

This fil is composed of 3 documents dealing with « Faire Société ». Document A is a, written by official languages in 2016 published in www.officiallanguages.gc.ca. Document B is an extract from Investing in Our Future published in 2018 and written by Government of Canada. And finally, document C is a article, published in december 16, 2020, in Policy magazine. The documents raise the following question: How does Canada deal with its language issues? One the one hand, we will show languages, as a testimony of the past, and we will explain a strategy to give vitality to languages.

Commented [MR1]: With the theme

Commented [MR2]: Pas besoin

Commented [MR3]: The government of Canada

Part 1: Languages, a Testimony of the Past

In the document A, the population view bilingualism as important. Indeed, a large majority of people are for making a celebration for the opportunity of Canada to have two official languages. we can also see that people agree with French and English to be put on the same level (in services and in the government. So we can make the conclusion that there are reticence among people regarding the fact that Canada as two official languages. More, in the document B, we understand, that historically French speakers were geographically gathered in Quebec. So people speak French in majority in Quebec, and English in the rest of the country. On the other hand In the document C, this questions bilingualism of Canada. This specific type of bilingualism is not only a good thing. Because both languages are « colonial ». Indeed, these languages replaces the old languages, at the same time the replace their culture, their way of life. Because of « assimilation » meaning that they have to behave like the colonists.

Commented [MR4]: Pas besoin de faire apparaître les titres. Il faut rédiger et faire apparaître le titre au sein du paragraphe même

Commented [MR5]: Document A

Commented [MR6]: Maladroit. On dira plutôt they want, they desire, they long, etc. Pour plus d'idées on peut chercher des synonymes des expressions précédentes sur Thesaurus.

Commented [MR7]: which

Commented [MR8]: Document B

Commented [MR9]: Document C

Commented [MR10]: Pas besoin de this, le sujet est déjà document C. Document C questions...

Commented [MR11]: C'est quelque chose dont nous pouvons en effet parler mais attention il faut se concentrer sur ce que disent les documents du corpus. Ils ne parlent pas de colonialisme !

Commented [MR12]: Pas besoin de faire apparaître les titres. Il faut rédiger et faire apparaître le titre au sein du paragraphe même

Commented [MR13]: Document A

Commented [MR14]: No and

Commented [MR15]: Document B

Commented [MR16]: ?

Commented [MR17]: Contraction ?

Commented [MR18]: Does not question

Part 2: A Strategy to Give Vitality to Languages

In the document A, the wish of people to maintain and to celebrate and the pride of bilingualism shows that the languages are present in society and very much alive. However, in the document B, rench tends to be crushed by other languages (citation). So the government promote French speaking immigration so that French language does not disappear and spread all over the country. The document C exposes a real contraction, for the author English and French are not the real languages, Indigenuous were. But they almost completely disappeared because of colonisation (citation). So the document questions not the vitality of French or English, of the old Indigenous language that are not taken into account by the government and in ther public opinion. The goal of that document is to alert on the fact that these languages too arte legit and merit to be reinstored.

Commented [MR19]: Attention, ce terme n'est pas utilisé dans les documents

Commented [MR20]: Commentaire général : Dans l'ensemble la conclusion est parfaite bien qu'un peu longue ! En effet elle est aussi longue que l'une des deux parties du développement. C'est un problème.

In conclusion, the documents show different views on bilingualism in Canada. On one hand, many Canadians value bilingualism, seeing the two official languages, French and English, as a symbol of diversity and cultural richness. However, this situation is not without debate. Some people believe these languages are colonial and have replaced Indigenous languages and cultures, which were largely erased because of assimilation. This raises questions about the real place of Indigenous languages in Canadian society. In the end, it seems important not only to preserve and celebrate bilingualism between French and English but also to give Indigenous languages a real place by supporting and revitalizing them. Overall, Canada's language policies try to preserve both its colonial and Indigenous languages, aiming to create a more inclusive society.

Le développement est intéressant mais manque de précision et de vocabulaire permettant une analyse un peu moins en surface. Il faut se concentrer davantage sur les mots de liaison pour contraster et comparer tous les documents.