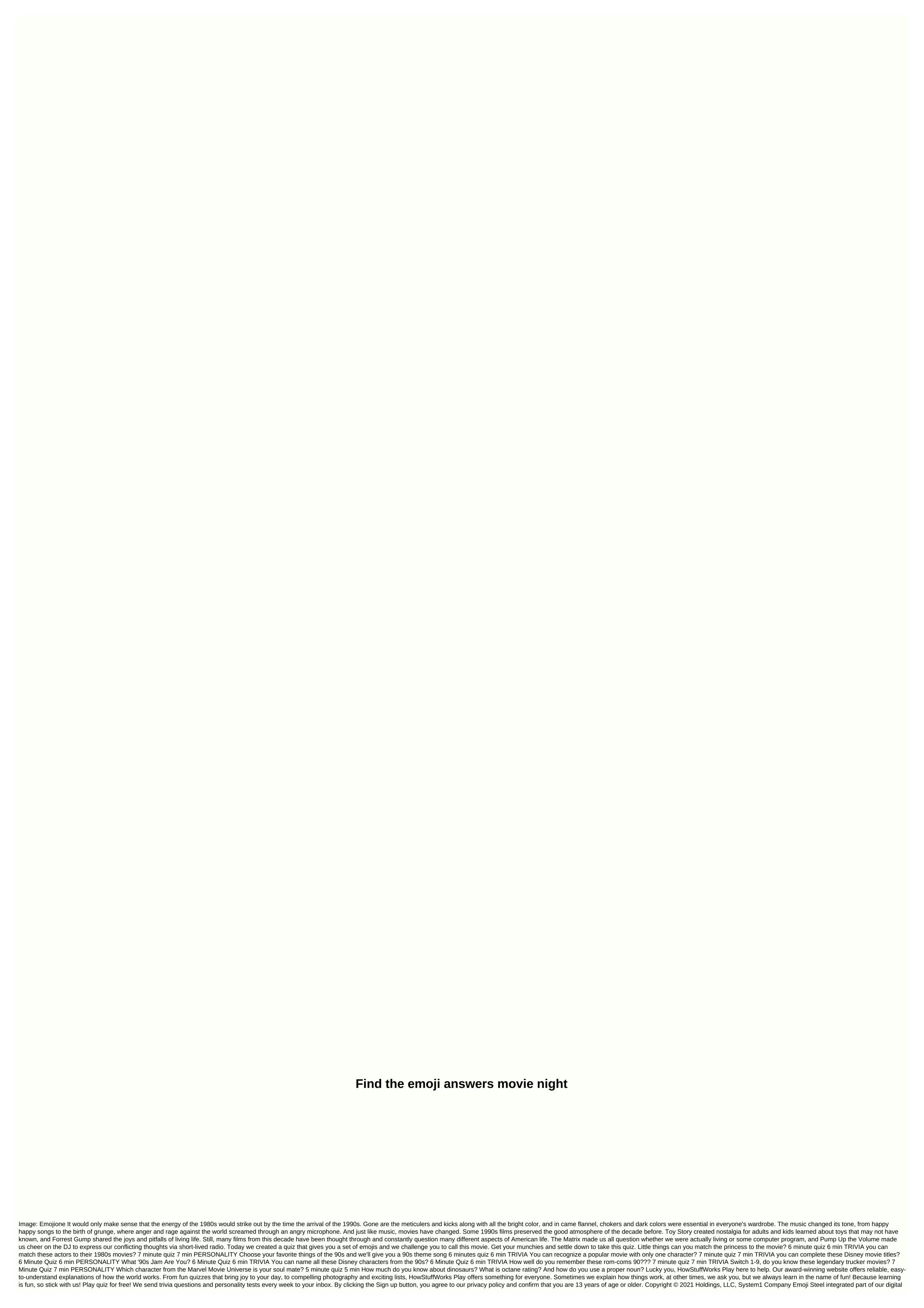
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communication, but where the hell did all these little characters come from? Less than a decade ago, no one even heard of them, and now the plush pillows of your favorite emoji litter every novelty store and shop for sycams. You can even find them in bed, Bath and Beyond. It it turns out that the reason we have emoji is due to a relatively impromptu decision on the part of the Unicode consortium that includes Japan, but before we get into this, first you need to know what the Unicode consortium is a nonprofit organization that has a responsibility to essentially make sure that computers around the world can talk to each other without losing information. Their standardization is what makes it possible for someone in Russia to send a text message will arrive intact. Part of the Unicode Consortium's job is to make sure that characters representing all languages are available for technology to use them organized and efficiently. They are pretty damned carefully about their work, as Unicode Standard v. 9 even includes Linear A, which is a writing system that was used in ancient Greece and which no one has even deciphered. So when the Unicode consortium really started getting into the swing of things, they started to establish sets of characters from languages around the world. However, when they got to Japan, they found that - as it seems often - Japan did something strange until no one in the Western world really paid attention. Back in 1999, a Japanese engineer who worked with mobile internet platform NTT DoCoMo i-mode had an interesting idea. Shigetaka Kurita was responsible for developing parts of i-mode messaging features. As a fan of manga, Curita recognized the value in abbreviated expressions for emotions and thought they would be a worthy addition to the service's character database. Inspired by weather forecast symbols, existing ASCII emojis that were gaining more and more benefit, and facial expressions by his friends and colleagues, Kurita developed the first set of 172 emojis. It was only 12× 12 pixels, but they soon became popular in digital communication across Japan. This photo was provided by the Museum of Modern Art in New York. (Shigetaka Kurita/NTT DoCoMo/Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art) Meanwhile, the rest of the world still uses crude emojis;) Fun fact: smiley face is an English portmanto of emotions and icons. While emoji seems to share some superficial linguistic similarities, the two terms aren't really entirely related between them. Emoji is a Japanese term that combines e (絵), meaning a picture with moji (文字), meaning a picture with moji (文字), meaning symbol. So when the Unicode consortium left add Japanese characters to their standard, they found that, in addition to the sprawling number of kanjis that make up the written language, Japan's hand also shoved a bunch of extra crap into their lexicon as well. Literally, in fact, since a bunch of poo emoji has rapidly become one of the most popular to use. The Unicode consortium has faced an exciting challenge at the moment. They can either only include ordinary Japanese characters to their standard, meaning that non-Japanese recipients of Japanese e-mails will not be privileged to these interesting little images, or they can include the entire kit and kaboodle. It was actually a subtly important decision, although today it's more obvious why than it was even just six years ago. As people communicate more and more digitally, the potential to limit certain forms of expression on the part of the Consortium puts them in a position at the time, their decision to turn on hearts, googly eyes, lightning, and snowmen in the Standard will have cultural implications around the world. While the emoji seems to share some superficial linguistic similarities with the emoji, the two terms aren't really entirely related between them. But it didn't happen overnight. Indeed, no one outside Japan actually even noticed the emoji until the iPhone came along. Apple's interest in selling iPhones in Japan has served as an unexpected catalyst for the emoji revolution. Apple has included the ability for users to access emoji from the keyboard on their devices, and ultimately, as Tom Scott put it: Someone in America discovered they could send a bunch of poop to their friends in a text message. And the natural answer was: Hey! How did you even do that? This will move away from the viral explosion. Emoji are now widely used around the world, and their original, intended meanings have been shifted and altered thanks to the social phenomenon of memetical mutation. Hardly anyone, for example, sends eggplant when they refer to actual eggplant. The same goes for peaches. Further interesting variations and misinterpretations come from emojis that have their roots firmly grounded in Japanese manga/anime. Western users often use sleepy emoji to indicate they have a cold, thanks to a droplet of fluid coming from the nose of a tiny yellow face. Face with a look of triumph is another emoji that has undergone cultural misinterpretation, as Western users tend to interpret air jet puffs from the icon's noffers as a bull's-eye indicator of frustration and aggression rather than victory. Standardizing emoji only got more complicated. One thing, our emoji library is expanding rapidly, partly to alleviate concerns about gender and racial representation. And We need more food emoji, Furthermore, as the interpretation across devices and services is becoming more and more frequent. Emoji flushed their faces, for example, expressing radically different emotions between Apple and Android looking modest and awful on a kind word. Android has since adopted a flushed face emoji more like Apple's interpretation. There are other variations, such as Apple conquering gun emoji for a more politically correct syringe gun. Samsung devices also support their own set of completely different emoji designs that seem to have embraced philosophy if it doesn't break, fix it anyway, but at least they're not as bad as LG's lineup. Facebook's latest effort with Messenger emoji appears to be an attempt to strike a balance between different emoji interpretations and can become a touchstone for emoji representation as we try to get closer to standardization. Here's how emojis have emerged from a Japanese-centric quirk to an absolutely global phenomenon. Everyone from millennials to tech-savvy moms uses them. Perhaps it just shows that despite our reliance on written language, the picture still costs a thousand words after all. What are your thoughts on lifting emoji? Is this a useful and important mode of self-expression, or a humiliation of digital communication? Let us know what you take in the comments below! Below!

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