NAME

Date::Manip::Lang::swedish – Swedish language support.

SYNOPSIS

This module contains a list of words and expressions supporting the language. It is not intended to be used directly (other Date::Manip modules will load it as needed).

LANGUAGE EXPRESSIONS

The following is a list of all language words and expressions used to write times and/or dates.

All strings are case insensitive.

Month names and abbreviations

When writing out the name of the month, several different variations may exist including full names and abbreviations.

The following month names may be used:

```
Januari

Februari

Mars

April

Maj

Juni

Juli

Augusti

September

Oktober

November

December
```

The following abbreviations may be used:

```
Jan

Feb

Mar

Apr

Maj

Jun

Jul

Aug
```

```
Sep

Okt

Nov

Dec
```

Day names and abbreviations

When writing out the name of the day, several different variations may exist including full names and abbreviations.

The following day names may be used:

```
Måndag
Mandag

Tisdag

Onsdag

Torsdag

Fredag

Lördag
Lordag

Söndag
Sondag
```

The following abbreviations may be used:

```
Mån
Man

Tis

Ons

Tor

Fre

Lör
Lor

Sön
Son
```

The following short (1−2 characters) abbreviations may be used:

```
M

Ti

O
```

```
To

F

L

S
```

Delta field names

These are the names (and abbreviations) for the fields in a delta. There are 7 fields: years, months, weeks, days, hours, minutes, seconds.

The names and abbreviations for these fields are:

```
ar
år

manader
månader
man
manad
mån
månad

veckor
v
vecka

dagar
d
dag

timmar
t
tim
timme

minuter
m
min
minut

sekunder
s
sek
sekund
```

Morning/afternoon times

This is a list of expressions use to designate morning or afternoon time when a time is entered as a 12–hour time rather than a 24–hour time. For example, in English, the time ''17:00'' could be specified as ''5:00 PM''.

Morning and afternoon time may be designated by the following sets of words:

```
FM

EM
```

Each or every

There are a list of words that specify every occurrence of something. These are used in the following phrases:

```
EACH Monday
EVERY Monday
EVERY month
```

The following words may be used:

```
varje
```

Next/Previous/Last occurrence

There are a list of words that may be used to specify the next, previous, or last occurrence of something. These words could be used in the following phrases:

```
NEXT week

LAST Tuesday
PREVIOUS Tuesday

LAST day of the month
```

The following words may be used:

Next occurrence:

```
nasta
nästa
```

Previous occurrence:

```
forra
förra
```

Last occurrence:

```
forra
förra
senaste
```

Delta words for going forward/backward in time

When parsing deltas, there are words that may be used to specify the the delta will refer to a time in the future or to a time in the past (relative to some date). In English, for example, you might say:

```
IN 5 days
5 days AGO
```

The following words may be used to specify deltas that refer to dates in the past or future respectively:

```
sedan

om
senare
```

Business mode

This contains two lists of words which can be used to specify a standard (i.e. non-business) delta or a business delta.

Previously, it was used to tell whether the delta was approximate or exact, but now this list is not used except to force the delta to be standard.

The following words may be used:

```
exakt
ungefar
ungefär
```

The following words may be used to specify a business delta:

```
arbetsdag
arbetsdagar
```

Numbers

Numbers may be spelled out in a variety of ways. The following sets correspond to the numbers from 1 to 53:

```
1:a
en
ett
forsta
första

2:a
två
tva
andra

3:e
tre
tredje

4:e
fyra
fjarde
fjärde

5:e
fem
femte

6:e
sex
sjatte
sjätte

7:e
sju
sjunde

8:e
åtta
atta
attonde
åttonde

9:e
nio
nionde

10:e
```

```
tio
tionde


11:e
elva
elfte

12:e
tolv
tolfte

13:e
tretton
trettonde

14:e
fjorton
fjortonde

15:e
femton
femtonde

16:e
sexton
sextonde

17:e
sjutton
sjuttonde

18:e
arton
artonde

19:e
nitton
nittonde

20:e
tjugo
tjugonde


21:a
tjugoen
tjugoett
tjugoforsta
tjugoförsta

22:a
tjugotvå
tjugotva
```

```
              tjugoandra

          23:e
          tjugotre
          tjugotredje

          24:e
          tjugofyra
          tjugofjarde
          tjugofjärde

          25:e
          tjugofem
          tjugofemte

          26:e
          tjugosex
          tjugosjatte
          tjugosjätte

          27:e
          tjugosju
          tjugosjunde

          28:e
          tjugoåtta
          tjugoatta
          tjugoattonde
          tjugoåttonde

          29:e
          tjugonio
          tjugonionde

          30:e
          trettio
          trettionde


          31:a
          trettioen
          trettioett
          trettioforsta
          trettioförsta

          32:a
          trettiotvå
          trettiotva
          trettioandra

          33:e
          trettiotre
          trettiotredje
```

```
34:e
trettiofyra
trettiofjarde
trettiofjärde

35:e
trettiofem
trettiofemte

36:e
trettiosex
trettiosjatte
trettiosjätte

37:e
trettiosju
trettiosjunde

38:e
trettioåtta
trettioatta
trettioattonde
trettioåttonde

39:e
trettionio
trettionionde

40:e
fyrtio
fyrtionde


41:a
fyrtioen
fyrtioett
fyrtioforsta
fyrtioförsta

42:a
fyrtiotvå
fyrtiotva
fyrtioandra

43:e
fyrtiotre
fyrtiotredje

44:e
fyrtiofyra
fyrtiofjarde
fyrtiofjärde

45:e
```

```
                fyrtiofem
                fyrtiofemte

                46:e
                fyrtiosex
                fyrtiosjatte
                fyrtiosjätte

                47:e
                fyrtiosju
                fyrtiosjunde

                48:e
                fyrtioåtta
                fyrtioatta
                fyrtioattonde
                fyrtioåttonde

                49:e
                fyrtionio
                fyrtionionde

                50:e
                femtio
                femtionde


                51:a
                femtioen
                femtioett
                femtioforsta
                femtioförsta

                52:a
                femtiotvå
                femtiotva
                femtioandra

                53:e
                femtiotre
                femtiotredje
```

Ignored words

In writing out dates in common forms, there are a number of words that are typically not important.

There is frequently a word that appears in a phrase to designate that a time is going to be specified next. In English, you would use the word AT in the example:

```
                December 3 at 12:00
```

The following words may be used:

```
                kl
                kl.
                klockan
```

Another word is used to designate one member of a set. In English, you would use the words IN or OF:

```
1st day OF December
1st day IN December
```

The following words may be used:

```
om
```

Another word is use to specify that something is on a certain date. In English, you would use ON:

```
ON July 5th
```

The following words may be used:

```
pa
på
```

Words that set the date, time, or both

There are some words that can be used to specify a date, a time, or both relative to now.

Words that set the date are similar to the English words 'yesterday' or 'tomorrow'. These are specified as a delta which is added to the current time to get a date. The time is NOT set however, so the delta is only partially used (it should only include year, month, week, and day fields).

The following words may be used:

```
i dag                   0:0:0:0:0:0:0
i gar                   -0:0:0:1:0:0:0
i går                   -0:0:0:1:0:0:0
i morgon                +0:0:0:1:0:0:0
idag                    0:0:0:0:0:0:0
igar                    -0:0:0:1:0:0:0
igår                    -0:0:0:1:0:0:0
imorgon                 +0:0:0:1:0:0:0
```

Words that set only the time of day are similar to the English words 'noon' or 'midnight'.

The following words may be used:

```
midnatt                 00:00:00
mitt pa dagen           12:00:00
mitt på dagen           12:00:00
```

Words that set the entire time and date (relative to the current time and date) are also available.

In English, the word 'now' is one of these.

The following words may be used:

```
nu                      0:0:0:0:0:0:0
```

Hour/Minute/Second separators

When specifying the time of day, the most common separator is a colon (:) which can be used for both separators.

Some languages use different pairs. For example, French allows you to specify the time as 13h30:20, so it would use the following pairs:

```
: :
h :
```

The first column is the hour-minute separator and the second column is the minute-second separator. Both are perl regular expressions. When creating a new translation, be aware that regular expressions with utf−8 characters may be tricky. For example, don't include the expression '[x]' where 'x' is a utf−8 character.

A pair of colons is ALWAYS allowed for all languages. If a language allows additional pairs, they are

listed here:

```
\.  :
```

Fractional second separator

When specifying fractional seconds, the most common way is to use a decimal point (.). Some languages may specify a different separator that might be used. If this is done, it is a regular expression.

The decimal point is ALWAYS allowed for all languages. If a language allows another separator, it is listed here:

```
Not defined in this language
```

KNOWN BUGS

None known.

BUGS AND QUESTIONS

Please refer to the Date::Manip::Problems documentation for information on submitting bug reports or questions to the author.

SEE ALSO

Date::Manip   – main module documentation

LICENSE

This script is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the same terms as Perl itself.

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