

CREATING HYPHENATION ON A JOURNAL ARTICLE

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Abstract

In writing, we use a lot of compound words. Compound words include nouns like president-elect and sister-in-law, verbs like back-paddle and flash-freeze, and adjectives like best-case and top-of-the-line. Using a hyphen to connect multiple words, these words rely on the same punctuation. But not every journal management does it. The paper contains word space and could be more interesting to be performed. This study examines how to make a hyphenation of the journal article, comparing using Microsoft Word and Adobe InDesign. This study uses a practical case of a paper composed using Microsoft Word and Adobe InDesign. The results show that either Microsoft Word or Adobe InDesign can perform the article better visually because there is no white space in the papers. er visually because of no white space in the documents.

Keywords: article, journal, hyphenation, design

I. INTRODUCTION

Periodicals such as magazines, newsletters, and journals have a solid identity to make them easily recognizable and fresh from one issue to another. The subject, rhythm, and format must be unique and be kept consistent over time. But in practice, fresh ideas and new ways of presenting the theme must be fresh to keep readers interested. [1]

After the first attention is paid to the audience and editorial, the second is to the graphics, including the logo, cover design, and other features. Items that always appear in each issue must have a recognizable style and be placed in a particular position. If there is an ad, the format must be created considering where the ad will be displayed, and how to differentiate between the ad and the editorial, especially if they are on the same page. [2]

A good job not only defines image but also determines an edition's seriousness. A consistent format shows the difference between profession-

ally handled and perfunctory production.

1.1 Journal

Good cooperation between the designer and editorial team is one of the critical elements to getting good results. Editors who think visually and designers who appreciate the meaning of material in a journal will produce a dynamic and interesting publication. Even though the editor's task has not been completed in processing the manuscript, the designer does not need to wait to work. Instead, both of them work together to develop, shape, produce, and refine every idea throughout the publication process. [2]

Each article is a separate section, but once it is arranged in a journal, it forms a unit. Although some people read journals from cover to cover, contrasting one article to another creates an interesting texture. By increasing inspiration in each issue, people can measure readers' level of acceptance of a journal.

Journals have unique characteristics in jour-

nals written by people with specific scientific disciplines. Articles written are usually the result of research accompanied by illustrations in the form of diagrams or graphs. In journals, there are usually few advertisements, often none at all.

1.2 Article layout

A paper can be organized in several different formats, which should take into account the scientific contribution and technical journal requirements [3]. For example, a document can be classified in review, regular article, letter, perspective, comment, typo, etc. However, by number, the regular article format is the most employed by the scientific community. It has several sections, as shown in Figure 1.

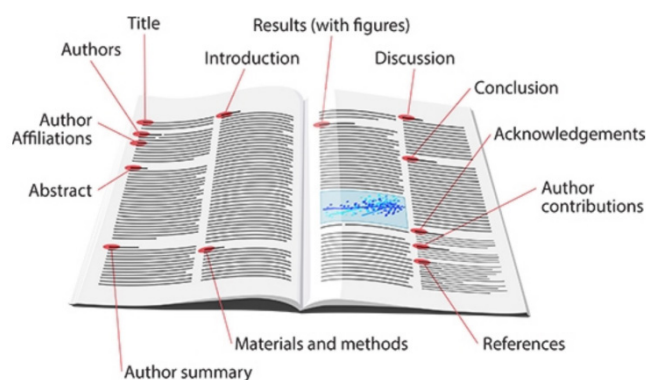


Figure 1 Structure of paper [3]

Alignment

The fastest way to make the pages look organized is to connect visually and align elements on the page with other elements. Alignment is the visual connection among words, graphics, images, shapes, and lines on a page when their edges or axes line up. We can quickly build the principle of alignment in the pages by lining up, for example, the top of a picture with the top of a headline. The subtle lack of alignment in a beginner's page often makes the pages seem somewhat disorganized. When beginners start visually connecting elements on the page, the pages suddenly seem much cleaner and organized and have a stronger working balance. [4]

1.2 Hyphenation

The first and most common symbol is the hyphen (-), which is the shortest of the three dash-

es. The goal of the hyphen is to join two or more words to clearly indicate that they function as a single unit. One use of the hyphen in this manner is when the word processor breaks a word into two parts at the right margin of the page; the hyphen indicates that the two parts of the word belong together. This use of the hyphen is an automatic feature of the word processor, so we don't need to worry about it or learn to use it; the journal that publishes the paper will decide whether it's necessary to use this kind of hyphenation. [5]

Hyphenation is using a hyphen to break up a word when it reaches the edge of a document or container. The picture is an example of hyphenation. As shown in the picture, the word "service" is hyphenated as "ser-vice" because it continues to the following line. [6]

Computer Hope is a free ser-
vice that helps users with
their computer questions.

Figure 2 Sample hyphenation

Hyphens can be used to join words to express an idea more efficiently or clarify words or phrases that might be confusing on their own. For example, the phrase a man-eating tiger is tidier and more succinct than a tiger known to eat human flesh. A hyphen can completely change the meaning of a phrase. For example, consider the difference between resigned and re-signed employees. The first means the employee quit her job, whereas the second means the exact opposite, that she renewed her contract.

Advantages of Hyphenation

Hyphens are therefore necessary in a variety of scenarios [7]:

- When using multi-word adjectives (known as compound adjectives)
- To spell out certain numbers or numerical phrases
- When using phrasal verbs as nouns (hold-up, break-in)
- When a list includes broken words (e.g., oil- and water-based colours)
- With certain prefixes and suffixes

II. HYPHENATION TECHNOLOGY

The appearance of text on the page depends on a complex interaction of processes called composition. Using the word spacing, letterspacing, glyph scaling, and hyphenation options we've selected, computer software composes the type in a way that best supports the specified parameters. Microsoft Word and Adobe InDesign for the journal article layout are the most used software to make hyphens.

2.1 Hyphenation in Microsoft Word

By default, hyphenation is set to "None" in Microsoft Word, which prevents automatic hyphenation from occurring [6]. If we want to adjust the hyphenation settings, click the Page Layout tab, choose Hyphenation, and select "Automatic" from the list.

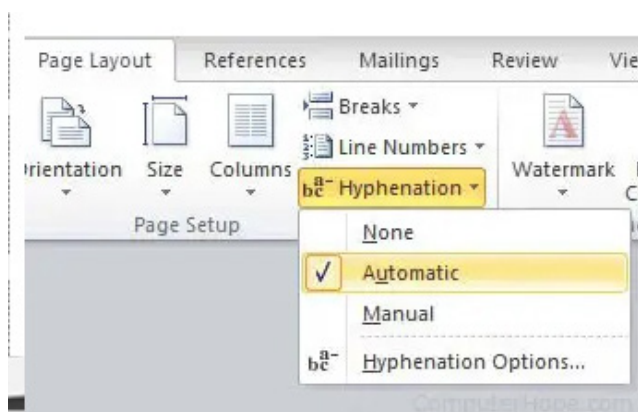


Figure 3 Make hyphenation in Microsoft Word

2.2 Hyphenation in Adobe InDesign

InDesign offers two composition methods: Adobe Paragraph Composer (the default) and Adobe Single-line Composer (both are available from the Control panel menu). We can select the composer to use from the Paragraph panel menu, the Justification dialog box, or the Control panel menu. [8]

InDesign supports four methods developed for typesetting, including Adobe Japanese Single-line Composer, Adobe Japanese Paragraph Composer, Adobe Paragraph Composer, and Adobe Single-line Composer. Each Composer evaluates possible breaks for Japanese and Roman text, and chooses those which best support the hyphenation and justification options specified for a given paragraph. The Adobe Japanese

Paragraph Composer is selected by default. For details on these options, see InDesign Help.

The settings we choose for hyphenation and justification affect the horizontal spacing of lines and the aesthetic appeal of type on your pages. Hyphenation options determine whether words can be hyphenated and, if they can, which breaks are allowable. Justification is controlled by the alignment option we choose, the word spacing and letterspacing we specify, and whether or not we have used glyph scaling. Choose Hyphenation from the Paragraph panel menu or Control panel menu and deselect Hyphenate from the Hyphenation Settings dialog box, as shown in Figure 4.

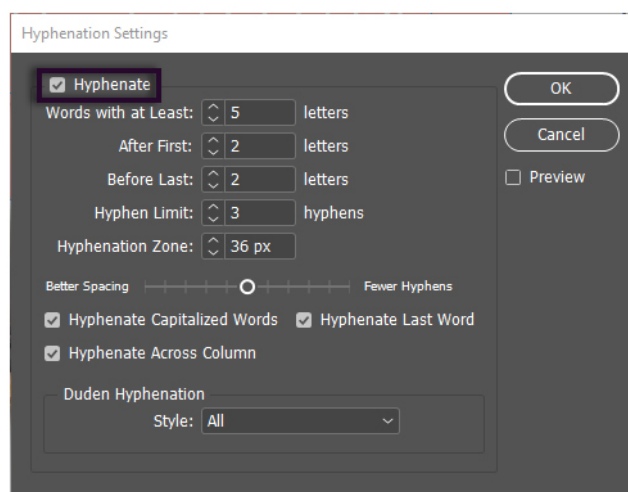


Figure 4 Make hyphenation in Adobe InDesign

III. DISCUSSION

In We compare the hyphenation using Microsoft Word with InDesign.

3.1. Hyphenation using Microsoft Word.

Automatic hyphenation inserts optional hyphens. An optional hyphen is a hyphen that Word uses only when a word or a phrase appears at the end of a line, as shown in Figure 5. If the word or phrase moves to a different position because of editing, the optional hyphen is removed.

Word's automatic hyphenation feature can help reduce white spaces within justified paragraphs or even out the ragged edges of left-aligned paragraphs. Word processors often recognize languages automatically regardless of

which language the program is set to. Moreover, we can usually install language files in addition to the default language files that the program comes with.

Recall the value judgments dealt with in logic, ethics, and aesthetics, the value dichotomies of true/false, good/evil, and beautiful/ugly. We have sted them here according to increasing subjectivity. As we move from logic to aesthetics, more of the specifics of the given situation and the context. When asking for the (logical) truth of something, we tend to, and actually must ignore a maximum of context. On the other hand, when judging the situation's beauty, we express our individual and personal feelings. We prove the truth. We justify the good. We feel the beauty.

Figure 5 Hyphenation sample in Microsoft Word

With Word, we will find the different language options by opening the Review tab. Next, choose the language of the document by clicking the Set Proofing Language button in the Language tool group. The languages installed into the program will be shown in the language list. If we choose the correct terminology, the spell checker and other language features can check the language based on the correct dictionary. The ABC icon beside the name of a language means that a spellchecker is installed for that language.

Recall the value judgments dealt with in logic, ethics, and aesthetics, the value dichot-omies of true/false, good/evil, and beauti-ful/ugly. We have sted them here according to increasing sub-jectivity. As we move from log-ic to aesthetics, more of the specifics of the given situation and the context. When asking for the (logical) truth of something, we tend to, and actually must ignore a maximum of con-text. On the other hand, when judging the situ-ation's beauty, we express our individual and personal feelings. We prove the truth. We jus-tify the good. We feel the beauty.

Figure 6 Hyphenation sample in Adobe InDesign

3.2. Hyphenation using Adobe InDesign

In many situations, this is a good thing, but it doesn't always create the right look. Some designers also dislike hyphenation from both a

visual design and readability perspective, but InDesign allows us to customize how hyphenation is applied or even turn it off completely, as shown in Figure 6.

If we're an Adobe InDesign user and not based in the United States, then we probably don't produce flyers, brochures and the like in American English. Yet that's the default language for text boxes in InDesign. So, how do we change the default setting to whatever language is more appropriate for the language we use.

IV. CONCLUSION

This study examines how to make a hyphenation of the journal article, comparing using Microsoft Word and Adobe InDesign. The software can perform the article better visually because of no white space in the papers.

Future research is suggested to collect the data from interviews and open-ended surveys from the journal management who process the articles to be published.

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