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(Tumblr, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, 4chan, Reddit)

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Twitter, YouTube

Instagram)

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## 1.1.

Although the phenomenon has frequently been discussed, the term “slang” has rarely been defined in a way that is useful to linguists. Annoyance and frustration await anyone who searches the professional literature for a definition or even a conception of slang that can stand up to scrutiny<sup>1</sup> [Dumas, Fighter 1978: 5].

2013: 106].

Oxford English Dictionary ( – OED)

: slang is a type of language consisting of words and phrases that are regarded as very informal, are more common in

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<sup>1</sup>( )

speech than writing, and are typically restricted to a particular context or group of people.<sup>2</sup> [

<http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/slang>]

32]

<http://bse.sci-lib.com/article103211.html>].



40] . . . , , , . [ 2009: ( , ) . [ 2002: 189]. . . : , , . [ 1956: 114]. , , . « » « » . . , , [ 2009: 25]. . . - , [ 2009: 39]. . . : , [ 1997: 129]. ( ) 1988 : 1. ( -

); 2.

[ 1988: 161].

. Slang is language peculiar to a particular group as: a) the special and often secret vocabulary used by a class (as thieves, beggars) and usually felt to be vulgar or inferior: argot; b) the jargon used by or associated with a particular trade, profession, or field of activity<sup>3</sup> [Merriam-Webster, <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/slang>].

1985: 287].

[ 1956: 111].

. It is important to know that slang is very often characteristic of specific social groups (for example, younger and older people). So you are not going to hear a lot of slang on the news – unless someone is being interviewed and they use it in their speech. Jargon, on the other hand, is the variety of language that belongs to a specific profession or activity. For example, linguists use special language to describe the way language works. To

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<sup>3</sup> - , : )  
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a linguist this may seem normal technical language, but to an outsider this may seem jargon. So jargon is the word we use that refers to the language of a specific group as seen by an outsider<sup>4</sup> [Paran 2005, [http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/ask\\_about\\_english/pdfs/jargon\\_slang.pdf](http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/ask_about_english/pdfs/jargon_slang.pdf)].

One really important aspect of both slang and jargon is that they identify you as a member of a group<sup>5</sup> [Paran 2005, [http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/ask\\_about\\_english/pdfs/jargon\\_slang.pdf](http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/ask_about_english/pdfs/jargon_slang.pdf)].

Jargon is the language and vocabulary that is peculiar to certain people in a trade, profession, or other group. Many jargon terms pass into the standard language. Jargon, like slang, spreads from a narrow group until it is used and understood by a large segment of the population. In fact, it is not always possible to distinguish between what is jargon and what is slang. Slang has been defined as “one of those things that everybody can recognize and nobody can define”<sup>6</sup> [Liaw, Dani, Johari 2013: 662]

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<sup>4</sup> ( , ).

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<sup>6</sup> - , - . « , , ».

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[ 2009: 169].

The Free Dictionary :  
Netspeak is derived from (inter)net + -speak.<sup>7</sup> [  
<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/netspeak>]

« ». Netspeak is the jargon, abbreviations, and  
emoticons typically used by frequent internet users.<sup>8</sup> [  
<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/netspeak>]

« » Cambridge English Dictionary. Netspeak is the words,  
abbreviations, etc. that people use when communicating on the Internet<sup>9</sup> [  
: <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/netspeak>].

« »  
“Do we have to learn a new kind of language –  
‘Netspeak’?<sup>10</sup>”, [Crystal  
2001: 17]. . As a  
name, *Netspeak* is succinct and functional enough, as long as we remember that  
‘speak’ here involves writing as well as talking<sup>11</sup> [Crystal 2001: 18]. ,  
: a type of  
language displaying features that are unique to the Internet, and encountered in all

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<sup>7</sup> « » – (inter)net ( ) speak ( ).

<sup>8</sup> – ,  
[ – ].

<sup>9</sup> – ,

<sup>10</sup> – ?

<sup>11</sup> « » , «speak» ,

the above situations, arising out of its character as a medium which is electronic, global, and interactive<sup>12</sup> [Crystal 2001: 18].

... , -  
- ,  
. , surfing  
« », - , worm  
« », ,  
[ 2009: 106]. ,  
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Programmers have long needed special vocabulary to talk about their lines of code, and some of this has now spilled over into everyday speech <...>. “Dot com” is now a commonly heard phrase<sup>13</sup> [Crystal 2001: 18].

This lexicon [Netspeak – ] does not include the terminology associated with computer science, programming, electronics, and other relevant subjects. Those terms form part of the jargon of science and technology which extends well beyond the Net. By contrast, a large number of words and phrases have emerged which are needed to talk about Internet restricted situations, operations, activities, and personnel, making this one of the most

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<sup>12</sup> - , , - ,

<sup>13</sup> , . ,

, «dot com».

creative lexical domains in contemporary English, involving all major lexical processes<sup>14</sup>.

— “in my humble opinion”) [Crystal 2008: 131].

[Crystal 2013: 50]. One of the most obvious features of Netspeak – but not thereby less significant – is the lexicon that belongs exclusively to the Internet, and which is encountered when someone enters any of its situations<sup>15</sup> [Crystal 2001: 82].

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<sup>14</sup>

<sup>15</sup>

### 1.3

What makes Netspeak so interesting as a form of communication is the way it relies on characteristics belonging to both sides



of the speech/writing divide<sup>16</sup> [Crystal 2001: 28].

they are time-governed, expecting or demanding an immediate response; they are transient, in the sense that messages may be immediately deleted (as in e-mails) or be lost to attention as they scroll off the screen (as in chatgroups); and their utterances display much of the urgency and energetic force which is characteristic of face-to-face conversation<sup>17</sup> [Crystal 2001: 28].

While in real-life conversations, listeners provide simultaneous feedback on the interaction in the form of vocalizations, facial movement and gestures, simultaneous feedback is absent in Internet situations – there is always some kind of time lag which makes the participants unsure between turns<sup>18</sup> [Crystal 2011: 25].

The overwhelming majority of natural language appearing on the Internet is written (i.e., as opposed to auditory). However, Internet users have often

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<sup>16</sup>

<sup>17</sup>

<sup>18</sup>

commented that written language on the Internet, especially in email or now instant messaging (IM), is more like speech than like writing<sup>19</sup> [Baron 2002: 5]. Computer mediated communication can be thought of as a kind of linguistic centaur, incorporating features from both traditional writing and face-to-face discourse<sup>20</sup> [Baron 2002: 23].

[ 2008: 87].

[ 2013: 43].

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2014: 3].

60].

[ 2008: 59].

[ 2005: 43].

2005: 191].

[ 2005: 175].



[ 2007: 24].

« » [ 2007: 25].

. There are significant differences between traditional abbreviations and Internet abbreviations: traditional abbreviations, such as UN (United Nations) and NHL (National Hockey League), are mostly nouns, while Internet abbreviations, such as BRB (be right back) and LOL (laughing out loud), are phrases that in most cases describe an action or express an emotion<sup>22</sup> [Lee 2013, <https://stephenleeatwork.wordpress.com>].

Twitter. : Twitter users are likely to use shortenings, such as “u” instead of “you”, most frequently in messages that are near the 140-character limit<sup>23</sup> [Eisenstein 2013: 360].

. Length limitations in Twitter might indirectly cause word shortenings: for example, by legitimizing shortened forms or causing authors to develop a habit of preferring them<sup>24</sup> [Eisenstein 2013: 360].

<sup>22</sup>

( ), ( ), (BRB – be right back – , LOL – laughing out loud – )

<sup>23</sup>

Twitter

140

<sup>24</sup>

Twitter

[ Crystal 2013: 65].

- ; 5

2005-2012

[ Crystal 2013: 7].

[ Crystal 2011: 79].

- . The fast pace of change on the Internet means we are adopting more words faster than ever before<sup>25</sup> [Kolowich 2014, <http://blog.hubspot.com/marketing/how-internet-changes-language>].

It is appropriate to recognize what D. Crystal calls Netspeak as a new language variety, complete with its own lexicon, graphology, grammar, and usage conditions.<sup>26</sup>

Such a notion is provocative. However, it remains to be seen if there is sufficient cohesion in Netspeak to warrant labeling it a distinct variety of language<sup>27</sup> [Baron 2002: 23].

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[ , 2014: 3].

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2013 2015

(61% )

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[ 2007: 26].

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#### 1.4

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 2004: 64-66].  
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 ( - ) [ 2012: 46-47].

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 [ , 1987: 66].  
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141].

. A suffix is a derivational morpheme following the stem and forming a new derivative in a different part of speech or a different word class. A prefix is a derivational morpheme standing before the root and modifying meaning. An infix is an affix placed within the word, like -n- in “stand”. The type is not productive<sup>28</sup> [Arnold 1986: 80].

. Functional affixes serve to convey grammatical meaning. They build different forms of one and the same word. Derivational affixes serve to supply the stem with components of lexical and lexico-grammatical meaning, and thus form different words<sup>29</sup> [Arnold 1986: 87].

The most frequent types of conversion are those from noun to verb, from verb to noun and from adjective to noun and to verb. Less frequent but also quite possible is conversion from form words to nouns (“ins and outs” from “in” and “out”). The flexibility of the English vocabulary system makes a word formed by conversion capable of further derivation.<sup>30</sup> [Arnold 1986: 162-163].

Compound words are words consisting of at least two stems which occur in the language as free forms. The structural cohesion of a compound may depend upon unity of stress, solid or hyphenated spelling, semantic unity, unity of morphological and syntactic functioning, or, more often, upon the combined effect

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<sup>28</sup>

<sup>29</sup>

<sup>30</sup>

of several of these or similar phonetic, graphic, semantic, morphological or syntactic factors<sup>31</sup> [Arnold 1986: 108].

Derivational compounds or compound-derivatives are words in which the structural integrity of the two free stems is ensured by a suffix referring to the combination as a whole, not to one of its elements: “kind-hearted”, “old-timer”, “schoolboyishness”, “teenager”. The essence of the derivational compounds will be clear if we compare them with derivatives and compounds proper that possess a similar structure. The process of word-building in these seemingly similar words is different: “mill-owner” is coined by composition, “honeymooner” — by derivation from the compound “honeymoon”. “Honeymoon” being a compound, “honeymooner” is a derivative.<sup>32</sup> [Arnold 1986: 128].

There is a specific group that has attracted special attention and was even given several different names: blends, blendings, fusions or portmanteau words. Blends may be defined as formations that combine two words and include the letters or sounds they have in common as a connecting element<sup>33</sup> [Arnold 1986: 141].

If the abbreviated written form lends itself to be read as though it were an ordinary English word and sounds like an English word, it will be read like one. The words thus formed are called acronyms. The other subgroup consists of initial

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abbreviation with the alphabetical reading retained (pronounced as a series of letters). They also retain correlation with prototypes<sup>34</sup> [Arnold 1986: 143].

Some combinations may be called compounds by right of pattern, as they very markedly consist of two parts, but otherwise in most cases fail to satisfy the definition of a compound word. Their motivation is mostly based upon sound-symbolism and it is their phonetic make-up that plays the most important role in their functioning. The group consists of reduplicative compounds<sup>35</sup> [Arnold 1986: 129].

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(compounds),

(prefixes and affixes),

(vowel and consonant interchange) [Eastwood 2002: 367].

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(gerund + noun, noun + gerund, compounds with participles, compounds with numbers) [Eastwood 2002: 368].

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a prefix comes at the beginning of a word, it adds something to the meaning. A suffix comes at the end of a word. There is sometimes a change of stress and a change in vowel [Eastwood 2002: 3369-371].<sup>36</sup>

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sometimes two related words have a different vowel or consonant sound (hot – heat, to believe – belief)<sup>37</sup> [Eastwood 2002: 372].

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<sup>34</sup>

<sup>35</sup>

<sup>36</sup>

<sup>37</sup>

Many words can be both verbs and nouns (hope – to hope, cost – to cost). Some verbs and nouns differ in their stress. The verb is usually stressed on the second syllable, and the noun is stressed on the first (transport – to transport). Some concrete nouns can also be verbs (wallpaper – to wallpaper, pocket – to pocket). Some adjectives can also be verbs (dry – to dry) [Eastwood 2002: 372-373].<sup>38</sup>

(affixation), (conversion/zero-affixation/transposition), (compounding) (prosodic morphology).

( ),

While suffixes and prefixes are very common in English, there are also rare cases of affixes that cannot be considered prefixes or suffixes, because they are inserted not at the boundary of another morpheme but right into another morpheme. In formation “abso-bloody-lutely” -bloody- interrupts the morpheme “absolute”. Such intervening affixes are called infixes<sup>39</sup> [Plag 2002: 14].

There are other ways to form morphologically complex words. For instance, we can turn nouns into verbs by adding nothing at all to the base (water – to water, “provide water”). This process

<sup>38</sup>

( – , – ).

<sup>39</sup>

« » « »



is referred to as conversion, zero-suffixation, or transposition. Conversion is a rather wide-spread process. The term “zero-suffixation” implies that there is a suffix present in such forms, only that this suffix cannot be heard or seen, hence zero-suffix<sup>40</sup> [Plag 2002: 15].

(truncations/clippings), (blends), (abbreviations and acronyms). Apart from processes that attach something to a base (affixation) and processes that do not alter the base (conversion), there are processes involving the deletion of material. English names, for example, can be shortened by deleting parts of the base word, a process also occasionally encountered with words that are not personal names (Amanda – Mandy). This type of word-formation is called truncation, with the term clipping also being used. Blends are amalgamations of parts of different words, such as smog (smoke/fog) or modem (modulator/demodulator). Blends based on orthography are called acronyms, which are coined by combining the initial letters of compounds or phrases into a pronounceable new word (NATO, UNESCO). Simple abbreviations like UK or USA are also quite common. The classification of blending as either a special case of compounding or as a case of non-affixational derivation is not so clear<sup>41</sup> [Plag 2002: 17].

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« » , [ – ] . « » .

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( ) , ( ) , ( – ) . (modem Modulator/DEModulator smog SMOke fOG).

...  
(*ASAP* – as soon as possible, *ISP* - internet service provider)  
[ 2012: 3].

...  
[ 1978: 224].

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[ 1978: 218].

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 [ 2006: 9].  
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[ 2012: 112].

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2015: 26].

[ 1966: 419].

. The use of slang, or colloquial language, introduces many new words into the language by recombining old words into new meanings. Slang may also introduce an entirely new word. Finally, slang often consists of ascribing totally new meanings to old words<sup>42</sup> [Liaw, Dani, Johari 2013: 663].

NetLingo, c

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. The new technology has not fundamentally changed existing language but added immensely to the vocabulary<sup>43</sup> [ : <http://www.voanews.com/content/experts-divided-over-internet-changes-to-language-81898572/162216.html>]

: hundreds of new words have emerged since the christening of the Web and millions of people who use the Internet for personal and professional reasons have had to learn, quite literally, a new language<sup>44</sup> [ : <http://www.netlingo.com/press/about-netlingo.php>]

. It is of considerable interest to note the way in which salient features of Netspeak, taken from one or other of its situational manifestations, have already begun to be used outside of the situation of computer-mediated communication, even though the medium has become available to most people only in the past decade or so. The influence is mainly on vocabulary, with graphology affected in some written varieties<sup>45</sup>.

: language itself changes slowly, but the Internet has sped up the process of those changes so you notice them more quickly<sup>46</sup> [Crystal 2001: 20].

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... : many of these "new" words are actually just appropriated, meaning they are pre-existing words that are combined or given entirely new meanings. For example, "social network" became a word in the Oxford English Dictionary back in 1973, referring to the physical activity of networking in a social atmosphere. In the 1990s, people began using the term to refer to virtual engagement, and that became an official definition in 1998.<sup>47</sup> [Kolowich 2014, : <http://blog.hubspot.com/marketing/how-internet-changes-language>]

There is no doubt that technology has had a significant impact on language in the last 10 years. We need evidence that people are using a word over a period of time. Hence TMI (Too Much Information) and WTF (you may wish to look that one up for yourself) are in, while OMG (Oh My God) has yet to be included in the quarterly dictionary updates<sup>48</sup> [McPherson, Kleinman 2010, <http://www.bbc.com/news/technology-10971949>].

What is clear, however, is that a number of distinctive linguistic conventions characterizing many people's use of language on the Internet are beginning to seep into traditional spoken and written language. Historically, it is common for concepts or terminology deriving from developments in technology to find their way into

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<sup>47</sup> « » -

1973 . 90-

, 1998 .

<sup>48</sup> 10 . [ TMI WTF ] . - , .

OMG

everyday language. CMC is beginning to have similar effects on contemporary speech and writing. With respect to spoken language, some American adolescents, in face-to-face conversation, uses such locutions as “We were all ROTFLing when the teacher walked in”<sup>49</sup> [ 2002: 24].

. Rather than a sign of deterioration, Internet slang is a sign of evolution in the English language. Internet slang might seem like the downfall of English. Perhaps Internet writing is not appropriate for the classroom or the workplace right now, but one day, it will be. Dictionaries and style guides make languages seem like static entities. In fact, the evolution of language is very alive. They just take longer to grow. Today, many words with online roots fill gaps in formal language. The word “googled” is one of them. Like the word “kleenex,” it refers to both a brand and something beyond that brand <sup>50</sup> [Itah 2011, <http://dailytrojan.com/2011/09/21/internet-slang-a-sign-of-evolution>].

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ROTFL (roll on the floor laughing).

“to google”.

“kleenex”,

[ 2011: 160]. . . , - , , . , - , .

[ 2008: 130]. , 18 35 .

. Internet has become especially popular amongst the younger generations who have been brought up “computer literate” and are therefore not discouraged by any technicalities associated with it<sup>51</sup> [Nazaryan, Gridchin 2006: 24]. .

. Researcher Naomi Baron of American University says the primary users of IM [instant messages – ] are college age students and teens<sup>52</sup> [Straw 2005, <http://www.jyi.org/issue/the-internet-communication-corruptor-or-language-liberator/>].

. Gender differences exist in IM conversations, according to Baron’s study. Men were more informative; women were more emotionally involved in their conversations. Women took twice as long to say goodbye and used more emoticons per conversation. The average woman used three “smiley faces” when chatting. Alternatively, men only used one “smiley face” per conversation<sup>53</sup> [Straw 2005,

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influence of this type of “textisms” on their children’s formal writing. Linguists tend to think that the use of letter homophones, capitalizations, keyboard-generated emoticons, smileys and other symbols leads to a degradation of language in time, resulting in diminished literacy and poorer linguistic skills<sup>54</sup> [Munteanu 2014, <http://www.lexington.ro/en/blog/item/20-internet-slang-and-textisms.html>].

. Internet language will further impact the conventional language, will become accepted, and will initiate a revolution in language education as well. We can only wait and see what the future brings<sup>55</sup> [Lee 2013, <http://stephenleeatwork.wordpress.com>].

. Since the fusion of Internet language and daily language is unavoidable, we should rather address the question of how to mediate the conflicts between Internet language and conventional language than to continue with the meaningless debate whether the Internet benefits or damages the existing language<sup>56</sup> [Lee 2013, <http://stephenleeatwork.wordpress.com>].

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- Netlingo.com, Slang.ru Scio.ru.

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*to retweet*

Twitter,

*masterpost to reblog*

Tumblr).

. ,

Twitter, Tumblr,

Diary

YouTube

Instagram;

Twitter Tumblr,

Tumblr

Twitter.

Twitter

2.2.

**anonym**

4

*anonym*

6

*anonym*

*Looking for a good way to get **anonymized**. No, this never **anonymized** me.*

*to anonymize*

*anonym*

*-ize*

«

», «

».

*anonymizer*

-er, - ,

. I use **anonymizer** and I still can't reach the link.

anonym

, anonchat (anonymous chat,

) anontalk (anonymous talk, ). Looking for a good

**anonchat**. Had a cool **anontalk** today. This **anontalk** is getting more and more interesting.

### blog

16

blog 24

.

- blog

weblog,

-

-

.

blog

. My **blog** is a

trashcan. This **blog** contains a lot of Supernatural. A completely Muse **blog**.

-ie,

-

bloggie. Welcome to my

sweet **bloggie**.

blog

to blog,

«

-

». I'm **blogging** random stuff.

blogging

-

. **Blogging** saved my life. What's so cool

about **blogging** you ask?

,

blogger,

-

,

-

. Heard of

that **blogger**?

to reblog,

-

. I highly recommend you follow the person I **reblogged** this from. I'm **reblogging** that again because of reasons. Never tired of

**reblogging!**

reblogging. I have a terrible habit of **reblogging** late at night.

-re blog

reblog,

. Warning! My blog is full of **reblogs**. Wow, so many **reblogs** of my edit?

to reblog -able

reblogable ( -

). That was **reblogable**.

blogosphere,  
Cinnamon Roll joke was kinda nuclear  
bomb for the **blogosphere**.

artblog (   
, photoblog ( ), videoblog ( ). Here's  
a link to my **artblog**. You have an **artblog**? Creating a separate **photoblog** maybe?  
I'm thinking of running a **videoblog**.

vlog,  
to vlog ( ) vlogger  
( ). Is it a **vlog** or what? No time to **vlog** lately, sorry. Libra: **vlogging**  
everything they see. Just a 14-years-old **vlogger**.

**click**

2 click 3

click , click to click

-able to click

clickable, «

». All the images are **clickable**. Check the links because they aren't **clickable**.

clickability –

– -ity. Oh sorry, I forgot to edit the **clickability** of pics!!!

**flood**

5 flood 8

.  
- flood « ,

»

flood, « » (« »

). Stop this **flood**. Tired of scrolling through your **flood**.

Me being a worthless **flooder**. –er

flood , ,

flood –ness. SUCH A **FLOODNESS**

OF BEAUTY!!

Sorry, I'm **flooding** posts today. Me **flooding** pictures. Stop **flooding** crap!

Tumblr

flood to flood,

« ».

. My blog is **overflooded** with that awful man's photos.

**follow**

4 follow 6

.

- to follow follower

« » « » . -  
« , » « » . I highly recommend you **follow** this lovely blog. **Follow** me on Instagram! My Tumblr **followers** are lovely.

un-,

to follow – to unfollow ( –

) follower – unfollower ( – ).

Goodbye, **unfollowers!** I was about to hit 200 followers when someone **unfollowed** me, okay. **Unfollowing** half of my subscriptions, they became trash.

**google**

3

google 5

to google

Google,

( ),

« Google». Just **googled** it. Lyrics are random, **google** them to know the songs.

googling. I've never been okay at **googling**. **Googling** didn't help!

to google

. You're a miraculous

**googler**, my personal savior!

googler

-er

,

**like**

6

like 11

- to like

:

. Please **like** and subscribe! Omg, you **liked** my tweet?

Again **liking** my Instaphotos?

like,

. Dunno how many

**likes** this post will get. **Likes** and comments go from my another acc. I wonder why such a stupid vis has so many **likes**.

to like

, hyperlike overlike. **HYPERLIKING**

**EVERYTHING IN YOUR BLOG**. Sorry, guess I **overliked** all your stuff, it's amazing. -dis

to dislike,

to like - . **Disliking** this now because of not

having my OTP. How to **dislike**???

dislike. **WHY DOES THIS HAVE SO MANY VIEWS**

**AND SO FEW DISLIKES?**

**line**

4

line 5

line,

« »,

- :

Hell he's been **online** half an hour ago. Slither.io an **online** game.

online,

on

line,

(« »), «



»). *offline,*  
(« » « »). *Quoting my offline conversation.*  
(« » « » ): *Shall we draw together online some day? Let's discuss that offline.*

**LOL**

2 *lol* 3 .  
*LOL* "laughing out loud" («  
»)  
.  
*Such a lol!* *LOL*

. *Seeing all these lols killed me.*

. *I lol'd.*

*to lol*  
*-ed.*

**mute**

2 *mute* 5  
.  
*to mute,* « », :  
.  
.  
. *You can mute them, don't let them disturb you. Hey, he muted me! Muting post because I'm not listening to your trolling any longer.*

–un,

to unmute,

–

. Can you **unmute** me on Twitter? **Unmute** you later.

**post**

9

post 13

.

- to post

,

;

to

post, « » ( – «

»). Me: **posting** stuff. I have to make up for not **posting** anything new yesterday. I love everything you **post**.

-

post,

,

. Bless this **post**.

Oh my, you found that **post**!

post

.

: I found the original **poster** of that art! –

poster,

–er

,

.

Please reblog, not **repost**. Too sad it was **reposted**. to repost

re-

«

-

».

: Already seen the longest **repost**?

That's a **masterpost**!!!

masterpost (master + post)

What am I doing now: **shitposting**. I so much love **shitposting**.

to shitpost (shit + to post)

shitposting «

» ,

. : The

blogger you reblog this from is a **shitposter**. You're a **shitposter**!

-er ,

,

,

.

**spam**

7 spam 8

.

spam,

“spiced ham”, -

. Waiting for cute messages, finally getting something, checking... oh no, it's **spam**. , Tumblr Twitter,

,

. All

that Oscar **spam** all over my newsfeed.

to spam.

**Spamming** your newsfeed with new TLSP photos!

I'm tired of **spammers**! -er spam

,

,

.

spam

. Promised **photospam**

cancelled. **photospam** (photo + spam)

My new **gifspam**, ladies and gentlemen. gifspam (GIF + spam)

GIF.

Yes, another **picspam**. picspam (picture + spam)

### **PICSPAMMING YOU WITH AWESOMENESS.**

to picspam – « [ ] ».

**tweet**

4 spam 9

Twitter

to tweet Twitter

« Twitter». **Tweet me**

when you're free. No, I'm not tired of **tweeting** my new dress.

Scrolling through the **tweets** about Easter and being like wat. I lost Matt Bellamy's **tweet** about his fracture.

tweet, to tweet

Twitter.

: to retweet. **Retweet** if you agree. Why are people **retweeting** that tweet? Alex Kapranos keeps **retweeting** random rubbish.

*retweet,*

*. Let's see how many **retweets** this panda will get. 55 **retweets**, is that real?!*

**youtube**

2

*youtube* 4

*to youtube*

YouTube,

( ),

« YouTube». *I'm not even trying to **youtube**, just uploading random stuff.*

, *youtuber* – ,

YouTube, *. I'm a big fan of **youtubers**. Watch that **youtuber**, he's funny. Why didn't you tell you became a **youtuber**?!*

,

- ,

,

*I'm sure my **irl** friends don't care about me. I chatted to my **irl** friend.*

- *irl* - *IRL* (in real life –

, ).

,

.

*A **screenful** of pics. Got a **folderful** of young Beatles photos. Opened it and got a **windowful** of spam. *screenful, windowful folderful**

*folder, window screen –ful.*

Long time no **selfies**. Taking weird late night **selfies**. One more duck-face **selfie**.

–ie

, **linkie** ( link), **newbie** ( new person), **piccie** ( picture), **smilie** ( smile, « »). Send me a **linkie**? So many **piccies!!!** I'm a **newbie** here. Hey I'm always ready to help **newbies!** Such a super-hyper-**newbie**. Aww, what a cute **smilie**.

New to **cyberlife**? I don't trust **cybermarkets**. Do you believe in **cyberlove** because I do. Where is my precious **cyberbaby**? Got a **cyberwife**, yo!

(**cyberlife**, **cybermarket**, **cyberlove**, **cyberbaby**, **cyberwife**), **cyber-**,

**cyber-**,  
to **cyberbully** **cyberbullying**. Heard of that artist who fell a victim of **cyberbullying**? I wish everyone never to be **cyberbullied**.

I am **rofling**. Because of you I **rofl**. - to **rofl**

- **ROFL** (rolling on the floor laughing –  
).

to **lmao**

**LMAO** (laughing my ass out,

« »). This was actually me **lmaoing**.

My whole life is so **Tumblr'ed**.

**Tumbler'ed**

–ed

**Tumblr**.

Such a **tumblrstyle**.

**tumblrstyle**

(Tumble + style).

I got lots of **feels** after watching!

**feel** ( )

( )

« ».

Just make me **unfeel** that! Those feels cannot be **unfelt**. to feel  
( ) to unfeel,  
« ».

Sorry for my **offtopic**. offtopic  
(off + topic)

. : Nope, that was a mere **offtop**.  
**Offtop** is coming next.

: Another **offtop** post.  
to offtop,  
« ». Me **offtopping** stuff.

Seriously, how do I **anatomy**? I can't **art**. anatomy art  
to anatomy to art, «  
» « ».

,  
: How do I **gif**? Need more time to **gif** this. (to gif –  
GIF)

.  
to photoshop,  
Photoshop. I'm so weak at **Photooshopping**. This was **photoshopped**, apparently.

I'm going to die from **fangirling**. Lemme just keep **fangirling**. Yep I **fangirled**  
like a dork. to fangirl fangirl,

« », « », « ».  
- inbox, (in + box,

« »), , -  
,  
- . 0 messages in my **inbox**. Please check your **inbox**.

user – « » – -  
« », .  
, user

. , username

( ) *userpic* *usericon* ( )  
) . He just doesn't want you trying to find his **username**. New **userpic** maybe? Thinking of changing my **usericon** but no idea for what.

Can someone help me **decode** the page? Oh, casually **delinked** it.

- to decode

( ) to delink ( ),  
de- to code to link.

**Newsfeed** seems endless after two days absence. I was afraid to read my **Twitter newsfeed**. *newsfeed* – « » –

-

,

Twitter.

Tumblr

– *dashboard*, « ».

,

Tumblr

It's all over my **dashboard**! Exploding your **dashboards** with brand new pictures.

Using **adblocks**? *adblock*

(advertisement + block)

,

to *adblock*,

«

». Why don't you

**adblock**? **Adblocking** slows my browser down.

Wow, **smexy**.

*smexy*

( )

*smart* *sexy*,

,

I had a **facepalm**.

*facepalm*

(face + palm)

,

,

,

,

to *facepalm*,

This made me **facepalm**. I **FACEPALMED**.



robot,  
bot, . Currently online: 3 users, 2 bots. Geeking  
out trolling a bot.

spambot ( ), chatbot,  
talkbot ( ). SO TIRED OF BLOCKING SPAMBOTS.  
That chatbot is hilariously funny. Are talkbots really interesting?

Nice new avatar btw. Realised that my avatar is about three yrs old.  
avatar,

( ).  
userpic usericon.

2.3.

2

7

),

blog (

13

— ;  
( — ).

338

4 6

*IMHO* (in my humble opinion).

( ).

!!!

8

18

*to like*

*like,*

*dislike,*

*11*

*?*

*?*

*4*

*7*

*to log in –*

?

8

11

*LOL* (laughing out loud).

«

».

6

8

).

*online* ( ) *offline* (

( ).

?

«

» «

».

14

22

*post,*

to post

?

*repost to repost,*

( ),

?

?

( , ).

10

14

*spam,*

(spammer),

*-er*

*to spam* (

(picspam).

?!)

2

5

*thread* ( , ),

10

13

flood,

*(flooder)*.



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 . - -  
 , *nickname* ( , ),  
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 - .

(*username*, ...).  
Facebook (face -  
, book - ).  
YouTube Twitter.  
*facepalm*  
(  
).  
- *IRL* ("in real life")  
« ».  
- *offtop*,  
offtopic ( ).  
?  
-  
chat, -  
?  
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, (to google –  
Google). ,  
Yandex.  
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skill ( , ).  
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« »., . , -  
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- .  
- *avatar*

- .  
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!  
( ,  
LiveJournal)

- .  
,  
« ».

—  
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.  
*ban* ( )  
« ».  
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( ),  
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.  
*to fail* — « ,  
»,  
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!  
.  
*to use* ( ).  
*Google.*  
.  
.  
-  
*to follow*  
-  
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.  
!  
.  
.  
!!!

to connect ( , ),  
dis- ,

to stream

holywar ( « »),

2.4.

(42 , 36% ),  
(19 , 16% ) (22 ,  
19% ) – ,

*blog* – 16, *post* – 9, *spam* – 7). (67  
 , 54%)  
 (11, 8%),  
 : 103 (83%)  
 )  
 ( – 14,  
 – 10, – 10).  
 ,  
 .  
 ,  
 ,  
 . : *to unmute, to unfollow,*  
*to unfeel, screenful, folderful, Tumblr'ed, googler, flooder, selfie, cyberbaby.*  
 - : , , .  
 - ,  
 ,  
 ( – , ; – ).  
 ,  
 - – *-er* (9  
 ),  
*-ie* (6),  
*re-* (6),  
*cyber-* (6), *un-*  
 (5).

),  
- (9),  
- (6),  
- (4).

: *facepalm*,  
*picspam*, *photospam*.

: *art – to art*, *GIF – to gif*, *Google – to google*, *YouTube – to youtube*.

: *LOL - to lol* ( ), *ROFL – to rofl*  
( ), *IRL – my irl friends* ( ).

## 2.5.



Tumblr,

Diary.ru.

1)

( « », « /  
», « », « »,  
).

2)

( «  
», « », « », ,  
», « », »,  
« / /  
», « »  
).

101

390

« » (51,5%), 39,4%

- (34,4%), 8,1%  
 . 2%  
 , -  
 , -  
 ,  
 (98%). (52,5%).  
 (28,3%).  
 -  
 , (3%).  
 ,  
 - (48,7%), 3,8%  
 ,  
 (44,7%) , -  
 . « » (34,9%), 30,3%  
 , -  
 . 2,8% ,  
 - .  
 , -  
 (60,7%).  
 (15,8%).  
 - ,  
 , (2,6%).  
 ,  
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 , 1 2.

117

126

-

,

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-

.

-

,

(36%

),

(19%

)

(16%

).

-

(54%

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(8%

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-

: 103

(83%

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1)

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2)

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4)

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Tumblr, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, 4chan,  
Reddit, , Diary.

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- . . . — 3- ., . . — .: .  
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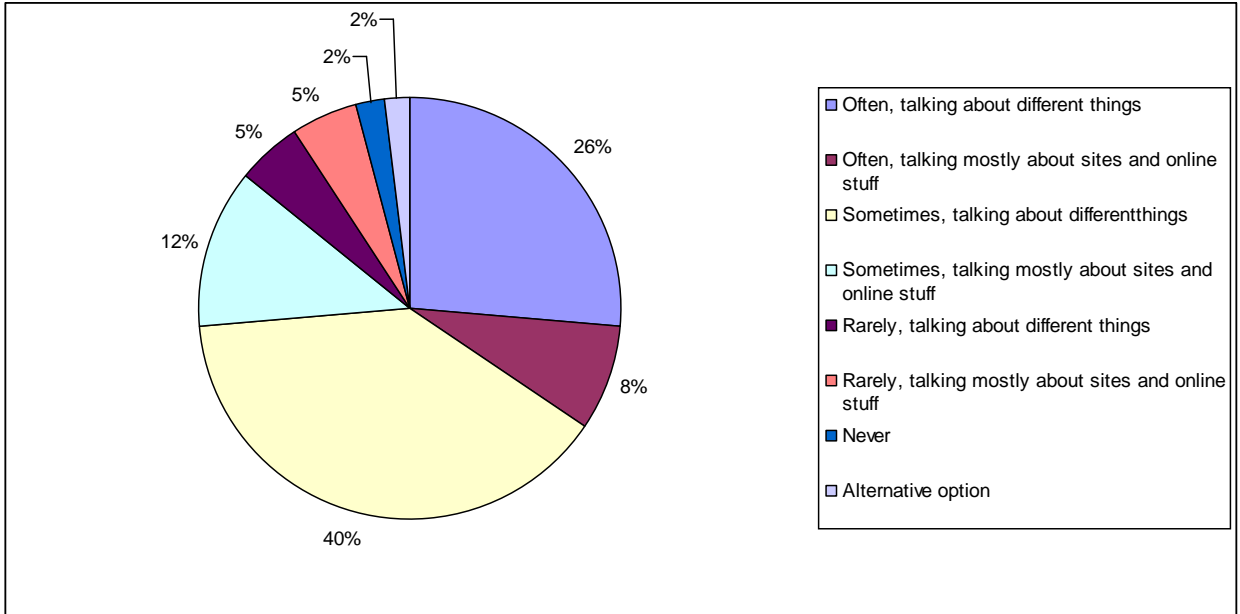
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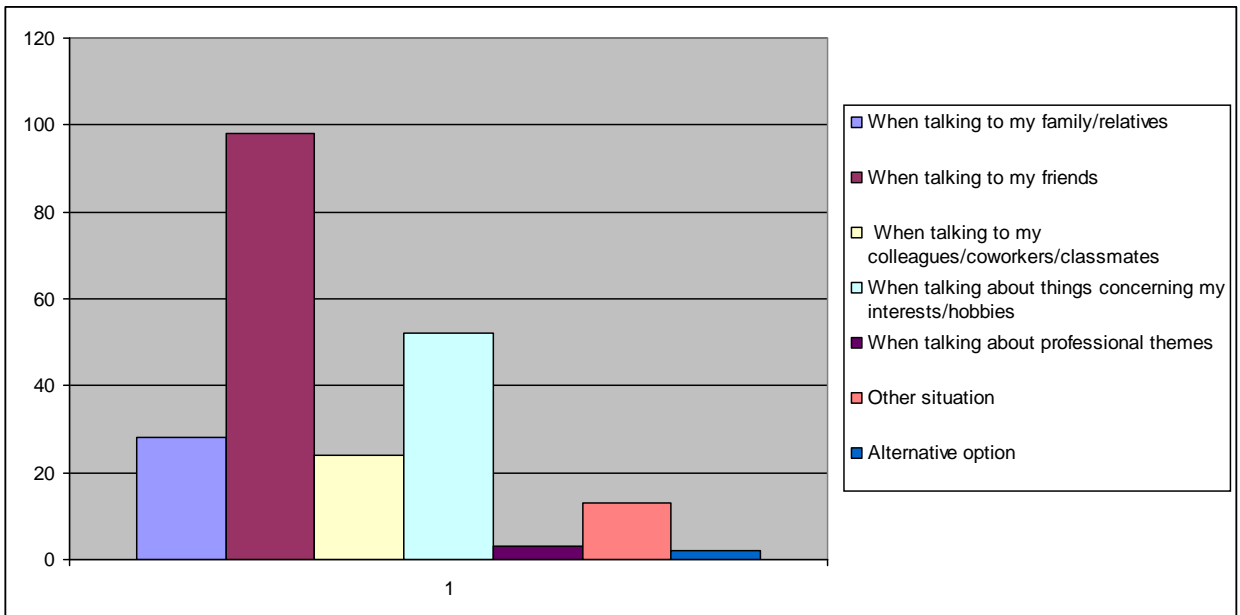
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How often do you use in your “offline” life?

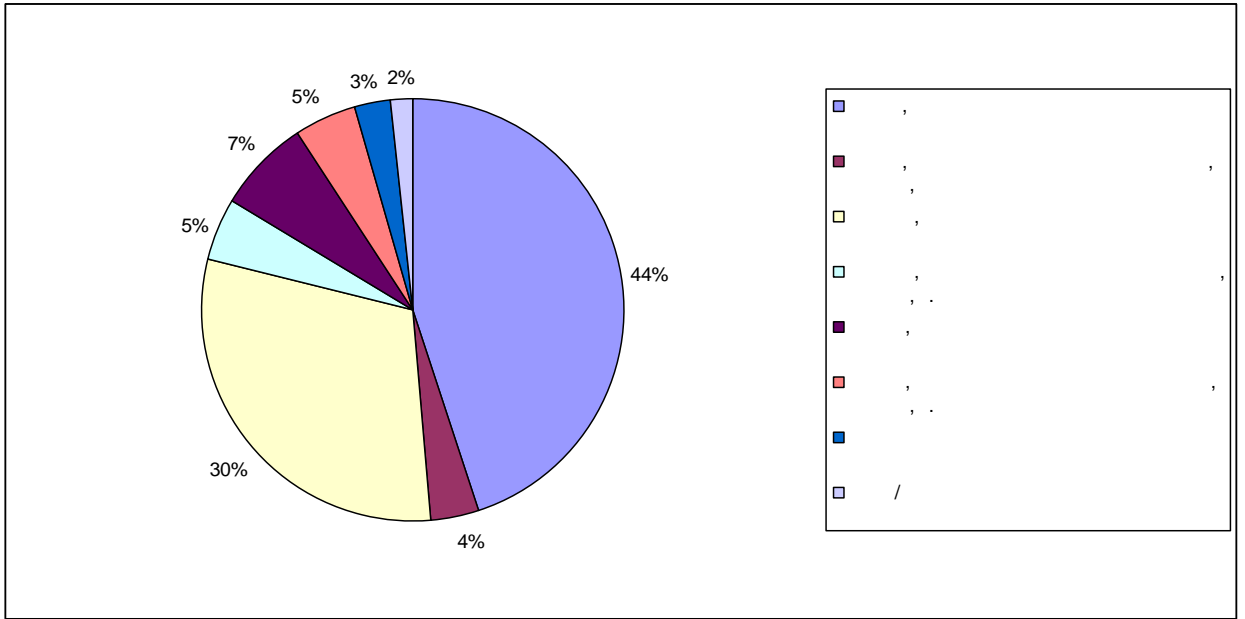


When do you use the Internet-slang in your "offline" life? (if you do)



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