# REFUGEE CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

# LINGUISTICALLY JUSTIFIED IN GERMAN AND SWEDISH PRECEDENTS

#### Linda Pfister

The principle of the best interest of the child shall always 'come in the first room'. In the first room, there are even other serious interests [...]. Therefore, regard to the best interest of the child shall not entail that the regulation's criteria are not implemented in a case like this.

Extract from the Highest Swedish Migration Court's precedent of 1st July 2016.

## **Background & Aims**

To ensure that child rights are at the heart of asylum processes has become a key challenge for the Swedish and German courts, especially in recent years.

My research aims to, by linguistic analysis,

- critically question how child rights are justified in the precedents of the Swedish and the German competent courts of appeal during the past decade.
- uncover hidden asymmetrical relations between decision makers and asylum-seeking children, (re)created by the precedents.

# Theory & Methodology

The study is based on Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG).

socio-semiotic This explanatory model enables the premise that decision makers play an active role in applicable law which becomes visible in the precedents in case law.

Two parallel corpora – a Swedish and a German - are collected and manually annotated with regard to the interpersonal and ideational metafunctions' analytical model, originated by M.A.K Halliday.



#### **Preliminary Results**

Figure 1. Pilot study regarding the ideational metafunction.



Two are to the benefit of the child, from 2009 and 2015; two are to its detriment, from 2009 and 2014.

Differences between permits & rejections and/or over time regarding the experiences expressed?

Figure 2. Total number of ideational meanings in the analyzed precedents.

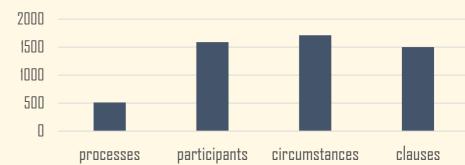
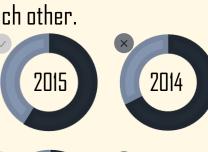


Figure 3. Decision-makers and children as participants in relation to each other.

Decision-makers Children Differences bigger over time than between permits & rejections.





## Analysis

Through linking quantitative and qualitative analysis different justification strategies in

- decisions which concern unaccompanied minors and children which seek asylum with their family
- permits and rejections
- decisions of different years

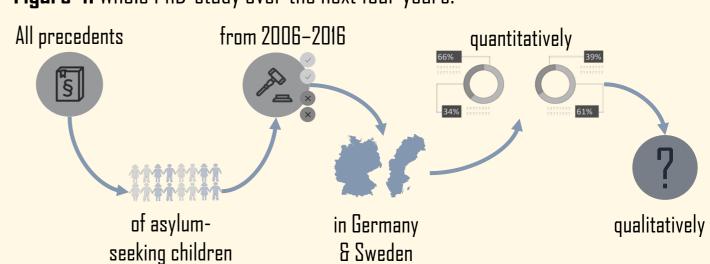
in both countries will be compared and discussed.

#### References

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#### Outlook

Figure 4. Whole PhD-study over the next four years.



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