Varro's Linguistic Theory: Etymology, Morphology and Syntax
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Marcus Terentius Varro (116-27 BC) is the earliest Roman grammarian whose work has come down to us in more than fragments. His De lingua Latina ('On the Latin language') originally comprised twenty-five short books, of which we still have books 5-10 and a number of fragments from other books. The extant portions discuss etymology, morphology and syntax. I have now completed an edition and translation of the text, together with an introduction and commentary, and am going to present selected aspects of this work.

Varro's etymology comprises synchronic connections between superficially similar words, but also contains diachronic elements. I will present his achievements and shortcomings, showing also his attempts to connect Latin diachronically with Greek and Sabine. The morphological part is surprisingly advanced and modern; we are going to look at Varro's ideas about tense, gender and number.

Little is preserved of Varro's syntax. I shall go through the remaining fragments and discuss how representative they were of the syntactic section as a whole.

A syntax of restricting modal domains?
Unintegrated event conditionals in German
Elisabeth Witzenhausen
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