Sample Document Illustrating the mfirstuc Package

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1 Sentence Case (First Letter Upper Case)

\MFUsentencecase{abc}. Abc.
\MFUsentencecase{{\em abc}}. Abc.
\MFUsentencecase{\ae bc}. Æbc.
\MFUsentencecase{\ref{sec:sentencecase}bc}. 1Bc.

\makefirstuc doesn’t expand its argument and skips exclusions.
\makefirstuc{abc}. Abc.
\makefirstuc{{\em abc}}. Abc.
\makefirstuc{\emph{abc}}. Abc.
\makefirstuc{\ref{sec:sentencecase}bc}. 1Bc.
\makefirstuc{\strong{abc}d} Abcd
\makefirstuc{\protect\strong{abc}d} Abcd

Exclusions vs blockers:
\MFUsentencecase{\NoCaseChange{abc} xyz} abc Xyz
\makefirstuc{\NoCaseChange{abc} xyz} abc Xyz
\MFUblocker{\NoCaseChange}{\makefirstuc{\NoCaseChange{abc} xyz}} abc xyz

2 Title Case (No Formatting Commands)

\capitalisewords{the wind in the willows} The Wind in the Willows
\capitalisewords{a small book of rhyme.} A Small Book of Rhyme.

\space isn’t considered a word boundary for \capitalisewords as shown below:
A Small book of Rhyme.

No expansion is performed on the argument of \capitalisewords:
\newcommand{mytitle}{a small book of rhyme.}
\capitalisewords{mytitle} a small book of rhyme.
\xcapitalisewords{mytitle} A Small Book of Rhyme.

Formatting for the entire phrase must go outside \capitalisewords (unlike \makefirstuc). Compare:
\capitalisewords{\textbf{a small book of rhyme.}}

A small book of rhyme.
\textbf{\capitalisewords{a small book of rhyme.}}

A Small Book of Rhyme.

Use \capitalisefmtwords instead. The starred form is limited to one text-block command at the start of the argument.
\capitalisefmtwords*{\emph{a small book of rhyme}}

A Small Book of Rhyme

Additional text-block commands can cause unexpected results.
\capitalisefmtwords*{\emph{a small} book \textbf{of rhyme}}

A Small Book of rhyme

3 Title Case (Contains Text-Block Formatting Commands)

The unstarred form of \capitalisefmtwords is still a bit experimental and is only designed for phrases that contain text-block commands with a single argument, which should be a word or sub-phrase.
\capitalisefmtwords{\textbf{a small book of rhyme}}. A Small Book of Rhyme.
\capitalisefmtwords{\textbf{a small book} of rhyme}. A Small Book of Rhyme.
\capitalisefmtwords{\textbf{a} small book \textbf{of rhyme}}. A Small Book of Rhyme.
\capitalisefmtwords{\textbf{a} small book \textbf{of rhyme}}. A Small Book of Rhyme.

Be careful of trailing spaces at the end a group. They can confuse things.
\capitalisefmtwords{\textbf{a small }book of rhyme}. A Small book of Rhyme.
\capitalisefmtwords{\textbf{a small book }of rhyme}. A Small book of Rhyme.
\capitalisefmtwords{\textbf{a small book of }rhyme}. A Small Book of rhyme.

Use semantic commands for things like quotations:
\newcommand*{\qt}[1]{'{#1}'}
\capitalisefmtwords{\qt{a small book of rhyme.}}
“A Small Book of Rhyme.”

(But make them robust if you intend using commands like \ecapitalisefmtwords.) Similarly for other types of punctuation:

\newcommand*{\esq}[1]{'?#1?}
\capitalisefmtwords{\esq{D\'onde est\'a libro}}

¿Dónde Está Libro?

Anything more complicated than a simple one-argument text-block command requires the starred version.

\newcommand*{\swap}[2]{{#2}{#1}}
\capitalisefmtwords*{\textbf{an \swap{un}{usually} small book of} rhyme}.

An usuallyUn Small Book of Rhyme.

Nested text-block commands:

\capitalisefmtwords{\textbf{a \emph{small book} of} rhyme}.
A Small Book of Rhyme.
\capitalisefmtwords{\textbf{a \emph{small book}} of rhyme}.
A Small Book of Rhyme.
\capitalisefmtwords{\textbf{a small} book of rhyme}.
A Small Book of Rhyme.

An empty brace at the start of a word will suppress the case-changing.
\capitalisefmtwords{\textbf{a small }book of} rhyme}.
A Small book of Rhyme.

Suppress case-changing for problematic commands by inserting an empty group in front:
\capitalisefmtwords{{}	extcolor{red}{a} small book of \textcolor{red}{rhyme}}.
a Small Book of rhyme.

If possible provide semantic command instead.
\newcommand*{\alert}[1]{\textcolor{red}{#1}}
\capitalisefmtwords{\alert{a} small book of \alert{rhyme}}.
A Small Book of Rhyme.

No formatting commands in the following example:
\capitalisefmtwords{a small book of rhyme}. A Small Book of Rhyme.

Avoid scoped declarations. The next example doesn’t work.
\capitalisefmtwords{{\bfseries a \emph{small book} of} rhyme}.}
A Small book of Rhyme.

If a command isn’t followed by a grouped argument, the case-change is applied to the command (on the assumption that it’s a character command, such as \ae). This can have an odd effect if case-changing has no meaning for that command. As illustrated next:
\capitalisefmtwords{\relax a book of rhyme.} A Book of Rhyme.
4 Compound Words

Use \MFT{hyphentrue} to title case each part of a compound word. Default:

\capitalisewords{a fast-paced book of rhyme}.
\capitalisefmtwords{a \textbf{fast-paced} book of rhyme}.


Compare with

\MFT{hyphentrue}
\capitalisewords{a fast-paced book of rhyme}.
\capitalisefmtwords{a \textbf{fast-paced} book of rhyme}.