**Text analysis, Group I**

We are going to analyse a text taken from the lifestyle magazine *elitetraveler* about a two-Michelin-star French restaurant located in Ireland. We are going to focus on its text type and textuality, register and linguistic devices.

The text type is mainly argumentative, as the text is not an objective exposition, but it aims at persuading the reader. Positive and slightly exaggerated adjectives, such as “the most respected”, “legendary”, “impressive” and “charming”, are used to make the text attractive. Another characteristic of argumentative text types is the presence of hedging expressions, such as “arguably the most respected restaurant”, and of persuasive statements, as “you’ll be talking about this place for some time after”*.*

Furthermore, the text features descriptive traits, including the use of several adjectives, which describe the location and the food of the restaurant, e.g. “contemporary French” cuisine, “two-star” restaurant, “heated” terrace, “16th century” garden. Information about the spatial context and the historical background is also provided by expressions like “in Ireland”, “in 1981”, “currently in the hands of chef Guillaume Lebrun” and “terrace looks over the 16th century garden of The Merrion Hotel”.

As far as textuality is concerned, the cohesion is guaranteed by lexical and grammatical elements.

As for the lexis, many words belong to the semantic field of food, for example “contemporary French cuisine”, “two Michelin stars”, “wine list”, “Blue lobster ravioli”, “caramelized veal sweetbread”, “dark chocolate tart”, “dining room” and “digestif”. Some of these references result as positively connotated for an English-speaking person, being associated to high-quality food, like “Michelin star” and “ravioli”.

“Wine list” and “dining room” exploit the linguistic device of collocation, while terms related to the semantic field of food, as “restaurant” and “two stars” are repeated in the text. Cohesion is also guaranteed by the opposition between the general term “food” and the specific examples such as “Blue lobster ravioli”.

As for the grammar, “it”, “this place” and the possessive “Guibald’s” all refer to the same antecedent, “restaurant”, whereas “then” refers to “1981”.

The text sticks together as a unit, and therefore it is coherent, since it has a recognisable topic and function and follows a logic structure, which make the intention of the author clear and the text acceptable to the reader. The text gives the reader new information in a stimulating way, resulting as informative.

In regard to the register, it exploits recognisable language patterns usually employed in promotional texts, consequently a text like this is suitable for a lifestyle magazine like *elitetraveler*, where it is published.

The article is characterised by a written mode and a standard register, even though it contains some loan words borrowed from French, like “cuisine”, “chef” and “digestif”, that raise the register making it more sophisticated and attractive to the reader.

Nevertheless, there are some elements that are typical of an informal text, such as contractions like “you’ll” and colloquial expressions like “every bit”. Subjective adjectives, as “legendary” and “impressive”, are traits of informality as well.

In conclusion, this text is argumentative and descriptive, and it meets all of the standards of text linguistics defined by De Beaugrande and Dressler. It is therefore a persuasive and attractive text that satisfies the reader’s expectations, achieving its objective.