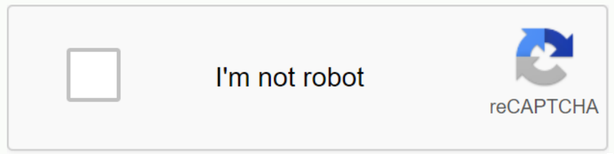

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Meaning of dicotomia

If you've ever used Tumblr, you may have seen a post that simply states GPOY. It doesn't sound like a word you can think of, so what on earth does that mean? GPOY stands for: Pointless Image of Yourself The acronym is almost always followed by a photo or an animated GIF that is either a selfie or an image of someone or something else similar to a situation, action or character similar to the user who shares it. The acronym is mainly used to describe visual content on the popular microblogging platform Tumblr and is considered part of its social culture. It's not used much on other popular social networks like Facebook and Twitter, although you can get over it in these places. When it comes to Tumblr culture, GPOY is rarely used in full sentences and is mainly used on its own without any other words or information. The photo or GIF file communicates the message. When a photo or GIF is so relatable that it can be used to symbolize you or your life in any way, then it is advisable to include GPOY in the caption. Think of it as an acronym equivalent to say, That's how I feel/how I look right now. Example #1 A picture of a sad dog or cat with the caption GPOY. This lets people know that you share the feeling in the picture. Example #2 As an option, you can snap a photo of yourself looking sad and then tag it with GPOY. According to Know Your Meme, the GPOY acronym can be traced as far back as 2008, when Tumblr users would tag posts with GPOYW on Wednesdays. Posting a pointless photo on Wednesdays was a weekly ritual for several Tumblr users. By 2009, W had been quietly wound up, allowing users to put on any day of the week. With Tumblr's explosive growth, the popularity of GPOY memes quickly spread within the Tumblr community, where it is mostly used by the younger audience. Tumblr enthusiasts use it to describe other memes, photos, webcomics, GIFs, drawings, or anything else visually. Despite its popularity, the acronym is one of the rare ones that are still popular within a social media community and rarely seen anywhere else online. The literal meaning is the most obvious or non-figurative sense of a word or word. Language that is not perceived as metaphorical, ironic, hyperbolic or sarcastic. Contrast with figurative meaning or non-literal meaning. Noun: literality. Gregory Currie has stated that the literal meaning of literal meaning is as hilly. But just as vagueness is nothing to object to the claim that there are hills, there is no objection to the claim that there are literal meanings. (Picture and Mind, 1995). Dictionary definitions are written in literal terms. For example: It's time to feed cats and dogs. This phrase cats and dogs are used in the literal sense, because the animals are hungry and it's time to eat. Figurative languages paint word images and allow to 'see' a point. For example: It rains cats and dogs! Cats and dogs do do really falling from the sky like rain... This expression is an idiom. (Passing Maryland High School Assessment in English, 2006) The sea, the great unification, is man's only hope. Now, as never before, the old phrase has a literal meaning: we are all in the same boat. (Jacques Cousteau, National geographical, 1981) Zack: I haven't been in a comic book store in literally a million years. Sheldon Cooper: Literally? Literally a million years? (Brian Smith and Jim Parsons in The Justice League Recombination. The Big Bang Theory, 2010) How do we deal with metaphorical utterances? The standard theory is that we treat non-literal language in three stages. First, we derive from the literal meaning of what we hear. Secondly, we are testing the literal meaning against context to see if it is compatible with it. Third, if the literal meaning does not make sense with the context, we seek an alternative, metaphorical meaning. One prediction of this three-step model is that people should ignore the non-literal meanings of statements whenever the literal meaning makes sense because they never have to move on to the third stage. There is some evidence that people cannot ignore non-literal meanings... That is, the metaphorical meaning seems to be processed while maintaining the literal meaning. (Trevor Harley, The psychology of the language. Taylor & Francis, 2001) [A]spoon by his wife if he wants his bowling shoes impaled over or impaled underneath, Archie Bunker answers with a question: What's the difference? Being a reader of sublime simplicity, his wife responds by patiently explaining the difference between lacing over and lacing underneath, what this may be, but only eliciting ire. What is the difference does not ask for the difference but means instead I do not give a damn what the difference is. The same grammatical pattern gives rise to two meanings that are mutually exclusive: the literal meaning asks for the concept (difference) whose existence is denied by the figurative meaning. (Paul de Man, Allegories of reading: Figurative language in Rousseau, Nietzsche, Rilke, and Proust. Yale University Press, 1979) People have been using literally mean figuratively for centuries, and definitions of this have appeared in The Oxford English Dictionary and The Merriam-Webster Dictionary since the early 20th century, along with a note that such use can be considered irregular or criticized as an abuse. But literally one of those words that, no matter what's in the dictionary—and sometimes because of it—continues to attract a particularly snooty race of linguistic scrutiny. It's a classic peeve. (Jen Doll, You're saying it wrong. Atlantic, January/February 2014) It is crucial to distinguish between what a sentence means (i.e. its literal meaning) and what the speaker means in the opinion of the sentence. We know the meaning of a sentence as soon as we know the meanings of the elements and the rules for combining them. off of off notoriously, speakers often mean more than or mean anything other than what the actual sentences they utter mean. That is, what the speaker means in the opinion of a sentence may differ in different systematic ways from what the sentence means literally. In the restrictive case, the speaker can pronounce a sentence and mean exactly and literally what they say. But there are all sorts of cases where speakers utter sentences and mean something other than or even incompatible with the literal meaning of the sentence. For example, if I now say, 'The window is open', I can say so, which literally means that the window is open. In such a case, my speaker's sentence coincides with the sentence. But perhaps I have the meanings of all sorts of other speakers that do not coincide with the sentence meaning. I could say the window is open, which means not only that the window is open, but that I want you to close the window. A typical way to ask people on a cold day to close the window is just to tell them it's open. Such cases, where one says one thing and means what you say, but also means something else are called 'indirect speech documents.' (John Searle, Literary theory and its discontent. New literary history, Summer 1994) It is very useful, when you are young, to learn the difference between literally and figuratively. If something happens literally, it actually happens; if something happens figuratively, it feels like it's happening. If you literally jump for joy, for example, it means you jump in the air because you are very happy. If you're figuratively jumping for joy, it means you're so happy you could jump for joy, but save your energy for other issues. The Baudelaire orphans went back to Count Olaf's neighborhood and stayed at the home of Justice Strauss, who welcomed them inside and let them choose books from the library. Violet chose several about mechanical inventions, Klaus chose several about wolves, and Sunny found a book with many pictures of teeth inside. They then went to their room and crowded together on a bed, reading intensely and happily. Figuratively, they fled from Count Olaf and their wretched existence. They did not literally escape, because they were still in his house and vulnerable to Olaf's evil in loco parentis way. But by delving into their favorite reading subjects, they felt far removed from their plight, as if they had escaped. In the situation of the orphans, of course, it was not enough to figuratively escape, but at the end of a tiring and hopeless day it would have to do. Violet, Klaus and Sunny read their books and hoped in the back of their mind that soon their figurative escape would eventually turn into a literal one. (Lemony Snicket, The Bad Beginning, or Orphan! HarperCollins, 2007) The arithmetic mean, also known by many as the average, is a number often used in normal daily life. Teachers use it to calculate grades, workers hire it determine the average amount they take home each month, and meteorologists can use it to measure the average daily temperature for a month. In simple terms, the average is simply the total amount of a set of numbers divided by the number of values used. Calculating the average is not difficult, even when handling a large number of values. The basic calculation of the average involves collecting a series of numbers, whether it's a collection of test scores or the time it takes to travel from one side of the city to the other on different days of the week. After the numbers are added together, they are multiplied by the number of values specified. For travel times during the working week, people should find five separate values, which means that five will be the number by which the sum is divided. PeopleImages/Getty ImagesFining the average or average of a group of numbers is straightforward. Here is a group of numbers: 15, 31, 39, 50, 32, 42. What is the average for this collection of numbers? The first step is to count the number of values. There are six numbers, so six will be the number at the bottom of a division problem. Now, to add the values together.15+31+39+50+33+42 = 210So, after the subdivision formula, students should realize that 210 represents the sum of all the numbers added (maximum value of the formula). Inserting the numbers:210/6 = 35The average value of these six numbers is 35.FotografiaBasica / Getty ImagesIn some cases it is possible to simplify the calculation. Take the following numbers as examples: 20, 40, 30, 50. It is possible to add all the numbers together and divide by 4 (the number of values available). However, it is also possible to use common sense to lower the amount of calculation needed. It is easy to calculate the average of 20 and 40 (A): A. (20 +40) / 2 = 60/2 = 30And then calculate the average between 30 and 50 (B): B. (30 +50) / 2 = 80/2 = 40Where we calculate the average between these two answers, A and B:(30 + 40) / 2 = 70/2 = 35.Therefore, the average of the four numbers provided is 35. After the formula will collect the same answer, but students may need a calculator:(20 +30 +40 +50) /4 = 140/4 = 35Ieventince / Getty ImagesIt is unusual in most cases for an average or average to be a full number. Often, the average has a residual or decimal component. For example, consider the following set of numbers: 40, 35, 28, 24. Calculating the average means adding up the numbers for the set (40+35+28) and dividing by 3 (the total digits in the set). (42+36+28) / 3 = 103/ 3 = 34.333333333333In this case, students should round off the number at the request of the instructors. Often they will be asked to round to the nearest full number. In this case, the mean/mean of this set of numbers is 34.marekuliasz / Getty ImagesFrequency tables are used in calculating the average of a large number of This is especially useful when numbers numbers Imagine that one class has ten students doing the same exam. The only possible points are 10, 20 and 30. It would be difficult to add ten separate points to find the average. Instead, students can use the repeated values to simplify the problem. For example, 3 students get a score of 10, 6 students get points 20 and 1 receive a 30. Here's what the problem would look like:(10 x 3) + (20 x 6) + (30 x 1) = 30 + 120 + 30 = 180Uses this number as the total, it can be divided by 10 (the total number of students taking the test):180/10 = 18It is the average for all students 18.MicrovOne / Getty Images Middle school students often work with average, median and simultaneous mode. This is because the three concepts intertwine, and in fact, are all considered average. They all deal with groups of numbers. The average is the average of all the numbers added together; the median value is the middle value of the numbers (when written from lowest to highest, the middle number is. The mode is the number value that occurs most often. Some sets have no mode. lolostock/Getty ImagesFiguring out the average of a set of numbers can be complicated if any of the numbers are negative. However, the steps to resolve for the average are the same as if all the figures were positive. Students should add the numbers together and divide by the total number of values. For example, the following set of five numbers includes both negative and positive values:(-4, 2, 6, -1, 7)If these numbers were added together results the following:-4 + 2 + 6 + -1 + 7 = 10Now, divide this result by the number of values in the set (5):10 / 5 = 2The average of this set of numbers is 2.matejmo / Getty ImagesThis work on a budget will estimate to know how to find the average, because it can help determine how much money their phone counting average per month or what they usually spend on food. Say a family of four wants to go to Myrtle Beach and plans to save up money with eating out funds. A hotel for three nights will cost $500. Using the last three months of receipts, they realize they have spent $137, $95 and $267 on dinner. How many months does it take them to save the money for the hotel? To solve, take the three values and add together:137 + 95 + 267 = 499Divide by the number of values (3) = 499 / 3 = 166.33333 or $ 166. With this average, it will take the family $500/$166= 3, or 3 months to save up money for a vacation. Minerva Studio/Getty Images It may be unusual to think about finding an average to solve a murder, but it has been done in real crime cases. It is especially useful to test a suspect's alibi. Imagine that a suspect claims to have been in cases all over the city during the time that police believe a person was killed. They can prove their timeline most of the day but have a 45-minute window where they can't prove where they were. The police can the road from where they claim to have been at the crime scene. Being scientifically scientific they drive different routes at different times and then take the average of the different travel times. If the average of the times taken is less than 45 minutes, the suspect could have committed the murder. Prathaan/Getty Images While the arithmetic mean is the most common referred to, other means can be used by humans to determine statistical mean values. A geometric average is often used by investors to calculate their return on investment. It is calculated using logaritmer and gives a more accurate result than the traditional average. The harmonic average can be used to compare speeds or other metrics that include a unit measurement and allow users to discount anomalies in the measurements, such as a low score in a group of test-takers. Again, it is used to increase the accuracy of the measurement. Students use mutual means to calculate the harmonic mean. gopixa/Getty Images Images