Ta caggey yn teiy cadjin ayns yn Reeriaght Unnaneyssit fo raad dy hoikoil fy-yerreym hoal erreish da David Cameron guee er yn Ven-rein dy ghooney yn Parliament. Lurg queig bleaney jeh’n chied reiltys co-pharteeagh er-dyn nah chaggey mooar, t’eh jeeaghyn feer licklee dy bee ‘parliament croghit’ elley ayn. Yn cheayrt shoh, s’liklee nagh nee ny Lib Demee nee reagheyn quoi jeh’n daa phartee mooar yiom ogheryn 10 Straid Ghowning. Ayns dy chooilley heiy neayr’s hie ad stiagh ’sy reiltys marish nyn shenn noidyn ny Toreeyn, ta ny Liberalee er ve craghit. Son mac-soyley, chaill ad unnane-jeig jeh’n daa oltey jeig oc jeh’n pharliament Oarpagh nurree. T’eh feer licklee dy re shiartanse dy pharteeeyn beggey, paart jue nagh vel shassoo agh ayns ayryn er-lheh jeh’n reeriaght, nee reagheyn erree Chameron as Miliband, as erree ny chereerey, yn vee shoh chheet.

She Nigel Farage as yn partee UKIP echey smoo ta ny meanyn ayns Lunnin er ve cur tasteay daue dys tammylt gerrid er dy henney, neayr’s hooar ad yn earroo smoo dy olteynyn jeh’n pharliament Oarpagh nurree as dy ren daa MP Toreeagh chyndaa dys UKIP as cosney fo-heiynghyn fo ennym yn phartee noa oc. Agh t’eh jeeaghyn nagh vow partee Farage agh lane-duirn dy stuill ayns yn teiy as t’eh possibyl dy bee myn-pharteeeyn elley foddey stroshey. Ta’n partee Glass goaill niart ayns ymmodee ayryn as tayrn stiagh sleih va cliagtete votal son ny Lib-demee ny yn partee Laboragh. Oddagh ayrn scanshoil y ve ec ny parteeeyn voish Nerin y Twoaie, er-lheh yn DUP as yn SDLP, my vees yn eiyrtyts feer chionn. Ta chághteraghgt niartal ec Plaid Cymru dy lhisagh yn Thalloo Vretnagh ve corrym rish Nalbin as geddyn chiair wheesh dy argid son shirveishyn pobblagh.

Agh t’eh jeeaghyn dy nee ayns Nalbin hene haghyr ys yn chraa-hallooin smoo ooilley. Ga dy chaill ad yn referendum mychione neu-varrantys, ta’n SNP nish ny s’pooaral na v’ad rieau as t’eh jeeaghyn dy voddagh ad cosney yn chooid smoo jeh ny nuy stuill jeig as daeed ayns Nalbin (cha vel agh shey oc ec y traa t’ayn), as fakin dy vel ny smoo na keead thousane oltey oc nish, un Albinagh ass dagh jeih as daeed, ta sidooryn-coshey dy liooar oc dy yanno shickyr dy daghr yh. Ga dy vel ad foast credjal ayns neu-varrantys, ta Nicola Sturgeon, leeideileigh yn SNP, er vockley magh dy jean ad gobbragh marish parteeyn elley dy livrey caghlaaghyn vees vondeishagh da pobble yn slane Reeriaght Unnaneyssit.

Oddagh ram foast caghlaa roish laa yn teiy. Quoi ec ta fys, son mac-soyley, cre vees eiyrtyts argane ny leeideilee er yn ñhellveeish, yn chied argane lesh shiaght leeideilee goaill ayn?
The UK general election campaign is finally officially underway after David Cameron asked the Queen to dissolve parliament. After five years of the first coalition government since the second world war, it is looking very likely that there will be another ‘hung’ parliament. This time, it seems unlikely that it will be the Lib Dems who will determine which of the two big parties gets the keys to 10 Downing Street. In every election since they entered government with their old enemies the Tories, the Liberals have been decimated. For example, they lost eleven of their twelve members of the European parliament last year. It seems that a number of small and regional parties will decide the fate of Cameron and Miliband, and of the country, next month.

Nigel Farage and his UKIP party have drawn the most attention from the London-based media until recently, since they won the European election last year and two Tory MPs defected to UKIP and won by-elections for their new party. But it looks like Farage’s party will win no more than a handful of seats in the election, and it is possible that other minority parties will be much stronger. The Greens are growing in many places and attracting former Labour and Lib Dem supporters. The Northern Irish parties, especially the DUP and the SDLP, could have an important role to play if the result is tight. Plaid Cymru have a powerful message that Wales should be equal to Scotland and get the same funding per head for public services.

But it looks as though the biggest earthquake of all will come in Scotland itself. Though they lost the independence referendum, the SNP is now more powerful than they have ever been and it is possible that they will win most of the 59 Scottish seats (they only hold six currently), and since they have more than 100,000 members now, one in fifty Scots, they have enough foot-soldiers to make it happen. Though they still believe in independence, Nicola Sturgeon, the SNP leader, has made clear that they will work with other parties to deliver change in the interests of the people of the whole UK.

Much could still change before the day of the election. Who knows, for example, what effect the televised election debate might have, the first debate with seven party-leaders taking part?