

**NAME**

Date::Manip::Lang::catalan – Catalan 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:

Gener

Febrer

Març

Marc

Abril

Maig

Juny

Juliol

Agost

Setembre

Octubre

Novembre

Desembre

The following abbreviations may be used:

Gen

gen.

Feb

febr

feb.

febr.

Mar

mar.

Abr

abr.

Mai  
mai.

Jun  
jun.

Jul  
jul.

Ago  
ag  
ago.  
ag.

Set  
set.

Oct  
oct.

Nov  
nov.

Des  
Dec  
des.  
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:

Dilluns

Dimarts

Dimecres

Dijous

Divendres

Dissabte

Diumenge

The following abbreviations may be used:

Dll  
dl.  
dl

Dmt  
Dim  
dt.

dt

Dmc

Dic

dc.

dc

Dij

dj.

dj

Div

dv.

dv

Dis

ds.

ds

Diu

dg.

dg

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

Dl

L

Dm

M

t

Dc

X

c

Dj

J

Dv

V

Ds

S

Du

U

g

### **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:

anys  
a  
an  
any  
  
mes  
m  
me  
ms  
  
setmanes  
s  
se  
set  
setm  
setmana  
  
dies  
d  
dia  
  
hores  
h  
ho  
hora  
  
minuts  
mn  
min  
minut  
  
segons  
s  
seg  
segon

**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.  
de la matinada  
  
PM  
P.M.  
de la tarda

**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:

cadascuna  
cada  
cadascun

#### **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:

proper  
sequent  
següent

Previous occurrence:

passat  
proppassat  
anterior

Last occurrence:

darrer  
darrera  
ultim  
últim  
ultima  
última  
passat

#### **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:

fa

d'aquí a  
d'aquí a  
mes tard  
més tard

**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:

exactament  
approximadament

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

empresa

**Numbers**

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

1er  
primer  
un

2n  
segon  
dos

3r  
tercer  
tres

4t  
quart  
quatre

5è  
5e  
cinque  
Cinquè  
cinc

6è  
6e  
sise  
sisè  
sis

7è  
7e  
sete  
setè  
set

8è  
8e  
vuite  
vuitè

vuit

9è

9e

nove

novè

nou

10è

10e

dese

desè

deu

11è

11e

onze

onzè

12è

12e

dotze

dotzè

13è

13e

tretze

tretzè

14è

14e

catorze

catorzè

15è

15e

quinze

quinzè

16è

16e

setze

setzè

17è

17e

dissete

dissetè

disset

18è

18e

divuite

divuitè  
divuit

19è  
19e  
dinove  
dinovèe  
dinou

20è  
20e  
vinte  
vintè  
vint

21è  
21e  
vint-i-une  
vint-i-unè  
vint-i-u

22è  
22e  
vint-i-dose  
vint-i-dosè  
vint-i-dos

23è  
23e  
vint-i-trese  
vint-i-tresè  
vint-i-tres

24è  
24e  
vint-i-quatre  
vint-i-quatrè

25è  
25e  
vint-i-cinque  
vint-i-cinquè

26è  
26e  
vint-i-sise  
vint-i-sisè

27è  
27e  
vint-i-sete  
vint-i-setè



28è  
28e  
vint-i-vuite  
vint-i-vuitè

29è  
29e  
vint-i-nove  
vint-i-novè

30è  
30e  
trente  
trentè  
trenta

31è  
31e  
trenta-une  
trenta-unè  
trenta-u

32è  
32e  
trenta-dos

33è  
33e  
trenta-tres

34è  
34e  
trenta-quatre

35è  
35e  
trenta-cinc

36è  
36e  
trenta-sis

37è  
37e  
trenta-set  
trenta-setè  
trenta-sete

38è  
38e  
trenta-vuit

39è

39è  
trenta-nou

40è  
40e  
quaranta

41è  
41e  
quaranta-un

42è  
42e  
quaranta-dos

43è  
43e  
quaranta-tres

44è  
44e  
quaranta-quatre

45è  
45e  
quaranta-cinc

46è  
46e  
quaranta-sis

47è  
47e  
quaranta-set

48è  
48e  
quaranta-vuit  
quaranta-vuitena

49è  
49e  
quaranta-nou

50è  
50e  
cinquantè  
cinquante

51è  
51e  
cinquanta-un

52è  
52e  
cinquanta-dos

53è  
53e  
cinquanta-tres

### 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 les  
a  
al

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  
d'

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:

el

### 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:

abans d'ahir	-0:0:0:2:0:0:0
ahir	-0:0:0:1:0:0:0
dema	+0:0:0:1:0:0:0
dema passat	+0:0:0:2:0:0:0
demà	+0:0:0:1:0:0:0
demà passat	+0:0:0:2:0:0:0
idag	0:0:0:0:0:0:0

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

The following words may be used:

migdia	12:00:00
mitjanit	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:

ara	0:0:0:0:0:0:0
avui	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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