NAME

Date::Manip::Lang::norwegian – Norwegian 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

mars

april

mai

juni

juli

august

september

oktober

november

desember
```

The following abbreviations may be used:

```
jan

feb

mar

apr

mai

jun

jul

aug
```

```
sep

okt

nov

des
```

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
loerdag

søndag
soendag
```

The following abbreviations may be used:

```
man

tir

ons

tor

fre

lør
loer

søn
soen
```

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:

```
aar
år
å
aa

maaneder
måneder
måned
mnd
maaned
mnd

uker
uke
uk
ukr
u

dager
dag
d

timer
time
t

minutter
minutt
min
m

sekunder
sekund
sek
s
```

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
```

```
EM
```

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:

```
neste
```

Previous occurrence:

```
forrige
```

Last occurrence:

```
siste
```

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:

```
eksakt
cirka
omtrent
```

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

```
arbeidsdag
arbeidsdager
```

Numbers

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

```
1.
første
foerste
en

2.
andre
to

3.
tredje
tre

4.
fjerde
fire

5.
femte
fem

6.
sjette
seks

7.
syvende
syv

8.
åttende
aattende
åtte
aatte

9.
niende
ni

10.
tiende
ti
```

```
11.
ellevte
elleve

12.
tolvte
tolv

13.
trettende
tretten

14.
fjortende
fjorten

15.
femtende
femten

16.
sekstende
seksten

17.
syttende
sytten

18.
attende
atten

19.
nittende
nitten

20.
tjuende
tjue


21.
tjueførste
tjuefoerste
tjueen

22.
tjueandre
tjueto

23.
tjuetredje
tjuetre
```

```
24.
tjuefjerde
tjuefire

25.
tjuefemte
tjuefem

26.
tjuesjette
tjueseks

27.
tjuesyvende
tjuesyv

28.
tjueåttende
tjueaattende
tjueåtte
tjueaatte

29.
tjueniende
tjueni

30.
trettiende
tretti


31.
trettiførste
trettifoerste
trettien

32.
trettiandre
trettito

33.
trettitredje
trettitre

34.
trettifjerde
trettifire

35.
trettifemte
trettifem

36.
trettisjette
```

```
                    trettiseks

               37.
               trettisyvende
               trettisyv

               38.
               trettiåttende
               trettiaattende
               trettiåtte
               trettiaatte

               39.
               trettiniende
               trettini

               40.
               førtiende
               foertiende
               førti
               foerti


               41.
               førtiførste
               foertifoerste
               førtien
               foertien

               42.
               førtiandre
               foertiandre
               førtito
               foertito

               43.
               førtitredje
               foertitredje
               førtitre
               foertitre

               44.
               førtifjerde
               foertifjerde
               førtifire
               foertifire

               45.
               førtifemte
               foertifemte
               førtifem
               foertifem

               46.
```

```
        førtisjette
        foertisjette
        førtiseks
        foertiseks


        47.
        førtisyvende
        foertisyvende
        førtisyv
        foertisyv


        48.
        førtiåttende
        foertiaattende
        førtiåtte
        foertiaatte


        49.
        førtiniende
        foertiniende
        førtini
        foertini


        50.
        femtiende
        femti



        51.
        femtiførste
        femtifoerste
        femtien


        52.
        femtiandre
        femtito


        53.
        femtitredje
        femtitre
```

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:

```
kl
kl.
klokken
```

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:

```
første
foerste
```

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:

```
på
paa
```

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:

```
i dag                  0:0:0:0:0:0:0
i gaar                 -0:0:0:1:0:0:0
i går                  -0:0:0:1:0:0:0
i morgen               +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:

```
midnatt                00:00:00
midt paa 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:

```
naa                    0:0:0:0:0:0:0
nå                     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

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

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