Here are some common jargon terms and concepts used in HTML (Hypertext Markup Language):

1. **HTML (Hypertext Markup Language):** The standard markup language for creating and structuring web pages.
2. **Element:** A fundamental building block in HTML, consisting of a start tag, content, and an end tag. For example, `<p>` is an element for defining paragraphs.
3. **Tag:** A piece of code enclosed in angle brackets that defines an element. Tags are used to mark up content in HTML.
4. **Attribute:** Extra information added to a tag that modifies its behavior or appearance. Attributes are added within the opening tag, like `class`, `id`, `src`, etc.
5. **Void Element:** An element that doesn't have a closing tag and doesn't contain any content. For example, `<img>` or `<br>`.
6. **HTML Document:** A complete web page composed of HTML elements and content.
7. **Markup:** The process of adding tags and attributes to content to define its structure.
8. **Hyperlink:** A clickable link that connects one web page or resource to another.
9. **Anchor Tag (<a>):** An HTML element used to create hyperlinks to other web pages or resources.
10. **Image Tag (<img>):** An HTML element used to display images on a web page.
11. **Header Tags (<h1>, <h2>, etc.):** HTML elements used to define headings and subheadings.
12. **Paragraph Tag (<p>):** An HTML element used to define paragraphs of text.
13. **List Tags (<ul>, <ol>, <li>):** HTML elements used to create unordered lists, ordered lists, and list items.
14. **Table Tag (<table>):** An HTML element used to create tables for displaying data.
15. **Form Tag (<form>):** An HTML element used to create interactive forms for user input.
16. **Input Tag (<input>):** An HTML element used to create input fields within forms.
17. **Textarea Tag (<textarea>):** An HTML element used to create a multiline text input field within forms.
18. **Button Tag (<button>):** An HTML element used to create clickable buttons.
19. **Div Tag (<div>):** A generic container element used for grouping and styling other elements.
20. **Span Tag (<span>):** A generic inline container element used for styling portions of text.

21. **Semantic Elements:** HTML elements that carry meaning about the content they enclose, such as `<header>`, `<nav>`, `<footer>`, `<article>`, `<section>`, etc.
22. **CSS (Cascading Style Sheets):** A language used to describe the presentation and layout of HTML documents.
23. **Inline Style:** Adding styles directly to an HTML tag using the `style` attribute.
24. **External Stylesheet:** A separate CSS file linked to an HTML document to apply styles.
25. **HTML5:** The fifth and latest version of HTML, introducing new elements, attributes, and features.
26. **Responsive Design:** Designing web pages to adapt and look good on various screen sizes and devices.
27. **Viewport:** The visible area of a web page in a browser window.
28. **Meta Tags:** HTML elements used to provide metadata about the web page, like character encoding, viewport settings, and more.
29. **DOCTYPE Declaration:** A declaration at the beginning of an HTML document that specifies the version of HTML being used.
30. **Inline Elements:** HTML elements that don't start on a new line and only take up the space necessary for their content.
31. **Block-Level Elements:** HTML elements that start on a new line and create a new block of content.

These are just a few of the many terms and concepts used in HTML. Understanding these jargon terms will help you navigate and create web pages effectively.