HTML <rt> Tag

Description, syntax, usage, attributes and examples of the HTML <rt> tag HTML-5.com is a great guide for web developers. TV Series & Actors and Actresses. Follow TV Series and HTML 5 on Google+.

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The <rt> Tag in HTML 5

The <rt> tag is used to provide supplemental text for the base text inside a **ruby** element. It is one of the formatting tags in HTML 5. The supplemental text is used to provide an aid to reading the base text, such as:

- the pronunciation of the base text

- syllabic characters, used primarily in East Asian languages, such as the hiragana form of katakana text, called <dfn>furigana</dfn> in Japanese

- an alternate form of the base text, such as the romanji form of katakana text

It is also possible to use the image (<img>) tag to include images in either the base text or ruby annotations.

      <ruby>#<rp> (</rp><rt>ru</rt><rp>) </rp>#<rp> (</rp><rt>bi</rt><rp>) </rp></ruby>

This is an actual working example of the <rt> tag example code below, showing how the code looks in *your* browser. In a WebKit browser, such as Safari or Chrome, it looks like this:

      <img src="/images/ruby-webkit.png" alt="ruby in webkit"></img>

In a browser that does not support the **ruby** element, the ruby text will be displayed with the <rp> ruby parenthesis like this:

      <img src="/images/ruby-parentheses.png" alt="ruby parentheses"></img>

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<rt> Tag Syntax

Rules for coding HTML `rt` elements

```
<a mode="pre" href="../body-tag/index.html#syntax"><body></a>
    ...
    <a mode="pre" href="../html-tag-list.html#phrasing-content-model">... phrasing content expe
    <a mode="pre" class="nobr" href="../ruby-tag/index.html#syntax"><ruby></a><a mode="pre" hre
      <a mode="pre" class="nobr" href="../rp-tag/index.html#syntax"><rp> (</rp></a><b mode="pr
      ...
    </ruby>
    ...
  </body>
```

Rules for coding HTML `rt` elements

Make sure you understand the difference between a tag and element and are familiar with the definitions of namespace and other HTML terms.

1. Inside a **ruby element**, code an **rt** element following the phrasing content for the base text that is to be annotated.
2. Optionally include an **rp element** for the opening ruby parenthesis before the **rt** element.
3. Begin the **rt** element with a starting <rt> tag. The element name uses lower case letters and should be in the HTML namespace, which it will pick up automatically from the `xmlns` attribute on the <html> tag.
4. Include any HTML global attributes on the <rt> tag as appropriate.
5. Inside the **rt** element, between the starting `<rt>` tag and the ending `</rt>` tag, code the inner HTML phrasing content with the text for the annotation of the base text.
6. End the **rt** element with a matching `</rt>` closing tag.
7. If an **rp** element was coded before the **rt** element, code another **rp element** for the closing ruby parenthesis after the ending </rt> tag.

Content Model

The content of the **rt** element can include HTML comments, text content and only those HTML tags that can be used in phrasing content.

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<rt> Tag Attributes

Attributes of the <rt> tag

global attributes	The only attributes that can be coded on the <span> tag are the common HTML attributes.

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<rt> Tag Examples

Examples of the `rt` tag in HTML 5

Example of ruby text using the HTML <rt> tag

```
<ruby>&#xff99;<rp> (</rp><b mode="pre"><rt>ru</rt></b>  <rp>) </rp>&#x30d3;<rp> (</rp><b mode="pre">
```

The space adjacent to the parenthesis inside each **rp** element separates the parenthesized romanji text from the katakana character when the ruby parentheses are displayed in browsers that do not support the **rt** and **ruby** elements.

Example of ruby text showing pronunciation

```
<div>
<style scoped="scoped">
#example2 rt {
   font-size: 60%
}
</style>
<ruby id="example2">ru<rt>r&#x014d;&#x014d;'</rt>by<rt>b&#x113;</rt></ruby>
</div>
```

<ruby id="example2">ru<rt>r##'</rt>by<rt>b#</rt></ruby>

In this case, the ruby parentheses are omitted because it would be preferred that the "ru" and the "by" *not* be separated. Unfortunately, browsers that do not support the \<rt\> tag are more likely to display the text inside the **rt** element rather than suppress it, making it all run together like this: \<samp style="font-size: 12pt">rur##'byb#\</samp\>. Adding a style with `font-size: 60%` mitigates this issue while not affecting WebKit browsers, since that is their default font size for ruby text.

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Changes in HTML 5 - \<rt\> Tag

What's new in HTML 5

The \<rt\> tag is one of the new elements in HTML 5.

Differences between HTML 5 and earlier versions of HTML

The \<rt\> tag did not exist in older versions of HTML.

The [2000-2010 Recommendations from the W3C HTML Working Group](#) defined the [HTML namespace](#) for the names of all [HTML element types](#), which now includes the **rt** element name. In older (pre-2000) [versions of HTML](#), element type names were not associated with a namespace.

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THE END