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## FROM *PAUL* THE OCTOPUS TO *ACHILLES* THE CAT – PROPER NAMES OF ANIMALS WHICH PREDICT THE OUTCOMES OF SPORTS COMPETITIONS

In this paper, proper names of animals which predicted the outcomes of sports competitions are analyzed. A representative corpus containing over 200 zoonyms has been collected by means of excerpting from numerous, mostly online sources from different countries. The corpus is classified in line with the semantic-motivational criterion (i.e. according to the meaning of the word or stem from which an individual zoonym was formed), while determining the shares of individual motivational groups. The results of the analysis are compared with the results of research of other zoonymic layers with the aim of determining the specificities of animal namegiving. The paper is accompanied by an alphabetical list of collected zoonyms with information about the type of animal, the country where the animal lived when it predicted the outcomes of sports competitions and the sports competition the outcome of which it predicted.

### 1. Introduction

#### 1.1. Theoretical framework

In order to precisely identify and differentiate a particular relevant referent among other referents of the same kind, we give it a name. This procedure is also applicable when the referents are animals, that is, individual animals, as animal proper names are used in communication among people (in order to talk about a specific individual animal), but also when communicating with the animal itself (in order to call it, teach it, train it, direct it and similar).

Throughout history, people have given proper names to animals which were a part of their everyday lives, that is, animals which were members of a homestead and had their role in it (e.g. they participated in agriculture, towing, trans-

port, food was produced from them (e.g. milk and meat), and, in some cases, parts of their bodies (e.g. skin and wool) were used, too). Brozović Rončević and Čilaš Šimpraga (2008: 44) emphasize that, in a rural environment, the most developed systems of zoonyms are those for animals which are distinctly useful, which live longer and with which the owner has an intensive emotional connection (e.g. proper names of horses, cattle and sheep), while the least developed system is that of zoonyms for animals who have the shortest lives and with which humans are least connected (e.g. proper names of poultry). It was F. Kurelac who noticed this back in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century while collecting animal proper names (cf. Kurelac 1867).

The way of life that was typical in the past has changed significantly nowadays. Modernization has influenced the decrease in the number of homesteads and the number of animals on them. This has caused a change in the roles of animals (e.g. many of their duties have been taken over by machines). At the same time, there is an increasing number of farms in rural areas where animals are reared in different conditions, and with a different purpose – primarily for exploitation (getting meat, milk and similar). Also, in modern times cohabitation with animals is not limited exclusively to rural context – the proportion of urban population in the total population is growing, and the animals living among them mostly serve as pets. Of course, in this urban context, cohabitation with individual animals of different species is possible, including exotic ones. In line with this, the attitude of people to animals in different contexts and under different conditions differs in many ways, which has reflected in models of animal namegiving.

Having noticed the specificities in animal namegiving connected to the extralinguistic context (primarily the environment the animals live in (urban or rural), but also the use of the proper names themselves), zoonomasticians warn of the need to differentiate between several zoonymic layers. In contemporary theoretical literature we thus find a division of zoonymy which consists of at least three parts: 1) rural zoonymy, 2) urban zoonymy, 3) literary zoonymy (see e.g. the conference proceedings *Systemy zoonimiczne w językach słowiańskich* (1996), Brozović Rončević and Čilaš Šimpraga (2008), etc.). A more elaborate approach implies a more precise classification and the differentiation of more layers – along with 1) rural zoonymy, 2) urban zoonymy and 3) literary zoonymy, the suggestion is to separate into a distinct group 4) zoonymy of zoo animals. This classification is applied by Grković (2003: 363), Dimitrova-Todorova (2003: 359), Bubak (2005), etc. The Polish author Kołodziej (2018: 57) highlights an even more precise option – to divide zoonymy into five groups: 1) rural zoonymy, 2) urban zoonymy, 3) zoonymy of zoo animals, 4) zoonymy of thoroughbred animals or animals living in nature reserves and horse farms, and 5) literary zoonymy.

## 1.2. Sports competitions and animals

Sports fans always pay a lot of attention to sports competitions. The experience of following competitions (which also entails objective (e.g. the results of a particular competitor or team to date) and subjective (e.g. cheering and support) factors) often motivates fans to try to predict the results themselves, and even to compete in predicting with other fans. Although they are mainly familiar with the well-known motto “Participation is more important than winning.”, it seems that it only works in theory because we are all intrigued by suspense – namely, the result, as well as the winner, can change at any moment.

In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, along with people, animals are also engaged in the prediction of results, and owing to the media, the engagement of animals in the prediction of results and popularization of particular sports competitions soon started to expand and has become global.

By observing concrete cases, we have determined that individuals of different animal species participated in the prediction of sports competition winners. From the biological perspective, “clairvoyant” animals are predominantly vertebrates (94% of the total corpus), while invertebrates are rare (e.g. *Gina*, *Hacchan*, *Julián*, *Manolo*, *Paul*, *Pauline*, *Pavlyk/Pavlik*, *Rabio*, *Regina*, *Rosi* and *Xiaoge* the octopuses, *Paula* the lobster, and *Petrovich* the crab). Individuals from all taxonomic classes are represented among the vertebrates (e.g. *Pelé* the piranha (class Pisces), *Fiona*, *Prints* and *Shrek* the frogs and *Axel* the axolotl (class Amphibia), *Ariane*, *Cabeção*, *Corbie*, *Franz*, *Jorge*, *José María*, *Magdalena*, *Momario*, *Otto*, *Roger* and *Sissi* the tortoises and *Harry* the crocodile (class Reptilia), *Jacku* and *Lizzy* the cockatoos, *Alf*, *Aochan*, *Don Juan*, *Flocke*, *Pablo* and *Ronald* the penguins, *Bepo* the raven, *Atila* and *Farah* the hawks, *Paula* and *Poly* the chickens, as well as *Pierre* and *Zizou* the roosters (class Aves)), but the biggest share (76% of the total corpus, that is, 82% of the corpus which relates to vertebrates) is made up of mammals (*Antonia* the polar bear, *Robi* the tapir, *Flopsy* “*Predictaroo*” the kangaroo, *Kent* the gibbon, *Le Le* the panda bear, *Nicholas* the dolphin, etc.).

Most animals included in the prediction of outcomes are zoo “inhabitants”, which is unsurprising for wild or exotic animals. Only a smaller share of the animals live in different conditions – the most famous among that minority is *Achilles* the cat, who lives in the Winter Palace in Saint Petersburg, the Russian Federation; along with him, only a few “clairvoyant” animals have the status of pets or domestic animals (e.g. *Fernando* the hamster or *Pako* the donkey from the Agrotourism Matuško in Bosnia and Herzegovina).

Sports fans most commonly interpret competition results based on the appetite of a particular animal. Usually, identical containers with food or identical ingredients are offered to the animals, marked with flags, proper names of countries or

teams, or some other symbol. The first choice of the animal is considered to indicate the outcome or the winner. If the sports competition can end in a tie, there is a third container on offer symbolising the tie; on the other hand, if the competition must have a winner, there are only two containers on offer. The described prediction “methodology” was applied, for example, by *Achilles* the cat, *Bu-yan* the bear, *Cabeção* the tortoise, *Citta* and *Mundi* the elephants, *Fernando* the hamster, *Harry* the crocodile, *Oobi-Oobi* the koala, *Pako* the donkey, *Paul* the octopus, *Robi* the tapir, *Romel* and *Zincha* the foxes, *Sonny Wool* the sheep, *Spartacus* the lemur, *Timon* the meerkat, *Zabiyaka* the goat, *Žozefina/Žozi* the kangaroo, etc. More challenging tasks with multiple containers with food offered and a greater number of teams to choose from, are much more rarely confirmed (this was how, e.g. *Datou* the dog or *Marcus* the pig made their choices). However, according to the statements of owners or zookeepers, the animals do not rely only on their appetite when “predicting”. Other “methods” are applied less frequently: for example *Puka* the hedgehog chooses a house to sleep in marked with symbols of countries, *Shaheen* the camel points to the winner by biting a marking with a flag, *Mani* the parakeet uses its beak to choose between two white cards which are marked with the flags of the competing countries, *Sayco* the dolphin predicts the winner by swimming in the direction of a particular flag, *Madame Shiva* the guinea pig and *Pepek* the pig choose the direction on a surface containing a sketch of the court with drawings of flags of the relevant countries, *Newton* the parrot and *Nelly* the elephant push a ball into a goal marked with the flag of the country, *Zella* the elephant, *Puzyrěk* the beluga whale and *Nicholas* the dolphin choose between balls with flags of participating countries drawn on them, etc.



Image 1. Bu-yan the bear predicting the outcome of the 2018 FIFA World Cup Final  
(author: Ilya Naymushin, Reuters)

The described selection “methodology” is most appropriate for sports with two teams or two individuals competing in matches, thus it is expected that the animals will not predict the outcomes of competitions with a large number of participants. This has been confirmed by concrete examples: in the largest number of cases, the animals are engaged in predicting the outcomes of soccer games, more rarely hockey games, while they are never engaged in predicting the outcomes of swimming, ski, figure skating or athletic disciplines. A strong correlation can also be established between the emergence of “clairvoyant” animals and the popularity, i.e. the media coverage of sports: the greatest number of “clairvoyant” animals are employed in predicting the winners of soccer competitions (especially the World Cup and European Championships or the Olympic games), as well as locally relevant sports in particular periods (the Super Bowl, the World Series or the NBA Finals in the USA, handball championships in Croatia, Rugby World Cup, etc.).

The popularity and fame of “clairvoyant” animals depend on multiple factors. Their success in the prediction of results is of crucial importance (e.g. *Paul* the octopus became famous because of the large number of correctly predicted winners, and most unsuccessful animals usually do not keep their popularity long). However, although this factor should objectively be the most important one, in many cases animals with a much lower accuracy of prediction, but with good publicity by their owners or zookeepers (even before the beginning of the sports competition), have become famous. Thanks to mass media, news spread very quickly nowadays, so animal “forecasters” also become famous with the help of the media (primarily television, but also different internet platforms (portals, YouTube, social networks, etc.)). The namegiving is certainly among the important promotional strategies for the owners of “clairvoyant” animals – especially considering that animals without a proper name are not remembered, and that the namegiving will help spread the story among the interested audience. In the course of results prediction, the proper names of the animals are used exclusively for communication among people<sup>1</sup> – on the one hand, some of the animals do not have the ability to understand human messages or react to them, and, on the other hand, if the animals are able to react to human messages, the owners avoid using them so that human influence on the task – predicting – would not be an objection.

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<sup>1</sup> Strutyński (1996: 104–106) differentiates between the following functions of urban zoonyms: possessive (which only implies a person’s ownership of a particular animal), differentiating (which implies the ability to differentiate between multiple individual animals of the same species owned by a person) and the phatic-impressive (which implies the formation of a relationship with the animal – attracting its attention, waking it up, giving orders, etc.). According to the same author, a zoonym can have only one, or all three functions, depending on the animal the proper name is given to.

### 1.3. Current state of research and the aims of the study

The scope of zoonomastic research varies among different nations, depending on the degree of development of onomastics as a linguistic discipline in different countries, on the number of onomasticians – researchers, their scientific interests, etc. However, on the basis of the number and topics of studies, we can argue, in general, that the most researched area to date is rural zoonymy. Of course, more detailed research of all layers of zoonymy has yet to be conducted.

The proper names of animals which predict the outcomes of sports competitions have not been linguistically listed nor described to date, which is why they are the focus of this study.

One of the aims of this study is the collection of the corpus. The names of all “clairvoyant” animals, no matter where they live (that is, whether they have the status of zoo residents or pets), have a common purpose – popularization among the audience. Keeping in mind this fact, and the categorization options mentioned in section 1.1., all proper names of individual animals from the group of “clairvoyant animals” can be considered urban zoonyms, which is why we are observing them and analyzing them as a group.

The next aim is to linguistically process the collected corpus – identify the basic features of these proper names and determine whether there is a dominant namegiving model for animals which predict sports competitions outcomes. We want to determine the basic motivational models in this corpus so that we can compare them with motivational models in rural and urban zoonymy, and in this way substantiate the justification for dividing zoonymy into layers. Because of the great heterogeneity of the corpus when it comes to linguistic origin, this study will not contain an exhaustive analysis of word formation because it in many ways depends on the formational system of a specific language; however, we will briefly mention some noticed specificities in the formation and structure of zoonyms from this corpus.

Through the linguistic analysis of this corpus, we attempt to contribute to improved knowledge of zoonymy on a global level and zoonomastics as a discipline.

## 2. Methodology

In zoonomastic literature, we find different approaches to the collection and analysis of material according to the areal criterion – for example: 1) the analysis of proper names of individual animals of a specific species on an entire national territory (e.g. Reichmayr 2005; Brozović Rončević and Čilaš Šimpraga 2008; Šimunović 2009; Čilaš Šimpraga and Horvat 2014; Horvat 2016, 2019), 2) the analysis of proper names of individual animals of different species on a more nar-

row, specific areal, most commonly one settlement (e.g. Pižurica 1971; Žugić 2004; Petrović 2007, 2013; Petrović 2009; Bojović Manić 2015), 3) contrastive analysis of proper names of individual animals of a specific species on the territory of several countries (e.g. Popek 2012), 4) the analysis of etymologically interesting proper names with a special emphasis on their areal limitation (e.g. Furlan 2018; Horvat 2016, 2019), etc.

The use of the approaches described above would not enable the collection of a relevant sample of examples. For this reason we have decided: 1) not to limit the corpus on the spatial axis, that is, to collect a corpus which overcomes the boundaries of a specific location, dialect, language, and becomes global, supranational and 2) not to limit the corpus according to the criterion of species.

The study is based on a corpus collected by searching many, mostly online sources.<sup>2</sup> Some of the zoonyms appear in most of the sources – they were the easiest to notice, which confirms the remarkable global popularity of some animal “forecasters”. However, in the study we also confirmed the common local limit-edness in the use of certain zoonyms. For this reason, while forming the corpus, we were, on the one hand, aware that it was impossible to gather all the proper names of animals “forecasters” because this list is, in principle, open (new animals participate during each sports competition, so new proper names are added to the list), and because that would require a search in a large number of language. On the other hand, for the purpose of achieving a representative sample, we attempted to investigate as many resources as possible from different countries, that is, in different languages. More than 200 zoonyms have been excerpted which refer to individual animals of different species.

When collecting the material, we did not take into account criteria such as the animal’s success in the prediction of outcomes and its duration, the animal’s fame and similar because we considered these factors to be irrelevant to the creation of a global picture of namegiving models. When processing the material, we did not consider the sex of the animals, which is why we are not analyzing male and female names separately.

### The spelling of the zoonyms

Adapted proper name forms, that is forms which differ from the original forms, often appear in sources in different languages. For example, Russian, Ukrainian or Kazakhstani zoonyms in English-language sources are regularly transcribed, i.e. romanized (e.g. *Глясик* > *Glyasik*, *Хряк* > *Khryak*, *Митя* > *Mitya*, *Пузырёк*

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<sup>2</sup> Horvat (2016: 22) categorizes sources with zoonymic material into four types: 1) popular, 2) ethnological, 3) veterinary-agricultural and 4) dialectologically-onomastic. Popular sources are considered to be non-scientific sources – newspaper or online articles, fiction, movies, etc., and only sources of this type are used in this study.

> *Puzyryok*, *Солнышко* > *Solnyshko*). On the other hand, a share of the zoonyms in English-language sources are unnecessarily translated (*Алиса* > *Alicia*; *Аврора* > *Aurora*). In Serbian-language sources foreign zoonyms are also transcribed without exception (e.g. zoonym *Cabeção* is transcribed as *Kabesao*, *Marcus* as *Markus*, and *Paul* as *Pol* (although this zoonym is of German origin, so it should not be transcribed as if it was of English origin)). In some cases (e.g. with the zoonym *Cabeção*) the adaptation in most sources written in Latin script, regardless of the language, entailed a partial or complete elimination of diacritical marks (e.g. the original form was adapted as *Cabeçao* or *Cabeca*). In some sources, the reason for such adjustments is probably reliance on non-primary sources or copying from them, that is, a failure of authors/journalists to check their sources (e.g. in Croatian-language sources we find zoonyms written in English transcription of Russian, although Croatian has its own rules of transcription from Russian (thus we would expect *Gljasik* instead of *Glyasik*, *Hrjak* instead of *Khyrak* (in this case, the sequence of graphemes in the transcription in the source is also incorrect), *Puzyrjok* instead of *Puzyryok*, *Solnyško* instead of *Solnyshko*).

As we consulted sources in multiple languages, and as the paper is written in the English language, all examples in the present study are written in Latin script. Examples from languages that use non-Latin scripts have been romanized according to the BGN/PCGN system (cf. Romanization in the chapter Literature), and diacritical marks are respected in examples taken from languages written in the Latin script. Along with that, we give the original spelling in brackets, in the language of the country a particular animal is from, if this information is available.

The collected examples were mostly not translated, that is, we did not replace them with their equivalents (e.g. we did not replace *Pablo*, *Jorge*, *Žozefina* with *Paul*, *George*, *Josephine*). The only exception are proper names stemming from classical languages because they are traditionally adapted. For example, the original Russian form *Akhill* is replaced with equivalents in sources, e.g. French *Achille*, German *Achilles*, Croatian *Ahilej*, Spanish *Aquiles*, etc., so in this paper it is recorded as *Achilles* in English. The same goes for the names *Spartacus* (< Russian *Spartak*), *Juno* (2) (< Russian *Yunona*), *Nike* (< Russian *Nika*), *Cleopatra* (< Russian *Kleopatra*) and *Phoenix*.

In the central part of the paper, the corpus is interpreted. Firstly, a classification according to the semantic-motivational criterion (that is, according to the meaning of the words or the stems from which the zoonyms are formed) is implemented.<sup>3</sup> In this paper, we follow the methodology of the basic semantic-motivational classification, described in Horvat (2019: 66–110), therefore the corpus is divided into directly and indirectly motivated zoonyms. Each of these two

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<sup>3</sup> Different zoonomasticians apply different methodologies of classification and delineation of groups and subgroups (for more, cf. Horvat 2016: 25).

groups branch into hierarchically more precise and specific subgroups, and in establishing them, we were guided first and foremost by the corpus studied in this research and by the possibilities of logical grouping of individual zoonyms.<sup>4</sup> If the zoonym is motivated by two stems, it is analyzed in two groups, with reciprocal references (“and x.x.x.”) given to the corresponding section of the text. If the zoonym can be interpreted in different ways, it is analyzed in all relevant groups, with reciprocal references (“or x.x.x.”) given to the corresponding section of the text. Non-transparent zoonyms form a separate group at the end of the classification. The analysis ties into the classification. Along with determining the shares of individual classification groups, the analysis also encompasses comments on the structure, formation, etiology and etymology.

In order to determine the specificities of this urban zoonymic layer and the most common models of animal namegiving in this context (in relation to the prediction of the outcomes of sports competitions), the results of this study are compared to the results of zoonomastic research to date – for example, historic rural zoonymy, contemporary rural zoonymy (researched in most detail to date), urban zoonymy and similar.

### 3. The analysis of proper names of animals which predict the outcomes of sports competitions according to the motivational criterion

#### 3.1. Directly motivated zoonyms

##### 3.1.1. Zoonyms motivated by words/stems which directly indicate color

*Aochan* (~ Jap. *ao* ‘blue; green’ and Jap. honorific<sup>5</sup> *chan*; or 3.2.8.), *Schimmelchen* (< Ger. *Schimmelchen* ‘small white-haired horse’)

In the total corpus, zoonyms motivated by words/stems which directly indicate color are scarce. Only one zoonym (*Schimmelchen*) undoubtedly reflects the color of the covering of the individual animal. Another zoonym (*Aochan*) indicates color only according to one interpretation – in this case, it probably re-

<sup>4</sup> When forming this classification, we also kept in mind the different classifications of rural and urban zoonyms applied in zoonomastic research. However, some groups formed in these classifications do not have adequate examples in this corpus, so they are omitted in this classification, but an overview of these phenomena are provided in the analysis. Of course, the principle of adaptation of methodology to the material implies the possibility that with the expansion of the study and additions to the corpus in the future, examples will be found for groups that have now been omitted, which would create the need to establish a new group in the classification.

<sup>5</sup> Honorifics are grammatical or morphosyntactic forms (for example: an affix, clitic, grammatical case, change in person or number, or a completely different lexical item) that encode the social status of the participants of the conversation (speaker, hearer, referent); the choice of an exact form depends on the level of formality, social distance, politeness, humility or respect (Honorifics; Matasović 2001: 134).

flects the blue color of the jerseys worn by the Japanese national team in the FIFA World Cup. Namely, while predicting the results of the matches, *Aochan* the penguin also wore a blue jersey.

### 3.1.2. Zoonyms motivated by words/stems which point directly to other physical features

#### 3.1.2.1. The size or constitution of the body

*Little, Petty* (< Eng. *petty* ‘little, small, tiny’)

The share of zoonyms which directly indicate body size is also very small in this corpus. All examples included in this group are motivated by adjectives with the meaning ‘small, tiny’. In the course of interpretation, we should keep in mind which species the animals with these proper names belong to – namely, these are animals which are naturally small (*Little* the porcupine and *Petty* the pygmy hippopotamus). In this case, it is possible that the proper names have not been given based on the individual animal’s distinctive feature which would cause it to stand out in a group of several individual animals of the same species (that is, based on a feature according to which it can be identified and defined) – which is a namegiving model typical for rural zoonymy, but that they reflect the closeness of the namegiver to the animal, his fondness and the existence of an emotional connection.

#### 3.1.2.2. The size of a body part (organ) or the specific appearance of a body part (organ)

*Bouchka* (~ Fr. *bouche* ‘mouth’), *Cabeção* (~ Port. *cabeça* ‘head’), *Flopsy* “*Predictaroo*” (~ Eng. *floppy* ‘soft and not able to keep a firm shape or position (used normally for ears)’ and Eng. *Predictaroo* (~ Eng. *predict* × Eng. *kangaroo* ‘*Macropus giganteas*’); and 3.1.3. and 3.1.5.), *Hacchan* (~ Jap. *hachi* ‘eight’ and Jap. *chan* ‘honorific’; or 3.2.8.)

Although the specific appearance and size of a particular body part can also be relevant when identifying and differentiating (also naming) animals, along with their general appearance, this group encompasses only four zoonyms from the corpus collected for this research.

Two examples are motivated by nouns – common nouns for body parts (*Bouchka* and *Cabeção*), and one example each is motivated by an adjective (*Flopsy* “*Predictaroo*”) and number (*Hacchan*).

In the zoonym of Portuguese origin, *Cabeção*, the suffix *-ção* modifies the meaning (its use creates an augmentative), so this zoonym actually reflects the noticeable size of the individual animal’s head. On the other hand, one of the constituent parts of the zoonym of English origin, *Flopsy* “*Predictaroo*”, is the adjective *flopsy*, formed using a suffix of diminutive origin, which is also stylistically colored.

It is often used in informal discourse in youthful descriptions of rabbit ears, so in a way it reflects the namegiver's closeness to the animal.

Some of the listed examples once again support the following conclusion: along with namegiving based on differentiating features (as is typical for rural zoonymy), in urban zoonymy, the naming model based on the typical has also been confirmed – it is typical for all octopuses to have eight tentacles, and a kangaroo's ears are generally soft and not firm.

Finally, the collected zoonyms indicate that the appearance or size of the head or organs located on the head (mouths and ears) are most commonly relevant in the process of naming, which is also in line with namegiving models in rural zoonymy.

### 3.1.2.3. The appearance of pelage

*Pushik* (< Russ. *pushik* 'fluffy, soft'), *Sonny Wool* (< *Sonny* and *wool* 'the soft, thick hair that grows on the bodies of sheep and some other animals'; and 3.2.6.)

In the total corpus, there are only two zoonyms which reflect details regarding the appearance of an individual animal's pelage. The common denominator of these examples is that they do not reflect the differences in the appearance of pelage between the individual animals of the same species; on the contrary – they reflect the features or appearance of pelage which are typical for a specific animal species: the zoonym *Pushik* has been given to a rabbit, and rabbit fur is generally soft and fine like down; the zoonym *Sonny Wool* has been given to a sheep, and it is generally known that sheep are covered in wool. Although few in number, these examples also contribute to the conclusions about the animal namegiving models in the urban context – it is the very choice of these motivating stems/words that enable one to immediately guess the species of the animal from its proper name.

### 3.1.3. Zoonyms motivated by words/stems which directly indicate the behavior, strength, way of movement or role of the animal

*Buch* (< Eng. *butch* 'being very strong with big muscles, and behaving in a traditionally male way'; or 3.2.8.), *Buyan* (< Russ. *buyan* 'hothead, violent; boor, brawler, bully, thug, chuff, churl; rough, rowdy person'), *Farah* (< Arab. *farah* 'happiness, joy'; or 3.2.6.), *Flopsy* "Predictaroo" (~ Eng. *floppy* 'soft and not able to keep a firm shape or position' and Eng. *Predictaroo* (~ Eng. *predict* × Eng. *kangaroo* '*Macropus giganteus*'); and 3.1.2.2. and 3.1.5.), *Funya* (< Russ. colloq. *funya* 'stinker; being stinking, smelly, malodorous'), *Le Le* (~ Mandarin *le* 'happy, joyful, cheerful, vivacious'), *Speedy*, *Zabiyaka* (< Russ. *zabiyaka* 'hothead, violent; boor, brawler, bully, thug, chuff, churl; rough, rowdy person')

Once again, the share of zoonyms motivated by words/stems which directly indicate the behavior, strength, way of movement or the role of the animal is not

particularly large in the total corpus (8 examples). Among these proper names, three (*Buch*, *Buyan*, *Zabiyaka*) refer to character linked to strength and power. Usually, the behavior that these motivating stems point to is not considered positive or desirable. Furlan (2018: 139) believes that these negatively connoted proper names originated from descriptions, and that the animals are not given these proper names immediately after birth, but during their lives (like people with personal nicknames). The zoonym *Zabiyaka* should also be linked to the proper name of the official mascot of the 2018 FIFA World Cup – *Zabivaka*, which is a blend of Russian words *zabiyaka* ‘bully, ruffian’ and *zabivat’* ‘to score’. As a consequence, we also have to take into account the possibility of this zoonym being chosen because of its emphasized resemblance to a verb that is commonly used in the context of soccer. On the other hand, two zonyms, although of different linguistic origin, have the same motivation in the background – words with the meaning ‘joy, happiness’ / ‘happy, joyful, cheerful, lively’, which convey positivity as a desirable character trait to the audience. In the whole corpus, one zoonym has been confirmed which directly reflects the specific way a particular animal moves (that is, its speed) – *Speedy*. Similarly, this group contains only one zoonym which reflects the role of the animal – the proper name *Flopsy* “*Predictaroo*”, with one, subsequently added constituent indicating that the kangaroo bearing this proper name participates in the activity of outcome prediction.

3.1.4. Zonyms motivated by words/stems which directly indicate the age of the animal and the time or sequence of the animal’s birth

*April* (< Eng. *April* ‘fourth month of the year’; or 3.2.6.), *Winter* (< Eng. *winter*)

In this corpus, no zonyms motivated by words/stems directly indicating the age of the animal or sequence of birth have been identified; one example has been confirmed which definitely indicates a concrete time of birth (*Winter* – indicates the season), while for another (*April*) it was not possible to ascertain whether it follows the same namegiving model (in this case, it would indicate the month in which the individual animal was born), or whether it was actually motivated by an anthroponym.

3.1.5. Zonyms motivated by the common noun for the animal species the named animal belongs to

*Flopsy* “*Predictaroo*” (~ Eng. *floppy* ‘soft and not able to keep a firm shape or position’ and Eng. *Predictaroo* (~ Eng. *predict* × Eng. *kangaroo* ‘*Macropus giganteas*’); and 3.1.2.2. and 3.1.3.), *Khryak* (< Ukr. *khryak* ‘swine, pig, *Suidae*’), *Nanook* (< Inuit *nanook* ‘polar bear, *Ursus maritimus*’; or 3.2.7.), *Schweini* (~ Ger. *Schwein* ‘swine, pig, *Suidae*’), *Suri* (~ Russ. *surikat* ‘meerkat, *Suricata suricatta*’), *Zincha* (~ Span. *zorro* ‘fox, *Vulpini*’ × Span. *hincha* ‘supporter, sports fan, a person who

passionately and enthusiastically supports his favorite athlete or team'; and 3.2.5.), *Yago* (< Russ. *yaguar* 'jaguar, *Panthera onca*')

It is not surprising that we do not find zoonyms motivated by the common noun for the animal species the named animal belongs to in rural zoonymy (because what is named is the differentiating factor, and in a group of individual animals of the same species (e.g. a heard...) such a namegiving model is not practical). On the other hand, in the urban context, where the coexistence of multiple animal species is common, such a namegiving model is possible, which is also confirmed by this corpus – it contains seven proper names motivated by the common noun for the species. By giving such a proper name to an animal, the audience is able to guess its species on the basis of its proper name, and it also makes it easier to remember.

### 3.2. Indirectly motivated zoonyms

Indirectly motivated proper names are based on metaphors. Namegivers choose proper names for animals relying on associations and applying knowledge of something that is well-known or present in their everyday environment.

#### 3.2.1. Zoonyms motivated by common nouns for other animal species

*Ferret* (< Eng. *ferret* 'Mustela putorius furo'), *Tuzik* (< Russ. *tuzik* 'small yard dog; *Canis canis*')

Both listed zoonyms are motivated by common nouns for mammals. The zoonym *Ferret* was given to an otter. As ferrets and otters are related animals (both belong to the same genus (*Mustela*)), we assume that the unusual color of this particular otter reminded the namegiver of a ferret, so a proper name of metaphoric origin was chosen for the animal. In Russian, the noun *tuzik* refers to a small yard dog, and proper names of dogs (pets) are also commonly formed through onymization of this common noun. In our corpus, the proper name *Tuzik* was given to a cat, and this choice is probably based on the fact that cats are, along with dogs, the most common pets, and it also reflects the closeness of the namegiver to the animal.

#### 3.2.2. Zoonyms motivated by common nouns for plants

*Apelsin* (< Est. *apelsin* 'orange, *Citrus aurantium*'), *Barley* (< Eng. *barley* 'Hordeum vulgare'), *Peaches* (~ Eng. *peach* 'Prunus persica')

Both proper names motivated by common nouns for fruit trees (*Apelsin*, *Peaches*) are based on an association linked to the color of the plant's fruit – specifically, they reflect the orange color of the individual animals' pelage (red river hog and cat). The zoonym *Barley* was given to a goat, but the etiology of this zoonym choice is not entirely clear. It is possible that the zoonym points to the die-

tary habits of this animal – namely, goats are given roughly ground cereal (corn, wheat, barley, oats) in order to achieve a larger production of milk, in the last third of gravidity, and in the first two months of lactation. Given that *Barley* is a milking goat (according to the source), this possibility is very likely.

3.2.3. Zoonyms motivated by other words/stems which indirectly point to a specific characteristic

3.2.3.1. Zoonyms motivated by words/stems which indirectly indicate color

*Brandy* (< Eng. *brandy* ‘a strong alcoholic drink made from wine and sometimes flavored with fruits’), *Schokinho* (~ Ger. *Schok(olade)* ‘chocolate’)

The zoonym *Brandy* was motivated by a common noun for an alcoholic beverage, and the zoonym was most likely inspired by a comparison of the color of the lion’s fur with the color of this drink (a shade of brown or orange). The zoonym *Schokinho* was created through hybrid formation – the suffix *-inho* of Portuguese origin was added to a stem of German origin (*Schok-* ‘choco(late)’). This suffix has a diminutive meaning in the general lexicon, and it accordingly appears in many hypocoristic first names and in other anthroponyms created from them. Given that we also find many confirmations of this in the world of soccer (e.g. Coutinho, Jairzinho, Juninho, Mourinho, Robinho, Ronaldinho, Toninho and Zininho stand out among more famous Brazilian and Portuguese soccer players), it is possible that the hamster which forecasted the outcomes of the 2014 FIFA World Cup was given the zoonym *Schokinho* because it can be associated with famous soccer players.

3.2.3.2. Zoonyms motivated by words/stems which indirectly indicate specific marks on the body or a different color of a body part

*Busya* (~ Russ. *busy* ‘pearls’)

A spotted seal with the proper name *Busya* really does have tiny spots which remind of pearls, which obviously inspired the namegiver to choose this proper name.

3.2.3.3. Zoonyms motivated by words/stems which indirectly indicate other physical characteristics (the appearance of body parts, quality of the pelage and similar)

*Glyasik* (~ Russ. *glyas* ‘broth, bouillon; glass; ice; mirror’), *Mörmel* (< Ger. dial. *Mörmel* ‘a marble’<sup>6</sup>)

We assume that the zoonym *Glyasik* reflects the appearance of the animal. Given that hippopotamuses live next to the water and spend a lot of time in it, people see them as animals with wet, shiny, glistening skin. This is probably why

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<sup>6</sup> Cf. Rheinisches Wörterbuch.

the namegivers chose a proper name with a stem indicating shine, gleam. The zoonym *Mörmel* most likely indicates the overall chubby appearance of the body.

3.2.3.4. Zoonyms motivated by words/stems which indirectly indicate the behavior, strength, way of movement, role of the animal

*Anori* (< Greenlandic *anori* ‘wind’), *Flitz* (< Ger. *Flitz* ‘arrow’; *flitzen* ‘whip, hare, dash, scoot’), *Puzyrëk* (< Russ. *puzyrëk* ‘bubble’)

The zoonym *Flitz* most probably indicates the speed of the armadillo bearing this zoonym; although armadillos have short legs, they can move very fast. The zoonym *Anori*, which refers to a polar bear, probably also reflects speed, and the background to this zoonym might be the comparison/idiom ‘fast like the wind’. The zoonym *Puzyrëk* was given to a beluga whale. It is possible that the choice of this proper name is based on the characteristic production of bubbles in the course of breathing, which is a consequence of the complete adaptation of these animals to life in the sea.

3.2.3.5. Zoonyms motivated by words/stems which indirectly indicate the attitude of the owner towards the animal

*Bizkit* (< Eng. *biscuit* [‘bis.kit]), *Flocke* (< Ger. *Flocke* ‘snowflake’), *Solnyshko* (< Russ. *solnyshko* ‘little sun’), *Teddy Bear* (< Eng. *teddy bear* ‘a soft stuffed toy in the form of a bear’)

All four listed zoonyms were formed through onymization from common nouns. The common denominator of these nouns is that they carry a positive denotation for most speakers, and by choosing them as the stems of zoonyms, the namegivers express their affection and tenderness towards the animals. If we take into consideration all the examples included in the group, we can notice a reliance on life experiences in the background of the namegiving, based on different senses (associations formed on the basis of zoonyms are: something sweet, beautiful, warm, pleasant, soft, gentle).

3.2.4. Zoonyms motivated by toponyms

*Dong Nai* (< *Đông Nai* ‘a province in the Southeast region of Vietnam’), *Kurshik* (~ Russ. *Kurshskaya kosa* ‘Curonian Spit, a 98 km long, thin, curved sand-dune spit that separates the Curonian Lagoon from the Baltic Sea coast; it is located on the border of the Russian Federation and Lithuania’), *Pamir* (< *Pamir* ‘a mountain region in Central Asia, at the junction of the Himalayas with the Tian Shan, Karakoram, Kunlun, Hindu Kush, Suleman and Hindu Raj ranges’), *Qaratuma* (< *Qaratuma* ‘a village in the East region of Kazakhstan’), *Rabio* (~ *Obira* ‘a town located in Rumoi Subprefecture, Hokkaido, Japan’), *Rosi* (~ *Rosenheim* ‘a town located in Bavaria, Germany’; or 3.2.6.)

According to sources, all zoonyms included in this group contain information about where individual animals come from (e.g. *Dong Nai*, *Pamir*) or where they currently live (e.g. *Kurshik*, *Qaratuma*, *Rabio* (possibly also *Rosi*)) – in this case, places where outcomes and winners of sports competitions are predicted all over the world are popularized along with the animal itself, which contributes to equality. The collected examples show that there are no restrictions when choosing the type of toponym<sup>7</sup> to serve as the stem of the zoonym – they could be formed from a choronym (*Đông Nai*), oikonym (*Obira*, *Qaratuma*, *Rosi*), oronym (*Pamir*) and paralionym (*Kurshskaya kosa*).

### 3.2.5. Zoonyms motivated by appellatives which primarily refer to people

*Buschi* (< Swiss Ger. *Buschi* ‘newborn, baby’), *Don Diego* (< Span. *don* ‘Mr.’ and *Diego*; and 3.2.6.), *Khan* (< Russ. *khan* ‘title for a ruler or military leader’), *Lord* (< Eng. *lord* ‘a man of noble rank, a dignitary in England’), *Madame Shiva* (< *madame* ‘Mrs.’ and *Lady Shiva* ‘proper name of the fictional supervillainess and anti-heroine from the comic books published by DC Comics’; and 3.2.8.), *Nené* (< Col., Venez. and Cuban Span. *nené* ‘baby, small child’), *Prints* (< Russ. *prints* ‘prince, dynast’), *Waslawi* (< Arab. *waslawi* ‘fan of Dubai’s Al Wasl soccer club’), *Xiaoge* (< Mandarin *xiaoge* ‘dude, little dude (colloq.); brother; small older brother; young man’), *Zincha* (~ Span. *zorro* ‘fox, *Vulpini*’ × Span. *hincha* ‘supporter, sports fan, a person who passionately and enthusiastically supports his favorite athlete or team’; and 3.1.5.)

In this group, the most numerous zoonyms are those motivated by names of titles or nobility ranks, that is, common nouns that indicate a position in the society (*Khan*, *Lord*, *Prints*). These stems indicate refinement and nobility. The words *don* and *madame*, used when addressing adults, are associated with respect (they appear as constituents of the examples *Don Diego* and *Madame Shiva*). Some of the examples are motivated by words which are used when addressing children or in discourse among youths (*Buschi*, *Nené*, *Xiaoge*). These stems are associated with youthfulness and tenderness. The choice of stems from these semantic fields is typical for both rural and urban zoonymy, and it excellently reflects the closeness and connection with animals. In this corpus of proper names of animals which predicted the outcomes of sports competitions there are specific, but also expected examples motivated by common nouns for supporters (*Waslawi*, *Zincha*), which also suggests the namegivers’ propensity towards personification.

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<sup>7</sup> Most terms for types of toponyms mentioned in this study are generally known (cf. *Osnoven sistem*, Podol’skaya 1978, ICOS). Because of their recentness, some of the terms may not be globally accepted yet (e.g. *paralionym*). According to Skračić (2011: 126), *paralionym* (< Greek *paralia* ‘coast, strand, littoral’) is the term which refers to areas, formations or structures on the very coastal line excluding capes, bays or passages.

### 3.2.6. Zoonyms motivated by anthroponyms

*Alisa, Andrea, Anton, Antonia, April* (< Eng. *April*; or 3.1.4.), *Ariane, Arnold, Atila, Aurora* (< Russ. *Avrora*; or 3.2.7.), *Axel*<sup>8</sup>, *Bartek, Bepo, Berny, Boris, Cavani, Charly, Cleopatra, Corbie, Daisy* (2), *Davey, Don Diego* (< Span. *don* ‘Mr.’ and *Diego*; and 3.2.5.), *Eberhard, Eli/Elijah, EMilie* (~ Ger. EM ‘UEFA-Fußball-Europameisterschaft (UEFA Euro)’ × *Emilie*; and 3.2.9.), *Emma, Eshli, Farah* (< Arab. *Farah*; or 3.1.3.), *Fedor, Fernando, Fiona* (2), *Franz, Fred, Garri, Gina, Hannibal, Harry* (2), *Henri, Hugh, Jacku, Jamie, Jimmy, Jorge, José María, Julián, Kasimir, Lara, Larry, Leon, Lizzy, Luka, Magdalena, Manolo* (2), *Marcel, Marcus, Maverick, Maya, Milya, Mitya, Nafanya* (< Russ. *Nafanya*; or 3.2.8.), *Nasar, Nelly, Newton, Nicholas, Norman, Olivia, Otto* (2), *Özil, Pablo* (2), *Pako, Paula* (2), *Pauline, Pavlyk/Pavlik, Pelé, Pepa, Pepek, Petrovich, Pierre, Pino, Regina, Robi, Roger, Romel, Ronald, Rosi* (< Ger. *Rosi*; or 3.2.4.), *Saambili, Sally, Seppi, Shaheen, Sijtje, Sissi, Sissy, Sonny Wool* (< *Sonny* and *wool* ‘the soft, thick hair that grows on the bodies of sheep and some other animals’; and 3.1.2.3.), *Spartacus, Traudl, Valentina, Vanda, Viktor, Walter, Watson, Wendy, Wolodja, Xaver, Yasha, Yvonne, Zella, Zizou, Žozefina/Žozi*

The model of forming zoonyms from anthroponyms is known to mostly be a modern tendency in zoonymy, that is, it is known to be especially popular in contemporary zoonymy. In historic rural zoonymy, zoonyms motivated by anthroponyms are completely non-existent (cf. Kurelac 1867; Čilaš Šimpraga and Horvat 2014: 59; Horvat 2016, 2019). Rural zoonymy of the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century already contains zoonyms motivated by anthroponyms, but the anthroponyms commonly chosen as stems are those that do not belong to the local anthroponymy (cf. Pižurica 1971: 38), while in some of the cases the zoonym is only seemingly motivated by an anthroponym – it is actually motivated by a hagianym and indicates the time of birth – a period close to a particular holiday (cf. Žugić 2004). In contemporary rural zoonymy there are also new namegiving models which are based on relatedness (in terms of the first letter of the parents’ names), which is why zoonyms motivated by anthroponyms are also much more common in the zoonymy. In contrast, namegiving motivated by an anthroponym is a common practice in urban zoonymy.

A review of this classification leads to the conclusion that a markedly large proportion of collected zoonyms (53% of the total corpus) are motivated by anthroponyms. The popularity of this namegiving model indicates the closeness between the namegivers and the animals, and the particularly emotional relationship between them; in other words, by choosing an anthroponym as the stem for a zoonym, the personification of animals becomes evident. In principle, we can

<sup>8</sup> There is a possibility that the anthroponym *Axel* was chosen as a zoonym for an axolotl because of the pronounced resemblance of the common noun and the proper name (they begin with the phonemes *ax*-).

also recognize the conceptual metaphor ANIMALS ARE PEOPLE in the background of this model (for more, cf. Milić 2013: 199–200) – people see animals as people, as their friends or family members, their presence is important to them. In the specific context of predicting the outcomes and winners of sports competitions, animal intelligence is also personified, as well as their capacity for judgement, which is why animals take part in following sports events just like people.

If we analyze the anthroponyms which served as stems for zoonyms, we will notice that the large majority of them are first names. Given that the corpus was collected from sources in different languages, the etymologies of individual proper names are not analyzed in this study. However, it is possible to determine that:

- a) first names in the language of the country where the animal lives are chosen as stems (e.g. *Eberhard* and *Franz* in Germany, *Farah* in the United Arab Emirates, *Jorge* in Argentina, *José María* in Spain, *Mitya* and *Nafanya* in the Russian Federation, *Pepek* in Croatia, *Shaheen* in the United Arab Emirates, *Sijtje* in the Netherlands, *Traudl*<sup>9</sup> in Germany, etc.)
- b) first names of aloglotic origin are chosen as stems (e.g. *Pablo* in the United Kingdom and in Germany, *Žozefina* in Serbia, *Fedor*, *Wolodja* and *Luka* in Germany, *Pierre* in the United Kingdom, *Jimmy* in Peru, *Eshli* in the Russian Federation, etc.).

If we consider the material from each individual country separately, we can reach several conclusions.

1) Some nations tend to give zoonyms motivated by first names of local origin. In anglophone countries this is expected due to the prestige of the English language (e.g. *Davey*, *Harry* (Australia), *Daisy* (Ireland), *Corbie*, *Larry*, *Marcus*, *Maverick*, *Nicholas*, *Roger* (United Kingdom), *Eli/Elijah*, *Fiona*, *Hugh* (USA)), and zoonyms motivated by first names of foreign origin are only confirmed in exceptional cases (*Pablo*, *Pierre* (United Kingdom)). Drawing from the resources from one's own culture and language has also been confirmed in other, non-anglophone parts of the world – zoonyms motivated by first names of local origin also predominate in material from Spain and Latin America (hispanophone countries and Brazil) (e.g. *Jorge* (Argentina), *Julián*, *Manolo* (Chile), *Paula*, *Valentina* (Colombia), *José María*, *Manolo*, *Maya*, *Paula*, *Pepa* (Spain)), and zoonyms motivated by first names of foreign origin are rare (*Wendy* (Argentina), *Atila* (Mexico), *Jimmy* (Peru)). The same phenomenon can be noticed among examples from the UAE (*Farah*, *Shaheen*). On the other hand, some nations are more open to foreign influence, so the number of zoonyms motivated by first names of aloglotic origin is more prominent. For example, in Germany, where the majority of "clair-

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<sup>9</sup> This is a female first name formed from a compound first name with the constituent *-traud* or *-traudl*.

voyant” animals are from, both zoonyms motivated by first names of local origin (*Eberhard, Franz, Norman, Otto, Sissi, Traudl*) as well as those motivated by first names of foreign origin have been confirmed (it is possible to determine different influences: English (*Berny, Charly, Daisy, Harry, Jamie, Lizzy, Nelly, Ronald*, etc.), Slavic (*Fedor, Kasimir, Luka, Wolodja*), Hispanic (*Don Diego, Pablo*), Oriental (*Nasar*) etc.).

2) Among zoonyms motivated by first names of foreign origin, the most numerous are examples which reflect the influence of English: *Wendy* (Argentina), *Andrea* (China), *Olivia* (Japan), *Jimmy* (Peru), *Alisa, Garri, Eshli* (Russian Federation), *Berny, Charly, Daisy, Harry, Jamie, Lizzy, Nelly, Ronald* (Germany) etc. This phenomenon testifies to the role of English in the era of globalization, which we observe in modern namegiving for all types of referents (people and animals, geographical referents, man-made creations and products, etc.). See also section 5.

Hypocoristic zoonyms formed from first names were amply represented in the corpus, which additionally emphasizes the closeness between the namegivers and the animals.

In two cases in the sources, the coexistence of a “basic” zoonym and a hypocoristic has been confirmed (*Eli/Elijah, Žozefina/Žozi*). In one case, the coexistence of an “official” zoonym and alternative first name<sup>10</sup> (*Eberhard/Harry*) was confirmed.

Given that zoonyms motivated by other types of anthroponyms are scarce, they are singled out, and all of the examples are listed. Zoonyms *Cavani, Newton, Özil, Petrovich, Romel, Saambili* and *Watson* are motivated by family names, and *Pelé* and *Zizou* by personal nicknames.

Actual motives for choosing a specific zoonym motivated by an anthroponym are usually not given in the sources, so we can only speculate on what they might be. The etiology is very rarely explicitly stated. For example, *Saambili* the gorilla was named after its keeper Aldegonde Saambili, who works for GRACE, the Congolese partner of the Dallas Zoo. *Julián* the octopus was named after the person who donated it to the zoo after finding it at the coast of Quinta Región. *Shaheen* the camel was named after its owner, whose name is Shaheen Al Awani. In several cases the namegivers rely on the audience being generally well-informed. For example, *Spartacus* the lemur, *Cleopatra* the tapir<sup>11</sup>, *Franz* and *Sissi* the tortoises and *Romel* the fox<sup>12</sup> (maybe also *Atila* the falcon) were named after historical

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<sup>10</sup> Čilaš Šimpraga (2011: 25) defines alternative first names as “unofficial first names which are used instead of official ones, and which the surroundings most often does not know are not the real first names of their bearers. We thus consider them to be functionally closer to personal nicknames although structurally they are real first names”.

<sup>11</sup> Cleopatra was the last queen of ancient Egypt from the Ptolemaic dynasty.

<sup>12</sup> The nickname of the German military commander Erwin Rommel was *Wüstenfuchs* (Desert

figures. Some of the zoonyms are motivated by anthroponyms of famous athletes, and the choice correlates with the sport the results of which a particular animal predicts. Thus, Sonny William Williams (a professional rugby player from New Zealand) inspired the namegivers of a sheep which predicted the results of the Rugby World Cup in 2011. On the other hand, animals which predicted the winners of soccer competitions were named after famous soccer players: *Cavani* the hedgehog (: Edinson Roberto Cavani Gómez, Uruguayan soccer player), *Pelé* the piranha (: Edson Arantes do Nascimento Pelé, Brazilian soccer player), *Özil* the dog (: Mesut Özil, German soccer player) and *Zizou* the rooster (: Zinédine Yazid Zidane Zizou, French soccer player).

We also need to emphasize that two zoonyms included in this group function as related proper names.<sup>13</sup> Zoonyms *Franz* and *Sissi* were motivated by homonymous anthroponyms which refer to the Emperor Franz Joseph I and Empress Elisabeth of Austria “Sissi”.

### 3.2.7. Zoonyms motivated by proper names from mythology or religion

*Achilles* (< *Achilles* ‘a hero from the Trojan War (in Greek mythology)’), *Avro-ra* (< Russ. *Avrora* ‘the goddess of dawn in Roman mythology and Latin poetry’; or 3.2.6.), *Juno* (2) (< *Juno* ‘an Ancient Roman goddess, the protector and special counsellor of the state’), *Nanook* (< Inuit *Nanook* ‘the master of bears’; or 3.1.5.), *Nicholas/Nick*, *Nike* (< *Nike* ‘a goddess who personified victory in Greek mythology’), *Phoenix* (< *Phoenix* ‘a mythological bird which lives for 500 years, burns out at the end of its life cycle, and then is reborn from its own ashes in order to start a new life cycle’)

Zoonyms motivated by common nouns and proper names from mythology appear already in historic rural zoonymy (cf. Horvat 2016: 40), and the popularity of this namegiving model in urban zoonymy is, along with this corpus, also evidenced by other studies on urban zoonymy (cf. e.g. Decyk (1996: 54); Popek (2012: 22)). All listed zoonyms have a positive associative background.

Sources reveal that zoonyms *Nicholas/Nick* are not motivated by anthroponyms, but hagionyms (i.e., saintly names<sup>14</sup>): “On December 24, 2002, a female Atlantic bottlenose dolphin and male calf stranded near Gibsonton, Florida and were transported to the Florida Aquarium and then relocated to Clearwater Marine Aquarium for long-term medical care. In honor of their Christmas Eve arri-

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Fox) (desert fox ‘*Vulpes zerda*’).

<sup>13</sup> In anthroponymy, related proper names are usually given within the family, and most commonly to brothers and sisters. Čilaš Šimpraga (2018: 44–45) lists the most common patterns of relatedness – e.g. same first letter, same first syllable, same final syllable, rhythmicity of pronunciation, metathesis of syllables, motal relatedness, semantic relatedness, etc.

<sup>14</sup> For more on Croatian onomastic terminology related to saintly names see Čilaš Šimpraga (2019).

val, we named the cow Noelle and her calf, Nicholas.” Along with the “basic” zoonym *Nicholas*, the hypocoristic *Nick* is also commonly used, especially as it fits perfectly into the euphonious name of its popular activity – *Nick’s pick*.

3.2.8. Zoonyms motivated by proper names of characters from the world of art (literature, movies, series, etc.)

*Alf* (< *Alf* ‘the main character of the series ALF, a friendly extraterrestrial’), *Aochan* (< *Ao-Chan* ‘a character from manga and anime series’; or 3.1.1.), *Buch* (< *Butch* ‘a character from Walt Disney movies (*Butch the Bulldog*)’; or 3.1.3.), *Crusoe* (< *Crusoe* ‘family name of the character from Daniel Defoe’s novel *Robinson Crusoe*’), *Don Juan* (< Span. *Don Juan* ‘the legendary, fictional libertine (a character from Tirso de Molina’s play *El burlador de Sevilla y convidado de piedra*)’), *Fiona* (< *Fiona* ‘a character from the animated movie *Shrek*’), *Funtik* (< *Funtik* ‘a character from Anatoliy Solin’s animated movie *Priklyucheniya porosěnka Funtika*’), *Hacchan* (< *Hatchan* ‘a character from manga and anime series; an octopus fish-man’; or 3.1.2.2.)), *Hanni* (< *Hanni* ‘first name of one of the twins, characters from Christine Hartmann’s movie *Hanni & Nanni*’), *Kulička* (< Czech *Kulička* ‘personal nickname of the character from Guy de Maupassant’s short story *Boule de Suif*, translated in English variously as “Dumpling”, “Butterball”, “Ball of Fat”, or “Ball of Lard”’), *Madame Shiva* (< *madame* ‘Mrs.’ and *Lady Shiva* ‘proper name of the fictional supervillainess and antiheroine from comic books published by DC Comics’; and 3.2.5.), *Nafanya* (< *Nafanya* ‘a character from the animated movie *Domovėnok Kuzya*’; or 3.2.6.), *Nala* (< *Nala* ‘a character from Walt Disney’s movie *The Lion King*, a lioness’), *Oobi-Oobi* (< *Oobi* ‘a character from Josh Selig’s children’s television series *Oobi*’), *Paul* (< *Paul* ‘a character from Boy Lornsen’s poem *Der Tintenfisch Paul Oktopus*’), *Shrek* (< *Shrek* ‘the main character of the animated movie *Shrek*’), *Schneewittchen* (< Ger. *Schneewittchen* ‘Snow White, the main character from the fairy tale *Snow White and Seven Dwarfs*’), *Timon* (< *Timon* ‘a character from Walt Disney movie *The Lion King*, a meerkat’), *Yakov Potapych* (< *Yakov Potapych* ‘the character from Aleksandr Herzen’s book *Who Is to Blame?*’)

The number of examples included in this group in the course of classification of the total corpus (9% of the total corpus) indicates that this model is second in popularity among namegiving models for animals which predict the winners of sports competitions.

If we observe where namegivers draw inspiration for the formation of zoonyms, we will notice that television is the most fruitful source – the proper names taken from animated movies were *Aochan*, *Buch*, *Fiona*, *Funtik*, *Hacchan*, *Nafanya*, *Nala*, *Shrek* and *Timon*, possibly also *Schneewittchen*, those from movies were *Hanni* and *Nanni*, possibly also *Schneewittchen*, and those from television series *Alf* and *Oobi-Oobi*. The productivity of television as a source of inspiration for namegiving in the urban context has also been noticed in other zoonomastic

studies (cf. Decyk (1996: 54); Strutyński (1996: 97–99); Popek (2012: 10–11, 21–22); Holzschuh (2015)).<sup>15</sup> The proper names taken from literature were *Crusoe*, *Don Juan*, *Kulička*, *Paul*, *Yakov Potapych*, possibly also *Schneewittchen*, and *Madame Shiva* was probably taken from a comic book.

The popularity of some characters from the world of art was what inspired the namegivers to give these proper names to animals. Different types of associations can be established as the background of namegiving. A very common model is to give an individual animal of a specific species the proper name of a famous individual animal of the same species from the world of art (e.g. *Timon* the meerkat < *Timon* the ‘animated meerkat’, *Funtik* the pig < *Funtik* the ‘animated pig’, *Buch* the bulldog < *Butch* the ‘animated bulldog’, *Paul* the octopus < *Paul* the ‘octopus from the poem’. A less common model is to give an individual animal of a specific species the proper name of a famous character from the world of art with some characteristics typical of the species (that is, based on similarity, not equality): *Nala* the cat < *Nala* the ‘animated lioness’, *Hacchan* the octopus < *Hatchan* the ‘manga or anime character with the characteristics of an octopus, fish and man’. Zoonyms *Shrek* and *Fiona* thus indirectly reflect the color of animals bearing these proper names (they are related to the characters from the animated movie *Shrek*). Choosing anthroponyms of characters from the world of art for animals has the same function as choosing anthroponyms of real people – through the use of these proper names, the animal is anthropomorphized.

Among the specificities of the zoonyms in this group, the occurrence of related proper names must be emphasized (for more, see chapter 3.2.6.). This type of relatedness can be seen in the zoonyms *Shrek* and *Fiona* as well as *Hanni* and *Nanni*.

### 3.2.9. Zoonyms motivated by chrematonyms

*EMilie* (~ Ger. *EM* ‘UEFA-Fußball-Europameisterschaft (UEFA Euro)’ × *Emilie*; and 3.2.6.), *Mundi* (~ *Mundial* ‘FIFA World Cup’)

Zoonyms motivated by chrematonyms are not common in traditional rural zoonymy, but they do emerge in urban zoonymy (cf. Strutyński 1996: 99, Popek 2012: 23 etc.). The proper names of sports competitions the outcomes of which these animals predicted served as motivating chrematonyms, which is probably specific to this corpus. The zoonym *EMilie* was formed by blending the acronym *EM* (which refers to the UEFA Euro championships in German) and the first name *Emilie*, and owing to this formation method, the graphic specificity of this proper name is especially noticeable (the first two letters are capital letters). Fur-

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<sup>15</sup> In contemporary rural zoonymy, some zoonyms are probably also motivated by first names of protagonists from different television formats (e.g. series, cf. Čilaš Šimpraga and Horvat 2014: 59); however, due to the fact that they are indirectly motivated, there are potential difficulties in differentiating them from zoonyms motivated by anthroponyms.

thermore, the zoonym *Mundi* was formed by abbreviating the unofficial proper name of the FIFA World Cup – *Mundial*.

### 3.3. Zoonyms of unclear motivation

*Baru, Chippu, Citta, Datou, Gaudy, Kent/Kenti, Lin Hui, Mani, Momario*<sup>16</sup>, *Poly, Puka, Sagar, Sayco, Taka, Tanti, Ying Mei*

### 3.4. An overview on the analysis according to the motivational criterion in the context of zoonomastic research to date

In the collected corpus, no examples have been attested which are motivated by:

- words/stems which directly indicate specific markings (in the form of a dot, spot, patch, stripe and similar) or a different color of a body part (colorfulness in general or a different color of a specific body part), although this naming model has been confirmed in both rural and urban zoonomastic research
- words/stems which directly indicate the attitude of the owner towards the animal (e.g. which directly indicate beauty (or the subjective namegiver's assessment of the animal's appearance) or which indicate that the namegiver favors the animal). However, as already noted, the owner's affection can be recognized in zoonyms motivated by words/stems which indirectly indicate it, as well as in the semantics of stems, the use or stylistic limitedness of special morphemes (e.g. (diminutive) suffixes or honorifics<sup>17</sup>) and similar). For the sake of comparison, this naming model has been confirmed in both rural and urban zoonomastic research.
- words and stems which directly indicate a physical flaw or lack of a specific body part or organ. This zoonym type is normally part of rural zoonymy – Pižurica (1971: 169) believes that these zoonyms have a prophylactic (i.e. protective) role – in other words, by giving the animal this kind of a proper name, it is protected from harm in advance. The absence of these proper names in this urban corpus is expected. If an animal is presented to an audience, it is desirable to emphasize only its virtues, not its faults – namely, the aim is to create a positive image. Kurelac (1867; Pripomenak,

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<sup>16</sup> With its form, the zoonym is associated with the anthroponym *Romário* (Romário de Souza Faria is a famous Brazilian soccer player).

<sup>17</sup> The structure of the examples *Aochan* and *Hacchan* also contains honorifics (see footnote 4). The honorific *-chan* is used when addressing children (especially girls), pets or animals in general, as well as people one is closely connected to (especially women), in an especially tender way (i.e. as a term of endearment). Cf. Honorific suffixes.

§ 4) notice that these zoonyms are also rare in rural zoonymy if, for example, the aim is to sell the animal at the fair.

- the common noun for the breed. For the sake of comparison, this naming model has been attested mostly in rural, and rarely in urban zoonomastic research.

Zoonyms motivated indirectly by inhabitant names, or ethnonyms, have not been confirmed either, although this naming model (that normally indicates the color) has been confirmed in both rural and urban zoonomastic research.

#### 4. The structure and formation of proper names of animals which predict the outcomes of sports competitions

In historic and traditional zoonymy, one-word zoonyms are typical (almost without exception) (cf. Kurelac 1867; Pižurica 1971; Žugić 2004; Reichmayr 2005; Brozović Rončević and Čilaš Šimpraga 2008; Šimunović 2009; Čilaš Šimpraga and Horvat 2014; Bojović Manić 2015; Horvat 2016, 2019). One-word zoonyms are also mostly prevalent in urban zoonymy (cf. e.g. Strutyński 1996; Popek 2012), but a few multi-word zoonyms can also be found in these corpora. On the other hand, multi-word zoonyms are dominant among proper names of racehorses (which form a separate layer in zoonymy) (cf. Brozović Rončević and Čilaš Šimpraga 2008: 55).

One-word zoonyms are also dominant in this corpus. However, some of the zoonyms consist of two words: *Don Diego*, *Don Juan*, *Dong Nai*, *Flopsy* “*Predic-taroo*”, *José María*, *Le Le*, *Lin Hui*, *Madame Shiva*, *Oobi-Oobi*, *Sonny Wool*, *Teddy Bear*, *Yakov Potapych*, *Ying Mei*.

This corpus is etymologically heterogeneous, that is, its units are of different linguistic origin. Given that the number of collected examples from different languages is uneven, and that different word formation processes are dominant in different languages, language groups and language families, we believe that it would not be methodologically acceptable to compare them from a statistical perspective. However, we can take a brief look at word formation and make an overview of confirmed word formation types supported by concrete examples.

According to the customary methodology in word formation studies, we only observe the final word formation process (cf. Horvat 2018, 2019). Given that we are discussing proper name formation, the word formation process by which the word was created on the pre-proper-name level is not relevant (for example, the zoonym *Puzyrěk* was formed by onymization from the homonymous common noun *puzyrěk*, and this common noun was formed by suffixation; the zoonym *Solnyshko* was formed by onymization from a common noun *solnyshko*, although

this common noun was created by suffixation). Because of the lack of consistency in onomastic terminology, we also list definitions and representative examples from this corpus along with the basic terms used.

word formation process	explanation	examples
onymization	a semantic word formation process by which a common noun or a multi-word expression which does not have the status of a proper name becomes a proper name through a change in its function	<i>Anori, Apelsin, Barley, Bizkit, Brandy, Flocke, Khryak, Lord, Prints, Schimmelchen, Solnyshko, Tuzik, Winter, Zabiyaka, Teddy Bear...</i>
onymization with parallel conversion	a semantic word formation process by which any part of speech except for a noun (e.g. adjective) becomes a proper name through a change to its function	<i>Little, Petty</i>
transonymization	a semantic word formation process by which a proper name form is transferred from one referent to another with no changes, i.e. through which one type of onym becomes another type of onym	<i>Achilles, Anton, Arnold, Bepo, Cavani, Crusoe, Davey, Eshli, Fiona, Jorge, Juno, Marcel, Mitya, Nelly, Newton, Özil, Pauline, Pepa, Qaratuma, Roger, Saambili, Shrek, Timon, Viktor, Yvonne...</i>
affixal proper name formation	a grammatical word formation process by which a new proper name is created by adding a prefix and/or a suffix to the stem	<i>Boucka, Buschi, Busya, Glyasik, Hacchan, Schweini, Schokinho...</i>
composition	a grammatical word formation process based on the joining of at least two stems	<i>Magdalena</i> <sup>18</sup>
the formation of hyphenated compounds	a grammatical word formation process which is based on the joining of at least two stems, with the constituents separated by a hyphen	<i>Oobi-Oobi</i>

<sup>18</sup> This is a two-headed tortoise (each head has its own proper name: *Magda* and *Lena*).

clipping	a word formation process based on the clipping of a multisyllabic word by omitting one or several syllables	<i>Eli</i> <i>Mundi</i> <i>Suri</i>
blending	a word formation process in which a new word is created from at least two words through the fusion of their non-morphemic parts, whereby shortening or overlapping of word sounds must take place <sup>19</sup>	<i>EMilie</i> <i>Flopsy</i> “ <i>Predictaroo</i> ” <i>Zincha</i>
metathesis	a word formation process which is based on the transposition of sounds of vowels	<i>Rabio</i>
reduplication	a word formation process in which the root of the word or even the whole word is repeated	<i>Le Le</i>

Table 1. Formation processes and corresponding examples from the corpus

The greatest proportion of zoonyms in this corpus were formed by transonymization. This is expected if we take into account the share of zoonyms motivated by anthroponyms in the total corpus (most commonly there was no change, with the proper name simply transferred from a human to an animal). Although hypocoristic anthroponyms were formed by suffixation, homonymous zoonyms were formed by transonymization of an existing hypocoristic anthroponym. The greatest number of examples of zoonyms motivated by proper names of characters from the world of art, names from mythology and toponyms were also formed by transonymization. The domination of transonymization differentiates this corpus from corpora of historic zoonyms or traditional rural zoonyms (cf. Horvat 2016, 2019), and brings it closer to corpora of urban zoonyms (cf. Popek 2012).

Along with transonymization, other types of formation characteristic for zonymy (onymization and affixal proper name formation) are also frequently confirmed in the corpus, along with some rarer ones (blending, metathesis, reduplication).

## 5. Etymology of proper names of animals which predict the outcomes of sports competitions – general conclusions

As we emphasised in the introduction, the focus of our study is on the role of the animals, which has led to the heterogeneity of the corpus from the perspec-

<sup>19</sup> For more on blending cf. Marković (2012: 93).

tive of other characteristics (natural (such as species and sex) and social (such as the countries where the animals reside)). A comprehensive etymological analysis of proper names created from local and foreign stems for each country where examples were found in addition to an etymological analysis of names created from local and foreign stems for each group in the semantic-motivational analysis<sup>20</sup> would burden this paper to a great extent (especially if statistics were taken into consideration)<sup>21</sup>. For this reason, we provide a general overview of etymology<sup>22</sup> in this chapter, that is, we point out the conclusions that can be made by considering the corpus as a whole.

(1) Zoonyms which are not motivated by proper names mostly have a stem of local origin, irrespective of the country where the animal resides. For example, *Flopsy* “*Predictaroo*” (Australia), *Barley* (United Kingdom), *Teddy Bear*, *Winter* (USA); in non-anglophone countries: *Cabeção* (Brasil), *Zincha* (Chile), *Xiaogei* (China), *Nené* (Colombia), *Apelsin* (Estonia), *Bouchka* (France), *Buschi*, *Flitz*, *Flocke*, *Mörmel*, *Schimmelchen*, *Schokinho*, *Schweini* (Germany), *Sonny Wool* (New Zealand), *Busya*, *Buyan*, *Glyasik*, *Khan*, *Prints*, *Pushik*, *Puzyrëk*, *Solnyshko*, *Zabiyaka* (Russian Federation), *Khryak* (Ukraine), *Waslawi* (United Arab Emirates) etc.). In the context of marketing (advertising) functions of this type of zoonym, we can note that giving a proper name motivated by stem of local origin primarily functions locally as it is directed to a domestic audience, who use the same language. Outside the borders of the country zoonyms motivated by stems of local origin reflect indigenoussness, as well as exoticness, which causes positive reactions from the audience and creates positive associations. By giving a proper name with a local stem, the namegivers can promote their own culture and language when they are competing in the global network.

(2) Among zoonyms that are not motivated by proper names there are also confirmed examples with stems of alloglotic origin. Examples motivated by stems of English origin predominate. Some examples are singled out: *Bizkit*, *Ferret*,

<sup>20</sup> As an exception, in the relevant section (3.2.6.) we illustratively reflect on zoonyms motivated by first names as this is the largest group of analyses according to the motivational criterium.

<sup>21</sup> The analysis of the same corpus from other perspectives will be the subject of a further study.

<sup>22</sup> If it is not otherwise noted in the sources, we consider the proper name to be given in the country where the animal currently resides. The origin of animals which predict the outcomes of sports competitions is rarely explicitly listed in the sources. It is known, however, that animals which live in zoos and similar institutions sometimes have to be moved from one such institution to another (as well as from one country to another), for various reasons. In those cases, their proper names are most commonly not changed. From an etymological perspective such information is important because a proper name which is considered local in one country can be considered foreign in the country where the animal is moved. For example, the gibbon *Kulička* was named in the Czech Republic, where her proper name was considered local, and she was moved to Croatia, where her proper name is considered foreign (comp. <https://www.tportal.hr/fun/clanak/nova-gibonica-ocarala-muzjaka-u-zagrebackom-zoo-u-20120829>).

*Peaches*, *Petty*, *Speedy* (Germany), *Lord* (Russian Federation), *Little* (Thailand), *Brandy* (The Netherlands). In the context of marketing (advertising) functions of zoonyms given to animals who predict the outcomes of sports competitions, we can argue that giving proper names motivated by stems of English origin functions globally. In the contemporary times, English is known to many (at least passively), thus giving proper names of English origin facilitates reception by the audience, makes spreading and internationalization easier, and it certainly guarantees popularization. English attracts the audience because it implies something modern, interesting, attractive, known, prestigious – that is, it creates positive association with the audience (comp. Drljača Margić 2010: 272–273; Gerritsen et al. 2010; Vlastelić and Morić-Mohorovičić 2017: 416, 420–422; Mustapić 2019). Moreover, the role of English in globalization can be noticed in the modern naming of all types of referents (in the naming of people and animals, geographical referents, man-made creations and products<sup>23</sup>, etc.).

(3) If we compare zoonyms which are not motivated by proper names and zoonyms motivated by first names, we can notice both similarities and differences.

Both groups of zoonyms indicate that stems of English origin predominate among examples motivated by aloglotic stems, as well as that Germans are most open to foreign linguistic influence.

While it is almost solely the influence of English that can be read from zoonyms which are not motivated by proper names but were created from aloglotic stems, other linguistic influences (Spanish, French, different Slavic, etc.) have been confirmed among zoonyms motivated by first names.

(4) Zoonyms which are not motivated by proper names rarely suggest the primary habitat of an animal. The following examples have been confirmed in the corpus: *Le Le* (Chin. *le* ‘happy’, given to a panda in the USA, and pandas come from China), *Anori* (Greenlandic *anori* ‘wind’, given to a polar bear in Germany, and polar bears naturally reside in the area where Greenlandic is spoken) and *Nanook* (Inuit *nanook* ‘polar bear’, given to a polar bear in Germany, and polar bears naturally reside in the area where Inuit is spoken).

(5) As we noted in section 1.2., the majority of “clairvoyant” animals predict the outcomes of sports or competitions that are most represented in the media, i.e. most popular. Consequently, the choice of local or foreign stem for a zoonym is not dependant on the sports competition itself.

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<sup>23</sup> For more, see Šimunović (2009: 378–382).

## 6. Conclusion

Proper names of animals that predict the outcomes of sports competitions have not been systematically researched or analyzed to date. By examining numerous popular, mostly online sources, around 200 zoonyms have been excerpted in this study (some proper names (such as *Fiona*, *Harry*, *Juno*, *Nicholas*, *Otto*, *Pablo* and *Paula*) were given to multiple animals, and some animals also have two proper names (e.g. *Eberhard/Harry*)).

Through semantic-motivational analysis, we established that directly and indirectly motivated zoonyms are represented in the corpus. Only about 11% of collected zoonyms were directly motivated, and such a small share of directly motivated zoonyms differentiates this corpus of urban zoonyms from historic and contemporary rural zoonyms researched to date. Directly motivated zoonyms which reflect a physical characteristic (color in general, color of a specific body part, specific appearance of body parts, etc.) are fairly rare in this corpus, while in rural zoonymy those motivated by words that refer to color are dominant. Given that the rural context implies the coexistence of numerous individual animals of the same species, namegiving motivated by the common noun for the species is not differentiating, thus it is not functional in that context; however, in this corpus, there is a noticeable share of zoonyms motivated by the common noun for the species of the named animal. Some of the indirectly motivated zoonyms were created on the basis of the same namegiving models as rural zoonyms – these are examples which reflect some physical characteristics (e.g. color) or character traits of animals, as well as a positive attitude of the namegiver towards the animal. Along with the previously mentioned zoonyms which can be compared to personal nicknames, a markedly large share of zoonyms motivated by anthroponyms has been confirmed in this corpus. This namegiving model is based on the anthropomorphization and personification of animals. Zoonyms from this group are most commonly formed from first names, and more rarely from family names, personal nicknames or whole anthroponymic formulas. Some of them are based on an association with famous people, and what is specific for this corpus is the noticeable share of zoonyms motivated by anthroponyms that are related to famous athletes. Zoonyms motivated by proper names of characters from the world of art (primarily from movies, animated movies and series) are also well-represented in the overall corpus, as well as zoonyms motivated by proper names from mythology.

This zoonymic corpus is also specific from a formational perspective. The majority of zoonyms were created by transonymization, which is a direct consequence of the numerousness of proper names motivated by anthroponyms. Along with transonymization, a noticeable share of examples was created by onymiza-

tion and suffixal proper name formation, and formation processes such as clipping, blending, reduplication and metathesis have also been confirmed. For the sake of comparison, in rural zoonymy the most common type of formation is suffixal proper name formation, followed by onymization and onymization with parallel conversion.

These conclusions undoubtedly point at the differences between the characteristics of this corpus and corpora of rural zoonyms, which means that it should certainly be regarded as a corpus of urban zoonyms.

By researching “clairvoyant” animals and their proper names, we determined that “forecasters” of sports competitions are most numerous among them. That, however, does not mean that some animals are not also engaged in predicting the outcomes of other events (e.g. elections or other showbusiness-related events). For example, the results of the 2016 United States presidential elections were predicted by: *Boots* the goat from Scotland, *Marcus* the pig from England, as well as *Juno* the tiger and *Felix* the polar bear in the Russian Federation; the “clairvoyant” crocodile *Dirty Harry* predicted Julia Gillard’s win in the 2010 Australian election; *Heidi* the opossum from the Leipzig zoo predicted who would win the Oscars (Academy Awards). Some of these animals have also been mentioned in this study, and some, as well as their proper names, have yet to be researched and described in future zoonomastic studies.

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## Od hobotnice *Paula* do mačka *Ahileja* – imena životinja koje su predviđale ishode sportskih natjecanja

### Sažetak

Imena životinja koje su predviđale ishode sportskih natjecanja dosad nisu bila sustavno istraživana ni obrađena. Proučavanjem mnogobrojnih popularnih, uglavnom internetskih vrela ekscerpirano je 200-tinjak imena (nekim je imenima (poput *Fiona*, *Harry*, *Juno*, *Nicholas*, *Otto*, *Pablo* i *Paula*) imenovano više životinja, a neke životinje imenuju se dvama imenima (npr. *Eberhard/Harry*)).

Semantičko-motivacijskom analizom korpusa utvrdili smo da su u njemu zastupljena i izravno i neizravno motivirana imena. Izravno je motivirano tek oko 11 % prikupljenih imena, a po tako malome udjelu izravno motiviranih imena ovaj

se korpus urbanih zoonima razlikuje od korpusa povijesnih i suvremenih ruralnih zoonima. Izravno motivirani zoonimi iz ovoga korpusa koji zrcale neku fizičku značajku (boju općenito, boju određenoga dijela tijela, specifičan izgled dijelova tijela itd.) poprilično su malobrojni, dok su u ruralnoj zoonimiji dominantni upravo zoonimi motivirani riječima koje se odnose na boju. Budući da ruralni kontekst podrazumijeva suživot više jedinki iste vrste, u njemu nadijevanje imena motiviranih nazivom vrste nije razlikovno, pa ni funkcionalno; u ovome pak korpusu, specifičnu za urbani kontekst, zamjetan je udio imena motiviranih upravo nazivom vrste kojoj pripada imenovana životinja. Dio neizravno motiviranih imena nastao je na istim modelima imenovanja kao i ruralni zoonimi – riječ je o primjerima koji zrcale neke fizičke (npr. boju) ili karakterne značajke životinja te pozitivan odnos imenovatelja prema životinji. Uz prethodno spomenute zoonime koji se mogu uspoređivati s osobnim nadimcima, u ovome je korpusu potvrđen izrazito velik udio zoonima motiviranih antroponimima. Taj se model imenovanja svakako temelji na antropomorfizaciji i personifikaciji životinja. Zoonimi iz te skupine najčešće nastaju od osobnih imena, a rjeđe od prezimena, osobnih nadimaka ili cijelih antroponimskih formula. Dio njih temelji se na asocijaciji na poznate osobe, a za ovaj je korpus specifičan zamjetan udio imena motiviranih antroponimima koji se odnose na poznate sportaše, što u podlozi ima funkciju životinja – predviđanje ishoda sportskih natjecanja. U ukupnome su korpusu dobro zastupljeni i zoonimi motivirani imenima likova iz umjetničkih djela (ponajprije iz igranih i animiranih filmova te serija), kao i zoonimi motivirani imenima iz mitologije.

Ovaj je zoonimijski korpus specifičan i iz tvorbene perspektive. Najviše je imena nastalo transonimizacijom, što je izravna posljedica brojnosti imena motiviranih antroponimima. Uz transonimizaciju, zamjetan dio primjera nastao je onimizacijom te imenskom sufiksalsnom tvorbom, a potvrđeni su i specifični tvorbeni načini poput pokraćivanja, stapanja, reduplikacije i metateze. Usporedbe radi, u ruralnoj zoonimiji najčešći je tvorbeni način imenska sufiksalsna tvorba, a zatim onimizacija te onimizacija uz usporednu konverziju.

Navedeni zaključci svakako nas upućuju na to da ovaj korpus ima drugačije značajke od korpusa ruralnih zoonima, zbog čega ga svakako treba promatrati kao zaseban tip – kao urbane zoonime.

Keywords: zonomastics, zoonymy, urban zoonymy, animal proper names, proper names of animals which predicted sports competitions outcomes, semantic-motivational analysis, word-formation analysis

Ključne riječi: zonomastika, zoonimija, urbana zoonimija, imena životinja, imena životinja koje su predviđale ishode sportskih natjecanja, semantičko-motivacijska analiza, tvorbeni analiza

Appendix 1. Alphabet list of proper names of animals  
which predicted sports competitions outcomes

animal proper name	animal species	country in which the “clairvoyant” animal lives	sports competition / competitions for which the animal predicted the outcomes
<i>Achilles</i> (Russian <i>Ахилл</i> )	cat	Russian Federation	2017, Confederations Cup 2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Alf</i>	penguin	United Kingdom	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Alisa</i> (Russian <i>Алиса</i> )	raccoon	Russian Federation	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Andrea</i>	giant panda	China	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Anori</i>	polar bear	Germany	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Anton</i>	capuchin monkey	Germany	2010, FIFA World Cup
<i>Antonia</i>	polar bear	Germany	2012, UEFA Euro
<i>Aochan</i>	penguin	Japan	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Apelsin</i>	red river hog	Estonia	2010, FIFA World Cup
<i>April</i>	giraffe	USA	2018, Super Bowl 2019, Super Bowl
<i>Ariane</i>	tortoise	France	2016, UEFA Euro 2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Arnold</i>	armadillo	Germany	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Atila</i>	hawk	Mexico	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Avrora</i> (Russian <i>Аврора</i> )	polar bear	Russian Federation	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Axel</i>	axolotl	Germany	2012, UEFA Euro
<i>Barley</i>	goat	United Kingdom	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Bartek</i> (Russian <i>Бартек</i> )	tiger	Russian Federation	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Baru</i>	tapir	Germany	2013, UEFA Champions League
<i>Bepo</i>	raven	Croatia	2012, UEFA Euro
<i>Berny</i>	dog	Germany	2012, UEFA Euro
<i>Bizkit</i>	dog	Germany	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Boris</i> (Russian <i>Борис</i> )	pig	Russian Federation	2018, FIFA World Cup

<i>Bouchka</i>	goat	France	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Brandy</i>	lion	The Netherlands	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Buch</i> (Russian <i>Буч</i> )	dog (bulldog)	Russian Federation	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Buschi</i>	orangutan	Germany	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Busya</i> (Russian <i>Буся</i> )	seal	Russian Federation	2014, Winter Olympic Games
<i>Buyan</i> (Russian <i>Буян</i> )	bear	Russian Federation	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Cabeção</i>	tortoise	Brazil	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Cavani</i>	hedgehog	Uruguay	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Charly</i>	squirrel monkey	Germany	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Chippu</i>	otter	Japan	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Citta</i>	elephant	Poland	2012, UEFA Euro
<i>Cleopatra</i>	tapir	Russian Federation	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Corbie</i>	tortoise	United Kingdom	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Crusoe</i>	dog	USA	2019, Super Bowl
<i>Daisy</i>	fur seal	Germany	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Daisy</i>	donkey	Ireland	2014, FIFA World Cup 2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Datou</i>	dog	Hong Kong	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Davey</i>	quokka	Australia	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Don Diego</i>	cat	Germany	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Don Juan</i>	penguin	Germany	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Dong Nai</i>	gibbon	Croatia	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Eberhard/Harry</i>	Swabian-Hall swine	Germany	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Eli/Elijah</i>	orangutan	USA	2007-2014, Super Bowl
<i>EMilie</i>	mouse	Germany	2016, UEFA Euro
<i>Emma</i>	pig	Germany	2012, UEFA Euro
<i>Eshli</i> (Russian <i>Эшли</i> )	otter	Russian Federation	2014, Winter Olympic Games
<i>Farah</i>	hawk	United Arab Emirates	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Fedor</i>	tiger	Germany	2018, FIFA World Cup

<i>Fernando</i>	hamster	?	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Ferret</i>	otter	Germany	2012, UEFA Euro
<i>Fiona</i>	gibbon	Croatia	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Fiona</i>	hippopotamus	USA	2018, Super Bowl
<i>Fiona</i> (Russian <i>Фиона</i> )	frog	Russian Federation	2016, UEFA Euro
<i>Flitz</i>	armadillo	Germany	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Flocke</i>	penguin	Germany	2016, UEFA Euro
<i>Flopsy</i> “ <i>Predictaroo</i> ”	kangaroo	Australia	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Franz</i>	tortoise	Germany	2012, UEFA Euro
<i>Fred</i> (Ukrainian <i>Фред</i> )	skunk	Ukraine	2012, UEFA Euro
<i>Funtik</i> (Ukrainian <i>Фунтик</i> )	pig	Ukraine	2012, UEFA Euro
<i>Funya</i>	hamster	Russian Federation	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Garri</i> (Russian <i>Гарри</i> )	otter	Russian Federation	2014, Winter Olympic Games 2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Gaudy</i>	goat	Kazakhstan	2014, Winter Olympic Games
<i>Gina</i>	octopus	Italy	2012, UEFA Euro Qualifying tournaments
<i>Glyasik</i> (Russian <i>ГЛЯСИК</i> )	hippopotamus	Russian Federation	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Насчан</i>	octopus	Japan	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Hanni</i>	mangalica, sheep-pig	Germany	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Hannibal</i>	horse	Germany	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Harry</i>	crocodile	Australia	2010, FIFA World Cup
<i>Henri</i>	rooster	?	2016, UEFA Euro
<i>Hugh</i>	manatee	USA	2019, Super Bowl
<i>Jacku</i>	yellow-crested cockatoo	Germany	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Jamie</i>	pig	Germany	2016, UEFA Euro
<i>Jimmy</i>	Guinea pig	Peru	2010, FIFA World Cup 2014, FIFA World Cup

<i>Jorge</i>	tortoise	Argentina	2010, FIFA World Cup
<i>José María</i>	tortoise	Spain	2010, FIFA World Cup
<i>Julián</i>	octopus	Chile	2012, ?
<i>Juno</i> (Russian Юнона)	tiger	Russian Federation	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Juno</i> (Russian Юнона)	dolphin	Russian Federation	2014, Winter Olympic Games
<i>Kasimir</i>	alpaca	Germany	?
<i>Kent/Kenti</i>	gibbon	Croatia	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Khan</i> (Russian Хан)	Bengal tiger	Russian Federation	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Khryak</i> (Ukrainian Хряк)	pig	Ukraine	2012, UEFA Euro
<i>Kulička</i>	gibbon	Croatia	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Kurshik</i> (Russian Куршик)	fox	Russian Federation	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Lara</i>	polar bear	Germany	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Larry</i>	donkey	United Kingdom	2012, Olympic Games
<i>Le Le</i> (Mandarin 樂樂)	panda bear	USA	2018, Super Bowl
<i>Leon</i>	porcupine	Germany	2010, FIFA World Cup
<i>Lin Hui</i> (Mandarin 林惠)	panda bear	China	2012, UEFA Euro
<i>Little</i>	porcupine	Thailand	2014, FIFA World Cup 2016, UEFA Euro
<i>Lizzy</i>	galah	Germany	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Lord</i> (Russian Лорд)	lion	Russian Federation	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Luka</i>	polar bear	Germany	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Madame Shiva</i>	Guinea pig	Switzerland	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Magdalena</i>	tortoise	Slovakia	2011, Hockey World Cup
<i>Mani</i>	parakeet	Singapore	2010, FIFA World Cup
<i>Manolo</i>	tapir	Chile	2019, Copa América
<i>Manolo</i>	octopus	Spain	2012, UEFA Euro
<i>Marcel</i>	pig	France	2018, FIFA World Cup

<i>Marcus</i>	pig	United Kingdom	2018, FIFA World Cup 2014, FIFA World Cup Wimbledon tournaments
<i>Maverick</i>	dog	United Kingdom	2015, Rugby World Cup
<i>Maya</i>	otter	Spain	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Milya</i> (Russian <i>Миля</i> )	hippopotamus	Russian Federation	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Mitya</i> (Russian <i>Митя</i> )	dolphin	Russian Federation	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Momario</i>	tortoise	Germany	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Mörmel</i>	otter	Germany	2012, UEFA Euro
<i>Mundi</i>	elephant	Puerto Rico	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Nafanya</i> (Russian <i>Нафаня</i> )	raccoon	Russian Federation	2015, Hockey World Cup 2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Nala</i>	cat	USA	2019, Super Bowl
<i>Nanni</i>	mangalica, sheep-pig	Germany	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Nanook</i>	polar bear	Germany	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Nasar</i>	horse	Germany	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Nelly</i>	elephant	Germany	2010, FIFA World Cup 2012, UEFA Euro 2014, FIFA World Cup 2016, UEFA Euro
<i>Nené</i>	lion	Colombia	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Newton</i>	parrot	France	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Nicholas</i>	llama	United Kingdom	2012, UEFA Euro
<i>Nicholas/Nick</i>	dolphin	USA	2017, NBA Finals 2018, Super Bowl LII 2018, FIFA World Cup final 2018, World series (baseball) 2019, Super Bowl LIV 2019, World series (baseball) 2020, Super Bowl LIV

<i>Nike</i> (Russian <i>Ника</i> )	polar bear	Russian Federation	2017, Confederations Cup
<i>Norman</i>	armadillo	Germany	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Olivia</i>	parrot	Japan	2015, FIFA Women's World Cup 2016, Olympic Games
<i>Oobi-Oobi</i>	koala	Germany	2016, UEFA Euro
<i>Otto</i>	tortoise	United Kingdom	2016, UEFA Euro
<i>Otto</i>	dog	Germany	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Özil</i>	dog	Germany	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Pablo</i>	penguin	United Kingdom	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Pablo</i>	white-nosed coati	Germany	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Pako</i>	donkey	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Pamir</i> (Russian <i>Памир</i> )	bear	Russian Federation	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Paul</i>	octopus	Germany	2010, FIFA World Cup
<i>Paula</i>	lobster	Spain	2010, FIFA World Cup
<i>Paula</i>	chicken	Colombia	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Pauline</i>	octopus	The Netherlands	2010, FIFA World Cup
<i>Pavlyk/Pavlik</i> (Ukrainian <i>Павлик/Павлік</i> )	octopus	Ukraine	2012, UEFA Euro
<i>Peaches</i>	cat	Germany	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Pelé</i>	piranha	United Kingdom	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Peпа</i>	goat	Spain	2017, Derbi Gallego 2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Pepek</i>	pig	Croatia	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Petrovich</i> (Belarusian <i>Петрович</i> )	crab	Belarus	2014, Hockey World Cup
<i>Petty</i>	pygmy hippopotamus	Germany	2010, FIFA World Cup
<i>Phoenix</i>	cat	United Kingdom	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Pierre</i>	rooster	United Kingdom	2016, UEFA Euro
<i>Pino</i>	chimpanzee	Estonia	2010, FIFA World Cup

<i>Poly</i>	chicken	Peru	2019, Copa América
<i>Prints</i> (Russian <i>Принци</i> )	frog	Russian Federation	2016, UEFA Euro
<i>Puka</i>	hedgehog	Uruguay	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Pushik</i> (Russian <i>Пушик</i> )	rabbit	Russian Federation	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Puzyrëk</i> (Russian <i>Пузырёк</i> )	beluga whale	Russian Federation	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Qaratuma</i> (Kazakh <i>Қаратұма</i> )	camel	Kazakhstan	2010, FIFA World Cup
<i>Rabio</i>	octopus	Japan	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Regina</i>	octopus	Germany	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Robi</i>	tapir	Croatia	2012, UEFA Euro 2014, FIFA World Cup 2014, EHF European Men's Handball Championship
<i>Roger</i>	tortoise	United Kingdom	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Romel</i> (Serbian <i>Ромел</i> )	fox	Serbia	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Ronald</i>	penguin	Germany	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Rosi</i>	octopus	Germany	2012, UEFA Euro
<i>Saambili</i>	gorilla	USA	2019, Super Bowl
<i>Sagar</i>	snow leopard	Germany	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Sally</i>	dog	Germany	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Sayco</i>	dolphin	Argentina	2010, FIFA World Cup
<i>Schimmelchen</i>	horse	Germany	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Schneewittchen</i>	ferret	Germany	2012, UEFA Euro
<i>Schokinho</i>	Guinea pig	Germany	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Schweini</i>	pig	Germany	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Seppi</i>	dachshund	Germany	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Shaheen</i>	camel	United Arab Emirates	2014, FIFA World Cup 2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Shrek</i> (Russian <i>Шрек</i> )	frog	Russian Federation	2016, UEFA Euro

<i>Sijtje</i>	cow	The Netherlands	2014, FIFA World Cup 2017, UEFA Europa League
<i>Sissi</i>	tortoise	Germany	2012, UEFA Euro
<i>Sissy</i>	dog (dachshund)	Germany	2012, UEFA Champions League
<i>Solnyshko</i> (Russian Солнышко)	dolphin	Russian Federation	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Sonny Wool</i>	sheep	New Zealand	2011, Rugby World Cup
<i>Spartacus</i> (Russian Спартак)	lemur	Russian Federation	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Speedy</i>	ferret	Germany	2012, UEFA Euro
<i>Suri</i> (Russian Сури)	meerkat	Russian Federation	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Taka</i>	armadillo	Germany	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Tanti</i>	cat	Argentina	2010, FIFA World Cup
<i>Teddy Bear</i>	porcupine	USA	2017-2018, Super Bowl
<i>Timon</i> (Russian ТИМОН)	meerkat	Russian Federation	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Traudl</i>	goat	Germany	2012, UEFA Euro
<i>Tuzik</i> (Russian Тузик)	cat	Russian Federation	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Valentina</i>	lion	Colombia	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Vanda</i> (Russian Ванда)	dolphin	Russian Federation	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Viktor</i> (Russian Виктор)	hedgehog	Russian Federation	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Walter</i>	orangutan	Germany	2014, DFB-Pokal
<i>Waslawi</i>	camel	United Arab Emirates	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Watson</i>	sea lion	France	2014, FIFA World Cup 2016, UEFA Euro
<i>Wendy</i>	llama	Argentina	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Winter</i>	dolphin	USA	2019, Super Bowl
<i>Wolodja</i>	Siberian tiger	Germany	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Xaver</i>	bulldog	Germany	2012, UEFA Euro

<i>Xiaoge</i> (Mandarin 小哥)	octopus	China	2010, FIFA World Cup
<i>Yago</i> (Russian Яго)	jaguar	Russian Federation	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Yakov Potapych</i> (Russian Яков Потапыч)	bear	Russian Federation	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Yalu</i>	elephant	China	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Yasha</i> (Russian Яша)	reindeer	Russian Federation	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Ying Mei</i>	panda bear	China	2014, FIFA World Cup
<i>Yvonne</i>	cow	Germany	2012, UEFA Euro
<i>Zabiyaka</i> (Russian Забияка)	goat	Russian Federation	2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Zella</i>	elephant	Germany	2016, UEFA Euro 2018, FIFA World Cup
<i>Zincha</i>	fox	Chile	2015, Copa América
<i>Zizou</i>	rooster	Germany	2016, UEFA Euro
<i>Žozefina/Žozi</i> (Serbian Жозефина/Жози)	kangaroo	Serbia	2018, FIFA World Cup

