New Added Languages within EU -2015 and the Rroma' language

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Abstract: The refugees and migrants waves detonated a bomb in the EU' 2015. The people composing the waves aimed, as usually, the Western and Northern countries, where the advances inclusive policies and high social benefices are available. A moderate rate of legal and illegal migrants (plus some refugees) took the central Mediterranean route to Europe and directed to North. In 2015, the new comers, (much more than previously) used additional routes, too. One of their new route, the Balkan Route, is the topic of the present paper, seen on the sociolinguistic perspective. On the Balkan Route with the new people arrived large of speakers of new languages, rare and extremely rare for Europe. On the one hand, this speakers challenge the management of migratory fluxes and also the future linguistic policies in EU. On the other hand, their speakers risk to miss the EU CEAS[1] protection and to become victims of traffickers and exploiters of the Human Being. The present paper aims to draw the attention to the impact of the new languages received in Europe and to indicate European resources already able to work with some of them. It is trying to list the new added languages within the EU languages coming via Balkan route 2015, in the Q 3, looking to the first 10 "providers states" of the new languages. It limits the research on the languages coming from Asia. The analysis compares them, in terms of the number, of languages' family; of the previous speakers' communities' presence within the EU. It will draw the attention to the Rare Added Languages in Europe (RALE), and especially, to some languages (and dialect) belong to the family ROM and DOM. The rarity of some of the new added languages represents real issues for the immigration officers. They need European interpreters, objective and well qualified, able to speak directly with the persons in need, able to recognize the language of those people who do not speak any of the *linguae francae* working in Europe, or more familiar Asian language. People trapped behind the language barriers are likely to become victims of misunderstanding, just because they could not speak for themselves. In isolate cases, they are likely to be the victims of the traffickers or exploiters which interpret for them at the entry points. Among the Rare Languages Added in Europe are the languages of the *Dom* and *Lom Languages'* group too. That is why, in this context, the educated Roma' get the chance to contribute in the European effort to correctly assess the refugees and migrants and so to protect the vulnerable refugees and migrants, but also to envisage a carrier of researcher in the field of Rare Added Languages in EU (RALEU).

Keywords: *Asylum seekers and migrants; New Added Languages within EU; Rare Languages Added in Europe; ROM's family of languages*

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[1] CEAS is the EU *Common European System of Asylum.*

Introductory remarks

The interest for the issue of the New Added Languages within EU is motivated, generally in the interest for the migrants and refugees nowadays wave. The New Added Languages within EU came with migrants and refugees.

Specifically and pragmatically, this interest is motivated by the fact that the *most vulnerable people among the new comers* are in linguistic impossibility. Indeed they face the linguistic barriers not only as a temporary limitation for an independent life, but as a risk of being transform in slaves or trafficking of human beings' victims with no chances to get out. They could not speak any European Language and neither an Asian languages familiar here.

With that they are out of the possibility to be protected by the EU' CEAS, person by person.

They are constraint by their linguistic impossibility to ask for another person' support in the interview organized by the European Immigration Officers. In such type of cases, there is to consider the existence of the significant probabilities that those who interpret for the people in impossibility to speak for themselves to patronize them, or even worst to be the "owner" of them. The owners many times transform the persons in linguistic impossibility in *victims of the traffickers and exploiter*s of human beings.

Secondly it is to protect the EU citizens by the criminal activity and to disclose them at the entry points.

Thirdly, the progress in the knowledge of the diversity of the languages that comes to Europe and on their consequences are needed, just because it is modifying the linguistic map of Europe by adding new languages, enriching some linguistic families and by opening new lines of interpreting.

Fourthly, the interest in the New Added Languages is of some political relevance, because the new rare languages are challenging the Council of Europe linguistic divisions and may be the *Charter of the Minority Languages*.

The educated Rroma role would be the first specific call to contribute to Europe defense, exclusively addressed to them, and exclusively valorizing their groups' intercontinental history and experience.

On the other hand, a more specific management of the new comers entrances combined with a increasing knowledge on them could practically help to

adequate the EU strategy - Common European Asylum System[2] - to the *de facto*, realities. (The need to adequate it is also imposed by internal European factors as: the changing dynamic of the fluxes – routes, speed, and re-locations, returns, asylum seekers applications proceeding; the European member states capacity to support and integrate them; the European public opinion mood toward them[3]; the fact that the multilingual perspective is out of being considered in the EASO (European Asylum Support Office)[4], on the dimension Country of Origins Information[5].

The hypothesis of the paper is that the number of the New Added Languages in the EU is incredibly high and it could increase exponentially, mainly on the Balkan route.

At the first moment, the new languages[6] could be barriers in the access of the refugees and migrants to the EU protection against the trafficking in human being or against other forms of crimes.

Without a concentrate effort designed to get access to the communicative process in such new languages some groups of criminal could use them to build linguistic citadels for their illegal activities. It is quite common for some tribes with the un-orthodox practices to use a rare language as secret languages. (As consequence, there is not the case to invent a new practice. There are, conform the linguistic and ethnological studies a large number of tribes that use the secret languages in Iran, Pakistan, Afghanistan, India … Regularly, they are rare languages.

The mastering of the country of origin's language by a European Interpreter is crucial also for the respect of the migrants'[7] rights – as established in the *Geneva Convention on Refugees 1951* and the *New York Protocol 1967[8].* It is also crucial for the early interactions with the locals.

The methods to determinate the new languages entered is hardly to figure.

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[2] See more on the CEAS at http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs.

[3] After the 20 July 2015, it became less and less favorable. Sometimes it was shocking. A journalist, Erlah, Sebastjan, twitted in August, 26, 2015: *They can be stopped with bullets!*

[4] See more at https://easo.europa.eu.

[5] See more at https://coi.easo.europa.eu.

[6] New as considered from an European point of view.

[7] The term *migrant* is used here as *international migrant*. I

[8] See *The 1951 Geneva Convention, relating to the Status of Refugees* and the *1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees - Resolution 2198 (XXI),* adopted by the United Nations General Assembly available at http://www.unhcr.org/protect/PROTECTION/3b66c2aa10

Direct Observation and interviews conducted among the new venue people at the entries points could be the most extensive way to learn about the languages they daily speak. Because of the sensitivity of the issue and the security protection of the places, it is impossible to be used. Beside the linguistic barriers encountered by the interested researcher in such a Babel Tower seems to be impossible to overcome. Instead of the direct observation, the other method are to be imagined.

The indirect way to find out how many and which languages are coming in the EU with the migrants and refugees is based on combining the information on migration with the data on the languages spoken back home the first countries of migrants and refugees origin.

The paper is using the indirect method. It examines the first ten countries of origins of the Migrants on one of the determinate route - the *Balkan Route* - as they are officially communicated by the *Eurostat. It combine the data with languages spoken back home as they results from special data bases, specific studies, or special Encyclopedias.* It results in some estimations on the number of languages possible to come from the first ten countries and an order of magnitude, which allow us to estimate the scale of linguistic diversity entered in two years 2015-2915 in Europe on one single route. (The migration experts speak on 6 routes.)

1. The migrants' routes toward Europe in 2015

The migration routes considered are:
1. The route started somewhere in the Far Asia and it is continuing through the Eastern Meditterranean See shore, collects in the Balkan Region and directs to the Germany and Scandinavian Countries;
2. The route started somewhere in Africa, in the Eastern coasts or in the Middle continental, reunites the groups in North Africa – Libya, Tunisia, crosses the Central Mediterranean See to the Costal Europe as Italy, Malta, France and from here further to Calais aiming Britain or to Germany and Northern Europe;
3. The route started somewhere Continental Africa and reunites close to Costal North Africa nearby Ceuta and Melila (Spain) and from here to the European Spain;
4. The routes started somewhere in the West and Western Costal Africa,

direct to the Paccific Ocean shore to the Spain (Canares Islands) and from here to the Continental European Spain;

5. The routes started in Commonwelth and directed to Britain;

6. The routes started in Ukraine and directed to Poland and Romania or to the others European countries.

Figure no. 1. 2015: The Routes of Immigration to the European Union
THE MAIN ROUTES OF IMMIGRATION TO THE EUROPEAN UNION
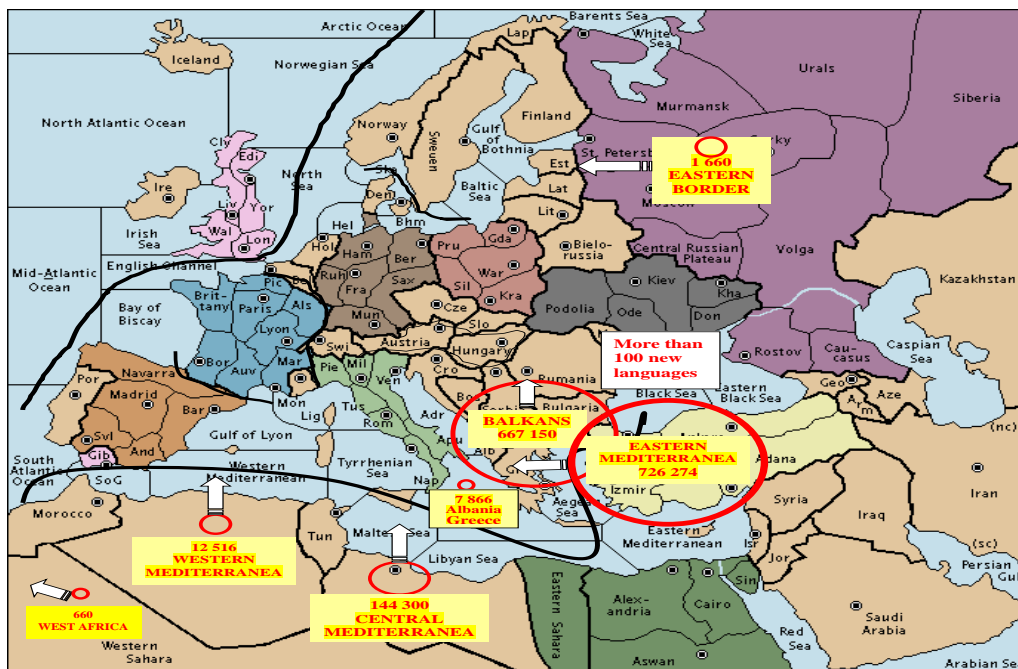
The legal routes do not differ from the illegal ones.

What is specific for 2015, it is, on one hand, that the CEAS entered into force in July 20, 2015 and created more promising conditions for the new comers; on the other hand, it is the overusing the Balkan route, especially after the CEAS enforcing. The Balkan route collected the larger number of migrants and refugees 726 274 (Q 3) in comparison with all the routes together. The majority of them came from camps in Turkey.

In their way to Europe, the refugees and migrants collected are more and more concentrated on the same itinerary.

The map bellow provided by UNRCH prove it.

Figure no. 2. 2015: The Refugees and Migrants' Route to Northern Europe (Germany inclusively)

Migrant route to Germany

Source: UNHCR
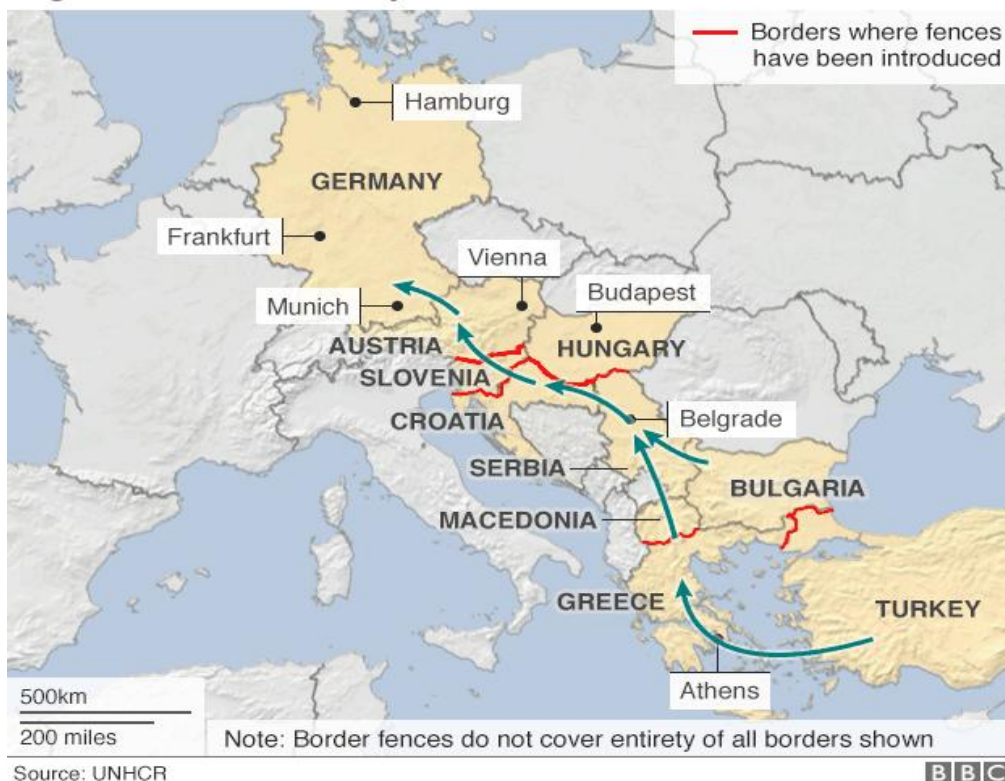
The concentration of the flux in one major route alongside Europe suggests the work of the professional organizers and some demonstrative goals. To inspire a new fear in Europe could not be excluded. The creations of new phobia either.

The fact that the mass refugees and migrants started immediately, after the CEAS entered into force, is also suggest an organizational process and a goal, which is not the goal of the people involved in the marches to Europe. By contrary, it seems that their tragedy was cynically used.

The New Added Languages and New Rare Languages are coming on one route is addressing the question on the languages coming on another five routes.

2. How many languages could come to the EU with the most recent waves of refugees and migrants?

The table below – Figure 3 - proves that only with the new migrants and refugees listed as coming from the first ten countries "contributors" we have to face

over the 100 + 500 new languages, only on the Balkan route.

The New Added Languages within EU come from very different linguistic families and the vast majority of them could got only the status of *Rare Added Languages in the EU (RALEU).* (That means that is very hard to find the European educated interpreters and mediators to work with migrants and refugees coming from the regions where such languages are the working ones.)

Others are languages that function with the status of *lingua franca* back home. It is the case of the Arabic, Russian and Serbian[9] practiced in the migrants' networks very successfully. The Romani also does it.

Looking to the practical conditions the issues are: *How to interview at the entry points a person that could not speak an European languages*? *How to manage groups that are in similar conditions?*

Some of the refugees and migrants are able to speak a version of Arabic. That is why they rely on the inter-comprehensibility provided by it.

For the most vulnerable new comers the European lingua franca are not available. The Arabic neither. For some of them (the illiterate ones) the official languages back home are also unknown. They need other languages as bridges. The most suitable – as the bellow Table shows – is the Romani.

The Rroma' language is one of the branches of the languages known as DOM, ROM, LOM versions of the nomad groups with the Indian origins, which agglutinated on the Persian territories[10] and from here started to West on different routes, routes that separated the mention groups of Languages: DOM, ROM, LOM. The languages of the first stratum is larger inter-comprehensible, than them of the third stratum as M. Courthiade stated[11] , the others are less inter-comprehensible, but not totally different.

In contemporary Europe, there are people with a University degree able to speak at least three languages – some times more – that could contribute as mediators for all the group speaking a language close to their mother tongue.

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[9] In the last semester the Serbian disappeared from the top 10. (see the news release on Eurostat report 44/2016 at http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/7203832/3-04032016-AP-EN.pdf/790eba01-381c-4163-bcd2-a54959b99ed6)

[10]As the theory supported by [10] D. Kenrick, - *Romany Origins and Migration Pattern (2000),* *http://www.ijfm.org/PDFs_IJFM/17_3_PDFs/07_Kenrick_hw.pdf.*

[10]http://www.domresearchcenter.com/journal/15/kenrick5.html. and Yaron Matras, - *The Future of Romani: Toward a Policy of Linguistic Pluralism*(2005) http://www.errc.org/cikk.php?cikk=2165.

[11] M. Curtiade *"Distance between Romani dialects in " GLS / NAC Newsletter", 8/1985, nr. 2.*

Figure no. 3.*2015, Q 3:* **THE DIVERSITY OF LANGUAGES OF THE COUNTRY OF ORIGINS OF THE ASYLUM SEEKERS AND MIGRANTS TOWARD EU**

Migrants & Asylum seekers			LANGUAGES			
	COUNTRY OF ORIGINS	Number	Official language at home	Other languages spoken back home	First European foreign languages spoken	Languages Added in EU (Col.3&4)
1	Syria1	221 730	Arabic 6 + versions.	+11 including languages from DOM and LOM family	French, English	6+11
2	Afghanistan2	102 705	Pashto & Dari (Farsi, 1965) 2+	+ 48 Languages (+Domari/Romani included.) 3 (with Arabic alphabet)	???/ English	2+48

[1]See more at http://www.ethnologue.com/country/sy/languages/ There are spoken in Syria, aside of the 5 versions of Arabic, traditional languages as Adyghe, Assirian Neo Aramaic Armenian; Azerbajani, South; Domari; Kabardian; Kurdish, North; Lomvaren (*Alternate Names:*Armenian Bosha, Arnebuab Bisa, Bosa, Bosha. *Classification:* Mixed language, Armenian-Romani. *Comments:* Non-indigenous); Turoyo; Western Neo-Aramaic = +11 traditional languages. The Domari is actually a family of languages and it is family close with Lomvaren family …and with the Rom Family of lamguages.   .

[2] See more at http://www.ethnologue.com/country/AF/languages . Aside Pashto and Dari in Afghanistan are official in at some regions level Uzbec, Turkmen, BalochimPashavyi and Nurstani. Other languages spoken are indo European languages as Ashkunu, Kamkata-viri, Vasi-vari, TregamiKalasha … more than 40 minor languages with many dialects (200). The most interesting seem to be: Brahui with alternate names as Birahui, Biravi, Brahuiki, KurGalli, Kurd Gali: Domari with alternate names: Dom, Ghorbati. *Dialects:* Churi-Wali: **Inku**[jat] with alternate names as Jakati, Jat, Jataki, Jati, Jatu, Kayani, Musali. The jat were considered as Rroma ancestors. Parya (spoken in Langhman Province and limitedly in Kabul province)

3	Iraq4	69 460	Arabic& Kurdish 2+	+ 19 others languages	English	2+19
4	Kosovo	68 930	Albanian, & Serbian 2+	+ 2 (Turkish & Romani). (The Roma speak Serbian or Romany, while the Ashkali and the Egyptians speak Albanian)	Italian,Turkish, Roma French, English	2+2
5	Albania	54 340	Albanian 1+	+ 5Aromanian with alternate Names: Armani, Armina, Armini, Aromunian, Macedo Romanian, Macedo-Rumanian, Vlach.Bosnian,Serbian,Turkish, Romani.	French, Italian,	1+5
6	Pakistan5	36 680	Urdu + English	+ 72 languages (65 are indigenous and 8 are non-indigenous). Domaki (a DOM family dialect) English	English	1+ 71

[3] Glottolog reports secreet languages too.

[4] Aside the 7 versions of Arabic Spoken – Kurdish is spoken by approximately 15-20% of the population,the Turkmen (South Azeri), Neo Aramaic are also spoken by a significant number of citizens. Smaller minority languages include Bajelani, Domari Koy Sanjaq Sura, Kurdish, Mandaic, known also as Gorani, Gurani, Hawramani, Hawrami, Hewrami, Macho-Zwani, Macho, Sarli, Shabaki, Armenian, Feyli Lurish and Persian.Arabic, Kurdish, Persian, and South Azeri are written with versions of the Arabib script and, the Neo-Aramaic languages in the Syriac script. See more at http://www.ethnologue.com/country/iq/languages.

[5]See more at http://www.ethnologue.com/country/PK. The complete list could be consulted in Glossolog. The Pakistan regional languages are The country is also home to several regional languages as Punjabi, Pashto, Sindhi, Balochi. Several languages reunite significant number of speakers: Kashmiri, Hindko, Brahui, Shina, Balti, Khowar, Dhatki, Marwari, Wakhi, Burushaski. Minorties language include: Aer, Badeshi – spoken by Bedias? – Bagri, Balti, Bateri, Bhadrawahi,Bhava, Buriq/Puriq, Burushaski, Chambeali, Changtha, Chilisso, Chitrali, Dari, Dameli, Dogri, Dehawri,Dhatki, Domaaki (DOM family), Gawar Bati, Ghera, Goaria, Gowro, Gujarati, Goljri (Gujari), Gurcula, Hazaraki, Jadgali, Jandavra, Jogi,

7	Eritrea6	35 990	No Official Language. 6 languages are institutional Tigrinya, Tigre, Arab, Italian, French	+ 97. Semitic languages	English Italian, French,	6+9
8	Serbia8	24 910	Serbian 1 + Serbian + in Vojvodina	+ 15 Albanian, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Bunjevac, Croatian, Czech, German, Hungarian, Macedonian, Romani, Romanian, Ruthenian, Slovak, Ukrainian and Vlach Serbian	Russian, English, French	1+15
9	Nigeria9	23 195	English	+ 520 languages spoken (among them the most spoken are Hausa, Igbo, Yoruba, Ibibio, Edo, Fulfude, Kanuri.	English + others	Approx. 520

Kabutra, Kachchi (Kutchi), Kalami, Kalashamun, Kalkoti, Kamviri, Kati, Khetrani,Khowar, Kohistani Indus, Koli, Kachi,Koli-Parkari, Koli-Wadiara, Lasi, Loarki, Marwari, Memoni, Od, Ormuri, Palula, Sansi, Savi, Swati, Shina Kohistani, Torwali, Uygur, Ushoio, Wakhi, Waneci, Ydgha, Zangsari
[6] See more at http://www.ethnologue.com/country/ER.
[7] The groups of languages spoken in Eritreea are: the South Semitic, (70% of speakers), which includes: Tigrinya, Tigre, Dahlic, recently assigned its own ISO 639-3 code; Cushitic branch includes Beja, Saho, Afar (spoken in Ethiopia) and Blin; Nilo Saharian includes Kunama and Nara.
[8]The Council of Europe Report on regional or minority Languages in Serbia lists as minorities` languages in Serbia Albanian, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Bunjevac, Croatian, Czech, German, Hungarian, Macedonian, Romani, Romanian, Ruthenian, Slovak, Ukrainian and Vlach See more in http://www.npld.eu/news/latest-news/60/latest-council-of-europe-report-on-regional-or-minority-languages-in-serbia-published-/

| 10 | Ukraine10 | 17 200 | Ukrainian 1 + | + 24 languages (10 are indigenous and 15 not) 2 are institutional. ++ Romani, Jakati/Inku (spoken by the Jat in Afghanistan, and Slovak) Russian | Russian, English | 1+24 |
| TO-TAL | 900 730 | | ESTIMATIONS on NEW ADDED LANGUAGES IN EU (Some are multiple listed) | | | Approx: 100 + Nigeria (520 - ???) |

An estimation on the total, indicates 100 + 520 NEW LANGUAGES RECEIVED + … It is a result after an attempt to let out the languages coming from the African countries and the languages already spoken by the diasporas in EU.

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[9] Nigeria's Languages are not in the focus of this study.
[10] See more at http://www.ethnologue.com/country/UA

3. How to bridge so many languages arrived to the EU?

Sociolinguistic researches account for 23 official languages of EU plus the 60 indigenous regional and minority languages. (It is right, the number of the languages spoken as the languages of many diaspora in Europe are not considered in the total of the European Languages.)

Looking to the table above and considering only the Asian origins, it is to acknowledge that the number of the new languages possible to arrive here, at least, overcome the spoken languages within EU. How many exactly and which ones, belonging to which language' families, whether or not there are already in Europe diasporas which communicate in such languages … could be establish only by a group of research coordinated by a specific institute.

Those new languages could be: transnational languages, national, regional, minorities' languages or tribal languages. Others could be minority' languages with recognized status, or by, contrary of non-recognized, and finally tribal languages spoken in small communities, with no written form, with no standardization, functioning as secret language in the new larger community.

Each of them could be languages spoken in some diaspora living already in Europe – having their churches/ temples/mosques with educational units meant to conserve their origins' languages. Others could be languages without a known community of spikers.

The languages of the New Comers in Europe could be languages related in large families, (some of them transnational). That means they are internal Linguae Francae for large number of speakers, "natural lingua franca among people from a common original area. Others, could be classified as regional, minority or languages with no political status, tribal languages (with extremely rare sociolinguistic status in Europe.). It is from here that the New Rare Added Languages in EU came. It is the source of the New Added Linguistic Diversity in EU and it challenges the EU linguistic policies in managing linguistic diversity.

With such a new overcoming diversity in EU after 2015, the policies to promote unlimited new diversity are to be carefully analyzed, at least in terms of sustainability.

A special attention deserves the Romani language – with its special case of diversity and with its openness to be continuously nurtured with elements of the

other family members, DOM and LOM.

Considering the new languages added in EU, 2015, via Balkan Route, under the perspective of possible unity, four new linguae francaecould be considered. (See the Figure 4.)

Figure no. 4. *2015, Q 3:* THE UNITY OF THE LANGUAGES OF THE COUNTRY OF ORIGINS OF THE ASYLUM SEEKERS AND MIGRANTS TOWARD EU

Migrants & Asylum seekers			LANGUAGES				
	COUNTRY OF ORIGINS	No	Official language at home	Other languages spoken back home	Lingua Franca back home	First European foreign languages spoken	Languages which function as LINGUAE FRANCAE IN EU for THEM
1	Syria	221 730	Arabic 6 + versions.	+11 including languages from DOM and LOM family.	Arabic	French, English	ARABIC +
2	Afghanistan	102 705	Pashto & Dari (Farsi, 1965) 2+	+ 48 Languages (+Domari/Romani included.)1	Arabic alphabet	???/ English	Possibly ROMANI
3	Iraq	69 460	Arabic& Kurdish 2+	+ 19 others languages	Arabic	English	ARABIC + Possibly ROMANI
4	Kosovo	68 930	Albanian, & Serbian 2+	+ 2 (Turkish & Romani)	BSC Roma (The Roma speak Serbian or Romany, while the Ashkali and the Egyptians speak Albanian)	Italian Turkish Roma French, English	SERBIAN + Possibly ROMANI
5	Albania	54 340	Albanian 1+	+ 5Aromanian. Alternate Names: Armani, Armina, Armini,	Italian Turkish Romani)	French, Italian,	Possibly ROMANI

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[1] Glottolog reports secret languages too.

				Aromunian, Macedo Romanian, Macedo-Rumanian, Vlach. Bosnian, Serbian, Turkish, Romani			
6	Pakistan	36 680	Urdu + English	+ 72 languages (65 are indigenous and 8 are non-indigenous). Domaki (a DOM family dialect)	English	English	Possibly ROMANI
7	Eritrea	35 990	No Official Language. 6 languages are institutional Tigrinya, Tigre, Arab, Italian, French	+ 92.	Semitic languages	English Italian, French,	??? ROMANI
8	Serbia	24 910	Serbian 1 + Serbian + in Vojvodina	+ 15 Albanian, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Bunjevac, Croatian, Czech, German, Hungarian, Macedonian, Romani, Romanian, Ruthenian, Slovak, Ukrainian and Vlach	Serbian	Russian , English, French	SERBIAN + Possibly ROMANI
9	Nigeria	23 195	English	+ others 520 languages spoken (among them the most spoken are Hausa, Igbo, Yoruba, Ibibio, Edo, Fulfude, Kanuri.	English	English + others	
1 0	Ukraine	17 200	Ukrainian 1 +	+ 24 languages (10 are indigenous and 15 not) 2 are institutional. ++ Romani, Jakati/Inku (spoken by the Jat in Afghanistan, and Slovak)	Russian	Russian , English	RUSSIAN + Possibly ROMANI
T O T A L	900 730	THE LINGUAE FRANCAE for the NEW COMERS: ARABIC, ROMANI, SERBIAN, RUSSIAN					4

Analyzing the Figure 4, it is clear that the ARABIC, ROMANI, SERBIAN, RUSSIAN will function – after the receiving and return procedures – four new

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[2] The groups of languages spoken in Eritreea are: the South Semitic, (70% of speakers), which includes: Tigrinya, Tigre, Dahlic, recently assigned its own ISO 639-3 code; Cushitic branch includes Beja, Saho, Afar (spoken in Ethiopia) and Blin; Nilo Saharian includes Kunama and Nara.

Linguae Francae within the EU. Aside the EU policies, they possibly would host associations, alliances and conflicts and conflict resolutions. To get them in the process of the EU efforts to build the societal coherence and the EU identity, the policy of launching bridges to them are to be constructed, using each of the lingua franca available.

In the same interest, the ROMANI is to be considered as the bridge to the spikers of the Rare Language arrived in Europe.

The Romani is enjoying nowadays a solution to address its extremely rare varieties (languages, dialects and sub-dialect), its internal diversity. It is the Council of Europe' policy expressed in terms of Council of Europe Recommendation, (Rec. 1203/1993). It consists in the policy of the flexibility and linguistic pluralism[3]) It could be a sample in managing diversity with internal forces.

On the other hand, carefully considered politically and wisely managed practically – the Romani could be the fundament for a new Lingua franca. As a lingua franca it could be the bridge among the European citizens with competences in the Romani and the new comers, spikers of rare languages, inherited common roots with Romani.

The calls addressed to the Rroma people with university degrees, to contribute in the EU management of the linguistic diversity brought by the new comers in the European manner could be an immediate solution in the contemporary crisis.

Looking to the diversity management succeeded with Romani, to the opportunity to open Romani as a lingua franca among rare languages' speakers and to the possibility to involve of the educated Rroma people in the crisis solving process,it is to move the focus from the issues to the available resources to face them.

Conclusions

Analyzing the number of the languages that came toward EU recently – considering only the venues on the Balkan Route for migrants and refugees – it is clear that at least 100 of new languages (plus multiple dialects for many of them)

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[3]YaronMatras – *The status of Romani in Europe. Report submitted to the Council of Europe's Language Policy Division, October 2005.* Available at: romani.humanities.manchester.ac.uk/downloads/1/statusofromani.pdf.

arrived in here with the people which plan to stay here for a while or for good. Such languages constitute of the New Added Linguistic Diversity within EU.

The second conclusion is that the political measures to respond to such a challenge are to be designed, approved and implemented as a first degree emergency for the sake of the Europe of peace and security. In such a framework, the Common European System of Researching the Rare Languages on the grounds of the European Values and Culture is the main recommendation of this paper.

The third conclusion is drawing the attention to the Rromani languages as a resource. The Rromani language – with its dialects and varieties - is one that cross the cultural and cross continental geography and roots. It link speakers from India to Europe. The Rromani's European speakers could serve as devoted agents of the Europeanization / integration of the new comers in a Common European System for Integration of the new comers who speak a language related to Romani. In the first emergency they could serve as interpreters at the entry points for the most vulnerable new comers, the ones exposed to the trafficking in persons or to be exploit.

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