

# CSS for i18n

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# Numeronyms

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18  
internationalisation

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
localisation



“ *Internationalisation* is the design and development of a product, application or document that *enables easy localisation* for target audiences that vary in culture, region, or language. ”



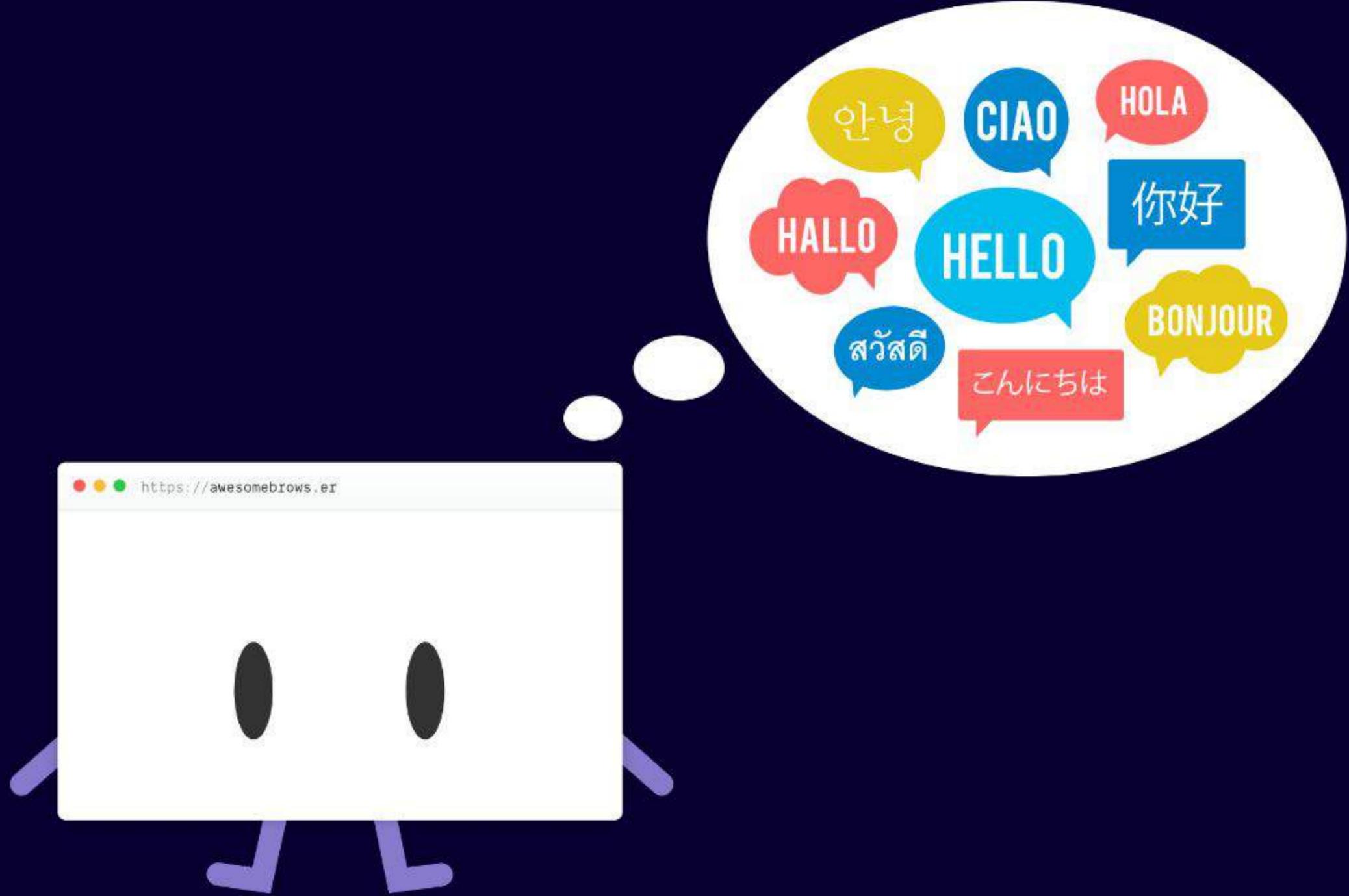
# What is CSS?

A vocabulary for communicating with the browser.

To inform the browser how we want elements to be styled and laid out.

*“CSS is a domain-specific, declarative programming language.”*  
-Lara Schenck





# Why `lang` matters?

- Language-specific behaviour in browsers
- Default font selection
- Search engine optimisation
- Spelling and grammar checks
- Translation
- Non-text readers
- Parsers and scripts

Source: [Why use the language attribute?](#)



# Basics of using lang

Set the default language of the document:

```
<html lang="zh">
```

If you have mixed language content on your page:

```
<p>The fourth animal in the Chinese Zodiac is Rabbit (<span lang="zh">兔子</span>).</p>
```



# The `:lang()` pseudo-class

A selector that represents an element based on its language

We use *italics* to emphasise words in English,  
但是中文则是用着重号.

...

```
<p>We use <em>italics</em> to emphasise words in English, <span lang="zh">但是中文则是用着重号.</span>
```

```
.lang-pc em:lang(zh) {  
  font-style: normal;  
  text-emphasis: dot;  
}
```

# Attribute selectors

A selector that matches elements based on the presence or value of a given selector

```
[lang="zh"]  
/* will match only zh */
```

```
[lang^="zh"]  
/* will match zh, zh-HK, zh-Hans, zhong, zh123...  
* basically anything with zh as the first 2 characters */
```

```
[lang$="zh"]  
/* will match zh, zh-HK, zh-Hans, zh-amazing, zh-123 */
```



# Some things to note...

The `:lang()` pseudo-class does take care of partial tag matching

In terms of selector matching, the `=` operator performs a comparison against a given attribute on the element, while the `:lang()` pseudo-class uses the UAs knowledge of the document's semantics for the comparison

You can always use normal classes or ids, but you would no longer be making use of the convenience of what already exists



# The faux fonts problem

Minion Pro

afwn

Roboto

afwn

Minion Pro Faux Bold

afwn

Roboto Faux Bold

afwn

Minion Pro Bold

afwn

Roboto Bold

afwn

Minion Pro

afeunyi

Minion Pro Faux Italic

*afeunyi*

Minion Pro Italic

*afeunyi*

Spotting faux bold

Spotting faux italic

Image source: Cai



# font-synthesis

Controls if the browser should synthesize a missing typeface or not

We use *italics* to emphasise words in English, 但是中文则是用着重号.

```
.faux em:lang(zh) {  
  font-synthesis: none;  
}
```



# Glyph differences

能

lang="zh-hans"

能

lang="zh-hant"



# font-variant-east-asian

Allows control of glyph substitution and sizing in East Asian text

一個簡體字可能對應多個繁體字，如簡體字「發」，其相應的繁體字可能為「發」或「髮」；一個繁體漢字對應多個簡體漢字的情況與前者相比數量極少但仍需註意，如繁體字「乾」可能對應簡體字「幹」或「乾」。

```
.fvea :lang(zh) {  
  font-variant-east-asian:  
  traditional;  
}
```



# font-language-override

To control the use of language-specific glyph substitutions and positioning

```
<!-- Macedonian lang code -->  
<body lang="mk">  
  <h4>Член 9</h4>  
  <p>Никој човек нема да биде подложен на произволно  
апсење, притвор или прогонување.</p>  
</body>
```

```
body {  
  /* Serbian OpenType language tag */  
  font-language-override: "SRB";  
}
```

Example lifted from [CSS Fonts Module Level 4](#)



# text-transform

Transforms text for styling purposes

If I want [flowers], I'm going to send them to myself.

SÜSSE SOSSEN-KLÖSSE GENIESSEN MASSGEBLICH  
GEFRÄSSIGE PREUSSISCHE NUTZNIESSER.

ΟΥΔ'ΕΝ ΚΑΚ'ΟΝ ΑΜΙΓ'ΕΣ ΚΑΛΟ'Υ.

アイウエ オカクケ

```
.txt-trans p:lang(en) {  
  text-transform: normal;  
}  
  
.txt-trans p:lang(de),  
.txt-trans p:lang(gr) {  
  text-transform: uppercase;  
}  
  
.txt-trans p:lang(jp) {  
  text-transform: full-size-  
kana;  
}
```



# Line breaks for inline boxes

If an element *generates zero boxes*, was it **really there** at all?

```
<p class="line-container">If an element <em>generates zero boxes</em>, was it <strong>really there</strong> at all?</p>
```

```
.linebox p.line-container {
  font-size: 150%;
}

.linebox .line-container em {
  background-color: mediumpurple;
  padding: 0.25em;
}

.linebox .line-container strong {
  background-color: cornflowerblue;
}
```



# CSS for controlling line breaks

line-break

allows choosing various levels of “strictness” for line breaking restrictions

---

word-break

controls what types of letters are glommed together to form unbreakable “words”, causing CJK characters to behave like non-CJK text or vice versa

---

hyphens

controls whether automatic hyphenation is allowed to break words in scripts that hyphenate

---

overflow-wrap

allows the UA to take a break anywhere in otherwise-unbreakable strings that would otherwise overflow

Line breaking by Florian Rivoal @ dotCSS



# Hyphenation

“ If you don't give a `lang` attribute, you don't get automatic hyphenation.

—Florian Rivoal

”

Browsers use **language-specific** dictionaries to figure out where the hyphenation points should be.



# writing-mode

لهمزة وهو موصوفه مسندة  
الحرف العيمى من . الحرفى نون  
معلق من . الحرف الحرفى من  
وهو .. همزة مسندة . نون  
الحرفى مسندة وهو من  
همزة من همزة مسندة  
لهمزة وهو من ..

writing-mode: vertical-lr

すべての人間は、生まれながらにして自由であり、かつ、尊厳と権利とについて平等である。人間は、理性と良心とを授けられており、互いに同胞の精神をもって行動しなければならぬ。

writing-mode: vertical-rl



# text-orientation & text-combine-upright

國家籃球協會（英語）  
National Basketball Association，縮寫：NBA）  
是北美的男子職業籃球聯盟。

```
text-orientation: upright
```

國家籃球協會（英語）  
National Basketball Association，縮寫：NBA）  
是北美的男子職業籃球聯盟。

```
text-combine-upright: all
```



# Right-to-left languages

CSS should **not** be used for bi-directional styling

“ Because *directionality* is an integral part of the document structure, markup should be used to set the directionality for a document or chunk of information, or to identify places in the text where the Unicode bidirectional algorithm alone is insufficient to achieve desired directionality. ”





# Confusing physical directions

Physical directions for writing modes other than horizontal top-to-bottom may be confusing

Госиздат

```
.vert .title {  
  writing-mode: vertical-rl;  
  transform: rotate(180deg);  
  padding-bottom: 1em;  
}
```



# Logical properties

		writing-mode / direction					
		horizontal-tb		vertical-rl		vertical-lr	
		ltr	rtl	ltr	rtl	ltr	rtl
Edge	top	inset-block-start	inset-block-start	inset-inline-start	inset-inline-end	inset-inline-start	inset-inline-end
	right	inset-inline-end	inset-inline-start	inset-block-start	inset-block-start	inset-block-end	inset-block-end
	bottom	inset-block-end	inset-block-end	inset-inline-end	inset-inline-start	inset-inline-end	inset-inline-start
	left	inset-inline-start	inset-inline-end	inset-block-end	inset-block-end	inset-block-start	inset-block-start



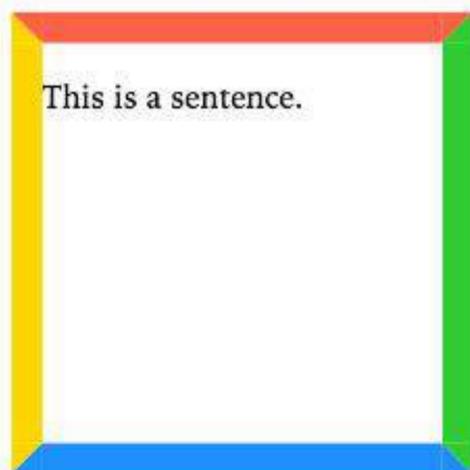
## A comparison of physical and logical directions for borders

Given the requirement is to have a box with a run of text within it with the following characteristics:

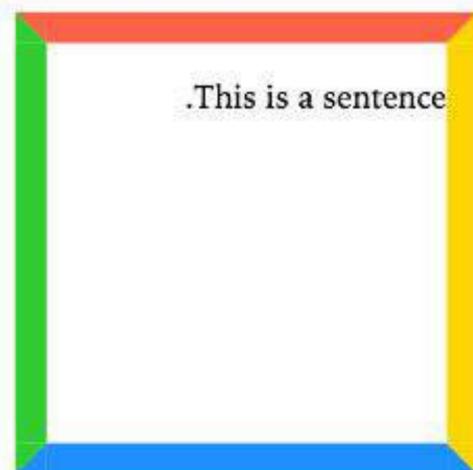
1. The border colour at the top edge of the run of text should be red.
2. The border colour at the right edge of the run of text should be green.
3. The border colour at the bottom edge of the run of text should be blue.
4. The border colour at the left edge of the run of text should be yellow.

Using physical directions requires a modification every time the writing direction changes, whereas using logical properties allows the same properties and values for all six use cases.

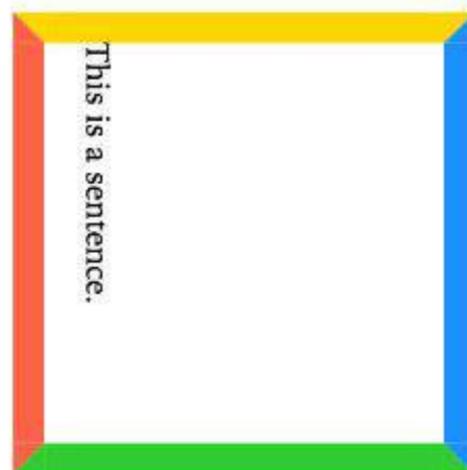
### Physical directions



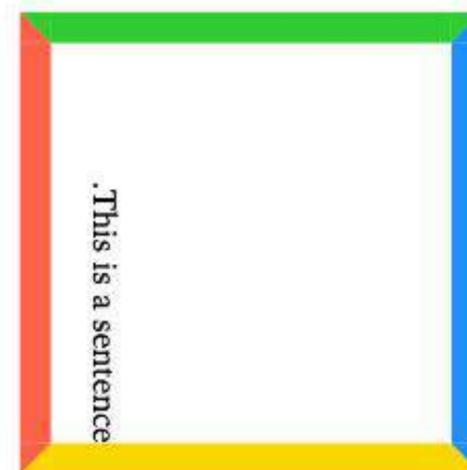
```
border-top-color: tomato;  
border-right-color: limegreen;
```



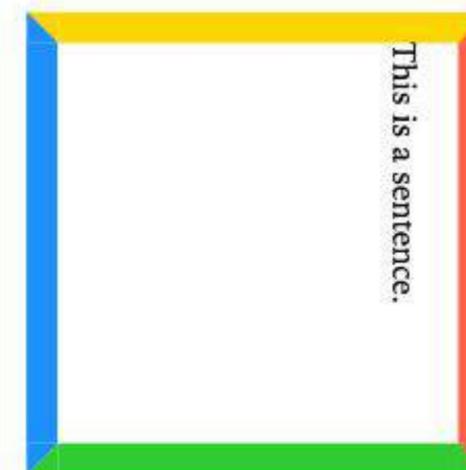
```
border-top-color: tomato;  
border-left-color: limegreen;
```



```
border-left-color: tomato;  
border-bottom-color: limegreen;
```



```
border-left-color: tomato;  
border-top-color: limegreen;
```



```
border-right-color: tomato;  
border-bottom-color: limegreen;
```

# Lists and counters

Allows us to display ordered lists with international numbering systems

甲、  
乙、  
丙、  
丁、  
戊、  
己、  
庚、  
辛、  
壬、  
癸、  
甲甲、  
甲乙、  
甲丙、

```
.counters ol {  
  list-style-type: cjk-heavenly-  
stem;  
  text-align: center;  
  font-size: 65%;  
  margin-left: 50%;  
}
```



# CSS Fizzbuzz

1.  
2.  
Fizz  
4.  
Buzz  
Fizz  
7.  
8.  
Fizz  
Buzz  
11

```
.fizzbuzz ol li:nth-of-  
type(3n+3)::marker {  
  content: "Fizz"  
}  
.fizzbuzz ol li:nth-of-  
type(5n+5)::marker {  
  content: "Buzz"  
}  
.fizzbuzz ol li:nth-of-  
type(3n+3):nth-of-  
type(5n+5)::marker {  
  content: "FizzBuzz"  
}  
.fizzbuzz ol {
```



# Further reading and references

- [CSS for internationalisation](#)
- [CSS is a Declarative, Domain-Specific Programming Language](#)
- [Why use the language attribute?](#)
- [Using the HTML lang attribute](#)
- [On Use of the Lang Attribute](#)
- [Declaring language in HTML](#)
- [Robust Vertical Text Layout](#)
- [Unicode Bidirectional Algorithm](#)

# Thank you!



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Font is PlovdivTypeface by Studio Punkt and Typedepot.

