

NAME

Date::Manip::Lang::portugue – Portuguese 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:

Janeiro

Fevereiro

Março

Marco

Abril

Maió

Junho

Julho

Agosto

Setembro

Outubro

Novembro

Dezembro

The following abbreviations may be used:

Jan

Fev

Mar

Abr

Mai

Jun

Jul

Ago

Set

Out

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:

segunda
segunda-feira

terça
terca
terça-feira
terca-feira

quarta
quarta-feira

quinta
quinta-feira

sexta
sexta-feira

sábado
sabado

domingo

The following abbreviations may be used:

seg

ter

qua

qui

sex

sáb
sab

dom

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

Sg

T

Qa

Qi

Sx

Sb

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:

anos

ano

ans

an

a

meses

mês

mes

m

semanas

semana

sem

sems

s

dias

dia

d

horas

hora

hr

hrs

minutos

minuto

min

mn

segundos

segundo

seg

sg

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.

PM
P.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:

cada

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:

proxima
próxima
proximo
próximo

Previous occurrence:

ultima
última
ultimo
último

Last occurrence:

ultimo
último

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:

a
à

em
passadas
passados

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:

exactamente
aproximadamente

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

util
uteis

Numbers

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

1º
um
primeiro

2º
dois
segundo

3º
três
tres
terceiro

4º
quatro
quarto

5º
cinco
quinto

6º
seis
sexto

7º
sete

setimo
sétimo

8º
oito
oitavo

9º
nove
nono

10º
dez
decimo
décimo

11º
onze
decimo primeiro
décimo primeiro

12º
doze
decimo segundo
décimo segundo

13º
treze
decimo terceiro
décimo terceiro

14º
quatorze
decimo quarto
décimo quarto

15º
quinze
decimo quinto
décimo quinto

16º
dezasseis
decimo sexto
décimo sexto

17º
dezessete
decimo setimo
décimo sétimo

18º
dezoito

decimo oitavo
décimo oitavo

19°
dezanove
decimo nono
décimo nono

20°
vinte
vigesimo
vigésimo

21°
vinte e um
vigesimo primeiro
vigésimo primeiro

22°
vinte e dois
vigesimo segundo
vigésimo segundo

23°
vinte e três
vinte e tres
vigesimo terceiro
vigésimo terceiro

24°
vinte e quatro
vigesimo quarto
vigésimo quarto

25°
vinte cinco
vigesimo quinto
vigésimo quinto

26°
vinte seis
vigesimo sexto
vigésimo sexto

27°
vinte sete
vigesimo setimo
vigésimo sétimo

28°
vinte e oito
vigesimo oitavo
vigésimo oitavo

29°
vinte e nove
vigésimo nono
vigésimo nono

30°
trinta
trigesimo
trigésimo

31°
trinta e um
trigesimo primeiro
trigésimo primeiro

32°
trinta e dois
trigésimo segundo
trigesimo segundo

33°
trinta e três
trinta e tres
trigésimo terceiro
trigesimo terceiro

34°
trinta e quatro
trigésimo quarto
trigesimo quarto

35°
trinta e cinco
trigésimo quinto
trigesimo quinto

36°
trinta e seis
trigésimo sexto
trigesimo sexto

37°
trinta e sete
trigésimo sétimo
trigesimo setimo

38°
trinta e oito
trigésimo oitavo
trigesimo oitavo

39°

trinta e nove
trigésimo nono
trigesimo nono

40°
quarenta
quadragésimo
quadragesimo

41°
quarenta e um
quadragésimo primeiro
quadragesimo primeiro

42°
quarenta e dois
quadragésimo segundo
quadragesimo segundo

43°
quarenta e três
quarenta e tres
quadragésimo terceiro
quadragesimo terceiro

44°
quarenta e quatro
quadragésimo quarto
quadragesimo quarto

45°
quarenta e cinco
quadragésimo quinto
quadragesimo quinto

46°
quarenta e seis
quadragésimo sexto
quadragesimo sexto

47°
quarenta e sete
quadragésimo sétimo
quadragesimo setimo

48°
quarenta e oito
quadragésimo oitavo
quadragesimo oitavo

49°
quarenta e nove
quadragésimo nono

quadragésimo nono

50°

cinquenta

quingüagésimo

quingüagesimo

51°

cinquenta e um

quingüagésimo primeiro

quingüagesimo primeiro

52°

cinquenta e dois

quingüagésimo segundo

quingüagesimo segundo

53°

cinquenta e três anos

cinquenta e tres anos

quingüagésimo terceiro

quingüagesimo terceiro

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:

as

às

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:

da

do

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:

na

no

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:

amanha	+0:0:0:1:0:0:0
amanhã	+0:0:0:1:0:0:0
hoje	0:0:0:0:0:0:0
ontem	-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:

meia-noite	00:00:00
meio-dia	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:

agora	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:

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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