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Use of the word bruh over time chart

Look for bruh or breh in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. Bruh can refer to: Bruh (slang), an expression referring to a brother Bro culture Bruh (TV series) See also Bruh Bruh Bro (disambiguization) Deambiguization page providing links to topics that could be mentioned by the same search termThis de-ambiguization page lists the articles associated with the title Bruh. If an internal link led you here, you can change the link to point directly to the intended item. Excerpt from previous post next post [This is a guest position by David Bamman.] It took me a while to really make sense of Twitter. For a long time, it was (for me) the treinous terrain of 14-year-olds and Ashton Kutcher, each emitting a minute-by-minute flow of their lives. By the time Twitter arrived, however, I just had a breakthrough on the huge popularity of YouTube - it's only after watching a dozen different videos of the Super Mario Brothers theme song performed a dozen different ways that I finally got: I maybe don't care about cats playing keyboard or wedding parties dancing down the aisle, but someone does, and without a distribution system for people to broadcast what their hearts felt like, I would never have had my life improved by this kid with the beatboxing flute or the one with the double guitar. So I waited for a similar breakthrough with Twitter. It came, finally, after I realized that this was exactly what I thought it was at first: 14-year-old (and Ashton Kutcher) chronicles the details of their lives. It's a colloquial language, limited by 140 characters: daily conversations about waiting in line at the grocery store, your flight just landed at the DSB, what to do this Saturday night, omg have you seen hr dress? In the outbreaks, it is, of course, much more than that, as its use during the demonstrations of the Iranian election of 2009 proved, but in its unmarked use, it is the language of how millions of people around the world speak to their friends. To say that Twitter is familiar is to put it lightly. Brother, for example, occurs in Twitter data during the week of May 10-17, 2010 with an average frequency of once every 7338 words, not too far from its frequency in its closest cousin, the Corpus of Contemporary American English (once every 9405 words). The difference for bro, however, is much more dramatic: in Twitter data during this same period, it occurs once every 5,833 words (more frequently, in fact, than brother), while in the COCA it occurs once every 757,575 - two orders of magnitude less frequently. As of April 2010, Twitter has approximately 106 million registered users. The volume of data that circulates through the Twitter pipe overshadows any other linguistic corpus accessible to the existing public (with the exception of the web itself), and unlike the fixed corpora, it remains Such a huge data set has proven to be a fertile resource for a number of natural language processing tasks (such as trend detection and sentiment analysis), but its value as a collection of colloquial language requires to be used for lexicography as well: if the purpose of a dictionary is to record actual use, then Twitter data allows us to expand the scope of our corpus beyond news feed, literary works and other forms of privileged publication and to include the unpublished language of everyday people as well. Inducing Language Demography In addition to allowing us to capture the familiar language of more than 100 million people, Twitter also provides us with a rich source of data to induce the demographics of this linguistic community. The data that Twitter publishes as part of its public data stream includes a number of features for each tweet. In addition to the content of the message itself, each tweet is accompanied by the creator's username, display information such as the URL of the profile picture and the background color, the number of followers, and a host of other metadata, including a timestamp for its creation and user-defined geographic information - for me (@dbamman), it's Boston, MA but a user can write anything (New York, NYC, in intertubes) or choose to have their location marked with precise latitude and longitude coordinates (although only a small fraction actually do). The data source is apparently so rich to allow the development of third parties (for example, iPhone applications compatible with location), but all this information contains valuable demographic indicators for tracing the use of language through time, space and different populations. Geography Geographic Geographic information embedded in each tweet allows us to map the use of language across the United States and, like the Dictionary of American Regional English, to report on the nuances of language that characterize certain communities. The geographic information defined by the user is noisy data: while Boston, MA can be automatically disambiguated relatively easily in a physical place on earth (corresponding to coordinates 42.35843, -71.05977), others (Springfield) are more difficult (there are many Springfields); others are still almost impossible (Biggie boy's house, a reference in New York quoted by Jay-Z Empire State of Mind), and some (in your refrigerator eating in your foodz) don't map at any space in the Physical. The volume of data, however, gives us the flexibility to focus more on accuracy than on overall accuracy - we can throw away all tweets where we are no more than 99% sure of the physical location. With this disambiguated data, we can map the use of words and phrases across the United States by standardizing the number of each word by the volume of total data coming out of each state (to avoid skewing statistics to populated states such as New York and California). California), these resulting ratios allow us to obtain a demographic picture of word usage across the United States. Here, the Great Canyon is viewed on a map using the Google Charts API (light blue represents a more characteristic use). Figure 1: Demography of the Great Canyon A mental health check reveals that, yes, it is in Boston that the Red Sox are most typically spoken (it is different from the more spoken which, again, could even be a state like New York given its large population). Californians typically talk about the Green Bay Packers' earthquakes and Wisconsin (even in May). This same method that works to detect common subjects in certain areas also allows us to detect regionalisms in slang as well. The southern United States is the focal point for words like bruh and ima (and its spelling variants i'ma and imma), while hella is centered in California and rad in the Pacific Northwest. Wicked is more characteristic of New England (especially Massachusetts), but less strongly than the others (perhaps because of its polysemy - its meaning of very is probably a regionalism, but its older sense of evil is almost certainly not). This happens to a limitation of this method: the statistics are all calculated on a symbolic level (the word form), not at the level of individual senses, so that the clear regional distinction between pop and soda that we would like to see becomes blurred, since pop is used throughout the United States not only as a synonym for soda but in other senses as well (pop music pop out, etc.). Figure 2: Demography of Age and Sex Bruh Although Twitter does not explicitly request or subsequently publish any data on the age or gender of its users, we can come to terms on a large scale using common demographic indicators such as the user's first name. While some names like David have relatively equal distributions throughout the years of birth (which we can calculate using information from the U.S. Department of Social Security), other names are strongly skewed towards certain generations. Jasmyn, for example, is much more likely to be the name of a teenager now than someone named Pearl; if your name is Arsenio and you were born in the United States, it is more than 99% likely that you are a man born between the years of 1989-1991. With this statistical information, we can calculate a distribution of probabilities for the entire age range between 12 and 75 and incrementally the weight of each word according to this distribution. With these accounts distribution for each word and phrase of interest to the corpus, we can trace the demographics using the same standardization technique used to map the geographical distributions above: for each word or phrase, dividing the number of weights observed in each age group by the total volume of tweets for that age (otherwise the statistics would be biased towards the age groups heavily tweeing , such as 12-17 year olds) and then these calculated ratios. A mental health check again reveals that, yes, women aged 12-24 who tweet like Grey's Anatomy, Gossip Girl and 90210, while men aged 35 and over like TV shows such as 24 and Mythbusters. To complete the demographic image of bruh above, we can see that it is used mainly by men aged 18-24 years. On the other hand, a word such as brother is used comparatively more frequently by women and all age groups, while a formal word as brother is used with a geographical and gender distribution more or less equal throughout the United States. Figure 3: Gender Demography in Figure 4 Bruh: The age-by-age demography of bruh thus inducing age demographics gives a noisier picture than the gender and geographic information incentive, for which the indicators are much clearer (I have the intuition, at least, that people over 65 probably use the bruh slightly less than reported). However, the volume of information from this data source helps to compensate for this noise-even if there is a fixed amount that artificially inflates the probabilities of each age group, we can at least begin to see an image emerge of the main age groups involved. A Dictionary in Evolution The goal of the Lexicalist project is to develop a dictionary that depicts, in real time, the demographic evolution of English in the United States, a dictionary that complements the fundamental meaning of a word or phrase with the current cultural context that informs its use today. My work in the NEH-funded Dynamic Lexicon project taught me that (for ancient Greek and Latin at least) the language of a given era is not a homogeneous beast capable of being captured in a single volume (or caged in a set of fascicles); it is Caesar's language plus the language of Vergil and so on. English two thousand years later in the United States is no different: it is the sum of hundreds of millions of people who use it, often in very different ways. By focusing on the demographics of contemporary usage, I hope to draw attention to all these millions of individuals and see American English as the product of their distinct and discernible voices. [This is a guest position by David Bamman.] Permalink Permalink

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