

## HTML Phrase Tags

The phrase tags have been designed for specific purposes, though they are displayed in a similar way as other basic tags like `<b>`, `<i>`, `<pre>`, and `<tt>`, you have seen in previous chapter. This chapter will take you through all the important phrase tags, so let's start seeing them one by one.

### Emphasized Text

Anything that appears within `<em>...</em>` element is displayed as emphasized text.

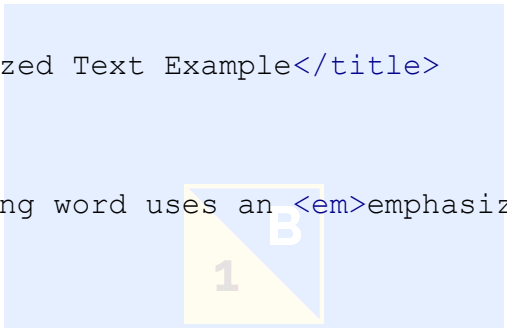
#### Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Emphasized Text Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>The following word uses an <em>emphasized</em>
typeface.</p>
  </body>

</html>
```



This will produce the following result –

The following word uses an *emphasized* typeface.

### Marked Text

Anything that appears with-in `<mark>...</mark>` element, is displayed as marked with yellow ink.

#### Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
```

```
<title>Marked Text Example</title>
</head>

<body>
  <p>The following word has been <mark>marked</mark> with
yellow</p>
</body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –

The following word has been **marked** with yellow

## Strong Text

Anything that appears within **<strong>...</strong>** element is displayed as important text.

### Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Strong Text Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>The following word uses a <strong>strong</strong>
typeface.</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –

The following word uses a **strong** typeface.

## Text Abbreviation

You can abbreviate a text by putting it inside opening `<abbr>` and closing `</abbr>` tags. If present, the title attribute must contain this full description and nothing else.

### Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Text Abbreviation</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>My best friend's name is <abbr title =
"Abhishek">Abhy</abbr>.</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –

My best friend's name is Abhy.

## Acronym Element

The **<acronym>** element allows you to indicate that the text between `<acronym>` and `</acronym>` tags is an acronym.

At present, the major browsers do not change the appearance of the content of the `<acronym>` element.

### Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Acronym Example</title>
  </head>
```

```
<body>
  <p>This chapter covers marking up text in
<acronym>XHTML</acronym>.</p>
</body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –

This chapter covers marking up text in XHTML.

## Text Direction

The **<bdo>...</bdo>** element stands for Bi-Directional Override and it is used to override the current text direction.

### Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Text Direction Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>This text will go left to right.</p>
    <p><bdo dir = "rtl">This text will go right to
left.</bdo></p>
  </body>

</html>
```

## Special Terms

The **<dfn>...</dfn>** element (or HTML Definition Element) allows you to specify that you are introducing a special term. It's usage is similar to italic words in the midst of a paragraph.

Typically, you would use the **<dfn>** element the first time you introduce a key term. Most recent browsers render the content of a **<dfn>** element in an italic font.

## Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Special Terms Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>The following word is a <dfn>special</dfn> term.</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –

The following word is a *special* term.

## Quoting Text

When you want to quote a passage from another source, you should put it in between **<blockquote>...</blockquote>** tags.

Text inside a **<blockquote>** element is usually indented from the left and right edges of the surrounding text, and sometimes uses an italicized font.

## Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Blockquote Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>The following description of XHTML is taken from the W3C
    Web site:</p>

    <blockquote>XHTML 1.0 is the W3C's first Recommendation for
    XHTML, following on
      from earlier work on HTML 4.01, HTML 4.0, HTML 3.2 and
    HTML 2.0.</blockquote>
```

```
</body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –

The following description of XHTML is taken from the W3C Web site:

XHTML 1.0 is the W3C's first Recommendation for XHTML, following on from earlier work on HTML 4.01, HTML 4.0, HTML 3.2 and HTML 2.0.

## Short Quotations

The `<q>...</q>` element is used when you want to add a double quote within a sentence.

### Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Double Quote Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>Amit is in Spain, <q>I think I am wrong</q>.</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –

Amit is in Spain, "I think I am wrong."

## Text Citations

If you are quoting a text, you can indicate the source placing it between an opening `<cite>` tag and closing `</cite>` tag

As you would expect in a print publication, the content of the `<cite>` element is rendered in italicized text by default.

## Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Citations Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>This HTML tutorial is derived from <cite>W3 Standard for
HTML</cite>.</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –

This HTML tutorial is derived from *W3 Standard for HTML*.

## Computer Code

Any programming code to appear on a Web page should be placed inside `<code>...</code>` tags. Usually the content of the `<code>` element is presented in a monospaced font, just like the code in most programming books.

## Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Computer Code Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>Regular text. <code>This is code.</code> Regular text.</p>
```

```
</body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –

Regular text. This is code. Regular text.

## Keyboard Text

When you are talking about computers, if you want to tell a reader to enter some text, you can use the **<kbd>...</kbd>** element to indicate what should be typed in, as in this example.

### Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Keyboard Text Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>Regular text. <kbd>This is inside kbd element</kbd>
    Regular text.</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –

Regular text. This is inside kbd element Regular text.

## Programming variables



This element is usually used in conjunction with the **<pre>** and **<code>** elements to indicate that the content of that element is a variable.

## Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Variable Text Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p><code>document.write("<var>user-name</var>")</code></p>
  </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –

```
document.write("user-name")
```

## Program Output

The **<samp>...</samp>** element indicates sample output from a program, and script etc. Again, it is mainly used when documenting programming or coding concepts.

## Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Program Output Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>Result produced by the program is <samp>Hello
World!</samp></p>
  </body>
```

```
</html>
```

This will produce the following result –

Result produced by the program is Hello World!

## Address Text

The **<address>...</address>** element is used to contain any address.

### Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Address Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <address>388A, Road No 22, Jubilee Hills -
Hyderabad</address>
  </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –

*388A, Road No 22, Whitefield - Bangalore*