
Hyphenation exception log

Barbara Beeton

This is the periodic update of the list of words that \TeX fails to hyphenate properly. The full list last appeared in *TUGboat* 16:1, starting on page 12, with updates in *TUGboat* 22:1/2, pp. 31–32; 23:3/4, pp. 247–248; 26:1, pp. 5–6; 29:2, p. 239; 31:3, p. 160; 33:1, pp. 5–6; and 34:2, pp. 113–114.

In the list below, the first column gives results from plain \TeX 's `\showhyphens{...}`. The entries in the second column are suitable for inclusion in a `\hyphenation{...}` list.

In most instances, inflected forms are not shown for nouns and verbs; note that all forms must be specified in a `\hyphenation{...}` list if they occur in your document. The full list of exceptions, as a \TeX -readable file, appears at <http://mirror.ctan.org/info/digests/tugboat/ushyphex.tex>. (It's created by Werner Lemberg's scripts, available in the subdirectory `hyphenex`.)

Like the full list, this update is in two parts: English words, and one non-English name that occurs in English (mathematical) texts.

Thanks to all who have submitted entries to the list. Here is a short reminder of the relevant idiosyncrasies of \TeX 's hyphenation. Hyphens will not be inserted before the number of letters specified by `\lefthyphenmin`, nor after the number of letters specified by `\righthyphenmin`. For U.S. English, `\lefthyphenmin=2` and `\righthyphenmin=3`; thus no word shorter than five letters will be hyphenated. (For the details, see *The \TeX book*, page 454.) This particular rule is violated in some of the words listed; however, if a word is hyphenated correctly by \TeX except for “missing” hyphens at the beginning or end, it has not been included here.

Some other permissible hyphens have been omitted for reasons of style or clarity. While this is at least partly a matter of personal taste, an author should think of the reader when deciding whether or not to permit just one more break-point in some obscure or confusing word. There really are times when a bit of rewriting is preferable.

One other warning: Some words can be more than one part of speech, depending on context, and have different hyphenations; for example, ‘analyses’ can be either a verb or a plural noun. If such a word appears in this list, hyphens are shown only for the portions of the word that would be hyphenated in the same way regardless of usage.

The reference used to check these hyphenations is *Webster's Third New International Dictionary*, Unabridged.

Hyphenation for languages other than U.S. English

Patterns now exist for many languages other than U.S. English, including languages using accented and non-Latin alphabets. CTAN holds an extensive collection of patterns: see [language/hyphenation](#) and its subdirectories.

A group of volunteers led by Mojca Miklavec and Manuel Pégourié-Gonnard have created a comprehensive package of hyphenation patterns, called `hyph-utf8`; see <http://tug.org/tex-hyphen>.

The list — English words

as-trologer	as-trol-o-ger
as-tronomer	as-tron-o-mer
catas-tro-phe	ca-tas-tro-phe
catas-trophism	ca-tas-tro-phism
chemokine	chemo-kine
con-structed	con-struc-ted
cy-tokine	cy-to-kine
gigan-odes	giga-nodes
hip-popota-mus	hip-po-po-ta-mus
icono-g-ra-pher	ico-nog-ra-pher
icono-graphic	icon-o-graph-ic
iconog-ra-phy	ico-nog-ra-phy
im-mu-niza-tion	im-mu-ni-za-tion
im-munomod-u-la-tory	im-mu-no-mod-u-la-to-ry
kilo-n-odes	kilo-nodes
leukotriene	leu-ko-triene
megan-odes	mega-nodes
molec-u-lar	mo-lec-u-lar
penalty(ies)	pen-al-ty(ies)
pre-dictable	pre-dict-able
prefers	pre-fers
prostaglandin	pros-ta-glan-din
salient	sa-lient
ter-a-n-odes	tera-nodes
triplex(es)	tri-plex(-es)
unin-stan-ti-ated	un-in-stan-ti-at-ed

Names and non-English words used in English text

Caratheodory Cara-theo-dory

◇ Barbara Beeton
<http://tug.org/TUGboat>
 TUGboat (at) tug dot org