🤔 Emoji2Idiom: Benchmarking Cryptic Symbol Understanding of Multimodal Large Language Models

Anonymous authors
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Abstract

Vision and Language are two major modalities in Artificial Intelligence research. Bridging the gap between these modalities has long been a key focus in the multimodal community. Inspired by human cognition, we believe that if a model can see an image and directly associate it with its linguistic meaning, the model possesses high-level intelligence that spans vision and language. In our work, we focus on emojis in images, a widely-used "cryptic symbol", with a data form of both visual and linguistic features, i.e. emojis have the specific textual semantics while human understand the meaning from their visual information. Specifically, we first propose the novel task of translating emojis in images to corresponding idioms, thereby challenging Multimodal Large Language Models (MLLMs) to (1) understand the semantic correlation between language and emojis, and (2) reason the intricate linguistic meaning from the emojis in images. To facilitate the advancement of this task, we construct a high-quality benchmark (`Emoji2Idiom`) following the process of automatic model generation and human manual filtering. Based on our constructed `Emoji2Idiom`, we employ multiple advanced MLLMs to conduct extensive experiments and detailed analyses, demonstrating that existing MLLMs do not yet have enough capability to understand and reason the linguistic information from visual data. We believe our proposed benchmark and interesting discoveries will encourage the community to attach importance to the intelligence of MLLMs directly associating language from vision, to give MLLMs more comprehensive vision-language understanding ability [1].

1 Introduction

Multimodal Large Language Models (MLLMs) have made remarkable progress and achievements in recent years Yin et al. (2023); Wu et al. (2023); Cui et al. (2024), especially their visual-language understanding capabilities, which have laid a solid foundation for the widespread development of multimodal applications Chen et al. (2024); Zhang et al. (2024a). For how to improve the visual-language understanding capabilities of MLLMs, **a core challenge is how to bridge the gap between vision and language** Koh et al. (2024); Peng et al. (2023); Wang et al. (2024).

Naturally, we want to know to what extent MLLMs should understand vision and language before we can claim that "the gap between vision and language in MLLMs has been filled"? We believe if MLLMs can behave like humans, their intelligence must have reached an extremely ideal level. We notice that when a person sees an image, he or she can often directly associate it with the linguistic meaning behind the image. For example, when humans see special symbols, they can directly know the words represented by these symbols. Since previous VQA-based benchmarks treat the vision and language separately, we try to transfer human analogy to MLLMs, when an image is fed to MLLMs, **if MLLMs can directly**

[1] All our data are available in anonymous Github link https://anonymous.4open.science/r/Emoji2Idiom-0CCA.

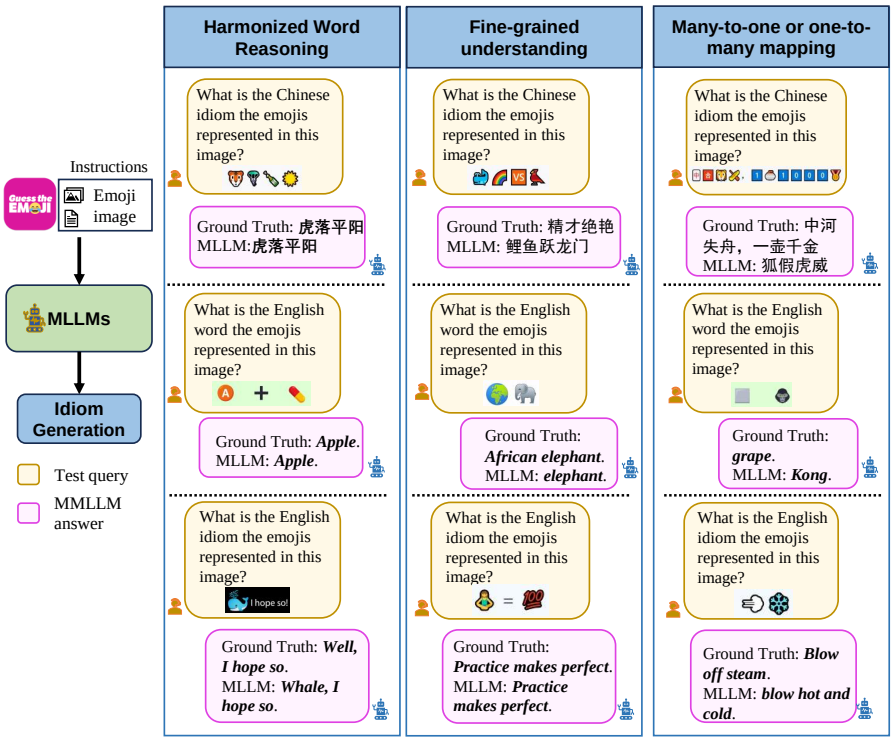

Figure 1: This figure illustrates the capabilities that our `Emoji2Idiom` concerns. We provide the emojis in images, ground truth, and the MLLM-generated results.

associate the linguistic meaning behind the image, then we can claim that it has relatively advanced visual-language understanding intelligence. Images inputted to MLLMs here have clear and discrete semantic meanings, manifested as concrete concepts, specific symbols or logos, etc. The semantic information of these images can be accurately interpreted as linguistic concepts or tokens.

Inspired by the above thinking, our work aims to explore the ability of MLLMs to directly understand the linguistic meaning behind images. It is exciting that many **graphic symbol codes in cryptography** exist as special indicators in an image so that when people see the image, they can decode the textual meaning of the image. We have noticed that **emoji are increasingly becoming a kind of "cryptic symbol"** widely used by people from all over the world and from all cultural backgrounds Mostafavi & Porter (2021). People not only use emoji to enrich their expressions and show their moods, but also directly use emoji to replace the corresponding text Fischer & Herbert (2021). Emojis have specific textual semantics, while human understand the meaning from their visual representations instead of directly treating emojis as characters. Thus, emojis in images are strongly coupled with their corresponding linguistic meanings, contributing to becoming the basis of our benchmarks and serving as a bridge between visual and linguistic understanding. The understanding of emoji not only requires MLLMs to comprehend the image information of individual emoji but also to combine its textual indications with the related contexts so that the model can further explore the deeper meanings of emoji. Therefore, understanding emojis in images is a challenging vision-language task.

To promote the research on cryptic symbol emoji understanding of MLLMs, we propose a novel task that requires MLLMs to receive input image information of emoji sequences and generate their corresponding text information, shown in Figure 1. We introduce the visual modality of emoji and require the MLLMs not only to identify the linguistic meaning of individual emoji but also to understand the special utterances of the emoji and its associated context, contributing to generating text with special semantic and format, e.g., a word or an idiom. Specifically, our task aims to challenge the following capabilities of MLLMs:

(1) Harmonized Word Reasoning: Translating emojis into texts usually harmonizes with a sound-like word. Therefore, MLLMs need to have rich language knowledge, to reason about the harmonic words.

(2) Abstract visual understanding of image: Emoji symbols often have strong indicative meanings, which requires MLLMs to deeply understand the abstract visual characteristics of emoji, rather than just the visual shape.

(3) Many-to-one or one-to-many mapping generation problem: According to our observation, it is common for multiple emojis to correspond to one word, or one emoji to correspond to multiple words. This requires the MLLMs to make correct predictions based on the origin emoji understanding and to realize the complex reasoning via context.

Furthermore, we construct the `Emoji2Idiom` benchmark to support the task of translating cryptic symbol emojis in images to corresponding texts. To enrich the diversity of the benchmark, we set up emoji-to-Chinese idiom, emoji-to-English word, and emoji-to-English idiom tasks, taking into account the language and semantic diversity. After automatic filtering and manual filtering by human experts from raw data, we obtain a high-quality dataset. From the above challenges of understanding and the design of diverse benchmark tasks, we hope that MLLM can not only realize the complex understanding of real-world text substitution expressions using emoji, but also generalize to other cryptographic symbols understanding. We hope to realize a generalized unified visual-verbal understanding benchmark instead of the traditional VQA-based benchmarks, which treat visual and verbal information separately. Based on our constructed `Emoji2Idiom`, we employ multiple advanced MLLMs to conduct extensive experiments and detailed analyses, demonstrating that existing MLLMs do not yet have enough capability to understand and reason the linguistic information from visual data. Our contributions are summarized as follows:

1. We first propose the task of translating a sequence of emojis in images to corresponding texts, aiming to guide MLLMs to perform high-level vision-language understanding like humans.
2. We build the high-quality `Emoji2Idiom` benchmark, which is a new data resource that can facilitate MLLMs to better understand cryptic symbol in images.
3. We conduct experiment of advanced MLLMs on `Emoji2Idiom` and provide some detailed analysis, interesting discoveries , and valuable insights for the community to further improve the visual-language understanding capabilities of MLLMs.

2 Related Work

Language Model Based Cryptic Understanding Emoji can be represented by UTF-8 Abel (2019), and many treat emoji as text and encode them as vectors Eisner et al. (2016). Leveraging the emoji Unicode library, numerous studies have explored emoji-text translation, including translation text into emoji Monti et al. (2016); Leonardi (2022); Klein et al. (2024), and bidirectional translationDanesi (2022). Beyond this, emoji-based sentiment analysis has become a significant area of emoji research Gibson et al. (2018); Chen et al. (2019; 2018); Liu et al. (2021). However, to the best of our knowledge, our `Emoji2Idiom` is the first to apply the visual representation and textual semantics of emojis.

MLLMs Benchmark Earlier unified MLLM benchmarks collect a substantial number of images and generate corresponding QA pairs to evaluate MLLMs Fu et al. (2023a), with a focus on uniformity and objectivity, as seen in SEEDBENCH Li et al. (2024b) and SEEDBENCH-2 Li et al. (2023a). Recent benchmarks have started to assess different capabilities from different dimensions, including visual comprehension Fu et al. (2023b); Li et al. (2024a); Tong et al. (2024); Cai et al. (2023), reasoning ability Zhang et al. (2024c); Roberts et al. (2023), in-context learning capability Shukor et al. (2023); Liu et al. (2023), hallucination challenge Cui et al. (2023); Liu et al. (2023), and multiple domains (math, physics, music, medical, etc.)Lu et al. (2024b); Li et al. (2023c); Yue et al. (2024); Zhang et al. (2024b). However, most benchmarks are based on the VQA annotations and natural scenario image, rather than directly associating an abstract image with its linguistics.

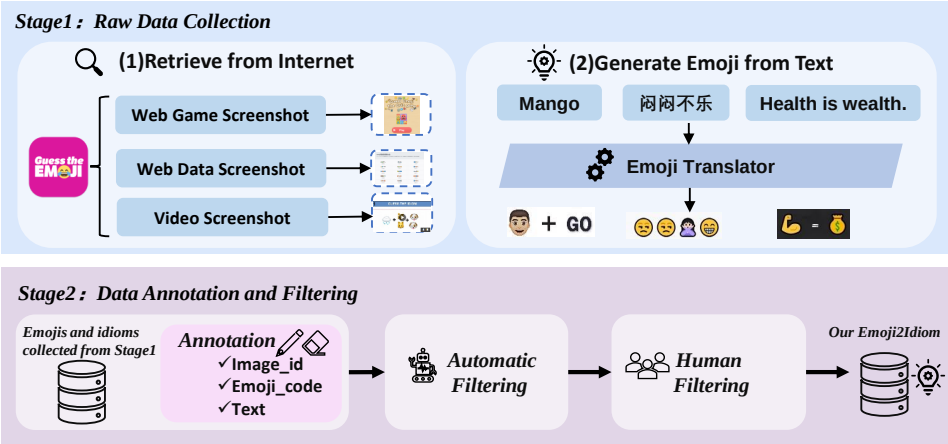

Figure 2: This figure illustrates the data collection pipeline, which is divided into two stages, raw data collection, and data annotation and filtering.

3 The Emoji2Idiom Benchmark

3.1 Task Definition

Given an image of a sequence of emoji $I_i^{\text{emoji}} = \{\text{emoji}_1, \text{emoji}_2, \cdots, \text{emoji}_n\}$, `Emoji2Idiom` task aims to translate emojis in images to corresponding idiom text by model F:

$$\text{Text} = F(I_i^{\text{emoji}}). \tag{1}$$

These emoji sequences correspond to texts with specific formats and semantics, representing a Chinese idiom word, an English word, or an English idiom sentence. It requires not only understanding the direct corresponding text of a single emoji, but also inferring complex linguistic meaning based on the surrounding emoji context, containing some harmonic characters, multiple emoji mapping to a single character, or one emoji mapping to multiple words. These more complex emoji understanding problems are prevalent in our dataset. We further discuss the specific properties and challenges in Section 3.3 and Appendix C.

3.2 Benchmark Construction

Raw Data Collection As shown in the Figure 2, we collect raw data through two automatic generation methods: *Retrieve from the Internet.* There are a large number of databases for guessing the corresponding words and idioms based on emojis on the internet, which can be obtained freely without commercial usage. We retrieve the relevant web pages of the game, web databases, and the video to get the original emoji images and the corresponding text answers. *Generate Emoji Based on Text.* The quality of internet retrieval is not high, due to 1) recurring emoji-text pairs, 2) a relatively higher number of four-word idioms compared with a few multi-word idioms, and 3) a relatively low number of English idioms. We select the texts of common English words, English idioms, and Chinese idioms, and generate the corresponding emoji sequences by the text-to-emoji translation.

Data Annotation and Filtering *Automatic filtering.* The machine is utilized to automatically perform data cleaning, including deletion of duplicate values and ethical checking.

- Deletion of duplicate values and missing values, etc. Notably, the machine automatically removes duplicate combinations of the same emoji inputs but retains combinations of the same text result with different emoji inputs.
- Perform ethical checking. Some of the emoji may contain expressions of violence, pornography, or other safety violations, and we utilize GPT-4o to check all the images and remove those that are not ethically safe.

Human Filtering. In this phase, we engage human experts to refine the semantics of emoji-text pairs, focusing on the following aspects:

- **Removal of Non-standard Idioms:** Phrases like "蓝天白云 (blue sky and white clouds)" lack historical context and cultural significance, leading to their exclusion.
- **Elimination of Low Consistency Pairs:** Annotators assess the alignment between emoji and text. Pairs with weak correlations are discarded to make the translation process overly difficult and reducing the image's indicative meaning.
- **Exclusion of Unclear Images:** Images that are unclear to recognize, such as those from low-resolution video screenshots, are scored on their clarity. Images that score poorly are removed to ensure legibility.
- **Mitigation of Repetitive Mappings:** Frequent mappings, such as "🎀" to "结 (jie)"-"节 (jie)", can introduce data bias. To address this, we employ diverse emoji databases, and manually adjust or remove repetitive mappings beyond ten times.
- **Filtering of Unethical Content:** We rigorously filter for emoji-text pairs linked to violence, discrimination, or other inappropriate themes. A wide range of emoji including multiple skin tones and gender categories is utilized to promote expression.

To eliminate subjectivity in manual filtering, we provide annotators with detailed guidelines as shown in Appendix A.

Table 1: The statistics and image-text pair examples of our `Emoji2Idiom` in four tasks.

Task	Image-Text Pairs	Emoji Examples	Text Examples
Chinese idioms (Four Characters)	1,876	😟 😟 ❌ 😀	闷闷不乐
Chinese idioms (Multi-characters)	334	❌ ❓ 3⃣ 7⃣ 2⃣ 1⃣ 0⃣ 1⃣	不问三七二十一
English Word	842	⭐ 🐟	starfish
English Idiom	783	💪 = 💰	Health is wealth.

3.3 Data Statistic Analysis and Other Features

We give the statistics of our proposed `Emoji2Idiom` in Table 1. In the Chinese idioms task, we collect 1,876 and 334 emoji-text pairs of four-character idioms and multi-character idioms, respectively. Among them, since the combinations of four-character idioms are naturally much larger than those of multi-character idioms in dictionaries, such a difference in the distribution is similarly reflected in our dataset. For English words, we set the tasks of emoji to word and idiom, with 842 and 783 sets of image-text pairs, respectively. There are some additional details about `Emoji2Idiom` in the Appendix B. In our `Emoji2Idiom`, we observe several interesting linguistic phenomena, and present some examples, with additional details provided in Appendix C. The linguistic phenomena raise great challenges of `Emoji2Idiom`, and also encourage the exploration of vision-language capabilities of MLLM.

Word Split In the English word, it is common for multiple emoji to represent one word. For instance, the word "Panda" can be split into "Pan-" and "-da," where "Pan-" corresponds to 🍳. Beyond understanding the meaning of individual emojis, the MLLM must also remove unnecessary letters and combine the parts to infer a completely new word.

Harmonic Characters Since it is sometimes difficult to find directly related emoji to represent, harmonic characters with similar pronunciations are often chosen to replace them. For example, "To be loaded", "To" harmonizes with "Two" 2⃣, and "be" harmonizes with "bee" 🐝. In the Chinese idiom "难舍难离", "舍" harmonizes with "蛇 (snake)" of emoji 🐍, "离" harmonizes with "梨 (pear)" of emoji 🍐. The understanding of these harmonics usually requires the model to synthesize the relevant context of the emoji, to reason out the correct expression of the harmonized words.

Table 2: Evaluation results on Chinese idiom task. The `Word`, `Chr-2` and `Chr-1` denote the accuracy of guessing the whole word, two or more words, and one or more words correctly.

	Idiom with Four words						Idiom with Multi-words					
	Word-level			Character-level			Word-level			Character-level		
Model	**Word**	**Chr-2**	**Chr-1**	**Pre.**	**Rec.**	**F-1**	**Word**	**Chr-2**	**Chr-1**	**Pre.**	**Rec.**	**F-1**
Deepseek-VL	0.4	2.3	25.6	6.4	6.4	6.4	1.1	4.9	29.3	8.7	10	9.3
Qwen-VL	0.5	4.7	30.2	8.7	8.7	8.7	2.4	9.8	**31.7**	**9.1**	16.9	**11.8**
LLaVa-1.5	0.6	3.8	32.2	10.5	10.5	10.5	2.8	7.9	29.9	9.0	17.3	**11.8**
CogAgent	0.6	4.4	**34.7**	**11.6**	**11.6**	**11.6**	3.6	8.2	30.4	8.7	14.5	10.9
InternVL-2	0.8	6.3	37.8	9.1	9.1	9.1	3.4	8.3	29.4	8.9	15.6	11.3
Claude-3.5	1.3	6.7	23.3	8.0	8.0	8.0	1.4	2.9	7.1	6.0	9.7	7.4
GPT-4V	0.7	1.3	22.1	5.8	5.8	5.8	1.1	6.8	28.4	3.7	9.1	5.3
GPT-4o	**3.3**	**8.7**	27.5	10.7	10.7	10.7	**9.1**	**13.6**	27.3	7.5	**18.1**	10.6

Abstract visual Emoji Understanding. In addition to referring to the direct meanings of the emoji, it is often necessary to deeply infer the semantics of the emoji. For example, in 🗑️❤️🍃💪"同心叶力（pull together with the same goal）", 💪 is an arm, but it does not mean "arm" in idioms. Instead, it is a very strong arm, which corresponds to "力 (power)".

Cross-cultural Issue Discussion Emoji, as a simple and universally recognized symbol, is widely used across many countries, especially on global social platforms. While cultural nuances are inevitable, emojis generally facilitate cross-cultural understanding. Our dataset tries to minimize ambiguities and emotional shifts caused by complex linguistic contexts, focusing on a sequence instead of a single emoji. In addition, Our dataset is constructed with careful consideration of emoji diversity, covering categories such as smiley faces and emotions, humans and bodies, animals and nature, food and drinks, travel and places, activities, objects, symbols, and flags.

3.4 Evaluation Metrics

Our dataset computes the precision, recall, F-1, and BLEU value of the results with the ground truth results on the sentence level, word level, and character level to evaluate the MLLM's ability to understand emoji images. We further propose the `Chr-2` and `Chr-1` to measure in fine-grained evaluation, which denotes the accuracy of guessing two or more words, and one or more words correctly. The details about the evaluation metrics are provided in the Appendix D.

4 Experiment Results

4.1 Baselines

We select commercial Claude-3.5-sonnet-20241020, gpt-4-vision-preview and GPT-4o-20240513 to evaluate the emoji2idiom benchmark. For a richer evaluation, we select a series of open-source MLLMs for testing. These include: 1) Qwen-VL-7B Bai et al. (2023), DeepSeek-VL-7B Lu et al. (2024a), which have good **Chinese language** support; 2) LLaVa-1.5-7B Li et al. (2023b), CogAgent-18B Hong et al. (2023), InternVL-2-8B which have good **visual comprehension** capabilities. We provide a detailed description of the baselines, their implementation details, and the prompt template in Appendix E.

4.2 MLLM Evaluation Results

Emoji to Chinese Idiom We evaluate four-character and multi-character idioms shown in Table 2. We observe that all the MLLMs perform poorly on these two tasks. The latest model, GPT-4o, achieves accuracy scores of 3.3 and 5.0 at the word level for both tasks. The accuracy at the Chr-1 is significantly higher than at the word level, indicating that MLLMs are equipped with the basic translations of text corresponding to individual emojis, but have limited capability to further infer the corresponding linguistic meanings based on the

Table 3: Evaluation on English word and idiom task. B-1 and B-2 denote the BLEU-1 and BLEU-2 respectively.

	English Word						English Idiom							
	Word-level			Character-level			Sentence-level			Word-level				
Model	**Pre.**	**Rec.**	**F-1**	**Pre.**	**Rec.**	**F-1**	**Pre.**	**Rec.**	**F-1**	**Pre.**	**Rec.**	**F-1**	**B-1**	**B-2**
Deepseek-VL	23.2	26.3	24.7	46.2	47.5	46.8	11.9	11.9	11.9	15.1	14.6	14.8	15.1	11
Qwen-VL	28.6	29.1	28.8	51.2	50.4	50.8	12.1	12.1	12.1	17.1	12.5	14.4	17.1	11.3
LLaVa-1.5	30.1	30.1	30.1	54.6	55.7	55.1	14.4	14.4	14.4	19.7	21.3	20.5	19.7	16.4
CogAgent	29.8	29.8	29.8	52.8	51.9	52.3	13.2	13.2	13.2	18.3	19.5	18.9	18.3	15.2
InternVL-2	31.1	31.1	31.1	56.6	57.2	56.9	15.3	15.3	15.3	19.3	22.1	20.6	18.4	16.1
Claude-3.5	42.3	42.3	42.3	63.9	73.8	68.5	29.8	29.8	29.8	48.0	42.7	45.2	42.3	39.7
GPT-4V	38.5	38.5	38.5	60.3	69.2	64.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	41.1	43.1	42.1	39.4	37.5
GPT-4o	**55.8**	**55.8**	**55.8**	**68.5**	**77.5**	**72.7**	**35.2**	**35.2**	**35.2**	**46.8**	**47.3**	**47.0**	**45.0**	**41.6**

Table 4: Evaluation of the semantic similarity scores of Chinese task, where 1 is categorized as dissimilar and 5 is categorized as perfect similarity.

	Chinese Idiom with Four words						Chinese Idiom with Multi-words					
	Average	Distribution(%)					Average	Distribution(%)				
Model	**Semantics**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**Semantics**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
InternVL-2	1.41	66.9	26.3	6.1	0	0.7	1.47	61.4	32.9	4.5	0	1.1
GPT-4o	1.66	56.7	29.1	9.5	0.6	4.1	1.76	59.1	25.0	5.7	1.2	9.0
	English Word						**English Idiom**					
InternVL-2	2.75	46.2	11.5	19.2	17.2	40.4	2.75	60.3	19.0	11.1	4.8	4.9
GPT-4o	3.55	27.5	7.8	2.0	7.5	55.2	2.99	28.5	22.0	7.7	5.5	36.3

relevant emoji context, especially for the harmonization reasoning. Thus, our `Emoji2Idiom` is challenging to MLLMs due to a huge number of harmonization word mapping with emojis.

Emoji to English Word and English Idiom MLLM's overall accuracy is higher compared to the two Chinese idiom tasks. In Table 3, GPT-4o achieves impressive F-1 values of 55.8 and 35.2 at the word and sentence levels, in emoji-to-English word and English idiom respectively. This is likely because the model has encountered more similar English texts during training, making it more adept at reasoning about English words. However, MLLMs always suffer from hallucination problems. When they catch a linguistic meaning of a single emoji, they quickly focus on the word or idiom related to this emoji from the inner knowledge they have, and ignore the relevant context of the emojis. Based on our `Emoji2Idiom`, the community can explore the hallucination problem and improve the inference ability.

Evaluation of the semantic similarity of the response We further experiment the semantic similarity between the responses and the ground truth. We input the model output answers and ground truth into LLM and let LLM score the semantic similarity from 1 to 5. As shown in the Table 4.2, we observe that the average scores of the model on the English task are significantly higher than those on the Chinese task. In addition, when we carefully observe the distribution, we find that 1)for the Chinese task, most of the scores are concentrated in 1 and 2, which indicates that the MLLM can almost barely guess; 2)while for the English task, most of the scores are concentrated in 1 and 5, which indicates that the MLLM can either predict the answer correctly, or get irrelevant answers.

4.3 Further Exploration on MLLM Learning

Exploration with In-context Learning In addition to evaluating the direct inference abilities of MLLMs, we further explore their performance using in-context learning. We select the open-source Qwen-VL and the closed-source GPT-4o, evaluating each task with 3, 5, and 7 context examples, as shown in Table 5 and Table 6. MLLMs improve across various tasks with the addition of contextual examples, indicating the high quality of our `Emoji2Idiom` that the randomly chosen examples can improve the performance a lot. However, in the Chinese task, performance decreases when using too many samples (7 in-context examples). This decline indicates that MLLMs learn incorrect mappings in this complex

Table 5: Exploration on in-context learning in Chinese idiom tasks. The `Word`, `Chr-2` and `Chr-1` denote the accuracy of the whole word, two or more words, and one or more words.

	Idiom with Four words						Idiom with Multi-words					
	Word-level			Character-level			Word-level			Character-level		
Model	**Word**	**Chr-2**	**Chr-1**	**Pre.**	**Rec.**	**F-1**	**Word**	**Chr-2**	**Chr-1**	**Pre.**	**Rec.**	**F-1**
Qwen-VL	0.5	4.7	30.2	8.7	8.7	8.7	2.4	9.8	31.7	9.1	16.9	11.8
+3 in-context example	0.5	5.1	31.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	2.2	10.1	28.6	10.4	13.1	11.6
+5 in-context example	0.6	5.3	31.6	9.4	9.4	9.4	3.3	12.3	32.1	11.7	16.9	13.8
+7 in-context example	0.5	4.9	32.1	9.4	9.4	9.4	2.8	10.7	31.4	11.4	15.4	13.1
GPT-4o	3.3	8.7	27.5	10.7	10.7	10.7	9.1	13.6	27.3	7.5	18.1	10.6
+3 in-context example	2.6	11.3	33.9	12.6	12.6	12.6	9.5	23.8	36.9	17.0	21.9	19.1
+5 in-context example	3.5	12.2	35.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.1	27.4	42.9	20.7	29.1	24.2
+7 in-context example	3.5	8.7	31.3	12.0	12.0	12.0	10.7	19.0	34.5	16.2	23.1	19.0

Table 6: Exploration on in-context learning in English tasks.

	English Words						English Idiom					
	Word-level			Character-level			Word-level			Character-level		
Model	**Pre.**	**Rec.**	**F-1**	**Pre.**	**Rec.**	**F-1**	**Pre.**	**Rec.**	**F-1**	**Pre.**	**Rec.**	**F-1**
Qwen-VL	28.6	29.1	28.8	51.2	50.4	50.8	12.1	12.1	12.1	17.1	12.5	14.4
+3 in-context example	29.3	29.3	29.3	53.6	52.1	52.8	12.0	12.0	12.0	17.6	17.9	17.7
+5 in-context example	30.6	30.6	30.6	55.9	54.2	55.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	18.9	18.4	18.6
+7 in-context example	32.5	32.5	32.5	57.8	55.7	56.7	15.2	15.2	15.2	19.7	20.2	19.9
GPT-4o	55.8	55.8	55.8	68.5	77.5	72.7	35.2	35.2	35.2	46.8	47.3	47.0
+3 in-context example	57.6	57.6	57.6	72.3	75.0	73.6	36.3	36.3	36.3	47.6	47.3	47.4
+5 in-context example	54.5	54.5	54.5	77.5	79.0	78.2	37.4	37.4	37.4	48.2	50.0	49.1
+7 in-context example	60.6	60.6	60.6	79.4	73.9	76.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	49.5	50.5	50.0

task and suffer from hallucination issues. We further provide some insights of fine-tuneing and reasoning approaches on `Emoji2Idiom` in Appendix. I.

Exploration with Chain-of-Thought We further investigate the enhancement of CoT inference. This task prompts the MLLM to think step by step, with the detailed prompt in the Appendix E.3.2. In Figure 3, we evaluate GPT-4o and qwen-vl. Our findings indicate that the CoT design enables the MLLM to produce better answers without additional training, improving accuracy at both character and word levels while improving semantically and visually aligned responses. **This demonstrates the method's effectiveness and the high quality of our data.** Furthermore, the CoT framework mitigates hallucination issues in GPT-4o while avoiding significant semantic bias. By mimicking human reasoning processes, the CoT design offers insights into MLLM errors, guiding future research.

Exploration on Input Length Effects We discuss that how the length of emoji sequences might impact model performance. The length of chinese four-character idioms and English words exhibit short, with average lengths of 4.11 and 4.23, respectively, and lead to minimal impact from image size variations. However, Chinese multi-character idioms and English idioms have longer sequences (averaging 7.48 and 5.32), resulting in more elongated images with higher variance in length. The resizing methods employed by different MLLMs can distort longer images, degrading performance. To address this, further work can propose an additional preprocessing step.

4.4 Human Evaluation

Human Performance on Chinese Idiom Tasks Due to the limited performance of MLLMs on the Chinese idiom task, we invite human experts to participate and assess the task's difficulty, thereby determining the upper limit of machine performance on this benchmark. Humans are tested by the same evaluation metrics, and task complexity is rated on a scale from one (very easy) to five (very difficult), with evaluation details provided in Appendix G. The results in Figure 4 show that MLLM still has significant room for improvement, and our `Emoji2Idiom` presents significant challenges.

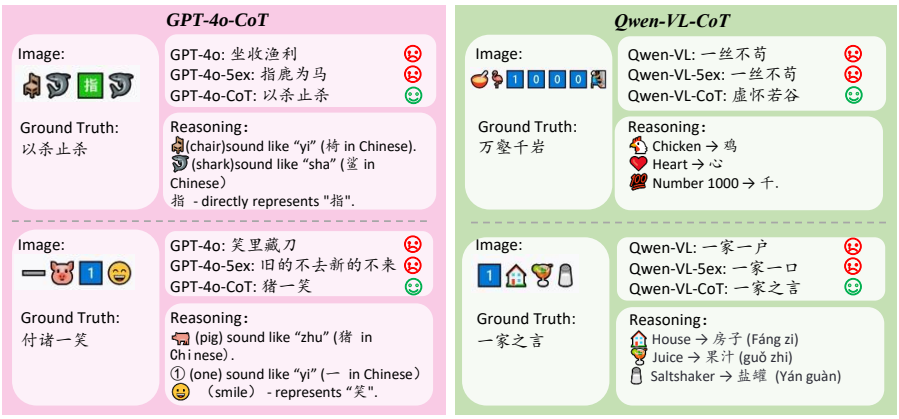

Figure 3: The results of the base MLLM, ICL approach, and CoT approach, with the reasoning process of MLLM.

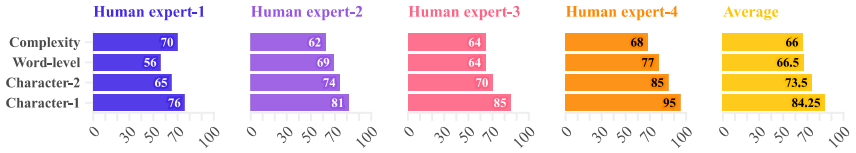

Figure 4: Human performance on Chinese idiom task. To better show the task complexity, we map the score to the 1-100 interval.

Human Evaluation on MLLMs We conduct a human assessment of the answers generated by MLLMs. This evaluation considers the normality, semantic similarity to the ground truth, emotional similarity, visual similarity to the original emojis, and the fluency of the generated text, with details provided in Appendix. G. As shown in Figure 5, MLLMs perform well in generating standardized idiom expressions. However, lower scores in semantic similarity and visual similarity suggest that emoji comprehension and idiom reasoning remain challenging areas for MLLMs.

4.5 Case study

We provide a case study based on our experimental results, which contains four types of prevalent challenges, and propose some potential training methods in Appendix I.

Harmonization Problem MLLMs often fail on harmonization problems. As shown in Figure 6, 🐍 - "蛇 (snake, sound like "she")" homonym to "舍 (leave, sound like "she")" but the MLLM fails to recognize. In the English idiom, 🐳 - "whale" homonym to "well". Our `Emoji2Idiom` includes many harmonic character phenomena. Current MLLMs are not yet capable of effectively capturing emoji context and reasoning with harmonic words, and struggle with our challenging `Emoji2Idiom`.

Hallucination Problem In Figure 6, the model recognizes 🐎 and immediately outputs "horsing around", without considering other emojis. Another example shows GPT-4v and GPT-4o recognizing the number 3️⃣ and associating it with the idioms "朝三暮四 (change one's mind often)" and "颠三倒四 (disorderly)", both containing the number 3, without considering the surrounding emojis. That is due to the hallucination problem. MLLMs often think narrowly, focusing only on words or idioms directly related to a single emoji. Our `Emoji2Idiom` is concerned about this issue, and look forward to further exploration of the poor performance of MLLMs that we have discovered.

Multi-emoji to One Character Mapping. `Emoji2Idiom` presents a huge challenge on this mapping issue, where MLLMs fail to perform a multi-to-one or one-to-multi mapping.

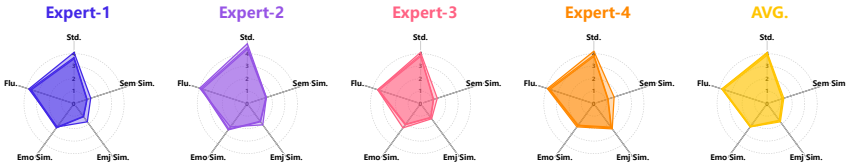

Figure 5: Human evaluation on GPT-4v and GPT-4o. The Std., Sem Sim., Emj Sim., Emo Sim., and Flu. denote the normality, semantic similarity, emotional similarity, visual similarity to the original emojis, and fluency.

Problems	Chinese Idiom with four character	Chinese Idiom with Multi-characters	English Word	English Idiom
Couldn't identity ***homophonic characters*** (Red color denotes the homophonic characters)	Emoji: Ground truth: 难舍难离 GPT-4V: 南瓜蛇果 GPT-4o: 南瓜蛇离	Emoji: Ground truth: 捷雷不及掩耳 GPT-4V: 闻鸡起舞 GPT-4o: 闻鸡起舞	Emoji: Ground truth: kiwi GPT-4V: keywest GPT-4o: keyword	Emoji: Ground truth: Well, I hope so GPT-4V: whale of a time GPT-4o: Whale, I hope so
Suffer ***hallucination*** problem	Emoji: Ground truth: 以肉啖虎 GPT-4V: 狐假虎威 GPT-4o: 如坐针毡	Emoji: Ground truth: 不问三七二十一 GPT-4V: 三心二意 GPT-4o: 颠三倒四	Emoji: Ground truth: Killer whale GPT-4V: swordfish GPT-4o: swordfish	Emoji: Ground truth: To pony up GPT-4V: straight from the horse's mouth GPT-4o: horsing around
Multi-emoji to one character mapping	Emoji: Ground truth: 万壑千岩 GPT-4V: 一心一意 GPT-4o: 差强人意	Emoji: Ground truth:中河失舟，一壶千金 GPT-4V: 朝三暮四 GPT-4o: 狐假虎威	Emoji: Ground truth: Blackberry GPT-4V: Bare GPT-4o: Squarebear	Emoji: Ground truth: Blow off steam GPT-4V: cold shoulder GPT-4o: blow hot and cold
Abstract Visual understanding of the emoji symbol	Emoji: Ground truth: 精才绝艳 GPT-4V:东施效颦 GPT-4o: 鲤鱼跃龙门	Emoji: Ground truth:知无不言，言无不听 GPT-4V: 人山人海 GPT-4o: 见不得人	Emoji: Ground truth: African elephant GPT-4V: worldwide GPT-4o: elephant	Emoji: Ground truth: Receive a kickback GPT-4V: think outside the box GPT-4o: out of the box

Figure 6: Four typical problems the GPT-4v and GPT-4o suffer in our `Emoji2Idiom`.

For example, 1️⃣ 0️⃣ 0️⃣ 0️⃣ are four emojis, but the model does not successfully combine them into one character "千 (one thousand)".

Abstract Visual Image Understanding of the Emoji Symbol MLLMs struggle to align emoji semantics with intricate meanings when it comes to deep comprehension. For example, in "receive a kickback", the model simply captures 📦, the meaning of "box", and interprets it as "out of the box", but does not combine the package attributes of "receiving something" with the hint of money to generate the correct answer. Our `Emoji2Idiom` highly focuses on this deeper understanding, evaluating and exploring the capabilities of MLLMs.

5 Conclusion

We propose the `Emoji2Idiom` benchmark, containing emoji to Chinese idioms, English words, and English idioms. It provides a way to measure the ability of MLLM to understand complex emoji symbol sequences on images. We design a measurement framework containing harmonic characters, abstract visual understanding, and many-to-one mapping problems, to validate the ability of the MLLM to synthesize the understanding of emoji contexts with emoji-to-text coupled reasoning and generation. We evaluate advanced open-source and closed-source MLLMs with our dataset, analyze the results, and highlight future research directions with case studies.

6 Reproducibility Statement

In order to ensure that other researchers can better reproduce our work in us, we put a lot of effort into reproducibility. We describe in detail our data collection and data building process in Section 3 and Appendix A, and provide full experimental details in the Section 4.1 and Appendix E,G, including the parameter details of the model we used with the prompt template. All data and source code can be found on the Github link Emoji2Idiom. We promise to continue to maintain our Github repository, discuss this research with other researchers, and contribute to the entire multimodal large language model community.

7 Ethics Statement

We introduce a novel benchmark, `Emoji2Idiom`, incorporating a thorough description of data collection, annotation, and filtration processes. We emphasize that the dataset's creation adheres strictly to ethical guidelines, with vigilant measures against any breach or impropriety. Great care has been taken to uphold ethical standards in the dataset, employing anonymization, desensitization, and data cleaning. The text samples pose no risk to public welfare. Hence, the innovative research directions and tasks proposed are ethically robust and harmless to society.

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A Additional Details of Data Filtering

To eliminate subjectivity in manual filtering, we provide annotators with detailed guidelines as shown in Figure 7 and 8, including scoring criteria for each item (1-5 points) covering idiomatic normality, graphic consistency, image legibility, repetition mapping, and ethical safety checks. We also provide at least three examples for each item. For ethical safety checks, we distinguish between subcategories such as violence, abusive language, gender discrimination, stereotyping, and racial discrimination. We provide examples at both the emoji and text levels to guide judgments.

B Additional Details of Data statistics

In addition to the numerical statistics, we further do some statistics to better show our `Emoji2Idiom`.

Word Frequency and Word Cloud Statistic of Chinese idiom To better present our dataset, we perform word frequency statistics on Chinese idioms and display the word cloud and word rectangle tree graphs, as shown in Figure 9. We first perform word frequency statistics on all characters, filter out the top 1,000 characters, and discard low-frequency words. From the filtered top 1,000 characters, we conduct lexical analysis and plot word cloud and word rectangle diagrams for adjective and adverbial morphemes, noun morphemes, and verb morphemes, respectively.

Word Frequency and Word Cloud Statistic of English idiom Similarly, we perform word frequency statistics on English idioms and display word cloud maps with word rectangle tree diagrams, as shown in Figure 10. We first perform word frequency statistics on all words, filter out the top 180 words, and discard low-frequency words. From the filtered top 180 words, we create word cloud maps with word rectangle mapping.

C Additional Details of Data Attributes and Linguistic Phenomenon

C.1 Chinese Idiom Task

Harmonization Word Since it is sometimes difficult to find directly related emoji to represent, harmonic characters with similar pronunciations are often chosen to replace them. For example, Usually, for characters that can't be represented directly by emoji, we will first search for their harmonized characters, then find an emoji that can directly represent the harmonized character, and replace it with this emoji. For example, "捷" does not have a direct emoji, but it harmonizes with "结" , which corresponds to "bow" 🎀, and so, we select 🎀 chosen to represent the character "捷". There are a large number of harmonic characters in our data. This poses a great challenge to MLLM's understanding and reasoning ability. The reasoning of harmonic words needs the help of related contexts, and in our data scenario, the model is required to analyze the context of emoji in depth instead of understanding individual emoji alone. The understanding of these harmonics usually requires the model to synthesize the relevant context of the emoji, to reason out the correct expression of the harmonized words.

C.2 Abstract visual Emoji Understanding.

The model shows better performance in simply recognizing the shallow meanings of individual emoji, but in Abstract visual in-depth understanding, it is difficult for the model to work with the contextual emoji information to get the real corresponding relevant emoji meanings. For example, 🆚 means match, PK, duel, competition, and so on. In Chinese, "决" represents duel, and then harmonized to "绝" to get the idiom "精才绝艳". In "African elephant", the superficial meaning of the emoji is the earth, but further combined with the

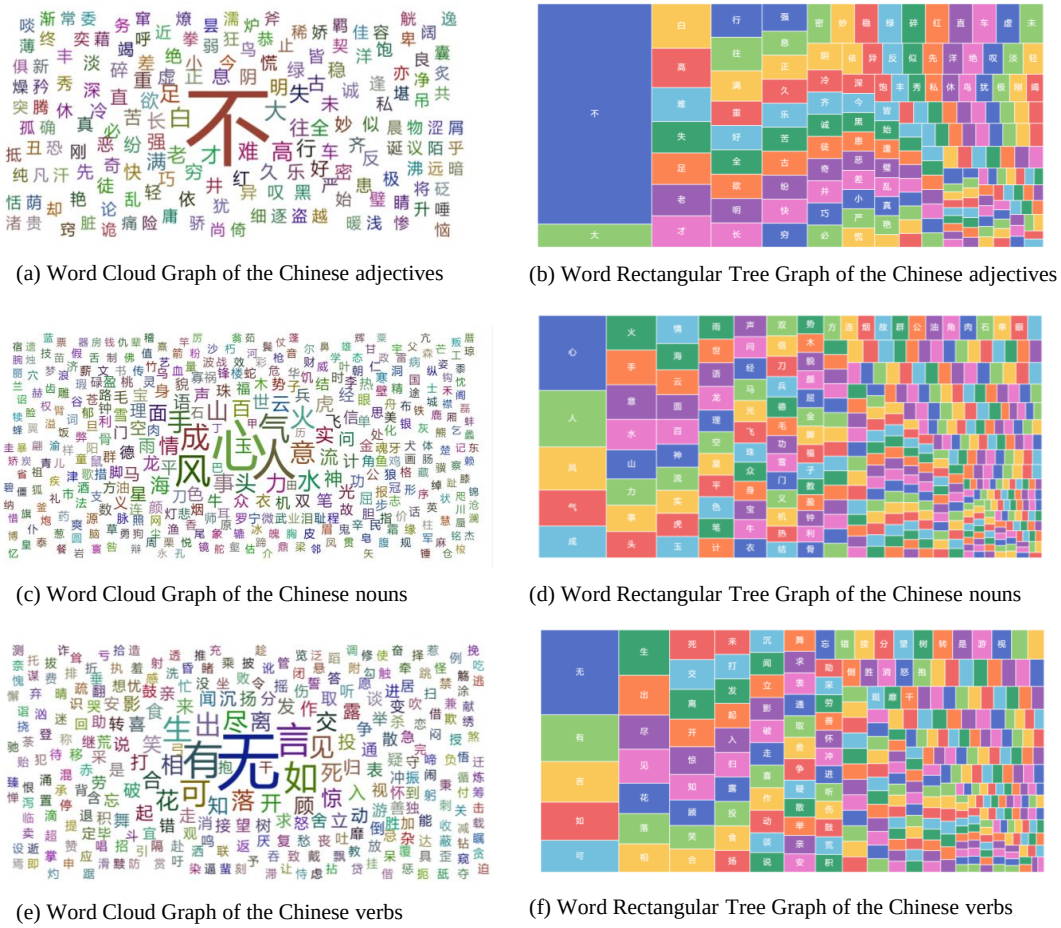
Guideline of Human Filtering of Data - 1	
The purpose of this work is to screen out emoji-text pairs that do not comply with the rules. For each indicator, there will be a corresponding criterion and examples, which you will need to score the emoji-text pairs, and only the pairs that meet the requirements of each indicator can be retained.	
Case	
Image: Text: 捷雷不及掩耳	Normality: 5 Consistency: 4 legibility: 4 Emoji Ethical security: 4 Text Ethical security: 5
Metrics	
➢ **Normality:** Whether the text conforms to the idiom's specifications. This includes whether it has historical allusions and specific cultural backgrounds, or does not conform to human usage habits	
Options	1. Completely non-standard 2. Mostly non-standard 3. Fairly standard 4. Mostly standard 5. Completely standard
Examples	1. "朝三暮四" shows completely standard to the normality. 2. "蓝天白云" shows completely non-standard. 3. "红红火火" shows mostly non-standard.
➢ **Consistency**: The consistency of the emoji and the image is scored, and the higher the consistency of the example, the easier it is to get the final translation result	
Options	1. Completely inconsistent 2. Mostly inconsistent 3. Fairly consistent 4. Mostly consistent 5. Completely consistent
Examples	1. - "两面三刀" pair is mostly consistent. 2. - "出尔反尔" pair is mostly inconsistent. 3. - "I'm bored." pair is completely inconsistent.
➢ **legibility:** Whether the image is very blurry and illegible is difficult for MLLM to process.	
Options	1. Completely illegible 2. Mostly illegible 3. Fairly legible 4. Mostly legible 5. Completely legible
Examples	1. shows completely legible. 2. + shows mostly illegible. 3. D + + shows fairly legible.
➢ **Duplicate emoji-character mapping:** Remove or modify the duplicate emoji-character mapping of emojis.	
Examples	玉宇琼楼 玉减香消 白玉微瑕 钟鼓馔玉 金玉其表 金风玉露 In these examples, (corn, 玉米) is used to map the Chinese character "玉"
Method	Count a single emoji and a single character pair that occur repeatedly. When there are more than 10 times, delete the corresponding emoji-text pairs, or replace a single emoji until the number of homophonic pairs is equal to 10.

Figure 7: The first page guidelines for human filtering.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Guideline of Human Filtering of Data - 2</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">The purpose of this work is to screen out emoji-text pairs that do not comply with the rules. For each indicator, there will be a corresponding criterion and examples, which you will need to score the emoji-text pairs, and only the pairs that meet the requirements of each indicator can be retained.</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">Case</th></tr>
<tr><td>Image:

Text：捷雷不及掩耳</td><td>Normality: 5
Consistency: 4
legibility: 4
Emoji Ethical security: 4
Text Ethical security: 5</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">Evaluation Metrics</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">➢ Ethical security check: Remove emoji-text pairs that are not ethically safe. We rigorously vet emoji-text pairs for issues such as violence, name-calling, and gender bias.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Emoji images filtering</td></tr>
<tr><td>Possible issues</td><td>Contains elements of violence, abusiveness, racial discrimination, gender discrimination, and stereotypes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Options</td><td>1. Completely insecure 2. Mostly insecure 3. Fairly secure
4. Mostly secure 5. Completely secure</td></tr>
<tr><td>Examples</td><td>1. shows completely insecure to the ethics, due to the abusiveness.
2. shows mostly insecure to the ethics, because it does not conform to social order and good customs.
3. shows completely insecure to the ethics, due to violence.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Texts filtering</td></tr>
<tr><td>Possible issues</td><td>Contains elements of violence, abusiveness, racial discrimination, gender discrimination, stereotypes, expressions of partiality and passion, and does not conform to social order and good customs.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Options</td><td>1. Completely insecure 2. Mostly insecure 3. Fairly secure
4. Mostly secure 5. Completely secure</td></tr>
<tr><td>Examples</td><td>1. “头发长见识短” shows mostly insecure to the ethics, due to the gender discrimination on the women.
2. “男主外女主内” shows completely insecure to the ethics, due to the stereotypes.
3. “feisty woman” shows completely insecure to the ethics, due to the gender discrimination.</td></tr>
</table>

Figure 8: The guidelines for human filtering.



(a) Word Cloud Graph of the Chinese adjectives

(b) Word Rectangular Tree Graph of the Chinese adjectives

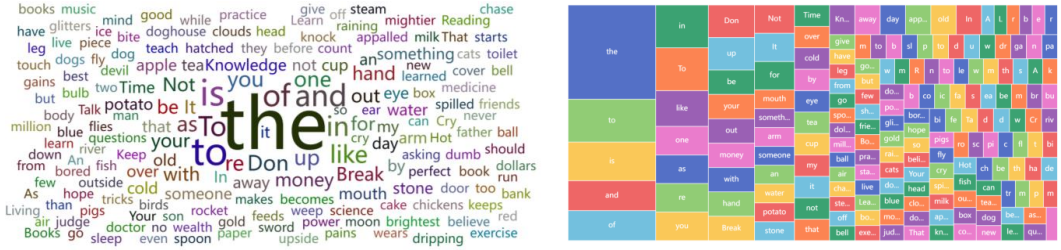
(c) Word Cloud Graph of the Chinese nouns

(d) Word Rectangular Tree Graph of the Chinese nouns

(e) Word Cloud Graph of the Chinese verbs

(f) Word Rectangular Tree Graph of the Chinese verbs

Figure 9: Word cloud and word rectangle diagrams of Chinese idiom, including adjective and adverbial morphemes, noun morphemes, and verb morphemes.



(a) Word Cloud Graph of the English idiom

(b) Word Rectangular Tree Graph of the English idiom

Figure 10: Word cloud and word rectangle diagrams of English idiom.

specific location of the earth map in the figure and the hint of an elephant, the emoji represents the African elephant. Abstract visual understanding in conjunction with its textual meaning to further reason about the correct answer. In 🗑️❤️🍃💪"同心叶力（pull together with the same goal）", 💪 is an arm, but it does not mean "arm" in idioms. Instead, it is a very strong arm, which corresponds to "力 (power)".

C.3 Chinese Idiom Format

Chinese idioms are a special kind of words, which often have specific formats and semantic information, so they cannot directly translate the meaning of a single emoji and concatenate words into sentences. The most common format is four-character idioms, which often come from ancient Chinese myths, historical stories, classics, etc., consisting of four Chinese characters, with a Chinese literary style, and often a symmetrical structure. In addition, multi-character idioms, although far fewer in number than four-character idioms, are equally important components. Some of them have less than four words (e.g., three-character idioms) and some have more than four words. Generally speaking, whether it is a four-character idiom or a multi-character idiom, it follows the one-to-one relationship between emoji and characters, but there are special cases.

Chinese character mapping Usually, idioms follow a one-to-one relationship between emojis and characters, but there are special cases. First of all, there will be multiple emojis corresponding to one character. Often, many numbers will have this correspondence, especially those with large digits. For instance, " 1️⃣ 0️⃣ 0️⃣ 0️⃣ 0️⃣ " denotes the "万" (ten thousand). In addition, there is a mapping relationship between multiple characters in an emoji. This kind of correspondence is relatively rare, usually in multi-character idioms, and this one-to-many mapping relationship occurs when two or more characters can form a new word represented by an emoji. The above two mapping relationships require MLLM to further complete the understanding and reasoning of multiple emoji contexts on the basis of recognizing the meaning of a single emoji.

C.4 English Word Task

English Word Split In the English word task, unlike the regular one word corresponding to one emoji, it is common for multiple emoji to represent one word. The task usually splits the word, corresponds multiple emoji to different parts, and finally synthesizes them into one word. For example, "blackBerry" is split into "black-", "ber-", "-ry", and then the 🐻 is utilized to represent "ber-", and finally, the box of black and the letter "E" is added to get "blackBerry". The word "Panda" can be split into "Pan-" and "-da," where "Pan-" corresponds to 🍳. This kind of word splitting usually does not occur alone but is also accompanied by the linguistic phenomenon of harmonic words with many-to-one mapping. For example, in the word "lemon", the word is split into "le-" and "-mon", then "mon-" is harmonized as "man", and 👨 is chosen to represent the split syllable "mon". Beyond understanding the meaning of individual emojis, the MLLM must also remove unnecessary letters and combine the parts to infer a completely new word.

C.5 English Idiom Task

Harmonization Word Similar to Chinese idioms, there are also a lot of harmonic characters in English idioms. Sometimes difficult to find directly related emoji to represent, harmonic characters with similar pronunciations are often chosen to replace them. For example, "To be loaded", "To" harmonizes with "Two" 2️⃣, and "be" harmonizes with "bee" 🐝. Most English idioms still keep the simple direct correspondence between emoji and words. What is more challenging for English idioms is their Abstract visual comprehension and word mapping reasoning problem.

Abstract visual Emoji Understanding In English, for emoji that cannot be represented by direct correspondence, the data do not tend to choose harmonic words, but fur-

ther associate related emoji, putting further demands on the reasoning ability of MLLM. For example, in "As genuine as a three-dollar bill", "genius" is usually accompanied by intellect and inspiration, and so a shining star ✨ is used to represent the image of sparkling inspiration of such genius. This deeper level of image comprehension requires a greater understanding of the meaning of the image and the text behind it.

English Word Mapping Unlike most one-to-one relationships in Chinese idioms, there are a large number of non-one-to-one correspondences in English idioms. Due to the large number of articles, prepositions, conjunctions, and other words in English that are difficult to directly use emojis, such words are usually omitted in the emoji representation of English idiom, and only the most critical nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc., are retained to express the core meaning. Therefore, the prediction process of English idiom is not a one-to-one translation mapping, which also poses more challenges to the ability of MLLM. For example, in "An apple a day keeps the doctor away.", for MLLM, it is necessary to reason out such common idioms just for the emojis of 🍎 and 🏥. This examines the internal knowledge-mining ability of the large language model and the strong reasoning ability. However, this kind of reasoning is also very easy to cause the hallucination problem.

D Additional Details of Evaluation Metrics

Since our primary goal is to propose the emoji-to-idiom task and assess MLLM's ability to understand and reason about the textual semantics corresponding to abstract visual information, our work primarily focuses on task formulation, data construction, and the underlying assessment approach. We believe this task fills a crucial gap in evaluating MLLM's visual capabilities in representing abstract symbols and bridging the visual-verbal divide. Therefore, our current assessment metrics compare predicted answers with standardized answers that have undergone rigorous automated and manual filtering across multiple granularities.

When we calculate the word-level metrics, we need to match the correct answers exactly, and here we also include the consideration of structural information. The accuracy between the output response and the ground truth of the character-level model does not take into account the structural one-to-one correspondence, but rather divides and acquires the answer by character, and calculates it at the character level, as long as the character level can be matched with the ground truth, it can be regarded as a correct character.

D.1 Chinese Idiom Task

In the task of Chinese idioms, we evaluate them separately at the word level and at the character level. At the word level, we first calculate the Word level accuracy, which is the ratio of the number of words that exactly match the ground truth to the total number of words. In order to further validate the image-to-language comprehension and reasoning ability of MLLM, we further propose the Chr-1 and Chr-2 indicators at the word level, which represent the ratio of the number of words with one or more characters correctly and two or more characters correctly compared to ground truth, to the total number of words. At the character level, we compare the difference between each character in the predicted word and each character in the ground truth to calculate the Precision, Recall, and F-1 values.

D.2 English Word Task

In the task of English words, we evaluate them separately at the word level and at the character level. At both levels, we compare the difference between the predicted word/character and each word/character in the ground truth, calculating the Precision, Recall, and F-1 values.

D.3 English Idiom Task

In the task of English idioms, we evaluate them separately at the sentence level and at the word level. At both levels, we compare the difference between the predicted sentence/word

and each sentence/word in the ground truth, calculating the Precision, Recall, and F-1 values. In addition, to further measure the similarity of the generated sentences to ground truth, we further calculated BLEU-1 and BLEU-2 values.

D.4 Disccusion of Metrics

Since our primary goal is to propose the emoji-to-idiom task and **assess MLLM's ability to understand and reason about the textual semantics corresponding to abstract visual information**, our work primarily focuses on task formulation, data construction, and the underlying assessment approach. We believe this task fills a crucial gap in evaluating MLLM's visual capabilities in representing abstract symbols and bridging the visual-verbal divide. Therefore, our current assessment metrics compare predicted answers with standardized answers that have undergone rigorous automated and manual filtering across multiple granularities, and we have not yet explored further metrics in our evaluation.

It is worth noting that an emoji has different meanings in different cultures and contexts, which is one of the key challenges in emoji-to-idiom task. Therefore, instead of focusing on understanding the direct meaning of a **single** emoji (in fact, the current MLLM can directly give multiple possible meanings for a single emoji), we provide a specific contextual **context** (a sequence of multiple emojis with a specific semantic meaning) to limit the semantic of single emoji. In addition, the correct answer of **emoji sequence** needs to meet the meaning of each emoji in the sequence and the structural information of the sequence, which largely avoids the generation of multiple possible answers.

Certainly, in the process of data collection, we did encounter a very small number of scenarios where other answers were barely acceptable. For example, "💪 = 💰", the standard answer is "Health is wealth", while the other possible answer is "Money is power".But there are two problems here: 1) the predicted answer does not fully satisfy the structural information of the sequence, i.e., translating the idiom from left to right.2) The length of this emoji sequence is very short, which makes the possible prediction results more variable. As the length of the sequence becomes longer, the less likely it is that other matching answers will appear.In our data, the average length of the series is 4.11, 4.23, 7.48, 5.32 in Chinese four-character idioms, English words, Chinese multi-character idioms, and English idioms. Therefore, we believe that it is feasible to provide a standard answer to predict the outcome for evaluation, and to measure the consistency of emoji and text.

In future work, we plan to develop additional evaluation metrics to better assess MLLM' s ability to bridge the multimodal divide between vision and language. Our goals include:

- **Adding semantic similarity metrics**: Our current metrics primarily quantify the direct correspondence between the standard answer and the generated result, with a relative lack of semantic similarity calculation. Incorporating semantic similarity into our evaluation, particularly in human assessments, will provide a more comprehensive measure of performance.
- **Measuring the similarity between the emoji's original visual information and the final prediction:** By annotating emojis with a standardized language base, we can compare results to predictions more effectively. For example, the emoji "☀️" might correspond to the textual interpretation "sun, 阳 (read as 'yang')" and relate to the harmonic word "养 (read as 'yang')" in the final ground truth. While a predicted result like "日 (sun)" might not match the direct character level, **it captures the initial visual information of the emoji and should be scored accordingly**. This step will help identify specific bottlenecks MLLM faces in this task, whether in visual understanding, harmonic character mapping, or textual reasoning.
- **Including GENERATION metrics:** In addition to common generative metrics (e.g., ROUGE, METEOR, diversity, complexity), we will consider task-specific metrics, such as adherence to idiomatic format specifications, like meeting the four-character idiom requirement.

E Additional Details of Baselines and Implementation details

E.1 Baselines

We select close-source MLLMs, GPT-4V and GPT-4o, to evaluate the emoji2idiom benchmark.

GPT-4V Building on the work done for GPT-4, GPT-4 with vision (GPT-4V) enables users to instruct GPT-4 to analyze image inputs provided by the user.

GPT-4o GPT-4o ("o" for "omni") accepts as input any combination of text, audio, image, and video, which is similar to human response time(opens in a new window) in a conversation. In our work, we choose the GPT-4o-20240513 as our baseline.

To conduct a richer evaluation, we select a series of open-source MLLMs for testing, including Qwen-VL Bai et al. (2023), DeepSeek-VLLu et al. (2024a), LLaVa Li et al. (2023b), and CogAgent Hong et al. (2023).

Qwen-VL-7B Qwen-VL (Qwen Large Vision Language Model), proposed by Alibaba Cloud, accepts images, text, and bounding boxes as inputs. It provides Multi-lingual LVLM supporting text recognition and Abstract visual recognition and understanding.

DeepSeek-VL-7B DeepSeek-VL is an open-source MLLM designed for real-world vision and language understanding applications, which possesses general multimodal understanding capabilities.

LLaVA-1.5-7B LLaVA is a MLLM that connects a vision encoder and a language model for visual and language understanding, which uses instruction tuning data generated by GPT-4.

CogAgent-18B CogAgent-18B supports image understanding based on CogVLM, which further possesses GUI image Agent capabilities.

E.2 Implementation Details

In our experiments, we explore the inference capabilities of MLLM to accomplish multiple tasks. In the GPT-4v and GPT-4o tests, we call the official API and use the original temperature coefficient for the experiment. The time of the GPT4v and GPT4o experiments in this work has been updated to May 30, 2024. It is important to note that since the closed-source model GPT series will be updated over time, the reproduction of results in future studies may be affected by the GPT version. In the experiments of the closed-source model, we use the original official weights for evaluation without additional training. For Qwen-VL, we use the open-source model of Qwen-VL-7B and experiment on a single NVIDIA RTX 3090. For DeepSeek-VL, we experiment with DeepSeek-VL-7B-chat on an NVIDIA RTX 3090. We implement CogAgent-18B on 2 NVIDIA RTX 3090 cards for FP16 inference, and LLaVA-1.5-7B is also implemented with 2 NVIDIA RTX 3090 cards. For all the evaluations, we set the temperature as 0.7 and top-k as 0.9. We further provide the computation source and time usage in Table 7. The `Emoji2Idiom` data and evaluation scripts can be found on GitHub https://anonymous.4open.science/r/Emoji2Idiom-0CCA.

E.3 Prompt Template

E.3.1 General Prompt

For different MLLMs, the templates of the input prompt and message are naturally different due to the different ways the models were originally called. In the MLLM assessment, our prompt design mainly follows the following principles. (1) Keep it as short as possible. Provide effective information in a short prompt to avoid interfering with the understanding of MLLM. (2) Ensure the consistency of the prompts of different MLLMs as much as possible.

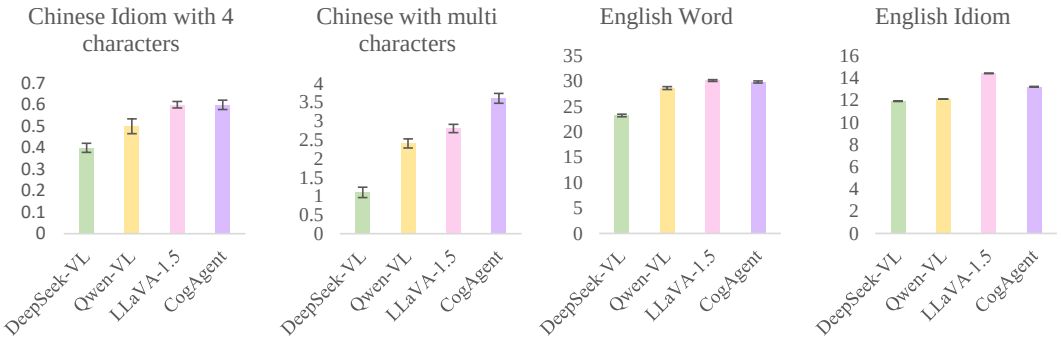


Figure 11: The error bar graphs of different evaluation results of MLLM, which illustrate the Word accuracy of Chinese idiom with four words and Multi-words, Word-level precision of English Word, and Sentence-level precision of English idiom task, respectively.

Table 7: The usage of the computation source and time of MLLMs.

Model	Hardware	Time Usage	Model	Hardware	Time Usage
GPT-4v	API	156min	DeepSeek-VL-7b	1 RTX 3090	719min
GPT-4o	API	149min	CogAgent-18b	2 RTX 3090	503min
Qwen-VL-7b-chat	1 RTX 3090	623min	LLaVA-1.5-7b	2 RTX 3090	562min

This ensures that our evaluation results are not affected by the prompt. (3) The design of the different models is designed to give the task concerns more clearly. We show our prompt as shown in Figure 12.

E.3.2 CoT Prompt

We design the CoT process, inspired by human thinking when seeing the emoji2idiom task.

1. Understand each emoji and provide a directly related textual representation.
2. Generate possible harmonic words, fine-grained comprehension, and idiom associations.
3. Combine multiple emojis to ensure the idioms align or find other possible matches.
4. Finalize the text and check for grammatical errors.

F Additional Details of Automatic Evaluation

To ensure the reliability and robustness of the results, we set up three different random seeds for the experiment in the automatic evaluation of the open-source model and take the average value as the final experimental result. The resulting error bar diagram is shown in Figure 11.

The detailed information of the total amount computed and the type of resources used is shown in Table 7.

G Additional Details of Human Evaluation

G.1 Human Evaluation Guideline

We invite human experts to conduct human assessments, one for human performance on `Emoji2Idiom` and one for scoring MLLM results. The specific evaluation guideline is shown in the Figure 13.

Prompt Template for Evaluation of MLLMs	
We provide the details of our prompt designed for different MLLMs for evaluation on different tasks in our Emoji2Idiom benchmark.	
Task Definition	
Task: Emoji-to-Chinese Idiom / Emoji-to-English Word / Emoji-to-English Idiom **Identifier:** Chinese Idiom, English Word, English Idiom **Output:** Chinese Idiom, English Word, English Idiom	
Prompt Template	
➢ **Without In-context learning and additional training, we evaluate the inference ability.**	
Qwen-VL	'text': 'What is the <Identifier> represented by the emojis in this image? Output format: The <Output> is...', 'image': file_path
DeepSeek-VL	"content": "'What is the <Identifier> represented by the emojis in this image? Output format: The <Output> is...", "images": ["file_path"]
LLaVA-1.5	'text': 'What is the <Identifier> represented by the emojis in this image? Output format: The <Output> is...', 'image': file_path
CogAgent	'text': 'What is the <Identifier> represented by the emojis in this image? Output format: The <Output> is..., 'image': file_path

GPT-4v/GPT-4o	{
	"type": "text",
	"text": "What is the <Identifier> represented by the emojis in this image? Output format: 'The <Output> is...'."
	},
	{
	"type": "image_url",
	"image_url": {
	"url": f"{base64_image}"
	}

➢ **Without additional training, we evaluate the inference ability and In-context learning.**	
Qwen-VL	'text': 'What is the <Identifier> represented by the emojis in this image? Output format: The <Output> is...' 'image': file_path 'text': 'Here are some <Task> examples of the emoji images and the corresponding idioms. Emojis come first, and follow the corresponding <Identifier> .' 'image': example_image_1 'text': 'The idiom is <ground truth> .'
GPT-4o	"text": "What is the <Identifier> represented by the emojis in this image? Output format: 'The <Output> is...'." "image_url": {"url": f"{base64_image}" "text": "Here are some <Task> examples of the emoji images and the corresponding idioms. Emojis come first, and follow the corresponding <Identifier> ." "image_url": {"url": f"{base64_example_image_1}"} "text": "The idiom is <ground truth>"

Figure 12: Our prompt template is designed for evaluation on MLLMs.

Guideline of Human Evaluation of MLLM Performance	
This study aims to evaluate the quality of MLLM performance on our benchmark Emoji2Idiom. Each case provides you with task type, an emoji image, answer, and ground truth, You need to evaluate the generated answer from the following aspects.	
Case	
Task: Emoji-to-Chinese Idiom **Generated Answer:** 闻鸡起舞 **Ground Truth:** 捷雷不及掩耳	**Image:**
Evaluation Metrics	
➢ **Normality:** Whether the generated answer conforms to the idiom's specifications, including formatting specifications and semantic specifications	
Options	1. Completely non-standard 2. Mostly non-standard 3. Fairly standard 4. Mostly standard 5. Completely standard
Examples	1. “朝三暮四” shows completely standard to the normality. 2. “天鹅绒门盘” shows completely non-standard. 3. “眼大眼小耳朵瞎” shows mostly non-standard.
➢ **Semantic similarity**: Whether the generated answers are semantic similar to the ground truth	
Options	1. Completely dissimilar 2. Mostly dissimilar 3. Fairly similar 4. Mostly similar 5. Completely similar
Examples	1. “眼见为实” shows completely dissimilar to the ground truth “星星点点”. 2. “杞人忧天” shows fairly similar to the ground truth “闷闷不乐”.
➢ **Emotional similarity:** Whether the generated answers are emotional similar to the ground truth	
Options	1. Completely dissimilar 2. Mostly dissimilar 3. Fairly similar 4. Mostly similar 5. Completely similar
Examples	1. “狐假虎威” shows mostly similar to the ground truth “阴魂不散”. 2. “班门弄斧” shows mostly dissimilar to the ground truth “当务之急”.
➢ **Visual similarity:** Whether the generated answers are visually similar to the origin emoji image	
Options	1. Completely dissimilar 2. Mostly dissimilar 3. Fairly similar 4. Mostly similar 5. Completely similar
Examples	1. “*Money is power*.” is mostly similar to the origin emoji image 2. “*bright idea*.” is fairly similar to the emoji image
➢ **Fluency:** Whether the generated answers are fluency and easy to understand.	
Options	1. Completely influent 2. Mostly influent 3. Fairly fluent 4. Mostly fluent 5. Completely fluent
Examples	1. “*Break the ice*.” is mostly fluent. 2. “日日山如故” is completely influent.
➢ **Complexity:** Whether this task is complex for the MLLM and thus difficult to solve.	
Options	1. Completely easy 2. Mostly easy 3. Fairly complex 4. Mostly complex 5. Completely complex
Examples	1. “ corresponds to 星星点点 ” is mostly easy to solve. 2. “ corresponds to 先睹为快 ” is mostly complex to solve.

Figure 13: The human evaluation guideline.

Table 8: Human performance on Chinese idiom task.

Human performance	word-level	character-level		Complexity	Time usage
		character-2	character-1		
Human expert-1	56	65	76	3.5	15s per image
Human expert-2	69	74	81	3.1	22s per image
Human expert-3	64	70	85	3.2	28s per image
Human expert-4	77	85	95	3.4	24s per image
Average	66.5	73.5	84.25	3.3	22s per image

Table 9: Human evaluation on Chinese idiom task.

Model	Expert	Chinese idiom					English idiom				
		Std.	Sem.	Emj.	Emo.	Flu.	Std.	Sem.	Emj.	Emo.	Flu.
GPT-4v	1	3.7	1.1	1.3	2.4	3.7	4.4	2.3	2.5	2.1	4.3
	2	4.5	1.6	1.8	2.6	3.9	4.2	2.1	2.4	2.2	4.5
	3	3.9	1.1	1.4	2.1	3.6	4.3	2.2	2.5	2.3	4.4
	4	3.9	1.2	2.4	2.2	3.8	4.3	2.2	2.7	2.4	4.5
	Avg.	4.0	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.8	4.3	2.2	2.5	2.3	4.4
GPT-4o	1	4.1	1.4	1.8	2.3	3.8	4.4	2.2	2.6	2.5	4.4
	2	4.8	1.6	2.1	2.3	4.0	4.3	2.2	2.6	2.3	4.7
	3	4.1	1.4	1.5	2.4	3.6	4.5	2.3	2.4	2.2	4.2
	4	4.5	1.7	2.5	2.3	3.9	4.2	2.4	2.6	2.5	4.5
	Avg.	4.1	1.4	1.8	2.3	3.8	4.4	2.3	2.6	2.4	4.5

G.2 Detailed Evaluation Results

Based on these evaluation guidelines, human experts were able to obtain results from the evaluation of human performance on the `Emoji2Idiom` and the evaluation results of MLLMs. The specific results are shown in the Table 8 and Table 9.

H Additional Details of Case Study

H.1 Typical Case Study

Harmonization Problem There are a large number of harmonic character phenomena in our dataset, which poses a great challenge to the understanding and reasoning of the large language model. The MLLM is also significantly hampered by these harmonic words during emoji understanding. As shown in the Fig. 15 🎀 stands for "捷" and 🈴 stands for "河", and the model does not succeed in recognizing any of these harmonic words. The inference of such harmonic words requires the help of relevant contexts, and in our data scenario, the model is required not to understand individual emoji alone, but to deeply and comprehensively analyze the context of the emoji. Obviously, under this task requirement, current multimodal large language models are not well equipped to capture emoji context with harmonic word reasoning.

Hallucination Problem During the process of recognizing emoji, the model can usually recognize the corresponding meaning of individual emoji better. At this point, the models are prone to hallucinations. After recognizing the meaning of a single emoji, they think diffusely about this emoji and only consider words or idioms directly related to the emoji, ignoring the involvement of emoji in other contexts. For example, in Fig. 15 the model recognizes 🐎 and starts thinking about idioms related to horse and directly outputs "horsing around" without considering another emoji. Similarly, when MLLMs capture 🔥, they search for the Chinese idiom with the character "火 (fire) ". Another example shows that the GPT-4v and GPT-4o recognize the number 3️⃣ and directly associate it with the idiom "朝

Problems	**English Word**		**English idiom**	
Couldn't identity ***homophonic characters*** (Red color denotes the homophonic characters or sound-like characters)	Emoji:	Emoji:	Emoji:	Emoji:
	Ground truth: kiwi Qwen-VL: keyplus DeepSeek-VL: W LLaVA:key word CogAgent:key word GPT-4V: keywest GPT-4o:keyword	Ground truth: Orange Qwen-VL: OG DeepSeek-VL: go LLaVA: go CogAgent: on the go GPT-4V:Jog GPT-4o:ONGOING	Ground truth: Well, I hope so Qwen-VL: I hope so! DeepSeek-VL: I hope so! LLaVA: I hope so! CogAgent: Whale, I hope so! GPT-4V:whale of a time GPT-4o:Whale, I hope so	Ground truth:To be loaded Qwen-VL: busy as a bee DeepSeek-VL: busy as a bee LLaVA: busy as a bee CogAgent:GPT-4V:busy as a bee GPT-4o:busy as a bee
Suffer ***hallucination*** problem	Emoji:	Emoji:	Emoji:	Emoji:
	Ground truth: Killer whale Qwen-VL: sea danger DeepSeek-VL:swordfish LLaVA: whale CogAgent: swordfish GPT-4V: swordfish GPT-4o: swordfish	Ground truth: Bald eagle Qwen-VL: eagleman DeepSeek-VL: eagle-eyed LLaVA: eagle CogAgent: bald eagle GPT-4V: headphones GPT-4o: eagle	Ground truth: To pony up Qwen-VL: horse DeepSeek-VL: rising to the occasion LLaVA: horse CogAgent: horse up GPT-4V: straight from the horse's mouth GPT-4o: horsing around	Ground truth: To go from rags to riches Qwen-VL: to wear someone's shirt DeepSeek-VL: keeping one's shirt on. LLaVA: Bring home the bacon CogAgent: pay for some money GPT-4V: A man after my own heart GPT-4o: walk away from a deal
One emoji to multi-character mapping or vice versa	Emoji:	Emoji:	Emoji:	Emoji:
	Ground truth: Blackberry Qwen-VL: black bear DeepSeek-VL: BEAR LLaVA: black bear CogAgent: bear GPT-4V: Bare GPT-4o: Squarebear	Ground truth: Grape Qwen-VL: gray gorilla DeepSeek-VL: square gorilla LLaVA: gorilla CogAgent: gorilla GPT-4V: gorilla GPT-4o: Kong	Ground truth: Blow off steam Qwen-VL: plugging away DeepSeek-VL: blowing in the wind LLaVA: blow off CogAgent: blow the snow away GPT-4V: cold shoulder GPT-4o: blow hot and cold	Ground truth: Ring a bell Qwen-VL: to ring a bell DeepSeek-VL: to ring the bell LLaVA: ring a bell CogAgent: a bell GPT-4V: sound the alarm GPT-4o: saved by the bell
Fine-grained image understanding of the emoji symbol	Emoji:	Emoji:	Emoji:	Emoji:
	Ground truth: African elephant Qwen-VL: Earth elephant DeepSeek-VL: elephant LLaVA: elephant CogAgent: elephant on earth GPT-4V: worldwide GPT-4o: elephant	Ground truth: Caterpillar Qwen-VL: cat green pillar DeepSeek-VL: cat LLaVA: cat CogAgent: cat GPT-4V: catastrophe GPT-4o: cathedral	Ground truth: It is never too old to learn. Qwen-VL: fly by the seat of your pants DeepSeek-VL: grinning from ear to ear. LLaVA: Thinking helps a lot. CogAgent: Practice makes perfect. GPT-4V: an emotional rollercoaster GPT-4o: To err is human; to forgive, divine.	Ground truth: Receive a kickback Qwen-VL: think outside the box DeepSeek-VL:open the box and find money inside LLaVA: a box of money CogAgent: box outside GPT-4V: think outside the box GPT-4o: out of the box

Figure 14: Four typical problems the MLLM suffer in English word and idiom tasks.

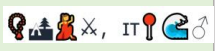
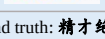
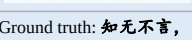
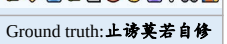
Problems	**Chinese idiom with four character**		**Chinese idiom with more than four characters**	
Couldn't identity ***homophonic characters***（Red color denotes the homophonic characters or sound-like characters）	Emoji:	Emoji:	Emoji:	Emoji:
	Ground truth: **难舍难离** Qwen-VL: 虎视蛇行 DeepSeek-VL:家徒四壁 LLaVA: 杯弓蛇影 CogAgent: 蛇蝎心肠 GPT-4V: 南瓜蛇果 GPT-4o: 南瓜蛇离	Ground truth: **玉宇琼楼** Qwen-VL:金碧辉煌 DeepSeek-VL: 高楼大厦 LLaVA:一举两得 CogAgent: 醉生梦死 GPT-4V:黄粱美梦 GPT-4o:五谷丰登	Ground truth: **捷雷不及掩耳** Qwen-VL:电闪雷鸣 DeepSeek-VL: 耳聪目明 LLaVA:拔鸡代猴 CogAgent:束手无策 GPT-4V:闻鸡起舞 GPT-4o:闻鸡起舞	Ground truth: **河水不犯井水** Qwen-VL:哭笑不得 DeepSeek-VL:一见钟情 LLaVA:泥菩萨过江 CogAgent:滴水穿石 GPT-4V:一波三折 GPT-4o:泪流满面
Suffer ***hallucination*** problem	Emoji:	Emoji:	Emoji:	Emoji: 
	Ground truth: **以肉啖虎** Qwen-VL:狗急跳墙 DeepSeek-VL:卧虎藏龙 LLaVA:虎口拔牙 CogAgent:狼心狗肺 GPT-4V:狐假虎威 GPT-4o:如坐针毡	Ground truth：**抱火厝薪** Qwen-VL:喜新厌旧 DeepSeek-VL: 火光冲天 LLaVA:旧的不去新的不来 CogAgent:笑而不答 GPT-4V:新官上任三把火GPT-4o:笑里藏刀	Ground truth: **不问三七二十一** Qwen-VL: 三七二十一 DeepSeek-VL:问鼎中原 LLaVA:女大十八变 CogAgent: 三七二十一 GPT-4V:三心二意 GPT-4o:颠三倒四	Ground truth:**项庄舞剑，意在沛公** Qwen-VL:背井离乡 DeepSeek-VL: 盲人摸象 LLaVA:投笔从戎 CogAgent:望洋兴叹 GPT-4V:珠光宝气 GPT-4o:草木皆兵，风声鹤唳
Multi-emoji to one character mapping	Emoji:	Emoji:	Emoji:	Emoji:
	Ground truth:**万壑千岩** Qwen-VL:一丝不苟 DeepSeek-VL:一声不吭 LLaVA:一鸣惊人 CogAgent:一见钟情 GPT-4V:一心一意 GPT-4o:差强人意	Ground truth: **晴空万里** Qwen-VL: 四大皆空 DeepSeek-VL: 艳阳高照 LLaVA: 空谷幽兰 CogAgent: 空空如也 GPT-4V:一暴十寒 GPT-4o:晴天霹雳	Ground truth: **中河失舟，一壶千金** Qwen-VL: 一举成名 DeepSeek-VL:画龙点睛 LLaVA:一言九鼎 CogAgent: 狡兔三窟 GPT-4V:朝三暮四 GPT-4o:狐假虎威	Ground truth: **朝朝寒食，夜夜元宵** Qwen-VL: 冰冻三尺非一日之寒 DeepSeek-VL: 有口难言 LLaVA:日出而作，日入而息 CogAgent:一日三秋 GPT-4V:破釜沉舟 GPT-4o:日月潭
Fine-grained image understanding of the emoji symbol	Emoji: 	Emoji:	Emoji: 	Emoji: 
	Ground truth: **精才绝艳** Qwen-VL: 鸟语花香 DeepSeek-VL: 掌上明珠 LLaVA: 海阔天空 CogAgent: 鲸吞蚕食 GPT-4V:东施效颦 GPT-4o:鲤鱼跃龙门	Ground truth: **抵足谈心** Qwen-VL: 心神不宁 DeepSeek-VL: 心悦诚服 LLaVA: 以退为进 CogAgent: 心服口服 GPT-4V: 下落不明 GPT-4o: 兵贵神速	Ground truth: **知无不言，言无不听** Qwen-VL: 无所不能 DeepSeek-VL: 笑口常开 LLaVA: 对牛弹琴 CogAgent: 对牛弹琴 GPT-4V:人山人海 GPT-4o:见不得人	Ground truth:**止谤莫若自修** Qwen-VL: 十年寒窗 DeepSeek-VL:一波未平，一波又起 LLaVA: 一个巴掌拍不响 CogAgent: 一问三不知 GPT-4V:瓜田李下 GPT-4o:杯弓蛇影

Figure 15: Four typical problems the MLLMs suffer in Chinese idiom tasks.

三暮四” and “颠三倒四”, which contains the number 3, without considering the information of the rest of the emoji around.

Multi-to-One or One-to-Multi Character Mapping. For the MLLM, it is customary to perform a one-to-one mapping operation where an emoji corresponds to a Chinese character or English word. In many scenarios, however, it is necessary to perform a multi-to-one or one-to-multi mapping. For example, in Figure 15the number 1️⃣ 0️⃣ 0️⃣ 0️⃣ is composed of four emojis, but the model does not successfully combine them into one character “千 (one thousand)”. And in Figure 14, 🔔 not just indicates a single “bell” or “alarm”, but the idiom “ring a bell”. This reasoning relies on the capability of knowledge ming and the reasoning based on the emojis in images and their corresponding linguistic meanings.

Abstract visual Image Understanding of the Emoji Symbol The model shows good performance in simply recognizing the shallow meanings of individual emoji, but in Abstract visual understanding, it is difficult to match the emoji information with the context to get the deep corresponding emoji meanings. For example, in Figure 14, the prediction of the idiom “receive a kickback”, the model simply captures the emoji 📦, the meaning of “box”, and interprets it as “think outside of the box” or “out of the box”, but does not combine the package attributes of “receiving something” with the hint of money to generate the correct answer.

I Additional Details of Training and Finetuning for Future Work

Based on these results and error case studies, we propose potential training methods and frameworks that could significantly improve MLLM performance in visual-linguistic tasks, drawing inspiration from human approaches to joint visual-semantic reasoning:

- Direct fine-tuning: We can incrementally pre-train MLLMs on an emoji-rich corpus to build a basic understanding of emoji. Our initial tests indicate that MLLMs already demonstrate a foundational grasp of emoji, performing well in many cases. Following pre-training, we suggest a 4:1 division of the fine-tuning dataset and test set, with direct fine-tuning on the pre-trained MLLM. This method mirrors human learning, where repeated practice after initial knowledge acquisition leads to mastery in a specific domain.
- Incorporating Chain of Thought (CoT) design: When translating emoji to idioms, we can model the process after human reasoning. This CoT design references the process of human thinking and reasoning, which can assist MLLM to think about idiom generation in a structured way, and is better able to further analyze where exactly MLLM goes wrong and provide inspiration for subsequent research work. We hope that such reasoning can be further generalized to more general symbol understanding, and our emoji2idiom data can also be used as part of general symbol understanding to evaluate the general symbol understanding capability of the large language model.
- Adding a symbol mapping set as external knowledge: A single emoji may correspond to multiple characters. By constructing an emoji-to-character mapping set, we can enable MLLM to learn possible alignments. This approach is similar to how humans use external knowledge to accomplish tasks that might be challenging without it.
- Multi-agent invocation: Referring to the CoT process, we can utilize multiple intelligences for tasks like emoji comprehension, harmonic word association, and emoji combination, allowing for integrated task planning, memory iteration, and refined reasoning.

Finally, our work significantly contributes to enhancing the visual comprehension and reasoning capabilities of MLLMs. Most current unified evaluation metrics focus on MLLM’s understanding of natural images, often overlooking abstract visual information and symbolic

representations—areas that receive less attention during training. Additionally, MLLMs struggle with recognizing complex textual information in images, particularly handwritten text or intricate symbols. We believe our emoji2idiom task not only complements existing evaluations of abstract symbolic representations but also offers a solution for deeper visual reasoning, thus promoting the development of visual-textual alignment and multimodal unification architecture.