

Document 1: Ana Lucia Gonzalez, "Life in Spanglish for California's young Latinos", <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/10209213>, 9th June 2010

Spanish can be heard on the streets of almost any major American city these days, as Hispanic immigrants mingle with the English-speaking majority. But an increasing number, particularly children who've been through US schools, are bilingual. Very often they switch between languages within a single sentence, or borrow English words and put them into Spanish, making a hybrid known as Spanglish. This group is now too big for media organisations and advertisers to ignore. New ways of broadcasting and marketing products are being developed to target them.

[...] Many second generation Hispanics constantly navigate between two worlds and two languages: the English in which they learn at school and socialise, and the Spanish they speak at home with their parents. Four out of five second-generation immigrant children speak English fluently, but the same proportion are also fluent in Spanish. Seven out of 10 confess to using Spanglish.

"Por ejemplo, I'm talking with my friends and sometimes Spanish gets mixed in with the English and you're like, hey, como estas, I saw you the other day..." says Ilyn, a 15-year-old, explaining how it works. [...]

Some sentences may be entirely in English, apart from one phrase in Spanish - or completely in Spanish, with the English connector "so" in the middle.

"I would describe it as a combination of two great languages to create a new expression that is richer than just speaking English or Spanish," says Cristina Burgos, who last year decided to write a blog in Spanglish. "It's a code, because if you speak Spanglish you know that someone is bilingual and that you can communicate with them on a deeper level because you share biculturalism. It also helps to describe things in more detail," she explains.

The Spanglish hybrid is already filtering into some of the programmes catered specially for the second generation of Latinos, in television cable channels like MTV's MTV Tr3s and NBC's Mun2. Yarel Ramos, a second generation Mexican American, is the young host of a regional Mexican music videos TV show at Mun2 called "Reventon". On her show, she and her interviewees will constantly switch from Spanish to English without blinking an eye. [...] Hispanic advertising agencies were at first reluctant to use English, but now the ads on MTV Tr3s or Mun2 are more likely to be in English or Spanglish than Spanish. [...] For Cristina Burgos, the use of Spanglish in advertising helped her to recognise that it was a legitimate use of language.

"I have always spoken Spanglish, but a few years ago you were criticised for it, they told me I was lazy and couldn't express myself in English nor Spanish," she says. "But now it is acceptable [...]"

Document 2: Justine Smith, <https://nationalpost.com/entertainment/how-english-and-french-co-exist-in-montreal-to-inform-the-richness-of-each-others-linguistic-identities>, June 29th 2018

Charles Boberg, an associate professor of linguistics at McGill University and an expert on Canadian English [...] explains that as English in Quebec is a minority language with no official status, it has evolved under different circumstances than the rest of Canada. "Monolingual environments also produce unique dialects," says Boberg. "But language contact situations produce other types of language phenomena that you don't find in monolingual communities"

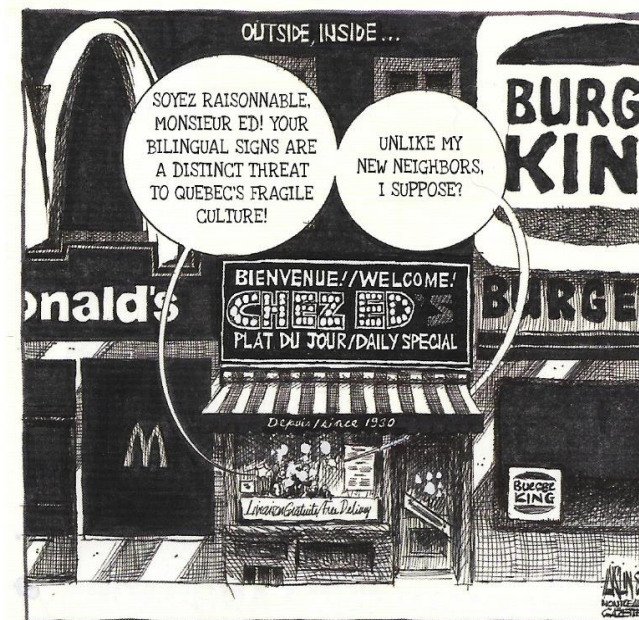
Due to this contact with the French majority language, a unique variety of English has emerged. We witness it most prominently in our vocabulary. Here, in Quebec, English-speakers call corner stores "dépanneurs" or "deps." An internship is a "stage," and job training is "formation." [...]

Most Montrealers say their unique way of switching from one language to another is called "franglais." In more academic circles, this would be referred to as code-switching. [...] What's so special about Montreal's English is that it has multiple influences that extend beyond our nation's two official tongues. Read Mordecai Richler, born and raised in Montreal, and you'll find English, Yiddish and French. [...]

In Côte Saint-Luc and on the Main, you'll find Yiddish mixed in with English. Head North to St. Leonard and a knowledge of Italian will be more helpful than French. You'll also find people buying their bread at the "pastry" (probably from the Italian pasticceria), [...], and it wouldn't be uncommon to overhear a girl gushing over a recent date, "He's tellement cute."

Document 3: Aislin, *Bilingual signs, Montreal Gazette* (1988)

A touch of culture: The Charter of the French language is a law in the province of Quebec defining French as its official language. In shops and businesses, as well as on signs and posters, French must have a predominant position. (Community 1ère)



Document 1

1. Anticipation: What do you know about the official language of the USA?
2. Anticipation: What do you know about the Hispanic community in the USA?
3. What kind of document is it?
4. What is Spanglish?
5. What is the percentage of second-generation immigrant who speak Spanish and English speaking Spanglish?
6. Why are they speaking Spanglish?
7. Why are media organisations forced to adapt?
8. Why is Spanglish more legitimate now?
9. Do you understand why speaking Spanglish is “richer than just speaking English or Spanish”?

Document 2

1. Anticipation: What do you know about languages in Canada?
2. Anticipation: What do you know about languages in the province of Quebec?
3. Anticipation: Where is Montreal?
4. What kind of document is it?
5. Explain what a monolingual environment is.
6. What is the particularity of Montreal English?
7. Why are there these influences?

Document 3

1. Read the short text and say if Monsieur Ed is breaking the law.
2. According to him, what poses the biggest threat to French culture and language in Quebec?
3. Explain why and give examples.

Documents 1,2 and 3

Is English influenced by or influencing other languages? Answer the question by giving examples and say if this influence is positive or negative.

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