**Group D: Virginia Rossato, Greta Cattaruzzi, Barbara Ceschia, Roberta Bortolato, Marta Pellegrini**

We are going to analyse a text about the Restaurant Patrick Guilbaud, located in Ireland. This analysis is going to focus on textuality, lexis and grammar.

This is a non-fictional text, and it can be identified as business communication, a form of advertising. The text type is argumentative because the main goal is to convince the public to eat in this restaurant, but it is also descriptive.

The lexis is quite specialised, and the semantic field is cuisine (*two Michelin stars, two-star restaurant, the Blue lobster ravioli, caramelized veal sweetbreads…*). There is one collocation (*two-star restaurant*) which is typical of the semantic field of cuisine and it is used a lot in the language of advertising. But beside this, there are not any particular linguistic devices, like metaphors or idioms, because the text is quite straight-forward. The type of register is business usage and the level of formality is neutral. There are contractions (*you’ll*) and informal sentences, such as *you’ll be talking about this place for some time after* or *for a number of years*; but there are also some elements of formality such as long sentences, which are typical of texts that are high in register. However, these sentences are mostly coordinate clauses and not subordinate clauses. There is not a clear division of for and against, which should be an expected feature within the vocabulary of an argumentative text.

The text is cohesive both grammatically and lexically. As far as grammar is concerned, we can find pronouns (*it remains the only…, you’ll…)*, articles (*the only two*), demonstrative adjectives (*this place*), conjunctions and connectives (*and*) and progressive forms (*has held, has long set the standard*). Lexical cohesion is given first of all by the usage of the semantic field of cuisine but there are also other elements that make the text cohesive, such as repetitions (*restaurant, star, food*), *place* is used as a synonym of *restaurant* and the text uses contrasts and oppositions (*beside the main dining room, …*). There are not any particular deictic expressions, which are more typical of a narrative text and not of an advertisement. In fact, this kind of expressions are not very useful in an argumentative text. There are many adjectives, which are mainly positive, as their purpose is to attract people and bring them to the restaurant (*most respected, legendary, impressive, charming*).

The nouns are concrete because they are mainly used to describe the menu and the restaurant that they are promoting, and the noun phrases are quite simple and not very long (*two-star restaurant…*), apart from the names of the specific courses on the menu (*the contemporary dark chocolate tart*, …). The main tense used is the present tense, which is common in argumentative texts. Moreover, the verbs are mostly active, and they make the text easier to read (*It remains, looks over, offers*…), there are a few verbs of perception and cognition because the main goal is to attract customers, appealing to their senses *(heated*). There are not any answers or imperatives, the majority of the sentences are simple statements. Since it is an argumentative text, you would expect to find conditional forms, which are absent.

In the final analysis, this text is cohesive, coherent and overall well-written; it manages to catch the reader’s attention and curiosity towards the restaurant. It is persuasive and faithful to its aim.