It had to happen, of course. We reported on e-mail and other telecommunicative innovations in Jan 91, with Fraida Dubin's article 'Checking out e-mail and the fax'. Since then ET has continued monitoring the information revolution in the many areas where it impinges on language at large and English in particular – as for example in the lead article on the Internet in our tenth-anniversary issue (Jan 95) and in last issue's Comment (Apr 95).

We have not, however, been in a rush to engage in e-mail, despite many occasions when I have been asked, especially when in the US, 'Can I have your e-mail address?' When I've answered that I didn't have one, quite a few people have looked startled and concerned for my welfare – as if I'd confessed to coming to the gathering in question by stagecoach. So swiftly do expectations change. So easily is the acceptable level of basic performance ratcheted up another notch.

And with such changes of expectation and behaviour come changes in usage. Will the majority written form for the compound be E-mail, e-mail, or email? And has this usage given the language a viable new prefix, as in e-cash, e-journal, and e-math? In addition, there appear to be distinct implications in the kind of e-mail addresses people have. Paul Safco of the Institute for the Future, in Menlo Park, California, told Steve Lohr of The New York Times (Jun 94), 'Your Net address says volumes about who you are, about what community you hang in and whether you're a cybersnob or a cyberhick.' There is even in cyberspace a compendium called E-Mail Addresses of the Rich and Famous, whose paperback avatar is published by Addison-Wesley. In them, Bill Clinton's e-mail address is short and sharp: President@Whitehouse.gov.

After the @-sign in e-mail addresses comes the so-called domain, which is typically centred on an organization, company, university, or commercial network service, but may also specify town and country. Abbreviations and special punctuation are crucial: edu for educational, ac for academic, com for commercial, and so on. The e-forms of E-English are e-verywhere.

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