

**NAME**

Date::Manip::Lang::turkish – Turkish 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:

ocak

şubat  
subat

mart

nisan

mayıs  
mayis

haziran

temmuz

ağustos  
agustos

eylül  
eylul

ekim

kasım  
kasim

aralık  
aralik

The following abbreviations may be used:

oca

şub  
sub

mar

nis

may

haz

tem

ağu

agu

eyl

eki

kas

ara

### 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:

pazartesi

salı

sali

çarşamba

carsamba

Çarşamba

perşembe

persembe

cuma

cumartesi

pazar

The following abbreviations may be used:

pzt

sal

çar

car

per

cum

cts

cmt

paz

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

Pt

S

Ç  
Cr

Pr

C

Ct

P

### **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:

yil  
Y

ay  
a

hafta  
h

gun  
g

saat  
s

dakika  
dak  
d

saniye  
sn

### **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:

öğleden önce  
ogleden once

öğleden sonra  
ogleden sonra

**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:

her

**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:

gelecek  
sonraki

Previous occurrence:

onceki  
önceki

Last occurrence:

son  
sonuncu

**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:

gecmis  
geçmiş  
gecen  
geçen

gelecek  
sonra

**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:

tam  
yaklasik  
yaklaşık

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

is  
iş  
çalışma  
calisma

### Numbers

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

1.  
bir  
ilk  
birinci

2.  
iki  
ikinci

3.  
üç  
uc  
üçüncü  
ucuncu

4.  
dört  
dort  
dördüncü  
dorduncu

5.  
beş  
bes  
beşinci  
besinci

6.  
altı  
alti  
altıncı

7.  
yedi  
yedinci

8.  
sekiz  
sekizinci

9.  
dokuz  
dokuzuncu

10.  
on  
onuncu

11.  
on bir  
on birinci

12.  
on iki  
on ikinci

13.  
on üç  
on uc  
on üçüncü  
on ucuncu

14.  
on dört  
on dort  
on dördüncü  
on dorduncu

15.  
on beş  
on bes  
on beşinci  
on besinci

16.  
on altı  
on alti  
on altıncı

17.  
on yedi  
on yedinci

18.  
on sekiz  
on sekizinci

19.  
on dokuz  
on dokuzuncu

20.  
yirmi

yirminci

21.

yirmi bir

yirminci birinci

22.

yirmi iki

yirminci ikinci

23.

yirmi üç

yirmi uc

yirminci üçüncü

yirminci ucuncu

24.

yirmi dört

yirmi dort

yirminci dördüncü

yirminci dorduncu

25.

yirmi beş

yirmi bes

yirminci beşinci

yirminci besinci

26.

yirmi altı

yirmi alti

yirminci altıncı

27.

yirmi yedi

yirminci yedinci

28.

yirmi sekiz

yirminci sekizinci

29.

yirmi dokuz

yirminci dokuzuncu

30.

otuz

otuzuncu

31.

otuz bir

otuz birinci

32.  
otuz iki  
otuz ikinci

33.  
otuz üç  
otuz uc  
otuz üçüncü  
otuz ucuncu

34.  
otuz dört  
otuz dort  
otuz dördüncü  
otuz dorduncu

35.  
otuz beş  
otuz bes  
otuz beşinci  
otuz besinci

36.  
otuz altı  
otuz alti  
otuz altıncı

37.  
otuz yedi  
otuz yedinci

38.  
otuz sekiz  
otuz sekizinci

39.  
otuz dokuz  
otuz dokuzuncu

40.  
kırk  
kirk  
kırkıncı  
kirkincci

41.  
kırk bir  
kirk bir  
kırk birinci  
kirk birinci

42.



kırk iki  
kirk iki  
kırk ikinci  
kirk ikinci

43.  
kırk üç  
kirk uc  
kırk üçüncü  
kirk ucuncu

44.  
kırk dört  
kirk dort  
kırk dördüncü  
kirk dorduncu

45.  
kırk beş  
kirk bes  
kırk beşinci  
kirk besinci

46.  
kırk altı  
kirk alti  
kırk altıncı  
kirk altıncı

47.  
kırk yedi  
kirk yedi  
kırk yedinci  
kirk yedinci

48.  
kırk sekiz  
kirk sekiz  
kırk sekizinci  
kirk sekizinci

49.  
kırk dokuz  
kirk dokuz  
kırk dokuzuncu  
kirk dokuzuncu

50.  
elli  
ellinci

51.  
elli bir

elli birinci

52.

elli iki

elli ikinci

53.

elli üç

elli uc

elli üçüncü

elli ucuncu

### 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:

saat

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

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:

bugun	0:0:0:0:0:0:0
bugün	0:0:0:0:0:0:0
dun	-0:0:0:1:0:0:0
dün	-0:0:0:1:0:0:0
yarın	+0:0:0:1:0:0:0
yarın	+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:

gece yarisi	00:00:00
gece yarısı	00:00:00
oglen	12:00:00
yarim	12:30:00
yarım	12:30:00
öğlen	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:

simdi	0:0:0:0:0:0:0
şimdi	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

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