HYPHEN WITH “LIKE” & “WISE” ENDINGS

Rules from AP Stylebook, Bad Grammar/Good Punctuation, Chicago Manual of Style, Gregg Reference Manual, and Morson’s

AP STYLEBOOK

- wise No hyphen when it means in the direction of or with regard to. Some examples:
  
  clockwise otherwise
  lengthwise slantwise

Avoid contrived combinations such as moneywise, religionwise.

The word penny-wise is spelled with a hyphen because it is a compound adjective in which wise means smart, not an application of the suffix -wise. The same for street-wise in the street-wise youth (an exception to Webster’s New World College Dictionary).

AVOID DUPLICATED VOWELS, TRIPLED CONSONANTS: Examples: anti-intellectual, pre-empt, shell-like.

-wide No hyphen. Some examples:
  
  citywide nationwide
  continentwide statewide
  countrywide worldwide
  industrywide

-like Do not precede this suffix by a hyphen unless the letter l would be tripled or the main element is a proper noun:
  
  bill-like Norwalk-like
  businesslike shell-like

An exception is flu-like.

BAD GRAMMAR/GOOD PUNCTUATION RULE

HYPHEN.9: Add the suffix -like to form a solid word for regular words unless the word ends in two l’s, where the suffix is hyphenated.

  It is a lifelike replica of him.
  It is a churchlike structure.
He seemed childlike in his speech.
It had a bell-like shape.
The ball-like object landed at my feet.
There was a shell-like design in the wallpaper.

HYPHEN.10: Add the suffix -wise to make a solid word for regular words. In some of the more "unusual" combinations, hyphenate the suffix -wise.

It was shoved into the space lengthwise.
I could not get a word in edgewise.
He turned it in a clockwise direction.
What do I do with this sentence punctuation-wise?
Statistics-wise, this is a wash.
He is very conscientious environmental-wise.

The suffix -wise should be added to a word to make it an adverb: e.g, lengthwise, edgewise. It is being used on the ends of many words today where it was never intended to be used. These words become almost "coined" words, and the suffix is usually best hyphenated rather than combined into a solid word.

HYPHEN.11: When a compound noun is multiple words, whether hyphenated or separate words, hyphenate the suffix to the end of the last word.

It was an assembly line-like job.
Social security-wise, the figures were of no value to me.
Runs-batted-in-wise, he is below his usual production.

831 d. When a compound modifier consists of two or more hyphenated phrases, separate the phrases with a comma.

A penny-wise, pound-foolish approach to handling money.

CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE (16TH EDITION)

5.154 Adverbs with suffixes

Many adjectives have corresponding adverbs distinguished by the suffix -ly or, after most words ending in -ic, -ally [slow–slowly] {careful–carefully} {public–publicly} {pedantic–pedantically}. Most adjectives ending in -y preceded by a consonant change the -y to -i when the suffix is added, but some do not {happy–happily} {shy–shyly}. A few adjectives ending in -e drop the vowel {true–truly} {whole–wholly}. If
an adjective ends in -le and it is sounded as part of a syllable, it is replaced with -ly {terrible–terribly} {simple–simply}. An adjective that ends in a double -l takes only a -y suffix {dull–dully}. Many adjectives ending in -le or -ly do not make appealing adverbs {juvenile–juvenilely} {silly–sillily}. If an -ly adverb looks clumsy (e.g., ghastlily or uglily), either rephrase the sentence or use a phrase (e.g., in a ghastly manner or in an ugly way). Adverbial suffixes are sometimes added to phrases {replied matter-of-factly}. Some terms are compounded with nouns to form adverbs {he rides cowboy-style}; a few nouns form adverbs by taking the ending -ways {side–sideways}, -ward {sky–skyward}, or -wise {clock–clockwise}.

GREGG REFERENCE MANUAL RULE (SIXTH EDITION)

Avoid the temptation to coin new words by attaching the suffix wise to various nouns. (Stylewise, it’s considered bad form.)

NOT: Costwise, we’re already 20 percent over budget.
BUT: We’re already 20 percent over budget on costs.

NOT: Sizewise, what comes after extra large? Gross? (Even when used in a conscious attempt at humor, the approach leaves much to be desired. Once again, avoid the temptation.)
BUT: In terms of size, what comes after extra large? Gross?

NOTE: A number of words ending in wise are quite acceptable:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>clockwise</th>
<th>crosswise</th>
<th>lengthwise</th>
<th>otherwise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>counterclockwise</td>
<td>edgewise</td>
<td>likewise</td>
<td>sidewise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In these examples above, wise is a suffix meaning "with regard to" or "in the manner of." Wise (in the sense of "knowledgeable about") is also used in compound adjectives like these:

| penny-wise | weather-wise | worldly-wise | streetwise |

Such words are also quite acceptable.

MORSON’S

RULE 164

Generally, the suffixes ish, wise, and type are added without using a hyphen.

EXAMPLES

a. I met her around sevenish at night.
b. He was tall and largeish, and had a New Yorkish accent.
c. I think it was nine-thirtyish or tenish.
d. Her girlish charm, stylish manner, and sheepish grin swayed everyone to her opinion.
e. She can be so selfish and standoffish.

Sometimes the final e is retained and sometimes it is not retained. Consult the dictionary often to confirm optional spelling.

blueish devilish hellish oneish mulish
darkish fivelish oldish smallish youngish

In those instances where clarity is lost because a speaker coins an expression, the hyphen may be used.

EXAMPLE
f. Q Did you tell her yes or no?
   A Well, I gave her a no-ish answer.

The suffix wise is sometimes added to words by nervous, tentative, and poor speakers. If adding a suffix to a one-syllable or two-syllable construction causes no difficulty, writing the word without a hyphen is correct. Generally, use hyphens to eliminate all chance of misreading or misunderstanding. Also use the hyphen for proper nouns.

EXAMPLES

g. Sorrow-wise, she never shed a tear when he died.
h. Debtwise, he owed me lots.
i. Taxwise and dollarwise, I stood to gain from the deal.
j. I’m busy November-wise, but I have no plans Christmas-wise.
k. She was orphaned at ten and streetwise by eleven.
l. We rotated counterclockwise every hour to prevent boredom.

EXCEPTION: penny-wise

When type is added to a word or phrase and that expression becomes an adjective, use a hyphen or hyphens.

EXAMPLES

m. We mailed a computer-type document.
n. It was a magnetic-type player, and it was ordered by our take-charge-type manager.
o. No one ever gave me any end-of-the-year-type receipts.
p. The divider-file-type thing had other numbers written on it.
q. I was there for a certificate for, like, an on-the-job-learning-type thing.
r. We found it in a family-area-type room.
s. He told me I had a repetitive-motion-type injury.

If no noun immediately follows the word type, do not use a hyphen to connect type to the phrase.
EXAMPLES

  t. He is the heroic type; she is the cool-as-a-cucumber type.
  u. Fred is a meat-and-potatoes type of guy. (of follows type)
  v. Is this a get-rich-quick type of scheme?
  w. I was in a duck-and-run type of situation.

The suffixes long, proof, sick, and wide are generally added to words without a hyphen.

EXAMPLES

  x. What we did was create a childproof room for Sammy's yearlong stay in the cottage.
  y. I was trying to help a heartsick, homesick student.
  z. A statewide and nationwide search yielded no clues.

MERRIAM-WEBSTER

-wise

adverb combining form

: in the position or direction of
  : in the manner of
  : with regard to
  1a : in the manner of <crabwise> <fanwise>
  b : in the position or direction of <slantwise> <clockwise>
  2: with regard to : in respect of <dollarwise>

http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/-wise

STYLE SHEET: CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

From:

3. Short or simple words with the suffixes "like," "wise," "wide," will be closed up

  • citywide but commonsense-like