

There are thirteen provinces in Canada. Each one has a motto : for example, Alberta's is « Strong and free » and Quebec's is « Je me souviens » which means « I remember » in French. This can be explained by the fact that Canada's official languages are English and French. This bilingualism divides opinions. What is the place of languages in Canada and how do they face the issues related to it ? First, we will talk about the place of languages in Canada, then their perception in the country, and finally the results of bilingualism.

**Commented [MR1]:** Amorce parfaite ! Malheureusement il me semble difficile de ressortir quelque chose d'aussi culturellement précis et proche du dossier le jour J !

**Commented [MR2]:** Pas d'espace entre le dernier mot et le ?

**Commented [MR3]:** Introduction parfaite, précise et concise

Canada is known for being a land of immigration, therefore many languages are spoken in the country. Among all of them, French is more valuable than the others, as proven by the existence of the « Francophone Immigration Strategy ». It is because French has a historical value : « history of linguistic accomodation and compromise between French and English ». Bilingualism is a huge part of Canada's identity : « Having two official languages is one of the things that really defines Canada ».

**Commented [MR4]:** Pas d'espace entre le dernier mot et les :

Those languages are perceived differently by Canadians. Some of them find many advantages in the Official Languages Act : 8 in 10 Canadians agree that it makes sense that English and French have equal status. The Government wants to attract French-speaking migrants and maintain that equal status : « consolidated Francophone integration pathway », even though the « fastest growing segment of the population » is not French but Indigenous peoples.

**Commented [MR5]:** Attention, people est toujours au pluriel (= les gens) quand on ajoute un S le sens change et devient «les peuples». Est-ce bien ce que tu voulais dire ici ?

Because of the special treatment that the french language receives, only three out of seventy Indigenous languages remain. It is also « a direct result of [...] assimilation through colonial policies ». In an effort to fix that situation, the federal government adopted the « Indigenous Languages Act ». But it was still not what the Inuit

**Commented [MR6]:** Majuscule sur toutes les nationalités

expected, wishing for the development of government services in their language. The government keeps focusing on French : « increase the availability and reduce the cost of French language tests », but there are in fact « more allophones in Canada than there are French-as-mother-tongue individuals ».

To conclude, official languages in Canada have an important place with a very special treatment, but other languages are put to the side. Some even are on the verge of extinction. Canada is still trying to fix the past and face this issue moving forward.

**Commented [MR7]:** Commentaire général :  
Dans l'ensemble la langue est bonne et le vocabulaire varié et précis. Les seules critiques que je pourrais faire sont au niveau de l'analyse. Il manque de contrast entre tous les documents. La plupart des analyses sont des paraphrases de ce qui est dit dans les documents.

Ce contrast peut-être mis en avant en critiquant davantage les documents, en utilisant davantage de mots de liaison (particulièrement ceux de la contradiction ou de l'addition)