Dear language expert,

below please find our first data sheet aiming to collect data on the theoretical background of onomatopoeia. Please write your answers in the right-hand column. If it is a multiple choice question, please write the chosen option (letter) in the right column. Sometimes the option is completed by a subsequent question. Please do not skip it. Feel free to write any comments on individual questions. If you wish to comment on the whole topic, please make use of the comment section at the end of the data sheet. Thank you very much in advance.

**Language:**

**Genetic classification of the language** (if possible, please use WALS/Glottolog/Ethnologue[[1]](#footnote-1) – please indicate which one is referred to)**:**

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|  | **Are there words in your language that imitate various sounds of the environment?** (e.g. imitation of laugh, imitation of dog barking, imitation of the bell sound, imitation of the engine sound, imitation of dropping water, imitation of chirping birds.)1. **NO**. If your answer is NO, thank you very much for your time.
2. **YES**. If your answer is YES, please proceed to question 2.
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|  | **How is this group of words called? Please provide the name of these words in your own language and give its English translation. If there is no official translation in English, please give us a literal translation.** |  |
|  | **In English, this group of words is usually referred to as *onomatopoeia*. Is onomatopoeia in your language an independent word-class** (part of speech)?1. **YES.** Onomatopoeia represents a special word class (like nouns, verbs, adjectives, interjections, particles etc.).
2. **NO.** If no, which word class is it part of?
3. Such a classification of onomatopoeia is not given in my language.
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|  | **Please choose from the following:**1. Onomatopoeia is very well described in my language. There are books/book chapters/research papers devoted to this topic.
2. Sound-imitative words are mentioned in grammar books describing my language, but no special attention is devoted to them.
3. The position of sound-imitative words in the theoretical description of my language is marginal.
4. This group of words in not described in my language.
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|  | **If your answer to question 3 is C or D, proceed to question 5. If your answer is A or B, please, choose the relevant option:**This group of words is described from the perspective of (i) phonetics/phonology; (ii) morphology; (iii) semantics; iv) syntax; (v) semiotics; (vi) use of language; (vii) other (specify). (More than one answer is possible.) |  |
|  | **Please specify the most important references discussing sound imitative words in your language.** |  |
|  | **Does your language have a corpus (an electronic collection of real-use samples)?**If **NO** proceed to question 7.If **YES**, choose from the following:1. Onomatopoeia can be identified easily in the corpus, e.g. there is a special list of it, it is included in the list of iconic words, the corpus is tagged, etc.)
2. No special space is devoted to onomatopoeia in the corpus.
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|  | **When it comes to a representative dictionary of your language:**1. The entries of onomatopoeia include information about the onomatopoeic nature of the word, e.g. the term *onomatopoeia* is used for their specification;
2. The information about the source of the word mentions an imitative origin;
3. There is no specific information about it;
4. My language does not have a representative dictionary.
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|  | **Is onomatopoeia an open class, i.e. is the process of coining new words by imitation of sounds productive in your language?** 1. **YES.** If so:

(i) give an example of new onomatopoeia;(ii) provide us with its gloss;(iii) is this word lexicalized/ institutionalized (can you find it in a corpus/dictionary?)1. **NO**
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|  | **Are there phonosthemes in your language?** 1. **YES**. They are very well theoretically grounded and their list is available.
2. Their existence is presupposed but they have not been described by any theory yet.
3. **NO.**
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|  | **Are there ideophones (other than onomatopoeia) in your language?**1. **YES**. My language is very rich in ideophones.
2. **NO**.
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|  | **If your answer to question 10 is YES, please, choose from the following options:**1. Onomatopoeia is treated as a subgroup of ideophones.
2. Onomatopoeia is viewed as a separate class of words, independent of ideophones.
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|  | **Have a look at the examples below and list all words that would be understood as onomatopoeia in your language:** 1. The dog started to ***woof***.
2. With a ***meow*** the brown kitten jumped down.
3. The sharp ***ping*** of the microwave let the cook know that the dish wash finished defrosting.
4. I found the noise of the machines going ***ding ding******ding*** very irritating.
5. ‘***Wow***!’ he cried enthusiastically.
6. ‘***Psst***! Want to know a secret?
7. We hit the water with a mighty ***splash***.
8. “***Drip, drip, drip***.” Read this before your roof leak costs you thousands.
9. It was a leisurely dinner with much ***chit-chat*** and laughter.
10. ***Ha***! That'll teach you!
11. ***Ouch***! I've trodden on a thistle.
12. ‘***Mwahahaha’*** sounded his triumphal laughter.
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| **14.** Please, briefly describe the theory of sound-imitative words in your language (if any) and specify the references you use.  |
| **COMMENTS** |

1. WALS: <https://wals.info/>; Glottolog: <https://glottolog.org/>; Ethnologue: <https://www.ethnologue.com/> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)