CHAPTER-VI

CONCLUSION

A. SUMMARY OF THE THEORY OF SEGMENTATION:

A speaker always tends to utter meaningful parts together as seen from any study of a speech act. Similarly even while reading we read the meaningful units at a stretch which is an indication of reading with comprehension. Such segmentation may be based on subject-verb bond, nouns with their pre-nuclear and post-nuclear specifications, prepositional bonds and units indicating time, manner, place etc. of action. The verb plays pivotal role both in construction as well as in decomposition of a sentence which we have considered as an ideal unit of translation. The entire text is a segmentation of a reality which is hierarchically structured and while decoding we are required to segment text in the reverse order of hierarchy. On the basis of the valency of a verb we can segment the minimum important information from a sentence; and we have named this segment as archisegment. In order to predict all the possible archisements we studied all the patterns of Kernel-sentences of German and have given equivalent Marathi translation for comparison. All subordinate clauses contain an archi-segment and other information as per the requirement of the content.
The syntactic analysis no doubt gives us the vital information about the grammatical sentence components, but its interrelationship is established by the internalised system in the human mind. The phrase structure analysis called constituent analysis brings out the ultimate constituents of a sentence. Here also the inter-relationship among the words is to be substituted by the decoder. Even the techniques of analysing sentences by box diagram or bracket diagram do give connected units of a sentence but these methods are very lengthy and impracticable while translating longer text having large number of sentences. The semantic analysis is carried out in linguistics by breaking down sense components in contrast with other components. This word analysis is called compositional analysis. The semantic analysis of sentences is called predication analysis and has also many drawbacks like not been able to take into account the figurative meaning.

The linguistic segmentation of experience is done differently in different languages. The thought units, therefore, have different manifestations in different languages. The present day form of a language is an outcome of an evolution which it has undergone. To start with, the human being must have only monosyllabic utterances. In order to accommodate more information content monosyllabics changed to polysyllabic
ones. Subsequently the need to express notions like agent and action must have been felt. This is why we have studied the kernel sentences in detail because the basic patterns of sentences can be blown up into gigantic sentences to accommodate information in the form of specifications, enlargements and secondary clauses etc. The basic thought unit giving minimum essential information as expressed by the syntactic units is termed as an archisegment. The archisegment has close connection with the valency of a verb. The syntactic construction used for making phrases, noun specifications, enlargements etc. will be containing more than one word and therefore we have termed the segment indicating the above units as macrosegment. A macrosegment is a conglomeration of more than one word representing semantic unit like attributes, supplements, enlargements and specifications each. In certain sentences, however, the above semantic information will be provided by single words which have been termed as microsegments. In addition to these German sentences show fused as well as discontinuous segments. There are sometimes bound or free segments for adding on information in the sentences.

The above method of segmentation offers many advantages over the traditional analytical techniques. Our method tries to analyse the sentences in conformity with the
syntactic and semantic units. The recognition of archi-
segment, macro- and microsegments and free versus bound,
fused and discontinuous segments are intuitively caught by
a translator. The students of translation will have to be
taught to recognise the above segments and find equivalent
segments in the target language, here Marathi. The practice
has shown that we should not expect that every macrosegment
of SL will be having an equivalent macrosegment in TL.

All types of subordinatic construction like noun,
adjectival and adverbial clauses will be having an archisegment
each because of the grammatical requirement of German sentences.
It can be observed from the translation examples that in most
of the cases Marathi prefers prenuclear specification cons-
tructions, but their use differs from situation to situation.
Every noun is capable of indicating specifications by using
adjectives and compound word. In all these cases the speci-
fication or supplements can be segmented in macrosegments
represented by more than one word. Sometimes the specifi-
cation, supplements or enlargements are expressed in sentences
with just one word which then becomes our microsegment.

Let us clarify the above types of segments by taking
a concrete illustration.
Ich habe das Denkmal an trüben Tagen gesehen, blaß, perlenartig und friedlich, in den Wolken schwebend, Himmel und Erde verbindend; und des Nachts, wenn es das voll eingeschaltete Flutlicht in eine große flammende Säule verwandelt, die bis zu den Sternen reicht.

Once the segmentation of a sentence has been accomplished then the selected translation equivalents must be subjected to other extra-linguistic parameters having eight dimensions, three language user dimension i.e. Geographical origin, social class, Time and five language use dimension namely Medium, Participation, Social Role Relationship, Social-Attitude, and Province. The available translation equivalents will be compared after analysing both SL and TL segments and an attempt will have to be made to establish linguistic (syntactic, lexical and textual) correlates.

After applying the theory of segmentation and the above eight dimensions to both SL text and TL translation we will obtain a textural profile which can be called as "Rohübersetzung" and then last step of the translation procedure would be that of synthesis to prepare "druckreife Übersetzung."

B. SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH:

While comparing the grammatical systems of German
with Marathi at every step we felt that every item can be studied in depth for establishing grammatical and semantic equivalence. An exhaustive study on German Marathi pronouns, nouns and other parts of speech can be undertaken to decide the linguistic behaviour of these parts of speech vis-a-vis Marathi and vice-versa. It is felt that the universities should encourage interlingual translations for the enrichment of both the languages. Valuable inferences can be drawn from the published translations in plenty and after a great deal of translation activity readymade equivalent expressions can be available. But before any translation activity is undertaken the basic tools like dictionaries will have to be prepared.

The syntax of both the languages can be a topic of independent research.