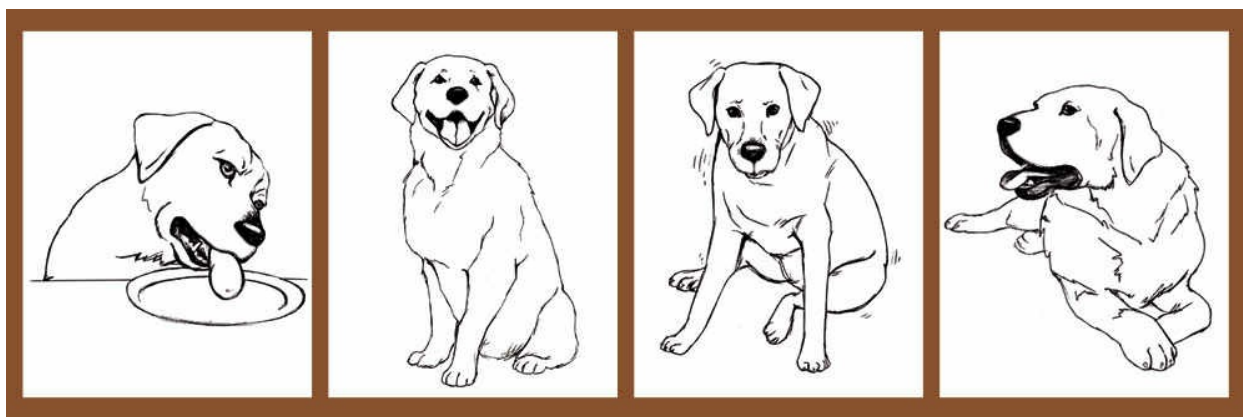




UNDERSTANDING DOG Language

50 POINTS





Understanding **DOG** Language

50 POINTS

éditions
Asap

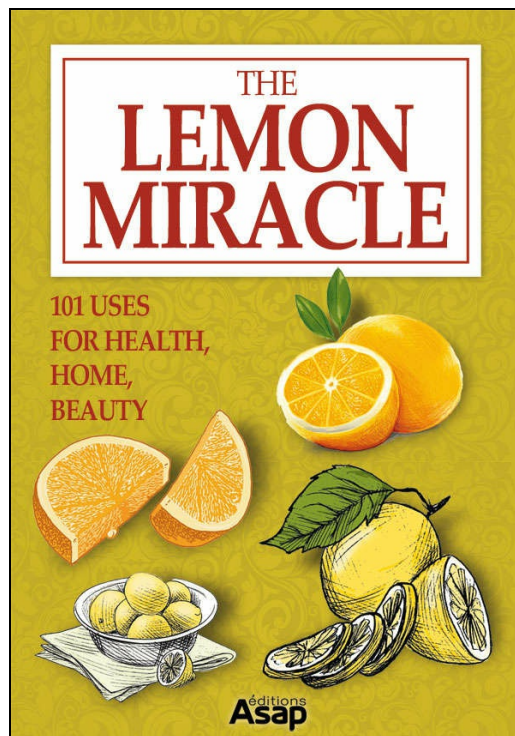
Summary

- [Introduction](#)
- [Training](#)
- [Everyday](#)
- [Tail](#)
- [Expressions](#)
- [Ears](#)
- [Eyes](#)
- [Vocalisations](#)
- [Movements](#)

In your store:

The Lemon Miracle

[Tap to get free sample](#)



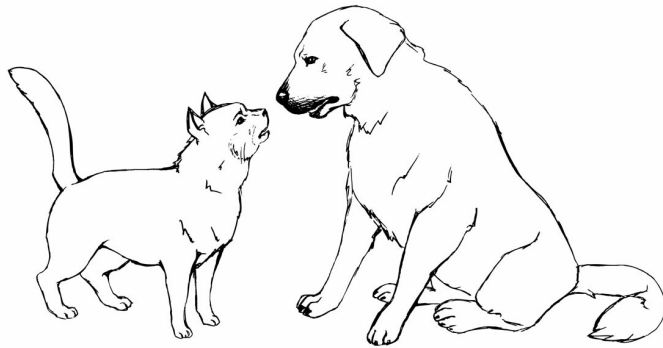
Introduction

Dogs are constantly communicating with their masters and fellow creatures. A look, a pose, a movement of the ears or tail: their entire beings express their feelings. Get to know your dog better through 50 detailed poses. They will be useful to you on a daily basis but also when training your dog.

TRAINING

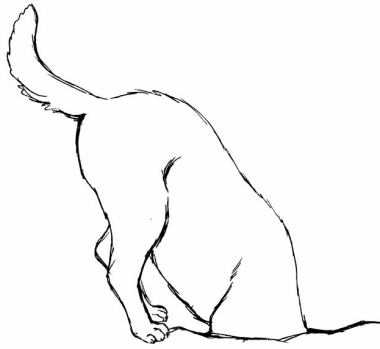
Meeting other animals

Socialising a dog is an important activity which is done through playing with members of its own species and other animals. Its advisable to get your companion accustomed to being around his fellow creatures from a young age. He should be able to tell the difference between his friends and animals he doesn't know. A dog that plays with every dog he comes across is a poorly trained dog.



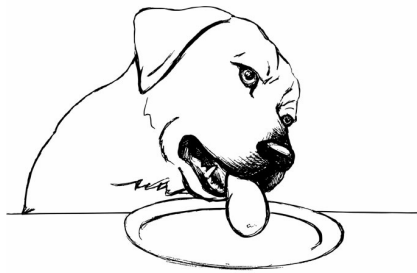
No more holes

Dogs naturally dig holes when they smell prey or want to bury a bone. In these cases, they will fill them in again themselves. However, if you notice that your companion won't stop this excessive digging, you need to find out more. Your pet is anxious and is calming himself down by expending energy. You need to get advice as quickly as possible to find out what's troubling him.



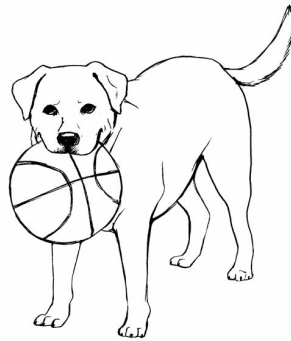
Stealing food

Dogs learn from a very young age that the food they are allowed to eat is found in their bowl. Pets that start stealing whatever's within reach are either hungry or have no self control. This behaviour is quite common among hyperactive dogs that find it impossible to reason and forget the basic rules when they're excited.



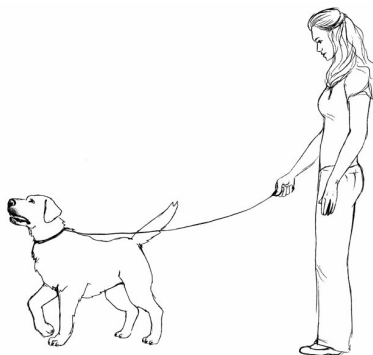
Fetch

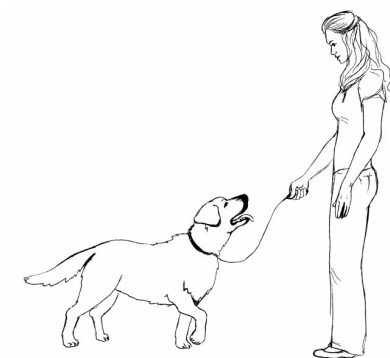
Throwing toys for your dog and getting him to fetch them is not an innate behaviour. Most dogs, whatever their breed, will chase objects but they won't necessarily bring them back. It's worth teaching him to fetch from a young age. Use a lead and pull gently on it once your companion has retrieved the toy. Praise him when he brings it back to you.



Heel

Getting your dog to heel will require a lot of patience. Start by putting on him on the lead and letting him roam. Call him in a neutral tone. If he doesn't listen, pull gently on the lead to attract his attention. Praise him each time he comes back but above all don't tell him off if he doesn't come to you. Repeat the exercise as many times as necessary.





Playing tug

It's not advisable to play tug with a pet dog. This game consists of taking a toy, which your dog bites on to and pulling, whoever's strongest wins. This game may make your dog forget who's in charge, especially if he sometimes wins the game. Your companion may then think he can challenge you.



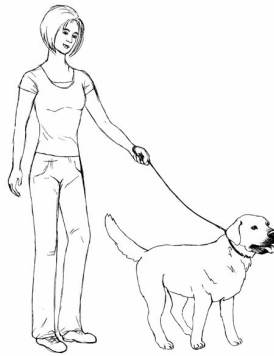
Walking to heel

Your companion needs to feel at ease to be able to start learning to walk to heel. Take him out on a lead, then, preferably in an enclosed area, let him off. As soon as he moves away from you, call him back while tapping your left leg and saying «heel». Give him a treat when he comes back to you.



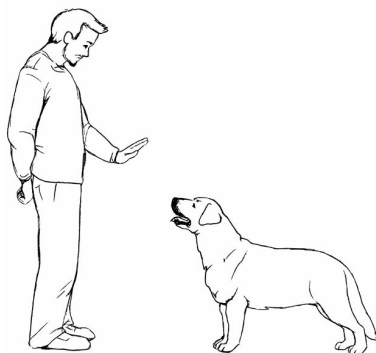
Walking on a lead

Training your dog to walk on a lead requires a bit of patience and a lot of practice. It's worth getting your companion accustomed to it as early as possible. Don't forget to walk him on a lead each time you go out. Always have him to your left (the official side in competition) even if he tries to move to the other side. When you stop, command him to sit. This will help him to walk to heel later.



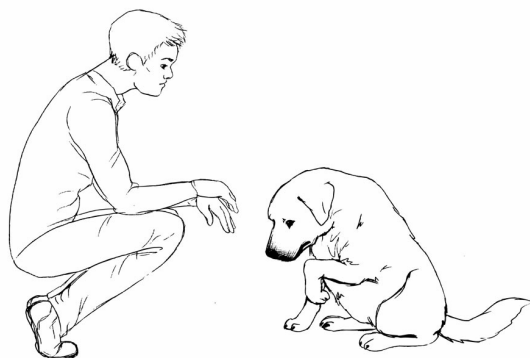
Stay

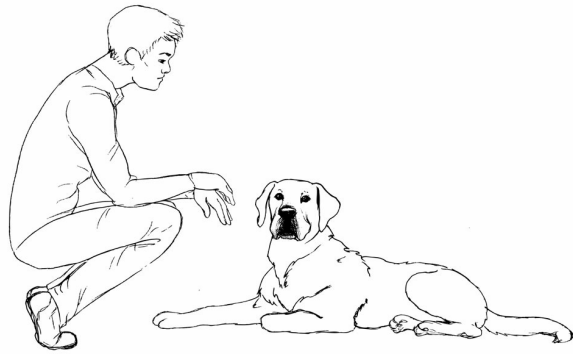
This command can be very handy when you want your pet to stay calm. Get him to sit and take a few steps away from him. Command him to «stay». Your dog will instinctively want to come to you. You should repeat the exercise until he understands that he must stay where he is. Whenever he manages it, walk back to him and give him a treat.



Lie down

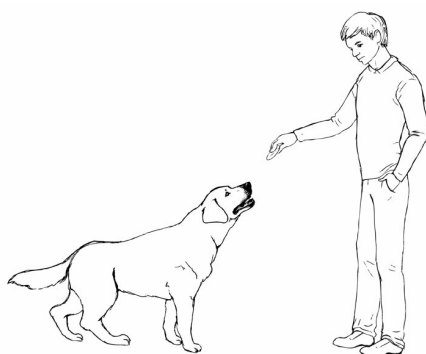
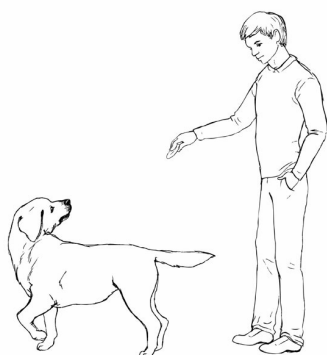
You should only teach your companion «lie down» once you have taught him «sit». Start by getting your dog to sit, then crouch down next to him. Tap his shoulders and, if need be, help your dog to stretch out his front paws. You can use the same gestures while showing him a treat.

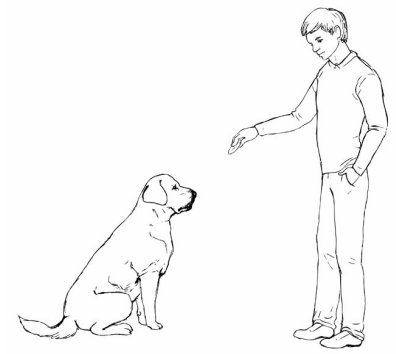




Sit using a treat

When the simple technique doesn't work, you can try teaching him using a treat. Stand in front of him and offer him a little treat. Lift your hand slightly above his muzzle. Command him to sit in a clear and determined voice «Sit!». Normally, the dog sits of his accord. If he doesn't, tap rear of his thighs without touching his hindquarters.





Sit (simple method)

Teaching your dog to sit is a basic command that is easy to instill in your pet. Start by crouching down in front of your companion, then, using your left hand, gently tap the back of his thighs while gently pushing his chest back using your right hand. At the same time tell him to «Sit!». Avoid pushing his hindquarters, this will make the dog try to stand up.



EVERYDAY

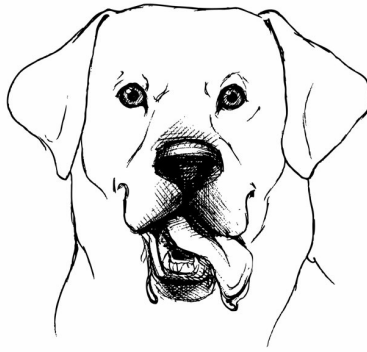
Refusal to move

A dog that suddenly refuses to move is telling his master that hes frightened and that he can't go on. Its as if your pet is paralysed and wants only one thing: to run away. You need to reassure him and get him to move bit by bit. Speak to him kindly and offer him a treat. The sooner the dog feels at ease, the sooner he'll move.



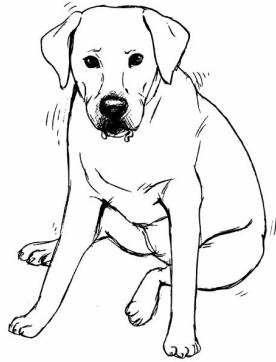
Hypersalivation

A dog that feels suffocated will start breathing heavily. Hell produce more saliva and suffer from hypersalivation. The pet will swallow excessively to the point of leaving a small pool of slaver. Generally, this phenomenon happens during trips in the car or to the vet. It's simply a reaction to a distressing situation.



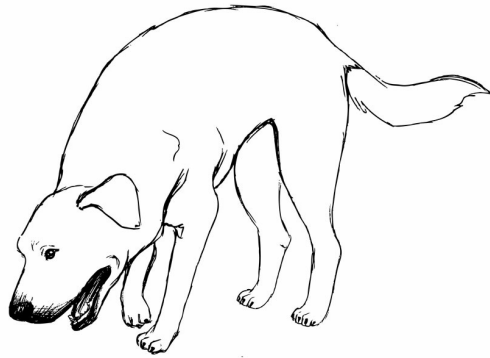
Chattering teeth

It's worth finding out more when a dog's teeth keep chattering. This phenomenon is rare and is a sign of intense fear. Your pet is petrified and this is how he expresses it. He may salivate excessively to the point of slavering and his body may tremble. You need to reassure him quickly. If possible, take him to a place he knows where he'll feel safe.



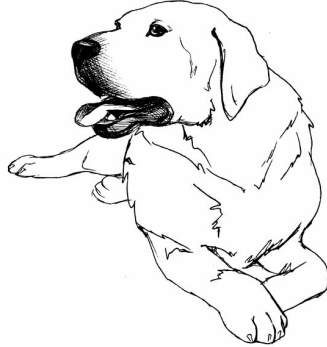
Open muzzle

When you take your dog for a walk, he opens his muzzle and starts «inhaling the ground»: he seems to be inhaling air through his mouth. Your pet is trying to detect where females have been. Hes picking up the pheromones they've left. The dog alternates between smelling and inhaling. You may also hear his teeth chattering or tongue clicking.



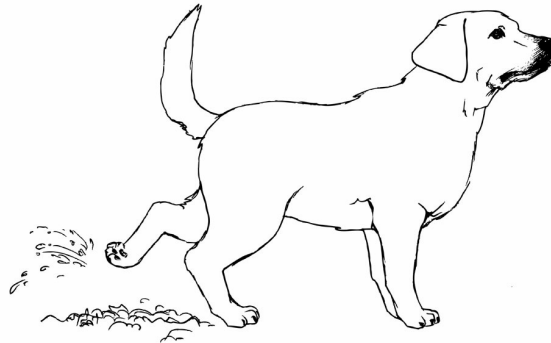
Panting

You may notice that your dog starts panting sometimes. Your companion seems to be having trouble breathing. This panting is a sign of intense stress. Your pet's cardiac activity has increased suddenly, which has caused this difficulty in breathing.



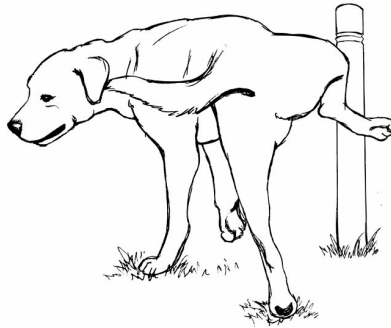
Scratching the ground

A dog tends to scratch the ground after he's done his business. This gesture is also a way of visually marking his territory. He's confirming his territory and may even start growling to reinforce his authority. The idea is to make other members of his species understand that he's boss. It's a visual, auditory and also olfactory communication.



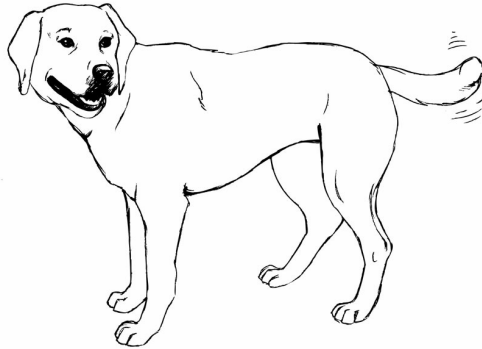
Urinary marking

Your companion will urinate a few drops when he arrives at a new place. He wants to confirm his authority. He first marks his territory through this gesture, but also by leaving his pheromones so that other members of his species can smell that he's been there. The more your pet lifts his leg, the more it indicates that he feels dominant towards other dogs that are watching.



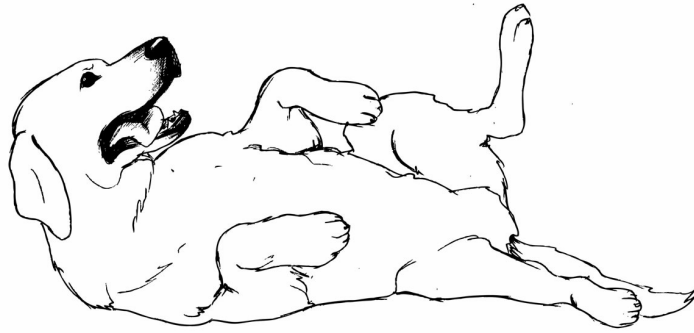
Happy pose

A dog generally expresses his happiness by running towards the person he's happy to see. He moves with a slightly low pose. Ears flattened back, legs a bit bent and tail wagging. The animal seems to be moving nonchalantly. He may sometimes seem a bit awkward in his movements.



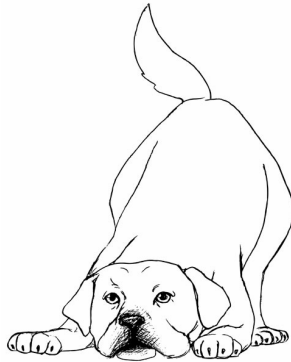
Submission pose

A dog shows his complete submission when he lies down on his back with his legs in the air. This pose aims to stop any aggressor by showing him that he's won the fight and that he won't try to challenge whoever is in charge. The submission pose is very important as it makes it possible for dogs to establish ranks between themselves.



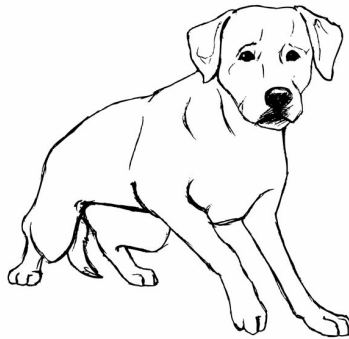
Playing pose

When a dog is in the mood to play, he does everything he can to let those around him know. The animal stands at a slight distance, lowers his front paws while sticking his hindquarters in the air. To attract attention, he taps his front paws on the ground and wags his tail. If ever he doesn't get what he wants, the dog will start barking until he can share his happiness.



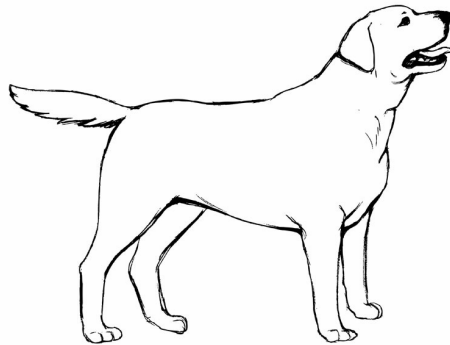
Low pose

It is easy to recognise a dogs low pose. The animal lowers his head, bends his hind legs, puts his tail between his legs and cringes. This position says that the dog is in a position of weakness and fear. Certain companions may start growling and showing their discontent. In any event, the dog has submitted to his superior.



Tall pose

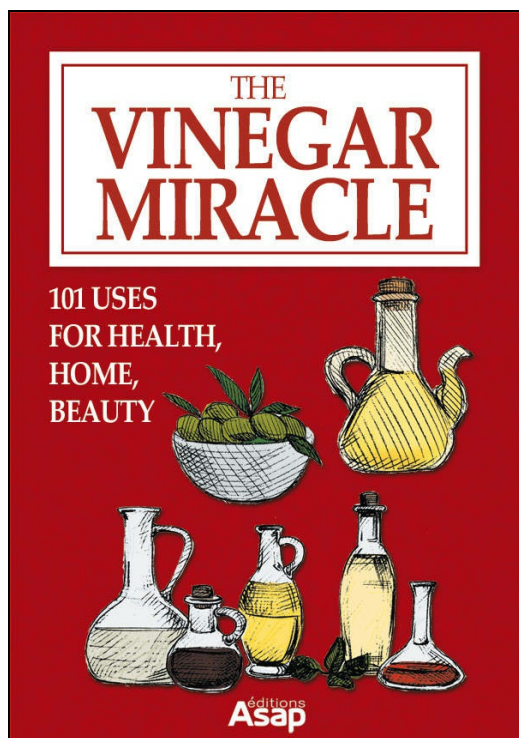
When a dog holds his head high with his legs stretched, his tail vertical and his ears forward, hes in the dominant pose. Hes telling those around him that he's boss. In a pack, a single dog leads all the others. The dominated ones adopt a low position to show their leader that they know who gives the orders.



In your store:

The Vinegar Miracle: 101 Uses for Health, Home, Beauty

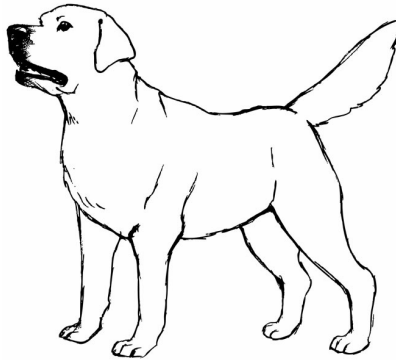
[Tap to get free sample](#)



TAIL

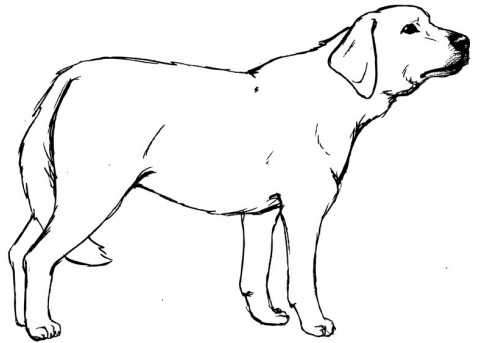
Raised in the air

A dog shows his dominance through his tail too, which is straight, high and raised. This pose means that he's asserting his authority towards another fellow creature of the same sex. When it's towards a female, the raised tail means he wants to seduce her. Lastly, if he's wagging his tail in this position, it means he wants to play.



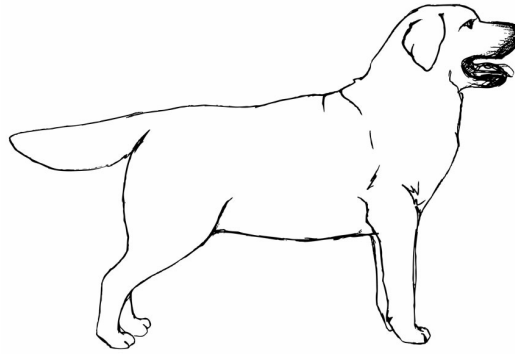
Tail between the legs

A dog shows his fear physically. His head is low and his look evasive. As for his tail, that is places between his legs. When your companion is frightened, his whole body seems to curl up. If you notice this behaviour when you're telling him off, lower your voice. Your dog respects you and this pose is further proof of it.



Tail straight

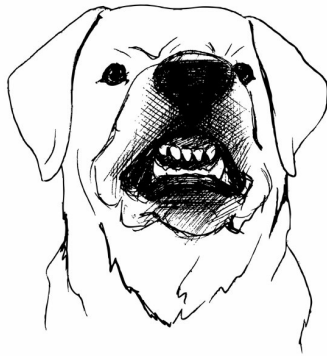
Just like the eyes and ears, the tail also communicates a dog's feelings. When he feels at ease, its in neutral position. Its straight and supple. It may wag slightly due to the movements of his body. You mustnt forget that the tail serves to balance the dog's body.



EXPRESSIONS

Aggression

It is easy to distinguish a dog that is ready to attack. His eyebrows are knitted and his lips curled, showing his teeth. This expression means that the animal is very edgy and may become nasty if he feels in danger. This aggression should not be taken lightly. To avoid being bitten, find out why he is on edge and fix it.



Sadness

When the sides of your dog's lips droop and his eyes look downwards, he's showing you he's sad. He may adopt this expression after being told off. Leave him for a while and he'll come to you himself. Watch out though, if your dog remains in this state for more than a day, it may be a sign of illness or depression.



Happiness

A happy dog looks like he's smiling at those around him. His lips are turned up, his eyes seem to sparkle and the corners of his eyes are slightly raised. Hes communicating his feeling of well-being and good spirits. He wags his tail and may also jump a little on the spot. When your companion displays this expression, hes full of energy and will want let off steam.



At ease

A dog communicates above all through facial expressions. His face is expressing ease when no tension can be detected. Your pet is neither sad nor happy, but simply at ease. All his facial muscles are relaxed. Your companion may seem at ease but he will continue to analyse everything that's going on around him.



EARS

Ears flattened back

A frightened dog instinctively puts his ears back. If it's a person whos frightening him, hell start expressing his anxiety through his ears. Hell try to hide as quickly as possible. Generally, hell cringe as he moves. Depending on the character of the animal, hell react in one of two ways towards his aggressor: flight or fight.



Ears down

A dominated dog will put his ears in down. This pose means that the animal has accepted the dominance of his master and is ready to obey him. You can quickly see his ears lower when you punish your companion for being naughty. Towards members of his own species, it's a mark of respect towards the leader of the pack.



Ears pricked

When your companion pricks his ears, it indicates that hes alert. A noise has attracted his attention or hes spotted some prey in the distance. The dog is concentrated and all his senses are active. His ears show visually that the animal is tense and ready for action. He may also prick them while assuming a tall position so as to intimidate what he perceives to be an enemy.



Neutral ears

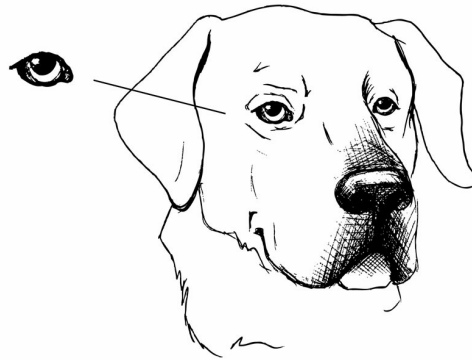
As with the eyes, the ears make it possible to quickly decipher your dog's mood. When they're in neutral position, in other words, not forward or back, they indicate that your companion is resting. He's relaxed and calm. Your dog is in good health and feels at ease.



EYES

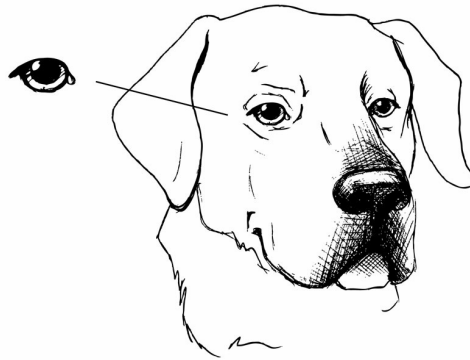
Pupils dilated

The pupils dilate for two reasons. The first is purely mechanical. When the dog is in an environment that is not very bright, the diameter of his pupils increases to let in more light. The second is when your dog is excited and alert. Something is puzzling and stressing him. Your pet is concentrated and his vigilance has increased.



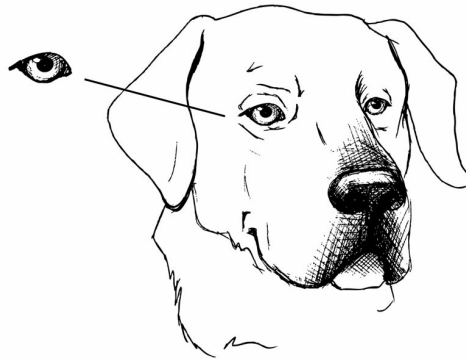
Pupils very dilated

When the pupils are very dilated, your dog is in a distressing situation. All his senses are aroused. An external factor is pushing his stress to the maximum and causing a sharp increase in adrenalin. It may be intense fear or simply great excitement. You need to be vigilant: your companion is no longer in control of his emotions and you may have trouble controlling him.



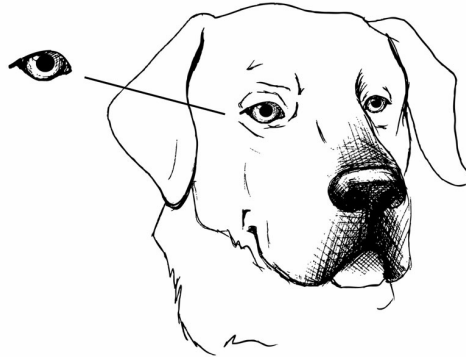
Pupils constricted

Your pet's pupils may constrict for several reasons. Their diameter varies depending on the light outside. If your companion is calm and in the sun, it's a simple natural adjustment. However, if he's in a room where the ambient light is moderate, it indicates that your dog is frightened of something or someone.



Normal pupils

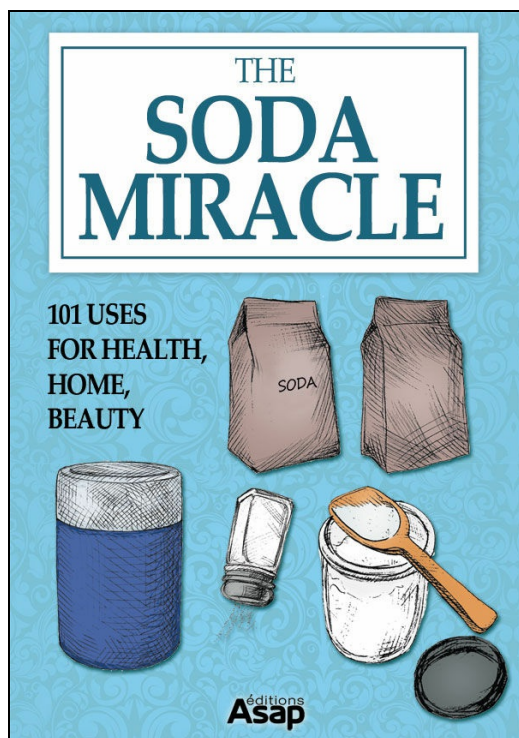
Dogs communicate a lot through their eyes. To understand him better, pay attention to his pupils. When they're normal, in other words their diameter is neither constricted nor dilated, your companion is calm and attentive. His eyes are gentle. It's a sign of emotional equilibrium and well-being.



In your store:

The Soda Miracle: 101 Uses for Health, Home, Beauty

[Tap to get free sample](#)



VOCALISATIONS

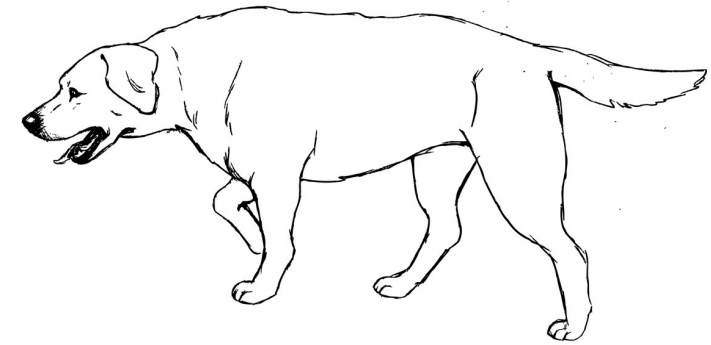
Repeated growling

Dogs sometimes growl repeatedly. The growls are generally accompanied by jerks of the muzzle and barking. The animal is looking out of the corner of his eye, approaches whoever he considers to be his enemy, but doesn't touch them. The dog won't attack, but is ferociously expressing his discontent. This behaviour is common during visits to the vet.



Whining

In dog language, whining is the way your pet expresses his laments. Your dog is begging you to give him some affection. He leans his head slightly to the side, ears back and puts on a tearful expression. Hes begging for pity from his master, whom he is trying to move in order to achieve his aims.



Barking

There are different types of barking. As a general rule, a dog that is barking is an animal that is alerting his master from a distance. First, the animal will communicate through gestures: the eyes, poses or even facial expressions. If he doesn't get what he wants, he'll move on to vocalisation. This is another way of expressing his desires.



Weak growling

When you play with your companion, he may let out weak growls when he tugs or runs after a toy. The animal is communicating his amusement and excitement. His body is relaxed and the sounds he's letting out in no way constitute a warning. On the contrary, the dog is happy and expressing this to those around him.



Growling

Don't trust a dog that growls persistently. Hes making it clear to you that he sees you as a threat and is ready to attack. In this situation, the animal often bares his teeth to intimidate his enemy. If your companion adopts this behaviour towards you when you're looking after him, you need to ignore his growling in order to assert your authority.



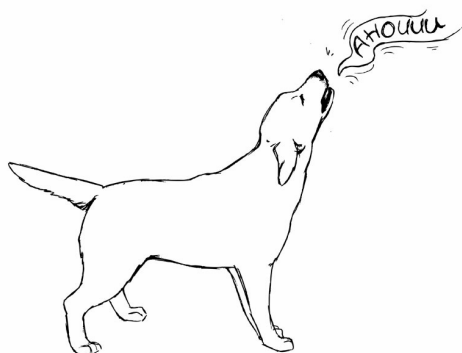
Repeated barking

In dog language, barking enables dogs to communicate between themselves. Most often, they are expressing a danger. When a dog is guarding, he'll bark once or twice if he hears a suspicious noise. The animal will remain alert until he's certain that no intruder will enter his territory. Your companion will bark repeatedly to warn of an intrusion.



Howling

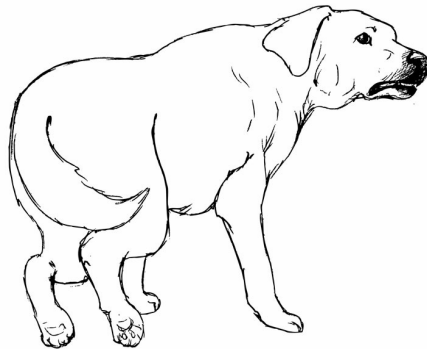
If one day you hear your dog behaving like a wolf, letting out long howls, he's expressing his loneliness. The sounds he makes resemble long «aaouuuu» sounds. The animal feels alone and is howling to express his anxiety. You need to reassure your companion and try to spend more time with him to stop him feeling abandoned.



MOVEMENTS

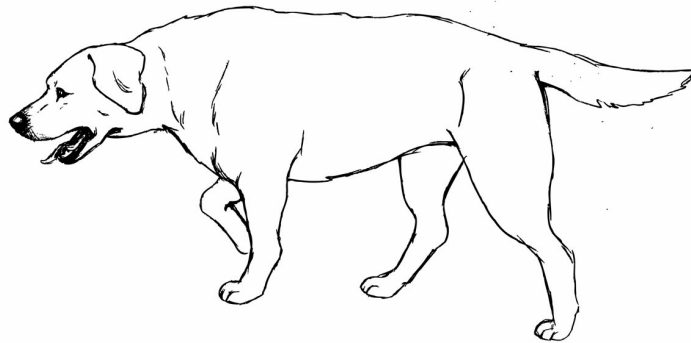
Twisting walk

This pose is very common between a dog and his master. The pet twists slightly and all his legs are bent. This position means the dog is dominated and has submitted to his owner. You can see this walk when a master calls his companion to heel. The dog obeys a direct command and shows his submission.



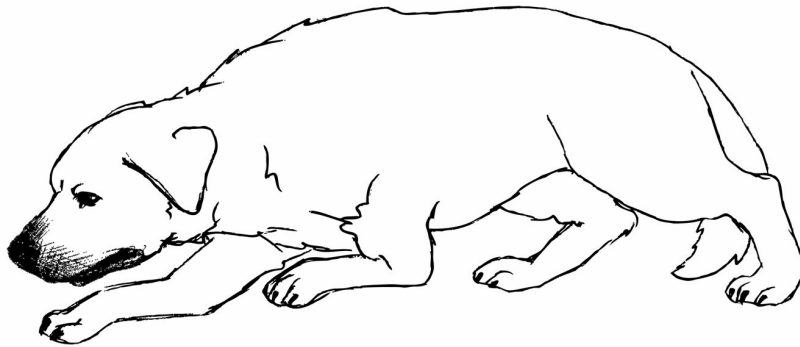
Direct walk

In dog language, a dog that walks straight towards one of its fellow creatures or a person, is an animal on the point of attacking. His walk is slow, but his path is straight. The animal positions his head and looks his enemy in the eyes. This position allows him to assert his authority on a territory. It's often when a dog is guarding.



The crouching walk

If your dog starts cringing with his tail between his legs, it indicates that he's frightened by someone or something. His legs are bent and the animal is hunched over himself as if looking to protect himself. He moves slowly and cautiously. The dog is on the watch, ready to run. To put him at ease, you need to speak to him with a reassuring voice.



Direct running

Direct running is more a running gesture than a means of communication for the dog. The dog runs straight towards a precise goal. His path is straight and his speed is quick. The animal wants to reach his objective as quickly as possible. This behaviour is common when he's playing, running after an object or during a pursuit with another animal.

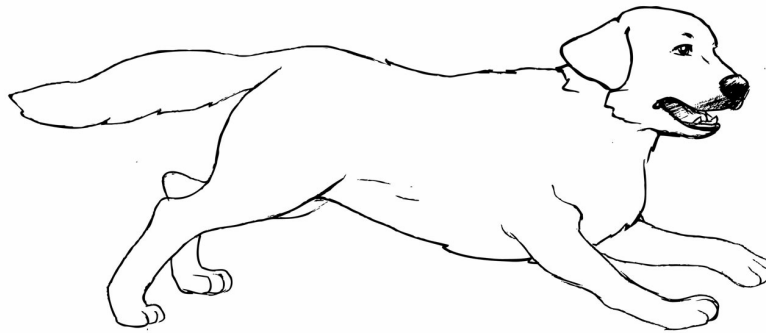


Table of Contents

Cover	2
Introduction	5
Training	6
Everyday	22
Tail	36
Expressions	40
Ears	45
Eyes	50
Vocalisations	56
Movements	64