

Ta lane streeu ayns Nerin Twoaie ec y traa t'ayn bentyn da'n ghlare Yernagh. Cha vel status oikoil erbee ec yn Yernish ayns ny shey counteeyn, ga dy row Slattys Yernish er ny yialdyn ayns coardailys St Andrews ayns 2006 hug er bun cruinnaght Stormont reesht. Ta'n Reeriaght Unnaneysst er chur e laue gys y Chonaant Oarpagh son Glaraghyn Ynnydaghy ny Myn-ghlaraghyn as ta slattyssyn glare er ve ayns bree ayns y Thalloo Vretnagh as ayns Nalbin rish ymmodee bleeantyn, ta fendeil cairyssyn yn sleih ta loayrt ny glaraghyn Bretnagh as Gaelgagh, as shickyraghey dy vel shirveishyn ry gheddyn ayns ny glaraghyn shen, agh foast ta ny parteeyn unnaneysstagh ayns Stormont staayney nyn eddin noi lheid y clattys ayns Nerin Twoaie.

Ayns ayn ta shoh er leeideil gys brishey sheese yn reiltys rheynn-pooar as yn teiy cadjin ta ec y traa ta mee screu ry heet yn çhiaghtin shoh. Ta'n DUP er ghra nagh jean ad dy bragh coardail rish slattys, myr yien er coontey yn chost, choud as ta Sinn Féin shassoo er nagh jed ad stiagh ayns reiltys erbee mannagh bee slattys Yernish currit ayns bree. Ta Arlene Foster, leeideilagh yn DUP, er ghra mychione ocsyn ta streeu son slattys glare 'my ver shiu bee da crocodile bee eh dy kinjagh çheet reesht son tooilley'. Dooyrt ee neesht my ta slattys Yernish goll dy ve ayn dy lhisagh slattys Polynnish y ve ayn neesht. Ta'n DUP gra dy beagh yn slattys costal £100 millioon 'sy vlein, agh ayns firrinyt t'eh liklee dy beagh eh ny sloo na £5 millioon, coardail rish tuarystal liorish Conradh na Gaeilge (Sheshaght ny Gaelgey), yn ard phossan-broo Yernish.

Ga dy vel sheshaghtyn t'er ve ayn ry foddey lheid as Conradh ny Gaeilge cur cooney da'n streeu, she possanyn noa lheid as Misneach ('daanys, dunnallys') as yn Dream Dearg ('yn pobble jiarg'), as ad feer vioyr er ny meanyn sheshoil lheid as Facebook as Twitter, t'er ve leeideil yn chooish harrish ny meeghyn chaie. Ta symbol y Dream Dearg—kiarkyl bane er cooyl jiarg—as yn yllagh oc 'dearg le fearg' ('jiarg lesh farg') skeayley foddey as gerrit. Cre erbee haghrys ayns y teiy as ny lurg, cha lhig ny possanyn shoh da ny politickeyryn ny gialdynyn oc y yarrood. Ny-yeih fegooish coardail erbee eddyr ny parteeyn er kys dy ghellal rish neu-hickyrys mygeayrt-y-mysh Brexit as scammylt yn skeem çhiass aa-noail (argid son leoie) t'eh doillee dy akin kys hig feaysley er y çhennid pholiticaghy, as t'eh possibyl dy bee reill jeeragh voish Lunnin currit er yn çheer keayrt elley.

The Irish language is currently a very live issue in Northern Ireland. Irish has no official status in the ‘six counties’, although an Irish language act was promised in the St Andrews Agreement in 2006 which re-established the Stormont Assembly and the power-sharing executive. The UK is a signatory of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages and language acts have been in force in Wales and Scotland for several years, which protect the rights of the speakers of these languages and ensure that services are available in the languages, but still the unionist parties in Stormont refuse to countenance such an act in Northern Ireland.

This is partly responsible for the breakdown of the power-sharing executive and the general election which is at the time of writing about to take place. The DUP have said they will never agree to a language act, ostensibly on cost grounds, while Sinn Féin insist they will not enter any government unless an Irish language act is introduced. Arlene Foster, the DUP leader, has said of those campaigning for an act, ‘if you feed a crocodile it will keep coming back for more’. She said also that if there is going to be an Irish language act there should be a Polish language act too. The DUP claim that the act would cost £100 million a year, but in reality, it is likely to be less than £5 million, according to a report by the Gaelic League, the biggest language pressure group.

Though long-established organizations such as the Gaelic League are supporting the struggle, it is new groups such as Misneach (‘confidence’) and An Dream Dearg (‘the red people’), with a lively social media presence, who have been leading the campaign over recent months. The symbol of the Dream Dearg—a white circle on a red background—and their slogan ‘dearg le fearg’ (‘red with anger’) have spread far and wide. Whatever happens in the election and its aftermath, these groups will not let the politicians forget their promises. However, without any agreement between the parties on how to deal with the uncertainty surrounding Brexit and the scandal of the renewable heating scandal (‘ash for cash’) it is difficult to see how the political crisis will be resolved, and is possible that we will see direct rule from London reimposed on the province.