[Template:Pp-pc1](/wiki/Template:Pp-pc1" \o "Template:Pp-pc1) [Template:Infobox Unicode block](/wiki/Template:Infobox_Unicode_block)[Template:Uncommon Unicode notice](/wiki/Template:Uncommon_Unicode_notice) [Template:Contains Ruby annotation](/wiki/Template:Contains_Ruby_annotation) [Template:Multiple images](/wiki/Template:Multiple_images) [Template:Nihongo](/wiki/Template:Nihongo) are [ideograms](/wiki/Ideogram) and [smileys](/wiki/Smiley) used in electronic messages and [Web pages](/wiki/Web_page). The characters, which are used much like [ASCII](/wiki/ASCII) [emoticons](/wiki/Emoticon) or [kaomoji](/wiki/Kaomoji), exist in various genres, including facial expressions, common objects, places and types of weather, and animals.

Originating on Japanese mobile phones in the late 1990s, emoji have become increasingly popular worldwide since their international inclusion in [Apple's](/wiki/Apple_Inc.) [iPhone](/wiki/IPhone), which was followed by similar adoption by [Android](/wiki/Android_(operating_system)) and other mobile operating systems.[[1]](#cite_note-1)[[2]](#cite_note-2)[[3]](#cite_note-3) Apple's [OS X](/wiki/OS_X) operating system supports emoji as of version 10.7 ([Lion](/wiki/Mac_OS_X_Lion)).[[4]](#cite_note-4) Microsoft added monochrome Unicode emoji coverage to the Segoe UI Symbol system font in Windows 8 and added color emoji in Windows 8.1 via the Segoe UI Emoji font.[[5]](#cite_note-5) Originally meaning [pictograph](/wiki/Pictograph), the word *emoji* comes from Japanese [*e*](/wiki/Wiktionary:絵) (絵, "picture") + [*moji*](/wiki/Wiktionary:文字) (文字, "character"). The apparent resemblance to the English words "emotion" and "emoticon" is just a coincidence.[[6]](#cite_note-6)

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## History[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=1)]

Emoji were initially used by [Japanese mobile](/wiki/Japanese_mobile_phone_culture) operators, [NTT DoCoMo](/wiki/NTT_DoCoMo), [au](/wiki/Au_(mobile_phone_company)), and [SoftBank Mobile](/wiki/SoftBank_Mobile) (formerly [Vodafone](/wiki/Vodafone)). These companies each defined their own variants of emoji using proprietary standards. The first emoji was created in 1998 or 1999 in [Japan](/wiki/Japan) by Shigetaka Kurita, who was part of the team working on [NTT DoCoMo's](/wiki/NTT_DoCoMo) [i-mode](/wiki/I-mode) [mobile Internet](/wiki/Mobile_Web) platform. Kurita took inspiration from weather forecasts that used symbols to show weather, [Chinese characters](/wiki/Chinese_characters) and street signs, and from [manga](/wiki/Manga) that used stock symbols to express emotions, such as lightbulbs signifying inspiration.[[7]](#cite_note-7)[[8]](#cite_note-8)[[9]](#cite_note-9) The first set of 172 12×12 pixel emoji was created as part of i-mode's messaging features to help facilitate electronic communication, and to serve as a distinguishing feature from other services.[[1]](#cite_note-1) Kurita created the first 180 emoji based on the expressions that he observed people making and other things in the city.[[10]](#cite_note-10) In 1997, Nicolas Loufrani [[11]](#cite_note-11) recognized the growth in use of [ASCII emoticons](/wiki/ASCII_art) within mobile technology and he started experimenting with animated [smiley faces](/wiki/Smiley),[[12]](#cite_note-12) with the intention of creating colourful icons that corresponded to the pre-existing ascii emoticons made of plain punctuation marks, to enhance them for a more interactive use in digital. From this Loufrani created the first graphical emoticons and compiled an online "emoticon dictionary" [[13]](#cite_note-13) that was sorted into separate categories: Classics, Moods, Expressions, Flags, Celebrations, Fun, Sports, Weather, Animals, Food, Nations, Occupations, Planets, Zodiac, and Babies; these designs were first registered in 1997 at [The United States Copyright Office](/wiki/United_States_Copyright_Office) and then these icons were posted as [.gif](/wiki/Graphics_Interchange_Format) files on the [Web](/wiki/World_Wide_Web) in 1998, becoming the first graphical emoticons used in technology.[[14]](#cite_note-14) In 2000, the Emoticon Directory created by Loufrani was made available for users to download for cellular phones on the internet through smileydictionary.com which compiled over 1000 smiley graphic emoticons and their ASCII versions. This same directory was then published in 2002 in a book by [Marabout](/wiki/Marabout) called Dico Smileys.[[15]](#cite_note-15) In 2001 the [Smiley Company](/wiki/The_Smiley_Company) started licensing the rights for Loufrani's graphic emoticons to be used for cellular phone emoticon downloads by a variety of different telecommunication companies including Nokia, Motorola, Samsung, SFR (Vodafone) and Sky Telemedia. [[16]](#cite_note-16)

### Cultural influence[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]

[Template:Multiple images](/wiki/Template:Multiple_images) [Oxford Dictionaries](/wiki/OxfordDictionaries.com) named 😂 (Face With Tears of Joy) its 2015 [Word of the year](/wiki/Word_of_the_year#Oxford).[[17]](#cite_note-17) Oxford noted that 2015 has seen a sizable increase in the use of the word "emoji" and recognized its impact on popular culture;[[18]](#cite_note-18) [SwiftKey](/wiki/SwiftKey) found that "Face with Tears of Joy" was the most popular emoji across the world.[[19]](#cite_note-19) The [American Dialect Society](/wiki/American_Dialect_Society) declared 🍆 (eggplant) to be the "Most Notable Emoji" of 2015 in their Word of the Year vote.[[20]](#cite_note-20) Some emoji are specific to Japanese culture, such as a [bowing](/wiki/Dogeza) businessman, a face wearing a [face mask](/wiki/Surgical_mask), a white flower used to denote "brilliant homework",[[21]](#cite_note-21) or a group of emoji representing popular foods: [ramen](/wiki/Ramen) noodles, [dango](/wiki/Dango), [onigiri](/wiki/Onigiri), [Japanese curry](/wiki/Japanese_curry), and [sushi](/wiki/Sushi). [Unicode Consortium](/wiki/Unicode_Consortium) founder [Mark Davis](/wiki/Mark_Davis_(Unicode)) compared the use of emoji to a developing language, particularly mentioning the American use of 🍆 (eggplant) to represent a [phallus](/wiki/Phallus).[[22]](#cite_note-22) Some linguists have classified emoji and [emoticons](/wiki/Emoticon) as discourse markers.[[23]](#cite_note-23) In December 2015 a sentiment analysis of emoji was published,[[24]](#cite_note-24) and the Emoji Sentiment Ranking 1.0[[25]](#cite_note-25) was provided. In 2015, it was announced that [Sony Pictures Animation](/wiki/Sony_Pictures_Animation) was planning on making a feature animated film based on emoji.[[26]](#cite_note-26)

### Early emoji encoding[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]

[Template:Unsourced](/wiki/Template:Unsourced) For NTT DoCoMo's i-mode, each emoji is drawn on a 12×12 [pixel](/wiki/Pixel) grid. When transmitted, emoji symbols are specified as a two-[byte](/wiki/Byte) sequence, in the private-use range E63E through E757 in the [Unicode](/wiki/Unicode) character space, or F89F through F9FC for [Shift JIS](/wiki/Shift_JIS). The basic specification has 1706 symbols, with 76 more added in phones that support [C-HTML](/wiki/C-HTML) 4.0.

Emoji pictograms by Japanese mobile phone brand [au](/wiki/Au_(mobile_phone_company)) are specified using the [IMG tag](/wiki/HTML_element#Images_and_objects). SoftBank Mobile emoji are wrapped between [SI/SO escape sequences](/wiki/Shift_Out_and_Shift_In_characters), and support colors and animation. DoCoMo's emoji are the most compact to transmit while au's version is more flexible and based on open standards.

From 2010 onwards, some emoji character sets have been incorporated into [Unicode](/wiki/Unicode), a standard system for indexing characters, which has allowed them to be used outside Japan and to be standardized across different operating systems.

Hundreds of emoji characters were encoded in the [Unicode Standard](/wiki/Unicode_Standard) in version 6.0 released in October 2010 (and in the related international standard [ISO/IEC 10646](/wiki/ISO/IEC_10646)). The additions, originally requested by [Google](/wiki/Google) (Kat Momoi, [Mark Davis](/wiki/Mark_Davis_(Unicode)), and Markus Scherer wrote the first draft for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee in August 2007) and [Apple Inc.](/wiki/Apple_Inc.) (whose Yasuo Kida and Peter Edberg joined the first official UTC proposal for 607 characters as coauthors in January 2009), went through a long series of commenting by members of the [Unicode Consortium](/wiki/Unicode_Consortium) and national standardization bodies of various countries participating in ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2, especially the United States, Germany, Ireland (led by [Michael Everson](/wiki/Michael_Everson)), and Japan; various new characters (especially symbols for maps and European signs) were added during the consensus-building process. Encoding in the Unicode standard has allowed emoji to become popular outside Japan. The core emoji set in Unicode 6.0 consisted of 722 characters, of which 114 characters map to sequences of one or more characters in the pre-6.0 Unicode standard, and the remaining 608 characters map to sequences of one or more characters introduced in Unicode 6.0.[[27]](#cite_note-27) There is no block specifically set aside for emoji – the new symbols were encoded in seven different blocks (some newly created), and there exists a Unicode data file called [EmojiSources.txt](http://www.unicode.org/Public/UNIDATA/EmojiSources.txt) that includes mappings to and from the Japanese vendors' legacy character sets. "[Regional indicator symbols](/wiki/Regional_Indicator_Symbol)" were defined as part of this set of characters as an alternative to encoding separate characters for national flags.

The popularity of emoji has caused pressure from vendors and international markets to add additional designs into the Unicode standard to meet the demands of different cultures. Unicode 7.0 added approximately 250 emoji, many from the [Webdings](/wiki/Webdings) and [Wingdings](/wiki/Wingdings) fonts. Some characters now defined as emoji are inherited from a variety of pre-Unicode messenger systems not only used in Japan, including [Yahoo](/wiki/Yahoo_Messenger) and [MSN Messenger](/wiki/MSN_Messenger).[[28]](#cite_note-28) Unicode 8.0 added another 41 emoji articles of sports equipment such as the cricket bat, food items such as the [taco](/wiki/Taco), signs of the [Zodiac](/wiki/Zodiac), new facial expressions, and symbols for places of worship.[[29]](#cite_note-29) Emoji characters vary slightly between platforms within the limits in meaning defined by the Unicode specification, as companies have tried to provide artistic presentations of ideas and objects.[[30]](#cite_note-30) For example, following an Apple tradition, the calendar emoji on Apple products always shows July 17, the date in 2002 Apple announced its [iCal](/wiki/ICal) calendar application for Mac. This led some Apple product users to initially nickname July 17 "International Emoji Calendar Day",[[31]](#cite_note-31) which is now more commonly[[32]](#cite_note-32) referred to as "World Emoji Day".[[33]](#cite_note-33) Other emoji fonts show different dates or do not show a specific one.[[34]](#cite_note-34) Some Apple emoji are very similar to the SoftBank standard, since SoftBank was the first Japanese network the iPhone launched on. For example, [💃](/wiki/💃) (defined by Unicode as "dancer - also used for 'let's party'") is female on Apple and SoftBank standards but male or gender-neutral on others.[[35]](#cite_note-35) Journalists have noted that the ambiguity of emoji has allowed them to take on culture-specific meanings not present in the original glyphs. For example, [💅](/wiki/💅) (nail polish) has been described as being used in English-language communities to signify "non-caring fabulousness" and "anything from shutting [haters](/wiki/Hater_(Internet)) down to a sense of accomplishment".[[36]](#cite_note-36)[[37]](#cite_note-37)[[38]](#cite_note-38) Unicode manuals sometimes provide notes on auxiliary meanings of an object to guide designers on how emoji may be used, for example noting that some users may expect 💺 (seat) to stand for "a reserved or ticketed seat, as for an airplane, train, or theater".[Template:Cn](/wiki/Template:Cn)

#### Emoji versus text presentation[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]

Unicode defines [variation sequences](/wiki/Variant_form_(Unicode)) for many of its emoji to indicate their desired presentation. [Template:Quote](/wiki/Template:Quote)

Specifying the desired presentation is done by following the base emoji with either U+FE0E VARIATION SELECTOR-15 (VS15) for text or U+FE0F VARIATION SELECTOR-16 (VS16) for emoji-style.[[39]](#cite_note-39)[[40]](#cite_note-40)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sample emoji variation sequences | | | | | | | |
| U+ | 2139 | 231B | 26A0 | 2712 | 2764 | 1F004 | 1F21A |
| default presentation | text | emoji | text | text | text | emoji | emoji |
| base codepoint | ℹ | ⌛ | ⚠ | ✒ | ❤ | &#x1f004; | &#x1F21a; |
| base+VS15 (text) | ℹ︎ | ⌛︎ | ⚠︎ | ✒︎ | ❤︎ | &#x1f004;︎ | &#x1F21a;︎ |
| base+VS16 (emoji) | ℹ️ | ⌛️ | ⚠️ | ✒️ | ❤️ | &#x1f004;️ | &#x1F21a;️ |

#### Diversity[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]

Five symbol modifier characters were added with Unicode 8.0 to provide a range of skin tones for human emoji. These modifiers are called EMOJI MODIFIER FITZPATRICK TYPE-1-2, -3, -4, -5, and -6 (U+1F3FB–U+1F3FF): &#x1f3fb; &#x1f3fc; &#x1f3fd; &#x1f3fe; &#x1f3ff;. They are based on the [Fitzpatrick scale](/wiki/Fitzpatrick_scale) for classifying human skin color. Human emoji that are not followed by one of these five modifiers should be displayed in a generic, non-realistic skin tone, such as bright yellow (■), blue (■), or gray (■).[[41]](#cite_note-41) Non-human emoji (like U+26FD FUEL PUMP) are unaffected by the Fitzpatrick modifiers. As of Unicode 9.0, Fitzpatrick modifiers can be used with 83 human emoji spread across six blocks: [Dingbats](/wiki/Dingbat#Diversity), [Emoticons](/wiki/Emoticons_(Unicode_block)#Diversity), [Miscellaneous Symbols](/wiki/Miscellaneous_Symbols#Diversity), [Miscellaneous Symbols and Pictographs](/wiki/Miscellaneous_Symbols_and_Pictographs#Diversity), [Supplemental Symbols and Pictographs](/wiki/Supplemental_Symbols_and_Pictographs#Diversity) and [Transport and Map Symbols](/wiki/Transport_and_Map_Symbols#Diversity).[[42]](#cite_note-42)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sample use of Fitzpatrick modifiers | | | | | | |
| Codepoint | default | FITZ-1-2 | FITZ-3 | FITZ-4 | FITZ-5 | FITZ-6 |
| U+1F466: BOY | &#x1f466; | &#x1f466;&#x1f3fb; | &#x1f466;&#x1f3fc; | &#x1f466;&#x1f3fd; | &#x1f466;&#x1f3fe; | &#x1f466;&#x1f3ff; |
| U+1F467: GIRL | &#x1f467; | &#x1f467;&#x1f3fb; | &#x1f467;&#x1f3fc; | &#x1f467;&#x1f3fd; | &#x1f467;&#x1f3fe; | &#x1f467;&#x1f3ff; |
| U+1F468: MAN | &#x1f468; | &#x1f468;&#x1f3fb; | &#x1f468;&#x1f3fc; | &#x1f468;&#x1f3fd; | &#x1f468;&#x1f3fe; | &#x1f468;&#x1f3ff; |
| U+1F469: WOMAN | &#x1f469; | &#x1f469;&#x1f3fb; | &#x1f469;&#x1f3fc; | &#x1f469;&#x1f3fd; | &#x1f469;&#x1f3fe; | &#x1f469;&#x1f3ff; |

#### Joining[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=6)]

Implementations may use U+200D ZERO WIDTH JOINER (ZWJ) between emoji to make them behave like a single, unique emoji character.[[41]](#cite_note-41)(Systems that don't support this should ignore the ZWJ character.)

For example, the sequence U+1F468 MAN, U+200D ZWJ, U+1F469 WOMAN, U+200D ZWJ, U+1F467 GIRL (&#x1F468;‍&#x1F469;‍&#x1F467;) could be displayed as a single emoji depicting a family with a man, a woman, and a girl if the implementation supports it. Systems that don't support if would ignore the ZWJs, showing the base emoji in the sequence: U+1F468 MAN, U+1F469 WOMAN, U+1F467 GIRL (&#x1F468;&#x1F469;&#x1F467;).

Unicode maintains a catalog of emoji ZWJ sequences that are supported on at least one commonly available platform.[[43]](#cite_note-43)

## Unicode blocks[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=7)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

Unicode 9.0 represents emoji using 1,123 codepoints spread across 22 blocks:[[41]](#cite_note-41)[[42]](#cite_note-42) 637 of the 768 codepoints in the Miscellaneous Symbols and Pictographs block are considered emoji. [Template:Unicode chart Miscellaneous Symbols and Pictographs](/wiki/Template:Unicode_chart_Miscellaneous_Symbols_and_Pictographs)

80 of the 82 codepoints in the Supplemental Symbols and Pictographs block are considered emoji. [Template:Unicode chart Supplemental Symbols and Pictographs](/wiki/Template:Unicode_chart_Supplemental_Symbols_and_Pictographs)

All of the 80 codepoints in the Emoticons block are considered emoji. [Template:Unicode chart Emoticons](/wiki/Template:Unicode_chart_Emoticons)

92 of the 103 codepoints in the Transport and Map Symbols block are considered emoji. [Template:Unicode chart Transport and Map Symbols](/wiki/Template:Unicode_chart_Transport_and_Map_Symbols)

77 of the 256 codepoints in the Miscellaneous Symbols block are considered emoji. [Template:Unicode chart Miscellaneous Symbols](/wiki/Template:Unicode_chart_Miscellaneous_Symbols)

33 of the 192 codepoints in the Dingbats block are considered emoji. [Template:Unicode chart Dingbats](/wiki/Template:Unicode_chart_Dingbats)

Additional emoji can be found in the following Unicode blocks: [Arrows](/wiki/Arrows_(Unicode_block)) (8 codepoints considered emoji), [Basic Latin](/wiki/Basic_Latin_(Unicode_block)) (12), [CJK Symbols and Punctuation](/wiki/CJK_Symbols_and_Punctuation) (2), [Enclosed Alphanumeric Supplement](/wiki/Enclosed_Alphanumeric_Supplement) (41), [Enclosed Alphanumerics](/wiki/Enclosed_Alphanumerics) (1), [Enclosed CJK Letters and Months](/wiki/Enclosed_CJK_Letters_and_Months) (2), [Enclosed Ideographic Supplement](/wiki/Enclosed_Ideographic_Supplement) (15), [General Punctuation](/wiki/General_Punctuation) (2), [Geometric Shapes](/wiki/Geometric_Shapes) (8), [Latin-1 Supplement](/wiki/Latin-1_Supplement_(Unicode_block)) (2), [Letterlike Symbols](/wiki/Letterlike_Symbols) (2), [Mahjong Tiles](/wiki/Mahjong_Tiles_(Unicode_block)) (1), [Miscellaneous Symbols and Arrows](/wiki/Miscellaneous_Symbols_and_Arrows) (7), [Miscellaneous Technical](/wiki/Miscellaneous_Technical) (18), [Playing Cards](/wiki/Playing_cards_in_Unicode) (1), and [Supplemental Arrows-B](/wiki/Supplemental_Arrows-B) (2).

## SoftBank Unicode Private Use Area encoding[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]

This encoding was used in [Apple's](/wiki/Apple_Inc.) [iOS](/wiki/IOS) before version 5.[[44]](#cite_note-44) It uses the following characters from the [Unicode Private Use Area](/wiki/Private_Use_(Unicode)) (this is unlikely to display correctly on systems that do not use SoftBank encoding, but a conversion table is available between Unicode, SoftBank and various other encodings).[[45]](#cite_note-45)

[Template:PUA](/wiki/Template:PUA)

[Template:PUA](/wiki/Template:PUA)

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## Implementation[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=9)]

The exact appearance of emoji is not prescribed but varies between fonts, in the same way that normal typefaces can display letters differently. For example, the [Apple Color Emoji](/wiki/Apple_Color_Emoji) typeface is proprietary to Apple, and can only be used on Apple devices (without additional [hacking](/wiki/Hacker_culture#Programming)).[[46]](#cite_note-46) Different computing companies have developed their own fonts to display emoji, some of which have been [open-sourced](/wiki/Open_source_software) to permit their reuse.[[47]](#cite_note-47)[[48]](#cite_note-48) Both colour and monochrome emoji typefaces exist, as well as at least one animated design.[[49]](#cite_note-49)

### Android[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=10)]

[Android](/wiki/Android_(operating_system)) devices support emoji differently depending on the operating system version. Google added native emoji support to Android in July 2013 with Android 4.3,[[50]](#cite_note-50) and to the Google Keyboard in November 2013 for devices running Android 4.4 and later.[[51]](#cite_note-51) Emoji is also supported by the Google Hangouts application (independent of the keyboard in use), in both [Hangout](/wiki/Google_hangouts) and [SMS](/wiki/Text_messaging) modes.[[52]](#cite_note-52) Several third-party messaging and keyboard applications (such as IQQI Keyboard) for Android devices[[53]](#cite_note-53) provide plugins that allow the use of emoji.

### Chrome[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=11)]

[Chrome OS](/wiki/Chrome_OS), through its inclusion of the [Noto fonts](/wiki/Noto_fonts), supports the emoji set introduced through Unicode 6.2. As of Chrome OS 41, Noto Color Emoji is the default font for most emoji.

### Linux[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=12)]

Some [Linux distributions](/wiki/Linux_distribution) support emoji after installing extra fonts. In [Ubuntu](/wiki/Ubuntu_(operating_system)) or [Debian](/wiki/Debian) based distributions this can be achieved by installing the package ttf-ancient-fonts; in [Fedora](/wiki/Fedora_(operating_system)) or [openSUSE](/wiki/OpenSUSE), by installing the package gdouros-symbola-fonts.[[54]](#cite_note-54) This will install the [Symbola](/wiki/#General) font.

### Microsoft Windows[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=13)]

[Template:Unsourced](/wiki/Template:Unsourced) [Windows 8](/wiki/Windows_8) and higher supports the full Unicode emoji characters through Microsoft's [Segoe UI](/wiki/Segoe_UI) family of fonts. Emoji characters are accessed through the onscreen keyboard's "smiley" key. As of [Windows 8.1](/wiki/Windows_8.1) Preview, Segoe UI Emoji font supplies full-color pictographs. Differently from OS X & iOS, color glyphs are only supplied when the application supports Microsoft's [DirectWrite](/wiki/DirectWrite) API, and Segoe UI Emoji is explicitly declared, otherwise monochrome glyphs appear. An update for the Segoe UI Symbol font in [Windows 7](/wiki/Windows_7) and in Windows Server 2008 R2 brings a subset of the monochrome Unicode set to those operating systems.[[55]](#cite_note-55) The font update rebrands the font as *Segoe UI Symbol*. The difference between the two fonts is that Segoe UI lacks any and all Emoji characters, while Segoe UI Symbol and Segoe UI Emoji include them. Segoe UI Emoji and its full-color emoji set is not fully supported by all programs written for Windows; for example, among Web browsers, [Internet Explorer](/wiki/Internet_Explorer) and the Windows port of [Google Chrome](/wiki/Google_Chrome) can use the font, but [Firefox](/wiki/Firefox) can also use the full-color set.

### OS X and iOS[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=14)]

Apple first introduced emoji to their desktop operating system with the release of [OS X](/wiki/OS_X) [10.7 Lion](/wiki/Mac_OS_X_Lion). Users can view Emoji characters sent through email and messaging applications, which are commonly shared by mobile users, as well as any other application. Users can create Emoji symbols using the "Characters" special input panel from almost any OS X application by selecting the "Edit" menu and pulling down to "Special Characters", or by the key combination [Template:Key press](/wiki/Template:Key_press). OS X uses the [Apple Color Emoji](/wiki/Apple_Color_Emoji) font that was introduced in [iOS](/wiki/IOS). This provides users with full color pictographs.[[56]](#cite_note-56) iOS was updated to support [Fitzpatrick modifiers](/wiki/Fitzpatrick_scale) with version 8.3.[[57]](#cite_note-57) [OS X 10.9 Mavericks](/wiki/OS_X_Mavericks) introduced a dedicated emoji input palette in most text input boxes using the key combination [Template:Key press](/wiki/Template:Key_press).[[58]](#cite_note-58)

### English-language Wikipedia[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=15)]

The English-language Wikipedia [generally](/wiki/Wikipedia:Redirects_for_discussion/Common_outcomes#Emoji) offers emoji article titles as redirects where the object of the emoji can be linked to one specific Wikipedia page. For example, [🍏](/wiki/🍏) (green apple) redirects to the Wikipedia article on [apples](/wiki/Apple).

### General[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=16)]

Any operating system that supports adding additional fonts (this would include most operating systems except [Chrome](/wiki/Chrome_OS) and [Android](/wiki/Android_(operating_system))) can add an emoji-supporting font. EmojiOne, an open-source font available under free license, supports the full emoji set in color through version 9.0. The public domain font *Symbola*, last updated in October 2015, contains all emoji (in monochrome) through version 8.0. Note however that not all operating systems have support for color fonts, so emoji might have to be rendered as black-and-white line art. Other typefaces including a significant number of emoji characters include [EmojiSymbols](http://emojisymbols.com), [Noto Emoji](/wiki/Noto_fonts), [OpenSansEmoji](https://github.com/MorbZ/OpenSansEmoji), and [Quivira](http://quivira-font.com).

## Film adaptation[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=17)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [Sony Pictures Animation](/wiki/Sony_Pictures_Animation) is developing an animated Emoji movie with [Anthony Leondis](/wiki/Tony_Leondis) directing and co-writing with Eric Siegel and Michelle Raimo Kouyate producing.[[59]](#cite_note-59)

## See also[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=18)]

* [iConji](/wiki/IConji)
* [Kaomoji](/wiki/Kaomoji)
* [Smiley](/wiki/Smiley)
* [Emoticon](/wiki/Emoticon)

## References[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=19)]

[Template:Reflist](/wiki/Template:Reflist)

## External links[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=20)]

[Template:Commons](/wiki/Template:Commons)

* [Unicode Technical Report #51: Unicode emoji](http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr51/)
  + [The Unicode FAQ - Emoji & Dingbats](http://www.unicode.org/faq/emoji_dingbats.html)
  + [Emoji Symbols](http://sites.google.com/site/unicodesymbols/Home/emoji-symbols) — The original proposals for encoding of Emoji symbols as Unicode characters.
  + [Background data for Unicode proposal](http://www.unicode.org/~scherer/emoji4unicode/snapshot/utc)

Unofficial documents:

* [Emoji Translate](http://emojitranslate.com) - Online translation tool from English to Emoji.
* [au by KDDI: Emoji](http://www.au.kddi.com/ezfactory/tec/spec/3.html), [Type 1](http://www.au.kddi.com/ezfactory/tec/spec/icon_mono.html) [2](http://www.au.kddi.com/ezfactory/tec/spec/icon_color.html) (in Japanese)
* [A table displaying available emoji without requiring Unicode](http://photar.net/emoji/emojis.php)
* [Platform independent emoji dictionary](http://www.emoji-dictionary.com)
* [Emoji Sentiment Ranking](http://kt.ijs.si/data/Emoji_sentiment_ranking/)
* [Emojipedia](http://emojipedia.org/)

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[Category:Japanese writing system terms](/wiki/Category:Japanese_writing_system_terms) [Category:Japanese writing system](/wiki/Category:Japanese_writing_system) [Category:Internet slang](/wiki/Category:Internet_slang) [Category:Online chat](/wiki/Category:Online_chat) [Category:Articles with unsupported PUA characters](/wiki/Category:Articles_with_unsupported_PUA_characters)