

This thesis explores the processes and mechanisms of the acquisition and use language as described by the third generation of Greek political immigrants living on the territory of the Czech Republic. It also deals with how the respondents talk about the questions of code switching and their ethnic self-identification.

The text is divided into two main parts, theoretical and empirical. In the theoretical part, an introduction to the history of Greek refugees and the causes of their immigration in the context of their simultaneous maintenance of identity and language is elaborated. The methods available for this type of research are then described. In the empirical part, based on recorded interviews, the language behaviour of narrators was analysed and interpreted by using the language biography method.

The main finding is that although the group is adapted to the Czech environment, it tends towards the Greek community and still learns the language of its ancestors. Though the respondents had been learning Greek since childhood, the main development of their competence in it began with the period of their adolescence. Within intergenerational communication, it was found that interactions between parents and their children were more homogeneous than in the relationship between grandparents and grandchildren. In the case of language mixing (which respondents often employ), social motivation often plays a role.

The main contributions of the research is the deepening of the existing knowledge on the description of language competences of the youngest adult generation of Greek immigrants. The results can be used as the basis for follow-up studies in language-biographical narratives.