

The Cuteness of Dogs

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Abstract

This is a very interesting paper with lots and lots of useful information.

1 Introduction

In this face paper, I want to compare *dogs* and *cats* regarding their CUTENESS. I believe **Cats** are mostly not as cute as **dogs** but maybe someone else thinks **differently**.

Reasons for thinking differently might be:

1. they have cat
2. they have a dog
3. they are afraid of dogs

2 Dogs

2.1 Cocker Spaniels

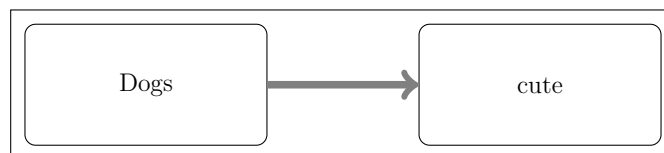


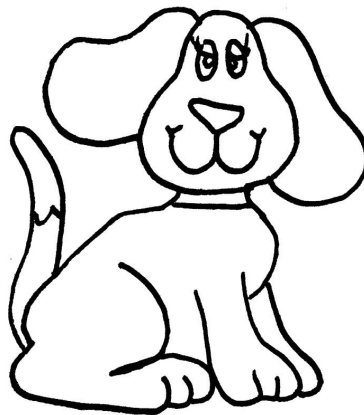
Figure 1: Dogs are cute

14 **2.1.1 American Cocker Spaniels**

15 Why are American Cocker Spaniel so cute? ¹ Some reasons might be the following:

- 16 • They are fluffy.
- 17 • They are soft.
- 18 • They like to cuddle.

19 This can be seen in figure 2.



<http://www.mon-coloriage.com>

Figure 2: a dog

¹I know it is obvious...

20 **2.1.2 British Cocker Spaniels**

21 **2.2 Bulldogs**

22 **2.3 Labradors**

23 **3 Cats**

24 **3.1 American Shorthair**

25 **3.2 British Shorthair**

26 **4 Dogs vs. Cats: A Comparison**

27 As mentions in section 2.1, there are differences between cats and dogs. This can
28 be seen in figure 3.

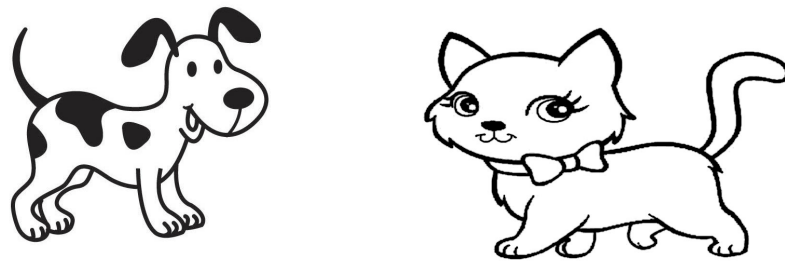


Figure 3: Cats and dogs

29 **4.1 Data**

30 Table 1 summarizes the distribution of the ratings.

Table 1: Distribution of Cuteness Rating for *dogs* and *cats* by cat and dog owners and sex

Cat owner			
Environment	Number of Ratings	Dogs	Number of ratings Cats
female		6	23
male		53	68
Total		59	91

dog owners			
Environment	Number of Types		Number of Tokens
female		16	89
male		67	67
Total		83	156

4.2 Analysis

4.3 Results

4.4 Dicussion

I think, Wijk (1966) should mentions something about dogs, as well as the study by O'Connor (1973). I am not sure but I think Mohanan (1986, 18) mentions that cats are vuter than dogs. And Ladefoged (1993, 251) says the opposite in his study. All of them agree that *un-* geminates. Remarks on *in-* are less frequent, and often only refer to isolated pertinent words, but those authors who mention the issue of double nasals with *in-* all agree that *in-* degeminates (Ladefoged 1993, 251, Mohanan 1986, 18) but they do not say much about dogs and cats.

References

- Ladefoged, P. (1993). *A course in phonetics*. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich College Publishers, Fort Worth, 3rd ed. edition.
- Mohanan, K. P. (1986). *The theory of lexical phonology*, volume [v. 6] of *Studies in natural language and linguistic theory*. D. Reidel Pub. Co. and Sold and distributed in the U.S.A. and Canada by Kluwer Academic, Dordrecht and Boston and Norwell, MA.

- 48 O'Connor, J. D. (1973). *Phonetics*. A Pelican original. Penguin Books, Har-
 49 mondsworth, 1. publ edition.
- 50 Wijk, A. (1966). *Rules of Pronunciation for the English Language: An account of*
 51 *the relationship between English spelling and pronunciation*. Oxford University
 52 Press.

53 A Additional models

Table 2: Distribution of Cuteness Rating for *dogs* and *cats*

Environment	Number of Ratings Dogs	Number of ratings Cats
female	30%	70%
male	53%	68%