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**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY**

**English (HU-100)**

**Instructor: Dania Anwar**

**Class: BEE-12C**

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**Group 3**

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**Assignment 3**

**Part 1**

1. Write down ten commonly mispronounced words in the following pattern.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Words | Correct Transcription  (American) | Correct Transcription  (Britain) |
| Attorney | /əˈtɜːrnɪ/ | /əˈtɜːni/ |
| Bury | /ˈberi/ | /ˈberi/ |
| Debris | /ˈdeb.riː/ | /ˈdeɪ.briː/ |
| Açai | / ˌɑ sɑˈi, ˌɑ saɪˈi / | / ˌɑ sɑˈi, ˌɑ saɪˈi / |
| Epitome | /-ˈpɪt̬-/ | /ɪˈpɪt.ə.mi/ |
| Jalapeño | /ˌhæləˈpeɪnjəʊ/ | /ˌhæləˈpeɪnjəʊ/ |
| Entrepreneur | /ˌɑn.trə.prəˈnʊɚ/ | /ˌɒntrəprəˈnɜː(r)/ |
| Waistcoat | /ˈweskət/ | /ˈweɪs(t)kəʊt/ |
| Tomb | /tuːm/ | /tuːm/ |
| Forte | /ˈfɔː.teɪ/ | /ˈfɔː.teɪ/ |

1. Describe any five ways that can be used to make our pronunciation better.
2. **Listen carefully**

For correct pronunciation, the important thing is to observe how the word is spoken by the natives. We can do this by watching videos or movies in the English language. Mimicking the tone and pace of the natives will help in how certain words are pronounced.

1. **Recording yourself**

While speaking we mostly focus to convey our message rather than listening to how we are pronouncing the words. If we cannot hear ourselves then we cannot correct our pronunciation mistakes. So, we can record our voice and make notes of any wrong pronunciation and try to improve it.

1. **Speaking slowly**

Speaking patiently gives the speaker some time about what to say next and how to say it while speaking. By speaking slowly, we will be able to concentrate on our phonetics and phonology, and also convey our message in a complete way.

1. **Intonation and stress**

Good pronunciation is something beyond dominating individual sounds. It is also about intonation (rise and fall of voice) and stress. For this we should practice speaking articles, poems, and songs aloud, focusing on each word’s stress and intonation.

1. **Practicing alone**

To get a grip on something we need to practice it. Thus, for better pronunciation, we have to practice speaking loudly alone (preferably in front of a mirror) and see the position of our tongue, lips, and mouth. And compare it with the way the natives speak.

**Part 2**

Select any short piece of personal writing consists of 1 to 2 paragraphs.

Analyze that writing by including following points:

* Choice of vocabulary and how much it is appropriate according to the topic?
* Overall sentence structures.
* Other techniques that the writer has used.

**Extract**

Everything had been totally different that Sunday morning, when the two boys had set out on their walk up the cool, pine-scented mountainside near the village where they lived. Near the top, Peter and Michael had climbed onto a rock to admire the view of the valley far below them.

That was when disaster had struck. On clambering down, Peter had tumbled awkwardly to the ground, his leg bent at a painful angle beneath him. Unable to move, he was forced to wait where he was, wrapped in Michael’s jacket, while Michael had begun the long trek down the mountainside to fetch help.

Michael looked down on the mountainside from the window of the helicopter. He felt increasingly helpless, as it looked totally different from the air and the network of tiny paths was mostly obscured from view by the thick covering of pine trees. To make matters worse, the light was fading fast and a thick blanket of mist was starting to form. Eventually the pilot and the three mountain rescue workers in the helicopter agreed that they would have to go back and continue the search for Michael’s friend, Peter, on foot.

By seven o’clock that evening, they had left the helicopter in the village and gathered a mountain rescue team of fifteen men. Michael felt disheartened and scared for his friend’s safety. Slowly they ascended the mountain, scouring the numerous paths for Peter. The only sounds were crunching footsteps and the crackle of static on the walkie-talkies that the rescue workers carried to talk to each other. The mountainside was an eerie place after nightfall and gradually Michael started to wonder whether they would ever find Peter at all.

Suddenly I heard a voice come over one of the walkie-talkies, “We’ve got him. We’re taking him down.” “I’m sorry,” I said to my friend later in the warm safety of the hospital room, “I didn’t realize it would take so long.”

The doctors decided to keep Peter at the hospital for the night in case of complications with his leg.

Before leaving, I looked down at my friend and patted his shoulder as, silently, we both vowed never to go walking in the mountains again.

**Analysis**

* **Vocabulary:**

Vocabulary is an utmost important part of any language’s essay or writing. Naturally, it in the same way, plays a crucial part in devloping different and vital feelings among the readers which, in turn, develops a sort of urge in them to continue reading; catches their eye.

* **Vista:**

The Author, through using fastidious words, portrays the scenery of the environment. He described the image as **cool** and **pine-scented** which grasps the attention of readers as if they were to smelling the scent themselves. However, later on in the story, that beautiful and exquisite scenery turns, as Author describes it, **eerie** and covered with thick **mist**. This can be set as an example of how much vocabulary plays part in a passage. If the writer were to use dull words, the story would nowhere near be as exiciting.

* **Subvocalization:**

The author uses words in his passage that the reader can hear. This is called subvocalization. Throughout the narrative, the Author has used such words, like, **clambering**, it’s almost as if we can hear his descend. Later on in this writing, he uses **eerie** (creepy sounds), **crunching** **footsteps** and **crackle** **of** **static**. These words further play a crucial part in grasping the reader’s attention.

**Sentence Structure:**

The structure of the sentences plays the biggest part in making the story interesting and fascinating. The writer initially and throughout the body keeps the structure in a way that is simple, straightforward and not difficult to understand.

* **Opening:**

The author structures the opening in an engrossing way, by presenting the scenery in a beautiful way. He also gives a short briefing as to what him and his friend were doing which is how the whole story came to be.

* **Body:**

The writer still keeps the structure simple and easy to undetstand. More often than not, complex structure is the biggest factor leading to a reader dropping a story. Right after the opening, the whole scene takes a quick twist. The whole beautiful ambience of the scenery is lost and a dark aura now encompasses it. In a hyperbolic manner, the Author continues the story as if not a single thing were going their way. It would also appear that guilt was weighing down on his consience, which gives birth to a pitiful feeling for the two friends in the reader’s mind.

Further, the body ends with the story going towards the climax. At this point the author starts using compact sentences to converge all the reader’s attention towards this bridging of the story.

* **Conclusion:**

In the concluding passage, the author uses dialogues as it makes the reader feel more familiar and straightforward. The tone of the passage at the end shifts more personal and is being described in first person, rather than third person which was kept throughout the whole story.

**Other Techniques:**

* Chronology
* Perceptible Descriptions
* Serene Transition from Body to Climax
* Story’s Denouement

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