

fight for the right to speak French but also to fight for it to be the official language of the province. As we discussed in class, during the urbanization period Québécois moved to cities to work for employers. The majority of these employers were Anglophones and expected their workers to speak in English. Technical terms and as well as other areas of English vocabulary slowly made their way into the Québécois French. *Joual* is known for its borrowings from English and was mostly spoken by the working class although today it is more widespread. Like I mentioned before *joual* is not accepted by all however it is a key element to the linguistic singularity of Quebec. Often times minorities will unite and develop a new found pride for their language and culture when they are faced with the possibility of assimilation, this phenomenon occurred in Quebec and allowed it to become what it is today.

In conclusion, the four chosen keywords are closely linked because the Québécois identity is deeply rooted in their language and it is their language and status as French-Canadians that sets them apart. This being said even though they were a linguistic minority and had to promote their nationalism and fight in order to obtain their language laws they were able to progress to where they are today and attempt to solve their language issues. This demonstrates to what extent culture and identity are important and how even the minority can make radical changes when united.