Below is a focused, beginner-friendly "Crypto Trading Terminology List" you can use as a script appendix, on-screen glossary, or video captions. I kept entries concise and clear for educational videos; tell me if you want longer definitions, examples, or rewrite in a documentary tone.

- Address: A cryptographic string that identifies where crypto is sent/received (like an account number).
- Altcoin: Any cryptocurrency other than Bitcoin (Ethereum, Solana, etc.).
- AMM (Automated Market Maker): Protocol (e.g., Uniswap) that uses liquidity pools and algorithms to enable trades without traditional order books.
- Arbitrage: Buying an asset on one market and selling it on another to profit from price differences.
- ATH (All-Time High): The highest historical price a crypto asset has reached.
- ATL (All-Time Low): The lowest historical price a crypto asset has reached.
- Ask: The lowest price a seller is willing to accept.
- Bear/Bearish: Market sentiment expecting falling prices.
- Bid: The highest price a buyer is willing to pay.
- Bid-Ask Spread: Difference between bid and ask; a measure of market liquidity/cost.
- Bitcoin (BTC): The first and largest cryptocurrency by market cap.
- Blockchain: Distributed ledger technology that records transactions in linked blocks.
- Bull/Bullish: Market sentiment expecting rising prices.
- Candle / Candlestick: Chart element showing open, high, low, close (OHLC) for a time interval.
- Centralized Exchange (CEX): Trading platform run by a company (e.g., Coinbase, Binance).
- Cold Wallet: Offline storage for crypto (hardware wallet, paper wallet).
- Confirmation: Number of blocks added after a transaction's block; indicates finality.
- DCA (Dollar-Cost Averaging): Investing fixed amounts at regular intervals to reduce timing risk.
- Decentralized Exchange (DEX): Exchange running on-chain without intermediaries (e.g., Uniswap, SushiSwap).
- Derivative: Financial product whose value derives from an underlying asset (futures, options, perpetuals).
- Dip: A short-term price decline offering potential buying opportunity.
- Distributed Ledger: A database spread across multiple nodes without central authority.
- Due Diligence: Research and analysis before investing.
- ERC-20 / ERC-721: Ethereum token standards for fungible tokens and NFTs, respectively.
- FOMO (Fear Of Missing Out): Emotion that drives impulsive buying during rallies.
- FUD (Fear, Uncertainty, Doubt): Negative narratives that can push prices down.
- Fiat: Government-backed currency (USD, EUR, INR).
- Fundamental Analysis (FA): Evaluating an asset's intrinsic value using project, team, use case, tokenomics.
- Futures: Contracts to buy/sell an asset at a future date and price.
- Gas: Fee paid to miners/validators to process transactions on networks like Ethereum.
- HODL: Intentional misspelling of “hold”; means long-term holding strategy.
- Hard Fork: Protocol split that creates two separate blockchains if not backward compatible.
- Hash / Hashrate: Output of a cryptographic function (hash); hashrate measures mining power.
- ICO (Initial Coin Offering): Early-stage token sale to raise funds.

- Inflation (tokenomics): Rate at which new tokens enter circulation.
- KYC (Know Your Customer): Identity verification required by many centralized exchanges.
- Layer 1 / Layer 2: Layer 1 = base blockchain (Bitcoin, Ethereum). Layer 2 = scaling solutions built on top (Optimism, Arbitrum).
- Leverage: Borrowed capital used to amplify trade exposure; increases both gains and losses.
- Limit Order: Order to buy/sell at a specific price or better.
- Liquidity: Ease of buying/selling without large price impact.
- Liquidity Pool: Smart-contract pool of tokens that provides liquidity for DEX trades.
- Market Order: Order to buy/sell immediately at current market price.
- Margin Trading: Trading with borrowed funds; involves margin requirements and liquidation risk.
- Market Cap (Market Capitalization): Price × circulating supply; rough measure of asset size.
- Max Supply / Circulating Supply: Total tokens that will ever exist; tokens currently available on the market.
- MEV (Miner/Maximal Extractable Value): Profit miners/validators can extract by reordering or including transactions.
- Node: Computer that participates in a blockchain network (full, light, validator).
- NFT (Non-Fungible Token): Unique digital asset representing ownership or provenance.
- OHLC: Open, High, Low, Close — core candlestick data points.
- On-Chain Analysis: Studying on-chain metrics (addresses, flows, volumes) for insight.
- Order Book: List of open buy and sell orders on an exchange (CEX).
- P2P (Peer-to-Peer): Direct transactions between users without intermediaries.
- Paper Hands / Diamond Hands: Paper = sells quickly under pressure; Diamond = holds firmly.
- PnL (Profit and Loss): Measurement of gains or losses from a trade or portfolio.
- Position: Open exposure in an asset (long or short).
- Pump and Dump: Coordinated scheme to inflate a price then sell off, leaving others with losses.
- Protocol: Set of rules and code defining how a blockchain or dApp operates.
- REKT: Slang for being wiped out or suffering large losses.
- Resistance: Price level where selling pressure may prevent further rises.
- ROI (Return on Investment): Percentage gain or loss relative to initial investment.
- Satoshi (sat): Smallest BTC unit; $1\text{ BTC} = 100{,}000{,}000$ sats.
- Scalping: Short-term trading strategy aiming for small, frequent profits.
- Seed Phrase: Human-readable backup (12–24 words) that restores a wallet’s private keys.
- Self-Custody: Holding your own private keys instead of leaving assets on an exchange.
- Short / Shorting: Selling borrowed asset expecting price drop to buy back cheaper.
- Slippage: Difference between expected trade price and executed price, often in low-liquidity markets.
- Smart Contract: Self-executing code on a blockchain that runs when conditions are met.
- Staking: Locking tokens to support network operations and earn rewards.
- Stop-Loss: Order to automatically sell at a set price to limit losses.
- TA (Technical Analysis): Using historical price and volume data (indicators, patterns) to predict moves.
- Tokenomics: Economic design of a token including supply, distribution, incentives.

- Total Value Locked (TVL): Sum of assets deposited in a DeFi protocol; measure of usage.
- Volatility: Degree and speed of price fluctuations.
- Wallet: Software or hardware used to store and manage crypto keys and addresses.
- Wash Trading: Market manipulation where the same entity trades with itself to inflate volume.
- Whale: An individual or entity holding large quantities of a crypto asset.
- Yield Farming: Earning returns by providing liquidity or engaging in DeFi strategies.
- Zero-Knowledge Proof: Cryptographic method that proves knowledge of a fact without revealing it.