Supplementary Material

Table A1. *List of Emojis From the Emojis Comprehension Test With Response Alternatives.*

Emoji nr.	Unicode reference	WhatsApp display	Response Alternatives
Emoji_01	1F60A		happiness attention boredom surprise
Emoji_02	1F628		fear rage amazement sadness
Emoji_03	1F621		anger fright dullness irony
Emoji_04	1F970		love calm stress nostalgia
Emoji_05	1F917		support being fun annoyance confusion
Emoji_06	1F620		grumpiness fright horror disgust
Emoji_07	1F929		amazement joy surprise slackness
Emoji_08	1F622		sadness rage bother boredom
Emoji_09	1F627		disbelief fear anguish joy
Emoji_10	1F603		amusement calm love surprise
Emoji_11	1F614		sorrow embarrassment secrecy anxiety
Emoji_12	1F633		embarrassment fear dullness disgust
Emoji_13	1F62E		surprise fear rage seriousness
Emoji_14	1F631		horror fury surprise ecstasy

Emoji_15	1F60E		<u>confidence</u> irony shame joy
Emoji_16	1F971		<u>boredom</u> annoyance calmness apprehension
Emoji_17	1F62D		<u>grief</u> melancholy doubt scare
Emoji_18	1F60C		<u>peace</u> awe boredom sadness
Emoji_19	1F630		<u>anxiety</u> anger authority friendliness
Emoji_20	1F601		<u>ecstasy</u> embarrassment surprise slackness
Emoji_21	1F616		<u>disgust</u> rage unhappiness irony
Emoji_22*	1F92C		<u>hatred</u> stupor terror melancholy
Emoji_23	1F62F		<u>mild excitement</u> joy fear anger
Emoji_24	1F9D0		<u>attention</u> calm anger disgust
Emoji_25	1F644		<u>disapproval</u> shame irony confusion
Emoji_26	1F614		<u>regret</u> bother anger shame
Emoji_27	1F612		<u>displeasure</u> attention submission irony
Emoji_28	1F62C		<u>awkwardness</u> jealousy anger fear
Emoji_29	1FAE5		<u>smallness</u> fatigue boredom disgust

Emoji_30	1F92D		awe terror ecstasy confusion
Emoji_31	1F643		irony joy bother awe
Emoji_32	1F624		irritation disgust embarrassment fear
Emoji_33*	1F636 U+1F636 U+200D U+1F32B		distraction serious suffering secretive
Emoji_34	1F611		annoyance fatigue fear attention
Emoji_35*	1F60F		interest happiness fun ecstasy

Note. The correct alternative is displayed as the first underlined one. In the real task, the response alternatives were ordered randomly; *These emojis were labelled slightly differently from what was proposed by Emojipedia and Ferré et al. (2023) to make them more understandable or appropriate for youth. Specifically, inspired by the standard graphical depiction of hate speech, Emoji 22 was designated "hatred" rather than "rage/yelling obscenities", Emoji 33 was listed as "inattention" rather than "foggy state of mind", and Emoji 35 was listed as "interest" rather than "flirtation".

Procedure for Distinguishing Between "Easy-" and "Difficult-to-classify" Emojis

First of all, to disentangle possible distinctions between "easy-" and "difficult-to-classify" emojis, we calculated the total number of participants providing a correct answer for each specific emoji; total number of participants in the study is N = 303. Then, we computed the percentage of correct answers provided by the participants for each emoji (Table A1).

Second, we first divided the emojis into two categories: "easy-" (correct response rate ≥ 80%) and "difficult-to-classify" emojis (correct response rate < 80%), based on a conceptual distinction, aligning with common accuracy thresholds in psychological research for classifying easy vs. difficult tasks (Kaplan & Saccuzzo, 2017).

Third, to provide a further check of the accuracy of our 80% threshold, we aggregated the percentages of the two categories and computed the mean percentage of correct responses and *SD* for each category. Results supported our conceptual division in the two categories. Participants had lower performance and higher variability in responses to the "difficult-to-classify" emojis (M = 59.95, SD = 12.30), suggesting that these specific class of emojis was more ambiguous and complex to interpret. Differently, results showed that participants' performance was higher and variability fewer for "easy-to-classify" emojis (M = 89.14, SD = 6.48), suggesting that overall participants had no struggle in interpreting them.

Table A2. *Number of Participants Providing Correct Answers and Corresponding Percentage for Each Emoji.*

Emoji	Meaning	*N*° correct	% correct
Emoji_01	Happiness	283	93%
Emoji_02	Fear	190	63%
Emoji_03	Anger	300	99%
Emoji_04	Love	297	98%
Emoji_05	Support	104	34%
Emoji_06	Grumpiness	272	90%
Emoji_07	Amazement	171	56%
Emoji_08	Sadness	290	96%
Emoji_09	Disbelief	249	82%
Emoji_10	Amusement	223	74%
Emoji_11	Sorrow	179	59%
Emoji_12	Embarrassment	232	77%
Emoji_13	Surprise	265	87%
Emoji_14	Horror	198	65%
Emoji_15	Confidence	243	80%
Emoji_16	Boredom	278	92%
Emoji_17	Grief	212	70%
Emoji_18	Peace	245	81%
Emoji_19	Anxiety	250	83%
Emoji_20	Ecstasy	228	75%
Emoji_21	Disgust	162	53%
Emoji_22	Hatred	275	91%
Emoji_23	Mild excitement	207	68%
Emoji_24	Attention	283	93%
Emoji_25	Disapproval	174	57%
Emoji_26	Regret	196	65%
Emoji_27	Displeasure	219	72%
Emoji_28	Awkwardness	182	60%
Emoji_29	Smallness	162	53%
Emoji_30	Awe	144	48%
Emoji_31	Irony	150	50%
Emoji_32	Irritation	252	83%
Emoji_33	Inattention	94	31%
Emoji_34	Annoyance	205	68%
Emoji_35	Interest	186	61%

Note. N° correct is the number of participants providing a correct answer for each specific emoji (*N*tot = 303); % correct is the corresponding percentage of correct answers provided by the participants for each emoji.

Procedure for Distinguishing Between “Easy-” and “Difficult-to-classify” Emojis

First of all, to disentangle possible distinctions between “easy-” and “difficult-to-classify” emojis, we calculated the total number of participants providing a correct answer for each specific emoji; total number of participants in the study is *N* = 303. Then, we computed the percentage of correct answers provided by the participants for each emoji (Table A1).

Second, we first divided the emojis into two categories: "easy-" (correct response rate ≥ 80%) and "difficult-to-classify" emojis (correct response rate < 80%), based on a conceptual distinction, aligning with common accuracy thresholds in psychological research for classifying easy vs. difficult tasks (Kaplan & Saccuzzo, 2017).

Third, to provide a further check of the accuracy of our 80% threshold, we aggregated the percentages of the two categories and computed the mean percentage of correct responses and *SD* for each category. Results supported our conceptual division in the two categories. Participants had lower performance and higher variability in responses to the “difficult-to-classify” emojis (*M* = 59.95, *SD* = 12.30), suggesting that these specific class of emojis was more ambiguous and complex to interpret. Differently, results showed that participants’ performance was higher and variability fewer for “easy-to-classify” emojis (*M* = 89.14, *SD* = 6.48), suggesting that overall participants had no struggle in interpreting them.