

CONCLUSIONS FROM THE ENQUIRY

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

There are at least three definable problem clusters which issue from my study. First, intimately related to the study are the following pointers to further research:

- (a) How predictable in view of (9), is concept marking in Luganda by means of nominal prefixes?
- (9) *ekinaabiro* "bathroom"
ennimiro "garden"
eddwaliro 'hospital'
olufunyyiro 'fold'
omumiro 'foodpipe'
obutuuliro 'buttocks'
- whereby the general conceptual formula is obtainable as in (10).
(10) $[C\ m\ L] = L[Cm]o$

(b) How comparable are the groups in the Periodic System with roles in the many versions of Role Theory?

(c) Similar studies on Luganda could be conducted in other subject fields such as economic, legal science and psychology.

Secondly, on a more general fundamental level, four further problems come to light.

(d) Does the conceptual syntax of the Conceptual Calculus offer a good basis of conducting comparative analysis of languages as far apart typologically as German and Luganda?

(e) Could the universal conceptual structure shared by sentences with the same meaning be a starting point for a universal grammar?

(f) Could the PEGITOSCA Criterion be extended in its scope of application from the lexical or phrasal level to the textual level? In other words, could the Theory of Scientific Terminology then become a theory of translation?

(g) Could concept-based dictionaries, i.e. thesauri, be explicitly compiled with the aid of the Conceptual Calculus?

Thirdly, one could direct one's attention to other languages.

(h) A similar study could be carried out on Kiswahili or any other Language whose lexicon is actually being modernised.

(i) All Bantu languages could be harmonised and standardised into a Union Bantu, a full-fledged language of scientific, technological and economic communication with some two hundred million speakers.

(j) Alternatively, in keeping with a more realistic language policy, specific Bantu clusters could be harmonised and standardised into Union Bantu languages. For instance, the Interlacustrine Bantu could be developed into a language which would effectively neutralise all ethnolinguistic conflict while at the same time ensuring linguistic emancipation.

Finally it should be stressed that this has been a pure and applied exploratory study. A theory of scientific terminology has been applied to a hypothetical case: the terminological elaboration of Luganda. It was, therefore, outside our mandate to focus on actual issues of language policy in Uganda although Article 6 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995) states:

6. (1) The official language of Uganda is English.

(2) Subject to clause (1) of this article, any other language may be used as a medium of instruction in schools or other educational institutions or for legislative, administrative or judicial purposes as may be prescribed by law.