

HTML <ruby> Tag

#ruby# for base text with ruby annotations. #ruby# description, syntax, usage, attributes and examples. HTML-5.com is a great guide for web developers. [TV Series & Actors and Actresses](#). Follow [TV Series](#) and [HTML 5](#) on Google+.

[HTML-5.com](#) > [itemscopehttp://data-vocabulary.org/BreadcrumbHTML 5](#) > [itemscopehttp://data-vocabulary.org/BreadcrumbHTML Tags](#) > [itemscopehttp://data-vocabulary.org/BreadcrumbHTML <ruby> Tag](#)

> [itemscopehttp://data-vocabulary.org/BreadcrumbExamples](#)

The <ruby> Tag in HTML 5

The <ruby> tag is used to mark up base text which is to be annotated with supplemental text. 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 [<ruby> 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 [<rt> ruby text](#) will be displayed with the [<rp> ruby parenthesis](#) like this:

```
</img>
```

Alternatives to the <ruby> Tag

Instead of the <ruby> tag, there are a number of other approaches to annotate content in different written languages:

Annotate with plain old [text content](#):

```
####: ##### ## English: Bookmark now
```

If it is an [<a href> link](#), just add the [title attribute](#) `(hover the mouse over the link to see the popup text)`:

```
#####
```

Add a [span element](#) with a [title attribute](#) and a style to indicate popup help is available:

```
<span class="has-popup" title="#####">###</span>
```

[back to top](#)

<ruby> Tag Syntax

Rules for coding HTML `ruby` 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 expected
<b mode="pre"><ruby></b><a mode="pre" href=" ../definitions/index.html#phrasing-content">... ph
  <a mode="pre" class="noBr" href=" ../rp-tag/index.html#syntax"><rp> (</rp></a><a mode="pre" cla
    ...
  <b mode="pre"></ruby></b>
  ...
</body>
```

Rules for coding HTML `ruby` 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. Code the **ruby** element for ruby annotated text where [phrasing content](#) is expected.
2. Begin the **ruby** element with a starting `<ruby>` 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.
3. Include any [HTML global attributes on the <ruby> tag](#) as appropriate.
4. Inside the **ruby** element, between the starting `<ruby>` tag and the ending `</ruby>` tag, code the inner HTML [phrasing content](#) as appropriate, along with any [rt elements](#) optionally bracketed with [rp elements](#).
5. End the **ruby element** with a matching `</ruby>` closing tag.

Content Model

The content of the **ruby** element can include [HTML comments](#), [text content](#) and groups of [HTML tags that can be used in phrasing content](#), with each group followed by either a single [rt element](#) or a sequence of an [rp element](#), an [rt element](#) and another [rp element](#).

[back to top](#)

<ruby> Tag Attributes

Attributes of the <ruby> tag

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

[back to top](#)

<ruby> Tag Examples

Examples of the `ruby` tag in HTML 5

Example of ruby text using the HTML `<rt>` tag

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

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 **ruby** and **rt** 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.

Alternatives to the <ruby> tag

Annotate with plain old [text content](#):

```
<p>###: ##### ## &#160; English: Bookmark now</p>
```

or, using [HTML character codes](#):

```
<p>&#26085;&#26412;&#35486;:
&#12502;&#12483;&#12463;&#12510;&#12540;&#12463; &#21516;&#26399;
&#160; English: Bookmark now</p>
```

If it is an [<a href> link](#), just add the [title attribute](#):

```
<a href="#read-more" title="read more">#####</a>
```

or, using [HTML character codes](#):

```
<a href="#read-more" title="read more">&#32154;&#12365;&#12434;&#35501;&#12
416;</a>
```

Add a [span element](#) with a [title attribute](#) and a style to indicate popup help is available:

```
<div>
<style scoped="scoped">
.has-popup {
  color: rgb(204, 51, 102);
  cursor: help;
}
</style>
<span class="has-popup" title="#####">###</span>
<!-- or, using <a mode="pre" href="../../cheat-sheet/html-character-codes.html">HTML char
<span class="has-popup"
  title="&#12354;&#12373;&#12417;&#12375;&#12414;&#12360;">&#26397;&#39151
&#21069;</span>
</div>
```

[back to top](#)

Changes in HTML 5 - <ruby> Tag

What's new in HTML 5

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

Differences between HTML 5 and earlier versions of HTML

The <ruby> 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 **ruby** element name. In older (pre-2000) [versions of HTML](#), element type names were not associated with a namespace.

[back to top](#)

THE END