

## Latin translation aid

This application is intended for autodidacts, those willing to learn the grammatical principles of Latin but do not wish to learn the large amount of vocabulary and the details of inflections before they can read classic works.

It is based on Collatinus (<https://outils.biblissima.fr/fr/collatinus-web/>) and in this the English version, the prior work of William Whitaker (<https://latin-words.com/>). These instructions can be read as a guide for implementations in other languages. There is a Polish to English in existence.

A brief and rapid introduction follows.

De Bello Gallico by Julius Caesar : the book has been annotated, word by word, in a particular way with the different possible analyses and the possible translations.

The book starts with "GALLIA est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam qui ipsorum lingua Celtae, nostra Galli appellantur. Hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt."

Let us take this part : "tertiā qui ipsorum lingua Celtae, nostra Galli appellantur". Annotated it becomes : "[tertiā [a1/f.A [tertius third]]] [qui {[v0/!^=.2 [queo be\_able]] [o/m.N [qui {[A:rel. pron.] who/which/what}, that]]] [o/m.N [qui {[A:interr. pron.] what?}, what\_kind\_of?]]] [o/m.N [qui {[A:rel. pron.] who/which/what}, that]]] [o/m.N [quis [(A:interr. pron.) who?]]]]] [ipsorum [a0/mn:G [ipse {himself/herself/itself; the\_very/real/actual\_one; in\_person; [themselves (A:pl.)}]]]] [lingua [s1f/.NVB [lingua {tongue; {speech, language}; dialect}]]] [Celtae {[s1m/.GD [Celta Celt]] [s1m/:NV [Celta Celt]]}] , [nostra {[a1/f.NVB [noster our]] [a1/n:NVA [noster our]]}] [Galli {[s2m/.G [gallus {cock, rooster}]] [s2m/:NV [gallus {cock, rooster}]]}] [appellantur {[v3/\$\_=:3 [appello {{drive\_to, move\_up, bring\_along, force\_towards}; {put\_ashore\_at, [land (c:ship)]}]]] [v1/;\_=:3 [appello {[call (c:upon)]; address; dun; solicit; [appeal (c:to)]; bring\_to\_court; accuse; name}]]}]"]

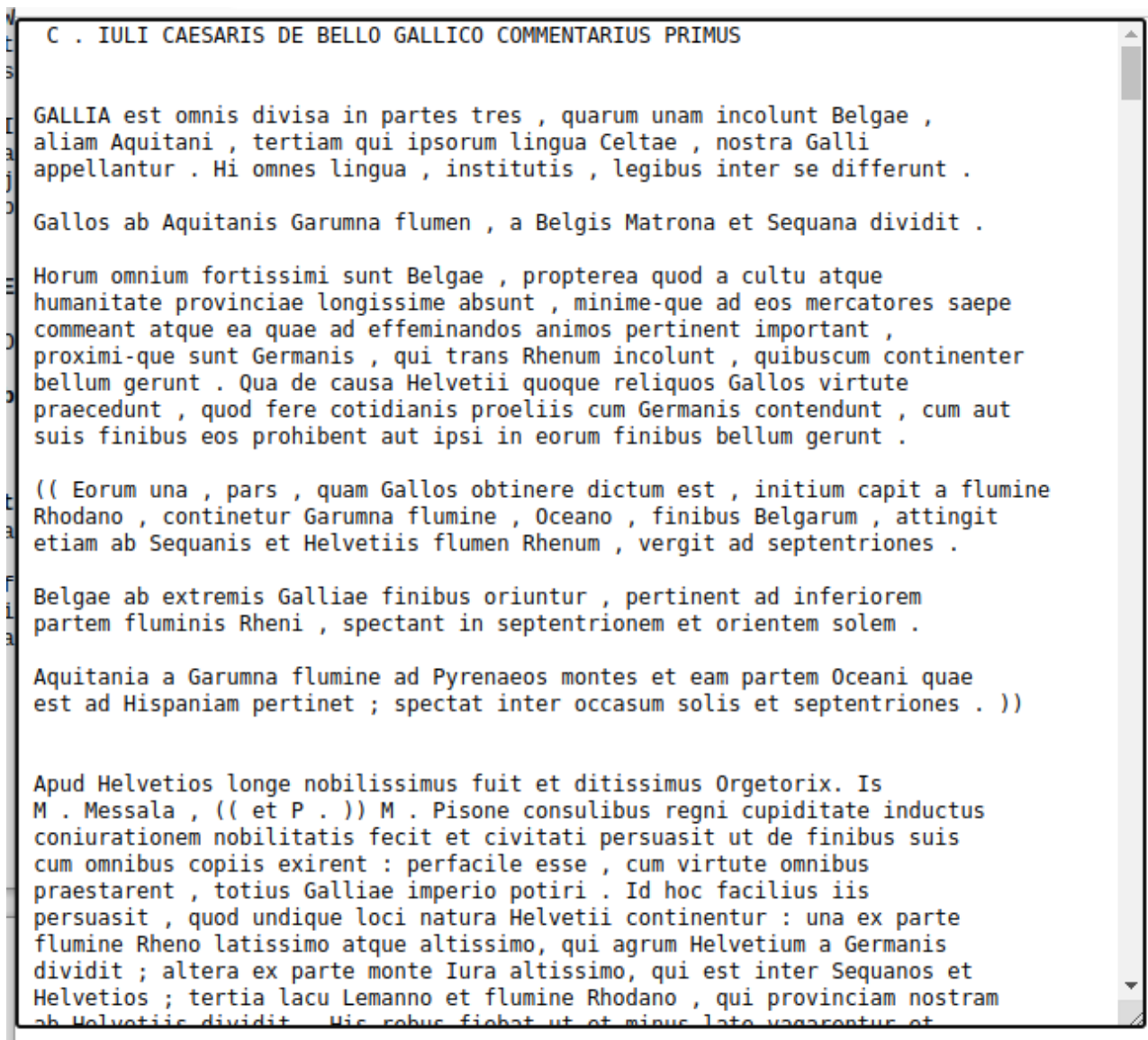
The annotated information comes from Collatinus and Whitaker. For example, Whitaker gives 'third' pour tertius, Collatinus gives tertius as the lemma for tertiam, and gives adjective of the first\* declension / accusative feminine singular' for the analysis of tertiam (a1/f.A in the compact style).

It would be necessary to have a specialised editor to read and modify the annotated text with convenience. I have provided a means to do so written in javascript and therefore to present the text in HTML. (I attach the file bello.html)

## Examples of use

One can follow the images using a normal browser.

**bello.png**            -the initial view of bello.html



**tertiam.png** -Here the user has selected the line of interest. The annotations appear.

With the example of the first word **tertiam** one sees the significance of the four lines of the annotation. The first line is the word of the text, the second is the analysis in a compact form, the third is the lemma corresponding to the analysis and the last is the translation of the lemma.

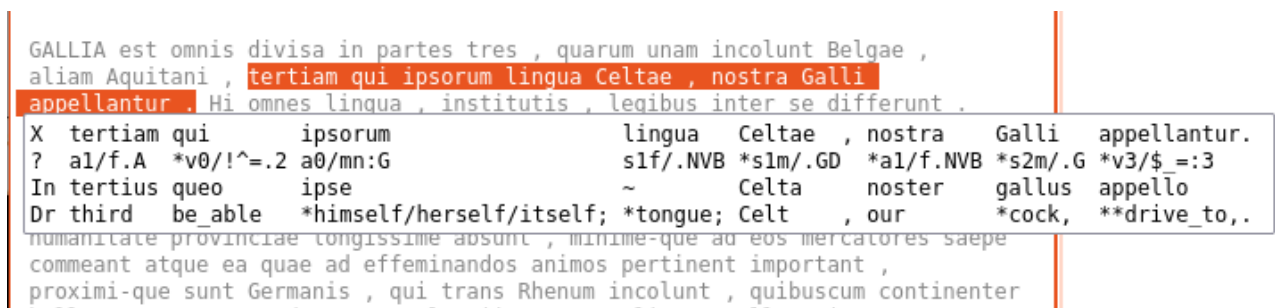


Figure 1: **tertiam.png**

**qui.png** -The analysis of the second word which begins with \* -this

signifies that there is more than one possibility of analysis.

Placing the mouse on the word with \* the user clicks. We see that the first possibility is a verb (v) followed by four possible pronouns (o -pronoun).

aliam Aquitani , tertiam qui ipsorum  
appellantur . Hi omnes lingua , ins-

X	tertiam qui	ipsorum
?	al/f.A	*v0/!^=.2 a0/mn:G
In	tertius qo/m.N	ipse
Dr third	bo/m.N	*himself/herse
	o/m:N	
	o/m:N	

commeant atq...ae ad effeminan  
proximi-que sunt Germanis , qui tra  
bellum gerunt . Qua de causa Helvet

Figure 2: qui.png

**qui2.png** -'qui' is certainly not a verb (v..) in this senetence. Drag the list to a suitable place before choosing which pronoun (o..). (The colour yellow indicates the drag state.)

... . Hi omnes lingua

m	qui	ipsorum
		*v0/!^=.2 *a0/m:(
s	queo	ipse
ème	pouvoir	*même

atquev0/!^=.2 ad effe  
ue suo/m.N nis , qu  
runt o/m.N causa t  
t , qo/m:N cotidie  
bus eo/m:N bent aut

una , pars , quam Gal

Figure 3: qui2.png

The four pronoun alternatives are different. Two are singular and two plural. Beyond that the difference is seen by selecting and expanding each separately. It turns out to be a choice between the relative and the interrogative pronoun.

appellantur . Hi omnes lingua , institutis , legibus inter se u

X	tertiam qui	ipsorum	lingua	C
?	al/f.A	*o/m:N	a0/mn:G	slf/.NVB *
In	tertius ~	ipse	~	C
Dr third	*+who/which/what	*himself/herself/itself;	*tongue;	C

commeant atq...+who/which/what who/which/what (A:rel. pron.) porta  
proximi-que that qui trans Rhenum incolunt , quibusc  
bellum gerunt . Qua de causa Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos vi

The second last option is the relative pronoun(o) masculine(m) plural(:) nominative (N). Whitaker gives two alternatives, who etc, and 'that'. The + sign indicates there is more information. Clicking on the plus reveals the note saying relative pronoun.

appellantur . Hi omnes lingua , institutis

X	tertiam qui	ipsorum
?	al/f.A	*o/m:N a0/mn:G
In	tertius quis	ipse
Dr third	+who?	*himself/herself/itself

commeant atque ea quae ad effeminandos an  
proximi-que who? (A:interr. pron.)ans Rher  
bellum gerunt Qua de causa Helvetii quor

The last option turns out to be a form of the

interrogative pronoun quis.

**appellantur.png** -Having finally chosen (double click) the first of the plural options o/m:N for 'qui'...

'appellantur' is now considered. The option of conjugation 1 is the most probable, of which the translation will be 'call'. The analysis v1/;\_=:3 signifies verb, conjugation 1, indicative(;) passive(\_), present tense(=), singular, third person.

qui	ipsorum	lingua	Celtae	, nostra	Galli	appellantur.
o/m:N	a0/mn:G	s1f/.NVB	*s1m/.GD	*a1/f.NVB	*s2m/.G	*v3/\$_=:3
~	ipse	~	Celta	noster	gallus	appello
who	*himself/herself/itself;	*tongue;	Celt	, our	*cock,	**drive_to,.

nem nobilitatis fecit et civitati persuasit ut de finibus suis  
s copiis exirent : perfacile esse , cum virtute omnibus  
t , totius Galliae imperio potiri . Id hoc facilius iis  
quod undique loci natura Helvetii continentur : una ex parte

v3/\$\_=:3  
v1/;\_=:3

Figure 4: appellantur.png

The word lingua is being looked at. It is listed as s1f/.NVB -substantive, declension 1 / singular, Nominative/Vocative/aBative. Here we suppose that the abative is being used without a preposition. Beneath lingua, '~' indicates that the lemma is also 'lingua'. We edit the entry to make s1f/.B for lingua and will choose the v1 option for appellantur by mouse-selecting it.

**ipsorum.png** -Here several words are examined. We see that Celtae should be nominative plural(:N) and nostra should agree with lingua, feminine singular ablative (f.B). Whitaker has given lots of synonyms for call. We will choose call. For ipsorum we will put themselves by selecting or typing.

ipsorum	lingua	Celtae	, nostra	Galli	appellantur.
N a0/mn:G	s1f/.B	*s1m/.GD	*a1/f.NVB	*s2m/.G	v1/;_=:3
ipse	~	Celta	noster	gallus	appello
*himself/herself/itself;	*tongue;	Celt	, our	*cock,	*+call

rtissimi sunt Belgae, prouterea quod a cultu atque  
inc the\_very/real/actual\_one; inime-que s1m/.GD me a1/f.NVB saepe  
ea in person; os pertin s1m/.NV a1/n:NVA  
t G +themselves tongue; nt , quibuscum continenter  
Qua de causa Helvetii quoque \*speech, os speech, language  
od fere cotidianis proeliis dialect anis contendunt , cum aut  
s prohibent aut ipsi in eorum finibus bellum gerunt .

ars , quam Gallos obtinere dictum est , initium capit a flumine

+call call (c:upon)  
address;  
dun;  
solicit;  
+appeal  
bring\_to\_court;  
accuse;  
name

Figure 5: ipsorum.png

**Galli.png** For Galli, of course Gauls are meant but cock is the only offer. Gallus (Gallus2) did not appear in Collatinus until version 11. This work is based on version 10.2. It is possible to edit in the right word.

GALLIA est omnis divisa in partes tres , quarum unam incolunt Belgae ,  
~~alios Aquitanos tertiam qui ipsorum lingua Celtae , nostrae Galli~~  
 X tertiam qui ipsorum lingua Celtae, nostra Galli appellantur.  
 ? al/f.A o/m:N a0/mn:G slf/.B slm/:N al/f.B \*s2m/.G v1/;\_=:3  
 In tertius ~ ipse ~ Celta noster gallus appello  
 Dr third who themselves language Celt , our \*cock, call .

Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae , propterea quod s2m/.G atque  
 humanitate provinciae longissime absunt , minime-que s2m/:NVmercatores saepe  
 comitant atque ea quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent important ,  
 proximi-que sunt Germanis , qui trans Rhenum incolunt cock, rooster  
 bellum gerunt . Qua de causa Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute

Figure 6: Galli.png

humanitate provinciae longissime absunt , minime-que ad eos mercatores saepe  
 comitant atque ea quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent important ,  
 proximi-que sunt Germanis , qui trans Rhenum incolunt quibuscum contingunt  
 bellum gerunt . Qua de causa Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute

X tertiam qui ipsorum lingua Celtae, nostra Galli appellantur.  
 ? al/f.A o/m:N a0/mn:G slf/.B slm/:N al/f.B s2m/:NV v1/;\_=:3  
 In tertius ~ ipse ~ Celta noster gallus appello  
 Dr third who themselves language Celt , our Gauls call .

(( Eorum una , pars , quam Gallos obtinere dictum est , initium capit a flum:  
 Rhodano , continetur Garumna flumine , Oceano , finibus Belgarum , attingit

Figure 7: finished.png

#### Footnote

\*Sooner rather than later I will change this to 2nd declension. Adjectives of the first declension are also adjectives of the second but the lemma is taken as masculine and so the lemma is 2nd declension.

### Usage reference

There are several principles of use.

Select by left-clicking.

Change the mode between selection (white/grey), editing (pink) and dragging (yellow) by clicking with the right button.

In edit mode -

commit by Enter

cancel by Escape

help by '?'

Selecting has two functions. With \* ou + displayed, expand the display.

Without \* or +, select an option.

Double-click - make an irreversible choice.

In the four-line display, the first column functions as a menu. X -cancel, Dr -drag, ? -help

### Analysis symbols

lll/iiii lexeme properties / instance or form properties  
 iiii omitting lexeme properties other than POS

#### POS

s noun s (substantive), to leave n for neuter  
 v verb  
 a adj  
 @ adverb  
 & conjunction  
 e preposition pr\_e\_position  
 , particle  
 o pronoun pr\_o\_noun  
 ! interjection

**Gender**

m f n

**Case**

N Nominative  
V Vocative  
A Accusative  
G Genitive  
D Dative  
B aBlative

**Number**

. singular  
: plural

**Person**

1, 2, 3

**Noun**

1 2 3 4 5 declension

**Verb**

1 2 3 4 conjugation  
< = > past, present, future  
1 2 3 first, second, third person  
. : singular, plural  
~ infinitive  
! imperative  
; indicative -clause ending in ; is indicative. (. is used elsewhere)  
\$ subjunctive  
^ active  
— passive  
? conditional  
% participle  
g gerund

**Adjective**

+ comparative  
# superlative  
1 declension 1-2  
3 declension 3