Dashes

Refer to the Punctuation guide for more details!

En dash (–)

- Mainly used to indicate spans of times (e.g. “1954–1956” = “From 1954 to 1956”).
- If you want an en dash, hold `Alt` and type `0150` from your numpad.
- Make sure not to mix these up with em dashes and hyphens.

> On some EU keyboard layouts, the `Alt` codes only work with the left `Alt` key.

Em dash (—)

- Mainly used to replace commas or colons in certain cases.
- If you want an em dash, hold `Alt` and type `0151` from your numpad.

> **Em dashes require no spaces before or after them; pay special attention to this!**

Use these for non-sequiturs:

> e.g. “I was eating—by the way you look great today—and I started talking to Fred.”

Can be used to indicate that a line has been abruptly cut (either by the speaker or by someone else interrupting them). Make sure to capitalize the first letter of the next line when this happens.

> e.g. “I was say— // Hey you, stop running!”

Hyphen (-)

Mainly used to create compound words.

Used to indicate stutters (these are different from abrupt cuts in a sentence, which are expressed through the use of em dashes). When this happens, make sure to repeat capitals as well.

> e.g. “Th-This time you’re mine!”

> There may be certain cases where stuttering can be better conveyed through the use of subbing effects; discuss this option with the subber if you feel like this may be the case in a

specific situation.

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