Internetese?

Decoding the language of the internet

In the digital age, words like meme, selfie and hater have become part of our everyday lives. As more people have access to the internet, the more internetese - the name given to the language of the internet - becomes widespread. But while a large part of the population now uses digital media, the use of these terms can sometimes be an exclusion factor. Words like phishing and cookies have two different meanings and understanding what distinguishes them is essential for an informed and empowered internet use.

To help you understand internetese, we've created this short glossary. Don't worry! Internetese is here to stay, but no one has to be left out.

You can also learn more about these subjects ...

- when **talking to and discussing with friends and family**. They can be a great help to clarify doubts and to exchange ideas about the digital world.

- when watching entertainment or informative television programmes such as **Programa Cautelar** or **Scroll**. Watch them as a family and take the opportunity to talk about these topics and learn together. Both are available at www.rtp.pt

- when visiting websites of initiatives that seek to enlighten and inform about the internet world such as **Internet Segura.** Visit the initiative's website at www.seguranet.pt/

- by participating in initiatives and training focused on the internet and digital tools, such as the **EuSouDigital** initiative. In these short courses you can learn how to surf the internet, search for information online and create your digital identity. Discover EuSouDigital at https://eusoudigital.pt/

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Glossary
of some terms

Meme
image, video or other content of a parodic or humorous nature, usually resulting from editing of an original version, which is copied and spreads quickly through the internet.

Spam
unwanted digital communications that get sent out in bulk and reach the user without their permission. It is often sent via e-mail, but can also be distributed via sms, phone calls, or social media.

GIF
image format which enables the creation of moving images. Despite its lower quality, GIF is widely used, especially on social networks, when it is necessary to create an animation.

Cookies
labels that are stored on your computer's browser (such as Google), retaining information related to your preferences, and as such. Cookies don't include your personal data.

Selfie
photograph, usually digital, that a person takes of himself (self-portrait). Selfies are typically taken with a smartphone or webcam and shared via social media.

Catphishing
deceptive activity where a person creates a false identity or appropriates the identity of someone else, on a social network. It usually targets specific victims, to compromise them - financially or other.

Phishing
cybercrime technique that uses fraud, trickery or deception to manipulate people and to obtain confidential or sensitive information. It is the most common cybercrime technique.

Hacker
a person skilled in technology who uses their technical knowledge to achieve a goal. Hacking refers to activities that seek to compromise digital devices, whether for legal or unlawful activity.

Hater
people who posts hateful or critical comments without much discretion. Haters usually talk and behave negatively in response to other people's success and goal achievement.