# **Chapter 30: Content Languages**

#### **Section 30.1: Base Document Language**

It's a good practice to declare the primary language of the document in the html element:

```
<html lang="en">
```

If no other lang attribute is specified in the document, it means that *everything* (i.e., element content and attribute text values) is in that language.

If the document contains parts in other languages, these parts should get their own lang attributes to "overwrite" the language declaration.

### Section 30.2: Element Language

The lang attribute is used to specify the language of element content and attribute text values:

```
The content of this element is in English.
The content of this element is in English.
```

The language declaration gets inherited:

```
<div lang="en">
  This element contains English content.
  Same with this element.
</div>
```

## Section 30.3: Elements with Multiple Languages

You can "overwrite" a language declaration:

```
This English sentence contains the German word <span lang="de">Hallo</span>.
```

### **Section 30.4: Regional URLs**

It is possible to add the attribute <a> and <area> that create hyperlinks. Such it specifies the language of the linked resource. The language defined must be a valid <a href="BCP 47">BCP 47</a>[1] language tag.

```
<a href="example.org" hreflang="en">example.org</a> is one of IANA's example domains.
```

1. ↑ IETF Network Working Group: RFC 5646 <u>Tags for Identifying Languages</u>, IETF, September 2009

### Section 30.5: Handling Attributes with Different Languages

You can "overwrite" a parent element's language declaration by introducing any element apart from applet, base, basefont, br, frame, frameset, hr, iframe, meta, param, script (of HTML 4.0) with an own <u>lang</u> attribute: