

# Lexicon 07

WALABAB collection n° 2

«A lexicon is usually a list of words together with additional word-specific information, i.e., a dictionary. Lexicon is a word of Greek origin (λεξικόν) meaning vocabulary. When linguists study the lexicon, they study such things as what words are, how the vocabulary in a language is structured, how people use and store words, how they learn words, the history and evolution of words, types of relationships between words as well as how words were created.(...)»

Lexicon. (30.01.2007). In *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Retrieved January 30, 2007, from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lexicon>  
See also, Lexeme

LIFT LEXICON is a -new- way to keep a record of the words spoken at each LIFT edition.

During the event, participants contribute to a glossary by adding new words and definitions relevant to the current year.

Afterwards, a printed encyclopedia will give a quick radiography of the year's lexicon.

Online access and contribution will be encouraged through the website [www.liftlexicon.com](http://www.liftlexicon.com)

What you have in hands is the very first edition of the LIFT LEXICON.

Up to you to use it and complete it.

Thanks !



404	Code	Landing Page
A-B Testing	Collaborative Filtering	Learning Architecture
	Community of Practice	Lense
	Competent Authority	Long Tail
Aeroplane blonde	Contact	
Adminisphere	Dorkbot	Lift
AJAX	Findability	
Ambiant	First life / Second life	Maliciel
Arphid		Mashups
		Mavens
	Folksonomy (tagging)	
Assmosis	Freechasing	
Aussie kiss		Mental Models
	Graceful degradation	Messy Reality
	Greyhound	
	GRID	Metadata
		Millennium domes
	Gui	Mmorpg
Beta meter		Multi-faceted
Big game	Happy Path	Myspace
Blamestorming	Heat Map	
Blog	Heuristics	
	HITS	Mystery bus
	Home	Mystery taxi
Blog ject	Homepy / Maison page	
Blogosphere	HTML	NET
Boil the Ocean	Hyperbase	
Border Object		Network Topology
Bots	IGblog	News
	Ignet	Node
	Input / Output	
Buddha Nature		
Bug	Interaction design	Obiquitoos
Business	Interactive art	Oh - no second
Business Rules	Items	Open API
	Interaction Design IxD	Open source
	Interactive	OS
Caching	Interestingness	
Call to Action		
Card Sorting		
Chart Junk	Javascript	Paper prototyping
	Johnny-no-stars	Pattern
Clé USB		
Cloaking	Kooks	
		Partial attention

Percussive maintenance  
Personas  
Pervasive

Social web  
Source  
Spam  
Sparklines

Wifi  
Wikiality  
Wikis  
Wireframes  
Wordpress

Plug  
Plug-in  
Picasso bum  
PIM  
Podcast  
Pop

Susceptible moment  
Swamp-donkey  
Syndication

Writing for the Web  
WYSIWIS  
WYSIWYG

Pourriel  
Post  
Prairie dogging

Target Audiences  
Task Analysis  
Taxonomy  
Templates and flags  
Testiculating  
The Internets

XML  
Youtube

Progressive Obligation

RDF  
RFC Rhizome  
Robots

Touchpoints  
Treemaps  
Usability Testing  
Use Cases  
User Experience (UX)

RSS

Urban game

Salad dodger  
Salmon day  
Screen Test  
Seagull manager  
Search Engine

Virtual world  
Visual Design  
Visual Hierarchy  
Visualization

Semapedia  
Sensor network  
Service Design  
Sinbad  
Simstim

Voice over IP  
Vortal  
VPN

Slogging  
SMEs

WEB  
Web2.0  
Web Analytics  
Web service

Soap  
Social Networking

Web Standards

**AJAX** shorthand for Asynchronous JavaScript and XML, is a web development technique for creating interactive web applications. The intent is to make web pages feel more responsive by exchanging small amounts of data with the server behind the scenes, so that the entire web page does not have to be reloaded each time the user requests a change. This is meant to increase the web page's interactivity, speed, and usability.

**Blog**

**Border Object**

**Bots** also known as web robots, are software applications that run automated tasks over the internet. Typically, bots perform tasks that are both simple and structurally repetitive, at a much higher rate than would be possible for a human editor alone. The largest use of bots is in web spidering, in which an automated script fetches, analyses and files information from web servers at many times the speed of a human. Each server has a file called robots.txt containing rules for the spidering of that server that the bot is supposed to obey. In addition to their uses outlined above, bots may also be implemented where a response speed faster than that of humans is required (eg gaming bots and auction-site robots) or less commonly in situations where the emulation of human activity is required, for example chat bots.

**Bug**

**Data Model**

**Digg** is a community-based popularity website with an emphasis on technology and science articles. It combines social bookmarking, blogging, and syndication with a form of non-hierarchical, democratic editorial control. News stories and websites are submitted by users, and then promoted to the front page through a user-based ranking system. This differs from the hierarchical editorial system that many other news sites employ.

**Feed**

**Folksonomy (tagging)** is an Internet-based information retrieval methodology consisting of collaboratively generated, open-ended labels that categorize content such as Web pages, online photographs, and Web links. A folksonomy is most notably contrasted from a taxonomy in that the authors of the labeling system are often the main users (and sometimes originators) of the content to which the labels are applied. The labels are commonly known as tags and the labeling process is called tagging.

**Freechasing**

Happy Path

HTML In computing, HyperText Markup Language (HTML)

IGblog

Javascript

**Landing Page** is a specific web page that a visitor ultimately reaches after clicking a link or advertisement. Often, this page showcases content that is an extension of the link or ad, or the page is optimized for a specific keyword term or phrase to attract search engines.

**Learning Architecture**

Lift

**Mashups** A mashup is a website or application that combines content from more than one source into an integrated experience. It is sometimes created as a critique or commentary on an existing work or product.

Mmorpg

**Myspace** is a social networking website offering an interactive, user-submitted network of friends, personal profiles, blogs, groups, photos, music and videos. MySpace also features an internal search engine and an internal e-mail system. It is headquartered in Santa Monica, California, USA, while its parent company is headquartered in New York City.

**OS**

**Plug-in** (or plugin) is a computer program that interacts with a main (or host) application (a web browser or an email program, for example) to provide a certain, usually very specific, function on-demand.

**Pourriel**

**Rhizome**

**RSS** Really Simple Syndication, Rich Site Summary or RDF Site Summary, several similar forms of web syndication used by news websites and weblogs

**Semapedia**

## Slogging

## Social web

**Spam** Spamming is the abuse of electronic messaging systems to send unsolicited, undesired bulk messages. While the most widely recognized form of spam is email spam, the term is applied to similar abuses in other media: instant messaging spam, Usenet newsgroup spam, Web search engine spam, spam in blogs, and mobile phone messaging spam.

## Sparklines

## Susceptible moment

## Target Audiences

**The Internets** is a Bushism-turned-catch phrase used to humorously portray the speaker as ignorant about the Internet or about technology in general, or as having a provincial or folksy attitude toward technology (in a similar fashion to portrayals of rednecks' referring to television as "the tee-vee box"). While United States President George W. Bush had used the improper pluralization of the word "Internet" publicly during the 2000 election, the term gained cachet as an Internet humor meme only following Bush's use of the term in the second presidential election debate on October 8, 2004 during the 2004 U.S. presidential race.

**Virtual world** is a computer-based simulated environment intended for its users to inhabit and interact via avatars. This habitation usually is represented in the form of two or three-dimensional graphical representations of humanoids (or other graphical or text-based avatars). Some, but not all, virtual worlds allow for multiple users.

## Visual Design

Web2.0

Wikiality

**WYSIWYG** is an acronym for What You See Is What You Get, used in computing to describe a system in which content during editing appears very similar to the final product. It is commonly used for word processors, but has other applications, such as Web (HTML) authoring. The phrase was originally popularized by comedian Flip Wilson, whose character “Geraldine” would often say this to excuse her quirky behavior.

**XML** The Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a W3C-recommended general-purpose markup language that supports a wide variety of applications. XML languages or ‘dialects’ are easy to design and to process. XML is also designed to be reasonably human-legible, and to this end, terseness was not considered essential in its structure. XML is a simplified subset of Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML). Its primary purpose is to facilitate the sharing of data across different information systems, particularly systems connected via the Internet[1]. Formally defined languages based on XML (such as RSS, MathML, XHTML, Scalable Vector Graphics, MusicXML and thousands of other examples) allow diverse software to reliably understand information formatted and passed in these languages.



