The basis of the linguistic conflict is that due to the country’s majority and minority language (English and Irish, respectively) there is a dual tradition. It is important to mention that in the 20th century it is more common the translation from Irish to English than from English to Irish.

The are some currents on the linguistic conflict in translations:

* One of them is the difference between the original work and its transformation into the target language.
* Other one is the criticism of translating the works, not translating them or the bilingual possibility.

In poetry, the translation of a poem is more complicated than in other genres. As not only it is required to pay attention to keep the cultural connotations but also respect the poetic flow, the rhythm, and the musicality of Irish.

Some authors are already thinking about the English rhythm of the future translation while writing the poem in Irish, and many confessed that the translation into English is harder than to other languages. Also, some poets think that some of the translations of their poems, are not translations, they look like brand new poems or as new versions of the poems. This could be because the translation always has signs of the influence of the translator.

The relationship between Irish language poets and English is varied:

- Some authors that are Irish speakers are less comfortable with English even though, some of them translated some of their poems into English. CRITIC: if they do not translate, the success would be less. On the contrary, if the poem is translated, they suffer the problems from translation mentioned before. In those cases, Irish authors that write in English and then translate it, realized that their work was better in Irish.

- Another possibility is the one that Ní Dhomhnaill chose, the bilingual option, which is also taken with some criticism. This bilingual option can be seen as a clear evidence of the linguistic division as a result from the British colonization or, as an effort to put English-language and Irish-language closer, spreading the Irish language, culture, traditions… As the theme of this collection is the loss of the Gaelic culture and language is probable the second option.

At a recent seminar held in Dublin College University on the issue of translation, Ní Dhomhnaill stated that she understands translation as an act of artistic creativity. Both fidelity and infidelity to the original source will be necessarily a part and parcel of the process of translating her texts into a new language.