

## **Abstract (in English):**

This diploma thesis is focused on the Russian-speaking immigrants living in the Czech Republic, specifically on a group of those originating in Ukraine. It deals mainly with their speech behaviour during speeches in the language of the target country of their emigration, i.e., the Czech language, on the background of sociological, cultural and economic aspects. The thesis is divided into three basic chapters.

The first chapter provides a brief description of the Russian-speaking emigration with the emphasis on the Ukrainian emigration. The main waves of the Ukrainian emigration from the end of 19th century to the present are described in this chapter. The target group of the study is the Ukrainian emigration after the fall of the communist regime in 1989 which is mainly concerned about the immigration of Czech compatriots and of labour emigration.

Basic research strategies and the methodology of the study are described in the second chapter. Mainly qualitative research methods as well as quantitative methods were used in the thesis and the results of the quantitative method serve primarily to ensure the validity of the study during the linguistic analysis of individual respondents.

The last chapter focuses on the research itself, it describes its process and results which stem from it. At the beginning of this chapter, the theory of bilingualism is described followed by an analysis of the material gathered during the research done by analysing sociological and linguistic aspects of the Russian-speaking immigrants in the Czech Republic. The linguistic analysis concentrates on problematic areas of the language of bilingual individuals and on the interference of the mother tongue on the phonetic, morphological, lexical, syntactic and stylistic level and is supported by particular examples. The end of this chapter deals with a complex analysis of speech behaviour of Russian-speaking bilingual people on the background of sociological aspects which most influence the knowledge of the language. 16 respondents of working age were included in the survey (8 males and 8 females) who were divided into three age categories up to 30 years of age, between 30 and 45 years of age and over 45. The appendix of the thesis also contains transcriptions of the interviews with the respondents and their linguistic and content analysis.