

**NAME**

Date::Manip::Lang::english – English 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:

January

February

March

April

May

June

July

August

September

October

November

December

The following abbreviations may be used:

Jan

Jan.

Feb

Feb.

Mar

Mar.

Apr

Apr.

May

May.

Jun  
Jun .

Jul  
Jul .

Aug  
Aug .

Sep  
Sept  
Sep .  
Sept .

Oct  
Oct .

Nov  
Nov .

Dec  
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:

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

The following abbreviations may be used:

Mon  
Mon .

Tue  
Tues  
Tue .  
Tues .

Wed  
Wed .

Thu

Thur  
Thu.  
Thur.

Fri  
Fri.

Sat  
Sat.

Sun  
Sun.

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

M

T

W

Th

F

Sa

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:

years  
Y  
yr  
year  
yrs

months  
m  
mon  
month  
mons

weeks  
w  
wk  
wks  
week

days  
d  
day

hours  
h  
hr  
hrs  
hour  
  
minutes  
mn  
min  
minute  
mins  
  
seconds  
s  
sec  
second  
secs

**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:

AM  
A.M.  
  
PM  
P.M.

**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:

each  
every

**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:

next  
following

Previous occurrence:

previous  
last

Last occurrence:

last  
final

### **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:

ago  
past  
in the past  
earlier  
before now  
  
in  
later  
future  
in the future  
from now

### **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:

exactly  
approximately

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

business

### **Numbers**

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

1st  
first  
one  
  
2nd  
second  
two  
  
3rd

third  
three

4th  
fourth  
four

5th  
fifth  
five

6th  
sixth  
six

7th  
seventh  
seven

8th  
eighth  
eight

9th  
ninth  
nine

10th  
tenth  
ten

11th  
eleventh  
eleven

12th  
twelfth  
twelve

13th  
thirteenth  
thirteen

14th  
fourteenth  
fourteen

15th  
fifteenth  
fifteen

16th  
sixteenth

sixteen

17th  
seventeenth  
seventeen

18th  
eighteenth  
eighteen

19th  
nineteenth  
nineteen

20th  
twentieth  
twenty

21st  
twenty-first  
twenty-one

22nd  
twenty-second  
twenty-two

23rd  
twenty-third  
twenty-three

24th  
twenty-fourth  
twenty-four

25th  
twenty-fifth  
twenty-five

26th  
twenty-sixth  
twenty-six

27th  
twenty-seventh  
twenty-seven

28th  
twenty-eighth  
twenty-eight

29th  
twenty-ninth  
twenty-nine

30th  
thirtieth  
thirty

31st  
thirty-first  
thirty-one

32nd  
thirty-two  
thirty-second

33rd  
thirty-three  
thirty-third

34th  
thirty-four  
thirty-fourth

35th  
thirty-five  
thirty-fifth

36th  
thirty-six  
thirty-sixth

37th  
thirty-seven  
thirty-seventh

38th  
thirty-eight  
thirty-eighth

39th  
thirty-nine  
thirty-ninth

40th  
forty  
fortieth

41st  
forty-one  
forty-first

42nd  
forty-two  
forty-second



43rd  
forty-three  
forty-third

44th  
forty-four  
forty-fourth

45th  
forty-five  
forty-fifth

46th  
forty-six  
forty-sixth

47th  
forty-seven  
forty-seventh

48th  
forty-eight  
forty-eighth

49th  
forty-nine  
forty-ninth

50th  
fifty  
fiftieth

51st  
fifty-one  
fifty-first

52nd  
fifty-two  
fifty-second

53rd  
fifty-three  
fifty-third

**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:

at

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:

```
of
in
```

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:

```
on
```

### 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:

```
ereyesterday      -0:0:0:2:0:0:0
overmorrow        +0:0:0:2:0:0:0
today             0:0:0:0:0:0:0
tomorrow          +0:0:0:1:0:0:0
yesterday         -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:

```
midnight          00:00:00
noon              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:

```
now              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:

Not defined in this language

### **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.

### **AUTHOR**

Sullivan Beck (sbeck@cpan.org)