

Movies & Languages 2013-2014

Hotel Transylvania



About the movie (subtitled version)

DIRECTOR	Genndy Tartakovsky
YEAR / COUNTRY	2012 U.S.A
GENRE	Comedy, Animation
ACTORS	Adam Sandler, Andy Samberg, Steve Buscemi, Selena Gomez

PLOT

The Hotel Transylvania is Dracula's lavish five-star resort he built for his beloved wife Martha and their daughter Mavis. Monsters and their families are invited to Mavis's 118th birthday party where they can live it up, free from meddling with the human world. But here's a little known fact about Dracula: he is not only the Prince of Darkness; he is also a dad. Over-protective of his teenage daughter, Mavis, Dracula fabricates tales of elaborate dangers to dissuade her adventurous spirit. As a haven for Mavis, he opens the Hotel Transylvania, where his daughter and some of the world's most famous monsters – Frankenstein and his bride, the Mummy, the Invisible Man, a family of werewolves, gremlins and more – can kick back in safety and peace. For Drac, catering to all of these legendary monsters is no problem but his world could come crashing down when one ordinary guy discovers the hotel and takes a shine to Mavis.

LANGUAGE

Simple English spoken in Eastern European, American and French accents

GRAMMAR

INDEPENDENT ELEMENTS/INTERJECTIONS

Introductory - *Oh! ah! alas! Ha ha, ha! hollo! hurrah! pshaw!* etc. express sudden bursts of feeling. As they have no grammatical relation to any other word in the sentence, we say that they are independent.

Words belonging to other parts of speech become interjections when used as mere exclamations:

What! are you going?
Well! you surprise me

Other words besides interjections may be used independently:

Come on boys
Well, we will try it
Now, that is strange
Why, this looks right
There is reason in this

Boys simply arrests the attention of the persons addressed. *Well, now, and why* are used colloquially to introduce sentences without materially adding to the meaning. There, as here used, loses its ordinary meaning and serves merely to throw the subject after the predicate. This use of there is very common and very convenient.

VOCABULARY

To startle: to disturb or agitate suddenly as by surprise or alarm	Doubted: to be undecided or skeptical about, to tend to disbelieve; distrust
Frightened: 1. to fill with fear, alarm; 2. To drive or force by arousing fear	Aching: to suffer from a continuous dull pain
To harm: something causing someone or something to be hurt, broken, made less valuable or successful, etc.	Lurking: to move furtively; sneak
Refuge: a shelter or protection from danger	Goosebumps: also called goose flesh, goose pimples, the medical term "cutis" which means "to bristle" and "be horrified"
Villain: an evil character in a story (also known in film and literature as the "antagonist," "bad guy")	Bonfire: a controlled outdoor fire used for informal disposal of burnable waste material or as part of a celebration
Hurse: a mortuary car	Persecution: the systematic mistreatment of an individual or group by another individual or group
Rabies: a viral disease of mammals usually transmitted through the bite of an infected animal	Gross: something disgusting and inducing vomit
Pouty: the look on someone's face who frowns and sticks out his lips	Over the top: exceeding the normal bounds; immoderate; extravagant
Sneaking around: to go stealthily or furtively	Rough housing: to engage in rowdy, uproarious behaviour or play
A jam: a musical group whose music and concerts relate to a unique fan culture that began in the 1960s with The Grateful Dead	Smelled: (past and past participle smelt or smelled) perceive or detect the odour or scent of something