

Tlingistics

575+ Tlingit Verbs

- SIL

- SIL International is a faith-based nonprofit organization committed to serving language communities worldwide as they build capacity for sustainable language development. SIL does this primarily through research, translation, training and materials development. SIL works alongside ethnolinguistic communities and their partners as they discover how language development addresses the challenging areas of their daily lives—social, cultural, political, economic and spiritual.

Founded in 1934, SIL (originally known as the Summer Institute of Linguistics, Inc.) has grown from a small summer linguistics training program with two students to a staff of over 4,400 coming from over 86 countries. SIL's linguistic investigation exceeds 2,167 languages in over 100 countries. The organization makes its services available to all, without regard to religious belief, political ideology, gender, race or ethnolinguistic background.

- Semantics (A dictionary of linguistics and phonetics)

- A major branch of LINGUISTICS devoted to the study of MEANING in LANGUAGE. The term is also used in philosophy and logic, but not with the same range of meaning or emphasis as in linguistics. Philosophical semantics examines the relations between linguistic expressions and the phenomena in the world to which they refer, and considers the conditions under which such expressions can be said to be true or false, and the factors which affect the interpretation of language as used.

- morphology (A dictionary of linguistics and phonetics)

- The branch of GRAMMAR which studies the STRUCTURE or FORMS of WORDS, primarily through the use of the MORPHEME construct. It is traditionally distinguished from syntax, which deals with the RULES governing the combination of words in SENTENCES.

- Syntax

- A traditional term for the study of the RULES governing the way WORDS are combined to form SENTENCES in a language. In this use, syntax is opposed to MORPHOLOGY, the study of word structure. An alternative definition (avoiding the concept of 'word') is the study of the interrelationships between ELEMENTS of SENTENCE STRUCTURE, and of the rules governing the arrangement of sentences in SEQUENCES.

- stem variation

- aspect (A dictionary of linguistics and phonetics)

- A category used in the GRAMMATICAL description of VERBS (along with TENSE and MOOD), referring primarily to the way the grammar marks the duration or type of temporal activity denoted by the verb.

- **Tense** (A dictionary of linguistics and phonetics)
 - A CATEGORY used in the GRAMMATICAL description of VERBS (along with ASPECT and MOOD), referring primarily to the way the grammar marks the time at which the action denoted by the verb took place. Traditionally, a distinction is made between past, present and future tenses, often with further divisions (perfect, pluperfect, etc.).
- **Mood** (A dictionary of linguistics and phonetics)
 - A term used in the theoretical and descriptive study of SENTENCE/CLAUSE types, and especially of the VERBS they contain. Mood (modality, or mode) refers to a set of SYNTACTIC and SEMANTIC CONTRASTS signalled by alternative PARADIGMS of the verb, e.g. INDICATIVE (the UNMARKED form), SUBJUNCTIVE, IMPERATIVE. Semantically, a wide range of meanings is involved, especially attitudes on the part of the speaker towards the factual content of the utterance, e.g. uncertainty, definiteness, vagueness, possibility. Syntactically, these contrasts may be signalled by alternative INFLECTIONAL forms of a verb, or by using AUXILIARIES. English mainly uses modal auxiliaries, e.g. may, can, shall, must, but makes a little use of inflection (e.g. If I were you v. I was...).
 - **Realis Mood** (Wikipedia)
 - A realis mood is a grammatical mood which is used principally to indicate that something is a statement of fact; in other words, to express what the speaker considers to be a known state of affairs, as in declarative sentences. Most languages have a single realis mood called the indicative mood, although some languages have additional realis moods, for example to express different levels of certainty. By contrast, an irrealis mood is used to express something that is not known to be the case in reality.
 - **perfective habitual:** s/he verbs EVERY TIME
 - **imperfective habitual:** s/he ALWAYS verbs
 - **repetitive imperfective:** s/he verbs
 - **salience** (Wikipedia)
 - the state or condition of being prominent. The Oxford English Dictionary defines salience as "most noticeable or important." In semiotics (the study of signs or symbolism), salience refers to the relative importance or prominence of a part of a sign. The salience of a particular sign when considered in the context of others helps an individual to quickly rank large amounts of information by importance and thus give attention to that which is the most important. This process keeps an individual from being overwhelmed with information overload.