DITO

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COLLABORATORS			
	TITLE : DITO		
ACTION	*NAME*	*DATE*	*SIGNATURE*
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Chapter 1

DITO

1.1   DITO

```
                    DITO 3.0
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------------------------------------------------------------------
For the programs  of  the  DITO  line  doesn't  exist  an  adequate
documentation,  yet.   I hope that someone will help me to translate
the documentation to English and other languages and you she or  he
will get a keyfile for this work.

The programs since Version  2.0  are  SHAREWARE  and  you  have  to
register  to  use  all  features  of  the  tool.  Please see
also the orderform.

Thank you for your interest in my work, Yours Dirk.
------------------------------------------------------------------

The following text is  an  older  documentation  for  LATINUM  1.6,
written  by  Stephen  Hamacek  and it might content answers to some
questions you have on DITO.


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P.S.: If you have any problems using this program, press the HELP
key and an explanation of the current window's function will pop
up.

1.2 Info

INFO

I'm struggling, as are many other students, to study Latin in way
that I can study the things I like. Unfortunately I am badly
motivated and so I have started writing a program for the Amiga,
which will combine the bitter with the pleasant. The result is
Latinum, and it should serve the purpose not only for learning
Vocabulary, but can also be put to use for grammatical purposes (in
a limited sense). I hope that other people learning Latin will
enjoy my work and support me in futher development. Arbeit daran
Untertützen.

Yours, with thanks, Dirk.

1.3 Disk I/O

```
LOAD
```

In the filerequester, you can select multiple files, which will
then be loaded sequentially. By using "Include", vocab files can be
appended to those already loaded. Additionally, the data files
contain   information   on   whether the vocab has been learnt
previously. If you wish to relearn the vocabulary, you will need to
erase   your   previous   level   by   choosing "Start Again" in
"Statistics".

```
SAVE
```

Self explanatory, really. Your level of learning is saved with the
data, in case you want to repeatedly learn particular vocab, or
would simply like to pick up where you left off.. It's best to use
"Save as", when only one file has been loaded, otherwise other
files will be unintentionally overwritten.

1.4 Input Window

```
            INPUT WINDOW
```

This window is where the vocabulary input takes place. A number of
features have been provided for which should make this easier.

In order to avoid all that fiddling around with the mouse, It is
possible to type in the Latin vocab in a particlar pattern, so that
the program automatically recognises what type of word it is
dealing with. LATINUM recognises the following patterns:

        Rest

        Noun   (1 comma und f,m or n to show gender)

        Adjektive (2 commas)

        Verb   (3 commas)

In the menus there are functions to browse, search, load and add
words.

You can also browse through the vocab using the slider at the
bottom (an idea from Jonny from Cologne).

1.5 Rest

Under the heading of "Rest" are all the words that don't fit in any
other category. But it is also possible here to add a grammatical
note e.g. "+acc".

1.6 Noun

PATTERN: nominative, genitive gender[.]

Thus the noun's nominative is input, followed by the genitive
separated by a comma, after which the gender can be added, i.e.

```
f  -> feminine
m  -> masculine
n  -> neuter
```

Examples:

· homo, hominis m
· pater, patris m.

etc.

1.7 Verb

PATTERN: infinitive, present, perfect, PPP

When dealing with a "normal" verb such as "laudare", it suffices to
input the infinitive, i.e. "laudare,,,". Note the 3 commas, which
make it possible to avoid using the mouse.

· For "present" the 1st person singular present indicative active
  is expected.
· For "perfect" the 1st person singular perfect indikative aktive
  is expected
· For "PPP" the nomintive singular of the passive perfect
  participle is expected.

The same goes for deponents, but to avoid misunderstandings, I
would like to stress that for "perfect", the 1st person singular
must be input, that is with " sum". It should become clear in these
examples:

Examples:

· laudare,,,   (super-regular)
  laudare,laudo,laudavi,laudatus
· gignere,,genuit,genitus
· reverti,,revertit,   (semideponent)
· arbitrari,,,   (deponent)

· fateri,,fassus sum,
  fateri,fateor,fassus sum,

etc.

1.8   Adjective

PATTERN: masculine, feminine, neuter.

It is well known that adjectives can be declined in three patterns.
If they are to be declined consonantally, the genitive must also be
input.

1.9   Multiple Choice

MULTIPLE CHOICE

This well loved learning method is in my opinion not that
effective, since there is always a 33% chance of answering
correctly. It is not as easy to deceive the computer, however, the
way I often do, as a result of which I'm not too good at Latin.

Here's how it works: the AMIGA waits with the latin word in the top
field of the window with the three possible definitions below, of
which only one is correct, of course. One answer is chosen (1-3)
and 'TRUE' or 'FALSE', depending on your success, is displayed in
the listviews for the incorrect answers. After you have then
(hopefully) memorised the correct answer, click on any of the
buttons again to go on to the next question. The status window
changes as you progress, and when it reaches 100%, the game starts
all over again.

1.10   Tooltypes

TOOLTYPES

It is possible to set program preferences with the tooltypes--The
user editable strings accessed through the icon information. Simply
select the program icon and choose Icon/Information from the
Workbench Menu. From here you can edit the tooltypes. Latinum
supports the following four tooltypes:

· FONT0   Font to use for the Latin text
· FONT1   Font to use for the English text
· SUFFIX   Suffix for the vocab data files (Default: voc)
· DRAWER   Path for the data files (Default: vocs)

The font definition must be in the form "Fontname/Size". e.g.
FONT0=Times/18

1.11 Searching

```
SEARCH
```

This function allows words to be found swiftly and easily. To that
purpose the facilities mentioned below can be used. Should you wish
to view the entire word list, simply select "search" without
inputting anything in the search strings. By then double-clicking
on the desired word, it will be selected in the input window.

It is possible to search for words...

```
 abc    : which contain the string 'abc'.
 abc>   : which begin with 'abc'.
<abc    : which end with 'abc'.
<abc>   : which are exactly the same as 'abc'.
```

It is not significant whether the search string is in upper- or
lowercase.

1.12 Cards

```
Cards
```

That which used to exist as drudgingly hand written vocabulary
flashcards, can now be found under the "Cards" menu. Mind you, this
method of learning is not for those who like to fool themselves at
all, as the user is expected to record honestly whether they
answered correctly or not, so that they can be retested later.

First the latin word is shown in the top of the window, with no
grammatical information. The user should then whisper to the
computer, the grammatical info and the English meaning of the word.
The computer then replies (after a RETURN) with the correct answer.
The user can then press RETURN again to indicate that he answered
correctly, or if not ... (SPACE is the keyboard shortcut for this
outcome)

When the status indicator reaches 100% all the words have been
learnt, and the computer announces your success and makes itself
ready to do it all again

Clicking on the close gadget ends the test.

1.13 Conjugation

```
                   CONJUGATE
```

Verbs selected in the main input window may be conjugated with the
"Conjugate" menu selection. The Diathese, the Modus and the Tempus
can be selected (anyone know these in English? ..., Mode?, Tempo?)
In the first textfield, the stem form and the transation are

displayed while below the forms, from 1st person singular to 3rd
person plural are shown. It is also simple to choose another
available verb using the

                Search

                  button, which
will then also be conjugated in all its forms. To alter the cycle
gadgets it is also possible to use the '1' '2' and '3' keys.

Presently the following conjugation tables are supported:

· a-conjugation
· e-conjugation
· consonantal conjugation
· mixed conjugation
· i-conjugation
· deponents

Not yet implemented (but on the way!):

· esse (without prodesse and posse)
· ire
· ferre / ferri
· fieri
· velle (nolle, malle)

P.S.: I give no guarantees as to the functions reliability, as the
program expands upon insecure specifications.

1.14 Analyse

ANALYSE

This function allows the form of a noun or verb to be determined.
Simply enter a Latin word in the string gadget, which you may have
for example have found in a text. The program then searches for
possibilites for the word, and outputs a list of them, restricted
to verbs and nouns. Using the cycle gadget two search methods can
be employed.

1. The program recognises the part of speech of the word, and
attempts to find the corresponding root form with its English
meaning in the currently loaded vocabulary. Thus if you have input
many words with their root forms, the program behaves like an
intelligent dictionary.

2. If you don't have many words to search, you can use the second
method, which will list all possible forms for the word, and will
also attempt to derive a stem (infinitive, perfect, PPP, genitive),
which you can then use to help search your dictionary.

P.S.: This is not really complete, so I would not rely too heavily
on it.

1.15 Declination

```
        DECLINE
```

A selected noun can be declined, in singular and plural, with this
function. The topmost text window contains the Latin and English
vocabulary, while below to the left are the nominative through to
the ablative singular and on the right the corresponding plural
forms. Using
        SEARCH
         a new noun can be selected.

P.S.: This is not really complete, so I would not rely too heavily
on it. Particulary difficult for the program is the difference
between consonantal and i-declination. Thus if a genitive singular
form with an -is ending crops up, the program may use the
consonantal declination, when it is in fact an i-declination.

Adjectival declination is under preparation!

1.16 Statistics

```
STATISTICS
```

This is where the success or otherwise of the learning experience
is measured. The window contains two percentile displays. The upper
one shows the percentage of correct answers achieved, while the
lower shows the how much of the vocabulary has been mastered. Let
it be a challenge to you to have 100% in both.

When you click on the button, all statistics are erased, and you
can start learning from the beginning again. The learning level is
also erased.

1.17 Printing

```
CARDS
```

From here test cards can be printed: First, select the number of
cards to be printed beside each other, across the page, and how
high, in lines, each card should be. After pressin "Start", pages
are printed alternately with Latin and English vocabulary, so that
when the page is finished you simply put it back in the printer the
other way round. This works quite well for me, but with other
printers (e.g. lasers or inkjets) it may not work so well.
Suggestions are always welcome. In any case, the cards then only
need to be cut up. As a rule, you shouldn't need this function
much, since the program has a similar function built in.

```
LIST
```

For those who have 'only' a normal printer (like me), this function
may be useful for printing out vocabulary lists. An optional title
can be printed with the list, as well as page numbers. This feature
is still in development, since I've run out of paper with which to
test it!

TEX

My favourite function. With this you can creat a data file which
can be further processed by a LaTeX-interpreter. Unfortunately I
don't know all the tricks with TeX yet, but maybe someone can
conjure up a nice format file, which will deal with the
vocabularies as best as possible, perhaps also as test cards. Under
the "TOOLS" heading I have outlined a few suggestions for such a
format file.

1.18 Thanks

THANKS

See German documentation.

1.19 Legal Stuff

SHAREWARE

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1.20 MUI

                        This application uses

                    MUI – MagicUserInterface

                (c) Copyright 1993/94 by Stefan Stuntz

MUI is a system to generate and maintain graphical user interfaces.
With the aid of a preferences program, the user of an application
has the ability to customize the outfit according to his personal
taste.

MUI is distributed as shareware. To obtain a complete package

containing lots of examples and more information about registration
please look for a file called "muiXXusr.lha" (XX means the latest
version number) on your local bulletin boards or on public domain
disks.

        If you want to register directly, feel free to send

                        DM 30.- or US$ 20.-

                                to

                          Stefan Stuntz
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                        80935 München
                           GERMANY

1.21 Zukunft

    See German documentation.

1.22 Programmgeschichte

    See German documentation.