



# Ceartha agus Ceiliúradh

## Rights and Revelry

Family Events



## Imeachtaí Teaghlaigh

Gheall rialtas na Breataine i gComhaontú Chill Rímhinn go n-achtóidh siad reachtaíocht don Ghaeilge. Go fóill, tá POBAL go láidir den tuairim gurb é Acht na Gaeilge do TÉ an chéad chéim loighciúil eile. I rith an ama, tá pobal na Gaeilge, a lucht tacaíochta agus an dream ar suim leo sochaí chothrom a chruthú, ag tacú go láidir lenár moltaí reachtacha atá nuashonraithe inár gcáipéis **Acht na Gaeilge TÉ Eisiúint 2** atá ar fáil ar ár suíomh gréasáin. Dhaingnigh eispéireas na mblíanta beaga anuas go bhfuil, inár mbarúil féin, fíorghá le reachtaíocht den chineál atá molta anseo, le freastal ar riachtanais agus ar mhianta phobal na Gaeilge sa tuaisceart agus, go ríthábhachtach, le cinntiú go bhfuil oibleagáidí dlíthiúla rialtas na RA comhlíonta..

In the St. Andrews' Agreement the British government promised to enact Irish language legislation. POBAL remains strongly of the view that the Irish Language Act for the north is the next logical step. Our legislative proposals, which have been updated and can be found in our **Acht na Gaeilge TÉ Eisiúint 2** which is available on our website, continue to have the strong support of the Irish language community, its supporters and those with an interest in building an equal society. The experience of the last few years has only confirmed our view that legislation in the form recommended here is essential to meet the needs and aspirations of the Irish language community in the north and, also crucially, the legal obligations of the UK government.

**POBAL,**  
Aonad 6,  
Teach Uí Chorráin,  
Ionad an Dá Spuaic  
155 Sráid Northumberland  
Béal Feirste BT13 2JF  
Tel: +44 (0) 28 9043 8132  
eolas@pobal.org  
www.pobal.org



## Ealaíon

Arts





Rights and Revelry

## Ceartha agus Ceiliúradh

### Ceartha & Ceiliúradh

Dúshlán mór é bheith ag iarraidh teanga a bhí imeallaithe leis na céadta bliain a athbheochan, ach tá pobal na Gaeilge breá-chleachta leis an dúshlán mór seo. Le blianta beaga anuas, lean pobal na Gaeilge lena fhorbairt agus lena chur chun cinn. Tá méadú ar líon agus ar dhaingne phobal na Gaeilge. Sa bhliain 2009, chinn POBAL gur chóir an chéad mhórchéiliúradh Gaeilge riamh a thabhairt go lár Chathair Bhéal Feirste.

Tugann Ceartha & Ceiliúradh deis do phobal na Gaeilge tacaíocht a thabhairt d'Acht na Gaeilge, reachtaíocht a gealladh i gComhaontú Chill Rímhinn, agus don ghá atá le reachtaíocht atá bunaithe ar riachtanais laethúla Ghaeilgeoirí, a dteaghlach agus a gcairde. Chomh maith le sárthaispeántas do ghrúpaí Gaeilge lena gcuid mórgníomhartha a aibhsiú, soláthraíonn Ceartha & Ceiliúradh ardán d'ealaíona Gaeilge d'ardchaighdeán, ó shorcas go hamhrán, ó dhamhsóirí go drámadóirí, ó sheónna go spórt.

Óna laethanta is luaithe in Aonach Naomh Seoirse, mheall Ceartha & Ceiliúradh na mílte daoine d'achan aois a bheith páirteach sa spraoi

### Rights & Revelry

Restoring a language that has been pushed to the margins over hundreds of years is a major challenge, but that is something that Irish speakers have always been up for. In recent years, the Irish language community has continued to develop and to push forwards. The Irish language community has grown in size and determination. In 2009, POBAL decided it was time to bring the first ever major celebration of the Irish language into Belfast City Centre.

Rights & Revelry gives the community a chance to show its support for the Irish Language Act, legislation which has been promised in the St Andrews' Agreement, and to show that the need for this legislation is based in the everyday needs of Irish speakers, their families and friends. As well as a showcase for Irish language groups to highlight their achievements, Rights & Revelry provides a platform for high quality Irish language arts, from circus to song, from pipers to playwrights, from spectacle to sport.

Since its earliest days in St George's Market, thousands of people of all ages have flocked to Rights & Revelry to join in the fun and the call for

agus le hAcht na Gaeilge a éileamh. Ag teacht ó chian is ó chóngar, cuireann siad le líon na gcustaiméirí i lár Chathair Bhéal Feirste, ag mealladh daoine go lár na Cathrach nach mbeadh ann de ghnáth. Tagann rothair, gluaisteáin agus busanna ón Srath Bán agus Dhún Geimhin, ón Iúr agus Ard Mhacha agus ó Bhaile Átha Cliath agus Dhoire. Chlúdaigh muid meascán de cheoltóirí Gàidhlig ó Albain, de cheoltóirí Fraincise ó Québec, turasóirí mála droma ón Astráil agus a lán coisithe ainfhiosracha. Is féidir bíonn cinnte, beidh rud éigin ann d'achan duine ag Ceartha & Ceiliúradh 2013.

Tá Ceartha & Ceiliúradh lonnaithe anois ina bhaile nua i Halla Uladh, i gcroílár na Cathrach. Bhain sé áit amach sa stair sa bhliain 2012, comóradh 150 bliain Halla Uladh, mar an chéad imeacht Gaeilge riamh a cuireadh ar fáil ann. Tháinig na sluaite le sult a bhaint as na ceardlanna, na seastáin eolais agus an tsiamsaíocht bheo is fearr.

Reáchtáiltear Ceartha & Ceiliúradh thar dhá lá anois, lena n-áirítear gníomhaíochtaí do scoileanna, do theaghlaigh, d'fhoghlaimoírí agus dóibh siúd ar mhian leo bheith níos eolaí ar an Ghaeilge. Tarlóidh an príomh-imeacht i mbliana Dé Domhnaigh 6ú Deireadh Fómhair ó 1:00-5:00in nuair a osclófar doirse Halla Uladh don ócáid Ghaeilge is mó sa bhliain - Ceartha & Ceiliúradh POBAL.

**Ná caill é! Irish Language Act now!**

the Irish Language Act. Coming from far and near, they increase the footfall in Belfast City Centre and bring people into the city who would not otherwise be there. Bikes, cars, buses come from as far away as Strabane and Dungiven, from Newry and Armagh and more than a few travel from Dublin. We have mixed it up with Gàidhlig singers from Scotland, with Francophone musicians from Quebec, with backpacking tourists from Australia and more than a few curious passersby. One thing is sure, there is something for everyone at Rights & Revelry.

Now, Rights & Revelry has taken up its new home in the Ulster Hall, right in the heart of the city. In 2012, it made history in the Ulster Hall's 150 anniversary year, being the first Irish language event ever held there. Crowds poured in for workshops, information stalls and the very best of live entertainment.

Rights & Revelry now spans two days of activities for schools, for families, for learners and for those who simply want to find out about the Irish language. The main event this year will be on Sunday 6th October from 1 - 5 pm when the Ulster hall will swing open its doors for the biggest single Irish language event of the year - POBAL's Rights & Revelry.

**Don't miss it! Acht Gaeilge anois!**



## Siamsaíocht

Entertainment



## Ceol

Music

### Acht na Gaeilge

Le blianta beaga anuas, tá athrú mór tagtha ar an sochaí in Éirinn. Tá an Ghaeilge níos láidre anois agus tá níos mó aitheantais tugtha di ná riamh, de thairbhe go formhór Comhaontú Aoine an Chéasta agus Comhaontú Chill Rímhinn, sínithe ag rialtais na Breataine agus rialtais na hÉireann, agus ionstraimí idirnáisiúnta mar an Chairt Eorpach do Theangacha Réigiúnacha nó Mionlaigh agus an Creatchoinbhinsiún um Chosaint Mionlach Náisiúnta. Is í an Ghaeilge, áfach, an t-aon phríomhtheanga dhúchasach amháin sna hoileáin seo nach bhfuil cosaint aici faoi réir reachtaíochta intíre ar leith. Tá cosaint ag an Bhreatnais faoi réir Acht na Breatnaise ó 1993 agus ag an Ghàidhlig faoi réir Acht na Gàidhlig (Albain) ó 2005. Tá cosaint ag an Ghaeilge ar ndóigh faoi réir cosaintí bunreachtúla agus Acht na dTeangacha Oifigiúla 2003 i ndeisceart na hÉireann, agus tá sí glactha mar theanga oifigiúil de chuid an Aontais Eorpaigh. Le níos mó ná tríocha bliain anuas, d'éiligh pobal na Gaeilge gur ghá le reachtaíocht intíre don Ghaeilge sa tuaisceart, reachtaíocht atá cuimsitheach agus bunaithe ar chearta.

### The Irish Language Act

Over the last few years, society in the north of Ireland has changed a great deal. The Irish language now is stronger and has more recognition than ever before, from the Good Friday Agreement and the St. Andrews' Agreement, signed by both the British and Irish governments, and international instruments, such as the Council of Europe's European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages and its Framework Convention on the Protection of National Minorities. But the Irish language is still, however, the only primary indigenous language in these islands that is not subject to specific domestic legislative protection. Welsh has been protected by the Welsh Language Act since 1993, and Gàidhlig is now subject to the Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005. The Irish language is of course the subject of constitutional protections and the Official Languages Act 2003 in the south of Ireland, and has been adopted as an official language of the European Union. The need for rights-based comprehensive domestic legislation for the Irish language in the north has been a consistent demand from Irish speakers for over thirty years.