



Answers

1. **(00:15-00:38) INTERVIEWER:** What does the interviewer say about other footballers that he has interviewed, and what did another footballer Peter Crouch say about Jamie Carragher's mentality?
He said that not all footballers that he has spoken to have such a winning mentality. Peter Crouch said that Jamie Carragher was so obsessed with winning that he thought that Jamie wasn't really enjoying it.
2. **(00:46-01:22)** Where does Jamie Carragher's obsession with victory at all costs come from?
His dad primarily. He says that the interviewer potentially has a better insight into whether people are born with such a mindset. He is not quite sure exactly, but he knew from the first time that he played that winning was all that mattered.
4. **(01:22-01:40)** What 3 things does Jamie Carragher **not** miss about being a footballer?
He doesn't miss the taking part, the training or the dressing room, but he misses the feeling in the dressing room after winning a game.
5. **(02:08-02:33)** What did former footballer Bill Shankly say about football, and what are Jamie Carragher's thoughts about the quote?
Bill Shankly said that football is a matter of life and death. Jamie Carragher says that he doesn't think that Bill Shankly meant that; that it was said 'tongue in cheek'. He says that football isn't a matter of life or death, but it is very close to that.
6. **(02:36-02:58)** What are the exact words that Jamie Carragher says in these 22 seconds?
[see page 5 for a transcript and an accent guide]
7. **(02:59-03:34)** What did he used to do when he didn't perform well, and how does he feel about that now?
He used to punish himself, and he regrets that now.
8. **(03:34-04:12)** How extreme did his obsession eventually become, and what is surprising about it?
At one stage he had to speak to a sports psychologist, because he was driving himself mad with his high standards. It was surprising because he needed more help when he was at his absolute peak than when he wasn't playing well.



Answers

(04:35-05:14) Jamie talks about a time when he made a mistake in a game against Atletico Madrid. He misjudged his position and Atletico Madrid scored a goal.

9. **(05:15-05:36)** How did this mistake affect him?

He couldn't get it out of his mind, and he went 2 nights where he only slept a couple of hours, and it was the first thing that he thought about when he woke up.

10. **(05:38-06:56)** Why could he never change this mindset, and what was another possible reason why he suffered so much after losing?

He couldn't change because the sports psychologist told him that it was making him who he was. If he dismissed mistakes he would not have had the same drive to succeed. Therefore he couldn't shake it off. He thinks that this was potentially a 'byproduct' of the fact that he was a local player. He felt like he was playing for the fans, his friends and family. If he had played for a different team in a place where he didn't know people, then things may have been different.

11. **(06:56-07:14)** What was his overriding emotion after losing?

Anger, and a desire to put this right.

12. **(07:25-08:07)** What was the Twitter debate about, and what was his opinion on it?

The debate was about whether a player should go out for a meal or drinks if they had lost. Carragher says that he would always change his plans for the evening if the game hadn't gone well. Whereas some other players said that they never changed their plans.



Answer to Question 6 and Guide to Some Features of a Liverpool Accent

Transcript of the video (02:36-02:58)

Key - Some differences between a Liverpool accent and Standard English:

Red text	The 'r' in the Liverpool accent is very different to English accents. The 'r' that you can hear in the video is known as an 'alveolar tap', where the 'r' just taps the roof of the mouth behind the teeth. This type of 'r' can be heard in Spanish, some Slavic accents, Korean and Japanese. However, the 'r' is deleted before consonants or at the end of a sentence, just as with most other English accents. You will see this missing 'r' in the transcript with words ending in '-er'
Green text	'er' sounds on the end of the word are pronounced like and 'e' as in 'pet'. I have written this as an 'eh' in the transcript. For example, 'father' would be pronounced 'fatheh'. This is the only English accent which has this 'eh' sound on the end of a word.
Yellow text	The 'a' sound as in 'place' is pronounced slightly more nasally This is written below as 'ei'
Pink text	'ai/ea' sounds such as 'hair' and 'wear' are pronounced more like in the word 'ear' and 'beer' This is written below as 'ea'
Brown text	In stronger Liverpool accents, a 'k' sound is pronounced as a hard 'fricative' sound (International phonetic alphabet: x, χ). This is similar to the pronunciation of Scottish 'loch', and is also heard in other languages such as Arabic, Dutch, German, Hebrew, Japanese and Russian. It is written below as 'KH'
Blue text	't' replaced by a 'glottal stop' This occurs in many accents of the UK. When a 't' is at the end of a word or followed by a consonant, it sounds like it is simply deleted. However, it is replaced by a hard stop in the middle of the word called a 'glottal stop'. It is not as common in Liverpool accents, but it can be heard below.
Blue text	't' replaced by 't_s' at the beginning of words, or emphasises at the end 'T' sounds can sometimes sound like they have an 's' after them in UK accents. This is particularly strong in the Liverpool accent.
Small text	'filler' words such as 'are / a / can / of / for / from' are reduced to very quick sounds which are hard to hear. Each of these words contains some form of 'schwa' sound, which is a kind of lazy 'uh' sound. This occurs in all accents, including US accents. This lazy 'uh' sound is in fact the most common vowel sound in both British and American English. It is used also in formal and professional settings, and it is in fact essential to maintain the natural rhythm of the English language. 'to' is pronounced 'te', as in many other UK and US accents.
Grey text	The real transcript of the video

I'd **ratheh** chea. n win, than no. win, an I don'. think I'll **ev** be any differe**nt_s**
I'd rather cheat and win than not win, and I don't think I'll ever be any different

and that**t_s**'s why I think foo.ball hz **teikH**en me te **plei**ces in me life tha. almost **br**ings e
and that's why I think football has taken me to places in my life that almost brings a

'my' is often pronounced as 'me'

tea te **me** eye, but it's always **teikH**en me te **plei**ces **wea**r, I'm li**KH**, I don't feel li**KH** I'm
tear to my eye, but it's always taken me to places where, I'm like, I don't feel like I'm

't' on the end of the word is sometimes pronounced as a 'h' in small words

ev gonna ger **oveh** **ih**.... You know, result**t_s** or somethin hasn'. gone well
ever gonna get over it. You know, results or something hasn't gone well