

In this thesis we tried to capture and compare the linguistic situation in the Republic of Moldova (including unrecognized Transnistria and Gagauzia autonomous) and operating conditions of the Romanian language in Ukraine

- In the northern Bukovina, and the "Ukrainian Budzák Transnistria.

In Moldova, we focused on the legal status of Romanian, the language of the schools and on which language is most often in the Moldovan media. We address the Romanian position as one of the official languages in the autonomous region of Gagauzia and Language Policy separatist authorities of Transnistria. In Ukraine, we were interested in how the guaranteed by law and fulfilled the functioning of Romanian language as the second largest ethnic minorities. The question of sociolinguistic and we look etnolingvistického terms. Furthermore, we focused on the Romania-Russian bilingualism in the case of northern Bukovina rumunskoukrajinskému bilingualism.

Language situation in Moldova and Ukraine through the difficult period after the break Soviet Union, which systematically trodden under foot the ethnic and linguistic rights of non-Russian peoples.