

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 \(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>
```

In a browser that does not support the [ruby element](#), the ruby text will be displayed with the [<rp> ruby parenthesis](#) like this:

```
</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
<a mode="pre" class="noabr" href=" ../ruby-tag/index.html#syntax" ><ruby></a><a mode="pre" href="
  <a mode="pre" class="noabr" 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 <code></code> 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