

Canada is a place of bilingualism and immigration. It is known for its many languages spoken in the country, and also for its history. In the first document we learn about what Canadians people think of **bilingualism** in their **contry** and the benefic aspects of it. **The second document tell us about the Canadian government wanting to bring more french-speaking immigrants to the country to give more importance to French in the country as it needs to be equal with English. Finally, the last document is about the fact that Indigenous languages are slowly disappearing because english and french take too much place but also for historical reasons.**

We will see in three parts focusing on first, the place of languages in Canada, then forgotten languages because of historical reasons and finally the solutions brought by the Canadian government, **What is the place of languages in Canada, a place of immigration, and how do they face the issues related to it?**

First of all, Canada is a place where many languages take place. Such as English, French, or indigenous languages. The two most spoken languages being French and English. We can also see that **they're the most valuable languages**. For example, we can see that **86% of Canadians people think that the prime minister of Canada should be bilingual, and 96% think that the federal government should be in English and French. It shows clearly the place French and English take in the country. The government even wants to increase the proportion of French speaking in Canada since they try to bring French-Speaking immigrants directly in Canada for the economy and all. However, Indigenous languages take less place in the country. For example, on the 70 indigenous languages spoken, only three of them are considered to be in a safe position. This fact can be explained by many reasons, historical to be more precise. Eventually, most of Indigenous are revolted by those inequalities toward the languages.**

Secondly, we can see that French and English **take a lot of place**. This can be explained because of the French and Britanic colonies. In 1969, the government put in place the Languages Act, that protect and make English and French the official languages of Canada. **The Canadian government protect English and French especially at all cost, but we forget about the Indigenous languages**. For example, 8 in 10 Canadians people agree that "English and French are part of our history, it makes sense

**Commented [MR1]:** Majuscule sur les nationalités

**Commented [MR2]:** Il manque le type de chaque document !

**Commented [MR3]:** Transition entre le plan et la problématique ?

**Commented [MR4]:** Ce n'est pas par ce que un seul document ne parle pas des autres langues que l'anglais et le français sont les langues avec le plus de valeurs. Attention à ne pas surinterpréter

**Commented [MR5]:** Conjugaison

**Commented [MR6]:** Trop descriptif. Que peut-on en dire ? Quid du Official Languages Act?

**Commented [MR7]:** Trop vague, il faut reformuler.

**Commented [MR8]:** Yes!

that they have equal status". But indigenous languages are part of the history too yet they don't give the same importance to those languages. And this reason is because they don't share the same history since in the past, Canadians people tried to eradicate those languages by using residential schools for example. That is why, nowadays, indigenous languages are slowly disappearing and some even in the verge of extinction.

**Commented [MR9]:** Yes!! Specifically Indigenous Languages are technically more part of history than French is

**Commented [MR10]:** Perfect! This is an analysis, and not a description!

Finally, the Canadian government is still aware that the bilingualism in its country bring kind a lot of issue. Fortunately, they think about solution that are made to solve them. The government won't stop English and French expansion because for example, it brings job opportunity at 95% like tell us the first document, or for economical reasons like in the second document. But the government started to take mesures to make sure the Indigenous languages don't completely disappear, like Indigenous Languages Act, that will protect those languages from thei extinction. Eventually, those reforms don't make eveyrone happy since for example, inuit people made it clear that "they wished for more than recognition of their languages' existence". Meaning the government can make as much effort as it can but it won't make Indigenous people forget about the past wrongs and wanting more than just protection of their languages.

**Commented [MR11]:** Trop informel

To conclude, Canada is a place of bilingualism and immigration and indeed have many issues related to it. Like the places of the differents languages in Canada as English, French or Indigenous Languages, that aren't equal because of many historical wrongs. Even if nowadays the Canadian government tries to fix them by protection those languages, not everyone feels happy with the place their language are taking.

**Commented [MR12]:** Pour une conclusion c'est beaucoup trop général et vague

**Commented [MR13]:** C'est une copie difficile à noter, il y a à fois de très bons passages avec de très bonnes explications et analyses et d'autres passages qui ne répètent que simplement ou ne décrivent que simplement les documents. Il faut essayer de comprendre quels sont les passages pertinents et comprendre ce qu'il faut raccourcir et ce travail sera parfait. On peut très facilement monter à 18 en rendant les passages moins intéressants beaucoup plus complexes et en utilisant davantage de mots de liaison et de vocabulaire précis.