

Languages

In Canada, two official languages of the official - English and French - and besides, many dialects, which uses indigenous peoples. Most of the inhabitants of this country speaks English. Around the emerging tensions between the two main language groups focused much of the events of the Canadian political scene.

Indigenous languages are more or less ignored, although in the more remote parts of the country, particularly in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut (where there is a language innuktitut) are in widespread use. Eskimos as the only one among the indigenous communities have their own TV channel broadcast in the native language. Another strain comparable importance to linguistic matters are the Indians Montagnais - translations in Montagnais-Naskapi appear in official publications in northern Quebec and Labrador. Official language of Quebec is different from the European standard in force in France, roughly in the same manner in which American English differs from British English. As far as vocabulary, grammar and syntax of the Quebec French language does not create any separate language, you may have trouble understanding spoken language. Trying to explain the intricacies of the creation of this mutation, it is worth noting that the remaining items in the typical French seventeenth century, who perished in the home. Adding to the accretions of the English language was a dialect, which, frankly, is able to stagger a native Frenchman, let alone foreigners. As for pronunciation, it is much better, however, apply to the classical principles of the French language. Consonants at the end of words are often voiceless, but also occurs in the full version, ch is always pronounced as sh, ç as s, h is unvoiced, th a t is heard, and ll sounds like the word yes, but r is growling.