

NAME

Date::Manip::Lang::danish – Danish 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

Februar

Marts

April

Maj

Juni

Juli

August

September

Oktober

November

December

The following abbreviations may be used:

Jan

Feb

Mar

Apr

Maj

Jun

Jul

Aug

Sep

Okt

Nov

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:

Mandag

Tirsdag

Onsdag

Torsdag

Fredag

Lørdag

Lordag

Søndag

Sondag

The following abbreviations may be used:

Man

Tir

Ons

Tor

Fre

Lør

Lor

Søn

Son

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

M

Ti

O

To

F

L

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:

ar

år

maneder

måned

man

maned

mån

måned

uger

u

uge

dage

d

dag

timer

t

tim

time

minutter

m

min

minut

sekunder

s

sek

sekund

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

f . m .

EM

e . 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:

hver

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:

naste
næste

Previous occurrence:

forrige

Last occurrence:

forrige
sidste
nyeste

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:

siden

om
senere

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:

pracist
præcist
circa

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

arbejdsdag
arbejdsdage

Numbers

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

1.
forste
første
en

2.
anden
to

3.
tredie
tre

4.
fjerde
fire

5.
femte
fem

6.
sjette
seks

7.
syvende
syv

8.
ottende
otte

9.
niende
ni

10.
tiende
ti

11.
elfte

elleve

12.
tolvte
tolv

13.
trettede
tretten

14.
fjortende
fjorten

15.
femtende
femten

16.
sekstende
seksten

17.
syttende
sytten

18.
attende
atten

19.
nittende
nitten

20.
tyvende
tyve

21.
enogtyvende
enogtyve

22.
toogtyvende
toogtyve

23.
treogtyvende
treogtyve

24.
fireogtyvende
fireogtyve

25.
femogtyvende
femogtyve

26.
seksogtyvende
seksogtyve

27.
syvogtyvende
syvogtyve

28.
otteogtyvende
otteogtyve

29.
niogtyvende
niogtyve

30.
tredivte
tredive

31.
enogtredivte
enogtredive

32.
toogtredivte
toogtredive

33.
treogtredivte
treogtredive

34.
fireogtredivte
fireogtredive

35.
femogtredivte
femogtredive

36.
seksogtredivte
seksogtredive

37.
syvogtredivte
syvogtredive

38.
otteogtredivte
otteogtredive

39.
niogtredivte
niogtredive

40.
fyrretyvende
fyrre

41.
enogtyvende
enogtyve

42.
toogtyvende
toogtyve

43.
treogtyvende
treogtyve

44.
fireogtyvende
fireogtyve

45.
femogtyvende
femogtyve

46.
seksogtyvende
seksogtyve

47.
syvogtyvende
syvogtyve

48.
otteogtyvende
otteogtyve

49.
niogtyvende
niogtyve

50.
halvtredsindstyvende
halvtreds


```

51.
enogindstyvende
enogindstyle

52.
toogindstyvende
toogindstyle

53.
treogindstyvende
treogindstyle

```

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:

```

klokken
kl
kl.

```

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:

```
om
```

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:

```

pa
på

```

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:

idag	0:0:0:0:0:0:0
igar	-0:0:0:1:0:0:0
igår	-0:0:0:1:0:0:0
imorgen	+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:

midnat	00:00:00
midt pa dagen	12:00:00
midt på dagen	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:

nu	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:

\.	:
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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	
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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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