

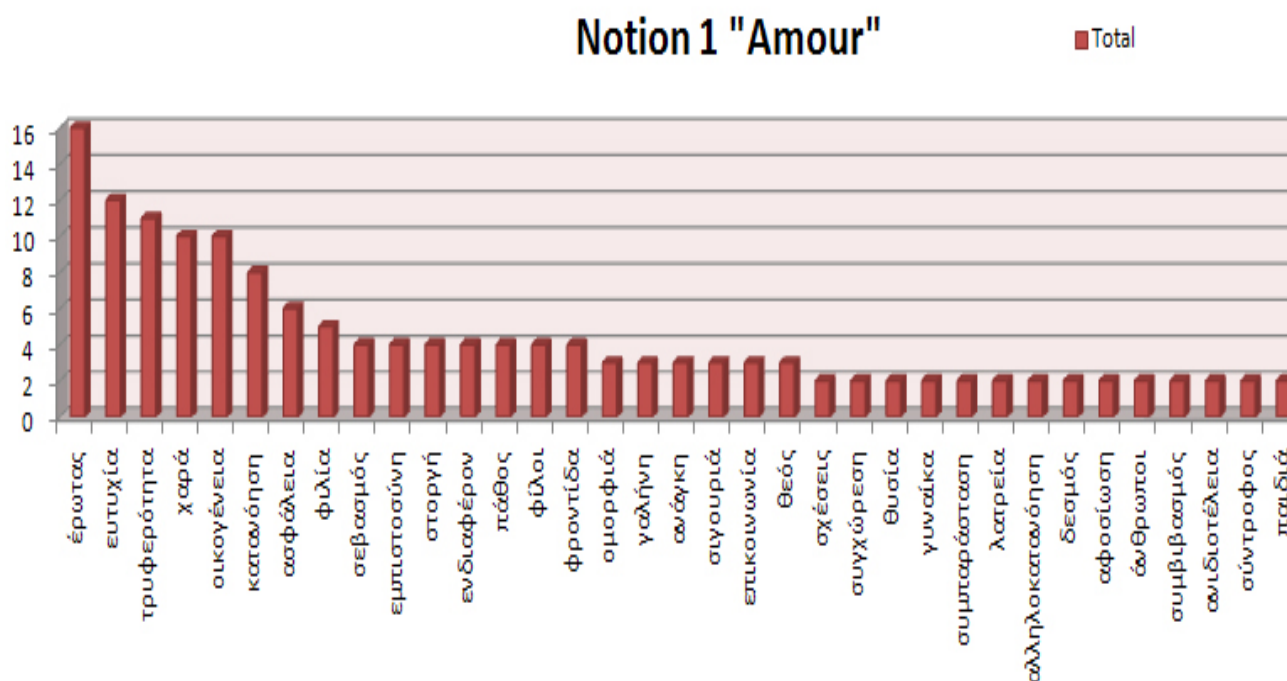
DATA QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

Data analysis for our pilot study was carried out using Excel, and we will follow the same procedure for the project. Further work on co-occurrences and collocations will be undertaken with software such as Antconc.

Our first database included list of nouns, adjectives or adverbs, phrases and sentences, and even paragraphs, but in our pilot study we focused on NP (nominal phrases) and therefore on lexical semantics.

Graphs 1 and 2 below give the associations for the word *γάπη* by Greek-Cypriot students and with the word *amour* for French students. For the French students the graphs indicate the number of occurrences and for the Greek data, they show percentages. Table 1 shows the percentages for each language and community. All these data had been published in the article titled Réseaux associatifs et 'intra-culturel': l'acquisition du vocabulaire chez les apprenants à Chypre in *Languages for Intercultural Dialogue*, Ed. J. Burston et al. Nicosia. 60-71, 2008.

Graph 1. Main associations for the word *γάπη* by Greek-Cypriot students



Graph 2. Main Associations for the word *amour* by French students

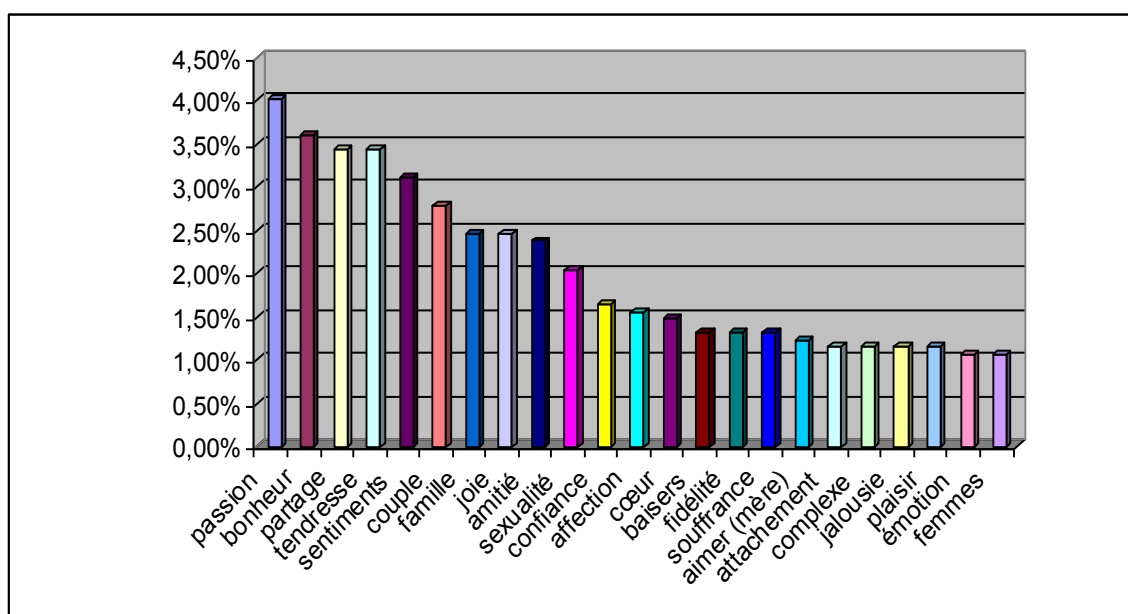
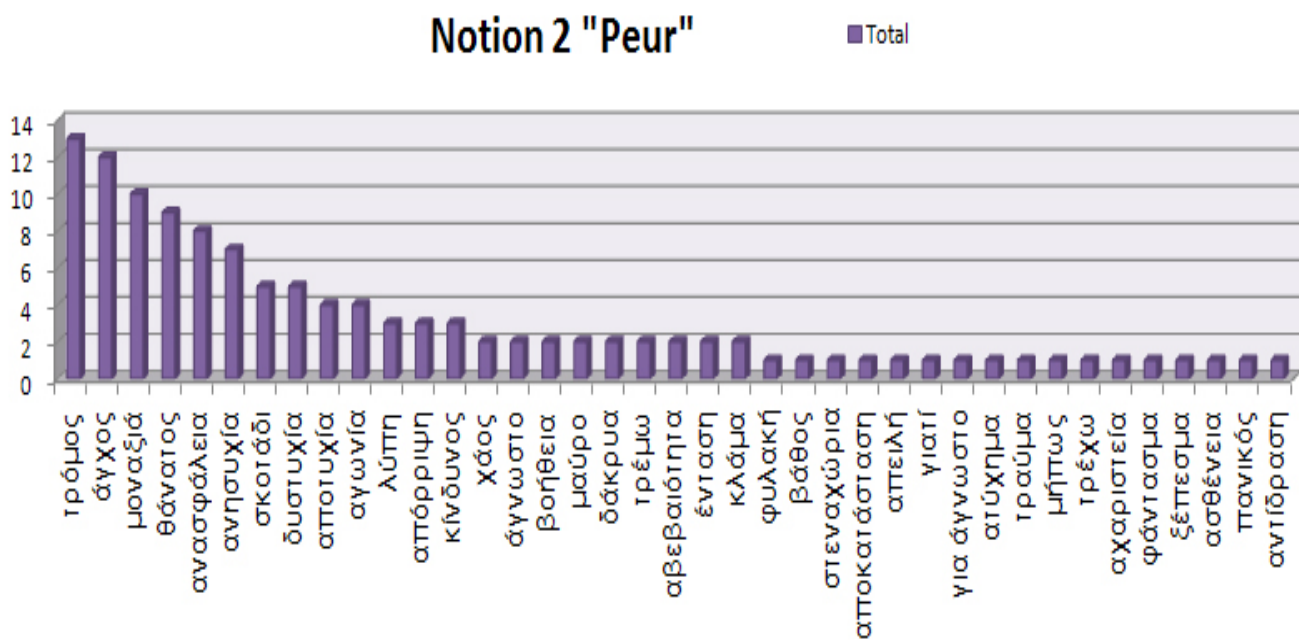


Table 1 compares the associations of both communities.

TABLE 1. MAIN ASSOCIATIONS FOR THE CONCEPT “LOVE”

Greek-Cypriot students	French students
58% of the occurrences are spread over these lexical items:	40% of the occurrences are spread over these associations :
<i>ερωτάς</i> « erotic love » (6%) <i>ευτυχία</i> « happiness » (4.5%) <i>οικογένεια</i> « family » (4%) <i>τρυφερότητα</i> « tenderness » (4%) <i>χαρά</i> « joy » (4%) <i>κατανόηση</i> « understanding » (3%) <i>φιλία</i> « friendship » (2%) <i>ασφάλεια</i> « safety » (2.5%)	<i>passion</i> (4%) <i>bonheur</i> « happiness » (3.5%) <i>tendresse</i> « tenderness » (3.5%) <i>sentiments</i> « feelings » (3%) <i>couple</i> (2.5%) <i>famille</i> (2.5%) <i>joie</i> (2.5%) <i>amitié</i> « friendship » (2.5%) <i>sexualité</i> « sexuality » (2%)

Graph 3 below shows the main associations for the word *φόβος* by Greek-Cypriot students by number of occurrences.



Graph 4 below shows the main associations for the word *peur* by French students in percentages

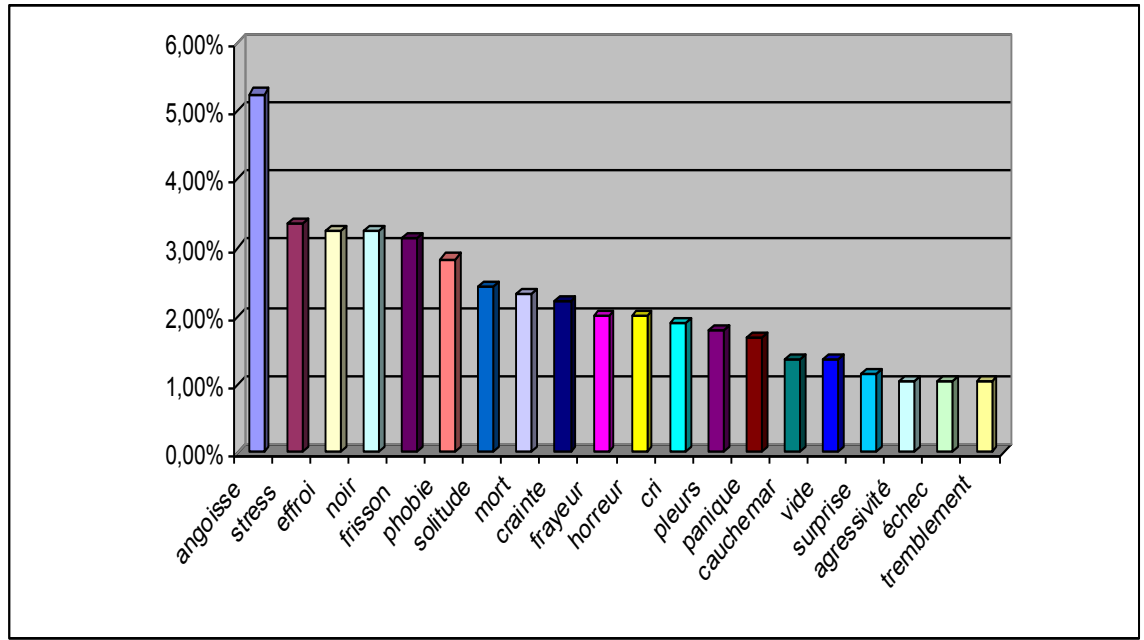


Table 2 recapitulates the data comparing French and Greek Cypriot data, by lexical fields

Table 2. Main Lexical fields for Greek students and French students associated with the concept of fear

Lexical fields for Greek-Cypriot students	Lexical fields for French students
<p>First most important field relates to diverse sources of fear (31.5%):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - with 13.5% related to social circumstances; <i>ανασφάλεια</i> “insecurity” (4.5%), <i>μοναξιά</i> “loneliness” (5.5%), <i>αποτυχία</i> “failure” (2%) and <i>απόρριψη</i> “rejection” (1.5%) - with 8.5 % related to unhappiness: <i>λύπη</i> “sadness” (4%), <i>κλάμα</i> “grief” (1%) and <i>δυστυχία</i> “unhappiness” (2.5%) with 4% related to darkness: <i>σκοτάδι</i> “darkness” (3%) and <i>μαύρο</i> “black” (1%) - <i>θάνατος</i> “death” (5%) <p>Second most important field is “anxiety” (12.5%)</p> <p><i>άγχος</i> “anguish” (6.5%), <i>ανησυχία</i> “worry” (4%) and <i>αγωνία</i> “anguish, anxiety” (2 %)</p> <p>Third most important field comprises a synonym of “fear”: <i>τρόμος</i> (7%)</p> <p>Fourth describes the physical consequence of the fear: <i>δάκρυα</i> “tears” (1%)</p>	<p>First most important field relates to diverse sources of fear (12.5%):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - with 3.5% related to social circumstances; <i>échec</i> “failure” 1%, <i>solitude</i> 2.5%, - with 3.5% related to darkness: <i>noir</i> “black, darkness” 3.1% - <i>stress</i> 3%, <i>horreur</i> 2%, <i>surprise</i> 1%, <i>agressivité</i>, “aggressiveness” 1%, <i>cauchemar</i> “nightmare “ 1%, <i>vide</i> “vacuum, emptiness” 1.8%, <i>mort</i> “death” 2.2% <p>Second most important lexical field comprises synonyms of “fear”(11.8%):</p> <p><i>effroi</i> 3%, <i>crainte</i>, 2.2% and <i>frayeur</i> “fright” 2%, <i>phobie</i> “phobia” 2.8%, <i>panique</i> “panic” 1.8%.</p> <p>Third most important field comprises the physical consequences of these emotions (5%):</p> <p><i>tremblement</i> “trembling “ 1%, <i>cris</i> “screams” 2%, <i>pleurs</i> “cries” 2%.</p> <p>Fourth describes anxiety: <i>angoisse</i> “anguish” (5%)</p>