## FRedit Library

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### List of Short Scripts

In this section there are a few short F&R ideas for specific things that you might want to change, globally, in your text.

#### Standard clean-up list

Here are a few items that you might want to include in your standard clean up script. They are just suggestions – you can edit to taste.

| rogue spaces in four places

^32^t|^t

^t^32|^t

^32^p|^p

^p^32|^p

| multiple spaces

~^32{2,}|^32

| multiple returns

~^13{3,}|^p^p

| Or to a single return:

| ~^13{2,}|^p

| number ranges (simple)

~([0-9])-([0-9])|\1^=\2

| rogue return characters

^13|^p

| manual linebreaks

^11|^p

| highlight any tabs at line start

^p^t|^&

| delete tabs on line ends

~^t{1,}^13|^p

| space-dash-space

- | ^=^32

| But first, superscripted hyphens are minus signs

~~-~~~~|zczc~~

~~zczc|−~~

| Change number ranges – simple version

| (but see ‘F&Rs that clash with track changes’ below)

~([0-9])-([0-9])|\1^=\2

| number ranges – comprehensive, all situations version

| (but see ‘F&Rs that clash with track changes’ below)

~~~([^32,])([0-9]@)[- ^=]{1,3}([0-9]{1,})|\1\2^=\3~~

| Or blank off **BS, EN and ISOs** and/or **doi** numbers first

| And the same F&R also works for **ISBN**s

**STOP PRESS: This F&R list is redundant. I suggest you use**

**DoMacro|NumberRangeHyphenToDash**

**because it only changes number ranges that \*don’t\* have any of those abbreviations nearby.**

| Add underline to blank off

~doi:[s0-9/\-.]{3,}|^&

~[BSENOI]{2,4}[ 0-9\-.]{3,}|^&

| Change number ranges

~([0-9])-([0-9])|\1^=\2

| Remove all underlines

Blank|^&

| Beware! The above removes ALL underlines

| inc. underlined links.

| Instead, you could use the **smallcaps** attribute

~doi:[s0-9/\-.]{3,}|^&

~[BSENOI]{2,3}[ 0-9\-.]{3,}|^&

| Change number ranges

~([0-9])-([0-9])|\1^=\2

| Remove all smallcaps

Blank|^&

| Beware! The above removes ALL smallcaps!

#### 

#### The scripts

**| AD/BC/CE in small caps**

B.C.E.|bce

C.E.|ce

B.C.|bc

A.D.|ad

~<CE>|ce

~<BCE>|bce

~<BC>|bc

~<AD>|ad

| Change all citations from "and" to "&"

~([A-Z][a-z]{1,}) and ([A-Z][a-z]{1,}, [0-9]{4})|\1 & \2

~([A-Z][a-z]{1,}) and ([A-Z][a-z]{1,}) ([0-9]{4})|\1 & \2, \3"

**| Chemicals**

| CO2 or SO2

~([SC])[oO0]2|\1O;;2

| NOX

~N[Oo][Xx]>|NO;;X

| water!

H2O|H;;2O

| NB Now change ;;<character> into subscripted character

~;;(?)|\1

**| Coding automatically**

| More detail in section 5 below – the following are just specific examples

^pFig|^p<FC>Fig

^pWorked example|^p<WE>Worked example

^pActivity|^p<ABOX>^pActivity

^pSelf check|^p<SC>Self check

| anything such as 3.4 followed by <tab> or <space> = A head

| and such as 3.4.5 is a B head

~^13([0-9]@).([0-9]@)[^t^32]|^p<A>\1.\2^t

~^13([0-9]@).([0-9]@).([0-9]@)[^t^32]|^p<B>\1.\2.\3^t

~^13([0-9]@).([0-9]@).([0-9]@).([0-9]@)[^t^32]|^p<C>\1.\2.\3.\4^t

~^13([0-9]@).([0-9]@).([0-9]@).([0-9]@).([0-9]@)[^t^32]|^p<D>\1.\2.\3.\4.\5^t

| If there is no space/tab to signal the end of the section numbering, use the reverse order:

~^13([0-9]@).([0-9]@).([0-9]@).([0-9]@)|^p<C>\1.\2.\3.\4^t

~^13([0-9]@).([0-9]@).([0-9]@)|^p<B>\1.\2.\3

~^13([0-9]@).([0-9]@)|^p<A>\1.\2

| If you need tabbed numbers, not spaced, do this first:

| Section numbering – tabbed, not spaced

~~~^13([0-9.]@)^32|^p\1^t~~

| **Colons with capitals**

| To lowercase the first word after each colon, use:

: A|: a

: B|: b

: C|: c

: D|: d

: E|: e

: F|: f

: G|: g

: H|: h

: I|: i

: J|: j

: K|: k

: L|: l

: M|: m

: N|: n

: O|: o

: P|: p

: Q|: q

: R|: r

: S|: s

: T|: t

: U|: u

: V|: v

: W|: w

: X|: x

: Y|: y

: Z|: z

| **Colons with capitals**

| To uppercase the first word after each colon, use:

: a|: A

: b|: B

: c|: C

: d|: D

: e|: E

: f|: F

: g|: G

: h|: H

: i|: I

: j|: J

: k|: K

: l|: L

: m|: M

: n|: N

: o|: O

: p|: P

: q|: Q

: r|: R

: s|: S

: t|: T

: u|: U

: v|: V

: w|: W

: x|: X

: y|: Y

: z|: Z

| **Hyphens with capitals**

| To lowercase the second half of a hyphenated word, use:

~~-A|-a~~

~~-B|-b~~

~~-C|-c~~

~~-D|-d~~

~~-E|-e~~

~~-F|-f~~

~~-G|-g~~

~~-H|-h~~

~~-I|-i~~

~~-J|-j~~

~~-K|-k~~

~~-L|-l~~

~~-M|-m~~

~~-N|-n~~

~~-O|-o~~

~~-P|-p~~

~~-Q|-q~~

~~-R|-r~~

~~-S|-s~~

~~-T|-t~~

~~-U|-u~~

~~-V|-v~~

~~-W|-w~~

~~-X|-x~~

~~-Y|-y~~

~~-Z|-z~~

| Or a better version that avoids people’s initials, e.g. J.-P. Sarte

~~~-A([a-z])|-a\1~~

~~~-B([a-z])|-b\1~~

~~~-C([a-z])|-c\1~~

~~~-D([a-z])|-d\1~~

~~~-E([a-z])|-e\1~~

~~~-F([a-z])|-f\1~~

~~~-G([a-z])|-g\1~~

~~~-H([a-z])|-h\1~~

~~~-I([a-z])|-i\1~~

~~~-J([a-z])|-j\1~~

~~~-K([a-z])|-k\1~~

~~~-L([a-z])|-l\1~~

~~~-M([a-z])|-m\1~~

~~~-N([a-z])|-n\1~~

~~~-O([a-z])|-o\1~~

~~~-P([a-z])|-p\1~~

~~~-Q([a-z])|-q\1~~

~~~-R([a-z])|-r\1~~

~~~-S([a-z])|-s\1~~

~~~-T([a-z])|-t\1~~

~~~-U([a-z])|-u\1~~

~~~-V([a-z])|-v\1~~

~~~-W([a-z])|-w\1~~

~~~-X([a-z])|-x\1~~

~~~-Y([a-z])|-y\1~~

~~~-Z([a-z])|-z\1~~

**| Commas needing spaces**

| add space after all commas that don’t already have a space

~,([! ])|,^32\1

| but then you get, say “12, 000” with a space, so extend it

| by saying that you don’t want to change it if the comma

| is followed by a number, 0-9, either ...

~,([! 0-9])|,^32\1

**| and a more refined version from Thiers Halliwell**

| insert missing space after comma – except in

| large numbers or quotations, or before foot/endnote

| marker...

~,([!0-9^32^39^0146^0148])|,^32\1

| More details in section 5 below

| **Compass points**

ortheast|orth-east

outheast|outh-east

orthwest|orth-west

outhwest|outh-west

**| Contents list creation**

| Mark all yellow

Blank|^&

| Add codes to levels 1 and 2 and chapter titles

| (if not already coded)

~^13([0-9]@).([0-9]@)[^t^32]|^p<A>\1.\2zczc

~^13([0-9]@).([0-9]@).([0-9]@)[^t^32]|^p<B>\1.\2.\3zczc

~([0-9])^t|<CH>\1zczc

zczc|^t

| Un-yellow the headings

~\<([ABC])\*^13|^&

| Delete all still-yellow text

Blank|zczc

zczc|

~~#~~

**| Dashes**

| Spaced en dash

- |^32^=^32

| En dash in number ranges

| (but see ‘F&Rs that clash with track changes’ below

~([0-9])-([0-9])|\1^=\2

| Treble hyphen –> em dash (must come first)

---|^+

| Double hyphen –> en dash

--|^=

| **Decimal comma to decimal point** (and vice versa)

**|** full stop and full stop to comma

| Converts European style currency annotation to UK style

| e.g. 5,285,000.00 to 5.285.000,00

~([0-9]),([0-9])|\1<fsfsfs>\2

~([0-9]).([0-9])|\1<cmcmcm>\2

<cmcmcm>|,

<fsfsfs>|.

| and, conversely, UK to European...

| e.g. 5.285.000,00 to 5,285,000.00

~([0-9]),([0-9])|\1<fsfsfs>\2

~([0-9]).([0-9])|\1<cmcmcm>\2

<cmcmcm>|,

<fsfsfs>|.

| Oh! it’s exactly the same, of course. Stupid boy!

**| Degree symbols**

| superscript degree

°|^0176

|superscript ‘o’

o|^0176

|superscript ‘O’

O|^0176

|superscript ‘0’ (zero)

0|^0176

|Masculine ordinal

º|^0176

| Symbol font degree symbol

<&HF0B0>|^0176

| **Diacritics all highlighted**

| The idea is that you supply a list of characters.

| and the following FRedit line highlights them all:

~[ÿŸ¡¿àÀáÁÂâÃãÄäåÅÇçèÈèÉéÊêËëÌìÍíîÎÑñòÒÓóôÔôõÕõöÖöøØøùÙùúÚúûÛûüÜüýÝýß]|^&

**| Highlight nonstandard characters inc. diacritics**

| N.B. add any characters that you \*don’t\* want highlighted

| into the list, before the ] character.

~[!^32-\@A-z^t\{-~^13–—‘’“”…^s]{1,}|^&

| **Duplicated words**

| Word’s spellchecker will throw up occurrences such as “the the”

| so here’s the same idea but for one-, two- and three-word duplications

| To catch “the the” etc

~(<[a-zA-Z]{2,})[ .,\!\?:;]{1,}\1>|^&

| To catch “he said, he said” etc

~(<[a-zA-Z]@^32[a-zA-Z]@)[ .,\!\?:;]{1,}\1>|^&

| To catch “as it were, as it were.” etc

~(<[a-zA-Z]@^32[a-zA-Z]@^32[a-zA-Z]@)[ .,\!\?:;]{1,}\1>|^&

| [More sophisticated: Highlight “the the”, “that that”, “can, can” etc.

~~~(<[a-zA-Z]{1,})[ .,\!\?:;]{1,}\1[ .,\!\?:;]{1,}|^&~~

~~| But now unhighlight “c.c.” or “p.p.”~~

~~~(<[a-zA-Z]).\1.|^&~~

| **Ensure a double space after every sentence**

| Spaces after full point, exclamation mark and question marks

~([.\!\?])^32([!^32])|\1^32^32\2

| Spaces after note-numbers

~([.\!\?])^2^32([!^32])|\1^2^32^32\2

| If that doesn’t work, try this:

~([.\!\?])(^2)^32([!^32])|\1\2^32^32\3

| reverse the exceptions

i.e.^32^32|i.e.^32

e.g.^32^32|e.g.^32

tel.^32^32| tel.^32

no.^32^32| no.^32

**| Full point runs to ellipsis (three and only three dots)**

~.{3,}|…

| Symbol font ellipsis

~~<&HF0BC>|…~~

| **Give all ellipses one and only one space either side of it**,

| if needed, given the other punctuation

~~...|…~~

~~……|…~~

~~…..|…~~

~~….|…~~

~~..…|…~~

~~.…|…~~

~~…^32|…~~

~~^32…|…~~

~~…^32|…~~

~~~([a-z;'’"”\?\!])…|\1^32…~~

~~~…([a-zA-Z])|…^32\1~~

**| et al. – add full point**

~<et al>([!.])|et al.\1

**| etc – add full point**

~<etc>([!.])|etc.\1

**| etc – no full point**

etc.| etc

| and then put full point back if before closing quotes

~etc([^0148^0146])|etc.\1

| or before a line end

etc^p|etc.^p

| Add an alert if it looks like a sentence end

~etc ([A-Z])|etc. \1

**| feet and inches – using unsexed quotes**

~([0-9])'|\1^39

~([0-9])"|\1^34

| For ‘proper’ double and single primes

| (unicode 2033<alt-x> and 2032<alt-x>) use:

~([0-9])"|\1″

~([0-9])'|\1′

or use:

~([0-9])"|\1<&H2033>

~([0-9])'|\1<&H2032>

**| Glossary headwords bold**

~^13([a-zA-Z ]{1,}):|^pzczc\1pqpq:

**~zczc(\*)pqpq|\1**

Or if you want a bold colon:

| Glossary headwords bold (if you want the colon bold too

~^13([a-zA-Z ]{1,}):|^pzczc\1:pqpq

**~zczc(\*)pqpq|\1**

**| Lone hyphens in tables to em dash**

| Method: hide all other hyphens, then restore them

| hide non-breaking hyphens

^~|qcqc

| hide hyphens

~([A-Za-z0-9])-|\1zczc

~-([A-Za-z0-9])|zczc\1

| remaining hyphens to em dashes (with highlight)

-|^+

| Restore hyphens

zczc|-

| Restore non-breaking hyphens

qcqc|^~

**| Initial single open quotes that should be apostrophes**

| First put in some dummy text before the quote mark

| to fool Word into thinking it’s in the middle of a word.

**| N.B. AutoSmartQuotes option must be on**

^0145phone|zczc^0146phone

^0145t Hooft|zczc^0146t Hooft

| e.g. ’60s

~^0145([0-9]{2})|zczc^0146\1

zczc^0146|^0146

| or alternatively...

**| Initial single open quotes that should be apostrophes**

| First put in some dummy text before the quote mark

| to fool Word into thinking it’s in the middle of a word.

^0145phone|zczc^&

^0145t Hooft|zczc^&

| e.g. ’60s

^0145^#^#|zczc^&

| Change all single quotes into ... single quotes

'|'

| Remove dummy text **(next line must be not coloured)**

zczc|

| Here’s a posh version, where only the addition

| or replacement of the apostrophe is tracked

DoMacro|AutoCurlyQuotesOFF

| ’til

~~~ til>| zczctil~~

zczc|zczc’

~~zczc|~~

~~~ ‘til>| pqpq’til~~

pqpq’|pqpq’

~~pqpq|~~

| ’phone

~~~ phone>| zczcphone~~

zczc|zczc’

~~zczc|~~

~~~ ‘phone>| pqpq’phone~~

pqpq’|pqpq’

~~pqpq|~~

DoMacro|AutoCurlyQuotesON

| Figure in small caps (OUP style)

Figure|Figurezczc

igurezczc|igure

| Fiddling with the Figure captions (highlighting is significant for the F&R!)

| Find them all

~~~^13Figure [0-9]{1,3}.[0-9]{1,2}?|^&~~

| Add the code

~~Figure|<Cap>^&~~

| Remove any stray following full point

~~~([0-9].[0-9]{1,3}).|\1~~

**| Fractions**

~<1/4|^0188

~<1/2|^0189

~<3/4|^0190

**| Greek font characters to Unicode**

~~| I’ve use blue for the ones in italic~~

~~| and green for the ones in roman~~

~~| Please adjust to taste~~

~~<&HF040>|≈~~

~~<&HF044>|Δ~~

~~<&HF046>|Φ~~

~~<&HF047>|Γ~~

~~<&HF04C>|Λ~~

~~<&HF053>|Σ~~

~~<&HF057>|Ω~~

~~<&HF05C>|∴~~

*~~<&HF061>|α~~*

*~~<&HF062>|β~~*

*~~<&HF063>|χ~~*

*~~<&HF064>|δ~~*

*~~<&HF065>|ε~~*

*~~<&HF066>|ϕ~~*

*~~<&HF067>|γ~~*

*~~<&HF068>|η~~*

*~~<&HF06A>|φ~~*

*~~<&HF06B>|κ~~*

*~~<&HF06C>|λ~~*

*~~<&HF06D>|μ~~*

*~~<&HF06E>|ν~~*

*~~<&HF070>|π~~*

*~~<&HF071>|θ~~*

*~~<&HF072>|ρ~~*

*~~<&HF073>|σ~~*

*~~<&HF074>|τ~~*

*~~<&HF075>|υ~~*

*~~<&HF077>|ω~~*

*~~<&HF078>|ξ~~*

*~~<&HF079>|ψ~~*

*~~<&HF07A>|ζ~~*

~~<&HF0A2>|′~~

~~<&HF0A3>|≤~~

~~<&HF0A4>|≥~~

~~<&HF0A5>|∞~~

~~<&HF0AE>|→~~

~~<&HF0B0>|°~~

~~<&HF0B1>|±~~

~~<&HF0B4>|×~~

~~<&HF0B6>|∂~~

~~<&HF0B8>|÷~~

~~<&HF0B9>|≠~~

~~<&HF0BB>|≈~~

~~<&HFF08>|(~~

~~<&HFF09>|)~~

| But some authors carelessly put other non-Greek

| symbols in Symbol, so you will have to tidy

| some of them up with, for example ...

~~<&HF020>|^32~~

~~<&HF028>|(~~

~~<&HF029>|)~~

~~<&HF02B>|+~~

~~<&HF02C>|,~~

~~<&HF02D>|-~~

~~<&HF02E>|.~~

~~<&HF030>|0~~

~~<&HF031>|1~~

~~<&HF032>|2~~

~~<&HF033>|3~~

~~<&HF034>|4~~

~~<&HF035>|5~~

~~<&HF036>|6~~

~~<&HF037>|7~~

~~<&HF038>|8~~

~~<&HF039>|9~~

**| Applying styles to headings**

| Numbered ‘Chapter 16’

### ~Chapter ([0-9]{1,2})^13|Chapter \1^p

| Named – e.g. ‘Chapter Sixteen’

### ~Chapter ([A-T]\*)^13|Chapter \1^p

**| Highlighting**

| Highlight anything that is bracketed

| a) parentheses

~(\(\*\))|\1

| b) square brackets

~(\[\*\])|\1

| c) angle brackets

~(\<\*\>)|\1

| d) brace

~(\{\*\})|\1

| e) double square brackets

~(\[\[\*\]\])|\1

| Alternatively, highlight bracketed text but remove brackets

~\{(\*)\}|\1

~\((\*)\)|\1

~\[(\*)\]|\1

~\<(\*)\>|\1

~\[\[(\*)\]\]|\1

| Highlight all short lines (max 50 characters – adjust to taste)

| The line must consist of only those characters inside the [] – adjust to taste

~^13([A-Za-z ,‘’&-:–]{1,50})^13|^p\1^p

**| Highlight all Greek and cyrillic characters**

| First highlight the actual strings of characters

~[ΐ-ῤ]{1,}|^&

| Then highlight the spaces and punctuations

| between pairs of characters, using the same colour.

~[ΐ-ῤ][ ,;:.\(\)]{1,}[ΐ-ῤ]|^&

| What it does is set a range of characters, i.e. like [A-Z]

| but the start character is hex 0390 (ΐ) and the

| end character of the range is hex 1FFF (ῤ).

*| (N.B. Using this huge range means that it will highlight*

*| other special unicode characters too. You might prefer*

*| to reduce the range. Use WhatChar to find the unicode*

*| values for given characters.)*

| And here’s a more comprehensive one, catching more

| permutations and combinations

~[Ͱ-⿕]{1,}|^&

| then to catch. e.g. δθο σολεατ

~[Ͱ-⿕][ ,;:'".^s0-9\(\)]{1,}[Ͱ-⿕]|^&

| then to catch. e.g. αασετ **ί θ** ασε

~[Ͱ-⿕] [Ͱ-⿕] [Ͱ-⿕]|^&

| then to catch. e.g. ατασε **ῖ σ θ** αασε

~[Ͱ-⿕] [Ͱ-⿕] [Ͱ-⿕] [Ͱ-⿕]|^&

**| Hypenated expressions**

~tate?of?the?art|tate-of-the-art

~ne?stop?shop|ne-stop-shop

~et?top?box|et-top box

| **Initials – spacing**

| Beverley, **P.E.** to Beverley, **P. E.**

| (Doesn’t work with track changes on.)

~~~<([A-Z]).([A-Z]).([A-Z]).|\1.^32\2.^32\3.~~

~~~<([A-Z]).([A-Z]).|\1.^32\2.~~

| ... and vice versa

| Beverley, **P. E.** to Beverley, **P.E.**

~~~<([A-Z]).^32([A-Z]).^32([A-Z]).|\1.\2.\3.~~

~~~<([A-Z]).^32([A-Z]).|\1.\2.~~

**| Is to Iz and vice versa**

| See lists in section 5 - but why not use IStoIZ and IZtoIS macros – much easier!

**| Highlight (well, colour) -iz- and -yz- words**

~[a-hj-y]{1,}iz[a-z]{1,}|^&

~[a-x]{1,}yz[a-z]{1,}|^&

**| Italicise all *x* and *y***

~<x>|*x*

~<y>|*y*

**| i.e. / e.g.**

~<ie>|i.e.

~<eg>|e.g.

**| ly’s generally don’t need a hyphen**

ly-|ly^32

Italy bas|Italy-bas

amily owned|amily-owned

amily run|amily-run

| hyphens before numbers – change to minus signs

~^32-([0-9])|^32−\1

| minus at beginning of line

~^13-([0-9])|^p−\1

| ‘Much greater than’ – using the correct unicode character

| Much less than

~~<<|≪~~

~~>>|≫~~

**| Multi-digit numbers**

| Remove comma from four-digit numbers

~<([0-9]),([0-9]{3})([!,])|\1\2\3

| Add commas into four-figure numbers, use:

~<([0-9])([0-9]{3})>|\1,\2

| However, you might then want to follow that with:

~<1,([789])([0-9][0-9])>|1\1\2

~<2,0([0-9][0-9])>|20\1

| which will avoid “1 July 1,997” or “Today, in 2,009...”

| Or another way:

| Five/six-digit numbers first

~<([0-9]{2,3})([0-9]{3})>|\1,\2

| Add special codes into date-type numbers

~<19([0-9]{2})>|19zczc\1

~<20([0-9]{2})>|20zczc\1

| Add commas into the remaining four-figure numbers

~<([0-9])([0-9]{3})>|\1,\2

| Finally, take out the codes

zczc|

(I haven't tried this, but I think it should work!)

| Use hard spaces instead of commas

~([0-9]),([0-9]{3})|\1^s\2

| Do it again in case there are numbers over a million

~([0-9]),([0-9]{3})|\1^s\2

| Now take the hard space out again for four-figure numbers (do it twice)

~<([0-9])^s([0-9]){3})([!^s])|\1\2\3\

~<([0-9])^s([0-9]){3})([!^s])|\1\2\3\

**| Multiple spaces - run one or the other**

| **Either** reduce each one to a single space...

| (two or more to one)

~^32{2,}|^32

| ...**or** make multiple spaces into tabs

| i.e. three or more to tab, two to one

~^32{3,}|^t

^32^32|^32

**| Multiply sign**

x | ×^32

~([0-9])x([0-9])|\1×\2

| Symbol font

~~<&HF0B4>|<&H00D7>~~

~~× | ×~~

*~~×~~*~~| ×~~

*~~×~~*~~|×~~

| **Negative indexes with hyphens** –> en dashes

~-([1-9])|cscs–\1

| Yes, authors sometimes use an underline character for minus!

~\_([1-9])|cscs–\1

~cscs–([1-9])|–\1

| **Negative indexes with hyphens** –> proper unicode minus signs

~-([1-9])|cscs−\1

| Yes, authors sometimes use an underline character for minus!

~\_([1-9])|cscs−\1

~cscs−([1-9])|−\1

**| Note citations outside punctuation**

| If note citations are automatic...

~(^2)([.,”:’;\!\?])|\2\1

| But if they are superscripted numbers, not embedded notes...

| Find all superscripted numbers

~([0-9]{1,})|zczc\1czcz

| Remove spaces before them

^32zczc|zczc

| Switch punctuation to other side of number

~zczc([0-9]{1,})czcz.|.zczc\1czcz

~zczc([0-9]{1,})czcz,|,zczc\1czcz

~zczc([0-9]{1,})czcz:|:zczc\1czcz

~zczc([0-9]{1,})czcz;|;zczc\1czcz

| Restore superscript

~zczc([0-9]{1,})czcz|\1

| Option: Unsuperscript the punctuation + spaces

| *Not a good idea in certain circumstances!*

~([,.:; ])|\1

| Note citations outside punctuation

| **PLUS to ensure the order:**

| (double quote) (end punctuation) (ref citation)

"|"

'|'

~(^2)([.,”:’;\!\?])|\2\1

~(^2)([.,”:’;\!\?])|\2\1

DoMacro|AutoCurlyQuotesOFF

~([.,:;\!\?])”|”\1

DoMacro|AutoCurlyQuotesON

**| Numbers: figures to words**

| more detail in section 5

~([!\-])<1>|\1one

~([!\-])<2>|\1two

~([!\-])<3>|\1three

~([!\-])<4>|\1four

~([!\-])<5>|\1five

~([!\-])<6>|\1six

~([!\-])<7>|\1seven

~([!\-])<8>|\1eight

~([!\-])<9>|\1nine

| The ([!\-]) avoids things such as Euro-5 becoming Euro-five.

| But the list above would change ‘1,000’ into ‘one,000’, so how about...

~([!\-])<1>([!,])|\1one\2

~([!\-])<2>([!,])|\1two\2

~([!\-])<3>([!,])|\1three\2

~([!\-])<4>([!,])|\1four\2

~([!\-])<5>([!,])|\1five\2

~([!\-])<6>([!,])|\1six\2

~([!\-])<7>([!,])|\1seven\2

~([!\-])<8>([!,])|\1eight\2

~([!\-])<9>([!,])|\1nine\2

| Exceptions

one per cent|1 per cent

two per cent|2 per cent

three per cent|3 per cent

four per cent|4 per cent

five per cent|5 per cent

six per cent|6 per cent

seven per cent|7 per cent

eight per cent|8 per cent

nine per cent|9 per cent

ten per cent|10 per cent

one million|1 million

two million|2 million

three million|3 million

four million|4 million

five million|5 million

six million|6 million

seven million|7 million

eight million|8 million

nine million|9 million

**| Okina (not apostrophe)**

**| Must be done with auto curly quotes off**

DoMacro|AutoCurlyQuotesOFF

| add okina to Hawaii to make Hawai‘i (but not in Hawaiian)

~Hawaii>|Hawai‘i

| change apostrophe to Hawai’i to make Hawai‘i

~Hawai’i>|Hawai‘i

DoMacro|AutoCurlyQuotesON

**| Page numbers – add full point**

~~~p ([0-9])|p. \1~~

~~~<pp^32|pp.^32~~

**| Quotes – making them all curly**

| If auto-quotes are ON, this should do it

''|"

'|'

| Otherwise use these

| Singles:

^39|'

| Doubles:

^34|"

**|** quotation marks, various

| European

«|“

»|”

‹|‘

›|’

| German

“|”

„|“

| Forward tick & back tick

´|’

`|‘

| Curly quotes back to straight (looks odd, but it seems to work!)

'|^39

"|^34

**| Highlighting past tense words**

| Use a stronger highlight or font colour

| for these

~[a-zA-Z]@rnt>|^&

~[a-zA-Z]@elt>|^&

~were|^&

~did|^&

~had|^&

~[a-zA-Z]@[!e]ed>|^&

| Use a less strong highlight or font colour

| for these

~[a-zA-Z]@eed>|^&

**| Roman numerals to arabic**

| See section 5

| **Section numbering – tabbed, not spaced**

~~~^13([0-9.]@)^32|^p\1^t~~

**| Space before punctuation: remove**

~^32([.,”:’;\]\!\)\?])|\1

**| Square metres – lots of variations**

square metres|m::2

square meters|m::2

square meter|m::2

sq. metres|m::2

sq. meters|m::2

square-metre|m::2

square metre|m::2

sq. m|m::2

sq m|m::2

sqm|m::2

| <number>m2(or 3) –> <number><thin space>m2 (or 3)

~~~([0-9])m([23])|\1 m::\2~~

~~~([0-9]) m([23])|\1 m::\2~~

~~| NB Now change ::<character> into superscripted character~~

~~~::(?)|\1~~

**| Square/cube**

| change special character to real superscripted number

²|::2

³|::3

¹|::1

~::(?)|\1

**| Square/cube** [Much simpler!]

| change special character to real superscripted number

²|2

³|3

¹|1

| **Unicode** characters: Highlight all

| First colour them (in an unused colour)

~([!^0032-^0255])|\1

| but uncolour the common ones

^=|^&

^+|^&

‘|^&

’|^&

“|^&

”|^&

| then change font colour to highlight

Blank|^&

**| Subscript variables**

| If you want, say *S*m, first

| single out sm as a word, and make it all italic:

*~<Sm>|Sxjxjm*

| Then make the m roman and subscript:

*xjxjm*|m

| Superscripted hyphens are minus signs

~~-~~~~|zczc~~

~~zczc|−~~

**| Units with powers**

| Here’s an example; it can be edited for other similar units.

| It uses en dash for a minus sign.

m/s2|ms::–2::

ms-2|ms::–2::

~::(\*)::|\1

**| Negative powers of 10**

| All negative powers of ten, i.e. all superscripted hyphens,

| are changed to en dash

-|zc-zc

zc-zc|^0150

**| Negative powers of 10**

| All negative powers of ten, i.e. all superscripted hyphens,

| are changed to minus signs

-|zc-zc

zc-zc|−

| **strange squares in pdfs from a packager**

| Textboxes = Yes

| small caps letters

<&HF761>|A

<&HF762>|B

<&HF763>|C

<&HF764>|D

<&HF765>|E

<&HF766>|F

<&HF767>|G

<&HF768>|H

<&HF769>|I

<&HF76A>|J

<&HF76B>|K

<&HF76C>|L

<&HF76D>|M

<&HF76E>|N

<&HF76F>|O

<&HF770>|P

<&HF771>|Q

<&HF772>|R

<&HF773>|S

<&HF774>|T

<&HF775>|U

<&HF776>|V

<&HF777>|W

<&HF778>|X

<&HF779>|Y

<&HF77A>|Z

|numbers

<&HF643>|0

<&HF644>|1

<&HF645>|2

<&HF646>|3

<&HF647>|4

<&HF648>|5

<&HF649>|6

<&HF64A>|7

<&HF64B>|8

<&HF64C>|9

**| Symbols various**

| Copyright©

(C)|©

| superscripted copyright©

(C)|©

| Trademark™

~<TM>|™

| Registered trademark®

(R)|®

| Registered trademark®

(R)|®

| Number – No.

No.|Nº

| Copyright etc superscripted

®|®

©|©

**| Tagging (see ‘coding’ above)**

**| th/st/rd/nd *not* superscript**

**|** First with a superscript space, then without

th |th^32

st |st^32

nd |nd^32

rd |rd^32

th|th

st|st

nd|nd

rd|rd

But it’s safer with a wildcard F&R (less chance of false positives):

~[rndths]{2}>|^&

| And you may prefer to do

1st|first

2nd|second

3rd|third

4th|fourth

5th|fifth

6th|sixth

7th|seventh

8th|eighth

9th|ninth

10th|tenth

| **Words longer than...**

~<[a-z]{7,}>|^&

Ha ha ha!

(<[a-zA-Z]@)[ .,\!\?:;]@\1>

### Major Scripts

Here is a library of find-and-replace (F&R) lists, or ‘scripts’ as I call them, for use with FRedit.

#### Bold on first word of each line/paragraph (headword)

If you have, say, a glossary, and want each headword bold, you can do it by adding a dummy line starter and then apply the bold. If every headword has a colon, you could use:

^p|^pzczc

**~zczc(\*):|\1:**

zczc|

(This last line must be uncoloured)

If not, and each is just a single word (no spaces), use:

^p|^pzczc

**~zczc([a-zA-Z]{1,})|\1**

zczc|

(This last line must be uncoloured)

#### Double quotes to singles and vice versa

'|zczc

"|cqcq

| protect the general apostrophe (wasn’t, boy’s etc)

~([a-zA-Z0-9])zczc([a-zA-Z])|\1’\2

| EITHER (A) protect the s-apostrophe (girls’ books etc)

|~([a-zA-Z0-9][sS])zczc|\1’

| OR (B) don’t use the above line if plural possessives

| are in the minority (and use the equivalent A and B below)

| ONLY if they are likely to occur, protect inches, e.g. 19"

| ~([0-9])cqcq|\1^34

| change the rest

cqcq|'

zczc|"

| EITHER (A) mark the s-apostrophe, as they might be end quotes

|s'|^&

|S'|^&

| OR (B) if plural possessives are in the minority

| mark the ‘s-apostrophe’, that might need changing

s"|^&

S"|^&

#### Find and replace (non-)curly quotes

If you want force all quotes into their curly variety, ‘, ’, “ and ”, then as long as you have the Word’s AutoFormat Curly Quotes switched on, you can just use:

'|'

"|"

The other way around, if you want all curly quotes back as straight quotes, you have to use the ASCII codes:

'|^39

"|^34

#### Single to double quotes (avoiding apostrophes)

(The ‘88=88’ is just a dummy marker, that doesn’t use alpha characters – the equivalent of the ‘zczc’ that I often use.)

~([A-Za-z])’([A-Za-z])|\188×88’\2

~‘([A-Za-z])|“\1

~([A-Za-z,.\!\?])’|\1”

88×88|

#### Single to double quotes (avoiding apostrophes) (2)

| Change all non-curly apostrophes/single end quotes to curly

| (because Word deals more ‘intelligently’ with these than with non-curly apostrophes)

'|'

| Open quotes first

~‘([A-Za-z])|"\1

| wildcard F&R that will only change an apostrophe

| if it occurs at the end of a word

~([A-Za-z,.\!\?])’>|\1"

| Highlight any occurrence of s" because it might be a false positive

| such as: the boys" girlfriends

s"|^&

#### Find and replace incorrect curly apostrophes

Normally, Word will curl apostrophes the right way round: “All the G’s...”

However, if that ‘G’ is a maths expression, it sometimes gets it wrong: “All the ‘s...”

The only way I’ve found to get Word’s F&R to change it is to switch the auto curly quotes off, then do the F&R:

~~DoMacro|AutoCurlyQuotesOFF~~

~~~^0145s>|^0146s~~

~~DoMacro|AutoCurlyQuotesON~~

This assumes that you’ve got these two macros in your Normal template:

Sub AutoCurlyQuotesOFF()

Options.AutoFormatAsYouTypeReplaceQuotes = False

End Sub

Sub AutoCurlyQuotesON()

Options.AutoFormatAsYouTypeReplaceQuotes = True

End Sub

#### Adding effects one onto another, e.g. underlining all italic text

The problem is that the only way to do something that will work ***only*** on the italic text, is to make the LHS italic and the RHS roman. That’s OK in that it will ***find*** the italic text, but in doing so it will also ***remove*** the italic. So the way you have to work is:

1) Make all italic text (a) not italic (b) some unique font colour

2) Make all text in that unique font colour (a) not coloured (b) back to italic and add the underline. Thus...

*Blank*|^&

*Blank|^&*

#### Effects handling

Suppose you have a file where the author has used loads of effects to ‘format’ the text, as opposed to using styles: they have made changes to font size, font name, etc. So, how do you get rid of them? Simple: select the whole text with <Ctrl-A> and click <Ctrl-Space>. The only problem with this idea is that it also gets rid of bold, italic, superscript and subscript, which you may want to preserve.

The solution is to use the following script:

| Use these (in yellow) to mark the effects

*Blank*|zczcI^&Izczc

| Clear italic spaces and returns

zczcI Izczc|^32

zczcI^pIzczc|^p

**Blank**|zczcB^&Bzczc

zczcB Bzczc|^32

zczcB^pBzczc|^p

Blank|zczcU^&Uzczc

zczcU Uzczc|^32

Blank|zczcD^&Dzczc

zczcD Dzczc|^32

#

| Use this to restore effects

~zczcD(\*)Dzczc|\1

~zczcU(\*)Uzczc|\1

~zczcB(\*)Bzczc|**\1**

~zczcI(\*)Izczc|*\1*

#

The first half puts markers in the text to delineate the effects you want to preserve. The second half does nothing because FRedit stops when it sees the # symbol!

However, as mentioned, we can now select the whole text with <Ctrl-A> and click <Ctrl-Space> to remove all the remaining (unwanted) effects.

Select the bottom half of the script, including the final #, and move it up to the top of the file. Running FRedit again will run just the four items that restore the wanted effects.

If you want to extend this (double) script to preserve any other effects – say, underline – note that the two lists work in reverse order, so add the extra effect to the *beginning* of one list and the *end* of the other. The reason you have to do this is that some text may have more than one effect applied to it, e.g. bold *and* italic, so the :i: markers will be inside the :b: markers, so you have to replace the :i: markers first.

N.B. Don’t forget that if your text has foot/endnotes and/or text boxes, you’ll need to add

| Footnotes = yes

| Endnotes = yes

| Textboxes = yes

#### Effects and styles handling

This pairs of scripts turns converts styles and effects to codes and then vice versa so that, in between the two, you can copy the text, open a brand new file and paste as pure text, thereby getting rid of any other rubbish in the file.

1) Convert all bold, italic, super/subscript to codes, and convert four of the styles to codes: Headings 1 to 3, plus ‘HTML Sample’ style.

| Please leave these lines

| at the top of the script

| so that FRedit knows

| that this really is a script.

| Heading 1

# Blank

XJaXJ^&JXaJX

| Heading 2

## Blank

XJbXJ^&JXbJX

| Heading 3

### Blank

XJcXJ^&JXcJX

| ‘HTML Sample’ style

Blank

X....X^&X....X

| Use these to mark the effects

Blank|fzfzD^&Dfzfz

fzfzD Dfzfz|^32

Blank|fzfzU^&Ufzfz

fzfzU Ufzfz|^32

***Blank***|zczqIB^&BIqczc

*Blank*|fzfzI^&Ifzfz

| Clear italic spaces and returns

fzfzI Ifzfz|^32

fzfzI^pIfzfz|^p

**Blank**|bxxxB^&Bxxxb

bxxxB Bxxxb|^32

bxxxB^pBxxxb|^p

bxxxB^p^pBxxxb|^p^p

bxxxB^p^p^pBxxxb|^p^p^p

2) Convert coded sections back to bold, italic, super/subscript, and coded styles back to actual styles.

| Please leave these lines

| at the top of the script

| so that FRedit knows

| that this really is a script.

| First do the styles

# ~XJaXJ(\*)JXaJX|\1

## ~XJbXJ(\*)JXbJX|\1

### ~XJcXJ(\*)JXcJX|\1

~X....X(\*)X....X|\1

| Use this to restore effects

***~zczqIB(\*)BIqczc|\1***

**~bxxxB(\*)Bxxxb|\1**

*~fzfzI(\*)Ifzfz|\1*

~fzfzD(\*)Dfzfz|\1

~fzfzU(\*)Ufzfz|\1

#### Elision and unelision

(N.B. These scripts are based on a macro version worked out by Lotika Singha.)

If you want to elide number ranges, there are different ways that you might want to do it. The various scripts below offer both elision and unelision (reversing the elision process), with or without the exception of not eliding numbers in the teens (i.e. do you want 4316–4318 to be elided to 4316–18 or 4316–8?).

First, let’s look at how to elide anything that fits the pattern of “any number range that has an en dash as the separator”, so that would include the number range in the paragraph above. Here’s the script for if we allow *all* numbers to be elided, including the teens:

| Elision

| Elide all number ranges

|two-digit numbers

~<([1-9])([0-9])^=\1([0-9])>|\1\2^=\3

|three-digit numbers

| 973–977 changes to 973–7

~<([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1\2([0-9])>|\1\2\3^=\4

| 973–984 changes to 973–84

~<([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1([0-9])([0-9])>|\1\2\3^=\4\5

| 973–76 changes to 973–6, but doesn’t change 973–96 or 913–16

~<([0-9])([02-9])([0-9])[-^=]\2([0-9])>|\1\2\3^=\4

|four-digit numbers

~<([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1\2\3([0-9])>|\1\2\3\4^=\5

~<([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1\2([0-9])([0-9])>|\1\2\3\4^=\5\6

~<([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])>|\1\2\3\4^=\5\6\7

Taking the first F&R as an example, you can see that it uses < and > to indicate that the number range shall be a ‘word’, i.e. it will elide the 4316–4318 mentioned above, but it will *not* recognise, say, pp4316–4318. So, to change the script above to only elide ranges of the ‘pp’ format, change it to:

| Elision

| Elide all number ranges

|two-digit numbers

~pp([1-9])([0-9])^=\1([0-9])>|pp\1\2^=\3

|three-digit numbers

| 913–917 changes to 913–7

~pp([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1\2([0-9])>|pp\1\2\3^=\4

| 973–984 changes to 973–84

~pp([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1([0-9])([0-9])>|pp\1\2\3^=\4\5

|four-digit numbers

~pp([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1\2\3([0-9])>|pp\1\2\3\4^=\5

~pp([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1\2([0-9])([0-9])>|pp\1\2\3\4^=\5\6

~pp([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])>|pp\1\2\3\4^=\5\6\7

(The green highlights are only so that you can see what has been changed.)

Or you might want, say, to only elide those number ranges that *ended* with a full point and a space. If so, change it as follows:

| Elision

| Elide all number ranges

|two-digit numbers

~<([1-9])([0-9])^=\1([0-9]). |\1\2^=\3.^32

|three-digit numbers

| 913–917 changes to 913–7

~<([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1\2([0-9]). |\1\2\3^=\4.^32

| 973–984 changes to 973–84

~<([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1([0-9])([0-9]). |\1\2\3^=\4\5.^32

|four-digit numbers

~<([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1\2\3([0-9]). |\1\2\3\4^=\5.^32

~<([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1\2([0-9])([0-9]). |\1\2\3\4^=\5\6.^32

~<([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1([0-9])([0-9])([0-9]). |\1\2\3\4^=\5\6\7.^32

If you don’t want teen elision then the main elision script is:

| Elision

| Elide all number ranges in the text,

| but no teen elision

|two-digit numbers (start from 20, not 10)

~<([2-9])([0-9])^=\1([0-9])>|\1\2^=\3

|three-digit numbers

| Deal with the teens first

| 913–917 changes to 913–17

~<([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\11([0-9])>|\1\2\3^=1\4

| Other elision

| 973–977 changes to 913–77

~<([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1\2([0-9])>|\1\2\3^=\4

| 973–984 changes to 973–84

~<([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1([0-9])([0-9])>|\1\2\3^=\4\5

|four-digit numbers

| Teen elision

~<([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1\21([0-9])>|\1\2\3\4^=1\5

| Other elision

~<([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1\2\3([0-9])>|\1\2\3\4^=\5

~<([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1\2([0-9])([0-9])>|\1\2\3\4^=\5\6

~<([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])>|\1\2\3\4^=\5\6\7

Just to give you some more examples to work from, here’s the same no-teen-elision list but set up so that it will only recognise number ranges that start with a colon:

| Elision

| Only those number ranges starting with a colon

| No teen elision

|two-digit numbers

~:([2-9])([0-9])^=\1([0-9])>|:\1\2^=\3

|three-digit numbers

| Deal with the teens first

~:([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\11([0-9])>|:\1\2\3^=1\4

| Other elision

~:([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1\2([0-9])>|:\1\2\3^=\4

~:([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1([0-9])([0-9])>|:\1\2\3^=\4\5

|four-digit numbers

| Teen elision

~:([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1\21([0-9])>|:\1\2\3\4^=1\5

| Other elision

~:([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1\2\3([0-9])>|:\1\2\3\4^=\5

~:([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1\2([0-9])([0-9])>|:\1\2\3\4^=\5\6

~:([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])>|:\1\2\3\4^=\5\6\7

And here’s one where we only elide number ranges that have a full stop and a new line (don’t forget, you have to find ^13, not ^p as it’s a wildcard F&R.)

| Elision

| Only those number ranges ending with full stop

| No teen elision

~<([2-9])([0-9])^=\1([0-9]).^13|\1\2^=\3.^p

|three-digit numbers

| Deal with the teens first

~<([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\11([0-9]).^13|\1\2\3^=1\4.^p

| Other elision

| 973–977 changes to 913–77

~<([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1\2([0-9]).^13|\1\2\3^=\4.^p

| 973–984 changes to 973–84

~<([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1([0-9])([0-9]).^13|\1\2\3^=\4\5.^p

|four-digit numbers

| Teen elision

~<([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1\21([0-9]).^13|\1\2\3\4^=1\5.^p

| Other elision

~<([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1\2\3([0-9]).^13|\1\2\3\4^=\5.^p

~<([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1\2([0-9])([0-9]).^13|\1\2\3\4^=\5\6.^p

~<([1-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=\1([0-9])([0-9])([0-9]).^13|\1\2\3\4^=\5\6\7.^p

*Unelision*

If the author has elided the number ranges, but your client does not want them elided, you can undo them in a trice:

(N.B. Trouble is, track changes will scramble this. See below for a better version.)

| Unelision - Any elided number ranges

~<([0-9])([0-9])^=([0-9])>|\1\2^=\1\3

~<([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=([0-9])>|\1\2\3^=\1\2\4

~<([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=([0-9]{2})>|\1\2\3^=\1\4

~<([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=([0-9])>|\1\2\3\4^=\1\2\3\5

~<([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=([0-9]{2})>|\1\2\3\4^=\1\2\5

~<([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=([0-9]{3})>|\1\2\3\4^=\1\5

Remember that the < and > mean that it will only unelide number ranges that are complete ‘words’ such as 234–56 or 5670–8, so if it’s, say, pp234–56 and pp5670–8, you’ll have to use:

| Unelision - Only number ranges starting with pp

~pp([0-9])([0-9])^=([0-9])>|pp\1\2^=\1\3

~pp([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=([0-9])>|pp\1\2\3^=\1\2\4

~pp([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=([0-9]{2})>|pp\1\2\3^=\1\4

~pp([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=([0-9])>|pp\1\2\3\4^=\1\2\3\5

~pp([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=([0-9]{2})>|pp\1\2\3\4^=\1\2\5

~pp([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=([0-9]{3})>|pp\1\2\3\4^=\1\5

And here’s the same thing but where you’re expecting each number range to have a comma and a space following it:

| Unelision - Only number ranges ending with a comma-space

~<([0-9])([0-9])^=([0-9]), |\1\2^=\1\3,^32

~<([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=([0-9]), |\1\2\3^=\1\2\4,^32

~<([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=([0-9]{2}), |\1\2\3^=\1\4,^32

~<([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=([0-9]), |\1\2\3\4^=\1\2\3\5,^32

~<([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=([0-9]{2}), |\1\2\3\4^=\1\2\5,^32

~<([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])^=([0-9]{3}), |\1\2\3\4^=\1\5,^32

*No elision for year ranges*

Now suppose that you are eliding number ranges but you want dates to remain in full – i.e. you want 1945–1948 to stay as it is, and not be elided to 1945–8. The best way is to use the usual elision script and then reverse it back for any four-figure numbers starting 19 or 20. Here is the reversing back part of the script:

| Unelision for dates

~<19([0-9])([0-9]^=)([0-9])>|19\1\219\1\3

~<19([0-9])([0-9]^=)([0-9]{2})>|19\1\219\3

~<20([0-9])([0-9]^=)([0-9])>|20\1\220\1\3

~<20([0-9])([0-9]^=)([0-9]{2})>|20\1\220\3

#### Allison L. Goldstein has sent in this unelision script:

| Unelision - Any elided number ranges

~<([0-9])([0-9])(^=)([0-9])>|\1\2\3\1\4

~<([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])(^=)([0-9])>|\1\2\3\4\1\2\5

~<([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])(^=)([0-9]{2})>|\1\2\3\4\1\5

~<([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])(^=)([0-9])>|\1\2\3\4\5\1\2\3\6

~<([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])(^=)([0-9]{2})>|\1\2\3\4\5\1\2\6

~<([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])(^=)([0-9]{3})>|\1\2\3\4\5\1\6

#### Highlighting/colouring as an indicator

You can have items in your FRedit script that don’t actually *change* anything but simply highlight the words to draw your attention to them as you read through the text.

Johnson|Johnson

Jackson|Jackson

| or in colour...

Johnson|Johnson

Jackson|Jackson

So the above two F&Rs simply highlight all occurrences of the names but don’t change them.

If you want to highlight something longer, remember that ^& means ‘that which has been found’, so you can use, for example:

a long line to be highlighted|^&

I use this technique when doing plain English jobs where they have no-no words and phrases:

¬commence|^&

¬communicate|^&

¬consequently|^&

¬currently|^&

¬deliverables|^&

¬due to the fact that|^&

¬during the course of|^&

¬eliminate|^&

¬engage|^&

¬essential|^&

¬facilitate|^&

(The funny symbol at the front of each line means “do this F&R case-insensitively”, i.e. to catch both “Commence” and “commence”, or even “COMMENCE”.)

#### Highlighting bracketed sections of text

If you want to highlight all the items in the text that are within, say, braces (curly brackets), use:

~(\{\*\})|\1

and simply highlight the line in whatever colour you want it to appear in the text. Note that it doesn’t actually change the text; it simply finds it and highlights it.

You can do the same with other types of brackets:

| parentheses

~(\(\*\))|\1

| square brackets

~(\[\*\])|\1

| angle brackets

~(\<\*\>)|\1

| brace

~(\{\*\})|\1

| double square brackets

~(\[\[\*\]\])|\1

(The characters to be found have to have a backslash in front, e.g. \[ to avoid them being mistaken as having their special meanings within a wildcard F&R.)

If you want to both highlight the text *and* remove the braces/brackets etc, use:

~\{(\*)\}|\1

~\((\*)\)|\1

~\[(\*)\]|\1

~\<(\*)\>|\1

~\[\[(\*)\]\]|\1

#### Initial Capital Removal

I work in an area (construction) where Authors seem to Love to make lots of Words really Special by unnecessarily adding an Initial Capital. Well, I’ve now got a more drastic approach – a FRedit script that downcases every unnecessary initial capital (i.e. where it’s not at the start of a sentence or paragraph), and then you can add, at the end of the script, those words/phrases that you ***do*** want to have initial caps.

I realise that in some applications there might be just too many initial cap words to make this worthwhile, but the tool is available here; it’s up to you if you think it’s worth using.

The best way to use it is to work on a copy of one of the files, run this FRedit script and then look through what it has changed. If you use the FindHighlight macro, you can skip from one green highlight to the next looking for words/phrases that have been decapitalated that you then want to add to the exceptions list.

| Tidy up spaces

~^32{2,}|^32

| Remove unnecessary single spaces

^32^p|^p

^p^32|^p

^t^32|^t

^32^t|^t

| Mark all cases where a single cap is followed

| by a lowercase character as candidates for

| being downcased

~^32[A-Z][a-z]|^&

~/[A-Z][a-z]|^&

~“[A-Z][a-z]|^&

~‘[A-Z][a-z]|^&

~"[A-Z][a-z]|^&

~'[A-Z][a-z]|^&

~-[A-Z][a-z]|^&

| Remove the turquoise from those cases

| where we do ***not*** want downcasing.

| Catch section numbers

~^13[0-9.]{1,}^32[A-Z][a-z]|^&

| Double-spaced sentences

~[\!\?.]^32^32[A-Z][a-z]|^&

| Single-spaced sentences

~[\!\?.]^32[A-Z][a-z]|^&

| After a colon (use is debatable)

~:^32[A-Z][a-z]|^&

| Now ‘grey out’ any words that must keep

| their initial caps:

Hung|^&

Hom|^&

Road|^&

Rd|^&

Rd North|^&

Road North|^&

Tak|^&

Siu|^&

~Man>|^&

~On>|^&

~St>|^&

People Based Safety|^&

the Client|^&

Joint Venture|^&

Jan|^&

Feb|^&

~Mar>|^&

March|^&

Apr|^&

May|^&

Jun|^&

Jul|^&

Aug|^&

Sep|^&

Oct|^&

Nov|^&

Dec|^&

Whampoa|^&

No.|^&

Tenzar|^&

| Then lowercase all remaining turquoise

| caps using a different highlight colour

| to make them unique and searchable

A|a

B|b

C|c

D|d

E|e

F|f

G|g

H|h

I|i

J|j

K|k

L|l

M|m

N|n

O|o

P|p

Q|q

R|r

S|s

T|t

U|u

V|v

W|w

X|x

Y|y

Z|z

#### Medical journal abbreviations: inserting full stops

~<Acad>|Acad.

~<Am>|Am.

~<Ann>|Ann.

~<Arch|Arch.

~<Arterioscler>|Arterioscler.

~<Biochem>|Biochem.

~<Biochim>|Biochim.

~<Biol>|Biol.

~<Biophys>|Biophys.

~<Can>|Can.

~<Cardiol>|Cardiol.

~<Cardiovasc>|Cardiovasc.

~<Clin>|Clin.

~<Circ>|Circ.

~<Coll>|Coll.

~<Commun>|Commun.

~<Crit>|Crit.

~<Curr>|Curr.

~<Endocrinol>|Endocrinol.

~<Engl>|Engl.

~<Epidemiol>|Epidemiol.

~<Eur>|Eur.

~<Exp>|Exp.

~<Faseb>|FASEB.

~<Geriatr>|Geriatr.

~<Haemost>|Haemost.

~<Horm>|Horm.

~<Hypertens>|Hypertens.

~<Immunol>|Immunol.

~<Int>|Int.

~<Intern>|Intern.

~<Interv>|Interv.

~<Invest>|Invest.

~<J>|J.

~<Lett>|Lett.

~<Metab>|Metab.

~<Med>|Med.

~<Mol>|Mol.

~<N>|N.

~<Nat>|Nat.

~<Natl>|Natl.

~<Neurochem>|Neurochem.

~<Neuroendocrinol>|Neuroendocrinol.

~<Oxf>|Oxf.

~<Orthop>|Orthop.

~<Pathol>|Pathol.

~<Pharmacol>|Pharmacol.

~<Physiol>|Physiol>|Physiol.

~<Proc>|Proc.

~<Radiol>|Radiol.

~<Res>|Res.

~<Rev>|Rev.

~<Sci>|Sci.

~<Soc>|Soc.

~<Surg>|Surg.

~<Thromb>|Thromb.

~<Vasc>|Vasc.

~<U S A>|U. S. A.

| But you’ll end up with some double dots, so follow with...

..|.

#### Multi-digit numbers

To change four-digit numbers having a comma, to four-figure numbers not having a comma, you can use:

~<([0-9]),([0-9]{3})>|\1\2

If you want to **add commas** into four-figure numbers, use:

~<([0-9])([0-9]{3})>|\1,\2

However, you might then want to follow that with:

~<1,9([0-9]{2})>|19\1

~<2,0([0-9]{2})>|20\1

which will avoid “1 July 1,997” or “Today, in 2,010...”

If you want to use hard spaces instead of commas, you can use:

~([0-9]),([0-9]{3})>|\1^s\2

~([0-9]),([0-9]{3})>|\1^s\2

~<([0-9])^s([0-9]{3})>|\1\2

Using just the first line would leave you with numbers such as ‘64 000,000’, so you have to run the same search again to catch the second comma (or three times if you need to go to 1 000 000 000). The third line will remove the spaces from four-figure numbers.

#### Adding delimiters into multi-digit strings

*Request*: “What I need to do is to insert thousand separators into all numbers of my novel.” i.e.

1234.56 should become 1'234.56

12345.67 should become 12'345.67

123456.78 should become 123'456.78

1234567.89 should become 1'234'567.89

12345678.90 should become 12'345'678.90

123456789.99 should become 123'456'789.99

*Answer*: OK, here’s your script:

| nine-figure numbers

~<([0-9]{3})([0-9]{3})([0-9]{3})>|\1zczc\2zczc\3

| eight-fig

~<([0-9]{2})([0-9]{3})([0-9]{3})>|\1zczc\2zczc\3

| seven-fig etc

~<([0-9])([0-9]{3})([0-9]{3})>|\1zczc\2zczc\3

~<([0-9]{3})([0-9]{3})>|\1zczc\2

~<([0-9]{2})([0-9]{3})>|\1zczc\2

~<([0-9])([0-9]{3})>|\1zczc\2

zczc|,

The final line is to change the ‘zczc’s into a comma or a thin space (type: 2009<Alt-x>) or whatever you want in your final text as a thousands delimiter.

#### Numbers: words to/from figures

This list assumes that your client wants one to ten in words and 11 upwards in figures, with no comma in four-digit numbers, and figures rather than words for, e.g. 4 per cent, 2 million, 5 billion. Obviously, you can add and remove items in the list according to your client’s style.

~ <thousand>|,000

a,000|1000

~ <hundred>|00

a00|100

~([!\-])<1>|\1one

~([!\-])<2>|\1two

~([!\-])<3>|\1three

~([!\-])<4>|\1four

~([!\-])<5>|\1five

~([!\-])<6>|\1six

~([!\-])<7>|\1seven

~([!\-])<8>|\1eight

~([!\-])<9>|\1nine

~([!\-])<10>|\1ten

| The ([!\-]) above avoids things such as

| Euro-5 becoming Euro-five.

one,000|1,000

two,000|2,000

three,000|3,000

four,000|4,000

five,000|5,000

six,000|6,000

seven,000|7,000

eight,000|8,000

nine,000|9,000

one00|100

two00|200

three00|300

four00|400

five00|500

six00|600

seven00|700

eight00|800

nine00|900

~<eleven>|11

~<twelve>|12

~<thirteen>|13

~<fourteen>|14

~<fifteen>|15

~<sixteen>|16

~<seventeen>|17

~<eighteen>|18

~<nineteen>|19

twentieth|20th

twenty-first|21st

-one|zczc1

-two|zczc2

-three|zczc3

-four|zczc4

-five|zczc5

-six|zczc6

-seven|zczc7

-eight|zczc8

-nine|zczc9

twentyzczc|2

thirtyzczc|3

fortyzczc|4

fiftyzczc|5

sixtyzczc|6

seventyzczc|7

eightyzczc|8

ninetyzczc|9

twenty|20

thirty|30

forty|40

fifty|50

sixty|60

seventy|70

eighty|80

ninety|90

| Correct, say, 300 and 45 to 345

~([0-9])00 and |\1

| Remove comma: n,000 ->n000

~<([1-9]),([0-9][0-9][0-9])|\1\2

| Exceptions to the rules above

one per cent|1 per cent

two per cent|2 per cent

three per cent|3 per cent

four per cent|4 per cent

five per cent|5 per cent

six per cent|6 per cent

seven per cent|7 per cent

eight per cent|8 per cent

nine per cent|9 per cent

ten per cent|10 per cent

one million|1 million

two million|2 million

three million|3 million

four million|4 million

five million|5 million

six million|6 million

seven million|7 million

eight million|8 million

nine million|9 million

ten million|10 million

one billion|1 billion

two billion|2 billion

three billion|3 billion

four billion|4 billion

five billion|5 billion

six billion|6 billion

seven billion|7 billion

eight billion|8 billion

nine billion|9 billion

ten billion|10 billion

A further thought is what happens if the foot/endnotes are manual, superscripted numbers? Answer: they get turned into words! But if you had:

This is evidenced by Bloggs5 and Brown.6

you would find that, with the above FRedit list, the ‘5’ was preserved, but the ‘6’ was converted. Why? Try double-clicking each of the two names, and you’ll find that the ‘Bloggs5’ is selected, i.e. the ‘5’ is part of a bigger word, and not a word in itself – that’s because of the <5> in the first main set of wildcard F&Rs:

~([!\-])<1>|\1one

~([!\-])<2>|\1two

~([!\-])<3>|\1three

~([!\-])<4>|\1four

~([!\-])<5>|\1five

~([!\-])<6>|\1six

~([!\-])<7>|\1seven

~([!\-])<8>|\1eight

~([!\-])<9>|\1nine

~([!\-])<10>|\1ten

Solution: Specify that numbers 1–9 should only be changed if they ***don’t*** come after punctuation (in other word, change numbers to words unless they follow punctuation):

~([!\-.,;:\?\!])<1>|\1one

~([!\-.,;:\?\!])<2>|\1two

~([!\-.,;:\?\!])<3>|\1three

~([!\-.,;:\?\!])<4>|\1four

~([!\-.,;:\?\!])<5>|\1five

~([!\-.,;:\?\!])<6>|\1six

~([!\-.,;:\?\!])<7>|\1seven

~([!\-.,;:\?\!])<8>|\1eight

~([!\-.,;:\?\!])<9>|\1nine

~([!\-.,;:\?\!])<10>|\1ten

#### Mark figures to be changed to numbers manually

Or you might just want to highlight those words that might need changing to figures:

eleven|^&

twelve|^&

thirteen|^&

fourteen|^&

fifteen|^&

sixteen|^&

seventeen|^&

eighteen|^&

nineteen|^&

twenty|^&

thirty|^&

forty|^&

fifty|^&

sixty|^&

seventy|^&

eighty|^&

ninety|^&

hundred|^&

thousand|^&

#### Figures to numbers for all percentages

This script was contributed by Thiers Halliwell.

“After some more thinking about my requirement I came up with the following adaptation of your ‘Numbers: words to/from figures’ library script (above) for converting the various forms of percentages to numerals, i.e. compound numbers hyphenated or not, and per cent open or closed up. I had to add the 'y' to the first group to make sure the non-hyphenated compounds were handled correctly.”

|percentages to numerals

| UK style - if US style needed, swap all occurrences of

| 'percent' and 'per cent'

~<percent>|per cent

|spelled out percentages to numerals

~ty per cent|tyzczc0%

~ty[ -]one per cent|tyzczc1%

~ty[ -]two per cent|tyzczc2%

~ty[ -]three per cent|tyzczc3%

~ty[ -]four per cent|tyzczc4%

~ty[ -]five per cent|tyzczc5%

~ty[ -]six per cent|tyzczc6%

~ty[ -]seven per cent|tyzczc7%

~ty[ -]eight per cent|tyzczc8%

~ty[ -]nine per cent|tyzczc9%

|in following lines ~ prevents full conversion of uppercase number at sentence start

~twentyzczc|2

~thirtyzczc|3

~fortyzczc|4

~fiftyzczc|5

~sixtyzczc|6

~seventyzczc|7

~eightyzczc|8

~ninetyzczc|9

~one per cent|1%

~two per cent|2%

~three per cent|3%

~four per cent|4%

~five per cent|5%

~six per cent|6%

~seven per cent|7%

~eight per cent|8%

~nine per cent|9%

~ten per cent|10%

~eleven per cent|11%

~twelve per cent|12%

~thirteen per cent|13%

~fourteen per cent|14%

~fifteen per cent|15%

~sixteen per cent|16%

~seventeen per cent|17%

~eighteen per cent|18%

~nineteen per cent|19%

~one[ -]hundred per cent|100%

~a hundred per cent|100%

|now restore partly converted sentence-start percentages back to words

~tyzczc0%|ty per cent

~tyzczc1%|ty-one per cent

~tyzczc2%|ty-two per cent

~tyzczc3%|ty-three per cent

~tyzczc4%|ty-four per cent

~tyzczc5%|ty-five per cent

~tyzczc6%|ty-six per cent

~tyzczc7%|ty-seven per cent

~tyzczc8%|ty-eight per cent

~tyzczc9%|ty-nine per cent

#### Spelled out percentages and numbers to figures – UK style

(Another from Thiers Halliwell...)

**FRedit – Spelt-out percentages and numbers to figures – UK style**

The correction script below is designed to be used mainly with technical manuscripts; it will convert to figures, all spelt-out numbers and percentages (10–999,999) that occur in mid-sentence, i.e. with no initial capital. Converted numbers are highlighted yellow to assist detection of possible errors. Inexact references to ‘hundred’ and ‘thousand’ are also highlighted yellow to alert the user to the possible need for editing. Numbers that are expressed in the US style (two hundred thirty) are changed to the UK style (two hundred **and** thirty). Ordinal numbers such as *twenty-first* are not converted but those without hyphens are corrected.

Some common text patterns are protected from unwanted conversion, but it is inevitable that some numbers will be changed unnecessarily; for example, *half past ten* will change to *half past 10*, and the saying *nineteen to the dozen* will become *19 to the dozen*. Fortunately, Paul Beverley’s WordSwitch macro makes it very easy to fix these with a convenient hotkey combination, but if the manuscript is likely to contain many of these informal phrases and few significant spelt-out numbers, using the correction script could be more of a nuisance than a benefit. It may be worth checking the manuscript with DocAlyse to get an idea of how many spelt-out numbers are present before using the script.

As it is not possible to anticipate every context in which a spelt-out number might appear, users should be alert for unexpected text changes, and if necessary protect any ‘sensitive’ text (e.g. references) by applying ‘strikethrough’ as described by Paul Beverley in the FRedit instructions. It would be helpful if any unexpected results could be reported back to thiers@mydigimail.net along with a copy of the affected piece of text.

~<percent>|per cent

|protect numeric spans such as ‘between 22,000 and 30,000 years ago’

~(00) and ([0-9])|\1qqqq\2

|protect phone numbers containing ‘00’such as 1800 22 4444, 1 800 500 245

|and unpunctuated references such as JAMA 2000 64 152

~([0-9]{1,2})(0{1,}) ([0-9]{2,4})|\1\2pqpq\3

~([0-9]{1,2})(0{1,}) ([0-9]{2,4})|\1\2pqpq\3

|protect text such as ‘the dirty ones’ ‘empty one’s rubbish’

~(ty) (one[’s]{1,})|\1pqpq\2

|protect spelt-out ordinals

~<([EFNSTefnst])([efghinorvwx]{2,4})(ty)[ -](first)|czcz\1\2\3hqhq\4

~<([EFNSTefnst])([efghinorvwx]{2,4})(ty)[ -](second)|czcz\1\2\3hqhq\4

~<([EFNSTefnst])([efghinorvwx]{2,4})(ty)[ -](third)|czcz\1\2\3hqhq\4

~<([EFNSTefnst])([efghinorvwx]{2,4})(ty)[ -](fourth)|czcz\1\2\3hqhq\4

~<([EFNSTefnst])([efghinorvwx]{2,4})(ty)[ -](fifth)|czcz\1\2\3hqhq\4

~<([EFNSTefnst])([efghinorvwx]{2,4})(ty)[ -](sixth)|czcz\1\2\3hqhq\4

~<([EFNSTefnst])([efghinorvwx]{2,4})(ty)[ -](seventh)|czcz\1\2\3hqhq\4

~<([EFNSTefnst])([efghinorvwx]{2,4})(ty)[ -](eighth)|czcz\1\2\3hqhq\4

~<([EFNSTefnst])([efghinorvwx]{2,4})(ty)[ -](ninth)|czcz\1\2\3hqhq\4

|convert ‘compounded’ units digits and insert marker

~ty[ -]one>|ty1zczc

~ty[ -]two>|ty2zczc

~ty[ -]three>|ty3zczc

~ty[ -]four>|ty4zczc

~ty[ -]five>|ty5zczc

~ty[ -]six>|ty6zczc

~ty[ -]seven>|ty7zczc

~ty[ -]eight>|ty8zczc

~ty[ -]nine>|ty9zczc

|partly convert ‘a hundred and . . . . ‘ numbers (UK then US)

~<a hundred( and [efnost])|100zczc\1

~<a hundred( [efnost])|100zczc\1

|partly convert ‘a thousand and . . . . ‘ numbers (UK then US)

~<a thousand( and [efnost])|1000zczc\1

~<a thousand( [efnost])|1000zczc\1

|convert ‘compounded’ tens digits

~<twenty([1-9]zczc)|2\1

~<thirty([1-9]zczc)|3\1

~<forty([1-9]zczc)|4\1

~<fifty([1-9]zczc)|5\1

~<sixty([1-9]zczc)|6\1

~<seventy([1-9]zczc)|7\1

~<eighty([1-9]zczc)|8\1

~<ninety([1-9]zczc)|9\1

|convert ‘whole’ tens and insert marker

~<twenty|20zczc

~<thirty|30zczc

~<forty|40zczc

~<fifty|50zczc

~<sixty|60zczc

~<seventy|70zczc

~<eighty|80zczc

~<ninety|90zczc

|convert 10–19 and insert marker

~<ten>|10zczc

~<eleven>|11zczc

~<twelve>|12zczc

~<thirteen>|13zczc

~<fourteen>|14zczc

~<fifteen>|15zczc

~<sixteen>|16zczc

~<seventeen>|17zczc

~<eighteen>|18zczc

~<nineteen>|19zczc

|convert 100s and insert marker

~<one[ -]hundred|100zczc

~<two[ -]hundred|200zczc

~<three[ -]hundred|300zczc

~<four[ -]hundred|400zczc

~<five[ -]hundred|500zczc

~<six[ -]hundred|600zczc

~<seven[ -]hundred|700zczc

~<eight[ -]hundred|800zczc

~<nine[ -]hundred|900zczc

|highlight imprecise occurrences of ‘hundred’ for possible editing

~<a hundred>|^&

~<hundred>|^&

|convert 1000s and insert marker

~<one[ -]thousand|1000zczc

~<two[ -]thousand|2000zczc

~<three[ -]thousand|3000zczc

~<four[ -]thousand|4000zczc

~<five[ -]thousand|5000zczc

~<six[ -]thousand|6000zczc

~<seven[ -]thousand|7000zczc

~<eight[ -]thousand|8000zczc

~<nine[ -]thousand|9000zczc

~([0-9])zczc[ -]thousand>|\1,000zczc

|highlight imprecise occurrences of ‘thousand’ for possible editing

~<a thousand>|^&

~<thousand>|^&

|Restore Spelt-Out U/C Numbers 21–99

~([EFNST])([efghinorvwx]{2,4})ty(1)zczc|\1\2ty-one

~([EFNST])([efghinorvwx]{2,4})ty(2)zczc|\1\2ty-two

~([EFNST])([efghinorvwx]{2,4})ty(3)zczc|\1\2ty-three

~([EFNST])([efghinorvwx]{2,4})ty(4)zczc|\1\2ty-four

~([EFNST])([efghinorvwx]{2,4})ty(5)zczc|\1\2ty-five

~([EFNST])([efghinorvwx]{2,4})ty(6)zczc|\1\2ty-six

~([EFNST])([efghinorvwx]{2,4})ty(7)zczc|\1\2ty-seven

~([EFNST])([efghinorvwx]{2,4})ty(8)zczc|\1\2ty-eight

~([EFNST])([efghinorvwx]{2,4})ty(9)zczc|\1\2ty-nine

|change US-style numbers to UK style, e.g. One hundred seven 🡪 One hundred **and** seven

~(thousand )(one)|\1and \2

~(thousand )(two)|\1and \2

~(thousand )(three)|\1and \2

~(thousand )(four)|\1and \2

~(thousand )(five)|\1and \2

~(thousand )(six)|\1and \2

~(thousand )(seven)|\1and \2

~(thousand )(eight)|\1and \2

~(thousand )(nine)|\1and \2

~(hundred )(one)|\1and \2

~(hundred )(two)|\1and \2

~(hundred )(three)|\1and \2

~(hundred )(four)|\1and \2

~(hundred )(five)|\1and \2

~(hundred )(six)|\1and \2

~(hundred )(seven)|\1and \2

~(hundred )(eight)|\1and \2

~(hundred )(nine)|\1and \2

|remove markers from thousands

~(ty)1,000zczc|\1 one thousand

~(ty)2,000zczc|\1 two thousand

~(ty)3,000zczc|\1 three thousand

~(ty)4,000zczc|\1 four thousand

~(ty)5,000zczc|\1 five thousand

~(ty)6,000zczc|\1 six thousand

~(ty)7,000zczc|\1 seven thousand

~(ty)8,000zczc|\1 eight thousand

~(ty)9,000zczc|\1 nine thousand

|remove markers from l/c percentages

~([0-9]{2,3})zczc per cent|\1%

|remove markers from l/c numbers

~([0-9]{2,3})zczc|\1

|convert spelt-out l/c hundred/thousand and one–nine to numbers

~(00)([ and]{1,5})one|\1\201

~(00)([ and]{1,5})two|\1\202

~(00)([ and]{1,5})three|\1\203

~(00)([ and]{1,5})four|\1\204

~(00)([ and]{1,5})five|\1\205

~(00)([ and]{1,5})six|\1\206

~(00)([ and]{1,5})seven|\1\207

~(00)([ and]{1,5})eight|\1\208

~(00)([ and]{1,5})nine|\1\209

|combine hundreds, tens and units – UK style then US (no ‘and’ present)

~([1-9])00 and ([0-9]{2})|\1\2

~([1-9])00 ([0-9]{2})>|\1\2

|combine thousands and hundreds (e.g. 6000 243 to 6243)

~([,1-9])000 ([0-9]{3})|\1\2

|combine thousands and tens/units (e.g. 6000 and 43 to 6043

~([,1-9])000 and ([0-9]{2})|\10\2

~([,1-9])000 ([0-9]{2})|\10\2

|remove number protection

~pqpq|^32

~qqqq|^32and^32

~hqhq|-

~czcz|

|Restore Spelt-Out U/C Numbers >109

|restore thousand and hundreds

~(thousand )([0-9])00|\1hzhz\2

~(thousand )([0-9])([0-9])>|\1and tztz\2uzuz\3

~(thousand )([0-9])([0-9])([0-9])|\1hzhz\2 and tztz\3uzuz\4

~(thousand and )([0-9])([0-9])|\1tztz\2uzuz\3

~hzhz1|one hundred

~hzhz2|two hundred

~hzhz3|three hundred

~hzhz4|four hundred

~hzhz5|five hundred

~hzhz6|six hundred

~hzhz7|seven hundred

~hzhz8|eight hundred

~hzhz9|nine hundred

|restore tens and units

~(hundred and )([0-9])([0-9])|\1tztz\2uzuz\3

~(hundred )([0-9])([0-9])|\1and tztz\2uzuz\3

~tztz1uzuz0|ten

~tztz1uzuz1|eleven

~tztz1uzuz2|twelve

~tztz1uzuz3|thirteen

~tztz1uzuz4|fourteen

~tztz1uzuz5|fifteen

~tztz1uzuz6|sixteen

~tztz1uzuz7|seventeen

~tztz1uzuz8|eighteen

~tztz1uzuz9|nineteen

~tztz2uzuz0|twenty

~tztz3uzuz0|thirty

~tztz4uzuz0|forty

~tztz5uzuz0|fifty

~tztz6uzuz0|sixty

~tztz7uzuz0|seventy

~tztz8uzuz0|eighty

~tztz9uzuz0|ninety

~tztz2|twenty-

~tztz3|thirty-

~tztz4|forty-

~tztz5|fifty-

~tztz6|sixty-

~tztz7|seventy-

~tztz8|eighty-

~tztz9|ninety-

~uzuz1|one

~uzuz2|two

~uzuz3|three

~uzuz4|four

~uzuz5|five

~uzuz6|six

~uzuz7|seven

~uzuz8|eight

~uzuz9|nine

|replace iatrogenic multiple spaces with single space before stopping

~^32{2,}|^32

*(‘iatrogenic’ is apparently a medical term to do with side effects. :-)*

#### Centuries spelt out

Another from Thiers Halliwell...

| spell out and lower case century/centuries

~<1st [Cc]entur([iesy]{1,3})>|first centur\1

~<2nd [Cc]entur([iesy]{1,3})>|second centur\1

~<3rd [Cc]entur([iesy]{1,3})>|third centur\1

~<4th [Cc]entur([iesy]{1,3})>|fourth centur\1

~<5th [Cc]entur([iesy]{1,3})>|fifth centur\1

~<6th [Cc]entur([iesy]{1,3})>|sixth centur\1

~<7th [Cc]entur([iesy]{1,3})>|seventh centur\1

~<8th [Cc]entur([iesy]{1,3})>|eighth centur\1

~<9th [Cc]entur([iesy]{1,3})>|ninth centur\1

~<10th [Cc]entur([iesy]{1,3})>|tenth centur\1

~<11th [Cc]entur([iesy]{1,3})>|eleventh centur\1

~<12th [Cc]entur([iesy]{1,3})>|twelfth centur\1

~<13th [Cc]entur([iesy]{1,3})>|thirteenth centur\1

~<14th [Cc]entur([iesy]{1,3})>|fourteenth centur\1

~<15th [Cc]entur([iesy]{1,3})>|fifteenth centur\1

~<16th [Cc]entur([iesy]{1,3})>|sixteenth centur\1

~<17th [Cc]entur([iesy]{1,3})>|seventeenth centur\1

~<18th [Cc]entur([iesy]{1,3})>|eighteenth centur\1

~<19th [Cc]entur([iesy]{1,3})>|nineteenth centur\1

~<20th [Cc]entur([iesy]{1,3})>|twentieth centur\1

~<21st [Cc]entur([iesy]{1,3})>|twenty-first centur\1

~<22nd [Cc]entur([iesy]{1,3})>|twenty-second centur\1

#### Roman numerals to Arabic

This list works for uppercase Roman numerals, but would be a tad dangerous with lowercase – for example, “I’m in a fix” would be turned into “I’m in a f9”! But I suppose that if you a

If you need to convert lowercase Roman numerals for numbered lists, you’d be safer to use the second list shown below.

~IX>|9

~<X>|10

~X>|0

~VIII>|8

~VII>|7

~VI>|6

~IV>|4

~V>|5

~III>|3

~II>|2

~I>|1

~XC([1-9])|9\1

~XC>|90

~LXXX([1-9])|8\1

LXX0|80

~LXX([1-9])|7\1

LX0|70

~LX([1-9])|6\1

L0|60

~XL([1-9])|4\1

~XL>|40

~L([1-9])|5\1

~L>|50

~XXX([1-9])|3\1

XX0|30

~XX([1-9])|2\1

X0|20

~X([1-9])|1\1

~C([0-9]{2})|1\1

~C([0-9])|10\1

~<i>|1

~<ii>|2

~<iii>|3

~<iv>|4

~<v>|5

~<vi>|6

~<vii>|7

~<viii>|8

~<ix>|9

~<x>|10

~<xi>|11

~<xii>|12

~<xiii>|13

~<xiv>|14

~<xv>|15

~<xvi>|16

~<xvii>|17

~<xviii>|18

~<xix>|19

~<xx>|20

~<xxi>|21

| and continue further if needed.

#### Spacing of units and numbers

If your client wants numbers and their units to be separated by a thin space, then one way would be to use a non-breaking space (NBS) in Word, and then ask the typesetter to change all NBSs into thin spaces in whatever package they use.

So you could have a series of F&Rs such as:

~~Hz|^sHz~~

~~ns|^sns~~

~~~ p([A-Zm])|^sp\1~~

~~~ n([A-Zm])|^sn\1~~

~~~ k([A-Zm])|^sk\1~~

~~~ m([A-Zm])|^sm\1~~

~~~ s>|^ss~~

~~cm|^scm~~

~~~([0-9]) dB|\1^sdB~~

~~~([0-9]) V|\1^sV~~

~~~([0-9]) G|\1^sG~~

~~~([0-9]) M|\1^sM~~

~~~([0-9]) W>|\1^sW~~

~~~([0-9]) A>|\1^sA~~

~~~([0-9]) S>|\1^sS~~

~~eV|^seV~~

~~MeV|^sMeV~~

~~keV|^skeV~~

Or with thin spaces...

~~Hz| Hz~~

~~ns| ns~~

~~~ p([A-Z])| p\1~~

~~~ n([A-Z])| n\1~~

~~~ k([A-Z])| k\1~~

~~~ m([A-Zm])| m\1~~

~~~ s>| s~~

~~cm| cm~~

~~~([0-9]) dB|\1 dB~~

~~~([0-9]) V|\1 V~~

~~~([0-9]) G|\1 G~~

~~~([0-9]) M|\1 M~~

~~~([0-9]) W>|\1 W~~

~~~([0-9]) A>|\1 A~~

~~~([0-9]) S>|\1 S~~

~~eV| eV~~

~~MeV| MeV~~

~~keV| keV~~

~~~([0-9]) °|\1°~~

| or a more general one...

~([0-9])([kKcmMNgAV])|\1^s\2

~([0-9]) ([kKcmMNgAV])|\1^s\2

If you need NBSs for other purposes in the text, you’ll have to think again. You could perhaps use the degree symbol if your text doesn’t use those anywhere else.

Hz|°Hz

MHz|°MHz

GHz|°GHz

| etc...

and then ask the typesetter to change all the degree symbols to thin spaces.

Or use a unique code:

Hz|<ts>Hz

MHz|<ts>MHz

GHz|<ts>GHz

| etc...

#### Tagging (coding) automatically

Depending on how your text is set out, it might be possible to add tags automatically to the different levels of headings and, of course, to specific headings such as figure captions. For example:

^pFig|^p<FC>Fig

^pWorked example|^p<WE>Worked example

^pActivity|^p<ABOX>^pActivity

^pSelf check|^p<SC>Self check

If the text has numbered headings, it may prove possible to tag them automatically. For example, if anything such as 3.4 is an A head and 3.4.5 is a B head then you could use something like the following:

~^13([0-9]@).([0-9]@)[^t^32]|^p<A>\1.\2^t

~^13([0-9]@).([0-9]@).([0-9]@)[^t^32]|^p<B>\1.\2.\3^t

~^13([0-9]@).([0-9]@).([0-9]@).([0-9]@)[^t^32]|^p<C>\1.\2.\3.\4^t

The first F&R is looking for anything of the format:

<newpara><one or more digits>.<one or more digits><tab or space>

If you don’t use the space/tab to signal the end of the section number then you should use:

~^13([0-9]@).([0-9]@).([0-9]@)|^p<B>\1.\2.\3

~^13([0-9]@).([0-9]@)|^p<A>\1.\2

You have to do the B-level headings *first* because, for example, the second one would find the ‘3.4’ within ‘3.4.5’ and add an <A> to it. Once the <B>s have been added, it becomes ‘<B>3.4.5’, so it is not changed again, because the pattern no longer matches.

A slightly more sophisticated figure and table tagging is as follows. It avoids tagging paragraphs that happen to beging with ‘Figure 2.4 shows blah blah blah’ because it only tags it if it’s followed by a capital letter or a number.

~^13Figure ([0-9]@).([0-9]@) ([A-Z0-9])|^p<CAP>Figure \1.\2 \3

~^13Table ([0-9]@).([0-9]@) ([A-Z0-9])|^p<CAP>Table \1.\2 \3

#### Adding styles/font size/font type/etc to coded text

**~\<PH>\*^13|^&**

**~\<CH>\*^13|^&**

# ~\<A>\*^13|^&

***~\<B>\*^13|^&***

*~\<C>\*^13|^&*

#### UK to US spelling

The following script changes common US spelling forms to the UK equivalent or vice versa (more or less; some of these changes might be more specific to specific house styles than language versions, so read through them first!). These are very far from complete, so please add any others you can think of. Please remember that the macro works from top to bottom, so although alphabetical order might be easier to follow, it may not be possible in all cases.

#### US to UK

(N.B. this is relatively untried and untested, but see Anna Sharman’s one below.)

~<aging>|ageing

~<photoaging>|photoageing

~<anatomic>|anatomical

~<analog>|analogue

~<anatomic>|anatomical

anemia|anaemia

anemic|anaemic

cecal|caecal

cecum|caecum

celiac|coeliac

cholesterolemia|cholesterolaemia

cholesterolemic|cholesterolaemic

color|colour

counseling|counselling

counseled|counselled

~<dermatologic>|dermatological

~<edema|oedema

~<etiol|aetiol

~<esophageal>|oesophageal

~<esophagus>|oesophagus

favorable|favourable

favor|favour

fiber|fibre

gastroesophageal|gastro-oesophageal

gray|grey

~<gynecologic>|gynaecological

~<gynecological>|gynaecological

~<hematoxylin>|haematoxylin

~<haematologic>|haematological

harbor|harbour

~<histologic>|histological

~<histopathologic>|histopathological

~<homolog>|homologue

~<ischem|ischaem

labeling|labelling

labeled|labelled

leukemia|leukaemia

leukemic|leukaemic

leuko|leuco

<liter>|litre

maneuver|manoeuvre

<milliliter>|millilitre

<meter>|metre

<millimeter>|millimetre

modeling|modelling

morphea|morphoea

~<morphologic>|morphological

~<ortholog>|orthologue

~<ophthalmologic>|ophthalmological

~<ortholog>|orthologue

~<pathologic>|pathological

~<practice>|^&

| This is just highlighted as it depends on context

~<practicing>|practising

~<program>|programme

~<programs>|programmes

~<radiologic>|radiological

seborrheic|seborrhoeic

~<serologic>|serological

signaled|signalled

signaling|signalling

~<symmetric>|symmetrical

~<asymmetric>|asymmetrical

sulf|sulph

titer|titre

traveling|travelling

traveled|travelled

tumor|tumour

#### UK to US

aemi|emi

¬ aesth| esth

¬ aetiol| etiol

ageing| aging

¬behaviour|behavior

bour|bor

|The 'bor' exceptions

Luxemborg|Luxembourg

centre|center

colour|color

defence|defense

elled|eled

|The 'eled' exceptions

compeled|compelled

propeled|propelled

sweled|swelled

elling|eling

|The 'eling' exceptions

compeling|compelling

dweling|dwelling

propeling|propelling

seling|selling

speling|spelling

sweling|swelling

endeavour|endeavor

favour|favor

grey|gray

haemo|hemo

hoea|hea

litre|liter

llment|elment

metre|meter

neighbour|neighbor

oedema|edema

oes| es

oestr|estr

ogue|og

|put back 'og' exceptions

catalogd|catalogued

ideolog|ideologue

rog| rogue

vog| vogue

paed| ped

sulphur|sulfur

tumour|tumor

#### Anna Sharman’s US to UK

|yellow highlight means not changed but just highlighted

|blue means changed

|green means exceptions put back

|NB only works if the default colour of the text in this file is Automatic, not black

eling|elling

|Exceptions

¬feelling|feeling

¬hirelling|hireling

¬peelling|peeling

¬reelling|reeling

¬fledgelling|fledgeling

¬kneelling|kneeling

¬nurselling|nurseling

¬parallelling|paralleling

¬steelling|steeling

¬unfeelling|unfeeling

¬unreelling|unreeling

¬wheelling|wheeling

aling|alling

|exceptions

¬dealling|dealing

¬descalling|descaling

¬exhalling|exhaling

¬healling|healing

¬impalling|impaling

¬inhalling|inhaling

¬pealling|pealing

¬regalling|regaling

¬repealling|repealing

¬resealling|resealing

¬revealling|revealing

¬scalling|scaling

¬sealling|sealing

¬squealling|squealing

¬stealling|stealing

¬unsealling|unsealing

¬concealling|concealing

¬congealling|congealing

¬unappealling|unappealing

¬unrevealling|unrevealing

eled|elled

| exceptions

¬heelled|heeled

¬peelled|peeled

¬reelled|reeled

¬kneelled|kneeled

¬steelled|steeled

¬wheelled|wheeled

¬unpeelled|unpeeled

¬reheelled|reheeled

¬parallelled|paralleled

¬unparallelled|unparalleled

elment|llment

|ogic to ogical

~<anatomic>|anatomical

~<gynecologic>|gynaecological

~<gynecological>|gynaecological

~<dermatologic>|dermatological

~<haematologic>|haematological

~<histologic>|histological

~<histopathologic>|histopathological

~<morphologic>|morphological

~<ophthalmologic>|ophthalmological

~<pathologic>|pathological

~<radiologic>|radiological

~<serologic>|serological

~<symmetric>|symmetrical

~<asymmetric>|asymmetrical

~<aging|ageing

~<Aging|Ageing

¬defense|defence

¬gray|grey

Acknowledgments|Acknowledgements

¬mollusk|mollusc

¬mold|mould

¬molt|moult

¬maneuver|manoeuvre

~<practicing>|practising

emi|aemi

~<etiol|aetiol

~<Etiol|Aetiol

~<ped|paed

~<Ped|Paed

~<esth|aesth

~<Esth|Aesth

~<hemo|haemo

~<Hemo|Haemo

~hea>|hoea

~<estr|oestr

~<Estr|Oestr

¬edema|oedema

¬cesium|caesium

¬gynecology|gynaecology

¬esophagus|oesophagus

~<estr|oestr

~<Estr|Oestr

cecal|caecal

cecum|caecum

celiac|coeliac

seborrheic|seborrhoeic

|put back exceptions

¬roestrict|restrict

¬acadaemic|academic

¬doestr|destr

quoestr|questr

¬ooe|oe

¬systaemic|systemic

¬chaem|chem

¬ischemi|ischaemi

¬aemission|emission

¬aemit|emit

aaemi|aemi

raeminiscent|reminiscent

¬saemi|semi

¬haemisphere|hemisphere

¬seaemingly|seemingly

¬raemind|remind

¬orchoestra|orchestra

|Highlight words that should be kept the same in some UK styles but not others

|fetal|^&

|fetus|^&

|¬sulfur|^&

¬color|colour

¬behavior|behaviour

¬odor|odour

¬tumor|tumour

¬favor|favour

¬endeavor|endeavour

|Exceptions

¬odourant|odorant

¬colourectal|colorectal

Colourado|Colorado

bor|bour

|Exceptions

¬bourder|border

¬labourator|laborator

bourn|born

¬elabourate|elaborate

¬collabouration|collaboration

¬bourough|borough

Götebourg|Göteborg

¬labouratory|laboratory

¬boure|bore

|er to re

~<meter>|metre

~<picometer>|picometre

~<nanometer>|nanometre

~<micrometer>|micrometre

~<millimeter>|millimetre

~<centimeter>|centimetre

~<decimeter>|decimetre

~<dekameter>|dekametre

~<hectometer>|hectometre

~<kilometer>|kilometre

~<megameter>|megametre

~<liter>|litre

~<nanoliter>|nanolitre

~<microliter>|microlitre

~<milliliter>|millilitre

~<centiliter>|centilitre

~<deciliter>|decilitre

¬theater|theatre

¬titer|titre

¬caliber|calibre

¬center|centre

centered|centred

fiber|fibre

|Exceptions

¬centreed|centred

og|ogue

|put back exceptions

gueen|gen

troguelodytes|troglodytes

guen|gn

oguey|ogy

ogueies|ogies

oguera|ogra

progueress|progress

¬togueether|together

ogueical|ogical

melanogueaster|melanogaster

gaeminal|geminal

¬Nanogue|Nanog

¬interrogueat|interrogat

ogueon|ogon

guelob|glob

dogue|dog

¬abrogueat|abrogate

homologueue|homologue

homologueous| homologous

¬analogueous|analogous

¬logueistic|logistic

¬neurologueic|neurologic

¬neurologueist|neurologist

¬epidaemiological|epidemiological

¬epidaemiology|epidemiology

microguelial|microglial

dendroguelial|dendroglial

¬surrogueate|surrogate

¬ologueist|ologist

¬analogueue|analogue

¬nitroguelycerin|nitroglycerin

¬hypogueeusia|hypogeusia

¬logueic|logic

~<fogue>|fog

**And the next two lists are nicked off a website, but no claims as to whether they are right or not!**

#### UK to US

accoutrements|accouterments

aeon|eon

aeons|eons

aerogramme|aerogram

aerogrammes|aerograms

aeroplane|airplane

aeroplanes|airplanes

aesthete|esthete

aesthetes|esthetes

aesthetic|esthetic

aesthetically|esthetically

aesthetics|esthetics

aetiology|etiology

ageing|aging

almanack|almanac

almanacks|almanacs

aluminium|aluminum

amphitheatre|amphitheater

amphitheatres|amphitheaters

anaemia|anemia

anaemic|anemic

anaesthesia|anesthesia

anaesthetic|anesthetic

anaesthetics|anesthetics

anaesthetist|anesthetist

anaesthetists|anesthetists

analogue|analog

analogues|analogs

analyse|analyze

analysed|analyzed

analyses|analyzes

analysing|analyzing

appal|appall

appals|appalls

arbour|arbor

arbours|arbors

archaeological|archeological

archaeologically|archeologically

archaeologist|archeologist

archaeologists|archeologists

archaeology|archeology

ardour|ardor

armour|armor

armoured|armored

armourer|armorer

armourers|armorers

armouries|armories

armoury|armory

artefact|artifact

artefacts|artifacts

axe|ax

backpedalled|backpedaled

backpedalling|backpedaling

bannister|banister

bannisters|banisters

battleaxe|battleax

baulk|balk

baulked|balked

baulking|balking

baulks|balks

bedevilled|bedeviled

bedevilling|bedeviling

behaviour|behavior

behavioural|behavioral

behaviourism|behaviorism

behaviourist|behaviorist

behaviourists|behaviorists

behaviours|behaviors

behove|behoove

behoved|behooved

behoves|behooves

bejewelled|bejeweled

belabour|belabor

belaboured|belabored

belabouring|belaboring

belabours|belabors

bevelled|beveled

bevvies|bevies

bevvy|bevy

biassed|biased

biassing|biasing

bingeing|binging

bougainvillaea|bougainvillea

bougainvillaeas|bougainvilleas

breathalyse|breathalyze

breathalysed|breathalyzed

breathalyser|breathalyzer

breathalysers|breathalyzers

breathalyses|breathalyzes

breathalysing|breathalyzing

buses|busses

busing|bussing

caesarean|cesarean

caesareans|cesareans

calibre|caliber

calibres|calibers

calliper|caliper

callipers|calipers

callisthenics|calisthenics

cancellation|cancelation

cancellations|cancelations

cancelled|canceled

cancelling|canceling

candour|candor

carolled|caroled

carolling|caroling

catalogue|catalog

catalogued|cataloged

catalogues|catalogs

cataloguing|cataloging

catalyse|catalyze

catalysed|catalyzed

catalyses|catalyzes

catalysing|catalyzing

cavilled|caviled

cavilling|caviling

centigramme|centigram

centigrammes|centigrams

centilitre|centiliter

centilitres|centiliters

centimetre|centimeter

centimetres|centimeters

centre|center

centred|centered

centrefold|centerfold

centrefolds|centerfolds

centrepiece|centerpiece

centrepieces|centerpieces

centres|centers

channelled|channeled

channelling|channeling

cheque|check

chequebook|checkbook

chequebooks|checkbooks

chequered|checkered

cheques|checks

chilli|chili

chimaera|chimera

chimaeras|chimeras

chiselled|chiseled

chiselling|chiseling

clamour|clamor

clamoured|clamored

clamouring|clamoring

clamours|clamors

clangour|clangor

clarinettist|clarinetist

clarinettists|clarinetists

colour|color

colourant|colorant

colourants|colorants

coloured|colored

coloureds|coloreds

colourful|colorful

colourfully|colorfully

colouring|coloring

colourless|colorless

colours|colors

connexion|connection

connexions|connections

cosier|cozier

cosies|cozies

cosiest|coziest

cosily|cozily

cosiness|coziness

cosy|cozy

councillor|councilor

councillors|councilors

counselled|counseled

counselling|counseling

counsellor|counselor

counsellors|counselors

crenellated|crenelated

crueller|crueler

cruellest|cruelest

cudgelled|cudgeled

cudgelling|cudgeling

cypher|cipher

cyphers|ciphers

defence|defense

defenceless|defenseless

defences|defenses

demeanour|demeanor

dialled|dialed

dialling|dialing

dialogue|dialog

dialogues|dialogs

diarrhoea|diarrhea

~disc>|disk

discolour|discolor

discoloured|discolored

discolouring|discoloring

discolours|discolors

~discs>|disks

disembowelled|disemboweled

disembowelling|disemboweling

disfavour|disfavor

dishevelled|disheveled

dishonour|dishonor

dishonourable|dishonorable

dishonourably|dishonorably

dishonoured|dishonored

dishonouring|dishonoring

dishonours|dishonors

~distil>|distill

distils|distills

draught|draft

draughtboard|draftboard

draughtboards|draftboards

draughtier|draftier

draughtiest|draftiest

draughts|drafts

draughtsman|draftsman

draughtsmanship|draftsmanship

draughtsmen|draftsmen

draughtswoman|draftswoman

draughtswomen|draftswomen

draughty|drafty

drivelled|driveled

drivelling|driveling

duelled|dueled

duelling|dueling

edoema|edema

enamelled|enameled

enamelling|enameling

enamoured|enamored

encyclopaedia|encyclopedia

encyclopaedias|encyclopedias

encyclopaedic|encyclopedic

endeavour|endeavor

endeavoured|endeavored

endeavouring|endeavoring

endeavours|endeavors

enrol|enroll

enrols|enrolls

enthral|enthrall

enthrals|enthralls

epaulette|epaulet

epaulettes|epaulets

epicentre|epicenter

epicentres|epicenters

epilogue|epilog

epilogues|epilogs

faecal|fecal

faeces|feces

favour|favor

favourable|favorable

favourably|favorably

favoured|favored

favouring|favoring

favourite|favorite

favourites|favorites

favouritism|favoritism

favours|favors

fervour|fervor

fibre|fiber

fibreglass|fiberglass

fibres|fibers

fillet|filet

filleted|fileted

filleting|fileting

fillets|filets

flautist|flutist

flautists|flutists

flavour|flavor

flavoured|flavored

flavouring|flavoring

flavourings|flavorings

flavourless|flavorless

flavours|flavors

flavoursome|flavorsome

foetal|fetal

foetid|fetid

foetus|fetus

foetuses|fetuses

fulfil|fulfill

fulfilment|fulfillment

fulfils|fulfills

funnelled|funneled

funnelling|funneling

gambolled|gamboled

gambolling|gamboling

gaol|jail

gaolbird|jailbird

gaolbirds|jailbirds

gaolbreak|jailbreak

gaolbreaks|jailbreaks

gaoled|jailed

gaoler|jailer

gaolers|jailers

gaoling|jailing

gaols|jails

gases|gasses

gauge|gage

gauged|gaged

gauges|gages

gauging|gaging

gipsies|gypsies

glamour|glamor

glueing|gluing

goitre|goiter

goitres|goiters

gonorrhoea|gonorrhea

gramme|gram

grammes|grams

gravelled|graveled

grey|gray

greyed|grayed

greying|graying

greyish|grayish

greyness|grayness

greys|grays

grovelled|groveled

grovelling|groveling

groyne|groin

groynes|groins

gruelling|grueling

gruellingly|gruelingly

gryphon|griffin

gryphons|griffins

gynaecological|gynecological

gynaecologist|gynecologist

gynaecologists|gynecologists

gynaecology|gynecology

haematological|hematological

haematologist|hematologist

haematologists|hematologists

haematology|hematology

haemoglobin|hemoglobin

haemophilia|hemophilia

haemophiliac|hemophiliac

haemophiliacs|hemophiliacs

haemorrhage|hemorrhage

haemorrhaged|hemorrhaged

haemorrhages|hemorrhages

haemorrhaging|hemorrhaging

haemorrhoids|hemorrhoids

harbour|harbor

harboured|harbored

harbouring|harboring

harbours|harbors

homoeopath|homeopath

homoeopathic|homeopathic

homoeopaths|homeopaths

homoeopathy|homeopathy

honour|honor

honourable|honorable

honourably|honorably

honoured|honored

honouring|honoring

honours|honors

humour|humor

humoured|humored

humouring|humoring

humourless|humorless

humours|humors

impanelled|impaneled

impanelling|impaneling

imperilled|imperiled

imperilling|imperiling

inflexion|inflection

inflexions|inflections

initialled|initialed

initialling|initialing

instal|install

instalment|installment

instalments|installments

instals|installs

instil|instill

instils|instills

jewelled|jeweled

jeweller|jeweler

jewellers|jewelers

jewellery|jewelry

judgement|judgment

kilogramme|kilogram

kilogrammes|kilograms

kilometre|kilometer

kilometres|kilometers

labelled|labeled

labelling|labeling

labour|labor

laboured|labored

labourer|laborer

labourers|laborers

labouring|laboring

labours|labors

lacklustre|lackluster

leukaemia|leukemia

levelled|leveled

leveller|leveler

levellers|levelers

levelling|leveling

libelled|libeled

libelling|libeling

libellous|libelous

licence|license

licenced|licensed

licences|licenses

licencing|licensing

litre|liter

litres|liters

louvre|louver

louvred|louvered

louvres|louvers

lustre|luster

manoeuvrability|maneuverability

manoeuvrable|maneuverable

manoeuvre|maneuver

manoeuvred|maneuvered

manoeuvres|maneuvers

manoeuvring|maneuvering

manoeuvrings|maneuverings

marshalled|marshaled

marshalling|marshaling

marvelled|marveled

marvelling|marveling

marvellous|marvelous

marvellously|marvelously

meagre|meager

mediaeval|medieval

metre|meter

metres|meters

micrometre|micrometer

micrometres|micrometers

milligramme|milligram

milligrammes|milligrams

millilitre|milliliter

millilitres|milliliters

millimetre|millimeter

millimetres|millimeters

minibuses|minibusses

misbehaviour|misbehavior

misdemeanour|misdemeanor

misdemeanours|misdemeanors

misspelt|misspelled

mitre|miter

mitres|miters

modelled|modeled

modeller|modeler

modellers|modelers

modelling|modeling

monologue|monolog

monologues|monologs

mould|mold

moulded|molded

moulder|molder

mouldered|moldered

mouldering|moldering

moulders|molders

mouldier|moldier

mouldiest|moldiest

moulding|molding

mouldings|moldings

moulds|molds

mouldy|moldy

moult|molt

moulted|molted

moulting|molting

moults|molts

moustache|mustache

moustached|mustached

moustaches|mustaches

moustachioed|mustachioed

multicoloured|multicolored

neighbour|neighbor

neighbourhood|neighborhood

neighbourhoods|neighborhoods

neighbouring|neighboring

neighbourliness|neighborliness

neighbourly|neighborly

neighbours|neighbors

odour|odor

odourless|odorless

odours|odors

oesophagus|esophagus

oesophaguses|esophaguses

oestrogen|estrogen

offence|offense

offences|offenses

omelette|omelet

omelettes|omelets

organisational|organizational

orthopaedic|orthopedic

orthopaedics|orthopedics

outmanoeuvre|outmaneuver

outmanoeuvred|outmaneuvered

outmanoeuvres|outmaneuvers

outmanoeuvring|outmaneuvering

paederast|pederast

paederasts|pederasts

paediatric|pediatric

paediatrician|pediatrician

paediatricians|pediatricians

paediatrics|pediatrics

paedophile|pedophile

paedophiles|pedophiles

paedophilia|pedophilia

palaeolithic|paleolithic

palaeontologist|paleontologist

palaeontologists|paleontologists

palaeontology|paleontology

panelled|paneled

panelling|paneling

panellist|panelist

panellists|panelists

paralyse|paralyze

paralysed|paralyzed

paralyses|paralyzes

paralysing|paralyzing

parcelled|parceled

parcelling|parceling

parlour|parlor

parlours|parlors

pedalled|pedaled

pedalling|pedaling

pencilled|penciled

pencilling|penciling

pharmacopoeia|pharmacopeia

pharmacopoeias|pharmacopeias

philtre|filter

philtres|filters

plough|plow

ploughed|plowed

ploughing|plowing

ploughman|plowman

ploughmen|plowmen

ploughs|plows

ploughshare|plowshare

ploughshares|plowshares

pouffe|pouf

pouffes|poufs

practise|practice

practised|practiced

practises|practices

practising|practicing

praesidium|presidium

praesidiums|presidiums

pretence|pretense

pretences|pretenses

primaeval|primeval

programme|program

programmes|programs

prologue|prolog

prologues|prologs

psychoanalyse|psychoanalyze

psychoanalysed|psychoanalyzed

psychoanalyses|psychoanalyzes

psychoanalysing|psychoanalyzing

pummelled|pummel

pummelling|pummeled

pyjama|pajama

pyjamas|pajamas

pzazz|pizzazz

quarrelled|quarreled

quarrelling|quarreling

rancour|rancor

ravelled|raveled

ravelling|raveling

recognisably|recognizably

recognisance|recognizance

reconnoitre|reconnoiter

reconnoitred|reconnoitered

reconnoitres|reconnoiters

reconnoitring|reconnoitering

refuelled|refueled

refuelling|refueling

remodelled|remodeled

remodelling|remodeling

remould|remold

remoulded|remolded

remoulding|remolding

remoulds|remolds

revelled|reveled

reveller|reveler

revellers|revelers

revelling|reveling

rigour|rigor

rigours|rigors

rivalled|rivaled

rivalling|rivaling

rumour|rumor

rumoured|rumored

rumours|rumors

sabre|saber

sabres|sabers

saltpetre|saltpeter

saviour|savior

saviours|saviors

savour|savor

savoured|savored

savouries|savories

savouring|savoring

savours|savors

savoury|savory

sceptic|skeptic

sceptical|skeptical

sceptically|skeptically

scepticism|skepticism

sceptics|skeptics

sceptre|scepter

sceptres|scepters

sepulchre|sepulcher

sepulchres|sepulchers

sheikh|sheik

shovelled|shoveled

shovelling|shoveling

shrivelled|shriveled

shrivelling|shriveling

signalled|signaled

signalling|signaling

smoulder|smolder

smouldered|smoldered

smouldering|smoldering

smoulders|smolders

snivelled|sniveled

snivelling|sniveling

snorkelled|snorkeled

snorkelling|snorkeling

snowplough|snowplow

snowploughs|snowplow

sombre|somber

spectre|specter

spectres|specters

spiralled|spiraled

spiralling|spiraling

splendour|splendor

splendours|splendors

squirrelled|squirreled

squirrelling|squirreling

stencilled|stenciled

stencilling|stenciling

storey|story

storeys|stories

succour|succor

succoured|succored

succouring|succoring

succours|succors

sulphate|sulfate

sulphates|sulfates

sulphide|sulfide

sulphides|sulfides

sulphur|sulfur

sulphurous|sulfurous

swivelled|swiveled

swivelling|swiveling

syphon|siphon

syphoned|siphoned

syphoning|siphoning

syphons|siphons

tasselled|tasseled

technicolour|technicolor

theatre|theater

theatregoer|theatergoer

theatregoers|theatergoers

theatres|theaters

tonne|ton

tonnes|tons

towelled|toweled

towelling|toweling

toxaemia|toxemia

tranquillity|tranquility

tranquilly|tranquility

travelled|traveled

traveller|traveler

travellers|travelers

travelling|traveling

travelogue|travelog

travelogues|travelogs

trialled|trialed

trialling|trialing

tricolour|tricolor

tricolours|tricolors

tumour|tumor

tumours|tumors

tunnelled|tunneled

tunnelling|tunneling

tyre|tire

tyres|tires

unequalled|unequaled

unfavourable|unfavorable

unfavourably|unfavorably

unravelled|unraveled

unravelling|unraveling

unrivalled|unrivaled

unsavoury|unsavory

untrammelled|untrammeled

valour|valor

vapour|vapor

vapours|vapors

videodisc|videodisk

videodiscs|videodisks

vigour|vigor

waggon|wagon

waggons|wagons

watercolour|watercolor

watercolours|watercolors

weaselled|weaseled

weaselling|weaseling

woollen|woolen

woollens|woolens

woollies|woolies

woolly|wooly

yodelled|yodeled

yodelling|yodeling

yoghourt|yogurt

yoghourts|yogurts

yoghurt|yogurt

yoghurts|yogurts

#### US to UK

accouterments|accoutrements

eon|aeon

eons|aeons

aerogram|aerogramme

aerograms|aerogrammes

airplane|aeroplane

airplanes|aeroplanes

esthete|aesthete

esthetes|aesthetes

esthetic|aesthetic

esthetically|aesthetically

esthetics|aesthetics

etiology|aetiology

aging|ageing

almanac|almanack

almanacs|almanacks

aluminum|aluminium

amphitheater|amphitheatre

amphitheaters|amphitheatres

anemia|anaemia

anemic|anaemic

anesthesia|anaesthesia

anesthetic|anaesthetic

anesthetics|anaesthetics

anesthetist|anaesthetist

anesthetists|anaesthetists

analog|analogue

analogs|analogues

analyze|analyse

analyzed|analysed

analyzes|analyses

analyzing|analysing

appall|appal

appalls|appals

arbor|arbour

arbors|arbours

archeological|archaeological

archeologically|archaeologically

archeologist|archaeologist

archeologists|archaeologists

archeology|archaeology

ardor|ardour

armor|armour

armored|armoured

armorer|armourer

armorers|armourers

armories|armouries

armory|armoury

artifact|artefact

artifacts|artefacts

ax|axe

backpedaled|backpedalled

backpedaling|backpedalling

banister|bannister

banisters|bannisters

battleax|battleaxe

balk|baulk

balked|baulked

balking|baulking

balks|baulks

bedeviled|bedevilled

bedeviling|bedevilling

behavior|behaviour

behavioral|behavioural

behaviorism|behaviourism

behaviorist|behaviourist

behaviorists|behaviourists

behaviors|behaviours

behoove|behove

behooved|behoved

behooves|behoves

bejeweled|bejewelled

belabor|belabour

belabored|belaboured

belaboring|belabouring

belabors|belabours

beveled|bevelled

bevies|bevvies

bevy|bevvy

biased|biassed

biasing|biassing

binging|bingeing

bougainvillea|bougainvillaea

bougainvilleas|bougainvillaeas

breathalyze|breathalyse

breathalyzed|breathalysed

breathalyzer|breathalyser

breathalyzers|breathalysers

breathalyzes|breathalyses

breathalyzing|breathalysing

busses|buses

bussing|busing

cesarean|caesarean

cesareans|caesareans

caliber|calibre

calibers|calibres

caliper|calliper

calipers|callipers

calisthenics|callisthenics

cancelation|cancellation

cancelations|cancellations

canceled|cancelled

canceling|cancelling

candor|candour

caroled|carolled

caroling|carolling

catalog|catalogue

cataloged|catalogued

catalogs|catalogues

cataloging|cataloguing

catalyze|catalyse

catalyzed|catalysed

catalyzes|catalyses

catalyzing|catalysing

caviled|cavilled

caviling|cavilling

centigram|centigramme

centigrams|centigrammes

centiliter|centilitre

centiliters|centilitres

centimeter|centimetre

centimeters|centimetres

center|centre

centered|centred

centerfold|centrefold

centerfolds|centrefolds

centerpiece|centrepiece

centerpieces|centrepieces

centers|centres

channeled|channelled

channeling|channelling

check|cheque

checkbook|chequebook

checkbooks|chequebooks

checkered|chequered

checks|cheques

chili|chilli

chimera|chimaera

chimeras|chimaeras

chiseled|chiselled

chiseling|chiselling

clamor|clamour

clamored|clamoured

clamoring|clamouring

clamors|clamours

clangor|clangour

clarinetist|clarinettist

clarinetists|clarinettists

color|colour

colorant|colourant

colorants|colourants

colored|coloured

coloreds|coloureds

colorful|colourful

colorfully|colourfully

coloring|colouring

colorless|colourless

colors|colours

connection|connexion

connections|connexions

cozier|cosier

cozies|cosies

coziest|cosiest

cozily|cosily

coziness|cosiness

cozy|cosy

councilor|councillor

councilors|councillors

counseled|counselled

counseling|counselling

counselor|counsellor

counselors|counsellors

crenelated|crenellated

crueler|crueller

cruelest|cruellest

cudgeled|cudgelled

cudgeling|cudgelling

cipher|cypher

ciphers|cyphers

defense|defence

defenseless|defenceless

defenses|defences

demeanor|demeanour

dialed|dialled

dialing|dialling

dialog|dialogue

dialogs|dialogues

diarrhea|diarrhoea

disk|disc

discolor|discolour

discolored|discoloured

discoloring|discolouring

discolors|discolours

disks|discs

disemboweled|disembowelled

disemboweling|disembowelling

disfavor|disfavour

disheveled|dishevelled

dishonor|dishonour

dishonorable|dishonourable

dishonorably|dishonourably

dishonored|dishonoured

dishonoring|dishonouring

dishonors|dishonours

distil|distill

distils|distills

draft|draught

draftboard|draughtboard

draftboards|draughtboards

draftier|draughtier

draftiest|draughtiest

drafts|draughts

draftsman|draughtsman

draftsmanship|draughtsmanship

draftsmen|draughtsmen

draftswoman|draughtswoman

draftswomen|draughtswomen

drafty|draughty

driveled|drivelled

driveling|drivelling

dueled|duelled

dueling|duelling

edema|edoema

enameled|enamelled

enameling|enamelling

enamored|enamoured

encyclopedia|encyclopaedia

encyclopedias|encyclopaedias

encyclopedic|encyclopaedic

endeavor|endeavour

endeavored|endeavoured

endeavoring|endeavouring

endeavors|endeavours

enroll|enrol

enrolls|enrols

enthrall|enthral

enthralls|enthrals

epaulet|epaulette

epaulets|epaulettes

epicenter|epicentre

epicenters|epicentres

epilog|epilogue

epilogs|epilogues

fecal|faecal

feces|faeces

favor|favour

favorable|favourable

favorably|favourably

favored|favoured

favoring|favouring

favorite|favourite

favorites|favourites

favoritism|favouritism

favors|favours

fervor|fervour

fiber|fibre

fiberglass|fibreglass

fibers|fibres

filet|fillet

fileted|filleted

fileting|filleting

filets|fillets

flutist|flautist

flutists|flautists

flavor|flavour

flavored|flavoured

flavoring|flavouring

flavorings|flavourings

flavorless|flavourless

flavors|flavours

flavorsome|flavoursome

fetal|foetal

fetid|foetid

fetus|foetus

fetuses|foetuses

fulfill|fulfil

fulfillment|fulfilment

fulfills|fulfils

funneled|funnelled

funneling|funnelling

gamboled|gambolled

gamboling|gambolling

jail|gaol

jailbird|gaolbird

jailbirds|gaolbirds

jailbreak|gaolbreak

jailbreaks|gaolbreaks

jailed|gaoled

jailer|gaoler

jailers|gaolers

jailing|gaoling

jails|gaols

gasses|gases

gage|gauge

gaged|gauged

gages|gauges

gaging|gauging

gypsies|gipsies

glamor|glamour

gluing|glueing

goiter|goitre

goiters|goitres

gonorrhea|gonorrhoea

gram|gramme

grams|grammes

graveled|gravelled

gray|grey

grayed|greyed

graying|greying

grayish|greyish

grayness|greyness

grays|greys

groveled|grovelled

groveling|grovelling

groin|groyne

groins|groynes

grueling|gruelling

gruelingly|gruellingly

griffin|gryphon

griffins|gryphons

gynecological|gynaecological

gynecologist|gynaecologist

gynecologists|gynaecologists

gynecology|gynaecology

hematological|haematological

hematologist|haematologist

hematologists|haematologists

hematology|haematology

hemoglobin|haemoglobin

hemophilia|haemophilia

hemophiliac|haemophiliac

hemophiliacs|haemophiliacs

hemorrhage|haemorrhage

hemorrhaged|haemorrhaged

hemorrhages|haemorrhages

hemorrhaging|haemorrhaging

hemorrhoids|haemorrhoids

harbor|harbour

harbored|harboured

harboring|harbouring

harbors|harbours

homeopath|homoeopath

homeopathic|homoeopathic

homeopaths|homoeopaths

homeopathy|homoeopathy

honor|honour

honorable|honourable

honorably|honourably

honored|honoured

honoring|honouring

honors|honours

humor|humour

humored|humoured

humoring|humouring

humorless|humourless

humors|humours

impaneled|impanelled

impaneling|impanelling

imperiled|imperilled

imperiling|imperilling

inflection|inflexion

inflections|inflexions

initialed|initialled

initialing|initialling

install|instal

installment|instalment

installments|instalments

installs|instals

instill|instil

instills|instils

jeweled|jewelled

jeweler|jeweller

jewelers|jewellers

jewelry|jewellery

judgment|judgement

kilogram|kilogramme

kilograms|kilogrammes

kilometer|kilometre

kilometers|kilometres

labeled|labelled

labeling|labelling

labor|labour

labored|laboured

laborer|labourer

laborers|labourers

laboring|labouring

labors|labours

lackluster|lacklustre

leukemia|leukaemia

leveled|levelled

leveler|leveller

levelers|levellers

leveling|levelling

libeled|libelled

libeling|libelling

libelous|libellous

license|licence

licensed|licenced

licenses|licences

licensing|licencing

liter|litre

liters|litres

louver|louvre

louvered|louvred

louvers|louvres

luster|lustre

maneuverability|manoeuvrability

maneuverable|manoeuvrable

maneuver|manoeuvre

maneuvered|manoeuvred

maneuvers|manoeuvres

maneuvering|manoeuvring

maneuverings|manoeuvrings

marshaled|marshalled

marshaling|marshalling

marveled|marvelled

marveling|marvelling

marvelous|marvellous

marvelously|marvellously

meager|meagre

medieval|mediaeval

meter|metre

meters|metres

micrometer|micrometre

micrometers|micrometres

milligram|milligramme

milligrams|milligrammes

milliliter|millilitre

milliliters|millilitres

millimeter|millimetre

millimeters|millimetres

minibusses|minibuses

misbehavior|misbehaviour

misdemeanor|misdemeanour

misdemeanors|misdemeanours

misspelled|misspelt

miter|mitre

miters|mitres

modeled|modelled

modeler|modeller

modelers|modellers

modeling|modelling

monolog|monologue

monologs|monologues

mold|mould

molded|moulded

molder|moulder

moldered|mouldered

moldering|mouldering

molders|moulders

moldier|mouldier

moldiest|mouldiest

molding|moulding

moldings|mouldings

molds|moulds

moldy|mouldy

molt|moult

molted|moulted

molting|moulting

molts|moults

mustache|moustache

mustached|moustached

mustaches|moustaches

mustachioed|moustachioed

multicolored|multicoloured

neighbor|neighbour

neighborhood|neighbourhood

neighborhoods|neighbourhoods

neighboring|neighbouring

neighborliness|neighbourliness

neighborly|neighbourly

neighbors|neighbours

odor|odour

odorless|odourless

odors|odours

esophagus|oesophagus

esophaguses|oesophaguses

estrogen|oestrogen

offense|offence

offenses|offences

omelet|omelette

omelets|omelettes

organizational|organisational

orthopedic|orthopaedic

orthopedics|orthopaedics

outmaneuver|outmanoeuvre

outmaneuvered|outmanoeuvred

outmaneuvers|outmanoeuvres

outmaneuvering|outmanoeuvring

pederast|paederast

pederasts|paederasts

pediatric|paediatric

pediatrician|paediatrician

pediatricians|paediatricians

pediatrics|paediatrics

pedophile|paedophile

pedophiles|paedophiles

pedophilia|paedophilia

paleolithic|palaeolithic

paleontologist|palaeontologist

paleontologists|palaeontologists

paleontology|palaeontology

paneled|panelled

paneling|panelling

panelist|panellist

panelists|panellists

paralyze|paralyse

paralyzed|paralysed

paralyzes|paralyses

paralyzing|paralysing

parceled|parcelled

parceling|parcelling

parlor|parlour

parlors|parlours

pedaled|pedalled

pedaling|pedalling

penciled|pencilled

penciling|pencilling

pharmacopeia|pharmacopoeia

pharmacopeias|pharmacopoeias

filter|philtre

filters|philtres

plow|plough

plowed|ploughed

plowing|ploughing

plowman|ploughman

plowmen|ploughmen

plows|ploughs

plowshare|ploughshare

plowshares|ploughshares

pouf|pouffe

poufs|pouffes

practice|practise

practiced|practised

practices|practises

practicing|practising

presidium|praesidium

presidiums|praesidiums

pretense|pretence

pretenses|pretences

primeval|primaeval

program|programme

programs|programmes

prolog|prologue

prologs|prologues

psychoanalyze|psychoanalyse

psychoanalyzed|psychoanalysed

psychoanalyzes|psychoanalyses

psychoanalyzing|psychoanalysing

pummel|pummelled

pummeled|pummelling

pajama|pyjama

pajamas|pyjamas

pizzazz|pzazz

quarreled|quarrelled

quarreling|quarrelling

rancor|rancour

raveled|ravelled

raveling|ravelling

recognizably|recognisably

recognizance|recognisance

reconnoiter|reconnoitre

reconnoitered|reconnoitred

reconnoiters|reconnoitres

reconnoitering|reconnoitring

refueled|refuelled

refueling|refuelling

remodeled|remodelled

remodeling|remodelling

remold|remould

remolded|remoulded

remolding|remoulding

remolds|remoulds

reveled|revelled

reveler|reveller

revelers|revellers

reveling|revelling

rigor|rigour

rigors|rigours

rivaled|rivalled

rivaling|rivalling

rumor|rumour

rumored|rumoured

rumors|rumours

saber|sabre

sabers|sabres

saltpeter|saltpetre

savior|saviour

saviors|saviours

savor|savour

savored|savoured

savories|savouries

savoring|savouring

savors|savours

savory|savoury

skeptic|sceptic

skeptical|sceptical

skeptically|sceptically

skepticism|scepticism

skeptics|sceptics

scepter|sceptre

scepters|sceptres

sepulcher|sepulchre

sepulchers|sepulchres

sheik|sheikh

shoveled|shovelled

shoveling|shovelling

shriveled|shrivelled

shriveling|shrivelling

signaled|signalled

signaling|signalling

smolder|smoulder

smoldered|smouldered

smoldering|smouldering

smolders|smoulders

sniveled|snivelled

sniveling|snivelling

snorkeled|snorkelled

snorkeling|snorkelling

snowplow|snowplough

snowplow|snowploughs

somber|sombre

specter|spectre

specters|spectres

spiraled|spiralled

spiraling|spiralling

splendor|splendour

splendors|splendours

squirreled|squirrelled

squirreling|squirrelling

stenciled|stencilled

stenciling|stencilling

story|storey

stories|storeys

succor|succour

succored|succoured

succoring|succouring

succors|succours

sulfate|sulphate

sulfates|sulphates

sulfide|sulphide

sulfides|sulphides

sulfur|sulphur

sulfurous|sulphurous

swiveled|swivelled

swiveling|swivelling

siphon|syphon

siphoned|syphoned

siphoning|syphoning

siphons|syphons

tasseled|tasselled

technicolor|technicolour

theater|theatre

theatergoer|theatregoer

theatergoers|theatregoers

theaters|theatres

ton|tonne

tons|tonnes

toweled|towelled

toweling|towelling

toxemia|toxaemia

tranquility|tranquillity

tranquility|tranquilly

traveled|travelled

traveler|traveller

travelers|travellers

traveling|travelling

travelog|travelogue

travelogs|travelogues

trialed|trialled

trialing|trialling

tricolor|tricolour

tricolors|tricolours

tumor|tumour

tumors|tumours

tunneled|tunnelled

tunneling|tunnelling

tire|tyre

tires|tyres

unequaled|unequalled

unfavorable|unfavourable

unfavorably|unfavourably

unraveled|unravelled

unraveling|unravelling

unrivaled|unrivalled

unsavory|unsavoury

untrammeled|untrammelled

valor|valour

vapor|vapour

vapors|vapours

videodisk|videodisc

videodisks|videodiscs

vigor|vigour

wagon|waggon

wagons|waggons

watercolor|watercolour

watercolors|watercolours

weaseled|weaselled

weaseling|weaselling

woolen|woollen

woolens|woollens

woolies|woollies

wooly|woolly

yodeled|yodelled

yodeling|yodelling

yogurt|yoghourt

yogurts|yoghourts

yogurt|yoghurt

yogurts|yoghurts

#### US states: expanding the abbreviations

This particular list will only work with entries that have “, USA” after them, but should be easily adaptable by a simple F&R to your particular needs. At the very least, you won’t have to type it all out again!

AL, USA|Alabama, USA

AK, USA|Alaska, USA

AR, USA|Arkansas, USA

AZ, USA|Arizona, USA

AS, USA|American Samoa, USA

AZ, USA|Arkansas, USA

CA, USA|California, USA

CO, USA|Colorado, USA

CT, USA|Connecticut, USA

DC, USA|District of Columbia, USA

DE, USA|Delaware, USA

FL, USA|Florida, USA

GA, USA|Georgia, USA

GU, USA|Guam, USA

HI, USA|Hawaii, USA

ID, USA|Idaho, USA

IL, USA|Illinois, USA

IN, USA|Indiana, USA

IA, USA|Iowa, USA

KS, USA|Kansas, USA

KY, USA|Kentucky, USA

LA, USA|Louisiana, USA

ME, USA|Maine, USA

MD, USA|Maryland, USA

MA, USA|Massachusetts, USA

MI, USA|Michigan, USA

MN, USA|Minnesota, USA

MS, USA|Mississippi, USA

MO, USA|Missouri, USA

MT, USA|Montana, USA

NE, USA|Nebraska, USA

NV, USA|Nevada, USA

NH, USA|New Hampshire, USA

NJ, USA|New Jersey, USA

NM, USA|New Mexico, USA

NY, USA|New York, USA

NC, USA|North Carolina, USA

ND, USA|North Dakota, USA

OH, USA|Ohio, USA

OK, USA|Oklahoma, USA

OR, USA|Oregon, USA

PA, USA|Pennsylvania, USA

PR, USA|Puerto Rico, USA

RI, USA|Rhode Island, USA

SC, USA|South Carolina, USA

SD, USA|South Dakota, USA

TN, USA|Tennessee, USA

TX, USA|Texas, USA

UT, USA|Utah, USA

VT, USA|Vermont, USA

VA, USA|Virginia, USA

WA, USA|Washington, USA

WV, USA|West Virginia, USA

WI, USA|Wisconsin, USA

WY, USA|Wyoming, USA

Or to go the other way:

~Alabama>|AL

~Alaska>|AK

~Arkansas>|AR

~Arizona>|AZ

~American Samoa>|AS

~Arkansas>|AZ

~California>|CA

~Colorado>|CO

~Connecticut>|CT

~District of Columbia>|DC

~Delaware>|DE

~Florida>|FL

~Georgia>|GA

~Guam>|GU

~Hawaii>|HI

~Idaho>|ID

~Illinois>|IL

~Indiana>|IN

~Iowa>|IA

~Kansas>|KS

~Kentucky>|KY

~Louisiana>|LA

~Maine>|ME

~Maryland>|MD

~Massachusetts>|MA

~Michigan>|MI

~Minnesota>|MN

~Mississippi>|MS

~Missouri>|MO

~Montana>|MT

~Nebraska>|NE

~Nevada>|NV

~New Hampshire>|NH

~New Jersey>|NJ

~New Mexico>|NM

~New York>|NY

~North Carolina>|NC

~North Dakota>|ND

~Ohio>|OH

~Oklahoma>|OK

~Oregon>|OR

~Pennsylvania>|PA

~Puerto Rico>|PR

~Rhode Island>|RI

~South Carolina>|SC

~South Dakota>|SD

~Tennessee>|TN

~Texas>|TX

~Utah>|UT

~Vermont>|VT

~Virginia>|VA

~Washington>|WA

~West Virginia>|WV

~Wisconsin>|WI

~Wyoming>|WY

#### Various simple conversions

*Commas needing spaces*

If you have an author who keeps using commas without spaces,i.e. like this,you could use:

~,([! ])|,^32\1

but you would end up with numbers such as 12, 345 with a space in the middle. To avoid this, use:

~,([! 0-9])|,^32\1

*Feet and inches*

If you want the double and single primes (" and ') for measurements in feet and inches, but the author has used curly quotes, try:

~([0-9])"|\1^34

~([0-9])'|\1^39

If you want ‘proper’ double and single primes (unicode 2033<alt-x> and 2032<alt-x>) use:

~([0-9])"|\1″

~([0-9])'|\1′

or:

~([0-9])"|\1<&H2033>

~([0-9])'|\1<&H2032>

*Footnotes and punctuation (1)*

You can use this F&R to move footnote markers outside punctuation. One problem though is that sometimes, apparently randomly, either the punctuation mark with which the footnote marker has been transposed or the space following the marker will get changed to a superscript character. So make sure that you highlight the changes.

~(^2)([.,”:’;\!\)\?])|\2\1

Explanation: ^2 is the footnote marker, the characters in the square brackets are the different punctuation marks that might be associated with the footnote marker. Within that list, the \! is used to mean just ‘!’ because the exclamation mark has a special meaning in such lists, and similarly \) is for just the closing parenthesis. Then the \2 and \1 in the Replace string simply reverse the order of the two items specified within the parentheses in the Find string.

You might get more than one punctuation mark, such as “,)”, in which case, you could try adding {1,}:

~(^2)([.,”:’;\!\)\?]){1,}|\2\1

*Footnotes and punctuation (2)*

If, however, the footnote markers are actual superscripted numbers and not automatic footnotes then this script should do the trick.

| Identify all superscripted numbers, but make them normal text

~([0-9]{1,})|zczc\1zczc

| Switch the positions of the numbers and the punctuation marks

~(zczc[0-9]{1,}zczc)([.,”:’;\!\)\?])|\2\1

| Superscript the numbers, and lose the markers

~zczc([0-9]{1,})zczc|\1

Explanation: The first line finds any set of one-or-more superscripted numbers and puts unique markers around them. Then it finds any of those numbers-with-markers that are followed by a punctuation mark in the list given, switches the two items (numbers and punctuation) into the reverse order, but without the markers. Finally, it removes any of the unique markers that have been left behind.

*Footnotes and punctuation (3)*

Someone else wanted also to cope with, e.g. blah, blah5,7, blah blah, i.e. with superscripted commas, so here’s what I produced (she wanted the note numbers ***inside*** the punctuation, so I’ve done both as options):

| Disguise the superscript commas with a marker

,|qqq

qqq|^&

| Disguise the superscript dashes with a marker

–|jjj

jjj|^&

| put ‘zczc’ markers around all superscripted numbers, dashes and commas

~([0-9qj]{1,})|zczc\1zczc

| remove the space before any superscripted numbers

~ (zczc[0-9qj]{1,}zczc)|\1

| move superscripted numbers ***inside*** the punctuation

|~([.,:;”’\!\)\?])(zczc[0-9qj]{1,}zczc)|\2\1

| move superscripted numbers ***outside*** the punctuation

~(zczc[0-9qj]{1,}zczc)([.,:;”’\!\)\?])|\2\1

| remove the temporary markers

qqq|,

jjj|–

~zczc(\*)zczc|\1

*Full points off*

If you use FRedit to remove the full points off ‘Ltd.’, for example, it will give a false positive if it’s the last word of a sentence (ditto with ‘etc’).

Ltd.|Ltd

Ltd^p|Ltd.^p

~Ltd^32([A-Z])|Ltd.^32\1

etc.|etc

etc^p|etc.^p

~etc^32([A-Z])|etc.^32\1

***Full point to ‘etc’***

If it doesn’t already have a full point after ‘etc’, you can add one with:

~<etc>([!.])|etc.\1

Explanation: the [!.] means ‘any character except a full point’, so if ‘etc’ is already followed by a full point, the F&R just ignores it.

*Multiple spaces to tabs*

~^32{3,}|^t

^32^32|^32

This list changes three or more spaces into a tab, and then any remaining double spaces into singles.

*Removing multiple returns*

To replace all multiple returns by a single return, you can use:

~^13{2,}|^p

Beware: if the space after paragraph is set to zero, newline characters will look like returns so you may want to preface the above with:

^11^p|^p

^p^11|^p

And remember too that seemingly blank lines may contain spaces, so it might be worth also first doing:

~^32{2,}|^32

^p^32|^p

*Short-line text into paragraphs*

If your text consists of a whole series of short lines with a blank line (i.e. a double return) to mark the end of each paragraph (i.e. as in some text-only emails), and you want to combine the sets of short lines into individual paragraphs, but with no blank lines in between, this short script will do the trick:

^p^p|zczc

^p|^32

zczc|^p

It changes all double returns into some unique code. Then it changes all other returns into single spaces (^32). Finally, it changes those unique codes into returns to restore the paragraph ends.

*Straight quotes to curly quotes*

^39|^0146

^32^0146|^32^0145

^p^0146|^p^0145

^t^0146|^t^0145

The first line changes all unsexed single quotes (' = ^39) into sexed single closing quotes (^0146) – and that is what you want for apostrophes as well. The trouble is that you also get closing single quotes at the beginnings of words, so the next three lines change any closing quote that comes after a space, or after a new line, or after a tab, into an opening quote (^0145).

You can do the same for double quotes:

^34|^0148

^32^0148|^32^0147

^p^0148|^p^0147

^t^0148|^t^0147

However, if you have the automatic curly quotes option switched on, all you need is:

'|'

"|"

and it will curl them automatically.

*The US(A)*

If your client wants “the USA” rather than “the US”, you can use:

~the US([!A])|the USA\1

although you’ll then have to reverse it by hand where it’s adjectival: “the USA economy”.

Alternatively, just use:

US|US

This simply highlights ‘US’ and you can then add an A or not, as required.

*Unwanted space before punctuation*

~^32([.,”:’;\]\!\)\?])|\1

This is similar to the footnotes example above but with a few more punctuation marks included. For ‘]’, you have to use ‘\]’.

*Various odd symbols*

| spaced x into multiply

x |^32^0215^32

| three hyphens to an em dash

---|^+

| two hyphens to an en dash

--|^=

| Fractions

~<1/4|^0188

~<1/2|^0189

~<3/4|^0190

#### Bridge characters

| 2665 = heart symbol

| 2666 = diamond symbol

| Hand display

^p<&H2665>|^pzczc<&H2665>

^p<&H2666>|^pzczc<&H2666>

^t<&H2665>|^tzczc<&H2665>

^t<&H2666>|^tzczc<&H2666>

~zczc<&H2665>\*^13|^&

~zczc<&H2666>\*^13|^&

zczc|

~10<&H2665>|^&

~10<&H2666>|^&

~[1-9]<&H2665>|^&

~[1-9]<&H2666>|^&

~<&H2665>[AKQJ-x]{1,}|^&

~<&H2666>[AKQJ-x]{1,}|^&

***Result:***

**Dealer N**

♠ 9 2

♥ J 9 7 6 5 4

♦ 6 4

♣ 9 3 2

♠ A J 8 6 4 ♠ K Q 7 3

♥ 10 ♥ A 8 3

♦ 9 2 ♦ 8 7 3

♣ K J 10 8 6 ♣ A 5 4

♠ 10 5

♥ K Q 2

♦ A K Q J 10 5

♣ Q 7

**The bidding**

## Room 1

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **West** | **North** | **East** | **South** |
| *Charlie* | *Stuart* | *Sheila* | *Ian* |
|  | Pass | 1♣ | Dbl |
| 1♠ | Pass | 2♠ | 3♦ |
| 4♠ | All pass |  |  |

## Room 2

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **West** | **North** | **East** | **South** |
| *Sam* | *Donnie* | *Gordon* | *Ann* |
|  | Pass | 1♠ | Dbl |
| 4♠ | Pass | Pass | 5♦ |
| 5♠ | All pass |  |  |

#### Finding ‘Special sorts’

Within any text there may be special characters that you want to know about. This script highlights the whole text and then gradually unhighlights things we know about, hopefully leaving the renmaining ‘funny’ characters. Then, if necessary, we can use the WhatChar macro to see what these specials are.

N.B. This list needs a FRedit version July 2011 or later.

| highlight everything

Blank|^&

| unhighlight main alpha characters + punctuation

~[a-zA-Z0-9,. ^39^34;:\<\>\\\(\)\[\]\!\?=+×÷/%$£&½]|^&

| more punctuation

~[…^0145^0146^0147^0148^=^+^s^m^t^^\_^2]|^&

| more punctuation

~[-°•·€™©®\@]|^&

| paragraphs

^p|^p

| main diacritics

~[èëêéìíñóôàáåöäâãçâîòõøßüùûýúÿ]|^&

| foreign punctuation

~[¿¡‹›«»]|^&

| and anything else you don’t want highlighting

~[¢]|^&

| If you want what remains to be big and bold, use this:

**Blank|^&**

| Back to yellow?

Blank|^&

#### LaTeX colouring

~~| make lines of actual text more visible~~

~~~^13[a-zA-Z.,'\-]{2,}^32|^&~~

~~| Make some LaTeX coding~~ ***~~less~~*** ~~visible~~

~~~\\[a-zA-Z]{1,}|^&~~

~~| but make some LaTeX coding~~ ***~~more~~*** ~~visible~~

~~~\\~~caption~~\{\*\}|^&~~

~~~\\~~subfigure~~\[\*\]|^&~~

~~{|^&~~

~~}|^&~~

~~~\\label\{\*\}|^&~~

~~~\\bibliographystyle\{\*\}|^&~~

~~~\\bibliography\{\*\}|^&~~

~~~\\idM\{\*\}|^&~~

~~~\\idF\{\*\}|^&~~

~~~\\cite\{\*\}|^&~~

~~~\\ref\{\*\}|^&~~

~~\caption|^&~~

~~itemize|^&~~

#### Checking alphabetism of index

#### Formatting output of (an old-fashioned!) pdf reader

| Rogue linefeeds + page breaks

^10|^p

^12|^p

| These two line were to show up the page number

~Comp. by\*^13|

**~Date:\*Page Number: (\*)^13|\1**

| Split lines after page number

~([0-9])^32|\1^p

~^13{2,}|^p

Then use macro: IndexChecker

#### Collecting emails from a text file

Suppose you have a web page with a load of email addresses in to that you want (e.g. the email addresses of all donors on a sponsorhip page). Copy the whole web page, and paste it as pure text (text only) into a new Word file. (As a check, select one of the ‘@’ symbols and run CountPhrase, or use F&R, to find out how many there are altogether; after running the script, check again.) Then use this script:

|Switch all to italic

*~\*|^&*

| Make all emails not italic but bold

*~[a-zA-Z\_.0-9]*~~{2,}\~~*@\*[a-zA-Z\_.0-9]*~~{2,}~~*|***^&**

| Make anything italic into an underlined colon

*~\**|:

| tidy up the list

:|^p

^t|^p

~~~^13{2,}|^p~~

### Hints & Tips

#### Paragraph problems

It’s important to realise that Word is ***very*** fussy about the use of ^p and ^13 in find and replace. Here are the rules you must obey:

1) Never use ^p in a ***wildcard*** ***Find*** – only ever use ^13. (In fact, FRedit will see this and will warn you that what you have done is wrong.)

2) Never ***ever*** use ^13 in any ***Replace*** – only ever use ^p.

The reason for (2) is that the ‘^p’ is the thing that holds the formatting information about the paragraph. If you use ‘^13’, you’re saying, ‘create the start of a new paragraph, but give the paragraph the same style/format as the paragraph that follows.’

#### Avoiding FRediting the references list

**Thanks to Tina Allen for this little trick**:I discovered recently that it’s possible to cut out the refs list (or whatever), run FRedit, and then paste the refs list back in again without having to store it somewhere else first – the macro doesn’t affect the clipboard, unlike some Word macros.

#### Safer creation of FRedit scripts

When you copy something from a text, in order to paste it into your script, first of all remember that if the Normal font of the FRedit script is different from that of the the file you’re copying from, it may be worth using the PasteUnformatted macro rather than just Ctrl-V. However, you may want the bold/italic/super/ subscript to come across, so the PasteWithEmphasis macro is useful there.

#### Quicker creation of FRedit scripts

*(N.B. See may macro book for more macros to speed up FRedit list creation.)*

Again, when cutting and pasting to create your FRedit script, or even if you’re adding something manually, this macro might help.

**Sub FReditItemCopy()**

' Version 10.01.11

' Shift-Ctrl-Alt-f5

Selection.HomeKey Unit:=wdLine

Selection.EndKey Unit:=wdLine, Extend:=wdExtend

Selection.MoveEnd wdCharacter, -1

Selection.Copy

Selection.EndKey Unit:=wdLine

Selection.TypeText Text:=Chr(124)

Selection.Paste

End Sub

So, if you have typed or pasted, say:

hemoglobin

then running the macro makes it

hemoglobin|hemoglobin

ready for you to change the right-hand side to ‘haemoglobin’ or whatever. Only a small timesaver, but every little helps.

**Sub FReditSame()**

' Version 13.01.11

' Shift-Alt-f5

Selection.EndKey Unit:=wdLine

Selection.TypeText Text:=Chr(124) & "^&"

Selection.MoveRight Unit:=wdCharacter, Count:=1

End Sub

And this even simpler one just adds “|^&” to the end of the line and jumps on to the next line, so if you’ve got:

this

that

the other

the click, click, click makes it:

this|^&

that|^&

the other|^&

#### Spacing after punctuation

Explanation: Changes single or multiple spaces to double spaces after sentences that end in a full point, question mark or exclamation point (but not sentences that end in a quote mark).

~^32{2,}|^32

~([.\?\!]) |\1^32^32

#### Adding styles to specific lines

If you want to add styles to all lines beginning with a particular word, you have to use a two-stage process. First use a non-wildcard F&R to add a unique code to the beginning of the lines in question, and then use a wildcard, two-line F&R to change the style from what it was to what you require.

^pFigure|^pzczcFigure

~zczc(\*)^13

\1^p

#### Showing fixed spaces

It’s sometimes useful to be able to see at a glance whether spaces are ordinary or fixed. It only takes a second to create a new FRedit script:

^s|^s

with a dark highlighting colour. And then, without switching on Show Formatting, you can see the fixed spaces.

(There is also a macro to switch this fixed-space highlighting on and off: ShowFixedSpaces.)

#### Thin space

You can actually F&R thin spaces (and other unicodes):

^= | ^=

| There’s a unicode 2009 either side of the en dash on the RHS there – you can verify it by using WhatChar.

Or you can use:

^= |<&H2009>^=<&H2009>

#### Style changes

If you want to use style changes in FRedit, load one of the files you are going to be working on and do a Save-As with a name like ‘myFReditScript’ or whatever. Then select all the text and delete it and start to create your FRedit script.

What’s the point? If you were to create your FRedit script simply by creating a new blank file (i.e. with <Ctrl-N>), it wouldn’t have any of the styles in it that you’re going to want to use for your FRedit script.

#### List all the words in a file

| preserve all hyphens

-|zczc

| preserve apostrophes

~^0146([a-zA-Z])|pqpq\1

| put carriage returns either side of every word

~<\*>|^p^&^p

| get rid of anything that’s not either an

| alphabetic character or a CR

~[!a-zA-Z^13]|

| reduce all multiple CRs to one

~^13{1,}|^p

| restore the hyphens

zczc|-

| restore the apostrophes

pqpq|^0146

Then sort (non-case-sensitively?), before using the next F&R ...

(Probably better to use the macro DuplicatesRemove.)

(Or better still, add DoMacro|SortAndRemoveDups to the list above to do it all in one go!)

#### Delete duplicate rows

Theoretically, this deletes duplicate rows, so if you have a list of words, say, with one word on each line, if you first sort it into alphabetical order then run this F&R, you’ll end up with only one occurrence of each (different) word.

The only trouble is that it also deletes duplicate *patterns* of rows, and so, on a long list, it can goes on for ages! For every line in the file it checks every other combination of multiple lines, right through the whole file i.e., it asks: does Line 1 twice occur anywhere in the file? does line 1 + line 2 twice occur anywhere? does line 1 + 2 + 3 occur again? line 1+2+3+4? etc, etc, then it starts at line 2! Or maybe it’s not *quite* that bad. Try it and see – it’s certainly not a complex F&R, as you can see!

~(\*^13)\1|\1

#### Footnotes (and endnotes) made visible

If you find footnotes1 (^f) (or ^e for endnotes) and replace them with themselves (^&), then you can make the footnotes more easily visible by highlighting them and/or giving them a bigger2 font size.

^f|^&

But don’t forget to turn them all back again when the document is ready to send back to the client!

^f|^&

And just in case some might have lost their highlight, use:

^f|^&

#### Formatting reference lists

| Format refs list

~([A-Z])([A-Z])([A-Z])([A-Z])|\1.^s\2.^s\3.^s\4.

~([A-Z])([A-Z])([A-Z])|\1.^s\2.^s\3.

~([A-Z])([A-Z])| \1.^s\2.

~ ([A-Z]) |\1.^32

~([A-Z]),|\1.,

~\(([0-9]{4})\)|\1.

~([a-z]) ([A-Z])|\1, \2

| correcting over-periodisation

..,|.,

| For no serial commas:

, and, | and^32

#

| Or with serial commas:

and, | and^32

**Before:**

Keawcharoen J, van de Broek J, Bouma A, Tiensin T, and Osterhaus ADME and

Heesterbeek H

Keawcharoen, J., van de Broek, J., Bouma, CVA., Tiensin, GT., Osterhaus, A. D.

M. E., and Heesterbeek, H.

Keawcharoen J, van de Broek J, Bouma A, Tiensin T, Osterhaus ADME, (2011)

**After:**

Keawcharoen, J., van de, Broek, J., Bouma, A., Tiensin, T. and Osterhaus, A. D. M. E. and

Heesterbeek, H

Keawcharoen, J., van de, Broek, J., Bouma, C. V. A., Tiensin, G. T., Osterhaus, A. D.

M. E. and Heesterbeek, H.

Keawcharoen, J., van de, Broek, J., Bouma, A., Tiensin, T., Osterhaus, A. D. M. E., 2011.

#### Surnames and initials switched

Here’s the script...

~([A-Z]).([A-Z]).([A-Z]). ([A-Za-z^45]@), |\4 \1\2\3,^32

~([A-Z]).([A-Z]). ([A-Za-z^45]@), |\3 \1\2,^32

~([A-Z]). ([A-Za-z^45]@), |\2 \1,^32

and this is what it changes. This ...

replace A.E.X. Hunter, Blah

replace A. Hunter, to

replace A.E. Hunter, to

replace A.E. Hunter-Smith, to

to this ...

replace Hunter AEX, Blah

replace Hunter A, to

replace Hunter AE, to

replace Hunter-Smith AE, to

#### US dates to UK dates and vice versa

|Replace US dates e.g. 4/10/2002 with 10 April 2002

~ 1/([0-9]{1,2})/| \1 January^32

~ 2/([0-9]{1,2})/| \1 February^32

~ 3/([0-9]{1,2})/| \1 March^32

~ 4/([0-9]{1,2})/| \1 April^32

~ 5/([0-9]{1,2})/| \1 May^32

~ 6/([0-9]{1,2})/| \1 June^32

~ 7/([0-9]{1,2})/| \12 July^32

~ 8/([0-9]{1,2})/| \1 August^32

~ 9/([0-9]{1,2})/| \1 September^32

~ 10/([0-9]{1,2})/| \1 October^32

~ 11/([0-9]{1,2})/| \1 November^32

~ 12/([0-9]{1,2})/| \1 December^32

**|Replace US dates e.g. January 3 with 3 January**

~January ([0-9]{1,2})([!0-9])|\1 January\2

~February ([0-9]{1,2})([!0-9])|\1 February\2

~March ([0-9]{1,2})([!0-9])|\1 March\2

~April ([0-9]{1,2})([!0-9])|\1 April\2

~May ([0-9]{1,2})([!0-9])|\1 May\2

~June ([0-9]{1,2})([!0-9])|\1 June\2

~July ([0-9]{1,2})([!0-9])|\1 July\2

~August ([0-9]{1,2})([!0-9])|\1 August\2

~September ([0-9]{1,2})([!0-9])|\1 September\2

~October ([0-9]{1,2})([!0-9])|\1 October\2

~November ([0-9]{1,2})([!0-9])|\1 November\2

~December ([0-9]{1,2})([!0-9])|\1 December\2

| For ‘1 January 2008’ to ‘January 1, 2008’ etc

~(<[0-9]{1,2}>) (<[ADFJMNOS][a-z]@[ehlrty]>) ([0-9]{4})|\2 \1, \3

| For ‘1 January 2008’ to ‘January 1st, 2008’ etc

~(<[0-9]{1,2}>) (<[ADFJMNOS][a-z]@[ehlrty]>) ([0-9]{4})|\2 \1thzczc, \3

1thzczc|1st

2thzczc|2nd

3thzczc|3rd

zczc|

| For ‘January 1, 2008’ to ‘1 January 2008’ etc

~(<[ADFJMNOS][a-z]@[ehlrty]>) (<[0-9]{1,2}>), ([0-9]{4})|\2 \1 \3

| For ‘2008, January 1’ to ‘January 1, 2008’ etc (from Margaret Hunter)

~([0-9]{4}), (<[ADFJMNOS][a-z]@[ehlrty]>) (<[0-9]{1,2}>)|\3 \2 \1

#### Dates from number format to month names

|Replace dates e.g. 10.4.02 with 10 April 2002

.1.| January 20

.01.| January 20

.2.| February 20

.02.| February 20

.3.| March 20

.03.| March 20

.4.| April 20

.04.| April 20

.5.| May 20

.05.| May 20

.6.| June 20

.06.| June 20

.7.| July 20

.07.| July 20

.8.| August 20

.08.| August 20

.9.| September 20

.09.| September 20

.10.| October 20

.11.| November 20

.12.| December 20

209| 199

208| 198

207| 197

#### Months to abbreviated version

January|Jan

February|Feb

March|Mar

April|Apr

June|Jun

July|Jul

August|Aug

September|Sep

October|Oct

November|Nov

December|Dec

#### Months to full version

~<Jan>|January

~<Feb>|February

~<Mar>|March

~<Apr>|April

~<Jun>|June

~<Jul>|July

~<Aug>|August

~<Sep>|September

~<Oct>|October

~<Nov>|November

~<Dec>|December

#### Months to full version (also lowercase, also clear full points)

~<jan>|Januaryxcxc

~<feb>|Februaryxcxc

~<mar>|Marchxcxc

~<apr>|Aprilxcxc

~<jun>|Junexcxc

~<jul>|Julyxcxc

~<aug>|Augustxcxc

~<sep>|Septemberxcxc

~<oct>|Octoberxcxc

~<nov>|Novemberxcxc

~<dec>|Decemberxcxc

~<Jan>|Januaryxcxc

~<Feb>|Februaryxcxc

~<Mar>|Marchxcxc

~<Apr>|Aprilxcxc

~<Jun>|Junexcxc

~<Jul>|Julyxcxc

~<Aug>|Augustxcxc

~<Sep>|Septemberxcxc

~<Oct>|Octoberxcxc

~<Nov>|Novemberxcxc

~<Dec>|Decemberxcxc

xcxc.|

xcxc|

#### Putting fixed spaces in dates

If you want non-breaking spaces in all your dates, here’s one method:

~([0-9]{1,2}) January ([0-9]{4})|\1^sJanuary^s\2

~([0-9]{1,2}) February ([0-9]{4})|\1^sFebruary^s\2

~([0-9]{1,2}) March ([0-9]{4})|\1^sMarch^s\2

~([0-9]{1,2}) April ([0-9]{4})|\1^sApril^s\2

~([0-9]{1,2}) May ([0-9]{4})|\1^sMay^s\2

~([0-9]{1,2}) June ([0-9]{4})|\1^sJune^s\2

~([0-9]{1,2}) July ([0-9]{4})|\1^sJuly^s\2

~([0-9]{1,2}) August ([0-9]{4})|\1^sAugust^s\2

~([0-9]{1,2}) September ([0-9]{4})|\1^sSeptember^s\2

~([0-9]{1,2}) October ([0-9]{4})|\1^sOctober^s\2

~([0-9]{1,2}) November ([0-9]{4})|\1^sNovember^s\2

~([0-9]{1,2}) December ([0-9]{4})|\1^sDecember^s\2

Or you could try an all-in-one version, though I suppose it might give the odd false positive:

~([0-9]{1,2}) ([ADFJMNOS][abceghilmnoprstuvy]{2,}) ([0-9]{4})|\1^s\2^s\3

#### Text exported from PDFs

As you may have noticed, when text is exported from a pdf there are sometimes two problems:

(a) Some words areruntogether and you couldn’t easilyseparate them

(b) ligatures come out as different letters, perhaps capital V and capital W

I’m pleased to say that (for my current job only) I have solved both problems.

(a) is sometimes solved (or reduced, at least) by saying to the client, “The lo-res pdfs you sent aren’t good enough quality. Please would you send me hi-res pdfs?”

The text scraped out of the new file still has afew joinedup words, but nothing that a quick spell-check won’t sort out.

(b) is solved courtesy of FRedit and a bit of patient working out of the necessary wildcard F&Rs.

(Interestingly, in the pdf for which I generated this script, all the ‘fl’s did actually came out as ‘fl’. It was only the ‘fi’ and the ‘ff’ that were converted to W and V respectively.)

So here’s the script I used:

~W([bcdfgjklmnpqstvwxz])|fi\1

~V([bcdfgjklmnpqstvwxz])|ff\1

~([a-z])W|\1fi

~([a-z])V|\1ff

~Wr([!io])|fir\1

While this has worked for this particular job, another job might have slightly different issues and require a slightly different FRedit script. What I suggest is that you examine where the problems lie, try a script something like this, start to spellcheck the resultant file and see what hasn’t worked. Then refine the script and try again.

#### Text exported from PDFs (3)

Sometimes you get loads of underlines. If so, here’s a starter for some of the words you might find:

di\_us|diffus

e\_cien|efficien

cuto\_|cutoff

oe\_ci|oefici

e\_or|effor

e\_ec|effec

di\_c|diffic

di\_er|differ

u\_c|uffic

a\_ect|affect

\_rst|first

-o\_|-off

o\_-| off-

#### General biomedical documents

| Changes useful for general biomedical documents

| from Anna Sharman 16.03.2011 to add to FREdit library

| yellow highlight means not changed but just highlighted

| blue means changed

| green means exceptions put back

| pink means formatting changed

| grey means simple changes

|Highlight things that should perhaps be made italic and spacing adjusted

|NB this list could probably be condensed with the same effect

P <|^&

P<|^&

P>|^&

p<|^&

p>|^&

p=|^&

P=|^&

P =|^&

p =|^&

n<|^&

n>|^&

n=|^&

n <|^&

n >|^&

n =|^&

r<|^&

r>|^&

r=|^&

r <|^&

r >|^&

r =|^&

in vivo|^&

in vitro|^&

in silico|^&

in situ|^&

|Correct a common misspelling of milliliters

mL|ml

| add spaces before units if missing

|NB many publishers require thin spaces not spaces - if so, use ^s not space

~([0-9])(mm)|\1 \2

~([0-9])(nm)|\1 \2

~([0-9])(cm)|\1 \2

~([0-9])(km)|\1 \2

~([0-9])(m/s)|\1 \2

~([0-9])(ml)|\1 \2

~([0-9])(g)|\1 \2

~([0-9])(mg)|\1 \2

~([0-9])(kg)|\1 \2

~([0-9])(ng)|\1 \2

~([0-9])(ms)|\1 \2

~([0-9])(M)|\1 \2

~([0-9])(bp)|\1 \2

~([0-9])(kb)|\1 \2

~([0-9])(Mb)|\1 \2

~([0-9])(Hz)|\1 \2

~([0-9])(MHz)|\1 \2

~([0-9])(GHz)|\1 \2

~([0-9])(V)|\1 \2

~([0-9])(mV)|\1 \2

|These two cause more problems than the rest and need to be checked carefully

~([0-9])(m)|\1 \2

~([0-9])(s)|\1 \2

| any unit starting with µ (symbol inserted not m converted to symbol font)

~([0-9])(^0181)|\1 \2

|Put back exceptions

1 st|1st

|Highlight primes (the ASCII ones, not the proper unicode ones)

^0180|^&

|The symbol below came up in one article and looks the same as prime

|though in Times it is meant to be a cent sign

^0162|'

|This is often used instead of micromolar, so highlight it

uM|^&

|Things that need changing in most biomed house styles

degrees Celsius|^0176

¬amongst|among

¬whilst|while

¬utilize|use

¬utilizing|using

|Highlight style things that might need changing in depending on house style

e.g.|^&

i.e.|^&

Figure|^&

et al|^&

the authors|^&

and colleagues|^&

and coworkers|^&

¬available on request|^&

http|^&

in press|^&

unpublished|^&

¬data set|^&

¬dataset|^&

percent|^&

per cent|^&

scale bar|^&

|Grammar things that many publishers don’t like

n't|^&

however|^&

However|^&

, and|^&

|Words that some publishers don’t like

¬while|^&

Additionally|^&

¬appear|^&

allow for|^&

lab|^&

|Frequently misused words to highlight and check

compliment|^&

allowed for|^&

¬allowing for|^&

employ|^&

impact|^&

Note|^&

¬in spite of|^&

¬represents|^&

¬exist|^&

¬present|^&

¬fairly|^&

¬a number of|^&

¬relative|^&

¬quite|^&

¬where|^&

¬ though|^&

¬since|^&

¬which|^&

¬post-|^&

¬may|^&

¬sacrific|^&

¬euthanase|^&

¬compar|^&

¬as well as|^&

¬hence|^&

¬display|^&

¬possess|^&

¬lower organis|^&

¬lower eukaryote|^&

¬lower anima|^&

¬lower plant|^&

¬higher organis|^&

¬higher eukaryote|^&

¬higher animal|^&

¬higher plant|^&

¬able to|^&

¬like|^&

¬alike|^&

¬unlike|^&

¬respective|^&

¬prior|^&

¬based|^&

¬demonstrat|^&

¬virtually|^&

¬due to|^&

¬exhibit|^&

¬indicative|^&

¬both|^&

¬of importance|^&

¬underline|^&

¬underscore|^&

¬highlight|^&

¬permit|^&

¬harbor|^&

¬to date|^&

¬fashion|^&

¬persons|^&

¬of note|^&

plays|^&

play|^&

¬upon|^&

|Highlight written-out numbers

twenty|^&

thirty|^&

forty|^&

fifty|^&

sixty|^&

seventy|^&

eighty|^&

ninety|^&

hundred|^&

thousand|^&

eleven|^&

twelve|^&

thirteen|^&

fourteen|^&

fifteen|^&

sixteen|^&

seventeen|^&

eighteen|^&

nineteen|^&

|termini

N-terminal|^&

N-terminus|^&

N terminus|^&

N terminal|^&

amino-terminal|^&

amino terminus|^&

amino terminal|^&

amino-terminus|^&

C-terminal|^&

C-terminus|^&

C terminus|^&

C terminal|^&

carboxy-terminal|^&

carboxyl terminus|^&

carboxy terminus|^&

carboxy terminal|^&

#### Anonymising scripts

This is a bit of a rarity, but it’s something I use occasionally. If people have a problem with a Word file and I offer to help if they will send me a copy of the rogue file, the reply is sometimes that there are confidentiality problems. What I do then is send them the following script:

| Enigmatiser obfuscater anonymise

¬a|ù

¬e|a

¬i|e

¬o|i

¬ù|o

¬t|ù

¬n|t

¬s|n

¬h|s

¬r|h

¬d|r

¬l|d

¬c|l

¬m|c

¬f|m

¬w|f

¬g|w

¬p|g

¬b|p

¬ù|b

^32E'| a

^pE'|^pE

^32E | a^32

o | a^32

gg|ll

ii|oo

aa|ee

dd|nn

mm|ss

It switches round loads of letters in the script and makes it totally unreadable. However, it maintains the upper and lowercase, and hence the sentence structure, and of course all the fonts, styles, punctuation etc stay the same.

#### Applying single strikethrough

If you want to apply the strikethrough attribute to some of the text (e.g. URLs), in order to protect it from further F&Rs, you can do this with a find and replace. The FRedit macro knows that if you apply the double strikethrough to an F&R, what you mean is “Please apply single strikethrough to everything you find.”

Here’s a wildcard F&R that will apply single strikethrough to all URLs:

~~~[httpws]{3,5}[:.][a-zA-Z0-9\_\-./]{3,}|^&~~

Obviously, you have to do this as a separate FRedit list, so the best way is to put this at the beginning of your script, followed by a ‘#’, to halt the F&R sequence at that point. Then you can move that part of the list out of the way and run the rest of the list, thus:

| Textboxes = yes

| Footnotes = yes

| Endnotes = yes

~~~[httpws]{3,5}[:.][a-zA-Z0-9\_\-./]{3,}|^&~~

#

| Rest of the FRedit list starts here

|^32

- | ^=^32

| etc, etc

#### F&Rs that clash with track changes

Suppose you want to use FRedit to put dashes into number ranges, i.e. change 6-8 into 6–8, and suppose too that the client ***insists*** that all changes are tracked.

The standard F&R for number ranges is...

~([0-9])-([0-9])|\1^=\2

However, as I’m sure you know, if track changes is ON, what you will get for ‘6-8’ is not ‘6–8’ but:

68–

This is nothing to do with FRedit; it’s a ‘feature’ of Word’s F&R with track changes.

There is a way round it. You use three F&Rs, two ‘hidden’, i.e. with TC off, and just the one visible one:

~~~([0-9])-([0-9])|\1zczc-\2~~

zczc-|zczc^=

~~zczc|~~

The way it works is that the first F&R identifies those hyphens that need to be changed to dashes, by adding a unique ‘code’, i.e. some text that can be guaranteed not to occur anywhere else in the text.

Then you (visibly) change those hyphens to dashes.

Then you (invisibly) delete the codes.

And here’s another one, for adding a space either side of a solidus:

**~~~([A-Za-z])/([A-Za-z])|^&~~**

**/**|^32/^32

**~~Blank~~**~~|^&~~

(I’ve used both bold and underline, to make it easier to see the technique, but just underline would do – assuming that you don’t use underline for anything else in the document. But of course just bold would *not* do!)

#### Enigmatise / anonymise / obfuscate a text F&Rs that clash with track changes

If you want to do a public demonstration of working on a Word file, you can’t use a file belonging to a client (well, certainly not without their permission). However, if you first use a randomize function, you can make the text totally unrecognisable, even if you give the student a machine-readable copy of the file to use for an exercise.

You could use the macro, *Enigmatizer*, But on long files, it takes so long that I developed a FRedit version:

| Enigmatiser

¬a|ù

¬e|a

¬i|e

¬o|i

¬ù|o

¬t|ù

¬n|t

¬s|n

¬h|s

¬r|h

¬d|r

¬l|d

¬c|l

¬m|c

¬f|m

¬w|f

¬g|w

¬p|g

¬b|p

¬ù|b

^32E'| a

^pE'|^pE

^32E | a^32

o | a^32

gg|ll

ii|oo

aa|ee

dd|nn

mm|ss

(But this, of course, could be decyphered, in theory!)