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as the story is situated in Paris, the semantic field of city is very much present with words as courtyard, house, square, path, tree, portals, flags, room, vestibule, river etc. A second semantic field present in the text would be that of nature: leaves, trees, plants, branches, green tips, mosquitoes, bees, butterflies, water, river, skies etc. Ultimately, also the colours play an important role what with the recurring words “blue”, “green”, “brown” and “white”.

there is much syntactic equivalence in the construction of the sentences. The text uses a fair number of prepositions creating equivalence in sentences: “in Paris in a big white house on a little square off Avenue Foch”, “in a high blue pram on a pebbled paths under the tall trees”, “across the river, through the portals, under musty military flags”.

In regard to the use of a non-casual language, we can find many examples of phonological equivalence like for instance in the title, characterised by an alliteration of the phoneme /b/ . Other examples of alliteration can be found in line 2 (*blond and beautiful),* lines 4-5 (*pram on pebbled paths under the tall trees),* line 13 *(woolly whiteness),* line 14 (*nannie sat near knitting*) and line 18 (*her blue cap sat on a bun of brown hair).*

The intensive use of prepositions gives the text a rhythm (e.g: 6-8),that carries the reader through it.

“Cuddling kissing rocking” rhymes and has a musical sound, giving the impression of safety that the baby gets from the arms of his mum. It is a consonance and an assonance as well.

Another figure of speech that is used is synecdoche when the author says: “under leaves and **green**”. In this case, green is a synecdoche for leaves or trees, but the reader can understand that the baby is under trees and not under the colour green.

“Thick hot stillness” is a synaesthesia, since there are words that involve different senses.

The text is also full of syntactic equivalences starting from line 2, where the position of the adjectives recalls the one used in french, but also in line 24 (*sweet nut flavour and milk white beauty).*An other quite evident example is the repetition of the conjunction “and” at the beginning of new sentences such as in line 5, 8, 16, 20, 21, 22 and 25.