

## Brief Summary of the Media Publications

### b) Zitweise (Artikel)

**SEIBOLD, B.: Sendung ohne Empfänger. Medienkonzerne am Markt. – In: Der Tagespiegel, Nr. 16304 vom 10.04.2010, S. 31.**

### d) Zitweise Internet

**STATISTISCHES BUNDESAMT DEUTSCHLAND (2001): Datenreport 1999. Zahlen und Fakten über die Bundesrepublik Deutschland. [www.destatis.de/allg/d/veroe/d\\_daten.htm](http://www.destatis.de/allg/d/veroe/d_daten.htm) (05.10.2001).**

Name	Type of Media	Number and year	The owners & Circulation	The name of article/ 5 the most interesting	Quotes	Overview
<b>Aftonbladet</b> (Stockholm)  Type: daily newspaper, evenings newspaper  Format: tabloid Language: Swedish	Published & Internet publishing	Review 2009-2012	<b>Circulation:</b> 240 000 ex. (2012) according to National Encyclopedia (NE).  <b>Owners:</b> LO (9%) The Swedish Trade Union Confederation (Swedish: Landsorganisationen i Sverige, literally "National Organisation in Sweden"), commonly referred to as LO, is a			Tvåspråkighet/tvåspråkig: <b>14</b> Flerspråkig/Multilingualism: <b>4</b> Modersmål: <b>96</b> Modersmålsundervisning: <b>5</b> Invandrabakgrund barn: <b>65</b> Etniskt ursprung: <b>31</b> Integration: <b>259</b> Tops rubriks: News, Debatt, Leader, Kulture, Blogg  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Brief review 2009-2012</b></p> Sweden is a multicultural society. On the whole, knowledge of two and more languages is supported

<p>Headquarters: Västra Järnvägsgatan 21, Stockholm</p> <p>Official website: <a href="http://www.aftonbladet.se">www.aftonbladet.se</a> 2,6 millions readers every day</p>			<p>national trade union centre, an umbrella organization for fifteen Swedish trade unions that organize mainly "blue-collar" workers.</p> <p><i>Schibsted</i> (91%) Schibsted is a Norwegian media conglomerate with operations in 20 countries, the most important being Norway and Sweden. The company has its headquarters in Oslo, Norway and is listed on Oslo Stock Exchange. Schibsted's present activities related to media products and rights in the field of newspapers, television, film, publishing, multimedia and mobile services. Schibsted has ownership in a variety of formats; paper, the Internet, television, cinema, video, DVD and wireless terminals (mobile telephones, PDAs etc.).</p> <p>Founder: Lars Johan Hierta Editor-in-chief: Jan Helin</p>			<p>by public opinion. Immigration and immigrants is a big social-economic problem (i.e. immigrant as a person with an immigrant background or born of immigrant parents). In the pages of Aftonbladet.se (2009-2012) this problem is examined in several fields, such as stratification, stigma and segregation. Stratification refers to economic stratification of the society caused by a high level of unemployment among immigrants. Stigma, connected with the status 'immigrant' or with foreign origin, goes through the public opinion in the pages of this newspaper. Nevertheless, materials, connected with ethnic origin, usually refer to the discrimination topic with ethnic basis that proves that this problem exists and is of actual character. Problems connected with segregation concern children's interests. There are more and more Swedish schools at which either only immigrants' children or mostly ethnic Swedes study. Children-immigrants have some difficulties with mastering their school program. One of four children-immigrants drops from secondary school. It is connected with changing of immigration character itself. In particular, it is connected with the fact that nowadays the biggest part of immigrants coming to Sweden consists of Somalis, Afghans and Iranians. Thus, there are significant cultural differences and differences between education systems. The quantity of publications on topics concerning strengthening of a mother tongue in 2009-2012 has decreased comparing with the publications in 2002-2008. Currently the government's politics is aimed to increase the quantity of studying hours for the Swedish language. The Swedish language seems to be the most reliable way of integration into society.</p>
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<p><b>Aftonbladet</b> Article nr. 1</p>		<p>Rubric: News 12.12.2011</p>	<p><b>SANDBERG, M. &amp; KAZMIERSKA, N.: De sorteras – från början. – In: Aftonbladet.se. <a href="http://www.aftonbladet.se/nyheter/article13014028.ab">http://www.aftonbladet.se/nyheter/article13014028.ab</a> (13.09.2012).</b></p> <p><b>SEIBOLD, B.: Sendung ohne Empfänger. Medienkonzerne am Markt. – In: Der Tagespiegel, Nr. 16304 vom 10.04.2010, S. 31.</b></p>	<p><i>De sorteras – från början.</i></p> <p><i>Они отсортированы – с самого начала.</i></p>	<p>”Det fria valet skulle göra skolan mer blandad. Men det blev precis tvärtom”.</p> <p>”Förut var den svenska skolan en av världens mest jämlika”.</p> <p>”Så fort andelen invandrarelever ökar på en innerstadsskola, så flyttar de svenska föräldrarna barnen vidare till en annan skola. Det blir en dominoeffekt”.</p> <p>”I USA kallas fenomenet ”white flight”.</p> <p>”Problemet bekräftas av Anders Trumberg, doktor vid Örebro universitet. Hans forskning visar att det fria skolvalet har lett till att elever med liknande bakgrund samlas i särskilda skolor”.</p>	<p>In the past the quantity of children born in Sweden and children born outside Sweden was proportional at schools, as Anders Jacobsson thinks (Anders Jacobsson – a senior lecturer of Malmö University – “Malmö Högskola”). The law, which provides the right to choose a school freely (1992) was supposed to make Swedish schools better and the proportion in them - more even. But everything happened vice versa and this phenomenon is called “white flight”. According to Andres Trumbergs’ opinion (Andres Trumberg – a doctor of Örebro university (Örebro universitet), parents change their children’s schools with great expectations as soon as the quantity of immigrants in them reaches 20%. The consequences of this law have an effect on the segregation of the society. In other words, children of the same origin (immigrants’ children) and in-Sweden-born children study at separate schools.</p>
<p><b>Aftonbladet</b> Article nr. 2</p>		<p>Rubric: Leader 16.01.2009</p>	<p><b>ÅP.: Finskan är en del av Sverige. – In: Aftonbladet.se. <a href="http://www.aftonbladet.se/ledare/article11619247.ab">http://www.aftonbladet.se/ledare/article11619247.ab</a> (13.09.2012).</b></p>	<p><i>Finskan är en del av Sverige</i></p> <p><i>Финский язык это часть Швеции</i></p>	<p>”Invigningen av Märkesåret 1809, som högtidlighåller att det var 200 år sedan Sverige och Finland skildes åt, började med en skräll”.</p> <p>”I norrbottniska skolor förbjöds tornedalsfinska elever att tala något annat än svenska.</p>	<p>200 years passed since the time when Sweden and Finland separated.</p> <p>The Finnish language has a low status in Sweden despite the fact that around 440 000 Swedish-speaking Finns live in the country. At schools of the northern region Norrbotten pupils are not allowed to speak any other language but Swedish. Their parents are also recommended to speak Swedish with their children.</p>

					<p>Föräldrar uppmanades att bara prata svenska med sina barn”.</p> <p>”Vi frågar oss självkritiskt om det officiella Finland har talat tillräckligt för finländarnas språkliga och kulturella behov i Sverige”, sa Finlands statsminister Matti Vanhanen i Sveriges riksdag i går.</p>	<p>The situation in Finland is quite different. The Swedish language is a mother tongue for the children of bilingual communes in Finland. Children learn Swedish as a mother tongue at school. Besides, several TV channels and radio stations are broadcast in Swedish.</p> <p>According to Matti Vanhanen’s opinion (Matti Vanhanen – the prime minister of Finland), changes towards the most wide linguistic minority of the country – to Swedish-speaking Finns – are necessary when it concerns support and development of the language and culture.</p>
<p><b>Aftonbladet</b> Article nr. 3</p>		<p>Rubric: News, 29.11.2011</p>	<p><b>MUNCK, A.: 40 procent av utlandsfödda klarar inte grundskolan. – In: Aftonbladet.se. <a href="http://www.aftonbladet.se/nyheter/article14002657.ab">http://www.aftonbladet.se/nyheter/article14002657.ab</a> (13.09.2012).</b></p>	<p><i>40 procent av utlandsfödda klarar inte grundskolan</i></p> <p><i>40 процентов школьников, рожденных в других странах, не могут закончить основную школу</i></p>	<p>”Nära fyra av tio barn som är födda utomlands klarar inte betygskraven för att komma in på gymnasiet”.</p> <p>”På bara fem år har andelen obehöriga utrikesfödda dessutom ökat från 25 till 37 procent, visar en granskning som DN har gjort”.</p> <p>”Skolverket tror att de dåliga skolresultaten för utrikesfödda kommer att bli ännu sämre de närmaste åren om inget görs, enligt DN”.</p>	<p>Almost one of four children that was not born in Sweden cannot graduate from secondary school to apply for a gymnasium.</p> <p>According to Dagens Nyheter (a Swedish newspaper) the quantity of children-immigrants has risen from 25% to 37% for the past 5 years. The Ministry of Education of Sweden is seriously worried about this issue, since it makes start positions for children with another mother tongue (not Swedish), as well as for their parents, more complicated.</p> <p>According to the forecast of the Ministry of Education, the situation connected with bad school performance is going to get worse.</p>
<p><b>Aftonbladet</b> Article nr. 4</p>		<p>Rubric: News, Columns, 17.09.2009</p>	<p><b>GUNNE, M.: Skolan måste slåss – mot ordet haram. –In: Aftonbladet.se. <a href="http://www.aftonbladet.se/nyheter/article14002657.ab">http://www.aftonbladet.se/nyheter/article14002657.ab</a></b></p>	<p><i>Skolan måste slåss – mot ordet haram</i></p> <p><i>Schools must</i></p>	<p>”Haram är ett uttryck i den islamska rättsläran och betyder förbjudet eller synd. Ett begrepp med stor</p>	<p>Muslims call a prohibition or a sin ‘haram’. This term has a big power and influence at schools where the majority of pupils has an immigrant background (i.e. immigrant as a person with an immigrant background or born of immigrant</p>

			<p><a href="#">ter/kolumnister/monica-gunne/article11999830.ab</a> (13.09.2012).</p>	<p><i>fight against the word haram</i></p> <p><i>Школа обязана противостоять понятию харам</i></p>	<p>genomslagskraft. I alla fall i en skola där de flesta barnen har en invandrarbakgrund”.  “Det är mycket som kan kallas haram: Den svenska kulturen är haram”.</p> <p>”Enligt en ny undersökning förbjuder föräldrarna till mer än var tionde elev i Stockholmsområdet sina barn att vara med på lektionerna i biologi, sex och samlevnad, musik, simning och idrott”.</p> <p>”En annan undersökning: 27 procent av flickorna och 17 procent av pojkarna är inte med på alla lektioner. (...) Barn som tvingas hoppa över den obligatoriska undervisningen får inga slutbetyg”.</p> <p>”Under läsåret 2004–2005 lämnade fyra av tio elever med utländsk bakgrund årskurs 9 med ofullständiga betyg”.</p> <p>”Våren 2008 var nästan hälften av niondeklassarna i Rinkebyskolan underkända i något av kärnämnen svenska,</p>	<p>parents).</p> <p>The Swedish culture can be called ‘haram’, on the whole: celebrating of Christmas and lighting of candles, joint games of boys and girls, undressing and taking a shower, homosexuality. Studying at school itself can be considered to be ‘haram’.</p> <p>According to the research conducted in Stockholm, one of ten children is forbidden by his parents to attend such classes as Biology, Sexual knowledge and relationships, music classes and Physical education. According to another research 27% of girls and 17% of boys do not attend all their classes and it influences on the lack of final grades and, consequently, the risk of unemployment rises.</p> <p>In 2004-2005 study year four of ten pupils with an immigrant background got a diploma with unsatisfactory performance (so to speak, an ‘uncompleted’ diploma or a diploma “without any grades on any subject”).</p> <p>In the spring of 2008 50% of ninth year pupils of Rinkebyskolan (Stockholm) didn’t complete the curriculum on such key subjects as the Swedish language, the English language or Mathematics.</p> <p>According to the opinion of teachers that support equal opportunities when it concerns getting education for boys and girls, school should be free of religious prohibitions.</p>
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					engelska eller matematik”.	
<b>Aftonbladet</b> Artikel nr. 5		Rubric: Leader 27.03.2004	<b>TWANA, T.: Integrationspolitik måste börja i grundskolan. – In: Aftonbladen.se <a href="http://www.aftonbladet.se/ledare/sondagsrosten/taratwanda/article201675.ab">http://www.aftonbladet.se/ledare/sondagsrosten/taratwanda/article201675.ab</a> (17.09.2012)</b>	<i>Integrationspolitik måste börja i grundskolan</i>  <i>Политика интеграции должна начинаться в школе</i>	Integration är ett hett debatterat ämne i dagens Sverige. Nästan en sjättedel av alla barn och ungdomar i skolan har i dag en flerspråkig bakgrund. De flesta politiker är rörande överens om att integration är något som berör hela den svenska befolkningen, att det handlar om att erbjuda landets invånare utveckling på samma villkor och med samma möjligheter.	Integration is a wide-discussed question in Sweden. One of six children in the country comes from a multilingual family. Politicians are actively discussing issues connected with integration since it concerns the entire Swedish nation. The main question is creating equal opportunities and conditions for immigrants.  Children that come from other countries often need personal attention and support at school. Most of attention is drawn to successful mastering of the Swedish language because it is a great opportunity to integrate the society quickly and successfully. Less attention is drawn to learning and teaching a mother tongue in those debates.  Studying in a mother tongue is very important. Continuing studying in a mother tongue in a residence-country opens up opportunities for development of children and teenagers and influences on their performance at school disciplines.  Exact demands should be defined to teachers of mother tongues. Integration into any society begins since school years. Studying in a mother language is of interest to the whole Swedish society.
<b>Aftonbladet</b> Article nr. 6		Rubric: News 12.09.2012	<b>KARLSSON, P. &amp; HOLMQVIST, A.: Fler lektionstimmar för nyanlända elever. – In: Aftonbladet.se. <a href="http://www.aftonbladet.se/nyheter/article15426994.ab">http://www.aftonbladet.se/nyheter/article15426994.ab</a> (23.09.2012).</b>	<i>Fler lektionstimmar för nyanlända elever.</i>  <i>Больше классно-урочного</i>	“Regeringen satsar drygt 400 miljoner på att förbättra nyanlända elevers resultat i skolan”. “Målet ska nå genom fler undervisningstimmar i svenska och mer individanpassning”.	The Swedish government has assigned 400 million Swedish kronas to increase new-coming children’s performance. First of all, the money is to be spent on the Swedish language teaching, increasing the quantity of studying hours that belong to learning Swedish and improving the quality of individual approach towards children’s needs.

				<p><i>времени для новоприбывших учеников</i></p>	<p>“Nästa steg kan bli förlängd skolplikt för invandrarelever, säger Jan Björklund (FP)”.</p> <p>“Ett av de bekymmer som då lyftes fram var att skillnaden mellan utrikesfödda elever och elever med svensk bakgrund ökat kraftigt. Sämst gick det enligt regeringens statistik för elever som kommit till Sverige sent och som har föräldrar med låg utbildningsnivå”.</p> <p>"Svenska språket är en av nycklarna in i det svenska samhället" skrev man bland annat”.</p>	<p>The next step is to be compulsory attendance of schools for immigrants' children, according to the statement of the minister of education Jan Björklund. This investment is authorized by the fact that immigration in Sweden has got new character, in particular, the general influx of immigrants comes from Somali, Afghanistan and Iraq. The educations systems in these countries and in Sweden are different so these children need some special support.</p> <p>In May the Swedish government presented a project of a reform aimed to decrease the segregation at schools. The main problem is that the proportion between non born-in-Sweden pupils and pupils with Swedish origin has significantly increased. According to statistics the most disadvantageous position is occupied by children that came to Sweden at the middle or high school age and whose parents have a low level of education. According to the government's opinion, - the Swedish language is a key to adaptation in the Swedish society.</p>
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