Capitalization

Capitalizing words correctly builds your credibility as a writer and increases the clarity of your work. This handout will explain some guidelines for capitalization, but if you are in doubt about whether or not to capitalize a word, look it up in a dictionary or a credible reference book for your field.

Proper Nouns
Capitalize proper nouns. These are words that refer to specific persons, places, or things.

Example: As Ann Lee drove her car down Center Street, the people of Provo laughed.

Capitalize an adjective created from a proper noun.

Example: The drama was very Shakespearian.

Titles
Capitalize titles when used as part of a person’s name.

Example: Judge Roberts introduced Mrs. Bell to Mayor Jones.

Titles are not capitalized when they are used in place of a name or as a descriptive tag.

Example: George Washington, the president, enjoyed riding horses.
Example: The judge made an unexpected ruling on the robbery case.

Specific Institutions
Capitalize the entire name of a specific institution.

Example: Most students who attend Brigham Young University study at the Harold B. Lee Library rather than at the city library.

Language Courses and Specific Courses
Capitalize a specific course but do not capitalize general subjects.
Note: Names of languages are always capitalized whether they are part of a course title or are simply general subjects.

Example: Even though my major is chemistry, I will take Biology 100, Philosophy 105, and two history courses to fulfill general education requirements. I will also take a Spanish class next semester.

Calendar Events or Time Periods
Capitalize days of the week and months, as well as days with specific titles, but do not capitalize seasons (winter, spring, summer, fall).

Example: Christmas is on Monday this year.
Example: My favorite season is summer because it’s warm.
Brand Names
Capitalize the names of specific brands but not products.

Example: I use my Dell laptop to study while eating a McDonald’s cheeseburger.

Familial Titles
Capitalize names such as mother, father, and uncle when used directly before a proper name or when they replace someone’s name. Do not capitalize family relationships when they do not refer to a specific relative or when they are preceded by a pronoun.

Example: At the picnic, Grandma gave some of the bread to Uncle John as well as to Aunt Anna, but none of my mother’s uncles or aunts ate bread.

Parts of the World
Capitalize the names of cities, states, and countries, as well as all other locations with a proper name. Directions (north, south, east, west) are not capitalized, but regions are capitalized when they refer to a specific topographical place.

Example: The captain directed his ship up the Mississippi River towards Columbus, Ohio, hoping eventually to reach the Great Lakes region of the United States. He observed the beautiful riverbanks of the Midwest as he traveled north.

Nationalities
Capitalize the names of ethnic groups and adjectives created from those names.

Example: Americans like American cuisine
Example: New Zealanders like New Zealand fashion

Note: In names such as American Indians, African Americans, Italian Americans, etc., both words in the name are capitalized. The 17th edition of The Chicago Manual of Style recommends that hyphens not be used in two-word ethnic titles like those above (8.39). References to race, ethnicity, or culture that are based on color (black, white, etc.) are not capitalized.

Quotes
Do not capitalize quoted material that is part of the sentence structure.

Example: William Shakespeare suggested that “a rose by any other name would smell as sweet.”

Capitalize the first letter of the first word when the quote is separated by punctuation and is part of its own independent clause.

Example: William Shakespeare said, “A rose by any other name would smell as sweet.”

Note: These guidelines should be used for block quotations as well.