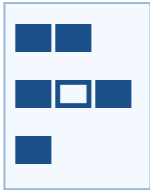


line-break and the language of the text

Some of the breaks CSS Text 3 allows for line-break: normal and loose apply only where the writing system is Chinese or Japanese, so the language of the text (its lang attribute, or an ancestor's) decides them. Every character below is a square one em wide, solid for letters and digits and hollow for punctuation, so the only difference between two cards is where the line ends. The same text is set three times, in Japanese, Traditional Chinese and English.

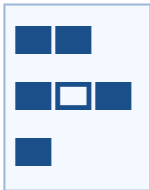
normal: wave dash

U+301C may start a line in Chinese and Japanese text. In English it stays with the character before it.

lang="ja"	lang="zh-Hant"	lang="en"
		

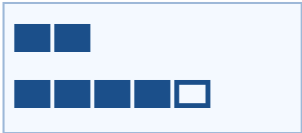
loose: centred punctuation

The middle dot U+30FB, like the colon, the semicolon and the exclamation and question marks of CJK text, may start a line in loose Chinese and Japanese text.

lang="ja"	lang="zh-Hant"	lang="en"
		

loose: after Latin text

The fullwidth exclamation mark after a Latin word: Chinese and Japanese text may leave it on the next line, other text keeps it with the word.

lang="ja"	lang="zh-Hant"	lang="en"
		

loose: suffix

A fullwidth percent sign (U+FF05), degree Celsius and the like may start a line in loose Chinese and Japanese text, though they follow a number.

lang="ja"	lang="zh-Hant"	lang="en"
		

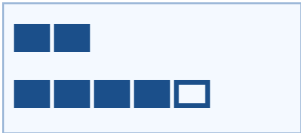
loose: prefix

A fullwidth yen (U+FFE5), dollar or numero sign may end a line in loose Chinese and Japanese text, before its number.

lang="ja"	lang="zh-Hant"	lang="en"
		

loose: ellipsis

In no language does loose break between a Latin word and the ellipsis after it: the two dots of a double ellipsis may be split, the ellipsis from the word may not.

lang="ja"	lang="zh-Hant"	lang="en"
		

small kana and iteration marks

A small kana (here U+3043) may start a line in loose text of any language, as may an iteration mark and a hyphen after an ideograph.

lang="ja"	lang="zh-Hant"	lang="en"
		