

THE LEXICAL-THEMATIC GROUP OF CATERING INDUSTRY ESTABLISHMENT NAMES (COMPARATIVE ASPECT)

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The article presents a comparative analysis of the lexical-thematic group of catering industry establishment names in German and English. The composition of the thematic group was determined, the corresponding lexico-semantic subgroups of the vocabulary under study were selected. The criteria of such distribution (directions of these establishments' activity, provision of additional services, peculiarities of national cuisine, orientation at different traditions of eating and different diets, orientation at a specific category of visitors, etc.) are set forward. Taking into account etymological parameters, denotative and connotative elements in the semantic structure of lexical units, the common and nationally specific features of the names of restaurants are analyzed. Hypernyms of the group of words under study (Engl. *restaurant*, Germ. *Restaurant*) are deduced. The greatest lexical density (the greatest number of words) is represented by the group of words denoting places where people pay to sit and eat meals that are cooked and served or self-served on the premises. In some lexical-semantic subgroups, further subdivision into smaller subgroups, synonyms, etc. is possible. The boundaries of the subgroups are not stable; individual units may belong to different categories on certain grounds. The semantic loading of units within individual subgroups changes in the course of time. The lexical-thematic group of catering industry establishments is undergoing constant changes. The oldest words from this group date back to Middle Ages, but during the last decades the composition of the group has considerably increased in both English and German. A detailed etymological analysis of the material indicates the reflection of the restaurant business global trends in the vocabulary of the English and German languages. The globality of the restaurant business is evidenced by the density of the two subgroups of words: denominations of restaurants committed to ethnic foods and to specific food rituals and diets. The semantics of lexical units exhibits both common and nationally specific features. It is the vocabulary of any language that reflects the phenomenon of objects of the surrounding world, essential for a particular nation, and the representation of reality in different languages can vary greatly. It can be termed a code of national-cultural stereotypes. The vocabulary under study has an open character, is constantly being updated with new words, and is experiencing a recent neological boom.

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