**Analysis of the article “Porn star is the 11th women to make a Turmp sex claim”**

~~According to the context of culture~~, This article was written by Harriet Agerholm and published online on the 24th of October 2016 in “The Independent”, a British online newspaper that started as a broadsheet paper and switched to tabloid format in 2003. From March 2016, the Independent has been published only online. The context of culture refers to this wider framework in which the article was published.

The context of situation allows us to analyse the text according to three variables. The first one is field, which tells us what is going on, gives us information about the processes described, the participants who are involved in those processes and the circumstances in which the processes are happening. In this text the journalist reports on Trump’s inappropriate sexual behaviour, especially the allegations made by the porn star Jessica Drake

 ~~The processes are described through verbal verbs which are a lot because this article is mainly reporting allegations made to Trump~~ There are many verbal processes because this article reports Trump’s sexual allegations (for example “say, accuse, offer, make claims, make allegations, introduce, ask, call, refuse, agree, den”y etc.), material verbs ~~which also make up a big part of the text as the facts reported are actions done by~~ which refer to the President’s actions (come, grope, enter dress, return, show, walk, go etc.),three mental verbs (know, remember and have no interest) and relational verbs which are only “to be and to have”.

The participants are Trump, Jessica Drake, Gloria Allred, two other women ~~who are not specified~~, Bill Cosby, Roman Polanski, Clinton, the companies of Trump, the women who accused Trump, and the bookkeepers. The circumstances indicate where, when, why and how the process happens: for example , in a statement, at a news conference, in Lake Tahoe, in 2006, in pyjamas and so on.

The second variable of the context of situation is tenor that enables us to define ~~the~~ mood ~~so if the clauses are~~ (declarative, interrogative or imperative clauses) and ~~the~~ modality expressed through adjuncts of modality and modal verbs. In this case, most ~~of the~~ clauses are declarative; there are only two questions “What do you want? How much?” which report Trump’s words. Modality is expressed ~~not that evident, we~~ only with ~~have~~ two modal adjuncts (forcibly and totally). The third variable is ~~the~~ mode, which shows ~~indicates the way language is used in~~ the channel of communication ~~which has been~~ adopted in the article. In this case, it is a written text, ~~in particular a piece of~~ a news article in which information tends to be packaged through nominalizations, like“unwanted sexual advances, high-profile cases, inappropriate sexual behaviour “and so on.

Cohesion in the text is achieved through the use of ~~and the elements which make it coherent we can remark the presence of~~ possessive and personal pronouns, which are endophoric references referring to the participants of the text (“like he, his, she, her, they, them, this, it” and so on). Other cohesive devices are the use of substitution of nouns ~~Not only personal and possessive pronouns constitute endophoric references, but we also have proper nouns(~~ such as adult film actress, the porn star and sex educator, the property tycoon, the Republican nominee and so on) and ~~elements of cohesion are made up by~~ a grammatical parallelism in the first line of the second page (“this person”). The metaphorical meaning of material verbs such as “nosedive and slash” helps to enhance cohesion. We can distinguish two groups of words belonging to two different semantic fields: the sexual field, with words such as “sexual behaviour, harassment, to grope” and the legal field with words such as “allegations, to accuse, the lawyer, to make claim”.