

Introducing the subject of Canada's languages place according to documents A, B and C, we will talk about the specificities of bilingualism in Canada in other words, how does the will to preserve French in Canada raise question concerning bilingualism? In a first part we will discuss about French as a part of Canada's history, secondary the impact of placing French language as a official language and finally the issues and perceptions by Canadians.

Commented [MR1]: Introduction un peu brute

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

Commented [MR3]: Secondly

Commented [MR4]: A + son consonne
An + son voyelle

First of all French language is a big part of Canada's history, as we can see on document A at the bottom of the center; "two official languages really define Canada" french language participate and contribute to the law made by English and French in 1969 which means that French language is in Canada's identity. We can assume that in document B Canada maintain themselves for preserving their history by attracting french immigrant [1.4-5] "temporary and permanent program in order to attract French speaking immigrant". To maintain this idea in document C [1.13-14] " [...] history of languages accommodation and compromise between French and English that predates confederation itself " it highlights that both colonies joined together forming Canada which considerate that French have a big place in Canada which is important and ain't forgotten.

Commented [MR5]: Majuscules sur les nationalités

Secondary Canada manage strategies for preserving French Canada and causes impact in the country, as we can tell in document A in the middle "having two official languages is positives for Canada's international image" the need immigration they have to work on their image and attract people demonstrating a welcoming place for immigrant and different culture. They adopt an other strategy as the document B said [1.15] "increase the availability and reduce the cost of French language test" this strategy give the opportunity for everyone to learn French which is accessible easily for immigrant. It causes argument between destructors who aren't agree with the urgent need of French language in Canada on document C [1.12] " French should not be getting special treatment in this country" because French language only represent 2.82 percent in Canada which ain't very much

Commented [MR6]: Should not be

Ain't = informal

Commented [MR7]: Manages

Commented [MR8]: The need for immigration

Or

They need immigration and they have to work on their image...

Commented [MR9]: Who does not agree

Or

Who disagree

Commented [MR10]: Which is not

Ain't = informal

Commented [MR11]: Point en fin de phrase

Commented [MR12]: Manages

While Canada manage to preserve French language and adopt strategy it provides issues and isn't perceived the same way by Canadians, as we can see on document C [1.25] "the Inuit made it clear that they wished for more than a recognition of their languages" perhaps indigenous people want to be a part of the society and acces to services in their language. To give an other point to those issues providing this topic, in document A at the middle "English and French are a part of our history" which forget the native language and First Nation people who can't access to political decision by a lack of knowledge.

Commented [MR13]: Commentaire général :

Dans l'ensemble, les structures sont très bonnes et de nombreux mots de liaison sont utilisés, ce qui rend le texte fluide et bien structuré. Néanmoins, il me semble que les analyses sont soit courtes, soit peu contrastées et l'ensemble manque de contrastes et de comparaisons entre les différents documents. Il faut aller plus loin et éviter de paraphraser ou de décrire ce que les documents font déjà.

In conclusion, Canada put in lead French langage which is elementary in the economic system by immigration also bilingualism is a form of diversity and welcoming place represented internationally, even though they forgets Indigenous people which they also have the right to acces to Canada society