

Language tagging using the new RFC 5646

A large, dense word cloud composed of various language codes and variants, such as en-GB, es-419, zh-Hant-HKPL, and zh-yue, arranged in a non-linear, overlapping fashion.

en-GB
sl-IT-nedis
fr-yue
ast
zh-Hans
de-CH-1901
mas
es-419
zh-Hant-HKPL
zh-yue
az-Latn

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Language tags

Before

RFC 1766 / RFC 3066

language region

- ◆ ISO 639 language codes en
- ◆ ISO 3166 country codes en-GB
- ◆ ISO 3166 country codes en-scouse

Language tags

Now

BCP 47 (includes RFC 5646)

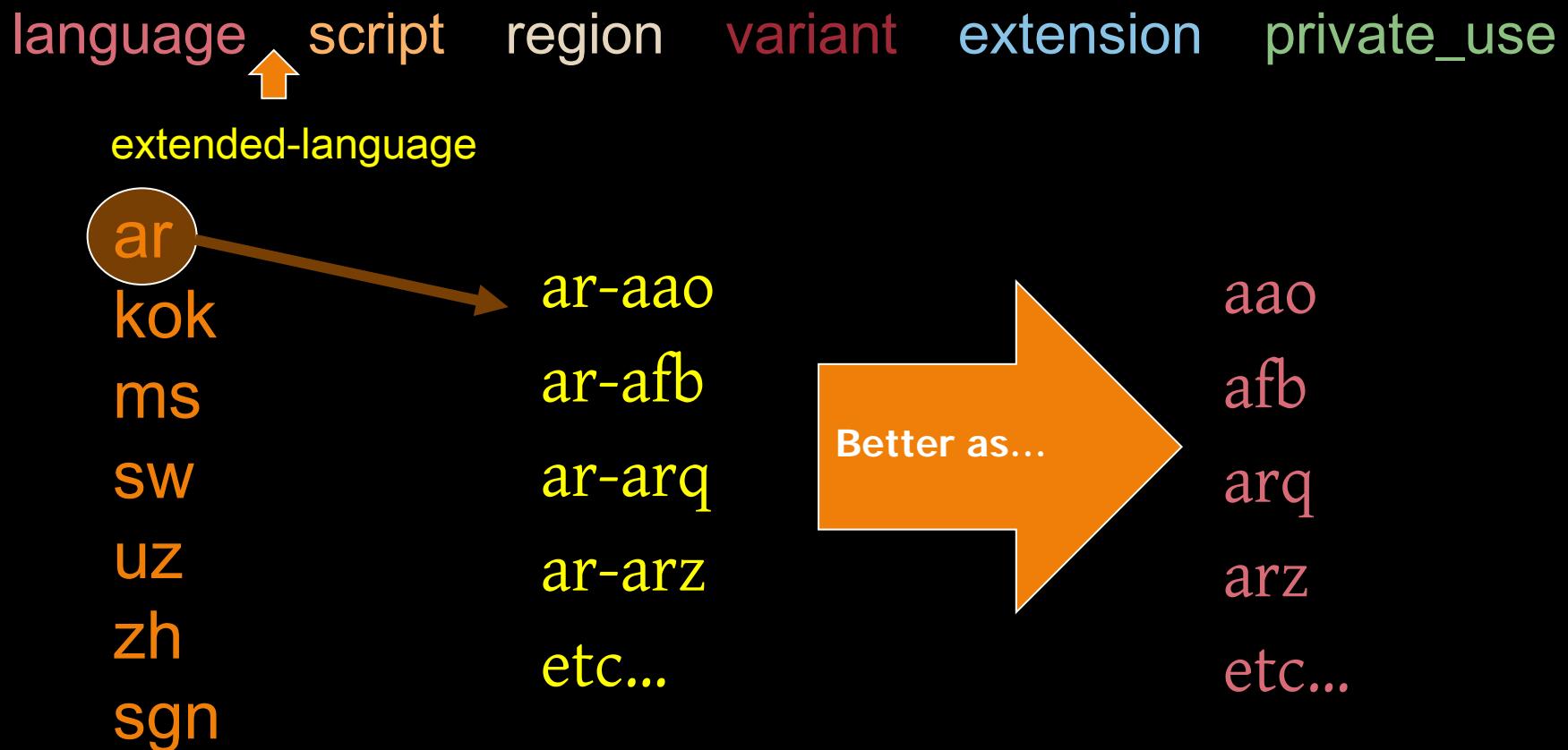
language script region variant extension private_use

- ◆ only language subtag required – use other tags only when needed! az-Cyrl
- ◆ codes available only from new IANA Language Subtag Registry zh-Hant-HK
- ◆ incorporates ISO and UN codes es-419
- ◆ over 7,000 codes sl-IT-nedis

Language tags

Extended language subtags (extlangs)

BCP 47 (includes RFC 5646)



Language tags

Macrolanguages, collections, etc.

zh

cpxlzh yue
cdo^{cjy} mnnp
czh
gan^{czo} hak
wuu hsn
cmn nan

Language tags

Use

- ◆ Supported by a community of experts at the IETF
- ◆ Registry is regularly updated through a published process allowing submissions
- ◆ Language tags are mostly simple, but can be flexed to meet more complex needs
- ◆ Extension mechanism can provide mappings to other systems
- ◆ Accompanied by a language tag matching specification

Language tags

Further reading



- ◆ BCP 47
<http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/bcp/bcp47.txt>
- ◆ IANA Language Subtag Registry
<http://www.iana.org/assignments/language-subtag-registry>
- ◆ Subtag Lookup Tool
<http://rishida.net/utils/subtags/>
- ◆ Choosing a Language Tag
<http://www.w3.org/International/questions/qa-choosing-language-tags>