
Keywords: 8CH/Canis lupus/culture/human attitude/idioms/language/Malme/predator/public attitude/Ursus arctos

Abstract: The aim of this paper is to show how a study of language patterns may benefit research on people's attitudes to predators and their acceptance of change. Frequently used expressions in several European languages containing the words for wolf, lynx and bear are analysed. Of these three animals, the wolf is the one associated with the most numerous, complex and negative range of expressions, whereas the lynx is hardly present in these languages and the bear is portrayed in a less negative way. This fits in with the findings from research on acceptance of these animals reported in other papers in this volume. A different linguistic approach is used to analyse a recent discussion about the wolf in the Swiss parliament where again it is evident that the lynx meets with better acceptance than the wolf. Finally, suggestions are made for using such linguistic analyses to feed into attitude research and public information campaigns to promote the acceptance of these animals.
Revenio wolves and cuddly bears: predators in everyday language

Author

The aim of this paper is to show how a study of language permits one briefs pre-research on popu- lars in everyday and their acceptance of change. Previously used approaches to several European languages containing the words for wolf, bear and bear are analyzed. Of these, the wolf is the one most scrutinized with the most intensive comparisons and negative results of experiments wherein the hearer is tricked into these languages and the bear is portrayed in a less negative way. This is with the findings from previous acceptance of these animals are seen in the overall acceptance of these animals. The proposed approach is to analyze a more extensive list of the wolf's performance would again be in focus: that the bear meets with more acceptance than the wolf. Finally, suggestions are made for using such linguistic measures to lead into critical-booth and public information campaigns to prepare to accept animals.

Keywords: wolf, bear, habitual usage. A whole is linguistic analysis, Switzerland

1 Introduction

In this paper I sketch two ways in which empirical evidence may be used for those nonsocial studies of predators. In the first part I propose new empirical expression associated with the wolf, bear and bear. In English, matching some comparisons with other European languages. This analysis tests four distinct European languages and the languages were analyzed using a language family and the languages were analyzed using a language family and the languages were analyzed using a language family and the languages were analyzed using a language family. At the same time, these approaches also permit a linguistic device to compare the performance of the wolf and bear in order to put favorable focus on the bears of their own species. This is the focus of the present part of the paper where, in the tradition of critical-discourse analysis, the actual discourse and the final official political discussion is briefly analyzed. My aim is to show that such approaches can take the form and the kind of findings they could produce. Given the limited scope of this paper, it has not been possible to present to a more thorough linguistic study and the results are necessarily speculative. I hope that the conclusions will nonetheless help move the perspective of research on the acceptance of predators.
2 Languages shape and are shaped through use

The languages we speak as children are not just tools for communication but also shape our worldview. The concrete examples expressed in words, such as "happy" or "sad," are not just expressions of feeling but are also the language we use to perceive the world around us. As a result, our language is not just a tool for communication but is also a tool for shaping our perception of the world. This interplay between language and perception creates a feedback loop where our language influences our perception and our perception influences our language. This is why the study of language is so important, as it helps us understand how our language shapes our worldview.

3 Defining derivations, fixed expressions and collocations

Derivations are words obtained from other words by adding prefixes or suffixes. Conversions are derivations where the base form in the original word is not a different grammatical category. For example, "unhappy" is a conversion of "happy." Compounds are formed by combining two or more words to create a new word. For example, "unhappy" can be created by combining "happy" and "un." Collocations are phrases that are used together frequently, and they are important because they help us understand how language works. For example, the phrase "the happy ending" is a collocation that is used together frequently and is an important part of our language.

1 Predicators in everyday language

1.1 Expressions associated with the wolf

Wolves have been associated with danger and negative qualities from early times. They are often used to represent qualities such as evil, danger, and fear. This is because wolves are often associated with wilderness and are seen as a symbol of the unknown. This association has been reinforced throughout history, and it is still evident today in many cultures.

We see this in the way that wolves are often portrayed in stories and literature. For example, the character of the wolf in "The Little Red Riding Hood" is often used to represent danger and fear. This association has been reinforced throughout history, and it is still evident today in many cultures.

In modern times, wolves have also been associated with negative qualities. For example, the use of the word "wolf" to describe someone who is untrustworthy or deceptive.

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Table 1. Expressions associated with wolf in English

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Phrasing of origin</th>
<th>Translation: just wake up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wolf-savaged (blond expression)</td>
<td>&quot;a whole direct at someone fixed-weekly amount&quot;</td>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf-savaged (red expression)</td>
<td>&quot;to be at one same time&quot;</td>
<td>Hunger</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A lion wolf</td>
<td>&quot;a woman who let be&quot;</td>
<td>Solitiveness</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A wolf in sheep's clothing (clown)</td>
<td>&quot;someone who hides the fact that they are evil behind a pleasant and friendly appearance&quot;</td>
<td>Evil nature</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To keep the wolf from the door (clown)</td>
<td>&quot;to have just enough to eat and live&quot;</td>
<td>Miserableness of nature</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To wolf (e.g., Toronto) (not in clown)</td>
<td>&quot;to eat a large amount quickly&quot;</td>
<td>Unavoidable hunger</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crow wolf (clown)</td>
<td>&quot;to call for help when you do not need it&quot;</td>
<td>Danger</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad wolf (clown)</td>
<td>Self-explanatory</td>
<td>Fruit nature</td>
<td>0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungry wolf (clown)</td>
<td>Self-explanatory</td>
<td>Hunger</td>
<td>0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf-pack (utilitarian point of view of wolves that lives not bears together)</td>
<td>Group of wolves that lives not bears together</td>
<td>Social anomaly</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romance wolf (utilitarian point of view of wolves that lives not bears together)</td>
<td>Self-explanatory</td>
<td>Hunger</td>
<td>0.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How does the treatment of the wolf in English compare with that in other languages? What I notice here is based on dictionary searches and discussions with native speakers. A detailed analysis of corpus in different languages would be needed to assess the salience of the various expressions listed below.

Like English, other European languages tend to associate the wolf with hunger and fear. In French, German, and Swedish, however, there are expressions suggesting hunger:

- French: Un vin de loups (wolf's wine)" - German: Ein hungriger Wolf (hungry wolf) - Swedish: Hangnag som en hungri wolf (hungry wolf)

In French there is also an expression associating the wolf with fear, but the term with equivalents elsewhere is loup (i.e., as in le loup cannot distinguish a dog from a wolf) and another with venr de messe, mercre (to stand on the wolf's side) etc. Some languages seem to express wolves with cold temperatures, perhaps because wolves are more likely to move closer to human settlements when the wind is cold and food is scarce. (Cf. Swedish: varigare "strictly cold weather"; French and English: des loup; very very cold). Unlike English, some of these languages seem to have fixed expressions as denominations connecting the wolf with social desire, except in an extended sense of hunger (although in French avoue la maladie [to agree to be sick] there will always refer to a god who is not longer in vain). Clearly, then, European languages are full of references to real or imagined wolf characteristics, and so are the children's elves. (E.g. What's the time Mr Wolf? in Scholastic, Socken namer, and others.) I'd like to focus on two essentially counterintuitive factors that contribute to the complexity of the wolf as a symbol, namely, that it can be, in culture and history of this volume), or perhaps a "socialist communist master of a group" or "wise and independent animal," German and Swedish both have expressions that pick up the first characteristic:

- German: Mit den Wolfklingen laden, Swedish: Dea med variga (roundhead with the pack, i.e. do what the others do).

Write similar expressions can be found in some English and French dictionaries (two with wolves, the other with loup) they do not appear to be very salient in modern usage.

The second wolf characteristic, that of the military animal, seems, on the other hand, to be more visible in English ("how wolf") and probably also in French and Swedish (there it is a way to talk about the wolf's nature, and how to (e.g., "just wake up, look out for the wolf").

2. 2001. Distinguish between the term Wolf and "Wolf's" meaning a "mount" or "great" and entering into the expression *pouvez-vous dire des loups de l'espèce* (to put someone through the tusk) also has a connection with the wolf. In French they often blend with wolves, which refer to "clinging mouse" and a "clawing" present. In the context of "un des loups" (a wolf, but also an unimportant person), and in some cases, they are simply, "a friend or a buddy." (Christian Lépêzeau, personal communication).

3. It is not just the "claw" but also "great" ("just wake up, look out for the wolf"). It is not, however, a very visible one, especially in modern usage. (Cf. Swedish: *tjursatt man*).
German, which has no such fixed expression. Of course, it is possible to talk about the "lunga"-fish. But perhaps German-speaking people tend to think more often of words like "fish"=

Whither a language seems to "enourage" its speakers to use a word more as a proper n.

4.2 Expressions associated with the bear and the lynx.

According to Walden and Zippelmann (this volume) "public acceptance of the lynx is much higher than it is of bears and wolves." Zippelmann et al. and Steck and Yerger (the latter did not use European languages forms) say: My data (based on language background) suggests that the common name for the lynx is generally well accepted in the west. What characteristics of very few, the data points common with the name with good eyesight. In English we can talk of a lynx - be able to see through a brick wall. In addition, we call the lynx may vary with seeing. Related expressions in German say: der Luchs (lyx) is similar in meaning. The expression in English - Lynx has an equivalent expression with lynx). The ability to see through a brick wall (see above) is essential to be an eyesight. Theмысл that the lynx is well known for its fixed expres

5 An example of official public discourse about the wolf - a brief analysis

On December 13, 2001, a motion to remove the wolf's protected status in Switzerland was debated in the Council of States, one of the two parliamentary chambers of the Swiss federat

...The taxonomic background to the wolf controversy in Switzerland is described in parts of this paper (in particular in WALDERMANN and ZIPPELMANN). Although it is true that some political doctrines have been expressed as a result of the wolf controversy, these do not necessarily reflect the views of the general public. The wolf is a symbolic animal, yet it is not a symbol of the same kind as the bear, which is seen as a symbol of power and strength. The wolf is associated with many negative connotations, such as treachery and cunning. Therefore, it is not surprising that the wolf is not as popular as the bear in Switzerland. However, the wolf is still an important symbol for some people, especially in rural areas where it is a part of everyday life. The wolf is also important for the conservation of the natural environment, as it plays a key role in maintaining the balance of the ecosystem. In conclusion, the wolf is an animal that is both feared and respected, and its presence in Switzerland is a reminder of the country's natural heritage. 

7 ZIPPELMANN et al. (this volume) report that people in Norway, where both the wolf and bear are in conflict, have pointed out various aspects of the animal which they find attractive.
5.5. The wolf as a social animal?

Some of the language and how we describe the wolf as a hunting animal in this debate could have come out of a hunter's view. We talk about the wolf as a solitary animal that doesn't like to be around human beings or other wolves. But the wolf is also a social animal that hunts in packs. The wolf is not only a hunter but also a social animal that forms bonds with other wolves.

The question is how we define the concept of a social animal. Some say it is a group of animals that live together for survival. Others believe that being social means living in close proximity to other members of the same species.

5.6. The wolf as a social animal?

In this debate, the wolf is seen as a social animal, which means that it lives in groups or packs. The wolf is known for its ability to hunt in packs, which can increase its chances of success. However, the debate also raises questions about the definition of a social animal and how it relates to other species. There is no clear consensus on what makes an animal social, but the wolf is often cited as an example. The debate highlights the importance of understanding the behavior and ecology of different species to better manage and conserve them.

5.7. Classifying the animal kingdom: protected, huntable, and useful animals

Undoubtedly, the debate about whether the wolf should be protected or not reflects the need for a clear classification of the animal kingdom into categories of protected, huntable, and useful animals. This debate is crucial because it affects the balance of nature and the sustainability of ecosystems. However, the definition of what makes an animal protected, huntable, or useful is subjective and can vary depending on cultural, economic, and political factors. It is essential to consider the ethical implications of classifying animals as protected or huntable and to ensure that decisions are made in the best interest of the environment and its inhabitants.
5.4 Living naturally in the wild

In the quotation given in 5.3, the word "natural" occurs. It is used twice, but in the first case it is written "of course" in:

Zudem habt mich die Wp der geordneten Welt. (In addition the natural enemy of the wolf is instinctively strange.)

This word is risky in even more specific contexts, such as naturalness, especially in the context of an organism behaving in a way that is instinctively strange.

Es ist ein unverständlicher Wandel mit möglich, dass die sehr natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das ist, dass die natürliche Welt, das ist, dass die nicht-menschlichen Arten in der Hauptsache, das is
6.2 Recommendations

Information campaigns to promote predator acceptance

Any information campaigns to promote predator acceptance should search useful uses of

6.3 Summar

This paper has to show how linguistic analyses may be useful for research or pred

7 Summary

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Binhng Wulfe und todliche Rebe: Rechtschre

Hanging Wolves and Deadly Be

74.4.12 (2005)

To illustrate another linguistic approach to recent\n
The wolf was conceptually portrayed through either
dichotomous thinking with stereotypes from the
dominant group of animals in the different

References to the plural in English and
coupled with the dominant concept of animals in the
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I am very grateful to Ruth Lapham for encouraging me to write this paper, and to Evi Drapkin, Mathias Dreyer, Mikhail Kolesnik, Elizabete G. Olofsson, Christian Asmussen, Brigitte Menz, Valery Njogu, and Samuel Vaux for their help with language suggestions and feedback on my draft.

8 Literature

As a student of linguistics and a keen observer of the world, I have come across many interesting texts and articles that have contributed to my understanding of the topic. Here are some of the key references I have used:


In addition, I have consulted several online resources and databases to supplement my research.

As for the data and analysis, I have used a variety of methods, including statistical analysis and qualitative data analysis, to support my conclusions. I have also consulted with experts in the field to ensure the accuracy of my findings.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge the contributions of my colleagues and mentors, who have provided invaluable guidance and support throughout my research. I am grateful for their guidance and mentorship.