

Web typography: a non-English perspective

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What is typography?

“ Typography is the art and technique of arranging type to make written language legible, readable, and appealing when displayed.”

–Wikipedia



What is typography?

“ Typography is the visual component of the written word.

—Matthew Butterick

”



What is typography?

“ Typography, the design, or selection, of letter forms to be organized into words and sentences to be disposed in blocks of type as printing upon a page. ”

–Encyclopedia Britannica




What is typography?

“  Typography is writing with prefabricated letters.  ”

–Gerrit Noordzij









Latin script distribution



A, a Ä, ä Å, â B, b C, c D, d

E, e F, ß G, g H, h I, i Î, î

J, j K, k L, l M, m N, n O, o

P, p Q, q R, r S, s Š, š T, t

T, Ł, Ł U, u V, v W, w X, x Y, y

Z, z Romanian (31)

ا ب ج د و

ز ح ط ي ل ك

م ن س ع ف ص

ق ر ش ت خ

ذ ض ظ غ

א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח י ט כ ס פ

כ ל צ ו נ ת ש ק ר מ

ע י ט ו י נ מ

ה ב ו ש ר פ

Hebrew (22)

A a B b C c D d E e F ß

G g H h I i J j K k L l

M m N n O o P p Q q R r

S s T t U u V v W w X x

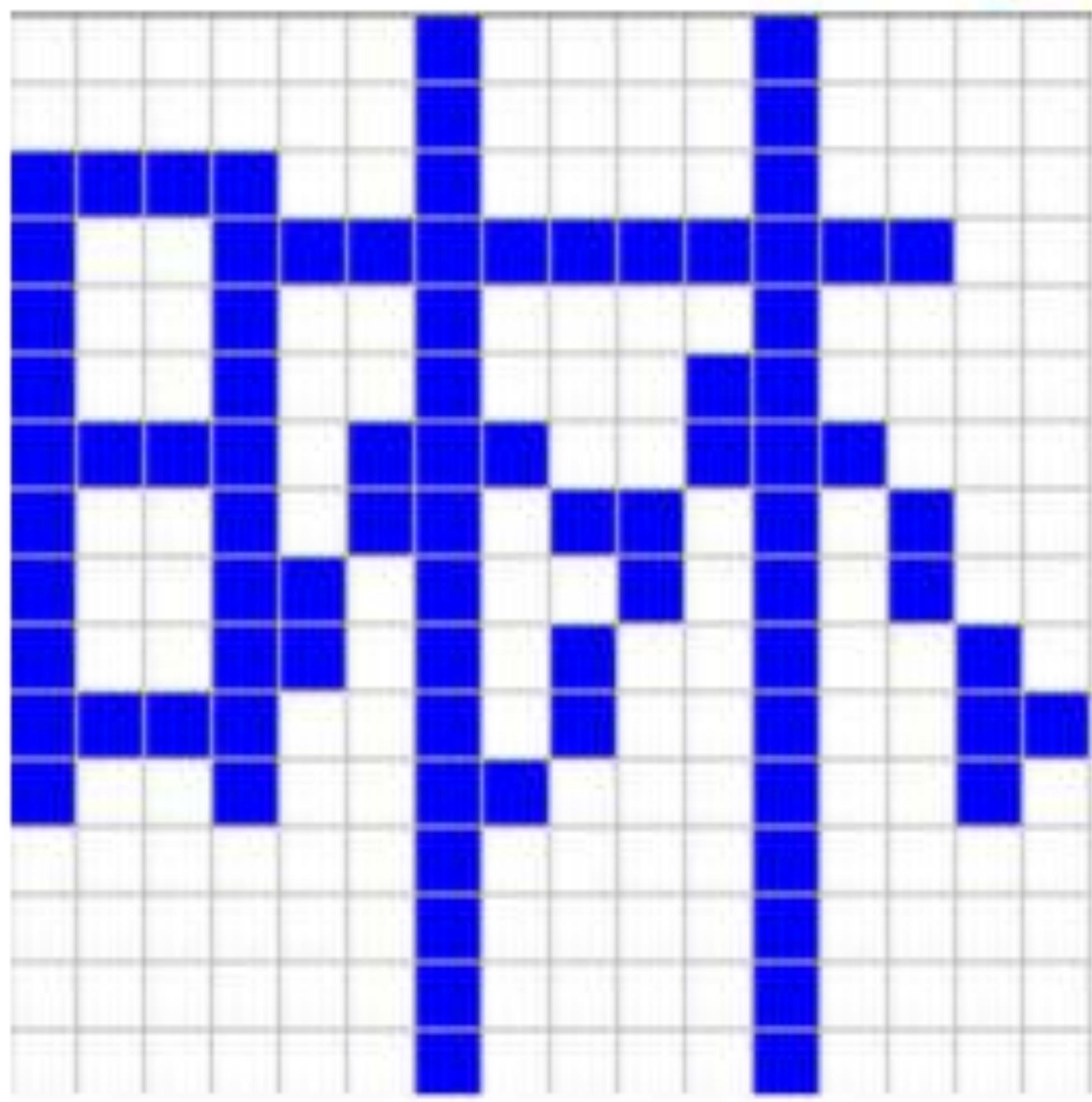
Y y Z z English (26)



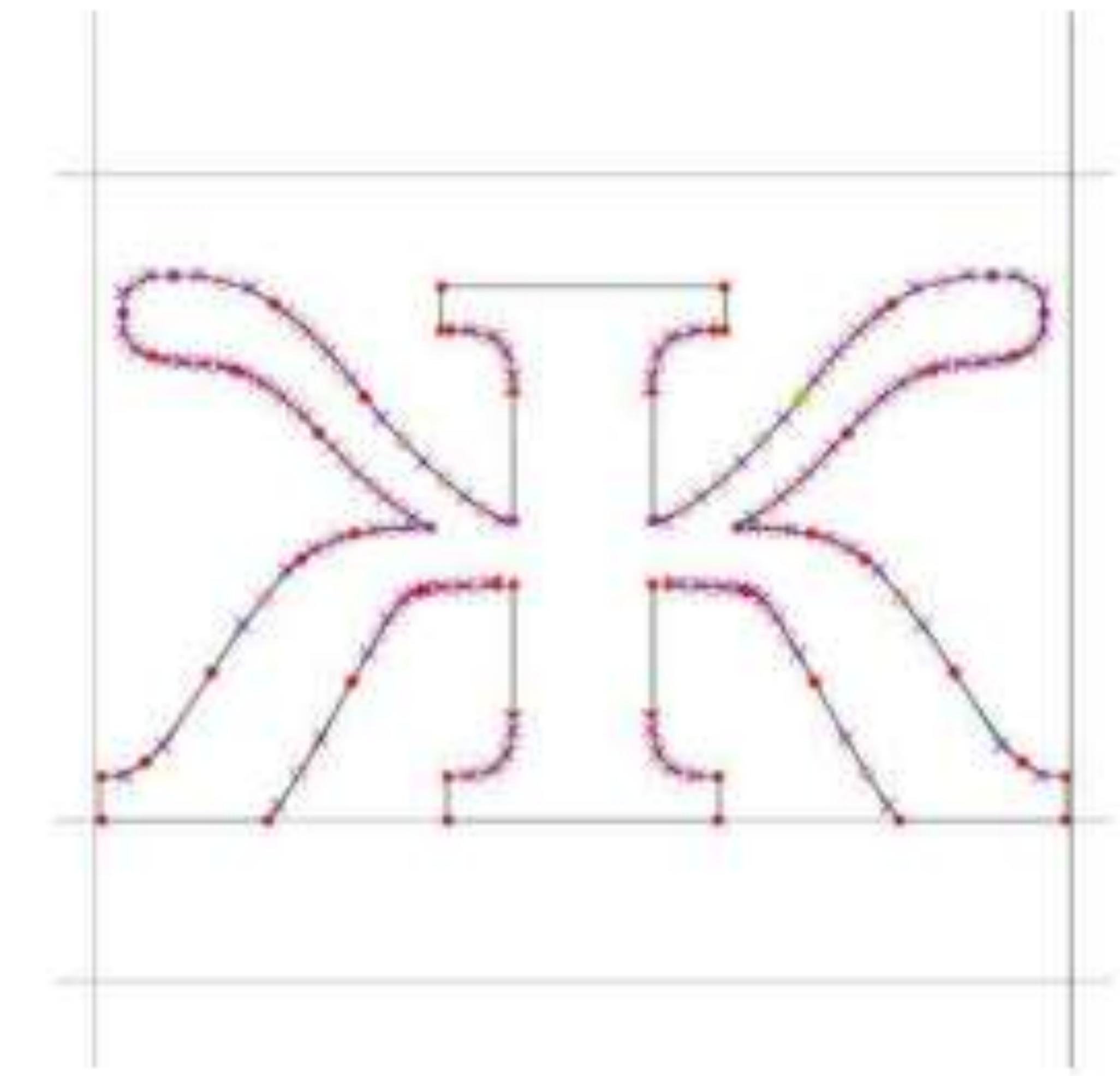
What are glyphs?



M



琳



＊

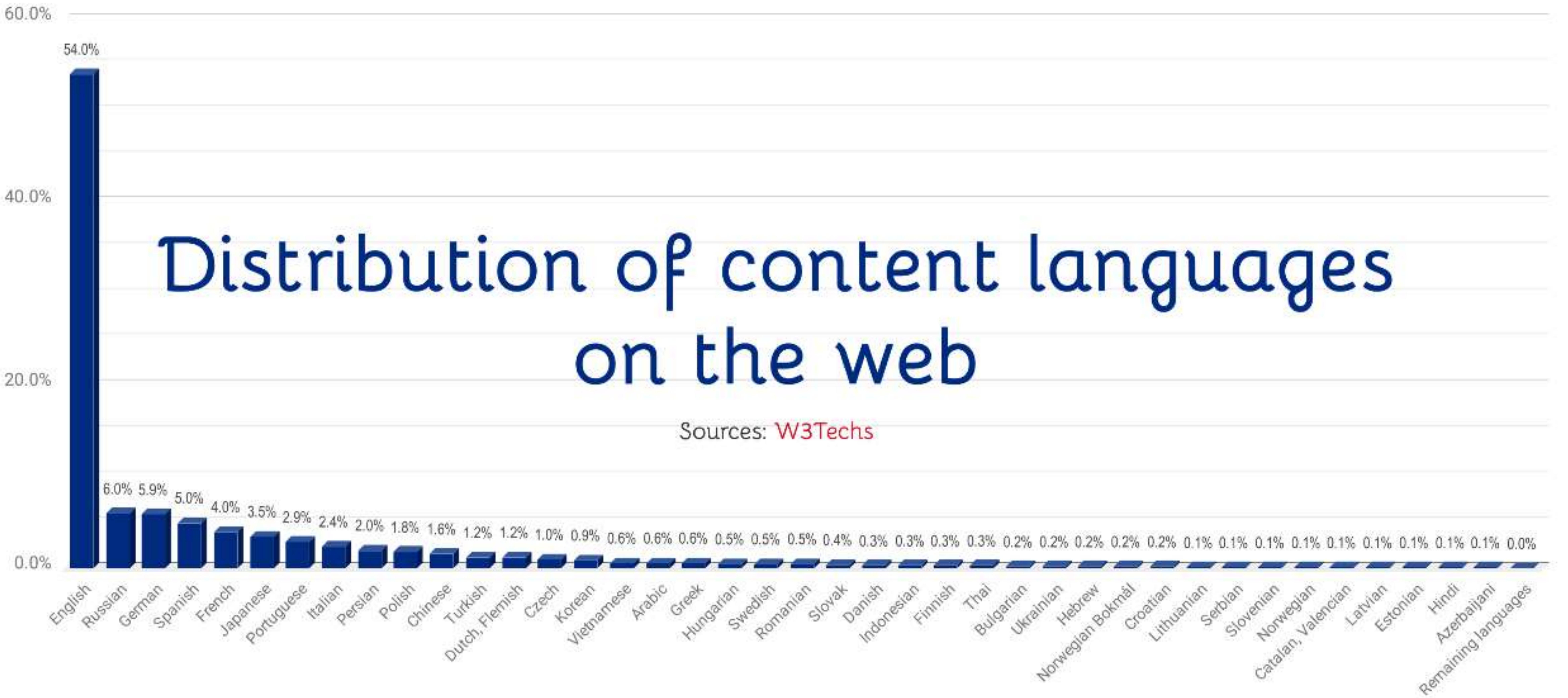


And what about fonts?



Distribution of content languages on the web

Sources: [W3Techs](#)



“ When you lose your language, you lose your soul. ”
—Ghil'ad Zuckermann



Writing systems on the web



Typesetting on the web

“ Authors should language-tag their content accurately for the best typographic behaviour. ”

–CSS Text Module Level 3

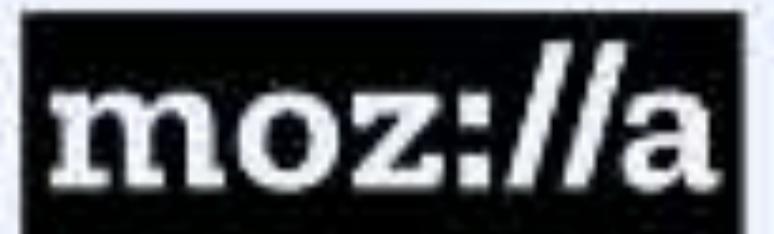


Font formats for web use

WOFF2 (Web Open Font Format 2)



Microsoft



moz://a



Opera

WOFF (Web Open Font Format)



Microsoft



moz://a



Opera

OTF (OpenType)



Microsoft



Adobe

TTF (TrueType)



Microsoft



EOT (Embedded Open Type)



Microsoft

SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics)



Fonts on web pages

- A pair of numbers in curly braces ({A,B}) indicates that the preceding type, word or group is repeated at least A and at most B times.

5.2 Font properties

Setting font properties will be among the most common uses of style sheets. Unfortunately, there exists no well-defined and universally accepted taxonomy for classifying fonts, and terms that apply to one font family may not be appropriate for others. E.g. 'italic' is commonly used to label slanted text, but slanted text may also be labeled as being *Oblique*, *Slanted*, *Incline*, *Cursive* or *Kursiv*. Therefore it is not a simple problem to map typical font selection properties to a specific font.

CSS1 defines the properties '[font-family](#)', '[font-style](#)', '[font-variant](#)' and '[font-weight](#)', '[font-size](#)', '[font](#)'.

5.2.1 Font matching

Because there is no accepted, universal taxonomy of font properties, matching of properties to font faces must be done carefully. The properties are matched in a well-defined order to insure that the results of this matching process are as consistent as possible across UAs (assuming that the same library of font faces is presented to each of them).

Fonts section in CSS1 (17-Dec-1996)

FONT

```
<!ELEMENT FONT -- (%text)*          -- local change to font -->
<!ATTLIST FONT
  size   CDATA  #IMPLIED    -- [+]nn e.g. size="+1", size=4 --
  color  CDATA  #IMPLIED    -- #RRGGBB in hex, e.g. red: color="#FF0000" --
>
```

Requires start and end tags. This allows you to change the font size and/or color for the enclosed text. The attributes are: `size` and `color`. Font sizes are given in terms of a scalar range defined by the user agent with no direct mapping to point sizes etc. The `FONT` element may be phased out in future revisions to HTML.

size

This sets the font size for the contents of the `font` element. You can set size to an integer ranging from 1 to 7 for an absolute font size, or specify a relative font size with a signed integer value, e.g. `size="+1"` or `size="-2"`. This is mapped to an absolute font size by adding the current base font size as set by the `BASEFONT` element (see below).

color

Used to set the color to stroke the text. Colors are given as RGB in hexadecimal notation or as one of 16 widely understood [color names](#) defined as per the `BGCOLOR` attribute on the `BODY` element.

Font tag in HTML3.2 (14-Jan-1997)



Bridging a font reference with font data

3. Adding WebFonts to CSS

The *font description* provides the bridge between a *font reference* (within a stylesheet) and the *font data*, which is the data needed to format text and to render the glyph representations to which the characters map - the actual scalable outlines or bitmaps. Fonts are referenced by style sheet properties. The font description is used to select the relevant font data. The font description consists of *descriptors* which provide the location of the font data on the Web, and/or characterize that font data. The font descriptors are also used to match font references with the correct font description.

Font descriptors may be classified into three types:

1. those that provide the link between the CSS usage of the font and the font description - these have the same names as the corresponding CSS font properties
2. the URL for the *location* of the font data
3. those that further characterize the font, to provide a link between the font description and the font data

Font descriptions are contained in an *at-rule*. At-rules - so called because they start with the @ symbol - were introduced in CSS 1 where they were used to import other stylesheets. Ordinary CSS rules start with a selector, and apply solely to the selected HTML elements. At-rules have no selector, and apply to the whole style sheet.

The general form of this new at-rule is

```
"@font-face { <font description> }"
```

where the font description has the form

```
descriptor: value;  
descriptor: value;  
[...]  
descriptor: value;
```

For example, here the font 'Robson Celtic' is defined and referenced in a style sheet contained in an HTML document.

Earliest reference of webfonts I could find (21-Jul-1997)



Generic Font Families

Dependent on OS, HTML language, character set and browser.

serif Times New Roman, SimSun, SongTi SC

sans-serif Arial, Microsoft Yahei, PingFang SC

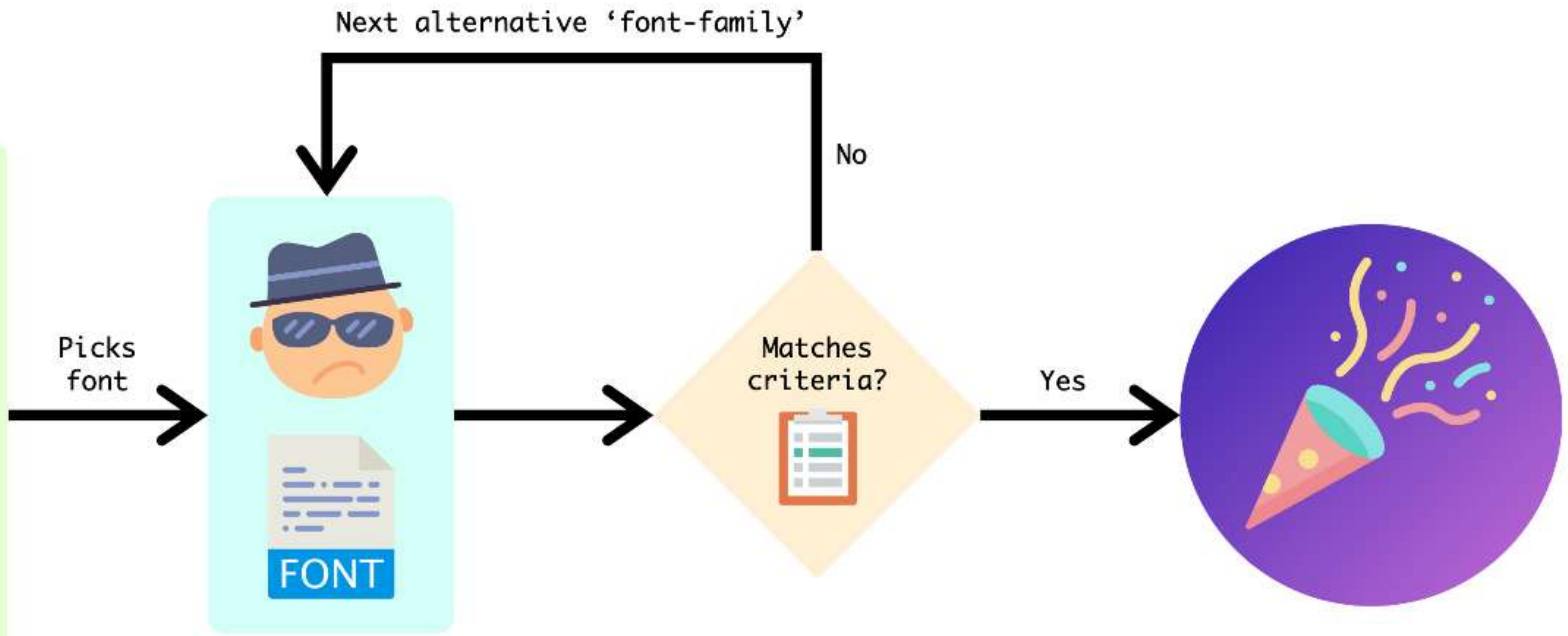
monospace Consolas, SimSun, PingFang SC

cursive Comic Sans MS, Apple Chancery, SimSun (oblique), SongTi SC (oblique)

fantasy Gabriola, Impact, Papyrus, Microsoft Yahei, PingFang SC

Level 4 is adding system-ui, emoji, math and fangsong

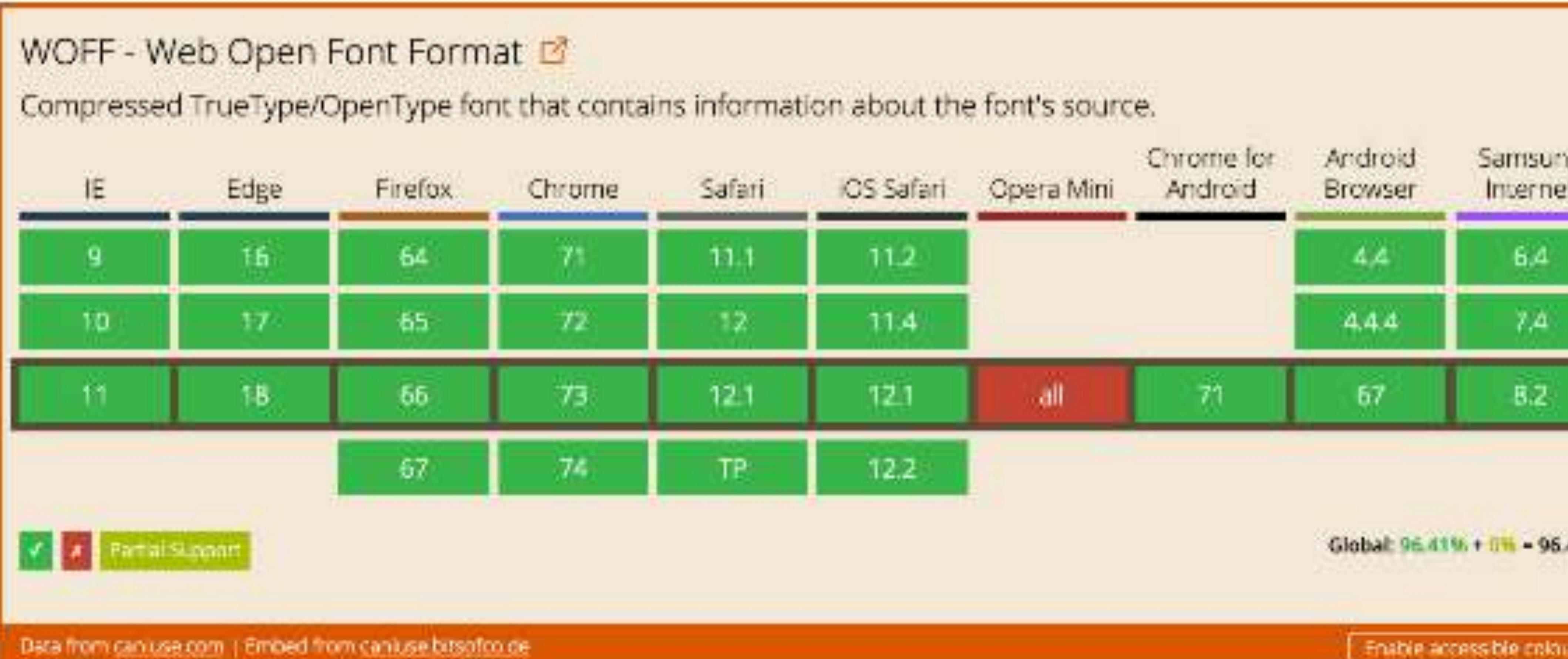




火影忍者

@Font-face rule

```
@font-face {  
    font-family: 'Bellato';  
    src: url('Bellota-Regular.woff2') format('woff2'),  
        url('Bellota-Regular.woff') format('woff');  
}
```



@Font-face rule

```
@font-face {  
    font-family: 'Bellato';  
    src: url('Bellota-Regular.woff2') format('woff2'),  
         url('Bellota-Regular.woff') format('woff');  
}
```



Anatomy of an @font-face rule

```
@font-face {  
    font-family: <family-name>;  
    src: [ <url> [format(<string> #)]? | <font-face-name> ] #;  
    font-style: normal | italic | oblique ;  
    font-weight: normal | bold | 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900;  
    font-stretch: normal | ultra-condensed | extra-condensed | condensed | semi-condensed | ultra-expanded | extra-expanded | expanded ;  
    unicode-range: <urange> #;  
    font-variant: normal | none | [ <common-lig-values> || <discretionary-lig-values> ] #;  
    font-feature-settings: normal | <feature-tag-value> #;  
}
```





Patrick Brosset @patrickbrosset · 24 Apr 2018

Hey @hj_chen, I seem to remember you talking about subsetting your fonts quite a lot and wanting a thing in devtools to help locate missing characters. Do you mind sharing an example please? I'd like to test a thing I'm prototyping in this area.



HJ Chen

@hj_chen

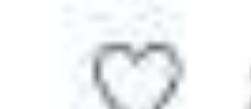
Replies to @patrickbrosset

I had the idea when i was working on my slides built on reveal.js, here's a link to a reduced test case: goo.gl/PsR4KM

the font i'm loading does not contain all the Ukrainian letters loaded, but at a glance it might not be obvious which letters are missing

9:43 AM - 25 Apr 2018

2 Likes



Patrick Brosset @patrickbrosset · 25 Apr 2018

Thanks, this is very useful!



Patrick Brosset

@patrickbrosset

Following

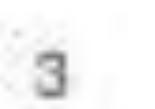
Replies to @patrickbrosset @hj_chen

This is a rough prototype for what I have in mind.



12:16 pm - 25 Apr 2018

3 Likes



Firefox Font Tools



This screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a slide titled "backdrop". The slide contains text explaining what a backdrop is. The "Fonts" panel is open on the right side of the browser, showing the "Gilbert" font used for the slide's text.

The slide content is as follows:

backdrop

The **backdrop** is
the **content behind**
the **element** and is
what the **element** is
composed with.

The "Fonts" panel displays the following information for the "Gilbert" font:

- Fonts Used:** Gilbert
- Font Preview:** Gilbert Bold - Preview4
- Font Preview:** Gilbert Color - Preview4
- Size:** 42 px
- Line Height:** 1.3
- Spacing:** normal
- Weight:** 400
- Italic:** Off

Below the font settings, there are two examples of the font in use:

- Gilbert:** ABC
- Gilbert Color:** ABC

Slides for This world mixed and blended by Gao Wei.



Raleway

Multiple Designers (18 styles)



This font does not support Cyrillic characters

Comfortaa

Johan Aakerlund, Cyreal (5 styles)



Этот шрифт поддерживает символы кириллицы



```
@font-face {  
    font-family: 'Raleway';  
    src: url('fonts/raleway-regular.woff2') format('woff2'),  
         url('fonts/raleway-regular.woff') format('woff');  
    /* no range specified, defaults to entire range */  
}  
  
@font-face {  
    font-family: 'Raleway';  
    src: url('fonts/comfortaa_regular.woff2') format('woff2'),  
         url('fonts/comfortaa_regular.woff') format('woff');  
    unicode-range: U+0400-U+04FF; /* Unicode range for Cyrillic characters */  
}
```



The screenshot shows a browser window with the title "Composite fonts" and the URL "localhost:2314". The developer tools are open, specifically the "Fonts" tab under the "Computed" section. A tooltip highlights the "Raleway" font family. The "Fonts Used" section lists "Raleway" and "Comfortaa Regular". Below this, font properties are shown: Size (4em), Line Height (1.117), Spacing (normal), Weight (400), and Italic (disabled). A "Font preview text" section displays "Abc" in two different styles: Raleway and Comfortaa Regular. The CSS code for the font definitions is visible:

```
* {font-family: 'Raleway';
  src: url("fonts/raleway-regular.woff2") format("woff2"), url("fonts/raleway-regular.ttf");
}

@font-face {
  font-family: 'Raleway';
  src: url("fonts/comfortaa_regular.woff2") format("woff2"), url("fonts/comfortaa_regular.ttf");
  unicode-range: U+400-4FF;
```



CSS Font properties

`font-size`

Indicates the desired height of the glyphs. Takes absolute or relative values.

`font-weight`

Specifies the weight of the glyphs in the font. Can use keywords or numerical values.

`font-style`

Allows italic or oblique faces to be selected.

`font-stretch`

Selects a normal, condensed or expanded face from a font family. Range spans over 9 keywords.

`font-size-adjust`

Adjusts the font-size to preserve the x-height of the first choice font.

`font-synthesis`

Controls whether user agents are allowed to synthesize bold or oblique font faces when missing.



Variable Fonts

DRAGONS



Space

110



Weight

500



font-synthesis

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

Faux bold effect

Faux italic effect

Image credit: Piotr Grochowski



Font feature properties

font-kerning

A V W a

No kerning

A V W a

Kerning applied

font-variant-position

C₁₀ H₁₆ N₅ O₁₃ P₃

C₁₀ H₁₆ N₅ O₁₃ P₃

font-variant-position-ligatures

fi ➔ fi tʒ ➔ ȝ

WORDS ➔ WORDS

labor of love ➔ labor of love

font-variant-numeric

1st 17th 2a ➔ 1st 17th 2^a

2 1/3 ➔ 2½ Lining Old-Style

4000 ➔ 4000 409,280 409,280

367,112 367,112

155,068 155,068

171,792 171,792

font-variant-caps

The DOM, the HTML syntax, and the XHTML syntax cannot all represent the same content. For example, namespaces cannot be represented using the HTML syntax, but they are supported in the DOM and in the XHTML syntax.

font-variant-alternates

Jesuits ➔ Jesuits

quick ➔ quick Quick ➔ Quick

incroyable ➔ incroyables

• ➔    519 ➔ ⑤①⑨



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」。繁簡漢字的對應關係具體應由上下文決定。

茨

噓

```
.fvea .han {  
    font-variant-east-asian:  
    traditional;  
}  
  
.fvea .jap {  
    font-variant-east-asian:  
    jis78;  
}
```



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](#)





A collage of various food items including a bowl of fondue, a bottle of wine, and a plate of meat.

Drop a font!

Fonts aren't uploaded,
they stay on your computer

<https://wakamaifondu.com/>

Books, Letters in Asia
and Design in Asia
with Leading Asian Designers

Suguru Kobori
in Conversation

<http://book.webtypography.net/>

Web Typography

*A handbook for designing beautiful and
effective responsive typography*

& Richard Rutter

tings on Chinese Culture
TSIEN

Golden rules for web typography

by Richard Rutter

1. Don't trust computers
2. Use the default font size for paragraph text
3. Adjust type size according to reading distance
4. Adjust the font size if the typeface requires it
5. Set tables to be read
6. Set text at display sizes, even on small screens
7. Resize display text as you would an image
8. Reduce your payload
9. Optimise page render timing
10. Learn to use variable fonts

Web Typography @ CSS Day 2018



The text-transform property

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

Süße Soßen-Klöße genießen maßgeblich gebräigte
preußische Nutznießer.

Ουδέν κακόν αμιγές καλού.

アイウエ オカクケ

```
.txt-trans p {  
    text-transform: full-size-  
    kana;  
}
```



Line breaks in inline boxes

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

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

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

```
.linebox .line-container em {<br>    background-color: limegreen;<br>    padding: 0.25em;
```



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.



text-align & text-justify

- Sets the `text-align-all` and `text-align-last` properties
- Describes how the inline-level content of a block is aligned along the inline axis if the content does not completely fill the line box.

```
text-align: start | end | left | right | center | justify | match-parent | justif
```

Values other than `justify-all` or `match-parent` are assigned to `text-align-all` and reset `text-align-last` to `auto`.

Selects the justification method used when a line's alignment is set to `justify`

```
text-justify: auto | none | inter-word | inter-character
```



Text alignment and justification

定义了CSS如何支持各种不同国际化语言的书写模式，例如拉丁（Latin）语系及印度（Indic）语系采用从左到右的书写模式，希伯来语（Hebrew）或阿拉伯语（Arabic）采用从右到左的书写模式，一些混合了拉丁语和阿拉伯语的文字可能采用双向书写（bidirectional），而一些东亚文字则需要竖排（从上到下）的书写模式。

```
.txt-align p {  
    text-align: justify;  
    text-justify: inter-  
    character;  
}
```



Vertical text on the web

CSS Writing Modes Level 3 defines CSS features to support for various international writing modes, such as left-to-right (e.g. Latin or Indic), right-to-left (e.g. Hebrew or Arabic), bidirectional (e.g. mixed Latin and Arabic) and vertical (e.g. Asian scripts).

text-orientation property

从1987到现在

mixed

从1987到现在

upright

从1987到现在

sideways



writing-mode property

horizontal-tb 从1987到现在

vertical-rl

从1987
到现在

vertical-lr

从1987
到现在

sideways-rl*

从1987
到现在

sideways-lr*

从1987
到现在

Properties marked with * have been deferred to Writing Modes Level 4.



text-combine-upright property

此圖107年5月25日

none

此圖107年5月25日

all

此圖107年5月25日

<

*digits <integer>**

Codepen example for `text-combine-upright`



古巴
Cuba

罗马尼亞
Romania

列支敦斯登
Liechtenstein



Not just for East Asian text

gândesc numai cât trebuie viații.
nu gândesc nimic, adică aceia care
"Nu pot fi fericiți decât oamenii care

Din umbra falnicelor bolti
Ea pasul și-l îndreaptă
Lângă fereastră, unde-n colț
Luceafărul așteaptă.

Privea în zare cum pe mări
Răsare și străluce,
Pe mișcătoarele cărări
Corăbii negre duce.

Calul bun se vinde în
grajd

```
.wm-cont2 .vert-lr {  
    writing-mode: vertical-lr;  
    color: #fcd116;  
}  
  
.wm-cont2 .rotate {  
    transform: rotate(180deg);  
    color: #002b7f;  
}  
  
.wm-cont2 {  
    display: grid;
```





The W3C Internationalization (i18n) Activity works with W3C working groups and liaises with other organizations to make it possible to use Web technologies with different languages, scripts, and cultures. From this page you can find articles and other resources about Web internationalization, and information about the groups that make up the Activity. Read also about the opportunities to participate and fund work via the new Sponsorship Program.

[Learn more about the Activity...](#)

Recent highlights

- ▶ New resource: Short i18n review checklist [March 7, 2019](#)
- ▶ Working Group Note: Character Model for the World Wide Web: String Matching [February 4, 2019](#)
- ▶ One new, one updated article published [January 23, 2019](#)
- ▶ Article published: Approaches to line-breaking [August 13, 2018](#)
- ▶ For 2nd review: Approaches to line breaking [July 26, 2018](#)
- ▶ W3C launches Internationalization Initiative [July 10, 2018](#)
- ▶ For review: Approaches to line breaking [June 13, 2018](#)
- ▶ For last call review: Character Model for the World Wide Web: String Matching [May 8, 2018](#)

All news

March 7, 2019

New resource: Short i18n review checklist

The Short i18n review checklist points developers of specifications to various aspects of a spec that may need internationalization review. It can also be used by spec reviewers, to get an idea of what to look for in a spec.

Only 12 items long, it follows the format: if the spec or its implementation does X then check Y, and points to the relevant parts of the detailed checklist for more information.

Get help

Content authors

Spec developers

Working group

With this site

Internationalization Sponsorship Program

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Quick links

- ▶ Current projects
- ▶ Resources: [html/css](#) • [specs](#) • [typography](#)
- ▶ Docs: [articles etc.](#) • [tech reports](#) • [issues](#) • [i18n-discuss](#)
- ▶ Text layout: [index](#) • [tracker](#) • [type samples](#) • [language matrix](#) • [overview](#)
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- ▶  [@webi18n](#)

Group pages

- ▶ [i18n WG](#)
- ▶ [i18n Interest Group](#)
- ▶ [i18n Tag Set \(ITS\) IG](#)
- ▶ [Arabic Layout TF](#)
- ▶ [Chinese Layout TF](#)
- ▶ [Ethiopic Layout TF](#)
- ▶ [Hebrew Layout TF](#)
- ▶ [India Int. Prog. TF](#)
- ▶ [Japanese Layout TF](#)
- ▶ [Mongolian Layout TF](#)
- ▶ [Southeast Asian TF](#)
- ▶ [Tibetan Layout TF](#)

References

- The World's Most Popular Writing Scripts
- The man bringing dead languages back to life
- CSS Fonts Module Level 3
- CSS Fonts Module Level 4
- CSS Text Module Level 3
- Approaches to line breaking
- All you need to know about hyphenation in CSS
- Advanced web typography: Justification & hyphenation
- Requirements for Chinese Text Layout
- Best Practices for Chinese Layout
- W3C Internationalisation

Mulțam Fain!

 <https://www.chenhuijing.com>

 @hj_chen

 @hj_chen

 @huijing

Font used is [Bellato](#), by [Kermie Guaida](#)

