

**Title:** “О яблочниках и юниксоидах”: On the Word Formation of Russian Internet Terms  
**Author:** Angela Shpolberg

As the Internet has become a rapidly-growing part of everyday life, we have become accustomed to living in what is referred to as “The Internet Era”. The omnipresence of the Internet has led to the creation of new academic fields, including the newest sub-domain of linguistics, “Internet Linguistics.” This new field studies how language functions in cyberspace from a sociolinguistic, stylistic, educational, and applied perspective. This research was pioneered by David Crystal, Anna Cicognani, Naomi Baron, Amanda Pawelski, Santiago Posteguillo, Jessica Butterfield, Pan Na, and several other scholars. Galina Timofeeva, Alla Anohina, Galina Trofimova, among others, have focused particularly on the way the Russian language has been deployed on the Internet.

This presentation is also based on research conducted within the Russian Internet sphere, but, rather than focusing on the language used in the content of websites, blogs, and chats, it focuses on a slightly different subject – on the terminology used to describe the Internet itself. A great number of new words have been coined in recent years to describe the realities of the “Runet”. This is a still-expanding and not well-defined domain of the Russian language. However, as a linguistic resource, it provides vast material for evaluating the contemporary state of the language.

The research analyzes the word formation processes actively used in creating Russian Internet terms. It was conducted using eleven on-line dictionaries of Russian Internet terminology, with some comparison to English sources. The results of the research show interesting examples of traditional derivation (for example, *поисковик*, *кеширование*, *скачивание*), compounding (*интернет-магазин*, *интернет-общение*, *интернет-браузер*), clipping (*конфиг*, *ник*), blending (*Рунет*), along with anticipated borrowings and calques (*интерфейс*, *кластер*, *куки*, *плагин*, *подкаст*, *сниффинг*, *спам*, *хостинг*, *хакер*), and acronyms (*ТИЦ*, *ВИЦ*, *СИЦ*). Sometimes, several word formation processes are combined in the production of a particular word (for example, *копипаст* – a calque and compounding of the two English verbs ‘copy paste’; *фолловер* (*фолловить*) – a borrowing of the English ‘follow’ – ‘следовать’ with Russian suffixes; *файлообменник* – a borrowing of the English ‘file’ and compounding with the Russian root *-обмен-* and suffix *-ник*). Many of the new Russian Internet terms may stylistically still be identified as Internet jargon (*аська* [ICQ], *смайлики*, *хакнуть*, *зиповать*, *бэкапить*, *экзеишник* [файл \*.exe], *яблочник*, *юниксоид*, etc.). The presentation provides a typological survey of productive borrowing and accommodation processes used in connection with the growth of net-oriented lexicon, and sketches out some perspectives for the future development of this domain.