

chicago manual of style dashes

Understanding Chicago Manual of Style Dashes: A Comprehensive Guide

chicago manual of style dashes, often a source of subtle yet significant confusion for writers, are essential punctuation marks that lend clarity, emphasis, and structure to text. Mastering their usage according to The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) is crucial for producing polished, professional prose. This comprehensive guide delves into the intricacies of the em dash, en dash, and hyphen, exploring their distinct functions and proper application. We will dissect their roles in connecting words, forming compound modifiers, indicating ranges, and setting off parenthetical elements. Understanding these nuances will elevate your writing, ensuring adherence to established editorial standards and improving reader comprehension.

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The Em Dash: Its Versatile Applications

The em dash (—), the longest of the dash family, is a powerful tool for adding emphasis and clarity, often functioning as a stronger interruption than commas or parentheses. In The Chicago Manual of Style, the em dash is employed for several key purposes, primarily to set off parenthetical elements, introduce explanations or amplifications, and signify an abrupt break in thought or speech.

One of the most common uses of the em dash is to enclose parenthetical information that is more substantial or emphatic than what would typically be set off by commas. Unlike commas, which can sometimes blend into the sentence's flow, em dashes create a more distinct separation, signaling to the reader that the enclosed material is an important aside. For instance, "The author's latest novel—a sweeping historical epic—was met with critical acclaim." Here, the em dash highlights the descriptive nature of the parenthetical phrase, making it stand out.

Setting Off Parenthetical Elements with Em Dashes

When parenthetical elements are lengthy, contain internal punctuation, or require strong emphasis, em dashes are the preferred choice. This application helps to avoid the clutter and confusion that can

arise from excessive commas within a sentence. For example, consider this sentence: "She explained her reasoning—that the project was underfunded, poorly managed, and ultimately doomed to fail—in great detail." The em dashes clearly delineate the entire explanation, preventing misreading.

Introducing Explanations and Amplifications

The em dash also serves to introduce an explanation, amplification, or summary of what precedes it. This is particularly useful for creating a sense of revelation or emphasis at the end of a sentence or clause. A classic example would be: "He had only one goal—to win the championship." The em dash effectively connects the preceding statement to its singular, defining objective.

Signifying Abrupt Breaks and Shifts

Furthermore, em dashes are employed to indicate an abrupt break in thought, a sudden change in direction, or a trailing-off of speech. This usage can add dramatic effect or convey a sense of urgency. For instance, "I was going to tell you everything, but—oh, never mind." The em dash captures the hesitation and the abandonment of the intended thought.

The En Dash: Indicating Ranges and Connections

The en dash (–), shorter than the em dash but longer than the hyphen, has a more specific set of functions, primarily relating to the indication of ranges and the connection of compound concepts. The Chicago Manual of Style dictates its use in contexts where it signifies "from... to..." or connects elements that are closely related but not fused into a single compound word.

One of the most frequent applications of the en dash is to denote a range of numbers, dates, or times. It acts as a substitute for "through" or "to" in these situations. For example, "The conference will take place from September 10–12." Similarly, "She worked from 9:00 AM–5:00 PM." This usage is clear, concise, and universally understood in professional writing.

Indicating Numerical and Temporal Ranges

When specifying a span of years, a series of pages, or a duration, the en dash is the correct choice. This is a fundamental rule for clarity and adherence to editorial standards. Examples include: "The years 2010–2015 saw significant growth," or "Please refer to pages 45–58 for more details." The en dash clearly delineates the beginning and end of the specified range.

Connecting Related Terms and Concepts

Beyond numerical ranges, the en dash is used to connect two or more words that are closely related, forming a compound modifier where the first element modifies the second, or where the two elements are in a relationship of equipoise. This is distinct from the hyphen, which joins words to create a single concept. Consider "a London–Paris flight." The en dash signifies a connection between London and

Paris without implying they are a single entity. Another example is "the president-elect," indicating a person who is elected but not yet inaugurated, signifying a close relationship between the two states.

Distinguishing En Dash from Other Punctuation

It is crucial to differentiate the en dash from both the em dash and the hyphen. While they may appear similar, their functions are distinct. The en dash is never used for dramatic pauses or to set off parenthetical information; its role is primarily connective and indicative of a span.

The Hyphen: Joining Words and Creating Compounds

The hyphen (-), the shortest of the dash marks, is primarily used to join words to form compound words or to connect prefixes and suffixes to root words. The Chicago Manual of Style outlines specific guidelines for its application to ensure clarity and readability, particularly in the formation of compound modifiers and the prevention of ambiguity.

The most common use of the hyphen is in creating compound adjectives, especially when they precede the noun they modify. This prevents misinterpretation of the intended meaning. For instance, "a well-known author" is clear, but without the hyphen, "a well known author" could be misconstrued. The hyphen indicates that "well" and "known" together describe the author.

Forming Compound Modifiers

When two or more words function together as a single adjective before a noun, they are typically hyphenated. Examples include "state-of-the-art technology," "long-term commitment," and "user-friendly interface." This rule helps to ensure that the reader understands the unit of meaning rather than separate individual words.

Joining Prefixes and Suffixes

Hyphens are also used to join certain prefixes and suffixes to root words, particularly to avoid awkward letter combinations or to clarify meaning. For example, "re-elect" is hyphenated to distinguish it from "relect." Similarly, when a prefix ends and the root word begins with the same vowel, a hyphen is often used, as in "anti-inflammatory." CMOS also advises hyphenating compounds with prefixes like "ex-" (as in ex-wife) and "self-" (as in self-conscious).

Avoiding Ambiguity and Ensuring Readability

The judicious use of hyphens is vital for avoiding ambiguity. Consider the difference between "a small business owner" (a small person who owns a business) and "a small-business owner" (an owner of a small business). The hyphen clarifies the intended meaning by creating a compound modifier.

Distinguishing Between Dashes and Hyphens

The proper differentiation between em dashes, en dashes, and hyphens is a cornerstone of correct Chicago Manual of Style usage. While visually similar, their grammatical functions are entirely distinct, and using the wrong mark can lead to confusion and undermine the professionalism of the writing.

The primary distinction lies in their purpose: hyphens join words, en dashes indicate ranges and connections, and em dashes set off interruptions or amplifications. Understanding these core functions is the first step to mastering their application.

Hyphen vs. En Dash

The hyphen's role is to create single, unified concepts through compound words or to attach prefixes. The en dash, on the other hand, connects distinct elements, such as the beginning and end of a range or two closely related but separate entities. A "New York–Los Angeles flight" uses an en dash to signify travel between two cities, whereas a "New York-based company" would use a hyphen to create a compound modifier indicating origin.

En Dash vs. Em Dash

The en dash is about connection and duration, while the em dash is about interruption and emphasis. An en dash in "a 2020–2023 survey" denotes the span of years. An em dash in "The results were surprising—truly unexpected" provides a dramatic pause and emphasizes the adjective.

When to Use Which Mark

Consulting The Chicago Manual of Style for specific examples is always recommended. However, a general rule of thumb is: if you are joining words to create a single modifier or word, use a hyphen. If you are indicating a range or a connection between distinct items, use an en dash. If you are setting off an amplification, interruption, or a strong parenthetical element, use an em dash.

Common Pitfalls and Best Practices for Chicago Manual of Style Dashes

Even experienced writers can stumble when it comes to the precise application of dashes and hyphens. Recognizing common errors and adhering to best practices ensures that your writing is not only clear but also adheres to the rigorous standards set forth by The Chicago Manual of Style.

One prevalent mistake is the overuse of em dashes. While they are powerful punctuation marks, their excessive use can disrupt the reading flow and make sentences feel disjointed. They should be reserved for moments when a comma or parentheses would be insufficient for clarity or emphasis.

Overuse of Em Dashes

The temptation to use em dashes for every pause or interruption can lead to a choppy and unprofessional tone. Remember that commas, semicolons, and even periods serve specific functions for creating pauses and separations. Em dashes are for the more emphatic or significant breaks.

Confusing Hyphens with En Dashes

A frequent error is using a hyphen when an en dash is required for a range or a connection between two distinct elements. For example, writing "September 10-12" instead of "September 10–12" is incorrect according to CMOS. Similarly, "the Washington D.C.-Boston corridor" should use an en dash to show the connection between two distinct locations.

Incorrect Hyphenation of Compound Modifiers

Another common pitfall is the inconsistent or incorrect hyphenation of compound modifiers. For instance, "a newly discovered species" is correct because "newly" is an adverb modifying the adjective "discovered." However, "a new-discovered species" would be incorrect. The rule is generally to hyphenate when the modifier precedes the noun and is composed of two or more words, unless the first word is an adverb ending in -ly.

Key Takeaways for Best Practices

- Always use an em dash (—) for significant interruptions, amplifications, or parenthetical elements that require emphasis.
- Use an en dash (–) for ranges of numbers, dates, times, and to connect closely related words or concepts.
- Use a hyphen (-) to join words to form compound words or compound modifiers, and to connect prefixes and suffixes.
- Be mindful of the visual distinctions between the marks, even if your word processor defaults to certain symbols.
- When in doubt, consult the latest edition of *The Chicago Manual of Style* for definitive guidance on specific usage scenarios.

Consulting the Authority: The Chicago Manual of Style

Ultimately, the most reliable way to ensure correct usage of all dash types is to refer directly to *The Chicago Manual of Style*. The manual provides detailed explanations, examples, and specific rules for nearly every conceivable scenario. Staying current with its editions ensures your adherence to the most up-to-date editorial standards. Mastering these subtle yet important punctuation marks will

significantly enhance the clarity and professionalism of your written work.

FAQ

Q: What is the primary difference between an em dash and an en dash?

A: The em dash (—) is primarily used for setting off parenthetical elements, indicating abrupt breaks in thought, or introducing amplifications. The en dash (–) is used to indicate ranges (e.g., dates, numbers) and to connect related terms where a full stop is not appropriate, such as in names of institutions or types of relationships.

Q: When should I use a hyphen versus an en dash?

A: A hyphen (-) is used to join words together to form a single concept or compound modifier (e.g., state-of-the-art) or to attach prefixes. An en dash (–) is used to show a range (e.g., 2023–2024) or to connect two elements that retain their individuality but are related (e.g., a London–Paris train).

Q: Can I use hyphens to create compound adjectives?

A: Yes, hyphens are crucial for creating compound adjectives when they precede the noun they modify, to avoid ambiguity. For example, "a fast-paced story" clarifies that "fast-paced" is a single descriptive unit, unlike "a fast paced story," which could be interpreted differently.

Q: What is the correct way to indicate a range of years in Chicago style?

A: According to The Chicago Manual of Style, you should use an en dash to indicate a range of years. For example, "The period from 1950–1960 was a time of great change."

Q: Is there a difference in spacing around em dashes in Chicago style?

A: Yes, The Chicago Manual of Style generally prefers no space on either side of an em dash (e.g., "He was exhausted—truly exhausted"). However, it does allow for spaces if a stylistic preference for them is observed in a particular publication.

Q: How do I know when to use an em dash instead of parentheses?

A: Em dashes are generally used for parenthetical information that is more emphatic or significant than what would typically be enclosed in parentheses. They create a stronger interruption, drawing more attention to the aside. Parentheses are for less crucial or more tangential information.

Q: Can I use hyphens for numbers?

A: Hyphens are not used for indicating ranges of numbers. For ranges, such as pages or dates, the en dash (–) is the correct punctuation mark. Hyphens are used for hyphenated numbers like "twenty-one" when written out.

Q: What if my word processor automatically replaces my en dash with a hyphen or em dash?

A: This is a common issue with word processing software. You may need to manually select the correct dash type from the character or symbol menu, or use specific keyboard shortcuts if your system supports them, to ensure you are using the precise dash dictated by The Chicago Manual of Style.

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