

Movies & Languages 2015-2016

Inside Out



About the movie (subtitled version)

DIRECTOR	Pete Docter, Ronnie del Carmen
YEAR / COUNTRY	2015 / USA
GENRE	Animation
ACTORS	Voices: Amy Poehler, Phyllis Smith, Bill Hadler, Lewis Black, Mindy Kaling

PLOT

This film is set in the young mind of **Riley**, a girl, eleven years old, from Minnesota. As she grows up, five personifications of her basic emotions – **Joy**, **Sadness**, **Fear**, **Disgust**, and **Anger** – influence her mind. Her memories are stored in coloured orbs, which are sent into long term memory each night. The most important “core memories” are located on five “islands”, each reflecting a different aspect of her personality. Joy’s purpose is to keep Riley happy, Fear protects her from danger, Disgust guards her health and social status, and Anger ensures that she is treated fairly. Since no one understands Sadness’s mission, Joy tries to keep her out of Riley’s mind.

Growing up can be a bumpy road, and it’s no exception for Riley, who has to move from her Minnesota life to San Francisco, California, because of her father’s new job.

Turmoil ensues as Riley tries to cope with the new situation and her mind’s headquarters come into play with all the **emotions** coming into play with her various problems.

Inside Out has received several awards, including the Golden Globe and Critics’ Choice Award for Best Animated Feature, and has also been nominated at the 88th Academy Awards for Best Animated Feature and Best Original Screenplay.

LANGUAGE

Standard American English.

GRAMMAR

Modal Verbs: Obligation

MUST and HAVE TO

In the present **must** is used when the obligation comes from the speaker. **Have (got) to** is more common when the obligation comes from someone else, often a law or rule. For example:

I must stop smoking (I want to)

I’ve got to stop smoking (doctor’s orders)

In Italy, motorcyclists have to wear a crash helmet (this is the law)

In the future and the past **have to (had to, will have to)** is the only way of expressing obligation. For example:

There was a bus strike last week so Walt had to walk to work

If they move to the country, they’ll have to buy a car

MUSTN'T and NEEDN'T/ DON'T HAVE TO

Mustn't expresses a negative obligation (the action is forbidden).

Needn't and **don't have to** indicate that there is no obligation.

For example:

You mustn't drink smoke in the classroom (forbidden)

You don't have to have a licence to ride a bike (no legal obligation)

You needn't wash up. I'll do it later (no obligation)

SHOULD and OUGHT TO

Should and **ought to** are interchangeable and are used when the obligation is not so strong. Often they express advice or duty. For example:

You should write to your family more often

I ought to stay home and study tonight

NEED

In the present tense **need to** expresses a weaker obligation than **have to** or **must**. It is used mainly in questions and negative sentences. For example:

Need I really study modals again?

You needn't finish painting the house if you're tired

In hot weather you need to water the flowers every day

VOCABULARY

bell dings: bell rings	stinks: not a good thing
to land this: to conclude or finish something	REM: Rapid Eye Movement when you sleep and dream
skip till tomorrow: wait till tomorrow	shut up!: be quiet, don't speak!
I rest my case: I have proven my case, I have nothing more to say	curse word: profane language
dump: a place where refuse and waste is accumulated	DEFCON 2: very serious threatening situation
chopsticks: simple tune on the piano	hang on guys!: stop and think before you act
sniffing: crying softly	Bing Bong: imaginary childhood friend
deconstructing: falling into pieces mentally	future is shaky: future is possibly not good
kidding: to deceive as a joke	stall for me!: play for time, delay
kiddo: child	soggy: saturated with water
core memories: important memories tied to experiences and emotions	rabies: an acute virus disease usually spread through the bite of animal which can lead to insane behaviour
to put your foot down: to insist or assert your authority, to put a stop to something	to sass: to speak disrespectfully
to check it out: to observe something and try to understand it	