Dear language expert,

please find the second data sheet attached. Before you open it and start completing it, please pay attention to the following description.

The basic aim of the data sheet is to collect **existing onomatopoeia** in your language. Please note that we distinguish between primary and secondary onomatopoeia. Primary onomatopoeias are proper sound imitations; secondary onomatopoeias are words derived from primary onomatopoeias. Let me illustrate this with the following examples:

(1) *Woof* is a sound imitation of a barking sound made by a dog. Thus, it is an example of primary onomatopoeia. However, the verb *to woof* (meaning ‘to bark’) is derived from the primary onomatopoeia. Hence, it is secondary onomatopoeia.

(2) *Boom* is a sound imitation of a deep, resonant sound. It is primary onomatopoeia. However, *boom*N‘a quick increase of business activity’ and *to boom* ‘to make a loud, deep, resonant sound’ or ‘to increase business or trade’ are derived from the primary onomatopoeia by means of conversion and are secondary onomatopoeia. *Baby boom, boomer, boomy*, etc.are examples of secondary onomatopoeia, too.

At this stage, we are exclusively interested in **existing primary onomatopoeia.** The existenceof words can be attested by means of representative dictionaries and/or corpora of your language. Let me again illustrate this with some examples. Please note that not all dictionaries identify sound-imitating words as onomatopoeia. Therefore, please rely on your linguistic intuition and common sense.

(1) Slovak *hav* ‘bow-wow’ is attested in the *Dictionary of the Slovak Language.* The borrowed *wow* has penetrated into Slovak, especially with regard to mother-child interactions. This word, however, is not present either in dictionaries or in the Slovak national corpus. As such, please mark any and all examples of **borrowed** **onomatopoeia with an asterisk.**

(2) English *woof* is assigned the status of both a noun and a verb on *lexico.com* (an online dictionary powered by Oxford University Press). The meaning of the noun suggests that it is ‘the barking sound made by a dog’. In addition, in the section specifying the origin of the word, its imitative origin is given. Therefore, we consider it onomatopoeia.

(3) The website writtensound.com defines *krrrrrrrr* as the ‘sound of a skateboarder skateboarding’. The word was used by user Mikemega on answerbag.com: ‘Skateboarder doing a trick: “krrrrrrrr, snap! (pause) Crack! krrrrrrrr...”’. However, *krrrrrrrr* cannot be found on lexico.com or in the Longman dictionary or the COCA corpus. If you feel that this kind of onomatopoeia is not established in the language (nonce-formation), please do not include it in your data sheet.

If your language does not have a representative dictionary and/or corpus, please rely on **your own collected data**. In such a case, take into consideration the lexicalized status of the word – the word should be known to a whole speech community, not only to an individual or isolated group of speakers.

At the end of the data sheet, please **specify all the sources** you used in completing it.

The data sheet represents a categorization of potential sound sources in the environment. There are two basic categories: **Natural Sources** and **Artifacts**. Both categories are further subdivided. The crucial level of categorization is the **basic level**. For example, the basic level category of mammals can be represented by a whole range of category members, e.g. *cat, dog, tiger, elephant, giraffe, kangaroo, bear, wolf, rhino*,etc. This level, however, strongly depends on the specific environment. For this reason, feel free to add further category members if their sound imitation is present in the vocabulary of your language. Our English examples are merely illustrative. **You are not expected to look for their equivalents in your language.**

On the other hand, our effort to provide you with a motivating categorization of environmental sounds has resulted in a data sheet that is relatively long at first glance. Please do not be scared by its length – you can go through it and eliminate the inapplicable categories first.

When it comes to the completion of the actual onomatopoeia, please provide us with the following information: the onomatopoeia, its gloss and its English equivalent (if it exists). For example:

(1) Slovak *hav* – barking sound of a dog; Engl. *woof*

**Important:** There are examples of onomatopoeia that are **polysemous**. Please list these in all relevant categories. For example:

(2) Slovak *buch*:

1. sound of a hammer [cf. data sheet 2 –MECHANICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT AND DEVICES category];
2. sound of hitting an object with a fist [cf. data sheet 2 – HUMAN/BODY category];
3. sound of heavy steps [cf. data sheet 2 – HUMAN/BODY category];
4. sound of an explosion [cf. data sheet 2 – INSTRUMENTS OF WAR AND DESTRUCTION/EXPLOSIONS category];

 etc.

Take your time when completing the data sheet – you have a full five months to work with it. I would appreciate it if you could send me a completed data sheet by January 31, 2021. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to get in touch.

Best wishes

Lívia Körtvélyessy