




Dear Parents, Carers, and School Community,


As part of our ongoing commitment to learners' wellbeing and digital safety, we want to provide some helpful information about how young people today are communicating, particularly through emojis, abbreviations, and online codes. It's important to be aware of how our young people are expressing themselves in digital spaces, especially through private messaging, social media, and gaming platforms.


### Why It Matters:


Emojis or coded language are used to communicate in ways that may not be immediately obvious to adults. While many of these are harmless and part of everyday peer bonding, some can be used to disguise risky conversations or behaviors.


Here are just a few emojis and codes that can have double meanings:


 Red Pill – “I see the truth.” Used in toxic male spaces to mean waking up to supposed hidden ‘truths’ about women and society, often linked to misogynistic ideologies.


 Blue Pill – Represents those who are “blind to the truth” or still believe in mainstream views about relationships and gender dynamics.


 Dynamite Emoji – An “exploding red pill,” meaning someone is a radicalised incel.


 Kidney Bean – A symbol linked to incel culture, sometimes mocking women.


 100 Emoji – Tied to the “80/20 rule,” the belief that 80% of women are only attracted to 20% of men.

 Black Hole – Used to express depression, hopelessness, or being sucked into negative online spaces.


 Tornado – Represents chaos or feeling overwhelmed, sometimes used to indicate mental distress.


 Frog Emoji – Associated with alt-right and extremist meme culture, often linked to Pepe the Frog, which has been co-opted by some toxic online groups.


 Eagle – A symbol of extreme nationalism, sometimes used in far-right online spaces.


 Skull – While often just slang for “that’s funny” or “I’m dead (from laughing),” in certain groups, it can signal darker themes like nihilism or self-harm.


 Heart Colours – Not just about love!

 = Love

 = Lust

 = “Are you interested?”

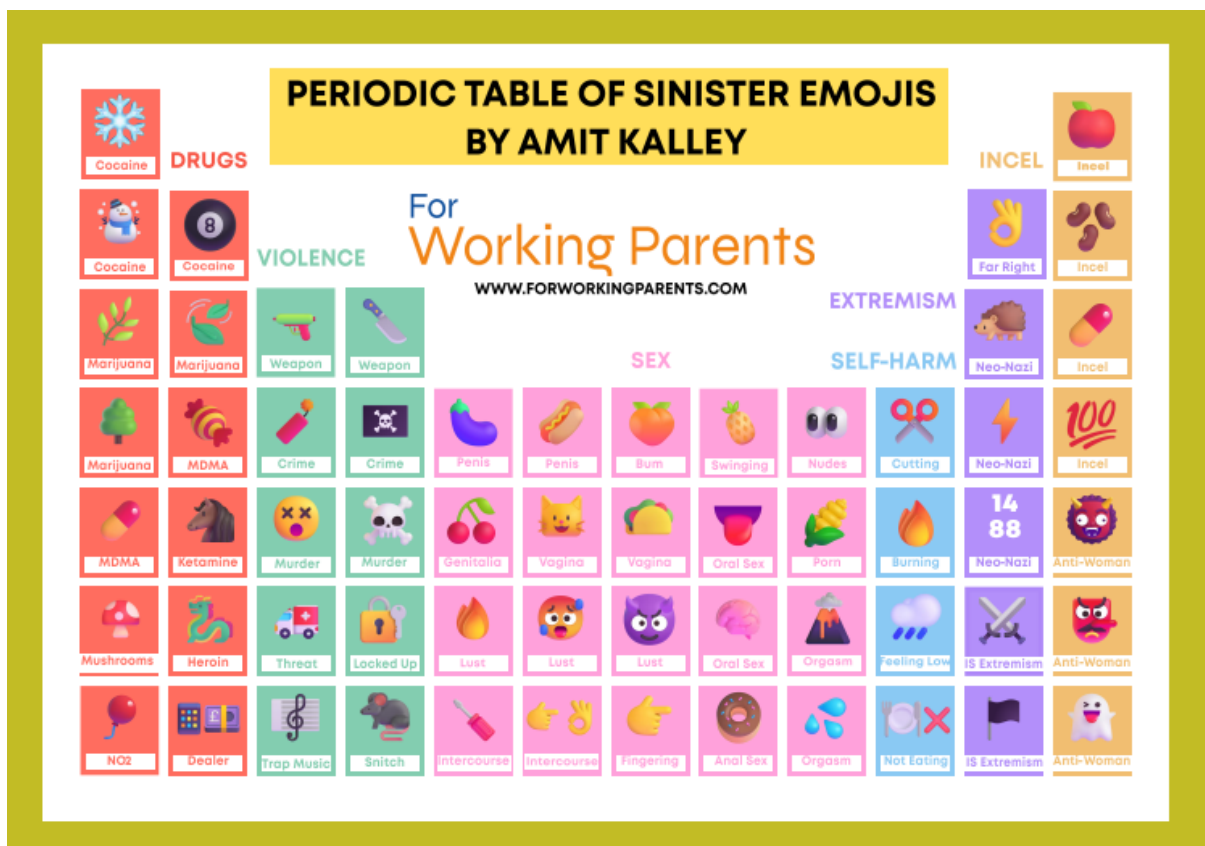
 = Interested but not in sex

 = “You’ll be okay”

Some slang/code examples:

- “99” – Parents are gone
- “GNOC” – Get naked on camera
- “POS” – Parent over shoulder

- “KMS” – Kill myself (used jokingly or seriously)
- “FOMO” – Fear of missing out



### What You Can Do:

- Remain observant: Look out for changes in behaviour, this may include low self-esteem, being overly isolated or secretive, increased frustration or an anger
- Stay Involved: Encourage open, non-judgmental conversations with your child about their digital life.
- Stay Curious: Ask questions—not just about what they’re doing online, but how they’re communicating.
- Stay Informed: Keep learning. Language and trends shift rapidly. We will continue to share resources to help you stay up to date.

If you have any questions or concerns, please don’t hesitate to reach out. Together, we can support our young people to navigate the digital world safely and confidently.

Warm regards,  
Emily Daly (Corvus Learning Trust Safeguarding Lead)

