

# A STUDY OF TEXT STRUCTURE IN CULINARY GUIDES WINE & DINE: SINGAPORE'S TOP RESTAURANTS

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## A STUDY OF TEXT STRUCTURE IN CULINARY GUIDES *WINE & DINE: SINGAPORE'S TOP RESTAURANTS*

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**ABSTRACT:** This study aims to find the stages and language features of the descriptive text structure in *Wine & Dine: Singapore's Top Restaurants*. The contribution of this research is that it can be used as a reference in the preparation of descriptive texts that will have social functions as information reports on the topic of restaurants. The theory used in this study is the theory of Descriptive Text by Knapp and Watkins (2005). This research method uses qualitative methods. This research data is the descriptive text in the culinary guidebook. The research found that the topic of data is restaurant and there are 12 (twelve) stages in the restaurant descriptive text that are Food, Identity, Decoration, Services, Location, Facilities, Comment, Beverages, Branches, Abstract, Price, Employees. The language features used in restaurant descriptive text are the use of simple present tense, relational verbs, action verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. This research concludes that although 12 (twelve) stages have been found in the restaurant descriptive text, the stages used are 3-6 stages in the composition of the descriptive text. Relational verbs and action verbs are not applied to all sentences in one text. Adjectives are used more often than Adverb or Adverbial phrases in restaurant descriptive text.

Keywords: *Stages, Language Features, Descriptive text.*

### INTRODUCTION

Language is the bridge for people to communicate and provide a better information is needed or a referral. According to Chomsky (2005:10) language is innovative, because much of what people say in the course of normal language use is entirely new, not a repetition of anything that have been heard before and not even similar in pattern to sentences. Based on James Paul Gee's *An Introduction to Discourse Analysis* (2010), stated that language in information is not only conveyed verbally; it can be conveyed in writing to applies perspective and social and

cultural identity. Discourse analysis is intended so that the message delivered can be received by the reader or listener. James Paul Gee added that readers and listeners as discourse analyzers need to elaborate, remember and interpret based on social activities and identities. Discourse Analysis gives Information Structure formed by people based on the purpose of delivery of the information.

In an information text there is a text structure or elements that are adjusted to the purpose of the information. This structure is identified through the genre in the text and the use of words for the

meaning of each sentence. Finding the social purpose of the information in the text will find the actual genre of the text. Can be seen how the purpose of constructing text types. Then the use of Lexico-grammatical and Semantic has an important role in identifying systematic elements in each genre of text that has different social goals (Eggin and Slade, 1997). Lexico-grammatical describes the lexical meaning, then in Semantics will reveal a stronger meaning. Therefore through understanding the meaning of the text, structure or sequence in the text can be seen.

At present many writers from various backgrounds compile books that fit the focus of their studies, thus making many types and genres of books published out there, such as encyclopedias, fiction books, academic books, comics, catalogs, and guidebooks. Each book has its own functions and characteristics. But of course, the book has important information that is conveyed to the reader to provide knowledge according to the type and genre of the book. The information conveyed certainly has stages or special sequences that can make the reader understand the intent of the writer. Stages in the information text are part of the general structure of the text. This can be found in a culinary guide. In a book with various titles for every text update, of course there are certain patterns in conveying information about different culinary. Every journalist who writes in a culinary guide also has his own style. However, there will always be coherent stages of

information between journalists and others.

<sup>21</sup> This study focuses on the structure of descriptive text using the approach of Discourse Analysis in the culinary guidebook *Wine & Dine: Singapore's Top Restaurants*. This study analyzes the structure of descriptive text in books. *Wine & Dine: Singapore's Top Restaurants* is a book that contains a collection of restaurant descriptive texts in Singapore and published in 1995. In the book there are 7 (seven) types of restaurants based on the cuisine in Singapore. The 7 (seven) types of restaurants are Chinese, Indian, Southeast Asian, Japanese / Korean, Continental / European, The Americas, and New Age. The 7 (seven) types of restaurants are written by 9 different journalists. The description text in this study is taken from the culinary guidebook *Wine & Dine: Singapore's Top Restaurants* based on 21 (twenty-one) different texts.

Based on the background of the research, formulation of research problems that have been formulated by the researcher that; <sup>11</sup> What is the stages found in each text in *Wine & Dine: Singapore's Top Restaurants*? and <sup>11</sup> What are the language features found in *Wine & Dine: Singapore's Top Restaurants*?

From the problem mentioned in the previous paragraph, the researcher relates the theory to the problem using the Generic Structure theory in Descriptive Text. Descriptive text is a text where the text clearly explains the person, place, or things that is being the

topic or theme to the reader (Anderson and Anderson, 2003). Then this text has a social purpose so that readers seem to feel directly what is being expressed in the text. According to Knapp and Watkins (2005:97), there is a categorization or classification of various experiences, observations and interactions and it is possible to find out either objectively or subjectively, depending on the area of learning or the intention of the text writer in descriptive text. Therefore, the structure in descriptive text is used as a basis or classification of the determination of new text types such as information reports, literary descriptions, and descriptive recounts. In information reports, Knapp and Watkins (2005) explain that there are stages of description that serve to focus on specific aspects of the topic being explained.

Knapp and Watkins (2005:98) explained the language features used in the descriptive text as follows:

1. In descriptive texts both through technical and factual point of view, the most dominant thing used is simple present tense. However, in literary descriptions it is possible
2. There are relational verbs that function to classify and describe the appearance / quality and part / function of phenomena
3. Action verbs are used when describing behaviours/uses
4. In literary descriptions and common sense, action verbs are used metaphorically to create effects

1. Mental verbs are used when describing feelings in literary descriptions
2. Adjectives are used to add additional information to nouns and may be technical, everyday, or literary, depending on the text
3. Adverbs are used to add extra information to verbs to provide more detailed description
4. Adverbial phrases are used in descriptions to add more information about the manner, place or time.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach. According to Punch (2005: 3) Qualitative research is an empirical study where the data is not in the form of numbers. Qualitative research is more often associated with collecting and analyzing information in various forms. This research tends to focus on exploration, in more detail, also aims at a deeper explanation than a broad discussion.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Stages in the text structure are labels or sequences found in a text. This stages distinguishes one type of text from another. This analysis will find functional stages that have a role in the general structure of text types. In 21 (twenty one) restaurant descriptive text data, 12 (twelve) stages were found. The stages found are Food, Identity, Decoration, Services, Facilities, Location, Comments, Beverages, Branches, Abstract, Price, and Employees.

The sequence of stages in the restaurant descriptive text is as follows:

(Abstract) ^ (Location) ^ Identity ^  
Decoration ^ Food ^ (Employees) ^  
Services ^ (Facilities) ^ (Comment) ^  
(Price) ^ (Beverages) ^ (Price) ^  
(Branches)

The language features used in the text at Wine & Dine: Singapore's Top Restaurants is simple present tense. Each text has relational verbs and action verbs even though not every sentence in the text. Adjectives are used more often than adverb or adverbial phrases.

### **Food Stage**

Food is found in 20 (twenty) texts from 21 (twenty one) restaurant descriptive text data. This stages explains the food served in restaurants. The food stage not only mentions the name of the food in the restaurant, but there is also an explanation of the way of serving, ingredients, cooking process, information on the type of cuisine, as well as the taste of each dish. Food is an obligatory in the descriptive text of a restaurant. As in Text 2 which discusses Food in 6 (six) sentences like the following:

*Data 2.1.2 In the heart of financial district, it's invariably packed at lunch and the dim sum is a huge draw with special items like slow-cooked spare ribs and a dessert list as long as your arm.*

Analysis of Data 2.1.2 that Journalists want to convey some dishes in the restaurant that must be tried by visitors. Dim sum is Cantonese food served in a

small steamer basket. These foods are small so that it can be eaten in one bite. Slow-cooked is a long cooking process. It is a word which is inversely proportional to the fast food.

*Data 2.1.3 It specialises in imported premium stuff like Japanese dried abalone and even a special vermicelli from Hong Kong.*

Analysis of Data 2.1.3 that Journalists want to convey the food ingredients used as the main ingredients in the dishes served. The Top of the Plaza restaurant uses premium food ingredients for other dishes imported from Japan and Hong Kong such as *Dried Abalone* and *Vermicelli* as its restaurant specialties. *Dried abalone* is abalone clam preserved by drying. And Japan is one of the exporters of this abalone. *Vermicelli* is a term in the European language precisely derived from German which refers to a smaller form of pasta, but because there is information that was sent from Hong Kong. It is clear that *Vermicelli* is rice noodles that commonly used in Chinese cuisine.

*Data 2.1.4 Braised shark's fin is cooked with two whole abalone in a redolent sauce.*

Analysis of Data 2.1.4 that Journalists want to convey the way restaurants cook one of the dishes in the restaurant. The sentence above shows the method of cooking abalone mentioned earlier. The shark's fin is boiled together with two whole abalones and then given sauce until it smells good. It is the cooking

process of 'Buddha jumps over the wall' soup.

*Data 2.2.1 Other must-tries include Peking duck, lobster with garlic, sautéed spinach noodles with shredded roast duck meat and 'Buddha jumps over the wall' soup.*

*Data 2.2.2 Also offered are specialities like fresh prawn with pork dumpling, baked abalone pie and bird's nest with red bean soup.*

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Analysis of **Data 2.2.1** and **Data 2.2.2** **Data** that journalists want to convey some of the other dishes available at the restaurant.

*Data 2.2.3 Go for the peanut cream, sago and honeydew melon and the durian pudding for dessert.*

Analysis of Data 2.2.3 which journalists want to convey some dessert dishes are worth a try by visitors.

### **Identity Stage**

Identity is found in 18 (eighteen) texts from 21 (twenty one) restaurant descriptive text data. This stage explains the specialty restaurants, the concept of the restaurant, the atmosphere of the restaurant distinguishes with other restaurants, as well as the key of restaurant's taste. Identity is an obligatory in the descriptive text of a restaurant. As in Text 3 which discusses Identity in 4 (four) sentences like the following:

*Data 3.1.2 The ambience is reflective of tribal China and the food is distinctly different from other Chinese cuisine.*

*Data 3.1.3 To preserve the authenticity of thee mountain cuisine, they specially fly in the indigenous vegetables and meat products from Yunnan.*

*Data 3.1.4 So at different times of the year, you may savour exotic vegetables that would not appear in any other Chinese restaurant in Singapore.*

*Data 3.1.7 Their fresh-from-tank seafood items are wonderful for their briny freshness.*

Data 3.1.2 and Data 3.1.7 both explain the taste of cuisine in the restaurant, but Data 3.1.2 also talks a bit about the atmosphere of the restaurant. Then in Data 3.1.3, it explains about the restaurant's secret key in using the raw material for cooking. The concept of the restaurant is Chinese tribe so this restaurant wants to preserve the distinctive taste of Yunnan cuisine, the ingredients used also come from Yunnan. Differences in soil or climate in each region allows for differences in the taste of food. To maintain the authenticity of the taste of Yunnan, then this restaurant does it. This is different from Data 3.1.4 where Journalists want to convey restaurant specialties because of the product ingredients used.

### **Decoration Stage**

Decoration is found in 11 (eleven) texts from 21 (twenty one) restaurant descriptive text data. This stage explains the concept of decoration, decoration of restaurant facilities, furniture in

restaurants, as well as items that become restaurant decorations. Decoration is an obligatory in the descriptive text of a restaurant. As in Text 1, Text 6, and Text 18 which discusses Decoration:

*Text 1 Data 1.1.1 Grand dining takes fanciful shape in the presentation of traditional Cantonese dishes, replete with vegetable carvings and yin yang harmony.*

Analysis of Data 1.1.1 that Journalist convey how to set up a dining table in a restaurant. The data is also explained about the items and concepts used by restaurants as dining table decorations. The journalist chooses session Grand dining which is a term in a restaurant that has meaning dinner dish fancy or pretentious. At that time a grand dining journalist with traditional Cantonese dishes in which Cantonese dishes originated from the Guangdong region in southern China and was one of the Eight Traditions of Chinese cuisine. It is also supported by the vegetable carvings and Yin yang concept. Vegetable carvings is carved vegetables to decorate in the table at dinner which is usually shaped like a flower or an animal. Yin yang is a concept or philosophy of Chinese.

*Text 6 Data 6.1.2 The dining hall is filled with antique furniture some of which are more than 100 years old.*

*Data 6.1.3 Historical paraphernalia of ceiling fans, antique mirrors and glass lamp shades all lend and breathe an atmosphere of a bygone colonial era.*

Analysis of Data 6.1.2 and Data 6.1.3 that Journalists convey furniture, items,

to the effect of the atmosphere of the decoration items used by restaurants. This charming style is not only in the building part, but the interior of the restaurant uses *antique furniture* which also functions as a restaurant decoration. Data 6.1.2 explains that the restaurant uses antique furniture that is more than 100 years old. Then in the Data 6.1.3 mentioned that the antiques in question such as ceiling fans, antique mirrors and glass lamps.

*Text 18 Data 18.1.2 Dressed up with decorations and furniture from Mexico, USA and Europe, the mood is funky and fun with a somewhat out-of-place but effective presence of a multicoloured 'Mini-Minor' smack in the middle of the restaurant serving (you wouldn't guess) as a salad bar.*

Analysis of Data 18.1.2 that Journalists explained that the facilities in the restaurant were decorated to suit the restaurant concept. The restaurant decorations contain furniture from Mexico, the US, and Europe with funky-themed themes including salad bars decorated in colors.

### **Services Stage**

Services is found in 11 (eleven) texts from 21 (twenty one) restaurant descriptive text data. This stage explains the restaurant service provided to the guests through the ways of presenting the food, souvenirs, as well as facilities in the restaurant. Services is an obligatory in the descriptive text of a restaurant. As in Text 4, Text 12, and Text 17 which discusses Services:

*Text 4 Data 4.3.1 And before you go, women diners will be thrilled with a gift of a set of Indian bangles.*

Analysis of Data 4.3.1 namely Journalists explains about the way restaurants make customers feel happy after enjoying a meal at the restaurant. After finished have meal at the Bangles restaurant, the restaurant will give *Indian Bangles* as souvenirs to female visitors. *Indian Bangles* is a bracelet from India that is often used by traditional Indian woman. This bracelet has a lot of philosophy depending on the color and material substance. The average sparkling-looking bracelet is often worn by married women.

*Text 12 Data 12.1.1 Part of the attraction is the fantastic buffet comprising some 50 items from cold salads, to fresh meats, seafood and a dessert selections.*

Analysis of Data 4.3.1, the Journalists, explains how restaurants serve food. Seoul Garden is a restaurant where the service is a buffet service where guests can take food that they want to eat independently. Then the guests can cook their own food that has been taken in the hot pot.

*Text 17 Data 17.1.4 There is no a la carte menu in this restaurant – the price of your meal includes a buffet-styles salad bar and endless servings of various cuts of grilled meat.*

Analysis of Data 17.1.4 is almost the same as analysis of Data 12.1.2, which is a journalist explaining how restaurants serve food. Guests will see how the

*Passadors* cut meat and share it on a plate. *Passadors* are Brazilian restaurant waiters. In this restaurant *Passadors* will have meat on long skewers on the dining table.

### **Facilities Stage**

Facilities is found in 6 (six) texts from 21 (twenty one) restaurant descriptive text data. This stage explains the facilities and infrastructure provided by the restaurant to guests where it aims to improve the service of the restaurant. Facilities is an optional because this stage is explained through the Services stage. As in Text 4, Text 9, and Text 17 which discusses Facilities:

*Text 4 Data 4.2.1 Bangles Tandoor also doubles up as an entertainment stop with a live band on the second level and a private on the third with a karaoke system for song birds.*

Analysis of Data 4.2.1, it can be understood that the restaurant building has more than one floor. On the first floor, of course for the restaurant, on the second floor there is a live-band that can be enjoyed by visitors who love music. And on the third floor, there is a karaoke facility with a song birds system. *Song birds* has a meaning birds that can create a lot of musical tones. Song Birds then the system can be defined system with lots of musical notes.

*Text 9 Data 9.1.8 Lest Asuka should frighten you, be assured that it offers two nine seater teppanyaki counters for those who prefer to have their food cooked.*

From Data 9.1.8 the analysis found is Asuka also facilitates guests who want

cooked cuisine by preparing a teppanyaki counter. Teppanyaki is Japanese cuisine cooked on an iron plate. In contrast to sushi-sashimi which is not cooked but directly served fresh.

*Text 17 Data 17.1.6 The salad bar features over 13 different salads including the quint essential and very delicious Brazilian-style black beans, or feijoada.*

Data 17.1.6 explains about the salad bar that there are more than 13 types of salads such as the *quint essential* and *feijoada*. *Feijoada* is denpi or pork black bean soup.

### **Location Stage**

Location is found in 6 (six) texts from 21 (twenty one) restaurant descriptive text data. This stage describes the street or city where the restaurant is located. This stage further describes the landmarks that are around the restaurant. Location is an optional because there is a location description that is in the descriptive text page but does not in the text paragraph. As in Text 6, Text 9 and Text 14 which discusses Location:

*Text 6 Data 6.1.1 Situated on a hilltop, a grand old mansion of an old family (the Alkaffs) is transformed into a charming restaurant.*

Data 6.1.1 explains how the location of this restaurant which is located on a hilltop and charming. This restaurant is located in Taman Bukit Telok Blangah, Singapore. Alkaff Mansion is a colonial bungalow in the early 20th century that was built by the Alkaff family. Bungalow building with colonial style

architecture makes this restaurant very charming.

*Text 9 Data 9.1.1 Tiong Bahru may not be dripping with class and style but Asuka Japanese Restaurant is a gem of beautiful restaurant in a neighborhood shopping centre.*

From Data 9.1.1 the analysis found that Tiong Bahru is a historical area in Singapore which is famous for its historic places, culinary areas and shopping areas. Tiong Bahru location of Asuka Restaurant. This leads to the restaurant Asuka looked like a beautiful place in between the shopping area in a historic place.

*Text 14 Data 14.1.1 Tucked away in Peranakan Place at the foot of Emerald Hill is the cosy, rustic nook.*

Data 14.1.1 explains that the Esmirada restaurant is in *Peranakan place*. *Peranakan place* is a place in Singapore precisely located at 180 Orchard Road.

### **Comment Stage**

Comment is found in 6 (six) texts from 21 (twenty one) restaurant descriptive text data. This stage is a few sentences of opinion from subjective journalists about the restaurant being discussed. Comment is an optional, because not all data have subjective opinions from journalists. As in Text 5, Text 18 and Text 21 which discusses Comment:

*Text 5 Data 5.2.3 Definitely worth a visit.*

Data 5.2.3 is the sentence complement with the intention to add the advice of a

previous sentence of this Data. In this Data 5.2.3 journalist gives his opinion on the restaurant being discussed.

*Text 18 Data 18.2.4 Share your desserts as all are gratifying.*

Data 18.2.4 refers to the *Comment* where the journalist gives the reader a suggestion to enjoy the dessert at Papa Joe's because it is satisfying.

*Text 21 Data 21.1.2 The Spot on the hub is definitely it!*

Data 21.1.2 is a complementary sentence from the previous sentence where the previous sentence is a sentence form restorative. This data is a comment from a journalist as the writing style of the restaurant's descriptive text.

*Text Data 21.1.5 The day crowd is mainly made up of professionals in the area.*

Data 21.1.5 is a sentence comment from journalist. In that sentence, the Journalist intend to explain that this restaurant is very crowded with guests who want to eat lunch. *The day* shows that the journalist comes at lunch. With the crowds of guests, it shows that the restaurant is very professional in its service so that guests are very happy to come to this restaurant.

### **Beverages Stage**

Beverages is found in 5 (five) texts from 21 (twenty one) restaurant descriptive text data. This stage mentions the name of the beverage that is in the restaurant, besides that some data explains the taste,

ingredients, and origin of the drink being discussed. Beverages is an optional in restaurant descriptive texts. As in Text 10 and Text 19 which discusses Beverages:

*Text 10 Data 10.2.1 Have the choya ume to kick off your meal – this sweet plum liqueur is a Japanese aperitif.*

From Data 10.2.1 the analysis found that at Nanbantei guests who want sweet drinks can try Choya ume. Choya ume is a beverage with low alcohol content made from plum juice. In this restaurant journalist recommend this drink before visitors or readers eat the food ordered.

*Text 19 Data 19.1.7 Trader Vic's also carries exotic cocktail, particularly the famous Mai Tai, a blend of Martinique and Jamaican rum.*

From Data 19.1.7 the analysis found that in Trader Vic's restaurant there is a Mai Tai cocktail made from Martinique and Jamaican rum. Cocktail is an alcoholic beverage mixed with other drinks that have a distinctive aroma.

### **Branches Stage**

Branches is found in 4 (four) texts from 21 (twenty one) restaurant descriptive text data. This stage provides information about the address and telephone number of the restaurant branch so that guests can easily make reservations at a nearby restaurant. Branches is an optional because not all restaurants have branches. As in Text 7, Text 12, and Text 15 which discusses Branches:

*Text 7 Data 7.1.6 There are four other Sanur branches at: Centrepoin, tel: 734-2192, Chinatown Point, tel: 534-5152. Northpoint, tel: 754-7541 and Suntec City, tel: 338-2777.*

Data 7.1.6 explains the address and telephone number of the Sanur restaurant branch in Singapore. Sanur restaurant has 4 (four) other restaurant branches.

*Text 12 Data 12.2.3 Seoul Garden is also at: 4190 Ang Mo Kio Ave 6 (452-1339), #02-45 Bugis Junction (334-3339), #01-15 Bukit Timah Plaza (466-1339), #02-56 Parkway Parade (345-1339), #05-01 Shaw Centre (733-1339) and #04-02 Tampines Mall (786-1339).*

From Data 12.2.3 the analysis found that Seoul Garden has 6 (six) restaurant branches in Singapore. The sentence provides information about the address and telephone number of the Seoul Garden restaurant branch for readers who want to find the nearest Seoul Garden restaurant for reservations.

*Text 15 Data 15.2.2 Coachman Inn also has an outlet at Parkway Parade, tel: 348-3237.*

Data 15.2.2 describes the branch of the Coachman Inn restaurant in Parkway Parade along with information about the telephone number for the reservation.

### **Abstract Stage**

Abstract is found in 3 (three) texts from 21 (twenty one) restaurant descriptive text data. This stage is an exposition

sentence from a journalist written subjectively with the aim that the reader imagines the restaurant to be discussed. Abstract is an optional in the descriptive text of the restaurant. As in Text 10, Text 12, and Text 16 which discusses Abstract:

*Text 10 Data 10.1.1 This is Japanese dining of the highest order.*

Data 10.1.1 refers to the *Abstract* in which the journalist expresses his opinion that the Inagiku restaurant is a Japanese restaurant with high order dining.

*Text 12 Data 12.1.1 No other Korean restaurant can be credited with creating mass appeal for Korean fare as Seoul Garden has.*

Data 12.1.1 refers to the *Abstract* in which the Journalist expresses his opinion about the Seoul Garden restaurant which creates mass appeal.

*Text 16 Data 16.1.1 How does one categories such a place?*

*Data 16.1.2 No matter, for it fulfils every classification you can think of.*

*Data 16.1.3 Principally, it is all about cooking duck.*

The three data above refer to the abstract. In this case, all three are exposition before discussing other stages in this data. Journalist expressed his opinion on the restaurant that will be discussed. In data 16.1.3, journalist point to Western-style duck meat cuisine.

### **Price Stage**

Price is found in 2 (two) texts from 21 (twenty one) restaurant descriptive text data. This stage explains the average price of food. Each price is given information such as the price of food for lunch, the price of food for dinner, or the price of a set of food. Price is an optional in the descriptive text of the restaurant. As in Text 12 and Text 16 which discusses Price:

*Text 12 Data 12.2.1 If buffet is not your fancy, the set meals are a bargain from S\$8-S\$15.*

From Data 12.2.1 the analysis found that the food service used by journalist is buffet, but journalist also try a la carte cuisine. Then the journalist suggest to guests who do not want the buffet food can be ordered a la carte which costs about S \$ 8 S \$ 15.

*Text 19 Data 19.1.8 Weekend lunches are a steal at about S\$ 15 for soup, salad, entrée and dessert.*

*Data 19.1.9 Dinner is slightly pricey, but on Sunday nights, a party of three or more can opt for the dinner buffet at S\$ 25 per person which allows unlimited orders of selected items from the menu.*

The data above states the price of lunch and dinner at Trader Vic's. On weekends if guests order a la carte at lunch it will pay about S \$ 15 for a set of dishes. However, at dinner if guests choose the buffet menu then guests pay an amount of S \$ 25 calculated per person.

### **Employees Stage**

Employees is found in 2 (two) texts from 21 (twenty one) restaurant descriptive text data. This stage explains the skills of employees in the restaurant and how they improve restaurant services. Employees is an optional in the restaurant descriptive text. As in Text 1 and Text 15 which discusses Employees:

*Text 1 Data 1.1.3 Head Chef Chan Chen Hei is very innovative and makes bold forays into the realm of eclecticism like combining panfried oysters in black pepper sauce with mint leaf, supreme 'Kam San' sharks's fin with lobster meat and double-boiled supreme bird's nest with coconut milk.*

From Data 1.1.3 the analysis found that *Head Chef Chan Chen Hei* uses *Eclecticism* to innovate to create fantastic new flavors for dishes at *Hai Tien Lo* restaurant. *Eclecticism* is the concept when someone just took some of the several theories as well as the sort who thinks can be done in harmony.

*Text 15 Data 15.1.6 Warm service by smartly dressed waiters makes their showmanship even more enjoyable.*

This data shows that this restaurant requires waiters wear clothes neatly. It is intended that the guests are comfortable eating food at this restaurant. Moreover, an additional point the waiter to show some performances as warm service from the restaurant.

## CONCLUSION

In this study, the writer analysed the structure of the text in the book *Wine & Dine: Singapore's Top Restaurants*. The writer takes the 21 (twenty-one) of data descriptive text of the restaurant of 142 (one hundred and forty two) text in the book. From these data the writer found 12 (twelve) stages of the text structure in the restaurant descriptive text book *Wine & Dine: Singapore's Top Restaurants*. The stages found are Food, Identity, Decoration, Services, Facilities, Location, Comments, Beverages, Branches, Abstract, Price, and Employees. The sequence of stages in the restaurant descriptive text is as follows:

(Abstract) ^ (Location) ^ Identity ^ Decoration ^ Food ^ (Employees) ^ Services ^ (Facilities) ^ (Comment) ^ (Price) ^ (Beverages) ^ (Price) ^ (Branches)

If related to language features by Knapp and Watkins (2005), the language features used in the text at *Wine & Dine: Singapore's Top Restaurants* is simple present tense. Each text has relational verbs and action verbs even though not every sentence in the text. Adjectives are used more often than adverb or adverbial phrases.

There are some unexpected findings in this study. Although 12 (twelve) stages have been found in restaurant descriptive texts, in general only 3-6 stages are used to compile restaurant descriptive texts. This is caused by the existence of one sentence that discusses more than one content then it will refer to the Identity

stage. The structure in the restaurant descriptive text can allow Price stages in the 4th and 6th order. The decoration stages also describe the decoration of the dining table. There are 2 (two) stages is the subjective opinion of a journalist, Abstract stages and Comment stages. However, both have different functions. The Abstract stages is always in the first order of a text, while the Comment stages is in the body of the text. The order of the stages in each text in *Wine & Dine: Singapore's Top Restaurant* is not the same, because the sequence of the text structure is based on the Journalists' experience when visiting the restaurant being discussed. However, the findings of this study can be found in a definite sequence in the restaurant descriptive text.

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## ORIGINALITY REPORT

% **7**

SIMILARITY INDEX

% **5**

INTERNET SOURCES

% **2**

PUBLICATIONS

% **6**

STUDENT PAPERS

## PRIMARY SOURCES

**1**

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Internet Source

% **1**

**2**

Submitted to Universitas Negeri Surabaya The State University of Surabaya

Student Paper

% **1**

**3**

Submitted to Chester College of Higher Education

Student Paper

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