



Crta –, crtica -

The en dash –, the hyphen -

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Američka pesnikinja Emily Dickinson (1830–1886), poznata i po neobičnoj upotrebi interpunkcije, govorila je da nema vremena da misli na pravopis onda kada je obuzmu osećanja¹.

U kreativnom naponu i u želji da saopšte rezultate svojih istraživanja, i autori naučnih radova zaborave mnoge, inače poznate, finese svog maternjeg jezika. Mesto objekta u rečenici, pravilnu upotrebu padeža, predloga, enklitika, kao ni uticaj engleskog jezika na srpski nećemo sada ni pomenuti – našu pažnju usmerićemo na neke od pravopisnih i znakova interpunkcije.

Crta (–)

Crta² (povlaka) u srpskom jeziku ima dvojaku upotrebu: kao znak interpunkcije i kao pravopisni znak. Crta spada u rečenične znakove najveće izrazitosti i ima veliki ekspresivni značaj³. Najčešće može zameniti zarez:

Miodrag B. Protić – uvaženi slikar, umetnički kritičar i teoretičar – osnivač je Muzeja savremene umetnosti.

Najranije moje osećanje – zbuđenost i čuđenje⁴.

Stotinak najboljih dobija mesto u *École* – a time i zajedno doživotni prihod pod uslovom da svoju karijeru gradi u državnoj službi⁵.

Kao znak interpunkcije crta označava pauzu i piše se sa razmakom (belinom) (odmaknuta crta):

Crtom – slično zarezu i zagradi – može se izdvojiti umetnuti deo teksta.

Sa angloseksonskom kulturom – Tomasom Morom, Šekspiriom, Bajronom, Šelijem – upoznawali smo se jedino u okviru sažetih prikaza krupnih istorijskih razdoblja⁴.

Onda su došli Rolan Bart, Mišel Fuko i – nešto kontroverzniji – Pjer Burdije⁵.

U vezama u kojima je drugi član smisla podređen prvom pojmu:

Govorio je o Jakšiću – slikaru i Jakšiću – pesniku.

American poetess Emily Dickinson (1830–1886) incomparable because her originality sets her apart from all others remains well-known, too, for her excessive use of hyphens and dashes due to not having the time, as she used to say, to think about punctuation when grabbed by intense emotions¹.

In the prime of creation, craving to report the results of their investigations, authors of scientific studies, as well, are prone not to using some of, otherwise, known finesses of their mother tongue. Now, we want even mention the position of objects in a sentence, the proper case use, prepositions, enclitics, nor the impact of English to Serbian language – but pay our attention to some of the orthographic and punctuation marks.

The en dash in English

To compare the use of the en dash in Serbian language with its use in English, let us go through the following examples⁷.

The en dash is commonly used to indicate a closed range of values, meaning a range with clearly defined and non-infinite upper and lower boundaries. This may include ranges such as those between dates, times, or numbers: June–July 2011; 1:00–2:00 p.m.; For ages 3–5; pp. 38–55; William Shakespeare (1564–1616).

The *Guide for the Use of the International System of Units (SI)* recommends that the word *to* be used instead of an en dash when a number range might be misconstrued as subtraction, such as a range of units. For example, "a voltage of 50 V to 100 V" is preferable to using "a voltage of 50–100 V".

The en dash can also be used to contrast values, or illustrate a relationship between two things: Boston–Hartford route; Belgrade–London flight.

In English, the en dash is usually used instead of a hyphen in compound (phrasal) attributives in which one or both elements is itself a compound, especially when the compound element is an open compound, meaning it is not hy-

U dvojnim i višečlanim vezama ravnopravnih pojmova:

metoda toplo – hladno, Kant–Laplasova teorija, odnosi vlada – skupština, let Beograd–Pariz, razgovori Čerčil–Ruzvelt, put Beograd – Kruševac – V. Banja 1914–1918, 177a–177d.

Kao pravopisni znak crta se koristi u značenju „do“, zatim označava vezu između dva ili više imena i piše se bez razmaka, osim kada je jedan ili kada su oba izraza koje crta povezuje višečlani:

Dositej Obradović (17. februar 1742 – 28. mart 1811), srpski pisac, filozof, lingvista i poliglota, osnivač Velike škole – budući univerzitet – 1808. i Bogoslovije 1810, bio je prvi ministar prosvete Srbije (1811).

Kao zamena za dve tačke (:) i zarez (,) u značenju „naime“, „to jest“:

Bakteriološki nalaz potvrdio je uzrok infekcije – *Streptococcus viridans*.

Crtica (-)

Za razliku od crte, crtica nije znak interpunkcije već samo pravopisni znak³. U svojoj osnovnoj službi pripada leksici i zauzima posebno mesto kod dvočlanih ili višečlanih leksičkih jedinica (polusloženica). Crtica se uvek piše bez razmaka: sa skraćenicama – članice MMF-a, na konferenciji KEBS-a; sa slovom – e-pošta, H-bomba, α -čestica, X-zraci, β -blokatori (ali ha bomba, alfa čestice, iks zraci, beta blokatori), Si-Bi-Es (CBS), Bi-Bi-Si (BBC); N-terminalni domen kardijalnog troponina C, u složenicama s brojem: 91-godišnji, 37-godišnjica, 40-godišnjak, 21-satni, 18-mesečni; sedam-osam, desetakdvadesetak; u složenim pridevima, srpsko-ruski (rečnik), kulturno-umetnički (program), higijensko-dijetetski (režim) (Ako, međutim, izražavaju jedinstveni pojam, pišu se bez crtice: književnoteorijski, socijaldemokratski, narodnooslobodilački); u nazivima boja kada su one odvojene: plavo-ljubičast (mestimično plav, mestimično ljubičast), narandžasto-roze, ali bez crtice sivomaslinast, bleedoplav; sa mernim jedinicama⁷: jedan litar, l ili L, 1 l = 1 dm³ = 10⁻³ m³, njutn, N, m · kg · s⁻¹; u nazivima hemijskih jedinjenja: ugljen-dioksid, natrijum-hlorid.

phenated itself: The hospital–nursing home connection; A nursing home–home care policy; Pre–Civil War era; Pulitzer Prize–winning novel; The non–San Francisco part of the world; The post–World War II era (however, a hyphen would be used in *post-war era*); The ex–prime minister; Public–school–private–school rivalries.

The hyphen in English

To compare the use of the hyphen in Serbian language with its use in English, let us go through the following examples⁷.

Creating compound words, particularly modifiers before nouns: the well-known actor, my six-year-old daughter, the out-of-date curriculum.

Writing numbers: twenty-one to ninety-nine and fractions: five-eighths, one-fourth.

Hyphens are used to connect numbers and words in forming adjectival phrases (particularly with weights and measures), whether using numerals or words for the numbers, as in *28-year-old woman* and *twenty-eight-year-old woman* or *320-foot wingspan*. The same usually holds for abbreviated time units. Hyphens are also used in spelled-out fractions as adjectives (but not as nouns), such as *two-thirds majority* and *one-eighth portion*. However, with symbols for SI units—as opposed to the *names* of these units—both the International Bureau of Weights and Measures and the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology recommend use without a hyphen: *a 25 kg sphere*. When the units are spelled out, this recommendation does not apply: *a 25-kilogram sphere, a roll of 35-millimeter film*.

Adding certain prefixes to words: When a prefix comes before a capitalized word or the prefix is capitalized, use a hyphen (non-English, A-frame, I-formation). The prefixes *self-*, *all-*, and *ex-* nearly always require a hyphen (*ex-husband*, *all-inclusive*, *self-control*), and when the prefix ends with the same letter that begins the word, you will often use a hyphen (*anti-intellectual*, *de-emphasize*), but not always (*unnatural*, *coordinate*, *cooperate*).

Some more examples: the third- and fourth-grade teachers met with the parents; both full- and part-time employees will get raises this year; we don't see many 3-, 4-, and 5-year-old children around here; lily-of-the valley.

L I T E R A T U R A / R E F E R E N C E S

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