# **NAME**

Date::Manip::Lang::dutch - Dutch 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:

```
januari
   februari
   maart
   april
   mei
   juni
   juli
   augustus
   september
   oktober
   november
   december
The following abbreviations may be used:
   jan
   feb
   maa
   mrt
   apr
   mei
   jun
   jul
```

```
aug
sep
oct
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:

```
maandag
dinsdag
woensdag
donderdag
vrijdag
zaterdag
zondag
```

The following abbreviations may be used:

di
wo
do
vr
zat
za
zon
zo

ma

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

D W D

M

V Za Zo

## **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:

```
jaren
jaar
ja
j
maanden
maand
mnd
weken
week
dagen
dag
uren
uur
u
h
minuten
minuut
min
seconden
seconde
sec
```

# 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.
vm
v.m.
voormiddag
's ochtends
ochtend
's nachts
nacht
pm
p.m.
nm
n.m.
namiddag
's middags
middag
's avonds
avond
```

### 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:

elke elk

Last occurrence:

## 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:
volgende
volgend
Previous occurrence:
voorgaande
voorgaand
vorige
```

```
laatste afgelopen
```

### 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:

```
geleden
vroeger
eerder
over
later
```

#### **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:

```
exact
precies
nauwkeurig
ongeveer
ong
ong.
circa
ca
ca.
```

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

```
werk
werkdagen
zakelijke
zakelijk
```

# Numbers

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

```
1ste
eerste
een
2de
tweede
twee
3de
derde
drie
```

4de vierde vier

5de vijfde vijf

6de zesde zes

7de zevende zeven

8ste achtste acht

9de negende negen

10de tiende tien

11de elfde elf

12de twaalfde twaalf

13de dertiende dertien

14de veertiende veertien

15de vijftiende vijftien

16de zestiende zestien

17de

zeventiende zeventien

18de achttiende achttien

19de negentiende negentien

20ste twintigstetiende twintigtien twintig

21ste
eenentwintigstetiende
een-en-twintigste
eenentwintigtien
een-en-twintig
Eenentwintig

22ste
tweeentwintigstetiende
twee-en-twintigste
tweeentwintigtien
twee-en-twintig
tweeentwintig
tweeentwintigste
tweeëntwintig
tweeëntwintig

23ste
drieentwintigstetiende
drie-en-twintigste
drieentwintigtien
drie-en-twintig
drieentwintig
drieentwintig
drieentwintigste
drieëntwintig
drieëntwintig

24ste
vierentwintigstetiende
vier-en-twintigste
vierentwintigtien
vier-en-twintig
vierentwintig
vierentwintig

25ste vijfentwintigstetiende

vijf-en-twintigste vijfentwintigtien vijf-en-twintig vijfentwintig vijfentwintigste

26ste
zesentwintigstetiende
zes-en-twintigste
zesentwintigtien
zes-en-twintig
zesentwintig
zesentwintig

27ste
zevenentwintigstetiende
zeven-en-twintigste
zevenentwintigtien
zeven-en-twintig
zevenentwintig
zevenentwintig

28ste
achtentwintigstetiende
acht-en-twintigste
achtentwintigtien
acht-en-twintig
achtentwintig
achtentwintig

29ste
negenentwintigstetiende
negen-en-twintigste
negenentwintigtien
negen-en-twintig
negenentwintig
negenentwintigste

30ste dertigsteentwintigstetiende dertigste-en-twintigste dertigentwintigtien dertig-en-twintig dertig dertigste

31ste
eenendertigsteentwintigstetiende
een-en-dertigste-en-twintigste
eenendertigentwintigtien
een-en-dertig-en-twintig
eenendertig
eenendertig

32ste tweeendertig tweeendertigste tweeëndertig tweeëndertigste

33ste drieendertig drieendertigste drieëndertig drieëndertigste

34ste vierendertig vierendertigste

35ste vijfendertig vijfendertigste

36ste zesendertig zesendertigste

37ste zevenendertig zevenendertigste

38ste achtendertig achtendertigste

39ste negenendertig negenendertigste

40ste veertig veertigste

41ste eenenveertig eenenveertigste

42ste tweeënveertig tweeënveertigste tweeenveertig tweeenveertigste

43ste drieënveertig

```
drieënveertigste
drieenveertig
drieenveertigste
44ste
vierenveertig
vierenveertigste
45ste
vijfenveertig
vijfenveertigste
46ste
zesenveertig
zesenveertigste
47ste
zevenenveertig
zevenenveertigste
48ste
achtenveertig
achtenveertigste
49ste
negenenveertig
negenenveertigste
50ste
vijftig
vijftigste
51ste
eenenvijftig
eenenvijftigste
52ste
tweeënvijftig
tweeënvijftigste
tweeenvijftig
tweeenvijftigste
53ste
```

# Ignored words

drieënvijftig drieënvijftigste drieenvijftig drieenvijftigste

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:

om

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:

in van

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:

op

#### 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:

```
      eergisteren
      -0:0:0:2:0:0:0

      gisteren
      -0:0:0:1:0:0:0

      morgen
      +0:0:0:1:0:0:0

      overmorgen
      +0:0:0:2:0:0:0

      vandaag
      0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0
```

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

The following words may be used:

```
middernacht 00:00:00
noen 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:

```
nou 0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0
nu 0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0
```

# 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:

```
[.] [.] [uh] [m]
```

## 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**

This script is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the same terms as Perl itself.

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