

# SUMMARY

## **Epilinguistic Approach of Local Teenagers Towards the Linguistic Situation in Quebec**

This book deals with the relationship between teenagers in Quebec and the contemporary language situation there, and is based on the author's 2015 dissertation. It focuses on young people's view of language planning, as well as the specifics of occurrence, distribution, and use of English loanwords in everyday speech. The analysis, based on quantitative and qualitative research in the field (Gatineau, Montreal, Quebec, Saint-Gabriel-de-Valcartier), consists of 683 questionnaires and more than 7 hours of recorded interviews. The respondents were divided into three language groups according to their language capacities to discover if monolingualism, bilingualism, or multilingualism is the crucial role in the diversification of their opinions. Other applied factors were age (average of the respondents was 14.8 years), sex, and residence. The main objective of the research was the empirical verification of generally widespread assumptions concerning the attitude of young peoples' view of language situation in Quebec.

The research discovered that the frequency of use of anglicisms among young francophone and allophone Quebecers would reach its maximum between the ages of 14.5 and 17 years. Two-thirds of young people from all three language groups believe that the group of friends is the most favorable environment for the use of Anglicisms in speech. Even if boys also lean towards the opinion that French in Quebec is threatened, we can see that the feeling of linguistic insecurity mainly affects girls. Young allophones are a little more concerned about the future of French than young French speakers. The opinions of young Anglophones are mixed. As for the diatopic factor, it was respondents from the Montreal region who spoke out on an acute concern for the future of French, while respondents from the Gatineau region maintained an even opinion. These

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conclusions confirm the statements of our respondents on the modes of circulation of Anglicisms that confirmed our hypothesis showing that the stakes of the use of Anglicisms in discourse depend on the dia-system.

The character of dynamic synchrony has allowed us to follow which Anglicism were considered as frequent both in 2012 and 2013 – only seven Anglicisms were mentioned by the respondents in both years. These anglicisms were *cool*, *fuck*, *job*, *lousse*, *nice*, *noob* and *skill(s)*. Questionnaire respondents and interview respondents identified the latter as the only recent Anglicism.

Finally, more than two-thirds of all respondents share the opinion that the level of the threat of French goes hand in hand with the effectiveness of the protective measures required by the provincial government and, to a lesser extent, by the federal government.