

Abstract

In this thesis the discourse on intercultural and language contact of German native speakers in the Czech Republic (so called „expatriates“) is analysed in accordance with the Language Management Theory. Individual interactions on the discourse-based (micro) level are the source of data for the analysis of linguistic, communicative and socio-cultural language problems. Language problem is understood as a noted and negatively evaluated deviation from the expectation of the expatriates. Which language problems have been recognized by the German native speakers and which strategies to solve them have been chosen is examined in three domains „work domain“, „leisure domain“ and „daily life domain“. The Czech language competence is the most mentioned language problem in the discourse. As a result of the discourse analysis it has been found out that Language Management cannot be seen as an objective process of solving language problems, as the expatriates possess diverse expectations according to their individual interests and further aspects (situation conditions or the issue of social power). Therefore it is not possible to give a general recommendation of how to solve the language problems.

Key words: Expatriates, Discourse, Language Problem, Language Management, Language Management Theory, Adjustment Design, Contact Situation, Domain.