



Answers

(03:38-05:25) You will see a trailer for the film “Belfast”, which is about a working class family and their young son Buddy growing up in Belfast, Northern Ireland in the 1960s. Jamie Dornan plays Buddy’s father. Can you catch what Buddy says to his grandfather at the beginning of the trailer, and what is his grandfather’s reply? (bonus question)

**“My ma says that if we went across the water, they wouldn’t understand the way we talk.”
“If they can’t understand you, then they’re not listening. You know who you are don’t you?
You’re Buddy from Belfast”**

1. **(05:25-05:40)** When was the movie “Belfast” shot, and what does it have in common with the film “Batman”?
It was shot just after lockdown. “Belfast” and “Batman” were the first movies ‘out of the gate’ after the lockdown.
2. **(05:40-06:21)** When was he first contacted about the role in Belfast, and what adjective does he use to describe this period?
It was a ‘peculiar’ time, because it was right in the middle of the first lockdown, where there was so much uncertainty in the film industry and many other industries. People didn’t know where to turn or what to do next.
4. **(06:22-06:31)** What had he had to do in New York just before he got a text about the role?
He had had to pull out of a job in New York because of covid.
5. **(06:31-06:50)** Why is it unusual to receive such texts?
Because he is from Belfast, and you get many movies about Belfast, but not ones specifically called “Belfast”.
6. **(06:50-07:07)** How does he feel about the speed at which he accepted the role, and what idiom does he use to describe his speed at accepting it?
He feels that he said yes far too quickly, but he is not good at being cool in those environments. He feels that he probably ‘jumped the gun’ a little bit on it. [to’jump the gun’ means to do something too early, before the appropriate time]
7. **(07:07-07:56)** Why was the timing very good when he received the call to do the film “Belfast”?
He was thinking about Belfast a lot during that time, because he was writing a script with his friend at the time. His mind is never far from Belfast.
8. **(07:56-09:17)** What 2 adjectives does he use to describe the response to the film, and whose opinions does he care about the most?
The response has been overwhelming and insane. He cares what people in Belfast think about it. What does the man who is a plumber from North Belfast think of it.
9. **(09:17-09:44)** How was Jamie Dornan as a child, and did he get into trouble much at school?
He wasn’t too naughty. He got into trouble ‘a wee bit’ (a little bit), but he wasn’t a bad kid. He was very cheeky.



Answers

10. (09:44-10:56) How did he cope with losing a parent, and how did his dad play a role in helping him?
His dad was instrumental in how they navigated beyond the point after their mother died. He was mindful not to let this be the thing that defined him. He feels that this has helped as a coping mechanism for anything that has happened in his life.
11. (10:56-11:15) What does he say life is. What are the exact words that he uses in these 19 seconds?
[see page 5 for a transcript and an accent breakdown]
12. (11:42-13:32) Could you summarise what did Jamie Dornan do in the summer of 2002? Can you work out what adjective he uses to describe himself during this period?
He describes himself as being 'rudderless' during this period.
(If someone is 'rudderless' it means that they are lacking in aims or direction. This comes from the word 'rudder', which is the part on the back of a boat used for steering).
He had just dropped out of university, where he was doing a marketing degree which he didn't enjoy. he had failed his first year at university, and he didn't want to go back to repeat the exams. He therefore drank too much during that summer, did nothing and achieved nothing.
- Jamie Dornan's entry into acting came through modelling. In the questions below he talks about his modelling career:**
13. (13:40-14:15) What is the difference between how he talks about modelling now and how he used to talk about it in the past?
He doesn't like to talk about it in a 'disparaging' way, as he did in the past.
14. (14:15-15:03) What did Jamie Dornan dislike the most about modelling, and how has modelling helped with his acting career?
He dislikes the act of having his photo taken. He despises it. It was a help for his acting career because he became comfortable in front of a camera and with people documenting what he is doing on camera. (He also mentions that he had a good working relationship with his colleagues, and one which he sustained throughout his modelling career. However, this is referring to his modelling career rather than his subsequent acting career).



Answer to Question 11 and Guide to Some Features of a Northern Irish Accent

Transcript of the video (10:56-11:15)

Key - Some differences between a Northern Irish accent and Standard English:

Red text	<p>'ow' sounds such as 'how' and 'down' are pronounced with what sounds like more of a 'y' sound at the end</p> <p>This is the most distinctive feature of the Northern Irish accent. It can sound a little bit like 'aaii' or a little bit like 'ooyy'. It is written below as 'oyy'.</p>
Green text	<p>'ou' sounds like 'go' and 'show' are pronounced much shorter, and only with a deep 'o' sound, not the final 'w' part of the sound.</p> <p>This is written in the text as 'oo'.</p>
Yellow text	<p>A short 'o' sound in an unstressed syllable is pronounced like a short, lazy 'u' sound, known as a 'schwa' (see the black text below)</p> <p>This is written as a small 'e' in the text below</p>
Orange Text	<p>'uu' sounds as in 'through' can be pronounced much deeper, almost like a German ü sound</p> <p>This is written below as 'uu'</p>
Blue text	<p>Short 'a' sounds as in 'hat' and 'bath' are pronounced a little bit longer, like an 'aa' sound. It is also a bit deeper.</p> <p>There is no other equivalent to this in Standard English. The only way in which you can imagine this is to just hold th.</p>
Small text	<p>'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 English accents, including US accents. This lazy 'uh' sound is in fact the most common vowel sound in British, American and Australian 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.</p>
Grey text	<p>The real transcript of the video</p>

Life is just _e series _v chaallenges; that's whet it is. It's not easy; it's not easy for anyw_en
 Life is just a series of challenges; that's what it is. It's not easy; it's not easy for anyone

even _{frm} the **oyy**tside l_{ukin} in whur you think someone's got it easy or they've got
 even from the outside looking in where you think someone's got it easy or they've got

unlike nearly all UK accents, Northern Irish pronounces the 'r' in all positions. The other main accents which do this are US accents.
 The Scottish accent also does this, but it uses a different kind of 'r' sound.

_{sm} _{sut} v **perfect** life _{or} whatever. **Noo**-w_en, **Noo**-w_en haas tha**at**, **soo** yeah it's _{jus} constant
 some sort of perfect life or whatever. No-one, No-one has that, so yeah it's just constant

chaallenges _n it's **hoyy** you get thruu thoo**se** chaallenges I guess.
 challenges and it's how you get through those challenges I guess.