
Richard Ishida
W3C Internationalization Activity
Objectives

• Look at recent developments and current issue at the W3C with regard to standards and best practices that make the World Wide Web worldwide.

• Introduce a new initiative, funded by the European Commission, to investigate, provide information about, and recommend work on standards and best practices for the multilingual web.

• Suggest ways for you to get involved.
Outline

- About the W3C
- Recent developments
- Requirements
- Current discussions
- Social context
- Best practices
- MutlingualWeb project
- Getting involved
About the W3C
About the Consortium


Mission:
Lead the technical evolution of the Web and ensure its interoperability.

Keywords: consensus and vendor neutrality
About the Consortium

3 Hosts
18 Offices
About the Consortium

3 Hosts
18 Offices
50 Staff (25 locations)
About the Consortium

- 3 Hosts
- 18 Offices
- 50 Staff (25 locations)
- 415 Members
- 62 Liaisons

2005: New fee structure to assist developing countries!

- BBC, HP, Microsoft, Sun, Google, Yahoo, Library of Congress, WebMethods, Sony, Fujitsu, Software AG, IBM, Apple, Elisa, Nokia, Siemens, Vodaphone, DoCoMo, T-Online, Academia Sinica, FhG, MIT, CSIRO, EUnet, ETRI, ERCIM, Boeing, ChevronTexaco, Agfa, DaimlerChrysler, Elsevier, and many more...
About the Consortium

Technology & Society
- eGovernment
- Patent Policy
- Privacy
- Security

Technology development
- Fonts
- Graphics (SVG, WebCGM)
- HTML
- Math
- Mobile Web
- Multimodal Interaction
- Rich Web Client (WebApps)
- Semantic Web
- Style (CSS)
- Synchronized Multimedia
- Ubiquitous Web Apps
- Video in the Web
- Voice Browser
- Web Services
- Xforms
- XML

Web for All
- Internationalization
- WAI International Program Office
- WAI Technical Activity

22 Activities
50 Working Grp
13 Interest Grp
5 Coordination Groups

Accountable to the global public!
About the Consortium

Internationalization Activity

- Help W3C Working Groups understand issues and build in requirements relating to worldwide support for Web technologies

- Check specifications in Working Draft stage for internationalization issues and develop best practices for specification developers

- Liaise with other standards organizations to develop support for the international Web

- Evangelize the need to consider multiple languages and scripts when developing Web technologies of any kind

- Help users of Web technology understand what's available to them and how to use it by developing best practices and other resources
Recent developments
Recent developments

Unicode

جعل شبكة الويب العالميّة عالميّة حقًا!
وبحماية رادتها جانًا مازم!
عالم الويب كمتمم لتحرق حقًا العالم بفضل

"Дүниежүзілік торды" нағыз дүниежүзілік етеміз!

缔造真正全球通行的万维网

Gwneud y we fyd-eang yn wirioneddol fyd-eang!
"The Path W3C follows to making text on the Web truly global is Unicode."

Tim Berners-Lee
ჩიამაია (Coccinellidae), ხოჭოების ოჯახს ეკუთვნის. აქვს ამობურცული, მომრგვალო ან ოვალური სხეული. ზურგზე ღია ფონზე შავი ლაქები აყრია, იშვიათად...
Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0 (Fifth Edition)

W3C Recommendation 26 November 2008

This version:
http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/REC-xml-20081126/

Latest version:
http://www.w3.org/TR/xml/

Previous versions:
http://www.w3.org/TR/2006/PER-xml-20060206/
http://www.w3.org/TR/2005/RECMotion-xml-20050616/

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François Yergeau

Please refer to the errata for this document, which may include some normative corrections.
The previous errata for this document, are also available.

See also translations.

This document is also available in these non-normative formats: XML, and XHTML, with color-coded revision indicators.

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Abstract

The Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a subset of SGML that is completely described in this document. Its goal is to enable generic SGML to be served, received, and processed on the Web in the way that is most possible with HTML. XML has been designed for ease of implementation and for interoperability with both SGML and HTML.

Status of this Document

This section describes the status of this document at the time of its publication. Other documents may supersede this document. A list of current W3C publications and the latest revision of this technical report can be found in the W3C technical reports index at http://www.w3.org/TR/.
Ízelítőül

Ha a világ beszélni akarna, Unicode-ul szólalna meg. Regisztráljon már most a Tizedik Nemzetközi Unicode Konferenciára, melyet 1997. március 10-12-én rendeznek Meinz-ban, Németországban. Ezen a konferencián az iparág több neves szakértője is résztvesz. Ízelítőül a témákból: a világháló és a Unicode nemzetközisítése és lokalizálása, a Unicode alkalmazása működő rendszerekben és alkalmazásokban, szövegekrendezésnél, és többyelvű számítógépeken.
Recent developments

Web resource identifiers


Scheme: http
Domain name: JP納豆.例.jp
Path: dir1/引き割り.html

IDN: xn--jp-cd2fp15c.xn--fsq.jp
Recent developments
Web resource identifiers

IDN

السعودية
امارات
مصر

Al-Saudiah
Emarat
Misr

وزارة-الاتصالات.مصر

http://
Recent developments
Web resource identifiers

Scheme: http://JP
Domain name: 納豆.例.jp/dir1/
Path: 引き割り.html

IRI: /dir1/%E5%BC%95%E3%81%8D%E5%89%B2%E3%82%8A.html
Recent developments

Language tags

- ISO 639 language codes
- ISO 3166 country codes

Before: RFC 3066
Recent developments

Language tags: BCP 47

- nearly 8,000 subtags available
- subtags available only from new IANA registry (based on ISO and UN codes)
- only language subtag required

Now: BCP 47 (includes RFC 5646)

```
language  script  region  variant  extension  private_use
           (extlang)

hi
az-Cyrl
zh-Hans
es-419
sl-IT-rozaj-njiva-1994
```
Recent developments

Bidirectional text support

W3C نشاط التدوين باتجاهات معاكس.

W3C نشاط التدوين باتجاهات معاكس.

<description dir="rtl">W3C نشاط التدوين،</description>
Recent developments

Implementers of user agents need to be prodded by the public to support the developing marketplace!
Recent developments

Internationalization Tag Set

Press the <uitext translate="no">START</uitext> button to sound the horn. The <uitext translate="no">MAKE-READY/RUN</uitext> indicator flashes.

• supported by some translation tools – linked with XLIFF

• being applied by specifications at W3C

<its:rules ... its:version="1.0">
  <its:translateRule selector="//uitext" translate="no"/>
</its:rules>
Requirements
Requirements for Japanese Text Layout

Abstract

This document describes requirements for general Japanese layout realized with technologies like CSS, SVG and XSL-FO. The document is mainly based on a standard for Japanese layout, JIS X 4051, however, it also addresses areas which are not covered by JIS X 4051.

Developing requirements
International typography
International typography

Abstract

Authoring a web app that needs to support both right-to-left and left-to-right interfaces, or to take as input and display both left-to-right and right-to-left data, usually presents a number of challenges that make it an especially laborious and bug-prone task. Some of these are due to browser bugs, but some can be traced to a gap in the specification of...
Developing requirements

Arabic mathematics

Arabic mathematical notation

W3C Interest Group Note 31 January 2006

This version:
http://www.w3.org/TR/2006/NOTE-arabic-math-20060131/

Latest version:
http://www.w3.org/TR/arabic-math/

Previous version:
This is the first version

Editors:
Azzeddine Lazrek, with Mustapha Eddahbi and Kemal Ouadfou
Morocco
Bruce R. Miller, National Institute of Standards and Technology

This document is also available in these non-normative formats:
http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/NOTE-arabic-math-20060131.html

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notices are not legal documents. The work included in this document
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Abstract

This Note analyzes potential problems with the use of MathML for the presentation of mathematics in the
notations customarily used with Arabic, and related languages. The goal is to clarify avoidable implementation
details that hinder such presentation, as well as to uncover genuine limitations in the MathML specification may require extensions in future versions.

Status of this Document

This section describes the status of this document at the time of its publication. (This section is subject to change by future editions of this document.)

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This Note is a self-contained discussion of Arabic mathematical notation in MathML, the handling of Arabic mathematical presentation using MathML. 2 Recommendations and suggests extensions for a future revision.

This Note has been written by participants in the Math Interest Group (W3C member group) and the W3C Math activity. Please direct comments and report errors in this document to the Math Interest Group list with a public archive.

Publication as an Interest Group Note does not imply endorsement by the W3C of the Working Group's point of view or of the technical correctness of the Working Group's report.

ت (س) = \int_1^s x^i \, dx \quad \text{if } x \in S

\sum_{i=1}^s x^i \quad \text{if } x < 0

\tan \pi \quad \text{otherwise (with } \pi \approx 3.141\text{)
Speech Synthesis Markup Language

Abstract

The Voice Browser Working Group has sought to develop standards to enable access to the Web using spoken interaction. The Speech Synthesis Markup Language Specification is one of these standards and is designed to provide a rich, XML-based markup language for assisting the generation of synthetic speech in Web and other applications. The essential role of the markup language is to provide authors of synthesizable content a standard way to control aspects of speech such as pronunciation, volume, pitch, rate, etc. across different synthesis-capable platforms.
Speech Synthesis Markup Language (SSML) Version 1.1

W3C Proposed Recommendation 23 February 2010

This version:
http://www.w3.org/TR/2010/PR-speech-synthesis11-20100223/

Latest version:
http://www.w3.org/TR/speech-synthesis11/

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Abstract

The Voice Browser Working Group has sought to develop standards to enable access to the Web using spoken interaction. The Speech Synthesis Markup Language Specification is one of these standards and is designed to provide a rich, XML-based markup language for assisting the generation of synthetic speech in Web and other applications. The essential role of the markup language is to provide authors of synthesizable content a standard way to control aspects of speech such as pronunciation, volume, pitch, rate, etc. across different synthesis-capable platforms.
Current discussions
當世界需要溝通時，請用統一碼（Unicode）。現在應報名將在1997年3月10日至12日於德國美因河畔（Mainz）召開的第十屆國際統一碼研討會。本次研討會將邀請多位業界專家研討關於全球化際化及本地化、支援統一碼發展的網際網路及統一碼發展、一碼的作業系統及應用程式、字型、文字排版、電腦多國語言文化等多項課題。
Current discussions

Vertical text
Current discussions
Web fonts
Web fonts

```css
@font-face {
  font-family: 'battambang-woff';
  font-style: normal;
  font-weight: normal;
  src: url(fonts/khmerosbbang.woff);
}

:lang(kh) {
  font-family: 'battambang-woff';
  font-size: 100%;
}
```

Issues

- Rendering detail for complex fonts.
- Subsetting capability may be needed.
- Can only be used for fonts with an appropriate licence.
Current discussions

Language declarations

<html lang="de">
<head>

<meta http-equiv="Content-Language" content="de">

</head>

</html>
Current discussions

Date and time

<time datetime="2004-08-08">8 สิงหาคม ๒๕๔๗</time>

Datetime picker demo

<form>
  <input type="date">
</form>
Current discussions
Ruby annotation

Ruby annotation

Abstract

"Ruby" are short for the Chinese pronunciation of an X-HTML module

Status of This Document

This section describes the level of conformance of

This document to the X-HTML 1.0 and X-HTML

Publication of this document is not intended to

Status of This Revision

This section describes the status of this revision of

This revision is an initial draft. It is not intended to supersedes this document. It A list of current W3C publications and the most recently formally published revision of this technical report can be found at the W3C technical reports index at https://www.w3.org/TR/
Current discussions

Ruby annotation

凝ぎょう視し

HTML5
A vocabulary and associated APIs for HTML and XHTML

凝ぎょう視し

凝ぎょう視し

凝ぎょう視し
Current discussions

Key Events

Internationalization Quicktips

- Use Unicode wherever possible for content, databases, etc. Always declare the encoding of content.

- Use characters rather than escapes (e.g. &xE1; &#225; or &aacute;) whenever you can.

- Declare the language of documents and indicate internal language changes.
Social context
The social context

The rise of the Mobile Web

• "In China … over 73m people, or 29% of all internet users in the country, use mobile phones to get online."

• "The number of pages viewed in June by 14m users of [Opera] software was over 3 billion, a 300% increase on a year earlier. The fastest growth was in developing countries including Russia, Indonesia, India and South Africa."

Economist.com, Sept. 2008
The social context

Mobile Web Initiative

Making Web access from a mobile device as simple as Web access from a desktop device.

"The Mobile Web Initiative's goal is to make browsing the Web from mobile devices a reality," explains Tim Berners-Lee, W3C Director and inventor of the Web. "W3C and mobile industry leaders are working together to improve Web content production and access for mobile users and the greater Web."

Mobile Web Initiative participants are developing best practices for creating mobile-friendly content and applications, enabling easy access to device descriptions, setting up test suites for increased interoperability of mobile browsers, and exploring ways to use the Web on mobile devices to bridge the digital divide.

Best practices

Device descriptions

Test suites

mobileOK checker
The social context

Mobile Web for Developing Society (MW4D)

Track the social impact of the mobile web in the developing world, to ensure that the web's technical standards evolve to serve this rapidly emerging constituency.
The social context

**MW4D expected outcomes**

- A Handbook about how to deploy social-oriented content and applications on mobile
- A roadmap identifying the key actions to launch to lower the barriers for deploying social services, and for accessing it
- A set of resources
Best practices
I18n resources

http://www.w3.org/International/
Articles, best practices & tutorials

You can also find resources using the Technique index and Topic index, which provide more fine-grained access to information.

Getting Started

- Overview
- Introducing character sets and encodings
- Language on the Web
- Internationalization Quick Tips for the Web

Characters

- Character encodings for beginners
- Character encodings
- Character sets & encodings in XHTML, HTML and CSS
- Changing (X)HTML page encoding to UTF-8
- Setting encoding in web authoring applications
- Using character entities and NCRs
- Document character set
- CSS character encoding declarations
- Setting the HTTP Charset parameter
- Setting charset information in .htaccess
- Checking HTTP headers
- Checking the character encoding using the validator
- Character Model for the World Wide Web 1.0: Fundamentals
- Display problems caused by the UTF-8 BOM
- HTML, XHTML, XML and control codes
- Missing characters and glyphs
- Who uses Unicode?
- Migrating to Unicode

Language

- Specifying Language in XHTML & HTML Content
- Language tags in HTML and XML
- Choosing a language tag
- 2-letter or 3-letter language codes
- Why use the language attribute?
- Setting language preferences in a browser
- Declaring Language in XHTML and HTML
- xml:lang in XML document schemas
Best practices

I18n resources

W3C I18n technique index

Select the task you want help with from this page to find resources on the W3C Internationalization site among its articles, tutorials, tests and techniques documents.

General task

Select a general task...

- Using the Web
- Creating HTML & CSS
- Authoring SVG
- Authoring XML
- Setting up a server
- Developing specifications
- Developing schemas

Author: Richard Ishida, W3C.
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http://www.w3.org/International/technique-index?topic=htmlauth
I18n resources

W3C I18n technique index

Select the task you want help with from this page to find resources on the W3C Internationalization site among its articles, tutorials, tests and techniques documents.

General task
Select a general task...
- Using the Web
- Creating HTML & CSS
- Authoring SVG
- Authoring XML
- Setting up a server
- Developing specifications
- Developing schemas

Creating HTML and CSS
Select a topic area...
- Characters
- Language
- Markup & text
- Text direction
- Styling & layout
- Forms
- Navigation
- Cultural issues
- Troubleshooting

See also

The topic index organizes links to resources by keywords, rather than tasks (like the index in a book).

The resources by type page lists resources by type (e.g., articles, tools, mail archives, etc.).

Current status

This index is still a work in progress. It doesn't yet point to all resources on the site. The content will also continually grow and change as resources are added to the site.

Author: Richard Ishida, W3C.
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Best practices

I18n resources
Best practices

I18n resources

- Follow the guidelines in the IETF’s BCP 47 for language attribute values.
- Use the shortest possible language tag values.
- Where possible, use the codes zh-Hans and zh-Hant to refer to Simplified and Traditional Chinese, respectively.
- Use the subtag xx when the text is known to be not in any language.
- If the XML format you are using supports it, use xml:lang="xx", otherwise use xml:lang="und" when the language is undetermined and you have to label it.

How to's
- Choosing a Language Tag
  Which language tag is right for me? How do I choose language and other subtags? Covers all the subtag types in the latest version of BCP47, W3C tutorial.
- Language tags in HTML and XML
  A simple overview of the syntax for language tags in BCP 47, W3C article.
- How to choose language values
  In W3C techniques document, Specifying Language in XHTML and HTML Content.
- Specifying language tag values
  In W3C tutorial, Declaring Language in XHTML and HTML.
- Tagging text with no language
  How do I use language markup in HTML or XML content when I don’t know the language, or the content is non-linguistic? W3C article.
- Two-letter or three-letter language codes
  Should I use two-letter or three-letter ISO language codes in language tags? W3C article.

Particularly useful links
- IANA Language Subtag Registry
  This is the official location where you will find all subtags available for use in language tags.
- Language Subtag Lookup tool
  User friendly interface to IANA’s language tag registry by Richard Ishida. Provides for checking of subtags as well as lookup. Up-to-date with latest version of BCP 47.
- Internet-Draft: BCP 47
  Points to a document containing both RFC 5646 (Tags for the Identification of Languages) and RFC 4647 (Matching Language Tags).
- RFC 5646 Tags for the Identification of Languages
  The specification that describes language tag syntax.
- RFC 4647 Matching of Language Tags
  The specification that describes alternative ways of matching language tags.
Choosing a Language Tag

question
Which language tag is right for me? How do I choose language and other subtags?

background
In HTML and XML documents a language tag is used to indicate the language of content. A language tag is composed of one or more subtags separated by hyphens. Subtags can be of various types.

Language tag syntax is defined by the IETF's BCP 47. In the past it was necessary to consult lists of codes in various ISO standards to find the right subtags, but now you only need to look in the IANA Language Subtag Registry. We will describe the new registry below.

This article provides advice on how to choose the components of a language tag. For an overview of the concepts defined in BCP 47, see Language tags in HTML and XML.

Addison Phillips and Mark Davis, authors of BCP 47, provided guidance during the writing of this article.

answer
Accessing the subtag registry
All the subtags you will need to create a language tag are found in one place, the IANA Language Subtag Registry. The registry is a long list file, containing nearly 6,000 entries.

The first (and often only) subtag in a language tag always designates a language. It is referred to in BCP 47 as the primary language subtag. We will use that term in this document to refer to the subtag that represents a language, to more clearly make the distinction from 'language tag', which refers to the whole thing.

Note: Some environments or systems may dictate choices that are different from what you would otherwise expect. For example, in tags you must use "en" (deprecated in BCP 47) in place of "en", (recommended in BCP 47).
### Best practices

**Text expansion**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Expanded Form</th>
<th>Views</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Korean</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>views</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>次検視</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>visualizações</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>consultations</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>-mal angesehen</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>visualizzazioni</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Best practices
Text expansion

Global settings
- Interface language: English
- Search language: English
- Number of results: 10
- Save preferences

Acuan Umum
- Bahasa: Ingriss
- Pengantar di Antar Muka: Ingriss
- Bahasa Pengantar untuk Penelusuran: Ingriss
- Jumlah Hasil Penelusuran: 10
- Simpan Acuan

Allgemeine Voreinstellungen
- Sprache der Benutzeroberfläche: Englisch
- Suchsprache: Englisch
- Anzahl der Ergebnisse: 10
- Einstellungen speichern
Best practices
Checker tool

http://qa-dev.w3.org/i18n-checker/

1. Discover
2. Check
MultilingualWeb project
MultilingualWeb project

What is it?

Thematic Network funded by the European Commission through the ICT PSP Grant Agreement No. 250500, and as part of the Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme.

Coordinated by W3C/ERCIM.

Runs for 24 months from 1 April 2010.

4 public events to examine how the multilingual Web can be improved through standards and best practices.
Objectives

Improve the Multilingual Web by:

- Increasing *visibility* and *use* of existing best practices and standards.
- Acting as *catalyst* for future projects related to standardization, best practices and tools development.
- Creating *network* links across organizations, scientific disciplines & industry application areas.
- Improving use of standards & best practices in the creation of pages using (X)HTML and CSS by content developers.
- Improving support for multilingual features in *Web user agents*.
Partners

- Aalto-Korkeakoulusaatio (Finland)
- Bioloom Group, Germany
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Italy
- European Commission, Directorate-General for Translation, Luxembourg
- Facebook Ireland
- University of Applied Sciences (UAS) Potsdam, Germany
- Institut Josef Stefan, Slovenia
- Institutulde Cercetari Pentru Intelegentia Artificitiala (RACAI), Romania
- Language Technology Centre, UK
- Lionbridge Belgium
- LISA, Switzerland
- Microsoft Ireland
- Opera Software, Norway
- SAP, Germany
- Translation Automation User Society (TAUS), Netherlands
- University of Oviedo (ILTO), Spain
- Universidad Politécnica de Madrid (UPM), Spain
- Language Resource Centre (LRC), Ireland
- University of Economics, Prague, Czech Republic
- Transware Ltd (WeLocalize), Ireland
- W3C/ERCIM, France (coordination)
- XML-INTL, UK
MultilingualWeb project

Events

• Launch event: The Multilingual Web – Where are we?  
  5-6 October 2010, Madrid, Spain

• Workshop: Content creation.  
  March 2011, Pisa, Italy

• Workshop: Translation tools.  
  September 2011, Limerick, Ireland

• Workshop: TBD.  
  February 2012, Luxembourg
MultilingualWeb project
Dissemination

http://www.multilingualweb.eu/

@multilingweb

TBA
Getting involved...
Getting involved

• Follow the discussions on the i18n mailing lists (eg. www-international@w3.org), and track other technologies for internationally relevant topics. Follow our RSS feeds and twitter channels (@webi18n and @multilingweb)

• Read and review specifications (http://www.w3.org/TR/tr-technology-drafts) and send comments to the i18n list or direct to the Working Group.

• Discuss local requirements for the Multilingual Web, and if you identify missing features, find ways to coordinate proposals.

• Use features needed for non-Latin script support and push implementers to include more in browsers and authoring tools.
Getting involved

• Review or contribute to development/dissemination of outreach materials, to help others understand how to implement and use international features of the Web.

• Take on board that internationalization is something done by developers and designers – not localizers. Find out how to do it. ([http://www.org/International/](http://www.org/International/))

• Use Unicode wherever you can.

• Consider how your content will appear on the Mobile Web.

• Participate in the MultilingualWeb events planned over the coming year and a half.

• Use the I18n Checker ([http://qa-dev.w3.org/i18n-checker/](http://qa-dev.w3.org/i18n-checker/)) and send ideas for improvements.

• Don’t rely on us to do the work for you! We need your help.
The Web needs your help

this is your Web – not the W3C's

the Web is about people, not technology

we need You to make the Web worldwide

get involved

Thank you

http://www.w3.org/International/talks/1006-berlin/