In this presentation, we are going to discuss and analyse a restaurant review. The analysis will be focused on the main linguistic features of the review, including the text type, style and vocabulary used. The information will be analysed as following: context, textuality, text type, style, register and vocabulary.

The text was published on *elitetraveler*, a magazine about luxury trips, leisure activities and stylish first-class restaurants. It is a review of two-Michelin-star *Restaurant Patrick Guilbaud*, located in Dublin. More specifically, the review focuses on the restaurant’s strong points, its prestige, its setting and its choices of menu.

Concerning textuality, the text lacks of coordinating and subordinating markers. The sentences are short and separated by full stops and commas instead, with the presence of a few juxtaposing phrases, e.g. “Currently in the hands of […]” and “Beside the main dining room, […]”. As for intertextuality, few external references are mentioned, including the Michelin guide, The Merrion Hotel and a 16th century garden, which all contribute to provide the reader with a picture of the restaurant’s ambience and prestige.

With regard to the text type, both descriptive and argumentative features characterise this text. On one hand, general objective information about the restaurant and its location can be found, e.g. “Cuisine: Contemporary French”, “[…] opened in 1981”, “16th century garden of the Merrion Hotel”; on the other hand, persuasive expressions such as “the most respected restaurant” and “with a wine list every bit as impressive as the food” are employed to capture the reader’s attention. Further positive adjectives, e.g. “legendary”, “major”, “two-star”, and “charming”, are also used to attract potential customers.

Thus, the style of the text is persuasive and its clear objective is one of promotion of the restaurant, in order to give it more visibility and possibly attract a new clientele. Moreover, the objectivity with which data are presented, both linguistically and visually, helps to convey the review’s message.

Concerning the vocabulary, the terminology referring to the food that the restaurant serves is very specific and belongs to the specialised language of haute cuisine. Striking examples of this are the names of the dishes mentioned, such as “blue lobster ravioli”, “caramelized veal sweetbreads”, “dark chocolate tart” and “digestif”. All of these hint to Italian and French cuisine, therefore enhancing the register. Besides the use of the present perfect tense to make references about the long history of the restaurant (e.g. “has held”, “has long set”), the present simple is the main verb tense employed. In spite of the quite sophisticated vocabulary, the tenor ranges from consultative (“the restaurant […] has long set the standard to which others aspire”) to casual (“you’ll be talking about this place for some time after”).

To conclude, the text we have analysed is a review written with the aim of promoting a first-class restaurant located in Dublin. The text, which has a clear persuasive purpose, is written in a consultative register, with the presence of some colloquialisms to make it more attractive and captivating to the reader. Its rich vocabulary and phraseology are used to convey the promotional intention of the text itself and its style is also typical of the language of advertisement.