire were taken from Emojipedia. (n.d.). *Emojipedia: Home of emoji meanings*. https://emojipedia.org/

Emoji	Name	Common Meaning
	*Slightly Frowning Face*	Often conveys a mild degree of concern, disappointment, or sadness,
	*Grinning Face with Smiling Eyes*	Often expresses a radiant, gratified happiness. Tone varies, including warm, silly, amused, or proud.
	Loudly Crying Face	May convey inconsolable grief but also other intense feelings, such as uncontrollable laughter, pride or overwhelming joy.
	Slightly Smiling Face	Conveys a wide range of positive, happy, and friendly sentiments
	Sleeping Face	May also represent boredom (slang, snooze).
	Winking Face	May signal a joke, flirtation, hidden meaning, or general positivity. Tone varies, including playful, affectionate, suggestive, or ironic.
	Flushed Face	ntended to depict such feelings as embarrassment, but meaning very widely varies.

	Anxious Face with Sweat	Meaning widely varies, but commonly conveys such feelings as sadness, disappointment, fear, and anxiety.
	Winking Face with Tongue	Often conveys a sense of fun, excitement, wackiness, buffoonery, or joking.
	Angry Face	Conveys varying degrees of anger, from grumpiness and irritation to disgust and outrage.
	Worried Face	May convey a variety of moderately sad or tense emotions, including concern, anxiety, alarm, disappointment, and unhappiness.
	Face Screaming in Fear	conveys such feelings as shock, awe, disbelief, and intense excitement, as a screaming fan.
	Face with Tears of Joy	Widely used to show something is funny or pleasing.
	Relieved Face	Conveys various pleasant feelings, including contentment, calm, peace, and relief. May also convey feelings of happiness or good-natured humor more generally.