

USING DASHES AND HYPHENS.



A DASH SHOWING INTERRUPTION:

"The girl is my -"

"Sister," interrupted Miles. "She
looks just like you."

A DASH SHOWING REPETITION:

- "You-you monster!" cried the frightened woman.
- "St-st-op!" stammered the boy.

IN THE SAME WAY COMMAS AND BRACKETS CAN BE USED (TO CONTAIN EXTRA INFORMATION):

- When we get there - if we get there - I'll have something to say to him about his confounded map.
- When we get there (if we get there) I'll have something to say to him about his confounded map.
- When we get there, if we get there, I'll have something to say to him about his confounded map.

A DASH BEFORE A FINAL COMMENT:

- "Yes - I will do it," agreed Lucy.
- Arthur did not answer, did not move, did not so much as bat an eyelid, but lay quietly in his bed - with a large knife protruding from his chest.
- I just have to make one phone call to the police and it's all over - don't think I won't do it.
- She got home, put the kettle on and sat down - then she remembered.
- I'd love to go out with you to the dinner - when hell freezes over!

A HYPHEN LINKS WORDS:

- ice-cream
- topsy-turvy

A HYPHEN ALSO MAKES THE MEANING OF A SENTENCE CLEAR:

- A big-city project. (A project on a big city not a big project on a city.)