NAME

Date::Manip::Lang::german − German 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:

```
Januar
Jänner

Februar

März
Marz
Maerz

April

Mai

Juni

Juli

August

September

Oktober

November

Dezember
```

The following abbreviations may be used:

```
Jän
Jan

Feb

Mär
Mar

Apr

Mai
```

```
Jun

Jul

Aug

Sep

Okt

Nov

Dez
```

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:

```
Montag

Dienstag

Mittwoch

Donnerstag

Freitag

Samstag
Sonnabend

Sonntag
```

The following abbreviations may be used:

```
Mo
Mo.

Di
Di.

Mi
Mi.

Do
Do.

Fr
Fr.

Sa
Sa.

So
So.
```

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

```
M

Di

Mi

Do

F

Sa

So
```

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:

```
Jahren
j
Jahr
Jahre

Monaten
m
Monat
Monate

Wochen
w
Woche

Tagen
t
Tag
Tage

Stunden
h
std
Stunde

Minuten
min
Minute

Sekunden
s
sek
Sekunde
```

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
vorm.

EM
nachm.
```

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:

```
jeden
```

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:

```
nachsten
nächsten
nachste
nächste
```

Previous occurrence:

```
vorherigen
vorherige
letzte
letzten
```

Last occurrence:

```
letzten
letzte
```

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:

```
vor
vorigen
vorherigen
vorherige

in
spater
später
```

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:

```
genau
ungefahr
ungefähr
```

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

```
Arbeitstag
Arbeits
```

Numbers

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

```
1.
erste
erster
eins

2.
zweite
zwei
zweiter

3.
dritte
drei
dritter

4.
vierte
vier

5.
funfte
fünfte
fünf
fünfter
```

```
funf
funfter

6.
sechste
sechs
sechster

7.
siebente
siebte
sieben
siebter

8.
achte
achten

9.
neunte
neun
neunten

10.
zehnte
zehn
zehnten


11.
elfte
elf

12.
zwolfte
zwölfte
zwölf
zwölften
zwolf
zwolften

13.
dreizehnte
dreizehn

14.
vierzehnte
vierzehn

15.
funfzehnte
fünfzehnte
fünfzehn
fünfzehnten
```

```
funfzehn
funfzehnten

16.
sechzehnte
sechzehn

17.
siebzehnte
siebzehn

18.
achtzehnte
achtzehn

19.
neunzehnte
neunzehn

20.
zwanzigste
zwanzig
zwanzigsten


21.
einundzwanzigste
einundzwanzigsten

22.
zweiundzwanzigste
zweiundzwanzigsten

23.
dreiundzwanzigste
dreiundzwanzigsten

24.
vierundzwanzigste
vierundzwanzigsten

25.
funfundzwanzigste
fünfundzwanzigste
fünfundzwanzigsten
funfundzwanzigsten

26.
sechsundzwanzigste
sechsundzwanzigsten

27.
siebenundzwanzigste
siebenundzwanzigsten
```

```
28.
achtundzwanzigste
achtundzwanzigsten

29.
neunundzwanzigste
neunundzwanzigsten

30.
dreibigste
dreißigste
dreißig
dreißigsten
dreibig
dreibigsten


31.
einunddreibigste
einunddreißigste
einunddreißig
einunddreißigsten
einunddreibig
einunddreibigsten

32.
zweiunddreißig
zweiunddreißigste
zweiunddreibig
zweiunddreibigste

33.
dreiunddreißig
dreiunddreißigsten
dreiunddreibig
dreiunddreibigsten

34.
vierunddreißig
vierunddreißigste
vierunddreibig
vierunddreibigste

35.
fünfunddreißig
fünfunddreißigste
funfunddreibig
funfunddreibigste

36.
sechsunddreißig
sechsunddreißigste
sechsunddreibig
```

```
sechsunddreibigste

37.
siebenunddreißig
siebenunddreißigsten
siebenunddreibig
siebenunddreibigsten

38.
achtunddreißig
achtunddreißigsten
achtunddreibig
achtunddreibigsten

39.
neununddreißig
neununddreißigsten
neununddreibig
neununddreibigsten

40.
vierzig
vierzigsten


41.
einundvierzig
einundvierzigsten

42.
zweiundvierzig
zweiundvierzigsten

43.
dreiundvierzig
dreiundvierzigsten

44.
vierundvierzig
vierundvierzigsten

45.
fünfundvierzig
fünfundvierzigsten
funfundvierzig
funfundvierzigsten

46.
sechsundvierzig
sechsundvierzigsten

47.
siebenundvierzig
siebenundvierzigste
```

```
47.
siebenundvierzig
siebenundvierzigste

49.
neunundvierzig
neunundvierzigsten

50.
fünfzig
fünfzigsten
funfzig
funfzigsten


51.
einundfünfzig
einundfünfzigsten
einundfunfzig
einundfunfzigsten

52.
zweiundfünfzig
zweiundfünfzigsten
zweiundfunfzig
zweiundfunfzigsten

53.
dreiundfünfzig
dreiundfünfzigsten
dreiundfunfzig
dreiundfunfzigsten
```

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:

```
um
```

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:

```
der
im
des
```

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:

```
am
```

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:

```
gestern             -0:0:0:1:0:0:0
heute               0:0:0:0:0:0:0
morgen              +0:0:0:1:0:0:0
übermorgen          +0:0:0:2:0:0:0
```

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

The following words may be used:

```
mittag              12:00:00
mitternacht         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:

```
jetzt               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

AUTHOR

Sullivan Beck (sbeck@cpan.org)