Anglicisms in the French Language:
A comparative study of English loanwords in French from France and Quebec

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to find out if there are differences in the use of Anglicisms in the French language from Quebec and from France. This was done with the help of a well-known sitcom named *Un gars, une fille*. The Quebecers and the French have adopted their own version of this sitcom to their cultures. Nine similar sequences from both countries on the theme of sports and six different on the theme of renovation/DOY were analyzed. The analysis concentrated on the English loanwords used by the characters. It was found that the Quebecers, in the sitcom, used more English loanwords than the French. Both French and Quebecers employed many loanwords that are considered as integrated into their language, but they also used loanwords that have a negative connotation because there is a French word to replace it, but the Anglicisms used appears more fashionable. Finally, it is interesting to note the divergence of opinions among scholars in the field of study. Where one scholar considers an Anglicism as a part of the French language (integrated) another scholar deems it to be a negative influence, a loanword that should not be used.

**Key Words:** Loanwords, Anglicisms, English, France, Quebec
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References
1. Introduction

1.1 Background

With the use of English as a Lingua Franca around the globe and in popular culture, English influences other languages’ vocabulary in the form of loanwords, and the French language is no exception. Influence from the English language is strongly felt in both French from Quebec and French from France, despite the efforts of both France and Quebec to protect their language. English, in the French language, is often used in everyday conversation, in communication, sciences, business, technology, aviation, music but also on television (Britannica Concise Encyclopedia on-line).

It is difficult to predict which words will become loanwords. In the French from Quebec and the French in France, there are differences with regard to loanwords (Tournier 1998: 5). These differences may be a reflection of the different cultures in Quebec and France. Their respective cultures seem to have different types of contacts and relations with the English language. My intention with this paper is to discern differences between English influences in the spoken French in these two cultures through a sitcom named Un gars, une fille.

Un gars, une fille is a television series which is about everyday situations and problems that couples deal with. There is both a Quebec version and a version aimed at a French audience with similar situations and themes. However, the differences of cultures create a divergence in the language used in the different versions of the sitcom. These differences are very common in the language used by the characters from France and Quebec. The dialect is different of course and the expressions, but there can also be differences in what type of an impact English has. It is interesting to see how this popular sitcom, which reflects both societies, can differ from one another, especially through a language that seems to be unwelcome in both cultures, the English language and its loanwords.

1.2 Aim

The purpose of this essay is to describe and analyze the influence of the English language on the French language as used in Quebec and in France. More precisely, I will investigate the
differences in English loanwords used in France and in Quebec. I hope that this will shed
some light not only on English loanwords in these two varieties of French, but on some
general tendencies in how loanwords are incorporated in a language.

1.3 Material and Method

In order to study English influences on the French in Quebec and the French in France, I have
selected a very popular sitcom in Quebec and in France: Un gars, une fille. This television
program was originally created in Quebec in 1997 and the French adopted a version in 1999,
reflecting their culture. The dialogues may differ through different expressions and different
uses of the French language and different cultural views on certain matters, but the overall
concept and most of the story are the same. The French version has the same characters but
they are played by French actors with different characteristics which are more associated with
the French. Un gars, une fille is about a couple dealing with worries, problems and situations
that couples deal with in their everyday life. The tone is most often humorous, but sometimes
it turns dramatic. We follow the main characters according to a theme like jealousy or
friendship for instance, in their homes, in bed, in restaurants, travelling, in the car, in sports.

Sylvie (Alex in France since the comedians keep their real names in the sitcom) and
Guy (Jean in France) have been together for seven years and they are still very much in love.
They both have careers and do not have children. They both represent stereotypes of the modern man and
woman in a very realistic way. Sylvie/Alex is sensible, something of a rascal, charming,
independent, direct and sometimes jealous and with a certain degree of paranoia. She loves
shopping, magazines and fashion; she likes to try new things and to talk everything through.
Guy/Jean is cool, macho but also very sensible at the same time. He works a lot, but he is lazy
at home. He prefers to go to a restaurant to escape doing the dishes. He likes informatics, cars,
sports, friends, but he despises his mother-in-law. He has a past full of women, but now he is
really happy to be settled with Sylvie/Alex. Both take care of their physical appearances,
especially now since they are approaching forty. She wants a baby; he wants to wait.

I believe that this television series can be interpreted as a reflection of popular culture
in both Quebec and in France and that it has had an impact on the same. The television
program is divided into sequences of around one minute each. I will analyze nine similar
sequences from both countries on the theme of sports and six on the theme of renovation/DIY. The sequences on sports follow a similar pattern. The stories are the same but there are some cultural distinctions such as similar plots being staged on a soccer field in France while on a baseball field in Quebec. For the thematic renovation/DIY, the stories are not identical but both couples are renovating their flats.
2. Loanwords

In this section, I will discuss different theories in the study of loanwords. I will explore the influence that a language has on another in general and the strong influence of the English language on other languages in particular. More specifically, I will write about the influence of English on French and the differences and the similarities in its impact on French in France and Quebec.

2.1 How languages influence each other

Languages have always influenced one another. Colonization and invasions are examples of periods during which new cultures and unfamiliar ways of living have spread quickly. New habits, religions and technologies are examples of phenomena that have propagated in this way and the influence is reflected in the language. “Each cultural wave brings to language a new deposit of loan-words” as Edward Sapir points out (1921: 205). Languages, as Bogaards argues, are “alive” (2008: 97). They are a way of communicating in a linguistic community which is always in evolution and which continually needs to adapt itself to the communicative needs of its speaker. The societal changes and technological developments create new needs but also new terms which designate the phenomena and the products that characterize these new innovations (Bogaards 2008: 97). Latin, Italian, French and have all been lingua francas in the past, whereas English now has taken their place (Bogaards 2008: 188).

2.2 Influence of the English language on other languages

English has become a global language and is the lingua franca of the world at present (Seidlhofer 2001: 133). This influence is mainly due to two important factors: British imperialism and the USA gaining worldwide power following World War II with its strong economical and cultural influence (Britannica Concise Encyclopedia on-line). During World War II, the United States has acquired power on a political and military level, but also in the area of technology. Europe was devastated and ruined by this war and the U.S.A led many great advances in the technological evolution (Bogaards 2008: 142). Furthermore, American
products have entered the life of many people all over the world. The spread of English has affected many languages as English has become the language of communication, sciences, business, technology, aviation, music, television and Anglicisms have entered many languages. An Anglicism is a word or expression which we borrow from the English language (Forest and Boudreau 1999: VII).

2.3 Influence of English on the French

Nowadays, the English language has a strong impact on other languages. It has replaced the French language as an international language, a French language which, during the Norman invasions, influenced the English language to a great degree. Between the seventeenth and nineteenth century, French was an important language on a worldwide level. French at this period was considered the language of high culture and communication (Bogaards 2008: 139). It was also the language of philosophy, commerce, medicine, sciences, high society, of great monarchical writers and of revolutionary liberties (Walter 1998: 228).

Through the influence of English on French, there are distinctions between the French language in different nations such as France and Quebec especially through English loanwords. Both these cultures have borrowed different loanwords from English (Tournier 1998: 5). Quebec’s Anglicisms are different from those in France. The French in France seem to be more independent as mentioned in the article Anglicisme: n’empruntons que le strict nécessaire from the University of Montreal (2008). They borrow words in a more direct way from the English language which means that they do not change the English form. Pressing, week-end, ticket, drive-in, e-mail are examples of direct borrowing (2008: 2).

In Quebec, direct borrowing is generally frowned upon by its population so the Anglicisms in French from Quebec are often not entirely obvious, especially at the level of structure; the speaker is often not aware of the fact that the word pronounced is an Anglicism, e.g. in expressions like: végétale/vegetable, pinotte/peanuts, liqueur/liquors, moé itou/me too (Forest 2006: 67). Anglicisms in Quebec are often deeply encrusted in the language and, to some extent, without the speaker’s knowledge if no warning is made (Forest 2006: 10). In addition, French Canadians are exposed to English influence more than any other French community (Pivot 1998: 10). Quebec shares a border with the U.S.A. and French is not the only official language in its country, Canada; most inhabitants are English speakers.
The Quebecers are only six million among 300 million English speakers in North America (The Economist 2001). Another difference is that the province of Quebec was first colonized by the French and after that, in 1759, by the English imposing its English language on the inhabitants. English in Quebec have for a long time influenced its population whereas in France Anglicisms seem to have become mostly pervasive since the beginning of the twentieth century (The Economist 2001). There are, in Quebec, a lot of English expressions in cities’ names such as Thedford Mines, Blake Lake and streets’ names such as La rue Bridge and La rue King (Forest 2006: 45). There are parts of the English influence that date back to the time of English colonization of Quebec.

Both French from France and from Quebec use English loanwords because the expression may be shorter in English and more expressive (big bang/grande explosion originelle, design/esthétique industrielle). In addition, sometimes there is not necessarily a French word to replace the English word like hockey, for example, and in the case of new products, new realities like the internet (Forest 2006: 27-28 and Tournier 1998: 5-6). The use of English loanwords in France can be seen as a matter of snobbism, tendency and fashionable integrity (Tournier 1998: 5) and in Quebec it can also be seen as something a bit “in” and as a feeling of belonging to a group and a community, specially with teenagers (Forest 2006: 13). But what is interesting is that both nations believe that the others’ Anglicisms are incorrect or amusing and their own totally normal and justifiable (Wikipedia). However, the Quebecers will more often keep the English pronunciation in a loanword and foreigners’ names in contrast to the French who keep their French accent (Meney 1994: 930).

Language is not only a way of communicating, but a depository of cultural identities as noted in the article The triumph of English (The Economist 2001), and this English invasion through language may appear threatening. French cultures can often be seen as cultures that feel menaced by this English intrusion as represented in a book by Laroche-Claire (2004). Laroche-Claire has created a dictionary of French words that should be used instead of Anglicisms. He believes that one language can settle into another language but not excessively, that we should accept some aspects of the English language but not all of them. Nowadays, many different obstacles have been created by both these nations to protect themselves and their language from this English intrusion through the law 101 in Quebec created in 1977 and the Toubon law in France from 1994.

The Toubon law dictates that any Anglicisms must be translated into French in all kinds of communication (television, print Medias, consumer information) and in all legal texts.
such as working contracts. A list of new French expressions is being made to replace the English loanwords by committees and if not respected, fines and sanctions are being imposed. However this law is often ridiculed, because the French find so many different ways to circumvent it. In this respect, the use of copyright on many things are common, like for instance not using the French term for airbag in an airplane where passengers will instead find: airbag Ford® (Martin 2007: 4-5).

Law 101 on the other hand, assumes that French is the only official language in Quebec. The law requires that every bill must be written in French (commercial signs to road signs), the language at work and in public service must be in French and children of French parents must go to a French school before university (Charte de la langue française, 2004). The law for protecting the French language in Quebec seems to be more severe and more widely applied. Attitudes towards loanwords are different in both Quebec and France. Through all of Quebec’s History, there are many traces of resistance against the influence of the English language. On the other hand, in France there seems to be a great movement of snobbism toward English borrowings. The French feel that the Quebecers are overly cautious and worried (Corbeil 1977: 8).

2.4 Types of Anglicisms and loanwords

According to Forest and Boudreau, there are six types of Anglicisms in French (1999: IX):

- Semantic Anglicism: It is a word used in the French language where the original meaning has been kept or a different evolution has been realized with time where the meaning differ to some extent.

- Lexical Anglicism: It is a word or an expression that have been borrowed either exactly as it is in English or with some minor readjustments.

- Syntactic Anglicism: It is the “calque” of an English construction. The Quebecers are recognized to use such borrowings to a great extent; they translate into French an English expression with a similar construction.

- Morphological Anglicism: This is a rare borrowing which refers to when the form is borrowed but the meaning in the French language has a totally different meaning from the English one.
• Phonetic Anglicism: It is when the pronunciation is borrowed.

• Graphical Anglicism: It is a word written in a similar form to the English one or a word that does not follow the rule from the French language such as punctuation and type of abbreviation (ex.: pm, blvd).

For my analysis, I will concentrate on lexical Anglicisms (loanwords). A loanword is a word adopted from another language and completely or partially naturalized (The free online dictionary by Farlex). There are different kinds of loanwords based on different criteria. Firstly, there are direct and indirect loanwords. A direct loanword is a word that comes directly from the English language such as words like policeman and yes. On the other hand, an indirect loanword is borrowed from the English language but it is a word that the English language has borrowed from another language such as Kangourou in French. This word is borrowed from the English language, an English language that has borrowed in its turn from an aboriginal language in Australia (Tournier 1998: 11). For my analysis, I will concentrate on direct loanwords. Secondly, there are loanwords that are considered morpho-semantic. This is a loanword that has borrowed the form and the meaning from the English language. This is the most employed category of loanwords. There are also semantic loanwords, where only the meaning is borrowed and morphological loanwords, where only the form is borrowed (Tournier 1998: 9). These kinds of loanwords are not so frequent and I will concentrate more on the morpho-semantic loanwords for my analysis. Furthermore, there are loanwords which are considered integrated, which are so well assimilated into the French language, that people do not consider these loanwords as borrowed from the English language. Finally, there are loanwords that are on their way to become integrated and loanwords which refer to something specific that is borrowed from a foreign culture such as yes, soap-opéra and sitcom (Tournier 1998: 10).

3. Results
In this section, I will present and analyze the loanwords found in the television sitcom *Un gars, une fille*. In Section 3.1, I will present two tables of results with the loanwords use in the sitcom. In the subsequent sections, I will analyze the type of the loanwords used and differences between the two countries.

### 3.1 Overall distribution

Table 3.1 shows all the Anglicisms found in the theme Sport in the sitcom *Un gars, une fille*. In this table, there are 33 loanwords found in the Quebec sitcom and 23 in the French one.

**Table 3.1: Loanwords in the sport sequences in the Quebec version and the French version of *Un gars, une fille*.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loanwords</th>
<th>Quebec Version (n°)</th>
<th>Loanwords</th>
<th>French Version (n°)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ok</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ok</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parc Stanley</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Super</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Foot</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oh Boy!</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pouch</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jogging</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jogging</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Match</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jogger</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Penalty</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Swinger</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Match</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Top</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gang</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Poker</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Shut</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top Shape</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pagette</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>33</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>23</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.2 shows all the Anglicisms found on the thematic Renovation/DIY. There are 24 loanwords in the Quebec version and 11 in the French version.
Table 3.2: Loanwords in the Renovation/DIY sequences in the Quebec version and the French version of Un gars, une fille.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loanwords</th>
<th>Quebec Version (n°)</th>
<th>Loanwords</th>
<th>France Version (n°)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OK</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ok</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyproc</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Super</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chèque</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>T-Shirt</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shop</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Break</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Réparateur</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fun</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>The number one</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rack</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skidoo</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strapper</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muséeum</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>24</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All the loanwords in the tables are considered direct except for one (poker). Some have been reintegrated into the French language and some bring new realities. However, in general, most of them are considered either as integrated or with a more negative connotation such as unnecessary or as a mark of snobbism.

The overall results show that there are more Anglicisms in the Quebec version than in the France version in both theme sequences. In total, there are ninety Anglicisms pronounced in my results tables from both the French and Quebec version of the sitcom. The Quebec characters pronounce fifty-seven loanwords and the French characters thirty-four. There are more loanwords on the theme of sports than the renovation scenes in both the France and the Quebec version. There are many loanwords in sports and this might be due to the fact that the English often have fixed the rules in sports (Tournier 1998: 25).

In the next section, I will analyze differences and similarities in loanwords found in the French and Quebec sitcom. More precisely, I will analyze loanwords that inspire a negative
connotation and those that are considered integrated into the French language. I will also examine some loanwords that have been reintroduced into the French language and others that bring new realities into the French language.

3.2 Loanwords that inspire a negative connotation

Many of the loanwords presented in the results tables can be considered as snobbisms and as unnecessary. There is a French word to replace them, but the Anglicisms used are more fashionable. For instance, the title of each theme’s videos is called best of in both France and Quebec which is considered an important form of snobism and one which would not be tolerated by Laroche-Claire (2004: 7). The words and expressions go, man, up, top, top shape, big shot, oh boy, the réparateur, the number one are considered by Tournier and Forest as snobbisms and unnecessary. The last two expressions are made in the sitcom by Jean, the French character, when he wants to impress his girlfriend. He believes that he is a cool guy who is able to fix her bike and that they do not need a repairman for this job. These expressions are very much pronounced “à la française” with for instance the pronunciation of “z” instead of the “th” in the article “the”. In the Quebec version, the expressions big shot and top shape have a pronunciation which is more similar to the English form.

In the table of results, there are somewhat more loanwords that are considered as snobbisms in France according to Tournier. In the French version, out of thirty-four loanwords, there are six that can be classified as acts of snobbism (17.6%). In the Quebec version, out of fifty-six loanwords, there are eight that can be categorized as snobbisms (14.2 %).

In addition, the loanword rack found in the Quebec sitcom is considered by Tournier as useless and unnecessary (1998: 448). However, for Forest, such loans are more serious. The word rack is for him a virus in the French language in Quebec. It is a kind of all-purpose loanword which is too easily used by Quebecers to refer to many more aspects than the English language does (2006: 82). In Forest’s book, there are twenty four examples where the loanword rack is used to support different things (2006: 156). It is an easy way for Quebecers to use a unique loanword to refer to different words in French.
3.3 Integrated loanwords

There are also a great many loanwords that are considered by Tournier as integrated into the French language. Examples from the present study are: ok, jogging/jogguer, break, match, gang, foot, job and t-shirt (see tables 3.1 and 3.2). The loanword fun is also considered integrated, but much more employed by the Quebecers (Tournier 1998: 558). The loanword swinger can be seen as integrated but French words are strongly recommended to be used by Tournier (1998: 53). It is also interesting to see that many loanwords have developed into new lexical unities, new derivate forms in French, such as jogging which both Quebecers and French use the form jogguer for the infinitive and joggueur which is the person doing the jogging. There is a French translation to the loanword jogguer which is trotter and was created by the Quebecers, but it is rarely used in either culture (Laroche-Claire 2004: 153). The same holds for integrated loanwords like match where the French and Quebecers have created new forms like matcher and matcheur and for the verb check and swing as well.

3.4 Reintroduced loanwords and loanwords expressing new realities

There are examples of loanwords that have been reintroduced into the French language in both theme sequences. Words like penalty and chèque come from Old French. The English language has borrowed them from Old French and the French and Quebecers have borrowed it now from the English. For instance, chèque is the franchised form of cheque which comes from the Old French eschec which meant obstacle, control (Tournier 1998: 213). In addition, the loanword poker is an integrated loanword but an indirect borrowing. It is an Anglicism, but it is mentioned by Tournier that this word is probably not originally imported from the English language but maybe from the German language. Its origin is unknown (1998: 83).

On the other hand, the loanword TV is an important example of new realities and new innovations in a culture which reflects well the influence and power in the field of technology acquired by the Americans. The loanword pagette is also a new reality, but it is also a loanword used because it is shorter than the French translation created to replace this new reality: téléavertisseur. It is interesting to see that even if there are new realities, all the loanwords from my tables have a French word to replace the English loanword or a word
which can also be used instead (excepted for the word *poker* and *chèque* which comes from the old French).

### 3.5 Additional loanwords

In the table results, there are three loanwords from the Quebec sitcom that are considered trademarks and none in the French sitcom. In the Quebec sitcom, there are trademark loanwords that are used to refer to an object such as *gyproc* where *placoplâtre* is used in France and *pagette* where *alphapage* is used in France (Menley 1994: 935) and also *Ski-Doo* where the franchised word is *motoneige*. Furthermore, the loanword *yes* is used by both cultures and is regarded as a direct cultural borrowing in Tournier’s dictionary of Anglicisms (1998: 571).

Moreover, in the Quebec’s results there are traces of the English Empire. There is the reference to the *Stanley Park* multitude of times. This park was given the name of *Stanley* in the honor of a Canadian Anglophone man named Stanley McInnis who was a famous dentist and politician and who had strong connections with England. Two important parks have been given his name in Canada, one in Montreal and one in Vancouver (Dictionnaire Biographique du Canada en ligne).

Furthermore, it is interesting to see the use of a loanword like *museum* in the Quebec’s version. This Anglicism is in none of my Anglicism dictionaries or my glossaries. Thus it is probably an Anglicism that is not used very much. However, it is interesting to see that the character who pronounces this loanword is referring to a foreign element, a museum in Holland.

On the other hand, it is fascinating to see that a loanword like *shop* is used in both Quebec and France for different purposes. *Shop* in Quebec is mostly used by its inhabitants to refer to a factory (Forest and Boudreau 1999: 323). In France, they would say instead a *usine*. The French use the loanword *shop* in another way. In France, it is used to refer to small shops (Adrénaline online dictionary). So the French will do their *shopping* and on the other hand the Quebecers do not do their *shopping*, but their *magasinnage*. The loanword *shopping* in contexts such as *shop*, *shopping center* and *télé-shopping* used in France is regarded by Tournier as marks of snobbism and unnecessary (1998: 237). Also, the use of *shop*, as used in Quebec, is considered as a negative and unnecessary loanword by Forest (2006: 102). In
addition, Anglicisms such as strap and pouch can only be found in Quebec’s Anglicism dictionaries/glossaries. Consequently, it must be loanwords that are not used by the French but only the Quebecers. However, the loanword penalty is not found in my Quebec’s Anglicism dictionaries and therefore it is probably not often use by the Quebecers.

It is interesting to see that there are some similarities between the French and Quebecers with the use of loanwords despite the fact that each nations seem to believe that the other’s use of Anglicisms is incorrect. Here is the list of the loanwords used by both Quebecers and French in the sitcom:

- Ok (the loanword most used by both nations: 15 times in Quebec and 8 times in France)
- Super
- Jogging/jogguer
- Match
- Swing/Swinger
- Yes
- Top

Taken together, there are 35 different loanwords in the tables’ results (putting together a franchised form as jogguer with jogging) and seven of them are pronounced in both sitcoms. That means that 20 per cent of the loanwords are employed by both nations.

### 3.6 Divergence of opinions

In the books and dictionaries of Anglicisms, it is interesting to see the divergence of opinions that there is about if a word is an Anglicism or not, and if it is an integrated loanword or an unnecessary one. For instance, none of the authors from my readings consider the word super as an Anglicism except for the French author Laroche-Claire who gives examples of French words that should be used instead (2004: 262). There is also a strong divergence of opinions between the French author Tournier and the Quebec author Forest about Anglicisms. Tournier regards many of the loanwords from my results as integrated in the French language contrarily to Forest who sees many of them with a negative perception and considers them unnecessary. For instance, the word fun is an integrated loanword for Tournier and for Forest
it is a bad and useless one (2006: 104).
4. Conclusion

This study has shown that there are some important differences in the use of Anglicisms in the Quebec and France version of the sitcom *Un gars, une fille*. The study demonstrates that the use of Anglicisms is more widespread in Quebec than in France, even if the law against Anglicisms in Quebec seems to be more protective. Twenty percent of the loanwords are used by both nations but there are also several loanwords that are only used in Quebec and others that are only used in France. Other loanwords are used by both French and Quebecers but to refer to different elements. In addition, the study reveals that there are more loanwords in France that are considered a manifestation of snobbism, but a great many in Quebec that are considered as unnecessary. The English Empire has left marks on names, which have influenced the language in Quebec. There are traces of new realities and trademarks especially in Quebec which shares a border with the American, a closer contact geographically speaking.

There are, in both Quebec and France, many loanwords that are considered integrated into the French language, an interpretation that seems sometimes to create divergences of opinions through some authors. There seems to be personal views and different perceptions from my four main authors in their dictionaries or glossaries on the idea whether some words are Anglicisms or not and whether if they are integrated loanwords or not. A different perception is not necessarily due to the fact that one author is from Quebec or from France.

I cannot conclude that there is an important difference between the loanwords from Quebec and France. Forest, Menley and other studies from the University of Montreal will argue that there are stronger traces of semantic and syntactic Anglicisms in Quebec. However the results suggest that attitudes vary and will probably shift in different ways as language changes. A language is alive; it changes and the influence of English on French in both France and Quebec will change over time. Since the influence varies, there will be small differences of loanwords used, which show that a language reflects the identity of a culture.
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