

**NAME**

Date::Manip::Lang::french – French 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:

janvier

février  
fevrier

mars

avril

mai

juin

juillet

août  
aout

septembre

octobre

novembre

décembre  
decembre

The following abbreviations may be used:

jan  
jan.

fév  
fev  
fev.  
fév.

mar  
mar.

avr

avr.

mai  
mai.

juin  
juin.

juil  
juil.

août  
aout  
aout.  
août.

sept  
sept.

oct  
oct.

nov  
nov.

déc  
dec  
dec.  
déc.

### 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:

lundi

mardi

mercredi

jeudi

vendredi

samedi

dimanche

The following abbreviations may be used:

lun  
lun.

mar  
mar.

mer  
mer.

jeu  
jeu.

ven  
ven.

sam  
sam.

dim  
dim.

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

l

ma

me

j

v

s

d

### **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:

annees  
années  
an  
annee  
ans  
année

mois  
m

semaine  
semaines  
sem

jours  
j  
jour  
journee  
journée

heures  
h  
heure

minutes  
mn  
min  
minute

secondes  
s  
sec  
seconde

**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:

du matin  
  
du soir

**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:

chaque  
tous les  
toutes les

**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:

suivant  
suivante  
prochain  
prochaine

Previous occurrence:

precedent  
précédent  
precedente  
précédente  
derniere  
dernière

Last occurrence:

dernier

### 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:

il y a  
auparavant  
dans le passé  
plus tot  
plus tôt

en  
plus tard  
dans l'avenir  
a venir  
à venir  
dans

### 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:

exactement  
approximativement  
environ

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

professionnel  
ouvrable  
ouvrables

### Numbers

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

1er  
1re  
premier  
un

2e

deux  
deuxieme  
deuxième

3e  
trois  
troisieme  
troisième

4e  
quatre  
quatrieme  
quatrième

5e  
cinq  
cinquieme  
cinquième

6e  
six  
sixieme  
sixième

7e  
sept  
septieme  
septième

8e  
huit  
huitieme  
huitième

9e  
neuf  
neuvieme  
neuvième

10e  
dix  
dixieme  
dixième

11e  
onze  
onzieme  
onzième

12e  
douze  
douzieme  
douzième

13e  
treize  
treizieme  
treizième

14e  
quatorze  
quatorzieme  
quatorzième

15e  
quinze  
quinzieme  
quinzième

16e  
seize  
seizieme  
seizième

17e  
dix-sept  
dix-septieme  
dix-septième

18e  
dix-huit  
dix-huitieme  
dix-huitième

19e  
dix-neuf  
dix-neuvieme  
dix-neuvième

20e  
vingt  
vingtieme  
vingtième

21e  
vingt et un  
vingt et unieme  
vingt et unième

22e  
vingt-deux  
vingt-deuxieme  
vingt-deuxième

23e  
vingt-trois

vingt-troisieme  
vingt-troisième

24e  
vingt-quatre  
vingt-quatrieme  
vingt-quatrième

25e  
vingt-cinq  
vingt-cinquieme  
vingt-cinquième

26e  
vingt-six  
vingt-sixieme  
vingt-sixième

27e  
vingt-sept  
vingt-septieme  
vingt-septième

28e  
vingt-huit  
vingt-huitieme  
vingt-huitième

29e  
vingt-neuf  
vingt-neuvieme  
vingt-neuvième

30e  
trente  
trentieme  
trentième

31e  
trente et un  
trente et unieme  
trente et unième

32e  
trente-deux  
trente-deuxieme  
trente-deuxième

33e  
trente-trois  
trente-troisieme  
trente-troisième



34e  
trente-quatre  
trente-quatrieme  
trente-quatrième

35e  
trente-cinq  
trente-cinquieme  
trente-cinquième

36e  
trente-six  
trente-sixieme  
trente-sixième

37e  
trente-sept  
trente-septieme  
trente-septième

38e  
trente-huit  
trente-huitieme  
trente-huitième

39e  
trente-neuf  
trente-neuvieme  
trente-neuvième

40e  
quarante  
quarantieme  
quarantième

41e  
quarante et un  
quarante et unieme  
quarante et unième

42e  
quarante-deux  
quarante-deuxieme  
quarante-deuxième

43e  
quarante-trois  
quarante-troisieme  
quarante-troisième

44e  
quarante-quatre  
quarante-quatrieme

quarante-quatrième

45e

quarante-cinq

quarante-cinquieme

quarante-cinquième

46e

quarante-six

quarante-sixieme

quarante-sixième

47e

quarante-sept

quarante-septieme

quarante-septième

48e

quarante-huit

quarante-huitieme

quarante-huitième

49e

quarante-neuf

quarante-neuvieme

quarante-neuvième

50e

cinquante

cinquantieme

cinquantième

51e

cinquante et un

cinquante et unieme

cinquante et unième

52e

cinquante-deux

cinquante-deuxieme

cinquante-deuxième

53e

cinquante-trois

cinquante-troisieme

cinquante-troisième

### 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:

a  
à

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:

de  
en  
du

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:

sur

### 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:

aujourd'hui	0:0:0:0:0:0:0
aujourd'hui	0:0:0:0:0:0:0
demain	+0:0:0:1:0:0:0
hier	-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:

midi	12:00:00
minuit	00:00:00

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:

maintenant	0:0:0:0:0:0:0
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### 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:

h :

**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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