

Emoji and Symbol Additions - Religious Symbols and Structures

To: UTC
Date: 19 October 2014
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Live Doc: <http://goo.gl/pz5a00>

As a follow-up to previously submitted documents to UTC, L2/14-172¹ and L2/14-174R², this document proposes a set of eight additional characters representing religious symbols and structures for incorporation into Unicode.

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Current State

There are numerous religious symbols already incorporated into Unicode. Among those some may qualify as emoji. See the chart in [Appendix 1](#). Symbols for church ([U+26EA](#)) and Shinto

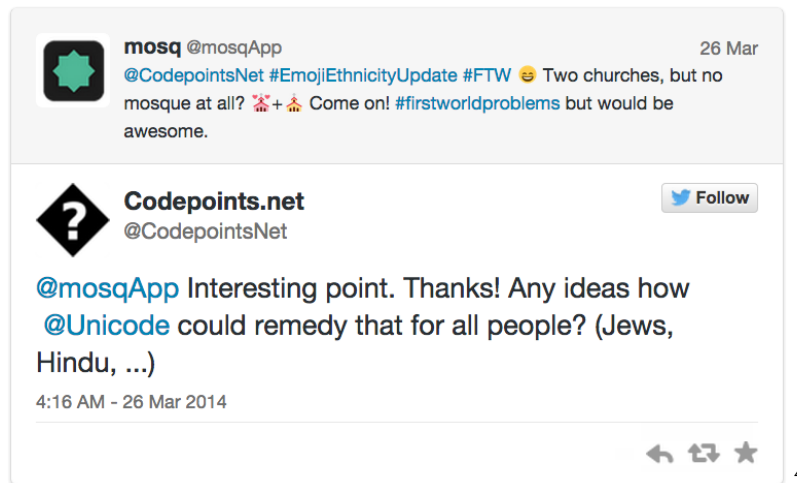
¹ Edberg, and Davis. “Proposed enhancements for emoji characters: background”.

² Edberg, and Davis. “Emoji Additions”.

shrine ([U+26E9](#)) already exist in Unicode and have emoji usage.

Objective and Selection Criteria

The objective has been to have symbols and structures of major belief systems worldwide represented with an emphasis on filling up existing gaps in the encoded symbol repertoire (e.g. for those major belief systems with specific, strong focus on places of worship as centers of community³).



Major Belief Systems According to Statistics

Statistics reported are percentages of global population:

- Pew Research Center⁵ (2012) statistics are: Christianity (31.5%), Islam (23.2%), Unaffiliated (16.3%), Hinduism (15.0%), Buddhism (7.1%), Folk religions (5.9%), Other (0.8%), Judaism (0.2%).
- CIA World Factbook⁶ (2010) statistics are: Christianity (33.39%), Islam (22.74%), Hinduism (13.8%), Buddhism (6.77%), Sikhism (0.35%), Judaism (0.22%), Baha'i (0.11%), other religions (10.95%), non-religious (9.66%), atheism (2.01%)
- Adherents.com⁷ (2005) statistics are: Christianity (33%), Islam (21%), non-religious (16%), Hinduism (14%), Buddhism (6%), Chinese traditional (6%), primal-indigenous (6%), Sikhism (0.36%), Judaism (0.22%).

Encoding Models for Symbols for Religious Structures

The proposed religious symbols (X600, X603, X605, X606, and X607) should be encoded

³ De Botton. "Religion for Atheists: A Non-believer's Guide to the Uses of Religion", pp. 50-51.

⁴ Codepoints.net. Twitter conversation.

⁵ Pew Research Center. "The Global Religious Landscape."

⁶ The World Factbook.

⁷ Adherents.com. "Major Religions of the World Ranked by Number of Adherents".

separately and individually. For generic religious structures symbols (X601 and X602), two distinctive models can be considered:

- a. **Individual symbols:** In the style of existing emoji for buildings and other structures, an individual, distinct symbol would be assigned to each class of religious structures. Implications of using this model are:
 - i. Filling the existing gaps in the current repertoire;
 - ii. Although this model is consistent with existing emoji for buildings and structures, but adding individual new symbols for each structure proves to be practical only for major belief systems in practice worldwide;
 - iii. Providing a unique representative visual form for each of these structures to address the existing variance of architectural style is a challenging task; e.g. a symbol for a mosque which uses Star and Crescent does not necessarily depict a mosque in a Shia country like Iran (where the symbol may remind people of the Turkish/Ottoman or Pakistani flags instead).
- b. **Symbol sequences:** In the style of common emoji syntax⁸ (i.e. 🏠🙏🕸), a generic “place of worship” symbol will be followed by the symbol representing the religion being addressed; e.g.

🏠🕉 for a hindu temple, 🏠🕸 for a buddhist temple⁹, 🏠🕍 for a synagogue, and 🏠⛪ for an orthodox church. Implications of using this model are:

- i. This method makes use of numerous existing religious symbols therefore limits the number of symbols needed to be encoded and in the meantime extends the coverage of the solution beyond major belief systems;
- ii. New additions are simple due to nature and usage of religious symbols and is limited to encoding the symbol in question;
- iii. Some religious structures like Bodh Gaya and Mahabodhi Temple, Kaaba, Dome of the Rock, or Western Wall have specific significance and using a symbol sequence with the generic symbol for place of worship does not communicate that significance.

Proposed Symbols


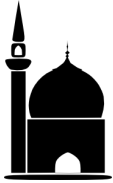




This is a list of religious and religious structure symbols to be considered for incorporation in Unicode. Symbols for Chinese Folk Religion (Shenism) are proposed in a separate document¹⁰. X600 to X603 previously mentioned in a document¹¹ to the UTC.

⁸ Mendelson. “Emoji Major No. 6: A Buddhist Education.”

⁹ <http://vesakinottawa.files.wordpress.com/2013/12/buddhist-road-sign-in-ottawa-20113.jpg?w=300>

¹⁰ Afshar, and Pournader. “Six New Symbols for Chinese Folk Religions”.

¹¹ Edberg, and Davis. “Emoji Additions”.

Code	Image (illus)	Character name/description	Notes
X600		MENORAH WITH NINE BRANCHES	Business Insider list ¹² ; holiday symbol, Hanukiah.
X601		MOSQUE	Fleshing out a set of symbols for religious structures; The number of minarets depends on the architectural school.
X602		SYNAGOGUE	Fleshing out a set of symbols for religious structures.
X603		KAABA	Fleshing out a set of symbols for religious structures; Also used as map, directional ¹³ , and traffic symbol ¹⁴ .
X604		PLACE OF WORSHIP	Generic symbol for place of worship; original square-shaped symbol created for Open Street Maps Mapnik ¹⁵ denoting unknown place of worship; used in various related projects ¹⁶ ¹⁷ ; public domain.
X605		SYMBOL FOR ATHEISM	Generic atheist symbol, result of a 2007 Atheist Alliance International contest ¹⁸ ; public domain.

¹² Moss, Nudelman. "19 Emoji That Really Should Exist".

¹³ Benander. "Which way is Mecca?".



¹⁴ http://susieofarabia.files.wordpress.com/2008/05/100_1977.jpg

¹⁵ SJB. "SVG Map Icons".




¹⁶ Cyclestreets.net. "Plan a cycle journey: Worship, Place of".

¹⁷ Wheelmap.org. "Введенская церковь".

¹⁸ PZMinion. "Atheism Symbol".

X606		DHYANI BUDDHA	Generic symbol representing Five Dhyani Buddhas ¹⁹ (Akshobhya shown here); Common as a general symbol for buddhism and buddhist temples ²⁰ ; in use as map symbol denoting buddhist temples ²¹ ; also previously proposed by iDiversicons ²² .
X607		PRAYER BEADS	Used by members of various religious traditions; Rosary Beads was previously proposed by iDiversicons ²³ .

Other Symbols Considered

Code	Image (illus)	Character name/description	Notes
X608		MENORAH WITH SEVEN BRANCHES	Biblical lamp and a symbol for Judaism. Also used as a map symbol for synagogue.
X609		WESTERN WALL	Specific significance and usage as map symbol.
X610		DOMES OF THE ROCK	Specific significance and usage as map symbol.



¹⁹ A View on Buddhism. "Symbolism of the five Dhyani Buddhas".

²⁰ http://media.jrn.com/images/b99305078z.1_20140704185948_000_gse6troi.2-0.jpg

²¹ International Travel Maps. "Himalaya, the roof of the world".

²² Afshar, and Parrott. "Report on Diversity Emoji Use in iDiversicons and Proposal to Add New Emoji from iDiversicons Collection to Unicode". p. 5.

²³ Ibid.

X611		MAHABODHI TEMPLE	Specific significance.
X612		SYMBOL FOR HUMANISM	Trademark by the British Humanist Association (mostly to prevent abuse).

Discussion

Although the proposed symbols can be classified as loosely notational and non-compatibility, but considering the Unicode Consortium criteria and guidelines for proposing new symbols^{24 25}, the authors find these characters to have a compelling case to be incorporated into the Unicode Standard:

- These symbols complement a set of existing religious symbols and emoji for religious structures. Specifically about the latter case, the encoding model using symbol sequences mentioned in section [Encoding Models for Symbols for Religious Structures](#) provides a solution which addresses potential future needs in a scalable manner;
- Similar to all other emoji, these symbols:
 - have common usage and wide community of users across various platforms which already implemented current Unicode emoji to ensure a safe interchange;
 - have the potential to be regularly used in running text, but their specificity to messages expressing sentiments about major human belief systems makes their case of use a more compelling one “to expand the possibilities of what might be expressed”²⁶ and “opening a gateway to a non-discursive language of new possibility”²⁷;
 - have well-defined semantics which is non-ignorable in processing including searching and indexing;

Character Properties

```
X600;MENORAH WITH NINE BRANCHES;So;0;ON;;;;;N;;;;;
X601;MOSQUE;So;0;ON;;;;;N;;;;;
X602;SYNAGOGUE;So;0;ON;;;;;N;;;;;
```

²⁴ Unicode Consortium. “Submitting Character Proposals”.

²⁵ Freytag. “Towards criteria for encoding symbols”.

²⁶ Lebduska. “Emoji, Emoji, What for Art Thou?”

²⁷ Ibid.

X603;KAABA;So;0;ON;;;;;N;;;;;
 X604;PLACE OF WORSHIP;So;0;ON;;;;;N;;;;;
 X605;SYMBOL FOR ATHEISM;So;0;ON;;;;;N;;;;;
 X606;DHYANI BUDDHA;So;0;ON;;;;;N;;;;;
 X607;PRAYER BEADS;So;0;ON;;;;;N;;;;;

Appendix 1: Current Religious Symbols in Unicode

Code	Name	Religion
271D	LATIN CROSS	Christianity
271E	SHADOWED LATIN CROSS	Christianity
271F	OUTLINED LATIN CROSS	Christianity
2720	MALTESE CROSS	Christianity
2626	ORTHODOX CROSS	Christianity
2627	CHI RHO	Christianity
2628	CROSS OF LORRAINE	Christianity
2629	CROSS OF JERUSALEM	Christianity
2670	WEST SYRIAC CROSS	Christianity
2671	EAST SYRIAC CROSS	Christianity
2719	OUTLINED GREEK CROSS	Christianity
271A	HEAVY GREEK CROSS	Christianity
26EA	CHURCH	Christianity
1F540	CIRCLED CROSS POMMEE	Christianity
1F541	CROSS POMMEE WITH HALF-CIRCLE BELOW	Christianity
1F542	CROSS POMMEE	Christianity
1F546	WHITE LATIN CROSS	Christianity
1F547	HEAVY LATIN CORSS	Christianity
1F548	CELTIC CROSS	Christianity
1F7A1	THIN GREEK CROSS	Christianity
1F7A2	LIGHT GREEK CROSS	Christianity
1F7A3	MEDIUM GREEK CROSS	Christianity
1F7A4	BOLD GREEK CROSS	Christianity
1F7A5	VERY BOLD GREEK CROSS	Christianity
1F7A6	VERY HEAVY GREEK CROSS	Christianity
1F7A7	EXTREMELY HEAVY GREEK CROSS	Christianity

2613	SALTIRE	Christianity
26DD	SQUARED SALTIRE	Christianity
2B59	HEAVY CIRCLED SALTIRE	Christianity
1F7A8	THIN SALTIRE	Christianity
1F7A9	LIGHT SALTIRE	Christianity
1F7AA	MEDIUM SALTIRE	Christianity
1F7AB	BOLD SALTIRE	Christianity
1F7AC	HEAVY SALTIRE	Christianity
1F7AD	VERY HEAVY SALTIRE	Christianity
1F7AE	EXTREMELY HEAVY SALTIRE	Christianity
262A	STAR AND CRESCENT	Islam
262B	FARSI SYMBOL ²⁸	Islam
721	STAR OF DAVID	Judaism
950	DEVANAGARI OM	Hinduism
0AD0	GUJARATI OM	Hinduism
0BD0	TAMIL OM	Hinduism
0F00	TIBETAN SYLLABLE OM	Hinduism
1F549	OM SYMBOL	Hinduism
262C	ADI SHAKTI	Sikhism
2638	WHEEL OF DHARMA	Buddhism
0FD5	RIGHT-FACING SVASTI SIGN	Buddhism
0FD6	LEFT-FACING SVASTI SIGN	Buddhism
0FD7	RIGHT-FACING SVASTI SIGN WITH DOTS	Buddhism
0FD8	LEFT-FACING SVASTI SIGN WITH DOTS	Buddhism
262F	YIN YANG	Taoism
268A	MONOGRAM FOR YANG	Taoism
268B	MONOGRAM FOR YIN	Taoism
26E9	SHINTO SHRINE	Shinto
26E4	PENTAGRAM	Wicca/Occult
26E7	INVERTED PENTAGRAM	Wicca/Occult

Appendix 2: Common Religious Map Symbols

In order to provide some background data for defining the relationship (or lack thereof)

²⁸ Wikipedia contributors. "Emblem of Iran".

between proposed symbols in this document and map symbols, various maps published in different countries were surveyed and the religious map symbols were extracted and annotated for reference.









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








- Wikipedia contributors. "Emblem of Iran." Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, retrieved on on 17 October 2014.
http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Emblem_of_Iran&oldid=626146207




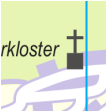


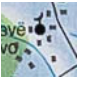


Emoji and Symbol Additions - Religious Symbols and Structures
 Appendix 2: Common Religious Map Symbols








Live spreadsheet: <http://goo.gl/qIEaxa>

Description	Religion	Trace	Original	Publisher	Map of Country/Region	Notes
1 Masoleoum, tomb, shrine	Muslim			Gizi	AF, SY (Halab)	
2 Temple	Sikh?			Gizi	IN (Jammu and Kashmir)	
3 Temple	Buddhist			Gizi	IN (Jammu and Kashmir), IN (Himalayas)	
4 Temple	Buddhist			Gizi	IN (Jammu and Kashmir)	
5 Mosque	Muslim			Gizi	AF, SY	
6 Temple	Buddhist			ITM	JP (Kyoto)	Swastikas.
7 Temple	Shinto			ITM	CN (Beijing)	

8	Western Wall	Jewish			Israel Ministry of Tourism	IL (Jerusalem)	Also, traffic sign usage.
9	Dome of the Rock	Muslim			Israel Ministry of Tourism	IL (Jerusalem)	
10	Synagogue	Jewish			Israel Ministry of Tourism	IL (Jerusalem)	
11	Church	Christian			Israel Ministry of Tourism	IL (Haifa)	
12	Shrine	Bahai			Israel Ministry of Tourism	IL (Haifa)	
13	Mosque	Muslim			Israel Ministry of Tourism	IL (Haifa)	
14	Mikveh	Jewish			Israel Ministry of Tourism	IL (Haifa)	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mikveh
15	Mosque	Muslim				LK	Crescent and star
16	Church	Christian				LK	

17	Temple	Sikh			LK	
18	Temple	Buddhist			LK	
19	Mosque	Muslim		Gitashenasi	AF (Kabul), IR (Tehran)	Allah in Kufi-Bannaiee (http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bannai)
20	Tekyeh	Muslim (Shia)		Gitashenasi	IR (Tehran)	Allah in Kufi-Bannaiee (http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bannai)
21	Wayside shrine	Christian		Gizi	GR (Kalymnos)	
22	Monestary	Christian		Gizi	GR (Kalymnos)	
23	Monastery	Christian		Gizi	GR (Kalymnos)	
24	Church	Christian		Gizi	GR (Kalymnos)	
25	Church	Christian		Gizi	GR (Kalymnos)	

26	Wayside shrine	Christian			AT (Innsbruck)	
27	Graveyard	Christian			AT (Innsbruck)	
28	Church	Christian			AT (Innsbruck)	
29	Monastery	Christian			AT (Innsbruck)	
30	Tomb	Muslim			EG	
31	Monastery	Christian (Orth?)			XK	
32	Mosque	Muslim			XK	
33	Place of Worship	Bahai		OSM		http://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/Map_Icons/Map_Icons_Standards
34	Place of Worship	Buddhist		OSM		

35	Place of Worship	Christian		OSM		
36	Place of Worship	Hindu		OSM		
37	Place of Worship	Muslim		OSM		
38	Place of Worship	Jain		OSM		
39	Place of Worship	Jewish		OSM		
40	Place of Worship	Shinto		OSM		
41	Place of Worship	Taoist		OSM		
42	Place of Worship	Zoroastrian		OSM		
43	Place of Worship	Generic/Unknown		OSM		https://github.com/twain47/Open-SVG-Map-Icons