THE ULTIMATE

MEME COIN TRADING GLOSSARY

THE A–Z GUIDE TO MEME COIN TERMS, CONCEPTS & SLANG EVERY TRADER MUST KNOW

FROM APE TO ALPHA

- CLEAR DEFINITIONS
- REAL EXAMPLES FROM THE MARKET
- TRADING SAFETY TIPS
- LEVEL UP YOUR MEME COIN GAME

KNOW THE TERMS. UNDERSTAND THE GAME. TRADE SMARTER.

FOMOBYTE

Blockchain & Technical Memecoin Trading Terms

Before you learn the slang, you need to understand the basic technology underneath a memecoin trade.

1. Blockchain

A **blockchain** is a decentralized digital ledger that records cryptocurrency transactions and other data.

See it this way. A **blockchain** is like a **public notebook** that records every crypto transaction ever made.

Each page (block) stores transactions.

Now, imagine your classroom has one notebook sitting on the teacher's desk.

Whenever someone sends money to another student, everyone watches the teacher write it down.

Nobody can secretly erase or change what's already written because everyone has a copy of the notebook.

That's basically how a blockchain works.

Instead of one notebook, thousands of computers around the world keep identical copies.

Example

James sends: **5 SOL** to Sarah.

The blockchain records:

- Sender: James
- Receiver: Sarah
- Amount: 5 SOL
- Time: 10:05 AM

Thousands of computers verify it, processed and recorded on the Solana blockchain.

Now everyone agrees that the transaction happened. And you can then use a blockchain explorer to inspect the transaction.

That's why crypto doesn't need a bank.

In simple terms: Blockchain = the network where the crypto activity happens.

2. Smart Contract

A **smart contract** is a program stored on a blockchain that automatically carries out actions according to rules written into its code.

Tokens, decentralized exchanges, liquidity pools and other crypto applications can rely on smart contracts.

Simple example

When you swap SOL for a memecoin, a smart contract can handle the transaction according to its programmed rules.

You'll also hear people talk about **locked liquidity**.

When liquidity is locked, the funds in a liquidity pool are placed under conditions that restrict when or how they can be withdrawn.

This is why smart contracts matter when you're researching a new token.

A smart contract isn't automatically safe just because it exists. The permissions and functions built into it can matter.

3. Gas Fees

Gas fees are transaction costs paid to a blockchain network to process certain transactions.

You'll hear this term particularly often when discussing Ethereum.

Example

"The gas fee was too high, so I didn't make the trade."

The trader means the cost of processing the blockchain transaction was too expensive.

On Solana, transaction costs are generally much lower than on Ethereum, which is one reason Solana is popular for fast-moving token trading.

4. Gas Wars

A **gas war** happens when users compete to get their transactions processed before others by offering higher transaction fees.

This can happen during highly anticipated launches or NFT mints.

Example

Thousands of people try to buy or mint something at the same time.

Some increase the transaction fee they're willing to pay to improve their chances of being processed first.

That's a **gas war**.

Token & Project Memecoins Trading Terms

These terms help you understand **what you're actually buying**.

5. Token Name

The **token name** is simply the name given to a cryptocurrency.

For example:

- PEPE
- CashCat
- BONK
- SHIB

A token also normally has a **ticker symbol**, which is the shorter version used on charts and trading platforms.

Example

"The token is DogWifHat and the ticker is WIF."

The important thing is not to rely on the name alone.

Scammers can create tokens with identical or very similar names.

That's why you should verify the **contract address** – you learn this and more on Rektocracy – memecoins trading for beginners.

6. Contract Address (CA)

If you go on Twitter, you will see CA a lot. CA means Contract Address.

It is the unique string of letters and numbers identifying a specific token contract on a blockchain.

Example

Someone says: "What's the CA?"

They're asking: "What's the contract address for the exact token you're talking about?"

This is important because multiple tokens can have similar names.

In practice - don't search for a token solely by its name and assume you've found the correct one.

Verify the contract address using an official project source or a trusted blockchain/token platform.

The CA identifies the specific token.

7. Launchpad

A **launchpad** is a platform that helps new cryptocurrency projects launch their tokens.

Depending on the platform, it can provide tools for token creation, distribution, fundraising or early access.

Real Example

A new memecoin launches through a token launch platform – like Pump.fun. Puns, etc.

Traders discover it there before it becomes widely traded elsewhere.

A launchpad can provide useful information about a project, but being launched through a launchpad does not automatically make a token safe.

You still need to research the token, liquidity, holders and other risks.

8. Mint

To **mint** means to create a new digital asset on a blockchain.

The term is particularly common with NFTs although minting can also refer to the creation of new tokens.

Real Example

An NFT project announces: "Mint starts at 12 PM."

At that time, users interact with the relevant blockchain application to create or acquire the NFTs.

That process is called **minting**.

9. Floor Price

The **floor price** is the lowest listed price for an NFT in a particular collection.

Real Example

If the cheapest NFT currently listed in a collection costs: 0.5 SOL the collection's floor price is:0.5 SOL

If someone lists one for 0.4 SOL, the floor price becomes 0.4 SOL.

Memecoins Market & Valuation Trading Terms

These terms help you understand how big a token is and how its market is behaving.

10. Market Cap

Market cap, short for market capitalization, represents the approximate value of a cryptocurrency's circulating supply.

A simplified formula is: Market Cap = Token Price × Circulating Supply

Real Example

Imagine a token has: 1 billion circulating tokens and each token is worth: $0.001

Its market cap would be: $1 million.

This is why token price alone can be misleading.

A token priced at $0.000001 isn't automatically "cheaper" than one priced at $0.10.

You need to look at the supply and market cap.

Why memecoin traders care about Market cap

Market cap also gives you a way to think about potential multiples.

For example: $500,000 → $50 million would represent a theoretical: 100X market-cap increase, assuming other relevant factors remain comparable.

But a low market cap doesn't automatically mean a token is a good opportunity.

It can also mean the token is extremely risky – Rug pull worthy.

If you're trading memecoins, you can use a **memecoin profit calculator** to estimate your potential P&L while also taking the token's **liquidity pool** into account.

This gives you a more realistic idea of how much profit you could potentially make, and, importantly, how much of that profit you may actually be able to realize when you sell.

11. Holders

Holders refer to the wallets currently holding a token.

You may see a token described as having: 5,000 holders or: 20,000 holders

This tells you how many wallet addresses are recorded as holding the token, depending on how the platform counts them.

But don't stop at the number. Holder distribution matters.

Imagine two tokens both have: 10,000 holders

Token A: The largest wallets hold relatively small portions of the supply.

Token B: The top few wallets control a huge percentage of the supply.

Those are very different situations.

A token can have thousands of holders and still have highly concentrated ownership.

Real Example

"Check the holders. The top 10 wallets control 60% of the supply."

That's a warning that a relatively small number of wallets may have significant influence over the token.

If you're using Fomo trading app, I've explained how to use the platform and what certain liquidity and price-impact percentages can indicate when assessing the risk of a potential rug pull.

12. Whale

A **whale** is a wallet holding a sufficiently large amount of a cryptocurrency to potentially influence its price through its own buying or selling.

The exact amount required to be considered a whale depends on the token and its liquidity.

Example

A small memecoin has: $50,000 liquidity

One wallet holds a very large position.

If that wallet suddenly sells a significant amount, it could have a major effect on the price. That's a whale.

Why whales matter

When researching a memecoin, you should look beyond the number of holders and examine **how the supply is distributed**.

A wallet holding a large percentage of supply can create significant concentration risk.

Liquidity & Memecoins Trading Terms

Market cap tells you one thing. Liquidity tells you something very different.

13. Liquidity

Liquidity refers to the funds available to facilitate buying and selling without causing extreme price movements.

Example

Consider two tokens:

Token A

Market cap: $1 million

Liquidity: $500,000

Token B

Market cap: $1 million

Liquidity: $20,000

They have the same market cap.

But their trading conditions can be completely different.

A large order relative to Token B's available liquidity could cause much greater price impact.

In simple terms - Market cap tells you how much the token is theoretically worth. Liquidity tells you how much trading capacity is available.

That's why you should check liquidity before entering a low-cap memecoin.

14. Liquidity Pool

A **liquidity pool** is the pool of assets used to facilitate decentralized trading.

For example, a pool could contain a memecoin paired with SOL.

Instead of buyers and sellers being matched through a traditional order book, trades interact with the assets held in the pool.

Example

A memecoin has a liquidity pool containing: MEME + SOL

You buy MEME using SOL.

Your transaction interacts with that pool.

Why it matters

If the pool is small relative to your trade, your transaction can have a larger effect on the execution price.

This is known as **price impact**.

15. Locked liquidity

You may also hear:"Liquidity is locked."

This generally means the liquidity has been placed under conditions designed to prevent the relevant funds from being withdrawn for a specified period.

Unlocked liquidity can be an important warning sign when evaluating a new memecoin.

16. Exit Liquidity

Exit liquidity refers to buyers who enter a market while earlier investors are using the new demand to sell their positions.

Real Example

A token pumps.

Early buyers decide to take profits.

New traders see the green candles and rush in because they don't want to miss the move.

Those new buyers provide the demand that allows earlier holders to exit.

Someone might warn: "Don't become exit liquidity."

In other words: Don't be the person buying while earlier traders are using that demand to sell.

17. Bag

A **bag** simply means the cryptocurrency or token position you're holding.

Example

"I've got a small bag of this token." That means: "I currently hold a small amount of this token."

You might also hear:

"I added to my bag."

That means the person bought more.

18. Bagholder

A **bagholder** is someone who continues holding a token after its price has collapsed.

Real Example

You buy near the top.

The token falls 90%.

You continue holding because you don't want to sell at a loss.

You may now be called a **Bag holder.** You've now become part of the token community of long-term holders 😵

The term is usually used jokingly, but the underlying situation can involve a serious loss.

The Chart Trading Language

Once you start looking at memecoin charts, you'll see these terms everywhere.

19. Green Candle

A **green candle** generally means the price closed higher than it opened during the selected timeframe.

Example

A token opens at: $0.001 and closes at: $0.0015

You'd generally see a green candle.

20. Red Candle

A **red candle** generally means the price closed lower than it opened during the selected timeframe.

Example - A token opens at: $0.001 and closes at: $0.0008

You'd generally see a red candle.

In simple terms

Green = price closed higher

Red = price closed lower

21. Moon / To the Moon

When traders say a token is **mooning**, they mean its price is rising dramatically.

Example

A token moves from: $100,000 market cap → $1 million

Someone might post:

"It's MOONING 🚀"

"To the moon" is the aspirational phrase traders use when they expect a token to keep rising.

22. Send It

When traders say Send it, it means, let's go make the token moon/surge.

23. NGU

NGU means: Number Go Up.

It's a humorous way of expressing the belief or hope that cryptocurrency prices will continue rising.

Example

"Forget the FUD. NGU."

They're basically saying: "The number is going up."

It can be used seriously, but it is often sarcastic.

24. Pump It

Pump it is a humorous request for a token's price to increase.

Example

A community is watching its token move sideways. Someone posts: "Come on, pump it!"

They're hoping for the price to start moving upward.

Memecoins Trading Behavior & Strategy Terms

These terms describe how people behave when trading.

24. Ape / Ape In

To **ape into** a token means to buy it quickly, usually with little research, because you're excited about the opportunity or afraid of missing the move.

Real Example

A new token starts pumping.

You see people posting about it.

Without checking the contract, holders or liquidity, you immediately buy $100.

You just: Aped in.

The phrase doesn't necessarily mean the trade will fail.

It describes how you entered.

25. Degen

Degen is short for "degenerate."

In crypto, it describes someone who willingly embraces highly speculative and risky trades.

Example

"That's a degen play."

Translation: "That's an extremely speculative trade."

Some traders use "degen" almost as a badge of honor.

The important thing is to understand the risk you're taking.

26. Degen Play

A **degen play** is a highly speculative trade with potentially huge upside and a high probability of failure.

Real Example

A brand-new token launches.

It has little history and very limited information.

You put $20 into it knowing you could lose the entire amount.

That's a: Degen play.

A degen play should never be confused with a low-risk investment.

27. YOLO Trade

YOLO means: You Only Live Once.

A YOLO trade is an extremely aggressive trade made with little risk management.

Real Example

You have $1,000.

You put the entire $1,000 into one brand-new memecoin because you believe it could 100X.

That's a YOLO trade.

It could produce a huge return.

It could also wipe out your position.

It is always a 50/50 game.

28. Jeet

A **jeet** is someone who sells a cryptocurrency very quickly, often taking a small profit before the token makes a larger move.

The term is usually used mockingly.

Real Example

A token pumps 10%.

You immediately sell.

The token then pumps another 300%.

Someone might say:"You jeeted too early."

But here's the funny part: Sometimes the person who sold for 10% was right.

The token might have dumped immediately afterward 😄

So "jeet" is a community judgment, not proof that selling was a bad decision.

29. HODL

HODL means holding your cryptocurrency through market volatility instead of selling because of short-term price movements.

The word became famous after a misspelling of "hold" turned into a crypto meme.

Real Example

"I'm not selling during this dip. I'm going to HODL."

It means:

"I'm holding."

30. Buy the Dip

Buy the Dip means purchasing an asset after its price has fallen because you believe the decline is temporary.

Real Example

A token falls: $1 → $0.70

You believe it will recover and buy.

"I'm buying the dip."

But remember: A dip isn't automatically a bargain.

Sometimes a dip continues falling.

31. BTFD

BTFD means: Buy The Freaking Dip.

It's a more emphatic version of "Buy the Dip."

[img BTFD]

Real Example

The market suddenly falls.

Someone posts: "BTFD."

They're encouraging people to buy the decline.

Emotional Trenches Trading Terms

Memecoin trading can trigger some very strong emotions.

These terms describe them.

32. FOMO

FOMO means: Fear of Missing Out.

It's the feeling that everyone else is making money while you're sitting on the sidelines.

Fomo means so many things. Fomo bytes, hence, fomobyte.com, Fomo trade – [fomo.family trading platform,]() Fomo makes you ape in and jeet.

Fomo is just a wonderful concept and 🐐 in the trenches.

Real Example

A token pumps 500%.

You see traders posting screenshots of their profits.

You start thinking: "If I don't buy now, I'll miss the next 500%."

So you buy.

That's FOMO.

The danger is that you're entering because of emotion rather than a well-thought-out plan.

33. Diamond Hands

Diamond hands describes someone who continues holding through extreme volatility rather than selling because of fear. I mean, we’ve all been there at one time because we wanted to make more.

My recent narrative tests have taught me to sell when the narrative starts to fade. I don't care if the token pumps again afterward.

As long as I've secured my profits, **I'm good.**

Real Example

Your token falls 40%.

You remain calm and reassess your original reason for buying.

If your thesis still makes sense, you continue holding.

Someone might say: "You've got diamond hands."

34. Paper Hands

Paper hands is the opposite.

It describes someone who sells quickly because of fear or short-term price movement.

Real Example

You buy a token. It falls 10%. You panic and sell.

Someone says: "Paper hands."

This is how I missed out on a **profitable trade that eventually did a 100×** months ago, before I started trading narratives.

I aped in at a **$58K market cap** and sold it when the token dropped to around **$13K**.

But the token didn't stop there. It later surged all the way to around **$430K market cap**.

Wondering how much I would have made if I hadn't sold? Let's find out.

We'll head over to the [FomoByte Solana Calculator]() and enter the trade details.

Now, imagine if I had understood narrative trading back then. I probably would have invested around **$100 and held through the dip**, because the token had a strong **AI-related narrative**.

If I had done that, the calculator shows I could have made **$700+ in profit**.

Of course, this is a **what-if scenario**. Nobody knows in advance whether a token will recover after a major dip. The lesson for me was simply that understanding the narrative can help you decide when a temporary pullback is worth holding through-and when the narrative has genuinely faded.

Want to get access to the memecoin calculator? See below.

35. Diamond Hands vs. Paper Hands War

This is the humorous battle between people who hold through volatility and people who sell quickly.

Diamond hands: "I'm holding." ✊

Paper hands: "I'm out." 😔

You'll often see this phrase used during major price swings.

But remember: Holding isn't automatically good, and selling isn't automatically bad.

What matters is whether your decision follows a sensible plan – or a trading narrative.

36. Bull Market Brain

Bull market brain describes the overly optimistic mindset that can develop when prices are rising for a long period.

When everything you buy seems to go up, you may start believing: "This one can't go down."

That's bull market brain.

It can cause traders to take much more risk than they normally would because recent gains make the market feel safer than it actually is.

Risk & Loss Terms

These are some of the most important terms to understand before trading a new memecoin.

37. Rekt

Rekt means: Wrecked.

In crypto, it means suffering a major financial loss.

Real Example

You invest: $1,000

The token crashes.

Your position is now worth: $100

You might say:

"I got rekt."

It can describe a single bad trade or a much larger portfolio loss.

38. Getting Rekt

Getting rekt simply means suffering a major financial loss.

Real Example

"Anyone who bought the top got rekt."

Want to see what getting Rekt really feels like – the pains?

Check out my trading guide, where I break down how **I invested $4,000+, grew it to as much as $31K, and eventually lost it all**.

39. Rug Pull

A **rug pull** happens when a token's creator or major holder drains liquidity or dumps a large token position, causing the price to collapse.

Real Example

You buy a new memecoin.

The chart looks great.

Then a major wallet sells heavily or liquidity is removed.

The price collapses.

You may have been: Rugged.

Things traders watch for

When researching a new token, traders often look at:

- Liquidity
- Holder concentration
- Large wallets
- Developer wallet activity
- Whether liquidity is locked
- The token contract
- Whether the project is creating artificial urgency

A token can have a great-looking chart and still be extremely risky.

40. Bogged

To get **bogged** means buying a token immediately before its price crashes. The real definition of being unfortunate in the trenches 😫

Real Example

You see a massive green candle.

You buy at the top.

A whale sells immediately.

The token crashes.

"I got completely bogged."

41. Rug Pull Survivor

A **rug pull survivor** is someone who has lost money in a failed or fraudulent crypto project but remains active in the crypto space.

Example

"I've survived three rugs. Each one taught me something."

It's usually worn as a humorous badge of experience.

42. LARP

LARP means Live Action Role Play.

In crypto slang, it describes someone pretending to be something they're not or creating a false story to generate hype, attention or money.

Real Example

Someone claims:

"I'm a developer insider. This token is guaranteed to 100X."

But they have no legitimate connection to the project.

Someone might say: "He's LARPing."

This is how a fake KOL created a rugged token called Roar – an under 18 or so and was pretending like nothing happened after the rug poll.

I hope you are enjoying the journey so far. 😜

Crypto Community Slang

Now we get into the language you'll see constantly in crypto communities.

43. WAGMI

WAGMI means: We're All Gonna Make It.

It's an optimistic community phrase.

Real Example

The market crashes.

Someone posts: "Stay strong. WAGMI."

They're encouraging the community to remain optimistic.

44. NGMI

NGMI means: Not Gonna Make It.

It's usually used jokingly to describe a questionable decision.

Real Example

Someone buys a token without checking the contract.

Another trader replies: "NGMI."

Translation: "That's probably not going to end well."

45. GM

You will see this a lot in CT. **GM** means: Good Morning.

It's one of the simplest and most common crypto greetings.

Real Example

"GM everyone. What's on the watchlist today?"

46. LFG

LFG means: **Let's F***ing Go.**

It's an expression of excitement.

Real Example

Your token breaks a major resistance level.

"LFG 🚀"

47. Alpha

Alpha means valuable information, insight or an advantage that others may not know about.

Real Example

Someone discovers an interesting project before it becomes widely known.

They might say: "I've got some alpha."

They're basically saying: "I've found information **you may want to know**."

But don't automatically trust something because someone calls it alpha.

Publicly shared "alpha" can simply be marketing or hype.

48. CT

CT means: Crypto Twitter.

It refers to the online crypto community on X, formerly known as Twitter.

Real Example

"CT is going crazy over this Solana memecoin."

They're saying the crypto community on X is heavily discussing the token.

49. FUD

FUD means: Fear, Uncertainty and Doubt.

It describes negative information, rumors or criticism that creates fear around a cryptocurrency or project.

Real Example

A rumor spreads that a project's team is selling tokens.

Someone says: "There's a lot of FUD around the project."

But don't automatically dismiss negative information as FUD.

Sometimes what people call FUD is actually a legitimate warning.

Always verify the information.

50. Trust Me, Bro

Trust Me, Bro is a sarcastic response to unsupported investment advice when there I no original source or narrative.

Real Example

"This coin is guaranteed to 100X. Trust me, bro."

The joke is that the person hasn't provided evidence.

When someone gives you an investment claim with nothing behind it except: "Trust me." you probably shouldn't trust them.

51. HFSP

HFSP means: Have Fun Staying Poor.

It's a sarcastic phrase sometimes directed at people who criticize crypto or refuse to invest.

Real Example

Someone says: "I'm never buying crypto."

Another person replies: "HFSP."

It's usually used as a joke or insult, not as serious financial analysis.

52. We're So Back / It's Over

This meme perfectly captures crypto's emotional roller coaster.

The market pumps: "We're so back!"

The market crashes: "It's over."

Then the market pumps again: "WE'RE SO BACK!"

The joke is how quickly sentiment can change.

Crypto Culture & Meme Terms

Some terms aren't technical concepts at all. They're simply part of crypto culture.

53. When Lambo?

When Lambo? is a joke asking when your crypto profits will be large enough to buy a Lamborghini.

Real Example

Your token pumps 300%.

Someone posts: "When Lambo?"

Translation: "When are we getting rich?"

54. Virgin vs. Chad Investor

Virgin vs. Chad Investor is a meme format comparing two opposite investing behaviors.

For example:

Virgin investor:"I panic sold after a 10% dip."

Chad investor: "I followed my plan/narrative."

The meme exaggerates these behaviors for humor.

Don't treat the meme as actual investment advice.

55. Bogdanoff - Dump It

Bogdanoff - Dump It is a fictional crypto meme based on the idea that mysterious twins secretly control the market.

The joke usually goes something like: Trader buys. Bogdanoff notices. "Dump it."

The market immediately crashes.

It's satire, not an actual explanation of market movements.

56. Solana Summer

Solana Summer is a phrase used to describe periods when Solana-based projects, tokens and communities receive significant attention and activity.

Real Example

"Solana Summer is back."

A trader may be saying that Solana has once again become a major center of memecoin activity.

57. Funds Are SAFU

Funds Are SAFU is a crypto meme meaning: Funds are safe.

It's often used humorously or reassuringly during stressful situations.

Real Example

An exchange experiences a temporary issue.

Someone posts: "Don't worry. Funds are SAFU."

The phrase itself isn't proof that funds are actually safe.

58. The Flippening

The Flippening refers to a hypothetical event where another cryptocurrency surpasses Bitcoin in market capitalization.

The term is most commonly used when discussing whether another major cryptocurrency could eventually overtake Bitcoin.

Example

"Could we see the Flippening this cycle?"

They're discussing a possible change in cryptocurrency market-cap rankings.

59. Laser Eyes Forever

Laser Eyes became a famous Bitcoin meme representing strong conviction in Bitcoin.

Laser Eyes Forever takes that idea further, representing permanent Bitcoin conviction.

You'll usually encounter it through profile pictures and crypto memes.

Security & Custody Terms

This section is especially important because some crypto terms aren't just slang, they describe how you protect your assets.

60. Not Your Keys, Not Your Coins

"Not your keys, not your coins" is one of the most important phrases in cryptocurrency.

The idea is simple: If you don't control the private keys to your cryptocurrency, you don't have the same direct control over the assets as you would with a self-custodial wallet.

Real Example

You keep your crypto on a centralized exchange.

The exchange controls the wallet infrastructure and private keys associated with your funds.

With a self-custodial wallet [what's available on Fomop trading App], you control the private keys.

That's why crypto users say: "Not your keys, not your coins."

However, self-custody comes with responsibility.

If you control your own private keys and lose them, there may be no company that can recover your assets for you.

So never share your private key or seed phrase with anyone.

61. KOL

KOL stands for **Key Opinion Leader**. A crypto KOL is a trusted online voice, analyst, or creator on social platforms like X (Twitter), YouTube, or Telegram whose audience follows their insight on tokens, market trends, and Web3.

62. PFP

PFP stands for "profile picture". It refers to a digital art piece-usually a non-fungible token (NFT)-used as an avatar on social media platforms like X.

Yep. That is, it. A grand job every Memecoin trading terms **in English** language so you can understand it.

The Memecoin Trading Terms Summary You Should Learn First

You don't need to memorize this entire glossary before you make your first trade.

Start with these ones.

Technical Terms

Blockchain - the network where crypto transactions are recorded.

Smart Contract - a blockchain program that executes programmed rules.

Liquidity Pool - a pool of assets used to facilitate decentralized trading.

Gas Fees - blockchain transaction costs.

Contract Address (CA) - the unique identifier for a token contract.

Market Terms

Market Cap - approximate value of the circulating token supply.

Liquidity - available trading capital.

Holders - wallets holding the token.

Whale - a large holder capable of influencing price.

Trading Terms

Ape - buy quickly, often with little research.

Degen - highly speculative trader or trade.

HODL - hold through volatility.

Buy the Dip - buy after a price decline.

Jeet - sell quickly, often too early.

Bag - your token position.

Risk Terms

Rug Pull - a malicious or damaging event involving liquidity removal or large token selling that can cause a token to collapse.

Rekt - suffer a major loss.

Bagholder - continue holding after a major price collapse.

Exit Liquidity - buyers whose purchases allow earlier holders to sell.

Emotional Terms

FOMO - Fear of Missing Out.

Diamond Hands - hold through volatility.

Paper Hands - sell quickly because of fear.

Bull Market Brain - excessive optimism during rising markets.

Community Terms

WAGMI - We're All Gonna Make It.

NGMI - Not Gonna Make It.

LFG - Let's F***ing Go.

GM - Good Morning.

FUD - Fear, Uncertainty and Doubt.

Alpha - valuable information or an advantage.

CT - Crypto Twitter.

Good Luk

Fomobyte.com