26. Dates and Time

https://www.omniglot.com/language/time/neolatin.htm

Empty spreadsheet:
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1GkKClO4aslE4-eBADNf8V4-g3mT37S4QjokOlgxjM8c/edit?usp=sharing

26.1 Days, Dates and Years

To talk about the day of a month (ex: the 25th), use a cardinal number (literally: the twenty five).

Hojje est lunes 25 septembre.

To talk about centuries, like “the twentieth century”, use roman numerals: lo XX seculo. Note that Italian and French use ordinal numbers (“twentieth”) whereas Spanish and Portuguese use cardinal numbers (literally: “the century twenty”).

Another Iberian vs Non-Iberian difference is days of the week:

SINGLE SPECIFIED DAY (september 25, 2005)
Italian/French: (NO ARTICLE) (ordinal number) (month) = (ex: vintecinque settembre due mille cinque))
Spanish/Portuguese: (DEFINITE ARTICLE) (CARDINAL number) (month) = (ex: el veintecinco de septiembre de dos mil cinco)

Italian/French: Lunes
Spanish/Portuguese: Lo lunes

Ex: Lunes vadrai ad lo parche. = Monday, I will go to the park.

REPEATED ACTIVITY/WEEKLY DAY
Italian/French: Lo lunes (singular definite article)
Spanish/Portuguese: Los lunes (plural definite article)

Ex: Vado ad lo parche lo lunes. = I go to the Park on Mondays.

When talking about the year 2000 and above, the structure is as follows: doos-milles + X
Ex: 2052 = Doos-milles cinquanta et doos (Literally: Two thousands fifty and two)

When talking about the year 1100 and after, the structure is as follows: cardinal number + centos + X
Ex: 1952 = Decenove centos cinquanta et doos (Literally: nineteen hundreds fifty and two)

To talk about a decade:
The 1950s = Los cinquanta / La decada de los cinquanta / Los annos cinquanta

Sometimes you might see a construction like “En lo 1950” (“in the 1950”). If you do not know when to use the definite article, you do not have to use it. Italian uses the definite article often with years, and Spanish has some kind of rule with years before and after a certain year.

26.2 Telling Time

In Italian, they round numbers to the nearest hour or half hour because they perceive telling the exact time as sounding robotic. This perception does not exist in Spanish.

Est la una
Son las X

De la mattina = in the morning
De lo posmejjodia = in the afternoon
De sera = In the evening
De la nocte = At night