The following samples are from:


Figure 1. In this example the HYPHEN is used in both the Fraktur font (≠) and the Roman font (-). Here it is clear that the same character (U+002D) is being used with only a font distinction. It is also used as a connector in Khoi-Khoin and in Cape-Town.

Figure 2. In this example the HYPHEN is used at a linebreak in Wörterbuch. Both the HYPHEN (drawn in Fraktur as a double hyphen) and a short horizontal dash with extra space on either side are used in Deutsch-Otyiherero-OshikuaniJama. One might encode this today in Roman as Deutsch–Otyiherero-OshikuaniJama, where the EN DASH serves to separate the first element from the HYHENATED compound second element.
Figure 3. In this example the HYPHEN (drawn in Fraktur as a double hyphen) is used in word-breaking, and is also used (drawn in Roman as a single hyphen) to show morphological boundaries. The EM DASH is used to link translations, and the EQUALS SIGN is used to show equivalence.

Figure 4. Right, example in Roman type from Güterbock & Hoffman 1994 showing the DOUBLE HYPHEN distinguished from the HYPHEN as well as from the EQUALS SIGN.

Figure 5. Below, example from Starke 1977 showing the DOUBLE HYPHEN distinguished from the HYPHEN as well as from the EQUALS SIGN.