

## **Insights into *Algospeak* and Sensitive Language on TikTok**

### ***Uvidi u algogovor i osjetljiv jezik na TikToku***

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**Abstract:** *Algospeak, as a “sub-language” of Netspeak, refers to online language practices wherein offensive words are modified or coded by its “speakers” to bypass content moderation on social media sites, especially TikTok. In its Community Guidelines, the aforementioned social media network claims it does not flag or remove graphic content if it serves an educational purpose or adheres to the documentary format. In spite of these declarations, this paper proves that verified accounts, namely major English-speaking news outlets, engage in self-imposed linguistic censorship to a noticeably lesser degree when referencing violent crimes than their unverified counterparts, specifically users devoted to posting true-crime videos. The latter, thusly, utilise Algospeak more frequently and in more cryptic ways.*

**Key words:** *Algospeak, TikTok, content moderation, news, true crime*

**Sažetak:** *Algotgovor, kao „podjezik“ netgovora, odnosi se na jezične prakse na internetu kojima njegovi govornici modificiraju ili kodiraju uvredljive riječi kako bi zaobišli moderiranje sadržaja na društvenim mrežama, osobito na TikToku. Smjernice zajednice ove društvene mreže tvrde da se uvredljiv sadržaj ne označava ili uklanja ako ima obrazovnu svrhu ili dokumentarni format. Unatoč ovim tvrdnjama, ovaj rad dokazuje da verificirani korisnički računi (sa značkom „provjereno“), tj. poznate novinske kuće engleskoga govornoga područja, u znatno manjoj mjeri sudjeluju u samonametnutoj jezičnoj autocenzuri pri iznošenju nasilnih zločina u odnosu na one račune bez značke, tj. korisnike posvećene objavljivanju videozapisa o stvarnim zločinima. Potonji stoga češće upotrebljavaju algogovor i to na zagonetniji način.*

**Ključne riječi:** *algogovor, TikTok, moderacija sadržaja, vijesti, stvarni zločini*

## **1. Language and Social Media**

With the constant proliferation and diversification of social media platforms, emergent language change in and through digital media has caught the attention of its users and linguistic researchers alike. The widely accepted label of computer-mediated communication (CMC) among scholars covers both spoken, written, and hybrid modes of online communication, including alternative nomenclatures such as Netspeak, Internet Slang, Digital Discourse and Language Online (Page et al., 2014), to name a few. In the social media context, certain aspects of written language are reconfigured in various ways. According to Androutsopoulos, language innovation within CMC can be characterized by blurring the borders between spoken and written discourse, shortening the message form, and employing strategies of compensation in the absence of prosody or body language (2007; 2011). Furthermore, social media users have been recorded to deviate from standard orthography by employing “acronyms and initialisms (e.g. LOL for *laugh out loud*), word reductions (e.g. *gd* for *good*), and letter-number homophones (e.g. *u* for *you* and *2* for *to*)” (Barton and Lee, 2013, 5).

The linguistic output of users communicating and relating on extensively researched social media networks, like Facebook for instance, sits at the intersection of identity and community, i.e. self-presentation and the building and maintenance of networked relationships (boyd and Ellison, 2008; Seargent and Tagg, 2014). In opposition to such an intent of online language, Algospeak, as the data, and the social media platform TikTok, as the metadata of this investigation, resist placement within this well-established linguistic framework. Thus, this paper aims to offer new insights into Algospeak as a “sub-language” (Aloise, 2024) of Netspeak, specifically on the increasingly popular social media platform TikTok.

## **2. Algospeak**





The term Algospeak, a lexical blending of “algorithm” and “speak”, refers to a unique linguistic phenomenon wherein social media users modify or adapt their utterances by coding them, with the aim of circumventing algorithmic censorship (Fillies and Paschke, 2024; Garg, 2022; Gillespie, 2018; Isam, 2024; 2025; Levine, 2022; Steen et al., 2023; Tufekci, 2017). Algospeak is “spoken” across various social media platforms, but it is

primarily associated with TikTok (Lorenz, 2022). According to Fillies and Paschke (2024), the observed instances of Algospeak can be classified into a taxonomy comprising seven classes:

1. Change in spelling to unknown spelling (e.g. “abortion” becomes “@b0rt!0n”)
2. Change in spelling to known spelling (e.g. “porn” becomes “corn”)
3. Abbreviations (e.g. “sexual assault” becomes “SA”)
4. Pictorial representations (i.e. using emojis to replace terms)
5. Paraphrasing (e.g. “kill” becomes “unalive”)
6. Repurposing of existing words (e.g. “sex worker” becomes “accountant”)
7. Phonetic resemblance (e.g. “Nazi” becomes “not see”).

The pictorial coding of graphic language online via emojis is extensive. As the elusive algorithms moderating the content on TikTok become increasingly sophisticated, emojis represent the last line of defence in conveying a sensitive, mature or even hateful message (see Table 1).

**Table 1.** *Examples of Pictorial Algospeak*

Algospeak	Word
	male genitals
	White people
	shit
	cocaine
	butt

*Source: Steen et al. (2023)*

This online language and its ever-evolving variations are a natural consequence of the recent trend of automated content monitoring on social media (Morrow et al., 2022) backed by recent EU legislation and directives (2024). Indeed, TikTok’s Community Guidelines claim they “aim to remove content or accounts that violate our rules before they are viewed or shared. Content first goes through an automated review process. If content is identified as a potential violation, it will be automatically removed, or flagged for additional review by our moderators” (2024). The Community Guidelines in question deem the following content impermissible under the umbrella term “sensitive and mature content”, referring to “sexual activity and services”, “nudity and body exposure”, “sexually suggestive content”,

“shocking and graphic content”, and “animal abuse” (2024). It is, however, the anecdotal experience of users, later proven in the study conducted by Steen et al. (2023), that even so much as talking or writing about such themes, i.e. using strong or graphic language, is sufficient to alert content moderators, despite the content being educational, critical, or satirical. Moreover, in an effort to prevent their users from seeing videos that potentially feature hate speech, insults, sexualized or extremist content, the platform automatically detects certain words, often in a decontextualized manner (“Language in social media”, 2024). Therefore, Algospeak emerges as a necessity amongst its speakers to avoid, “shadow banning” (Delkic, 2022), deplatformisation (Jhaver et al. 2021), content removal (Srinivasan et al. 2019) or limiting access to potentially problematic content (Gillespie, 2022). In investigating user experiences with and identification of algorithmic content moderation flaws, Steen et al. (2023) have also identified issues of randomness, inaccuracy and non-contextuality.

However, Algospeak present (or absent) in describing violent crime on TikTok by verified and unverified accounts is yet to be comprehensively investigated. Thus, the aim of this paper is to outline the nature of Algospeak employed in presenting graphic content online as well as compare language practices between verified and unverified accounts on TikTok. To support this investigation, the video content and accompanying discourse of verified TikTok accounts of major English-speaking news outlets as well as unverified “true crime” content are juxtaposed.

### **3. The News on TikTok**

It has become glaringly apparent that TikTok’s content moderators are relentless in their goal of upholding the site’s Community Guidelines. Still, it appears that they do make some concessions in regard to certain context-specific situations. For instance, graphic content is allowed to remain on the platform as long as it conforms to the documentary format. To what degree that is the case shall be surmised in the subsequent analysis of the language, either spoken, captioned or written in the TikToks, twelve in total, authored by the following verified news accounts: four from the *Daily Mail UK*, four from *ABC News Australia* and four from *The New York Times*, all posted within in the last two years.

A TikTok posted by the Daily Mail UK on 13 March 2025 [1] detailing the slaying of schoolgirl Elianne Andam contains graphic phrases such as “stabbed to death” and “brutally killed” devoid of Algospeak. Furthermore, in reporting on the wannabe mass

shooter Nicholas Prosper, the video posted on 19 March 2025 [2] by the same account contains sensitive words and accompanying captions such as “mutilate”, “murder”, “kill”, and “slaughter”. However, the compound noun “child abuse” is censored to “child ab\*se” in the captions. Consistent in their approach of self-censorship, another TikTok posted by this user on 24 March 2025 [3] also phrases an accusation made against a popular influencer as “r\*ping [a] woman”. The highlighted examples might indicate that, despite the site's algorithmic leniency towards verified news accounts, the users in question still employ Algospeak to ensure their content is not flagged or removed. Intuitively, certain words are perhaps more problematic than others. It seems that referencing sexual crimes falls into this category, as well as any reference to sex, as demonstrated in the following example. A video posted on 13 March 2025 [4] describes a Tory councillor dying in “a crack den after tying bag over his head while seeking s\*xual pleasure”. The description below goes on to specify that the former mayor “spend hours alone consuming crack c\*caine” before he was found dead. Apparently, language detailing substance abuse is also encrypted via Algospeak to avoid detection.

This, however, is not the case if the *ABC News Australia*'s account is concerned. A video published on 17 March 2025 [5] contains the uncensored phrase “sexual abuse” to report on a case of child sexual abuse, albeit with a content warning. The absence of Algospeak frames the news report posted on 21 February 2025 [6] on the ex-Spanish football federation chief Luis Rubiales being found guilty of “sexual assault”. Nor does the account in question engage in language-coding when detailing a “mass shooting”, “shooting rampage” or “gang-related violence” in their report on the school shooting in Orebro, Sweden posted on 5 February 2025 [7]. However, a surprising instance of Algospeak by the user is observed elsewhere. A video posted on 23 January 2025 [8] sports the headline “Danish politician tells Donal Trump to ‘f\*\*\* off’”. Profanity and strong language of this kind is obviously deemed too sensitive not to be censored as opposed to graphic language depicting violent and/or sexual offences. Indeed, the Community Guidelines deem “profanity or vulgarity” impermissible (2024).

*The New York Times*' account on TikTok seems to be devoid of Algospeak, at least from what can be seen posted by the outlet recently. For instance, the coverage of Luigi Mangione's trial on 11 December 2024 [9] details the case containing strong yet non-cyphered language, specifically “murder”, “killing” and “fatal shooting”. Furthermore, a TikTok posted on 10 September 2024 [10] covers the story of 3-D printed weapons in

which the reporter utilises words like “weapon”, “gun”, “terrorist”, and “drug dealer” without any self-imposed censorship or coded language. He then goes on to warn viewers that such makeshift weapons could be used in “scenarios that are potentially lethal”, which comes across as rather euphemistic phrasing following the aforementioned graphic language. Another TikTok posted on 7 September 2024 [11] follows a similar contradictory pattern of unadulterated use of strong language accompanied by somewhat euphemistic descriptions of a crime. This video details the Catholic clergy “sexually abus[ing] children” spanning a number of decades and continents. The reporter then discusses these “problematic” priests and their victims demanding an “admission of harm” in a way that potentially downplays the severity of such accusations. This particular news outlet openly reports on crimes of a sexual nature with no Algospeak, which is also evident in the content (e.g. a TikTok posted on 19 December 2024 [12]) following the trial of Gisèle Pelicot wherein mention of “raping” or “drugging” appears uncensored.

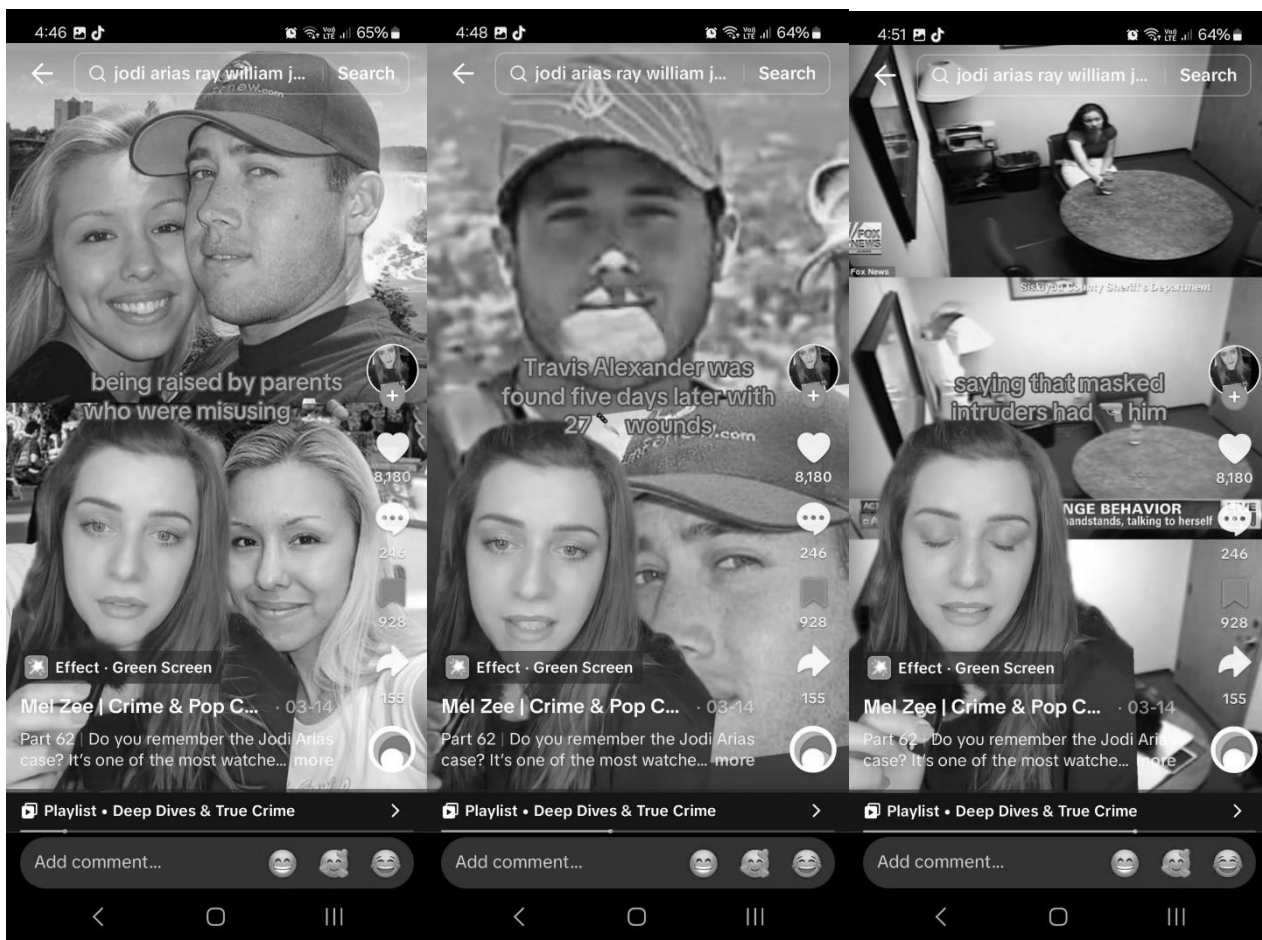
In sum, the language uses and practices of news outlets on TikTok regarding Algospeak vary drastically, from universal self-censorship in describing sexual violence or substance abuse, in the case of the *Daily Mail UK*, to solely encrypting profanity, in the case of *ABC News Australia*, to non-existent suppression in reporting all manner of graphic content, as seen first-hand in the recent video content posted by *The New York Times*. Therefore, instances of Algospeak recorded in this investigation, or the lack thereof, can be classified into distinct categories of inappropriateness when referencing (1) gun violence, (2) murder, (3) sex crimes, (4) substance abuse, and (5) profanity/vulgarity. Despite the content comprising the fifth category generally being considered as the most “benign” offence on this list, its detection and subsequent removal are likely more straightforward than in the other four. As stated previously, the Community Guidelines flag any explicit mention of profanity, and it is our assumption that this is due to its universally offensive nature, which is difficult to obscure by context. This makes the remaining four categories “fuzzier” and, as such, present quite a challenge to TikTok’s automated content moderation system since the language used to present violent and/or illegal content is highly contextual. Is the problematic video a news report on a mass shooting or a recording of one? Yet, the arbitrary coding of only certain categories of sensitive language and not others across these verified news accounts is unclear.

#### **4. True Crime on TikTok**

According to Merriam-Webster (2025), true crime is “a nonfiction genre of literature, film, podcasts, etc. that depicts and examines real crime cases”. This budding genre has been flourishing lately, thanks to its bingeable content and format on various streaming services and social media (see Horeck, 2019). TikTok has certainly not been lagging in this respect and houses a multitude of true-crime content posted quotidianly by mainly unverified accounts due to its sensitive nature. Shifting the investigative focus of true crime from cultural to linguistic, it is the discourse of the genre on TikTok that should be further examined to establish to what degree Algospeak is used to veil graphic language. Data was gathered by searching for content with the hashtag “truecrime” or “truecrimetok” and the first twelve results, i.e., videos, recommended to one of the authors were selected. All of them featured some form of linguistic self-censorship, but the TikToks containing the most robust and diverse use of Algospeak are analysed below.

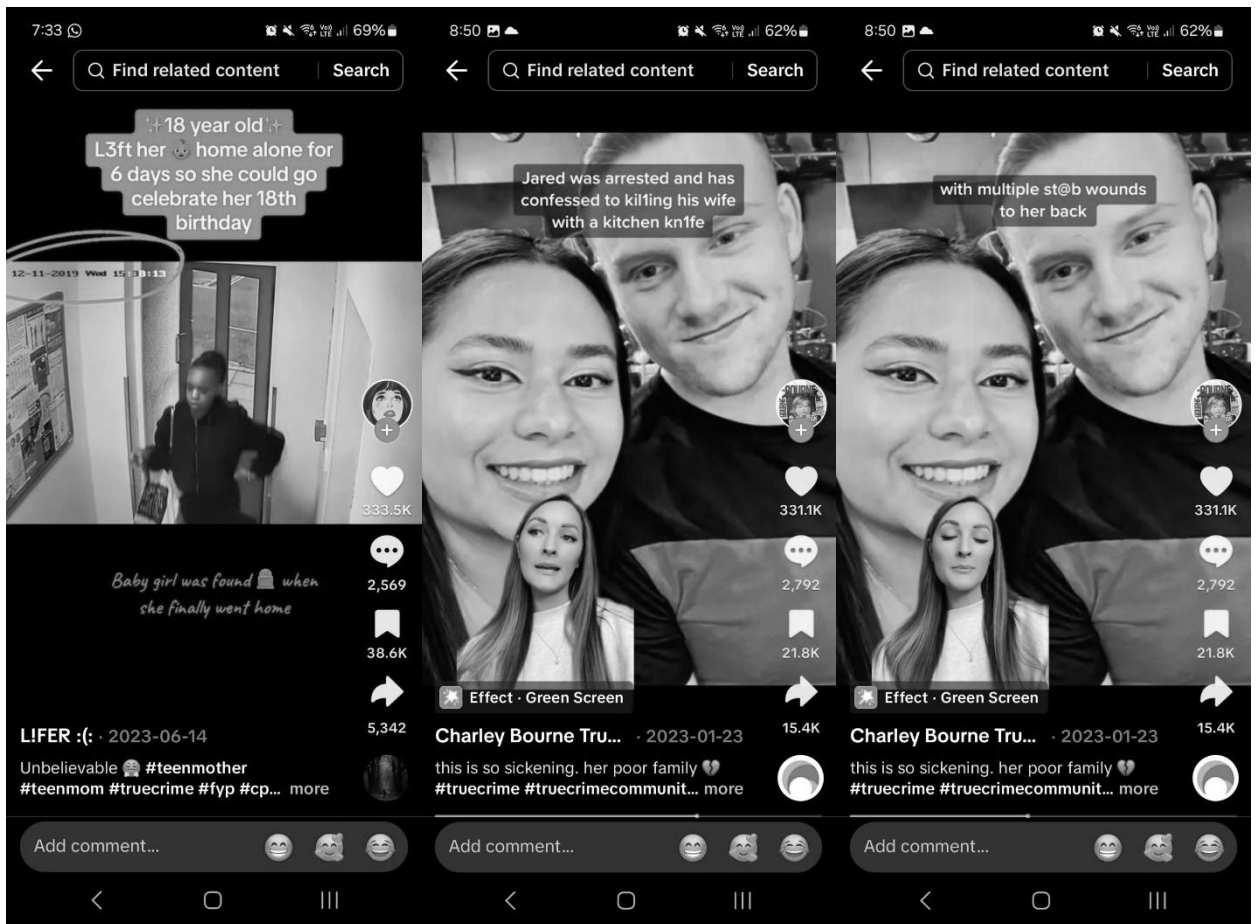
In dissecting the case of Jodi Arias [13], user *Mel Zee* masks strong language predominately through pictorial means, that is, emojis. “Misusing substances” is captioned as the wine and pill emoji, “knife” and “slashed” is replaced by the knife emoji, and “gunshot” and “murdered” are coded behind a water gun emoji (see Figure 1). User *L!FER* :( employs not only Algospeak, but a form of Leetspeak as well in phrasing the crime of a teen mother [14]. Leetspeak (or 1337) replaces letters with numbers to form an easy-to-read encryption (Perea et al., 2008). The teen mother in the video “13ft” her baby home alone for 6 days and was later found dead. The word “baby” is replaced by the baby emoji and “dead” by the tombstone emoji (see Figure 2). Partial Leetspeak accompanied by Algospeak can be found in the captions of user *Charley Bourne True Crime*’s TikTok [15] about the murder of Anggy Diaz. The word stab is hidden behind the phrase “st@b” while the number 1 is used interchangeably to stand for either the letter “i” or “l” (see Figure 2). Both Leetspeak and Algospeak “demonstrate the creativity of users in overcoming linguistic constraints imposed by technology” (Isam, 2025, 3).

**Figure 1.** Pictorial representations of graphic language by user Mel Zee



Source: TikTok

Figure 2. Examples of Leetspeak and Algospeak on TikTok



Source: TikTok

Evidently, unverified users on TikTok resort to linguistic self-censorship to a noticeably higher degree than their verified counterparts to avoid triggering content moderators when posting about violent crime. It would appear that amateur sleuths and reporters present graphic content in Algospeak more frequently and in more cryptic ways. The question why this is the case arises since their content is almost identical to the one produced by official news outlets. TikTok assures us that their “approach to content moderation uses the same criteria, no matter who creates it. The most important factor [they] consider in looking at public interest exceptions is context, such as whether the content is raising awareness or criticizing harmful behaviors” (2024). Does this mean unverified users are then somewhat superstitious and overly cautious? As pointed out by Deklic (2022), while “much of the content removed has to do with violence, illegal activities or nudity, many violations of language rules seem to dwell in a gray area.” Indeed, “[i]nvestigations by *NDR*, *WDR*, and *tagesschau* now reveal that the company is apparently withholding at least 20 words using

automated filters” (Eckert et al., 2022). According to their results, mention of illicit drug use and killing is partially blocked. Therefore, is it fair to assume that verified accounts are simply more equal than others? Of course, one must approach the purpose and intent of unverified TikTok accounts with a critical grain of salt. Although true-crime aficionados and criminal investigative reporters are not always at cross purposes on the platform in terms of informing the public, the former, lacking an established reputation in contrast to the latter, are inclined to attract a following even at the expense of shocking their community, and are therefore motivated to communicate in Algospeak to avoid deplatformisation.

## 5. Conclusion

To conclude, the presence of Algospeak on TikTok is significant, yet varied in frequency and format between verified and unverified accounts due to the site’s inconsistent and non-contextual approach to flagging and removing sensitive content. Major news outlets either use graphic language devoid of any censorship or opt to censor only references to sexual crime, drug use or profanity. Conversely, the true crime community on TikTok utilises Algospeak in more imaginative and cryptic ways by coding sensitive and mature language via spelling alterations or emojis. At surface level, all of the content analysed in this paper appears to be posted with a shared intent, that is to inform the public, and yet unverified users engage in linguistic self-suppression to a higher degree than actual news reporters. However, other diverging motivations of unverified users to post sensitive content are clearly reflected in their diverse use of Algospeak.

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## 7. Appendix

Links to TikToks referenced in the text:

[1]

[https://www.tiktok.com/@dailymailuk/video/7481333193208024342?is\\_from\\_webapp=1&sender\\_device=pc&web\\_id=7484354288061318678](https://www.tiktok.com/@dailymailuk/video/7481333193208024342?is_from_webapp=1&sender_device=pc&web_id=7484354288061318678)

[2]

[https://www.tiktok.com/@dailymailuk/video/7475795740485307670?is\\_from\\_webapp=1&sender\\_device=pc&web\\_id=7484354288061318678](https://www.tiktok.com/@dailymailuk/video/7475795740485307670?is_from_webapp=1&sender_device=pc&web_id=7484354288061318678)

[3]

[https://www.tiktok.com/@dailymailuk/video/7485304510374612246?is\\_from\\_webapp=1&sender\\_device=pc&web\\_id=7484354288061318678](https://www.tiktok.com/@dailymailuk/video/7485304510374612246?is_from_webapp=1&sender_device=pc&web_id=7484354288061318678)

[4]

[https://www.tiktok.com/@dailymailuk/video/7481252131698265366?is\\_from\\_webapp=1&sender\\_device=pc&web\\_id=7484354288061318678](https://www.tiktok.com/@dailymailuk/video/7481252131698265366?is_from_webapp=1&sender_device=pc&web_id=7484354288061318678)

[5]

[https://www.tiktok.com/@abcnewsaus/video/7482713644296441106?is\\_from\\_webapp=1&sender\\_device=pc&web\\_id=7484354288061318678](https://www.tiktok.com/@abcnewsaus/video/7482713644296441106?is_from_webapp=1&sender_device=pc&web_id=7484354288061318678)

[6]

[https://www.tiktok.com/@abcnewsaus/video/7473668544488688914?is\\_from\\_webapp=1](https://www.tiktok.com/@abcnewsaus/video/7473668544488688914?is_from_webapp=1)

[https://www.tiktok.com/@abcnewsaus/video/7467770726213225746?is\\_from\\_webapp=1&sender\\_device=pc&web\\_id=7484354288061318678](https://www.tiktok.com/@abcnewsaus/video/7467770726213225746?is_from_webapp=1&sender_device=pc&web_id=7484354288061318678)

[7]

[https://www.tiktok.com/@abcnewsaus/video/7462896757962181906?is\\_from\\_webapp=1&sender\\_device=pc&web\\_id=7484354288061318678](https://www.tiktok.com/@abcnewsaus/video/7462896757962181906?is_from_webapp=1&sender_device=pc&web_id=7484354288061318678)

[8]

[https://www.tiktok.com/@nytimes/video/7447161535119543594?is\\_from\\_webapp=1&sender\\_device=pc&web\\_id=7484354288061318678](https://www.tiktok.com/@nytimes/video/7447161535119543594?is_from_webapp=1&sender_device=pc&web_id=7484354288061318678)

[9]

[https://www.tiktok.com/@nytimes/video/7413075921915153706?is\\_from\\_webapp=1&sender\\_device=pc&web\\_id=7484354288061318678](https://www.tiktok.com/@nytimes/video/7413075921915153706?is_from_webapp=1&sender_device=pc&web_id=7484354288061318678)

[10]

[https://www.tiktok.com/@nytimes/video/7411671493966417195?is\\_from\\_webapp=1&sender\\_device=pc&web\\_id=7484354288061318678](https://www.tiktok.com/@nytimes/video/7411671493966417195?is_from_webapp=1&sender_device=pc&web_id=7484354288061318678)

[11]

[https://www.tiktok.com/@nytimes/video/7450192159413652782?is\\_from\\_webapp=1&sender\\_device=pc&web\\_id=7484354288061318678](https://www.tiktok.com/@nytimes/video/7450192159413652782?is_from_webapp=1&sender_device=pc&web_id=7484354288061318678)

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[https://www.tiktok.com/@sorryibroughtitup/video/7481535141244833029?is\\_from\\_webapp=1&sender\\_device=pc&web\\_id=7484354288061318678](https://www.tiktok.com/@sorryibroughtitup/video/7481535141244833029?is_from_webapp=1&sender_device=pc&web_id=7484354288061318678)

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[https://www.tiktok.com/@somebodysmotherr/video/7244487493972806958?is\\_from\\_webapp=1&sender\\_device=pc&web\\_id=7484354288061318678](https://www.tiktok.com/@somebodysmotherr/video/7244487493972806958?is_from_webapp=1&sender_device=pc&web_id=7484354288061318678)

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[https://www.tiktok.com/@charleybournetruecrime/video/7191903560316112134?is\\_from\\_webapp=1&sender\\_device=pc&web\\_id=7484354288061318678](https://www.tiktok.com/@charleybournetruecrime/video/7191903560316112134?is_from_webapp=1&sender_device=pc&web_id=7484354288061318678)

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[https://www.tiktok.com/@charleybournetruecrime/video/7191903560316112134?is\\_from\\_webapp=1&sender\\_device=pc&web\\_id=7484354288061318678](https://www.tiktok.com/@charleybournetruecrime/video/7191903560316112134?is_from_webapp=1&sender_device=pc&web_id=7484354288061318678)