



Universidad de Quintana Roo

División de Ciencias Políticas y Humanidades

GLOSSARY OF AUDIO AND VIDEO

TRABAJO MONOGRÁFICO

Para obtener el grado de

Licenciado en Lengua Inglesa

PRESENTA

Manuel Jesús Quintal García

SUPERVISORES

Dr. Alfredo Marín Marín

M.C. Alessio Zanier Visintin

M.C. Gilberto Campos Valdéz



Chetumal, Quintana Roo, México, julio de 2014



Universidad de Quintana Roo

División de Ciencias Políticas y Humanidades

Glossary of Audio and Video: A Useful English-Spanish Guide Of Technical Terms, es un trabajo monográfico elaborado bajo la supervisión del comité de asesoría y aprobado como requisito para obtener el título de:

LICENCIATURA EN LENGUA INGLESA

COMITÉ DE SUPERVISIÓN

ASESOR:

Dr. Alfredo Marín Marín

ASESOR:

M.C. Alessio Zanier Visintin

ASESOR:

M.C. Gilberto Campos Valdéz



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgements.....	1
Abstract.....	2
Introduction.....	3
Justification.....	6
Objectives.....	8
Literature Review.....	9
Methodology	13
Glossary	16

Analysis and Conclusions..... 45

References 46

Acknowledgements

First of all, I would like to offer a special thanks and gratitude to my teacher and supervisor Dr. Alfredo Marín Marín for being an important part during the process of this glossary whose unconditional support, help, willingness, enthusiasm and useful critiques, made this final work possible.

Furthermore I want to give a special thanks to my teacher Alessio Zanier for his valuable training as a translator during the career and for his advice and constructive suggestions during the planning and development of this research work. I would also like to express my very great appreciation to teacher Gilberto Campos for being part of this final work.

I would also like to thank to teacher Cesar Carrillo Góngora owner of “Video Filmaciones Ulises” for their contribution and support with some technical terms. In addition, I would like to give thanks for the support provided by my family during the preparation of my final project, especially to wife and my dear sister Nancy, as well as my mother for her guidance during the career. My especial thanks are extended to all the rest of my family members for their support and encouragement throughout my study.

I wish to thank my little kids who motivated me to go always straight. Finally, I want to thank all my friends and teachers who were always part of my training during my stay in college.

Abstract

The following monographic work I will present is a bilingual English-Spanish glossary that contains about two hundred terms. I decided to do this research because nowadays technology is present everywhere, and the most innovate gadgets are part of our daily life even in our job. For instance, for teaching a foreign language we need a CD player, TV, cellular phones, DVD player, etc. For that reason, I decided to make this glossary that contains most of the common terms we have to face nowadays. This glossary will be useful not only for teachers and for students, but for people who have to deal with the different formats and connections that change drastically from one equipment to another. Day after day, we can see that new technology is released and if society is not ready to use it or understand it, then the problems arise; hence with this glossary lay people will get familiar with the different audio and video terms.

Introduction

In the XVIII century no one had any idea about how to record a sound neither a video footage. On one hand, the first recording devices were scientific instruments used to capture and study sound waves. These devices were capable of recording voices and other sounds. The most famous was the Phonautograph of Leon Scott in 1857. This device used a horn to direct sound toward a flexible diaphragm placed at the small end. Attached to the diaphragm was a stylus that allowed the point to scratch out a line on a rotating cylinder beneath it. The cylinder was coated with "lampblack," applied by holding it over a flame and allowing carbon to accumulate. The device probably lacked the sensitivity to record traces with enough detail to allow modern technology to reproduce intelligible sounds from them. Alexander Graham Bell experimented with a Phonautograph in 1874, attempting to discover how the ear detected sound, he used a human ear (including the internal parts) from a cadaver, attaching a stylus to the eardrum and using it to make a recording. The recording mechanism was the human ear, by removing a chunk of skull including the inner ear from a human cadaver, and attaching a stylus to the moving parts of the ear, he was able to use this bio-mechanical device to make a recording of the sounds that entered a recording horn. It recorded on a moving glass strip, coated with a film of carbon. When he learned of the invention of the phonograph some years later, Bell wondered why he did not think about it.

Tomas Alva Edison, better known for inventing "the light bulb"; in his spare time invented the classic "phonograph", device that recorded sounds more clear than the Phonautograph. In this invention was recorded for the first time the classic song "Mary had a little lamb." In 1887, this device succeeded in those times because it was the most effective than the antecessors and inspired some people to improve it to the current turntable.

On the other hand, the first video device was invented by the French Étienne Jules Marey, physiologist and chronophotographer; he was a pioneer of photography and his work served as inspiration for future improvements to the video cameras we know currently. In 1888, Marey again improved his invention by replacing the glass plate with a long strip of sensitized paper. The first film on paper, taken twenty images per second, it was shown (but not projected) at the “Academie des Sciences” on October 29th in 1888. The way it worked was by a strip that moved intermittently in the camera using an electromagnet. Two years later, Marey replaced the paper strip with a transparent celluloid film 90mm wide and 1.2m or more long. A pressure plate immobilized the film and a spring restarted it when the pressure was released.

Between 1890 and 1900, Marey (assisted by Demeny up to 1894, then by Lucien Bull and Pierre Nagues) made a considerable number of motion analysis filmstrips of high technical quality, including the very beautiful self-portraits of Marey and Demeny, and the famous “falling cat” filmed in 1894. Although many people believe that Alva Edison invented the first video camera he just got inspired by Jules Marey’s invention.

Time later video display technology was first developed using a “cathode ray tube” (CRT) for televisions. Charles Ginsburg led an Ampex research team developing the first practical video tape recorder (VTR). In 1951, the first video tape recorder captured live images from television cameras by converting the camera's electrical impulses and saving the information onto magnetic video tape.

Video recorders were sold for \$50,000 in 1956, and videotapes cost \$300 per one-hour reel. However, prices gradually dropped over the years; in 1971, Sony began selling videocassette recorder (VCR) tapes to the public. After the invention of the DVD in

1997 and Blu-ray Disc in 2006, sales of videotape and recording equipment got old fashioned and plummeted in the market. (inventors.about.com, 2013)

As mentioned in Wikipedia. (n,d). Later advances in computer technology allowed computers to capture, store, edit and transmit video clips, as well as cellular phones, tablets and smart TVs.

Currently these two technologies (audio and video) have evolved becoming part of our daily life; nevertheless, many terms are still unknown overall for common people that acquire new digital devices; as a consequence it is necessary to create a glossary with the most useful terms. The objective of this glossary is to be focused on the people needs regarding audio and video terms; for instance, when they face a situation in which these terms need to be applied, since audio and video are everywhere nowadays e.g. radio, television, cellular phones, tablets, etc. Therefore, this research glossary will be for all the people, and provide the most essential terms in English and Spanish as well. As we know all technologies advance day after day; hence I created the glossary with the oldest to the newest terms in this area. The intention is to clarify the terms in order to give the best use to the audio and video systems.

Justification

Current globalization leads us to innovate technologies that a few years ago we did not think would change drastically. Therefore, it makes us be in constant change; telecoms nowadays are not the same, so the competitions between companies dedicated to audio and video have the necessity to innovate or die; then the various multimedia formats emerge.

With these changes common people (lay people) have to be updated when they buy a new TV or audio system and this way to get a better knowledge about the equipment they acquire, such as what kind of files are reproduced and which one is better in quality, in order to make a final decision when buying.

In addition, we have the people who work in this area, which is very wide, e.g. TV channels, radio stations and those that are dedicated to film weddings, 15 years, baptisms, etc.

Interestingly, “Video Filmaciones Ulises” have worked on this area for more than twenty years and they have seen how audio and technology have advanced. Hence, they think this glossary would be very helpful since there are a lot of new terms that are not clear enough even for them since many definitions have no logical translation so they adopt them with the English name. Having a glossary with these terminologies would be really helpful for recording and editing their events and this way to achieve a better performance in their jobs.

One of the main reasons I wanted to carry out this glossary is because I really like everything related to audio and video. I have even done editions of audio and video as well. Furthermore, I realized that most people who buy modern appliances such as TVs, stereos, cell phones, etc., do not often know how to use them properly. Maybe

sometimes, when playing some video or any audio format, it cannot be reproduced and they come to think that the device is not working well which most of the time is false. What many times happens is that they do not understand the formats supported by the appliance; the same occur when playing a movie on any DVD player as it is because current DVDs or Blu-ray vary in formats support so they should know to avoid compatibility issues. The field in these two areas is really wide since wrap up most modern technologies.

Objectives

The main objectives this glossary pursues are as follows:

- To create a bilingual English-Spanish glossary of audio and video with the most required terms nowadays.
- To make clear and understandable all the vocabulary for any reader (for people working in the area or lay people).
- To improve technical vocabulary related to these two areas.
- To identify all the different connectors of audio and video in order to have the necessary knowledge when buying a new appliance.
- To make students get familiar with the terms when they need to be involve in this field.
- To make the tools easier for those people working on radio stations, TV channels or for those that need to produce certain job with audio and/or video.
- To provide the necessary vocabulary for translators or interpreters during their assignments, that is, when translating articles or interpreting.
- To motivate readers to get involved in these two areas and increase their interest to learn more.

Literature Review

The first step of literature review is the search of ideas. We need to check if the information of the topic we are looking for is wide or narrow; if it is narrow is probably that we will get just few research articles on the net or libraries. For instance, if we are planning to make a glossary that nobody has done before the first thing we should do is to read articles of journals, newspaper, etc. Therefore, we need to be more systematic in order to get an overview about the area to research. Resources are very important to achieve a good glossary, we need to have a wide variety of data, to search on the net books, bibliographies and identify publications related to the topic. It is also very important to identify the authors related to the subject area, in order to give a better approach. The main goal is to make the glossary clear and concise, technical terms are very hard for people that are not related in the area; many times, it is necessary to re-read what we have written. Therefore, it is necessary to give the project to someone else to read in order to know if writing is clear enough or understandable. The internet is a fundamental part in the research, hence, it is necessary to log on every time is possible. Identifying publications, which print abstracts of articles and books in the subject area is very helpful; also looking for references to papers from which you can identify the most useful journals. Other strategies include identifying those authors who seem to be important in the subject area; identifying keywords in your area of interest to help when you need to narrow and refine database searches; reading online library catalogs to find available holdings and keeping notes on everything. In order to start a research project we need:

- To create a research sentence.
- To document where the information was found.
- To check back with the professor during the process.
- To create a position on the topic.
- To find multiple points of view about the topic.
- List of the major schools of thought on the topic.

In order to elaborate a glossary we need to have an exact idea about it; for that reason is necessary to clarify a definition:

“A glossary is a list of specialized terms with definitions. Glossaries are commonly found at the backs of books or in software manuals, to help readers and users understand terms which may be unfamiliar. The list could be said to act like a dictionary, except that instead of being as complete as possible, it usually focuses on terms from the specific text that the reader probably does not know”. (wisegeek.com, 2003-2013).

The word is derived from the Latin *glossa*, which means “foreign word.” The first English use of the word was recorded in 1380. Comparing a glossary with a dictionary is very helpful to look at the Latin roots of “dictionary” as well. “Dictio” means “word,” and in Latin, a “dictionarium” was a collection of words and phrases. Early English dictionaries focused on translation from one language into another; although in Asia, dictionaries were collections of native words with meanings and alternate spellings.

In books that use words and terms in foreign languages, a separate foreign language glossary may be included so that the reader can quickly look up definitions. Books with a lot of technical material like publications in the sciences may also include definitions, and some glossaries may be quite technical, since they are intended for advanced or

specialized users. The list of words is arranged in alphabetical order, for an easy and better use.

Glossaries are made of terms not very common for people; these terms are words and compound words that in certain areas have specific meanings, words that can differ in meaning in other contexts and in everyday language. Therefore, terminology is the study of terms and their correct use. It studies, among other things, how such terms of art come to be and their interrelationships within a culture or society.

Terminology should contain the following features:

- Analyze the concepts and structures to be used in a particular field.
- Identify the terms, which are assigned to the different concepts.
- In bilingual and multilingual terminology is necessary to have correspondences between terms.
- Compile terminology on digital databases or paper.

Now I would like to talk about “Eurodicautom”. This is an on-line dictionary, which is very effective, and interesting. It has an extended database with many terminologies in different languages. It was the first dictionary of the European commission created in 1975. At the beginning, it was used for translators, but later there was an increase of users so the glossary extended its languages and terms from six to eleven; becoming the most important dictionary on the net, providing multilingual and vast terminology freely to all the people all over the world and updating constantly. In addition, with it we can create a user profile in order to personalize our search area. This glossary is also very useful if we are looking for certain term and there is no definition for it. It gives us a similar definition, since it is structured in 48 thematic blocks. I found out that many translators use it because of its language combinations; it is hard to find, for example,

good technical dictionaries in this area, so experts refer to Eurodicautom as one of the most reliable resources on the net, since it fulfills with the necessary profile that a glossary should contain. Besides Eurodicautom there are some other search engines that are also helpful for creating a glossary like Google, Yahoo, AltaVista, Wikipedia, etc. They help us to find the necessary bibliography and web pages to consult. These search engines gather the appropriate information since they go to specific web sites and catalog all the contents. They may also find if your site it is linked to another site related to the topic. They related the web by going link to link. Because they are not human, they do not see the images or design of a site; they are only interested in what is in the code. Specifically, they are interested in the tags (title, alt, meta and the content text) of the site. It is necessary to make it easy for the search engine to navigate your site, include tons of keyword-laden content and you will be off to a good start.

Methodology

We can define as methodology as:

“A system of broad principles or rules from which specific methods or procedures may be derived to interpret or solve different problems within the scope of a particular discipline. Unlike an algorithm, a methodology is not a formula but a set of practices”.(Businessdictionary.com, 2013).

Therefore, a glossary requires a methodology; meaning that it is a systematic job that we should work step by step. Creating a glossary is not an easy task; it requires gathering specific information about the topic we are going to research. As a researcher, I looked up the most useful terms and followed some steps:

Step one: I defined the purpose of the topic and located all dictionaries related to the area to research in order to prepare the terms to be used in the glossary.

Step two: I made a list of initial terms and checked the spelling carefully since there are words that change in meaning, for example, **BEAT** and **BIT**. I also made a review of the terms many times and some terms were eliminated from the glossary because they were not relevant at all and instead were added some others that would call readers' attention.

Step three: I collected specific vocabulary and their definitions, established format rules, reviewed and compared for consistency meanings and for classifying the words.

In preparing this glossary, I also did some fieldwork as I contacted people involved in the area of audio and video. Then they helped me to get and classify which terms were mostly used nowadays in their jobs, making it more effective. In addition, the glossary was divided into categories, and arranged in alphabetical order and numbered in order to

create easy searches. Although, there are some glossaries of audio and video on the internet, this one is more practical because of its complete content and easiness. Furthermore, the techniques of translation were also very important for the glossary; they played an important role since the translation was clear and concise, since every single term should be clear in English and Spanish as well. Another issue that is very important are the sources; they were reliable in order to have the correct definition of the terminology. It was also necessary to read all definitions I gathered about the term and then after to write down with our own words. As I said previously, something relevant to consider when I created the glossary was lexicology and lexicography:

“Lexicology is the branch of descriptive linguistics concerned with the linguistic theory and methodology for describing lexical information, often focusing specifically on issues of meaning. Traditionally, lexicology has been mainly concerned with `lexis', i.e. lexical collocations and idioms, and lexical semantics, the structure of word fields and meaning components and relations. Until recently, lexical semantics was conducted separately from study of the syntactic, morphological and phonological properties of words, but linguistic theory in the 1990s has gradually been integrating these dimensions of lexical information (Gibbon Dafydd, 1998).

On the other hand, lexicography is the branch of applied linguistics concerned with the design and construction of lexica for practical use. Lexica can range from the paper lexica or encyclopedia designed for human use and shelf storage to the electronic lexica used in a variety of human language technology systems, from palmtop word databases through word processors to software for read back (by speech synthesis in Text-to-Speech, TTS, systems) and dictation (by automatic speech recognition, ASR, systems). At a more generic level, a lexicon may be a generic lexicographic knowledge base from

which lexica of all these different kinds can be derived automatically (International journal of Computing & Information Sciences, 2004).


Hence, generally speaking, this glossary contains enough terms with their best definition for common people and for those who work on these two areas (audio and video).



Glossary


English	Reference Number	Spanish
<p>4K Resolution</p> <p>It has become the common consumer friendly name for UHDTV but technically it is not 4K. Consumer 4K resolution of 3840 x 2160 pixels (at a 16:9, or 1.78:1 aspect ratio) differs from the industry standard of 4096 x 2160 (at a 1.9:1 aspect ratio).</p>	01.	<p>Resolución 4k</p> <p>4K se ha convertido en el nombre descriptivo de uso común para UHDTV pero técnicamente no es de 4K. La resolución casera 4K es de 3840 x 2160 pixeles (con relación de aspecto 16:9, o 1.78:1) difiere del estándar de la industria que es de 4096 x 2160 pixeles (en una proporción de 1,9:1 aspecto).</p>
<p>AAC (Advance Audio Coding)</p> <p>The format AAC is a type of digital audio file and has been promoted as the successor to the once-dominant digital audio file type, MP3. AAC offers higher-quality sound than an MP3 while using the same amount of disk space.</p>	02.	<p>AAC (Codificador avanzado de audio)</p> <p>El formato AAC es un tipo de audio digital que se promueve como el sucesor del dominante audio digital MP3. Este formato ofrece una calidad más alta que un archivo MP3 y ocupa el mismo espacio en disco.</p>
<p>AC-3</p> <p>This is a Dolby Digital audio codec developed by <i>Dolby Laboratories</i> which can contain up to 6 channels of sound.</p>	03.	<p>AC-3</p> <p>Este es un codec de audio llamado también Dolby Digital desarrollado por <i>Dolby Laboratories</i> que puede contener hasta 6 canales de sonido.</p>
<p>Acoustics</p> <p>The science of the transmission of sound waves. Generally refers to the characteristics of auditoriums, theatres and studios with respect to their design.</p>	04.	<p>Acústica</p> <p>La ciencia de la transmisión de las ondas sonoras. Generalmente se refiere a las características de los auditorios, teatros y estudios con respecto a su diseño.</p>
<p>Active video</p> <p>The part of a video signal visible on the screen.</p>	05.	<p>Video Activo</p> <p>Es la parte de la señal de un video visible en la pantalla.</p>
<p>ADC (Analog to Digital Converter)</p> <p>A device which converts an Analog signal to a digital form. The process may be done with different levels of accuracy. The conversion fidelity is dependent on two factors: sampling rate and number of bits</p>	06.	<p>ADC (Convertidor de Análogo a Digital)</p> <p>Aparato que convierte una señal Análoga a Digital. El proceso se puede hacer con diferentes grados de precisión. La fidelidad de la conversión depende de dos factores: velocidad de muestreo y número de bits.</p>

<p>AIFF (Audio Interchange File format)</p> <p><i>Audio format</i> developed by Apple Computer. A standard AIFF file contains 2 channels of uncompressed stereo audio, the same as a CD quality audio.</p>	<p>07.</p>	<p>AIFF (Formato de Intercambio de Audio)</p> <p>Formato de audio desarrollado por la compañía Apple. El audio AIFF contiene 2 canales de audio estéreo sin compresión la misma calidad de audio de un CD.</p>
<p>Aliasing</p> <p>It can occur in signals sampled in time, for instance digital audio, and is referred to as temporal aliasing. Aliasing can also occur in spatially sampled signals, for instance digital images.</p>	<p>08.</p>	<p>Aliasing</p> <p>Puede ocurrir en señales muestreadas en tiempo, por ejemplo de audio digital, y se le conoce como “aliasing temporal”. Aliasing también puede ocurrir en señales espacialmente incluidos en la muestra, por ejemplo, imágenes digitales.</p>
<p>Alignment</p> <p>The adjustment of components in a system for optimum performance.</p>	<p>09.</p>	<p>Alineación</p> <p>Ajuste de los componentes en un sistema para un rendimiento óptimo.</p>
<p>Amplitude</p> <p>The peak value of a sinusoidal quantity</p>	<p>10.</p>	<p>Amplitud</p> <p>El valor máximo de una cantidad oscilatoria.</p>
<p>Amplitude Modulation (AM)</p> <p>Is used when a signal, (usually an Radio Frequency signal) is transmitted carrying low frequency information. The low frequency signal changes the amplitude of the Radio Frequency signal, and is detected at the receiver's end. Video information that is transmitted on the air as TV transmission employs this system. Some radio stations use it also (AM Broadcast),</p>	<p>11.</p>	<p>Amplitud Modulada</p> <p>Se utiliza cuando hay una señal, (por lo general una señal de Radio Frecuencia) se transmite con información de baja frecuencia. La señal de baja frecuencia cambia la amplitud de la señal de Radio Frecuencia, y la detecta en el extremo del receptor. La información de vídeo que se transmite en el aire, como la transmisión de televisión emplea este sistema. Algunas estaciones de radio la utilizan también (emisora de AM),</p>
<p>Analog (Audio/Video)</p> <p>Representative and continuous changes that relate to another quantity that has a continuous change.</p>	<p>12.</p>	<p>Análogo (Audio/Video)</p> <p>Cambios representativos y continuos que se relacionan con otra cantidad que tiene un cambio continuo.</p>
<p>Analog Recording</p> <p>A recording in which continuous magnetic signals are written to the tape that are representations of the voltage signals coming from the recording microphone or the video camera.</p>	<p>13.</p>	<p>Grabación Análoga</p> <p>Grabación en la que las señales magnéticas continuas se escriben en la cinta que son representaciones de las señales de tensión procedentes del micrófono de grabación o la cámara de vídeo.</p>


<p>Anamorphic Format</p> <p>It refers to the cinematography technique of shooting a widescreen picture on standard 35 mm film or other visual recording media with a non-widescreen native aspect ratio</p>	<p>14.</p>	<p>Formato Anamórfico</p> <p>Se refiere a la técnica de la cinematografía de disparar una imagen de pantalla ancha en película de 35 mm estándar u otro soporte de grabación visual con una relación de aspecto nativa que no es pantalla ancha.</p>
<p>APE</p> <p>A file with the extension .ape, is an audio file compressed using Mono Audio.</p>	<p>15.</p>	<p>APE</p> <p>Un archivo con la extensión .ape, es un archivo de audio comprimido con Audio Mono.</p>
<p>Artifact</p> <p>In video, the degradation of picture details when a video decoding system cannot keep up with frame-by-frame changes.</p>	<p>16.</p>	<p>Artifact</p> <p>En vídeo es la degradación de los detalles en la imagen cuando un sistema de decodificación de vídeo no puede mantenerse con los cambios de fotograma por fotograma.</p>
<p>ASIO (Audio Stream Input Output)</p> <p>Standardized communication protocol between audio software and hardware, to bypass the problem of potentially high operating system/monitoring latency (time delay).</p>	<p>17.</p>	<p>ASIO (Audio Stream Input Output)</p> <p>Protocolo de comunicación estandarizado entre el software y el hardware de audio, para evitar el problema de la latencia del sistema operativo potencialmente alto / supervisión (tiempo de retraso).</p>
<p>Aspect Ratio</p> <p>Is proportional relationship of a video between its width and its height. (e.g. 4:3 or 16:9).</p>	<p>18.</p>	<p>Proporción De Aspecto</p> <p>Es la relación proporcional del video entre su anchura y su altura. (4:3 ó 16:9 por ejemplo).</p>
<p>ATR (Audio Tape Recording)</p> <p>A method of recording sound by electromagnetic pulses on a sensitised plastic strip.</p>	<p>19.</p>	<p>ATR (Grabación De Cinta de Audio)</p> <p>Un método de grabación de sonido mediante impulsos electromagnéticos en una tira de plástico sensibilizado.</p>
<p>Attenuation</p> <p>A reduction in signal or sound level.</p>	<p>20.</p>	<p>Atenuación</p> <p>Reducción de una señal o nivel de sonido.</p>
<p>Audio</p> <p>It could be an electrical or other representation of sound.</p>	<p>21.</p>	<p>Audio</p> <p>Puede ser una representación eléctrica o de cualquier otra forma del sonido.</p>


<p>Audio Power Amplifier</p> <p>Is an electronic gadget that amplifies low-power audio signals (signals composed primarily of frequencies between 20 - 20 000 Hz, the human range of hearing) to a level suitable for driving loudspeakers and is the final stage in a typical audio playback chain.</p> 	<p>22.</p>	<p>Amplificador de Audio</p> <p>Es un aparato electrónico que amplifica las señales de audio de baja potencia (señales compuestas principalmente de frecuencias comprendidas entre 20 a 20 000 Hz, el rango de la audición humana) a un nivel adecuado para el manejo de los altavoces y es la etapa final en la cadena de reproducción de audio normal.</p>
<p>Audiophile</p> <p>Anyone interested in the reproduction of sound.</p>	<p>23.</p>	<p>Audiófilo</p> <p>Cualquier persona interesada en la reproducción del sonido.</p>
<p>Authoring</p> <p>Process where already encoded video files are transferred into a specific format that describes how the data should be kept on storage media, such as CD,DVD or BD.</p>	<p>24.</p>	<p>Autoría</p> <p>Proceso en el que los archivos de vídeo codificados ya se transfieren a un formato específico que describe cómo los datos deben mantenerse en un medio de almacenamiento, ya sea CD, DVD o BD.</p>
<p>AVI (Audio and Video Interleave)</p> <p>A file type which is the basic container in windows operating system for Audio and Video and is used for containing all kinds of compressed and uncompressed video.</p>	<p>25.</p>	<p>AVI (Intercalado de audio y video)</p> <p>Tipo de archivo que es el contenedor de base para Audio y Video del sistema operativo Windows y que se utiliza para contenido de todo tipo de vídeo ya sea comprimido o sin comprimir.</p>
<p>Balanced</p> <p>A circuit having two sides (conductors) carrying voltages which are symmetrical around a common reference point, typically ground.</p>	<p>26.</p>	<p>Balanced</p> <p>Circuito que tiene dos lados (conductores) con tensiones que son simétricas alrededor de un punto de referencia común, por lo general de tierra.</p>
<p>Bandwidth</p> <p>The complete range of frequencies over which a circuit or electronic system can function with minimal signal loss, typically less than 3 dB.</p>	<p>27.</p>	<p>Ancho De Banda</p> <p>Gama completa de frecuencias en la cual un circuito o sistema electrónico puede funcionar con una pérdida mínima de la señal, por lo general menos de 3 dB.</p>

<p>Barcode</p> <p>A unique code for a compact disc. With recordable CDs, this number is often printed in the clear inner ring of the disc. Some CD recorders can also read this information digitally.</p>	<p>28.</p>	<p>Código De Barras</p> <p>Un código único para un disco compacto. Con CD grabables, este número es a menudo impreso en la parte clara del interior del disco. Algunas grabadoras de CD también pueden leer esta información en formato digital.</p>
<p>Bass</p> <p>It is the most strongest musical note played or notated. If there are multiple voices, is the note played or notated for the deepest voice.</p>	<p>29.</p>	<p>Bajo</p> <p>Es la nota musical más grave que se toca. Si existen múltiples voces, es la nota tocada o notada para la voz más grave.</p>
<p>BD (Blu-Ray Disc)</p> <p>Optical disc standard which uses blue-violet laser instead of red laser used in CDs and in DVDs. This allows manufacturers to store more data using the same amount of disc surface.</p>	<p>30.</p>	<p>BD (Disco Blu-Ray)</p> <p>Estándar de disco óptico que utiliza láser azul-violeta en vez de láser rojo utilizado en los CDs y DVDs en. Esto permite a los fabricantes para almacenar más datos usando la misma cantidad de superficie del disco.</p>
<p>Beat</p> <p>The periodic variation in the amplitude of an oscillation resulting from the superposition of two periodic oscillations of slightly different frequencies .</p>	<p>31.</p>	<p>Beat</p> <p>Variación periódica en la amplitud de una oscilación resultante de la superposición de dos oscilaciones periódicas de frecuencias ligeramente diferentes.</p>
<p>BETA or BETAMAX</p> <p>Professional color difference videotape recording format that uses the Y, R-Y, and B-Y color difference components.</p> 	<p>32.</p>	<p>BETA o BETAMAX</p> <p>Formato de grabación de cinta de video profesional que utiliza la Y, RY, y BY componentes de diferencia de color.</p>
<p>BETACAM</p> <p>Portable, professional, high resolution record/playback tape format using the same videocassette shell as the original Betamax. Unlike its predecessor, it records video in component (YUV) format.</p> 	<p>33.</p>	<p>BETACAM</p> <p>Cinta portátil, profesional que graba y reproduce alta resolución con el mismo videocasete que el Betamax. A diferencia de su predecesor, este graba en formato de video componente (YUV).</p>


<p>Bit</p> <p>La parte más pequeña de información en un sistema de notación binaria. Un bit puede ser un uno (1) o un cero (0).</p>	34.	<p>Bit</p> <p>The smallest part of information in a binary notation system. A bit is either a one (1) or a zero (0).</p>
<p>Bitraje</p> <p>Cantidad de bits que se permite utilizar para la compresión de audio o video por segundo. Esto facilita un mejor control de calidad en la mayoría de los casos.</p>	35.	<p>Bitrate</p> <p>The amount of Bits allowed to be used for <i>compressing</i> audio or video every second. This facilitates as a quality control in most cases.</p>
<p>BNC</p> <p>Tipo de conector que se utiliza en algunos equipos de video caseros y en la mayoría de las VCRs de video profesional así como en equipo de Radio Frecuencia que proporciona una capacidad de cierre por torsión seguro.</p>	36.	<p>BNC</p> <p>A type of connector used on some consumer and most professional VCRs, video and Radio Frequency equipment providing a secure twist-lock capability.</p> 
<p>Bridge</p> <p>1. Tipo de circuito de red utilizado para que coincida con circuitos entre sí, asegurando deterioro de transmisión mínima. 2. Para colocar un circuito en paralelo con otro.</p>	37.	<p>Bridge</p> <p>1. A type of network circuit used to match circuits to each other, ensuring minimum transmission impairment. 2. To place one circuit in parallel with another.</p>
<p>Broadband</p> <p>En el uso del sistema de TV, es un dispositivo que tiene un paso de banda superior a la banda de un solo canal VHF TV.</p>	38.	<p>Broadband</p> <p>In TV system use, a device having a bandpass greater than the band of a single VHF TV channel.</p>
<p>Quemar (Grabar)</p> <p>Término general que significa grabar datos en medios tales como CD, DVD o Blu-ray. Se llama 'quemar' porque un láser funde una capa química especial en los medios de grabación para crear huecos y baches, que reflejan una luz diferente a los datos digitales.</p>	39.	<p>Burn</p> <p>General term meaning recording data to special CD, DVD or Blu-ray media. It's called 'burning' because a laser melts a special chemical layer in the recordable media to create pits and bumps, which reflect light different to digital data.</p>

<p><i>Bypass</i></p> <p>Switch that allows to remove the sound effects used by an audio processing in order to obtain an original sound signal.</p>	<p>40.</p>	<p><i>Bypass</i></p> <p>Interruptor que permite suprimir los efectos de sonido aplicados por un procesado de audio, para obtener una señal de sonido original.</p>
<p><i>Cardioid</i></p> <p>Also called unidirectional because it only picks up sound from one direction (front of microphone).</p>	<p>41.</p>	<p><i>Cardioid</i></p> <p>También llamada unidireccional, ya que sólo recoge el sonido de una dirección (delante del micrófono.)</p>
<p><i>CBR (Constant Bit Rate)</i></p> <p>It refers to video or audio encoding where the bit rate used doesn't fluctuate.</p>	<p>42.</p>	<p><i>CBR (Tasa De Bits Fija)</i></p> <p>Se refiere a la codificación de audio o de vídeo, donde la tasa de bits utilizado no fluctúa.</p>
<p><i>CCD (Charge Coupled Device)</i></p> <p>A semiconductor device that converts optical images to electronic signals.</p>	<p>43.</p>	<p><i>CCD (Dispositivo de Carga Acoplada)</i></p> <p>Dispositivo semiconductor que convierte las imágenes ópticas en señales electrónicas.</p>
<p><i>CD-DA (Compact Disc-Digital Audio)</i></p> <p>It is a media for storing digitally sampled audio (music records).</p>	<p>44.</p>	<p><i>Disco Compacto-Audio Digital</i></p> <p>Medio de comunicación para el almacenamiento de audio muestreados digitalmente (discos de música).</p>
<p><i>CDDB (compact Disc Database)</i></p> <p>It is an online resource that enables the contents of audio CDs (and the name of the CD itself) to be accurately identified.</p>	<p>45.</p>	<p><i>CDDB (Base de Datos de Disco Compacto)</i></p> <p>Es un recurso en línea que permite identificar con precisión los contenidos de los CD de audio (y el nombre del propio CD).</p>
<p><i>Chrominance</i></p> <p>The color information contained in a video signal separate from the luminance component, consisting of the hue (phase angle) and saturation (amplitude) of the color subcarrier signal.</p>	<p>46.</p>	<p><i>Chrominance</i></p> <p>Información del color contenido en una señal de vídeo separada del componente de brillo, que consiste en el tono (ángulo de fase) y la saturación (amplitud) de la señal sub portadora del color.</p>


<p>Clipping</p> <p>The electronic action of shearing off the peaks of audio signals or either the white or black excursions of a video signal. In audio, clipping may be produced intentionally in a controlled fashion by a peak limiter. In video, clipping is sometimes performed prior to video modulation and other times to limit the signal, so it will not exceed a predetermined level.</p>	<p>47.</p>	<p>Clipping</p> <p>Acción electrónica de corte en los picos de las señales de audio o de cualquiera de las excursiones blanco o negro de una señal de vídeo. En audio, el recorte puede ser producido intencionalmente de una manera controlada por un limitador de pico. En vídeo, el recorte se realiza a veces antes de la modulación de vídeo y otras veces para limitar la señal, por lo que no será superior a un nivel predeterminado.</p>
<p>Coaxial Cable</p> <p>The standard cable consisting of a central inner conductor and a cylindrical outer conductor. Used for many video connections, especially by CATV companies.</p> 	<p>48.</p>	<p>Cable Coaxial</p> <p>Cable estándar que consta de un conductor interno central y un conductor exterior cilíndrica. Se utiliza para muchas conexiones de vídeo, especialmente por las compañías de televisión por cable.</p>
<p>Codec(Compressor/Decompressor)</p> <p>System of converting audio and video from a <i>compressed</i> form into real data and back again.</p>	<p>49.</p>	<p>Codec (Compresor/Descompresor)</p> <p>Sistema de conversión de audio y vídeo de una forma comprimida en datos reales y viceversa.</p>
<p>Color Bars</p> <p>A video test signal widely used for system and monitor setup. Contains bands of color with fixed amplitudes and saturations.</p>	<p>50.</p>	<p>Barra De Colores</p> <p>Una señal de prueba de vídeo ampliamente utilizado para la configuración del sistema y el monitor. Contiene bandas de color con amplitudes fijas y saturaciones.</p>
<p>Colorization</p> <p>Special effect which colors a monochrome video footage with artificial colors.</p>	<p>51.</p>	<p>Colorización</p> <p>Efecto especial para colorear un video blanco y negro con colores artificiales.</p>
<p>Composite Video Signal</p> <p>The combined picture signal, including vertical and horizontal blanking and synchronizing signals.</p>	<p>52.</p>	<p>Señal De Video Compuesto</p> <p>Señal de imagen combinada, que incluye las señales de supresión y sincronización vertical y horizontal.</p>

<p>Compression</p> <p>The process of restricting the dynamic range of an audio or video (e.g. MP3), in order to reduce the amount of storage or bandwidth required by the file.</p>	<p>53.</p>	<p>Compresión</p> <p>Proceso de restricción de la gama dinámica de un audio o vídeo (por ejemplo MP3), con el fin de reducir la cantidad de almacenamiento o ancho de banda requerido por el archivo.</p>
<p>Crop or cropping</p> <p>Removing the edges of something, usually a picture or video.</p>	<p>54.</p>	<p>Recortar</p> <p>La eliminación de los bordes de algo, generalmente de una foto o vídeo.</p>
<p>Crossfade</p> <p>A method of smoothly moving from one video clip or photo to another with a cross-fade transition.</p>	<p>55.</p>	<p>Crossfade</p> <p>Método de pasar suavemente de un clip de vídeo o foto a otra con una transición de fundido.</p>
<p>Crossover</p> <p>The circuit inside a speaker that splits the incoming signal, sending high frequencies to the tweeter, and low ones to the low-frequency woofer.</p>	<p>56.</p>	<p>Crossover</p> <p>Circuito dentro de un altavoz que divide la señal entrante, enviando altas frecuencias al altavoz de agudos y las frecuencias de los bajos al woofer de baja frecuencia.</p>
<p>DAB</p> <p>Digital Audio Broadcasting: digital radio.</p>	<p>57.</p>	<p>DAB</p> <p>Transmisión de audio digital: Radio digital</p>
<p>DAC</p> <p>Digital-to-analogue converter turn strings of bits into audio.</p>	<p>58.</p>	<p>DAC</p> <p>Convertidor digital-analógico, convierte las cadenas de bits en audio..</p>
<p>DAT (Digital Audio Tape)</p> <p>A consumer digital audio record/playback system, developed by Sony, with a signal quality capability surpassing that of the CD.</p> 	<p>59.</p>	<p>DAT (Cinta de Audio Digital)</p> <p>Sistema digital casero de grabación y reproducción de audio, desarrollado por Sony, con una capacidad de calidad de la señal que sobrepasa la del CD.</p>
<p>DB (DECIBEL)</p> <p>A measure of voltage, current, or power gain, mainly audio.</p>	<p>60.</p>	<p>DB (DECIBEL)</p> <p>Medida de tensión, corriente o ganancia de potencia, principalmente de audio.</p>


<p>Demux</p> <p>When speaking of video formats, splitting the file that contains both audio and video data (<i>and possible other data streams as well, like subtitles</i>), into separate files, each containing one element of the original file.</p>	<p>61.</p>	<p>Demux</p> <p>Cuando se habla de los formatos de vídeo, es dividir el archivo que contiene datos de audio y vídeo (y otros posibles flujos de datos, así como subtítulos), en archivos separados, cada uno con uno de los elementos del archivo original.</p>
<p>Depth of Field</p> <p>It is used in optics, and photography in particular; is the space in front and behind the focus plane, between the first and the last point played acceptably sharp in the same plane of focus.</p>	<p>62.</p>	<p>Profundidad de Campo</p> <p>Se usa en óptica, y en fotografía en particular; es al espacio por delante y por detrás del plano enfocado, comprendido entre el primer y el último punto aceptablemente nítido reproducidos en el mismo plano de enfoque.</p>
<p>Digital</p> <p>Digit representation system by.</p>	<p>63.</p>	<p>Digital</p> <p>Sistema de representación mediante dígitos</p>
<p>Digital Recording</p> <p>Digital audio and digital video are directly recorded to a storage device as a stream of discrete numbers, representing the changes in air pressure (sound) for audio and chroma and luminance values for video through time, thus making an abstract template for the original sound or moving image.</p>	<p>64.</p>	<p>Grabación Digital</p> <p>Audio digital y video digital se graban directamente en un dispositivo de almacenamiento como un flujo de números discretos, que representan los cambios en la presión del aire (sonido) para audio y croma y los valores de luminancia de vídeo a través del tiempo, lo que hace una plantilla abstracta para el sonido original o imagen en movimiento</p>
<p>Digital Television (DTV)</p> <p>The transmitting of a broadcast signal that consists of digital data.</p>	<p>65.</p>	<p>Televisión Digital (DTV)</p> <p>La transmisión de una señal de transmisión que consiste en datos digitales.</p>
<p>Digital Zoom</p> <p>It is a function of a digital camera used to make the image seem more close-up. This type of zoom will result in a loss of quality and image resolution because the image is simply being enlarged without any extra details or pixels being added.</p>	<p>66.</p>	<p>Acercamiento Digital</p> <p>Función de una cámara digital que se utiliza para que la imagen parezca más de cerca. Este tipo de zoom resultará con una pérdida de calidad y resolución de imagen porque la imagen, simplemente se está ampliando sin detalles adicionales o píxeles que se añadan.</p>
<p>Dissolve</p> <p>A process whereby one video signal is gradually faded out while a second image simultaneously replaces the original one.</p>	<p>67.</p>	<p>Disolvencia</p> <p>Proceso por el cual una señal de vídeo se desvanece gradualmente mientras que una segunda imagen simultáneamente sustituye la original.</p>


<p><i>Dolby Surround</i></p> <p>It Is the consumer version of the original Dolby multichannel analog film sound format.</p>	<p>68.</p>	<p><i>Dolby Surround</i></p> <p>Es la versión casera del formato de sonido analógico multicanal Dolby original de la película.</p>
<p><i>Downscaling</i></p> <p>It happens when video played on a television has a resolution that is higher than the television itself. For the video to be displayed on the screen, it must be shrunk down to fit it.</p>	<p>69.</p>	<p><i>Downscaling</i></p> <p>Sucede cuando el vídeo que se reproducen en un televisor tiene una resolución más alta que la propia televisión. Para que el video pueda visualizarse en la pantalla debe ser reducido para adaptarse a él.</p>
<p><i>DTS (Digital Theater Sound)</i></p> <p>It is a standard for encoding digital sound created by Universal. Compared to the standard Dolby Digital, DTS uses four times less compression and digitizes sound 20 bits rather than 16.</p>	<p>70.</p>	<p><i>DTS (Sonido de Teatro Digital)</i></p> <p>Es un estándar de codificación de sonido digital creado por Universal. Comparado con el Dolby Digital estándar, DTS utiliza cuatro veces menos compresión y digitaliza el sonido en 20 bits en lugar de hacerlo en 16.</p>
<p><i>DVD (Digital Visual Interface)</i></p> <p>Similar to a CD in physical structure, but can hold seven times the data capacity. Primarily designed for recording movies in the MPEG-2 format and Dolby Digital Surround sound. DVD-R/RW media can record video or data.</p>	<p>71.</p>	<p><i>DVD (Interfaz de Video Digital)</i></p> <p>Igual que en un CD en la estructura física, pero puede almacenar siete veces la capacidad de datos. Diseñado principalmente para la grabación de películas en el formato MPEG-2 y sonido Dolby Digital Surround. Los discos DVD-R/RW pueden grabar video o datos.</p>
<p><i>DVI</i></p> <p>A large computer-like 18-pin connector that carries digital video signals, including High Definition signals, between a set-top HD cable or satellite box or DVD player and an HDTV set.</p> 	<p>72.</p>	<p><i>DVI</i></p> <p>Conector de computadora largo de 18-pines que lleva las señales de vídeo digitales, incluidas las señales de alta definición, ya sea un cable HD, receptor de satélite o un reproductor de DVD y un televisor HDTV.</p>
<p><i>Editor</i></p> <p>An editing system operator. Also the informal term used for an edit controller (audio/video).</p>	<p>73.</p>	<p><i>Editor</i></p> <p>Operador de sistema de edición. También el término informal usado para un controlador de edición (audio y video).</p>

<p>Editor interface</p> <p>A communication link between an edit controller and peripheral devices, such as a video switcher and tape machines.</p>	<p>74.</p>	<p>Editor de Interfaz</p> <p>Enlace de comunicación entre un controlador de edición y los dispositivos periféricos, tales como un conmutador de vídeo y máquinas de cinta.</p>
<p>Encode</p> <p>It is often used in the same context as compression; taking one media format and making it into another.</p>	<p>75.</p>	<p>Encode</p> <p>A menudo se utiliza de la misma forma que compresión; tomando un formato multimedia para convertirlo a otro.</p>
<p>Enhancing</p> <p>Improving a video image by boosting the high frequency content lost during recording.</p>	<p>76.</p>	<p>Mejorar</p> <p>Mejora de la imagen de vídeo al aumentar el contenido de alta frecuencia perdido durante la grabación.</p>
<p>Equalizer (EQ)</p> <p>A device that boost or cuts the volume of specific frequencies in an audio signal.</p>	<p>77.</p>	<p>Ecuador</p> <p>Dispositivo que aumenta o reduce el volumen de las frecuencias específicas de una señal de audio.</p>
<p>Export</p> <p>It refers to the process of assembling your edited video or audio project into a single file that can then be played back, shared, or uploaded.</p>	<p>78.</p>	<p>Exportar</p> <p>Se refiere al proceso de montaje de su video editado o proyecto de audio en un solo archivo que puede ser reproducido, compartido o subido.</p>
<p>Fade</p> <p>A video image that gradually increases or decreases in brightness usually to or from black. Sound can also fade to or from silence</p>	<p>79.</p>	<p>Desvanecer</p> <p>Imagen de video que aumenta o disminuye gradualmente en el brillo normalmente desde negro. El sonido también puede desvanecerse desde el silencio</p>
<p>Feedback</p> <p>Sound created when a transducer such as a microphone or electric guitar picks up sound from a speaker connected to an amplifier and regenerates it back through the amplifier.</p>	<p>80.</p>	<p>Retroalimentación</p> <p>Sonido que se crea cuando un transductor como un micrófono o una guitarra eléctrica capta el sonido de una bocina conectada a un amplificador y lo regenera de nuevo a través de él.</p>

<p>Firewire</p> <p>It is a standard for high-speed transfers between devices including camcorders .</p> 	<p>81.</p>	<p>Firewire</p> <p>Es una conexión para transferencias de alta velocidad entre dispositivos, incluyendo cámaras de video.</p>
<p>Flicker</p> <p>Effect of the alternation of light and dark, which can be visually perceived.</p>	<p>82.</p>	<p>Parpadeo</p> <p>Efecto de alternancia entre luz y oscuridad que puede percibirse visualmente.</p>
<p>FM (Frequency Modulation)</p> <p>It is a process used for radio (FM broadcast), wireless microphone systems, television audio transmission and videotape recording.</p>	<p>83.</p>	<p>FM (Frecuencia Modulada)</p> <p>Es un proceso utilizado para la radio (emisión de FM), sistemas de micrófonos inalámbricos, transmisión audio de televisión así como grabación en video cintas.</p>
<p>Footage</p> <p>Part of a cinema or television film recording a particular event.</p>	<p>84.</p>	<p>Imágenes</p> <p>Parte de una película de cine o televisión la grabación de un evento en particular.</p>
<p>FPS (Frames Per Second)</p> <p>The amount of still frames that are displayed during one second of video. NTSC standard is 29.97, PAL and SECAM are 25, FILM is 24 or 23.976.</p>	<p>85.</p>	<p>FPS (Fotogramas por Segundo)</p> <p>La cantidad de fotogramas fijos que se muestran durante un segundo en un vídeo. Estándar NTSC es de 29,97, PAL y SECAM son 25, el cine es 24 o 23.976.</p>
<p>Frame</p> <p>Either one image in a video stream or one section of an audio stream.</p>	<p>86.</p>	<p>Fotograma</p> <p>Puede ser una imagen en una secuencia de vídeo o una sección de un audio.</p>
<p>Freeze Frame</p> <p>Special effect in which the picture is held as a still image. It is possible to freeze either one field or a whole frame.</p>	<p>87.</p>	<p>Imagen congelada</p> <p>Efecto especial en el que la imagen se lleva a mantiene como una imagen fija. Es posible congelar ya sea un campo o una fotograma completo.</p>
<p>Frequency</p> <p>The number of complete cycles of a periodic waveform that occur in a given length of time. Usually specified in cycles per second (Hertz).</p>	<p>88.</p>	<p>Frecuencia</p> <p>Número de ciclos completos de una forma de onda periódica que ocurren en una longitud de tiempo. Por lo general, se especifica en ciclos por segundo (Hertz).</p>

<p>Full HD</p> <p>Widescreen video with aspect ratio of 16:9, implying a horizontal resolution of 1920 pixels and a frame resolution of 1920 × 1080 (1080p).</p>	<p>89.</p>	<p>Full HD</p> <p>Video con relación de aspecto widescreen de 16:9, implicando una resolución horizontal de 1920 píxeles y con la resolución de fotogramas de 1920×1080 (1080p).</p>
<p>Full Screen</p> <p>The modification of a widescreen movie to fit a 4:3 aspect ratio completely.</p>	<p>90.</p>	<p>Pantalla completa</p> <p>Modificación de una película de pantalla ancha para ajustarse completamente a una relación de aspecto 4:3.</p>
<p>Full-Field</p> <p>Complete video image consisting of 2 fields per video frame.</p>	<p>91.</p>	<p>Campo completo</p> <p>Imagen de vídeo completa que consta de 2 campos por fotograma de vídeo.</p>
<p>Full-Range Loudspeaker</p> <p>It is defined as a driver which reproduces as much of the audible frequency range as possible, within the limitations imposed by the physical constraints of a specific design.</p>	<p>92.</p>	<p>Full-Range Louspeaker</p> <p>Se define como un conductor que reproduce gran parte de la gama de frecuencias audibles como sea posible, dentro de las limitaciones impuestas por las limitaciones físicas de un diseño específico.</p>
<p>FX</p> <p>Set of techniques used in the entertainment or audiovisual field: entertainment, illusion, theater, opera, movies, television, video released on the internet, rock concerts etc.</p>	<p>93.</p>	<p>Efectos Especiales</p> <p>Conjunto de técnicas utilizadas en el mundo del espectáculo o en el ámbito audiovisual: farándula, ilusionismo, teatro, ópera, cine, televisión, vídeos divulgados en Internet, conciertos de <i>rock</i> etc.</p>
<p>Gain</p> <p>Increase or decrease in strength of an electrical signal. Gain is measured in terms of decibels or number-of-times of magnification.</p>	<p>94.</p>	<p>Ganancia</p> <p>Aumento o disminución de la fuerza de una señal eléctrica. La ganancia se mide en términos de decibeles o de número de veces de aumento.</p>
<p>Gamma</p> <p>Measurement of the intensity of midtones in an image.</p>	<p>95.</p>	<p>Gamma</p> <p>Medida de la intensidad de tonos medios en una imagen.</p>
<p>H.264</p> <p>A codec which is part of the MPEG-4 standard for high definition video. H.264 is very efficient and enables delivering very high quality at relatively low bit rates.</p>	<p>96.</p>	<p>H.264</p> <p>Códec que es parte del formato MPEG-4 para vídeo de alta definición. El H.264 es muy eficiente y da resultados de alta calidad en baja velocidad de bits relativamente.</p>

<p>HD (High Definition)</p> <p>Increased display and resolution usually in terms of pixels, used for various broadcast signals and appliances such as televisions, DVD players and BD.</p>	<p>97.</p>	<p>HD (Alta Definición)</p> <p>Aumento de la resolución y de la pantalla por lo general en términos de píxeles, que aplica tanto en señales de radiodifusión y aparatos electrodomésticos como televisores y reproductores de DVD y Blu Ray.</p>
<p>HDMI (High Definition Multimedia Interface)</p> <p>19-pin digital connection that transmits both high-definition uncompressed video and multi-channel audio through a single cable.</p> 	<p>98.</p>	<p>HDMI</p> <p>Conexión digital de 19 pines que transmite tanto vídeo de alta definición sin comprimir y audio multi-canal a través de un único cable.</p>
<p>HDTV</p> <p>Collective term for television and video formats of a resolution higher than standard TV.</p>	<p>99.</p>	<p>HDTV</p> <p>Término colectivo para los formatos de televisión y vídeo con mayor resolución que la televisión estándar.</p>
<p>Hertz</p> <p>Term used to describe frequency and defines the number of cycles (or oscillations) per second.</p>	<p>100.</p>	<p>Hertz</p> <p>Término utilizado para describir la frecuencia y define el número de ciclos (u oscilaciones por segundo).</p>
<p>HF (High Frequency)</p> <p>The frequency bands from 3 to 30 MHz.</p>	<p>101.</p>	<p>HF (Alta Frecuencia)</p> <p>Bandas de frecuencia de 3 a 30 MHz.</p>
<p>HUE</p> <p>Is the parameter of color that allows us to distinguish between colors: Red, yellow, blue, etc.</p>	<p>102.</p>	<p>HUE</p> <p>Es el parámetro de color que nos permite distinguir entre los colores: rojo, amarillo, azul, etc.</p>
<p>ID3 TAGS</p> <p>Is a type of meta data container used to store information about an MP3 file within the audio file itself. It allows the creator of a file to embed relevant information like the name of the artist, track title, album, track number and genre in the file.</p>	<p>103.</p>	<p>ID3 TAGS</p> <p>Tipo de contenedor de metadatos utilizado para almacenar información acerca de un archivo MP3 en el propio archivo de audio. Permite al creador del archivo insertar la información relevante como el nombre del artista, título de canción, álbum, número de pista y el género en el archivo.</p>

<p>Import</p> <p>It refers to the process of transferring audio or videos from your camera or any other device onto your computer or into a piece of editing software.</p>	<p>104.</p>	<p>Importar</p> <p>Se refiere al proceso de transferencia de audio o vídeos desde la cámara o cualquier otro dispositivo en su computadora a algún software de edición.</p>
<p>Input</p> <p>Something put into a system or expended in its operation (audio/video) to achieve output or a result.</p>	<p>105.</p>	<p>Entrada</p> <p>Algo que entra en un sistema de funcionamiento (audio o video) para lograr una salida o resultado.</p>
<p>Interlaced</p> <p>An attribute of video (especialmente <i>NTSC</i> or <i>PAL</i> video) where frames have been weaved together in order to take advantage of the display methods of televisions.</p>	<p>106.</p>	<p>Entrelazado</p> <p>Atributo de video (especialmente video <i>NTSC</i> o <i>PAL</i>) donde los fotogramas han sido entretejidos con el fin de tomar ventaja de los métodos de visualización de televisores.</p>
<p>Interleave</p> <p>This is usually a value that describes the way in which audio is linked to video footage, e.g. every frame, every second, etc.</p>	<p>107.</p>	<p>Interleave</p> <p>Suele ser un valor que describe la forma en que el audio está ligada a las imágenes de video, por ejemplo cada fotograma, cada segundo, etc.</p>
<p>Jitter</p> <p>It is a digital phenomenon that can produce noise and degrade the sound of a digital audio system.</p>	<p>108.</p>	<p>Jitter</p> <p>Fenómeno digital que puede producir ruido y degradar el sonido de un sistema de audio digital.</p>
<p>Keystone Correction</p> <p>It is a technique that projectors use to alter and reconstruct the outputted image to alter the shape of the image, and project it as a rectangular image.</p>	<p>109.</p>	<p>Corrección Keystone</p> <p>Técnica que utilizan proyectores para modificar y reconstruir la imagen emitida para alterar la forma de la imagen, y proyectarla como una imagen rectangular.</p>
<p>Laser Disc</p> <p>It is a home video format and the first commercial optical disc storage medium.</p> 	<p>110.</p>	<p>Laser Disc</p> <p>Formato de vídeo doméstico y el primer medio de almacenamiento de disco óptico comercial.</p>


<p>LCD (Liquid-Crystal Display)</p> <p>Color LCD panels used in flat-panel TV and computer displays. Maintenance-free and capable of high resolution.</p>	<p>111.</p>	<p>LCD (Pantalla de Cristal Líquido)</p> <p>Paneles LCD en color utilizados en televisores y ordenadores pantallas planas; libres de mantenimiento y de alta resolución.</p>
<p>LED (Light Emitting Diode) TV</p> <p>Use the same liquid crystal technology as regular LCDs, but with an LED backlight. These TVs are often more energy efficient and provide better color accuracy than fluorescent-backlit LCD TVs.</p>	<p>112.</p>	<p>LED (Diodo Emisor De Luz)TV</p> <p>Utiliza la misma tecnología de cristal líquido como los LCD regulares, pero con luz de fondo de LED. Estos televisores son a menudo más eficientes en energía y proporcionan una mejor precisión de color que los televisores LCD con retro iluminación fluorescente.</p>
<p>Letterboxing</p> <p>It is the practice of transferring film shot in a widescreen aspect ratio to standard-width video formats while preserving the film's original aspect ratio.</p>	<p>113.</p>	<p>Letterboxing</p> <p>Es la práctica de transferir película rodada en una relación de aspecto de pantalla ancha en formato DVD estándar ancho conservando la relación de aspecto original de la película.</p>
<p>Level</p> <p>The ratio of an acoustic quantity to a reference quantity. A measurement of amplitude in decibels.</p>	<p>114.</p>	<p>Intensidad</p> <p>La relación de una cantidad acústica a una cantidad de referencia. Una medición de la amplitud en decibeles.</p>
<p>Limiter</p> <p>It is a circuit that allows signals below a specified input power to pass unaffected while attenuating the peaks of stronger signals that exceed this input power.</p>	<p>115.</p>	<p>Limitador</p> <p>Circuito que permite a las señales bajas de potencia de entrada pasen a nivel normal así como también atenúa las señales más fuertes que excedan esta potencia de entrada.</p>
<p>Loop-Through</p> <p>A type of video input circuit that provides two or more input connectors.</p>	<p>116.</p>	<p>Loop-Through</p> <p>Tipo de circuito de entrada de vídeo que proporciona dos o más conectores de entrada.</p>
<p>Lossless Format</p> <p>It uses an algorithm to compress audio or video data so the original source is exactly preserved.</p>	<p>117.</p>	<p>Formato sin Pérdida</p> <p>Utiliza un algoritmo para comprimir datos de audio o de vídeo pero la fuente original se conserva.</p>

<p>Lossy Format</p> <p>It is a compressed audio or video using various interpolation techniques, their results in a digital file that is not exactly the same of the original.</p>	<p>118.</p>	<p>Formato con pérdida</p> <p>Audio o video comprimido utilizando diferentes técnicas de interpolación, resultando en un archivo digital que no es exactamente el mismo de la original.</p>
<p>M4A</p> <p>Apple audio format that produces better quality than MP3 using less physical space for the files.</p>	<p>119.</p>	<p>M4A</p> <p>Formato de audio de <i>Apple</i> que ofrece una mejor calidad que el MP3 usando menos espacio físico para los archivos.</p>
<p>Media Player</p> <p>Software that "plays" audio, video or animation files in the computer.</p>	<p>120.</p>	<p>Reproductor De Medios</p> <p>Software que "reproduce", archivos de audio, video o de animación en el ordenador.</p>
<p>Module</p> <p>A printed circuit board or assembly that contains electronic components and slides into a cell.</p>	<p>121.</p>	<p>Módulo</p> <p>Placa de circuito impreso o conjunto que contiene los componentes electrónicos y las diapositivas en una celda.</p>
<p>Monochrome</p> <p>Black and white video. A video signal that represents the brightness values (luminance) in the picture, but not the color values (chrominance).</p>	<p>122.</p>	<p>Monocromo</p> <p>Video en blanco y negro. Una señal de video que representa los valores de brillo (iluminación) de la imagen, pero no los valores de color (crominancia).</p>
<p>Monophonic Sound (Mono)</p> <p>System using a single recording channel and a single playback channel.</p>	<p>123.</p>	<p>Sonido Monofónico (Mono)</p> <p>Sistema que utiliza un solo canal de grabación así como un solo canal de reproducción.</p>
<p>MP3 (MPEG1, Audio Layer 3)</p> <p>Audio Format that employs a lossy compression system, which removes frequencies judged to be essentially inaudible, still manages to deliver near-CD sound quality in a file that's only about a tenth or twelfth the size of a corresponding uncompressed WAV file.</p>	<p>124.</p>	<p>MP3 (MPEG1, Audio Layer 3)</p> <p>Formato de audio que utiliza un sistema de compresión con pérdida que elimina las frecuencias que se consideran prácticamente inaudibles, el sonido resultante es cerca de calidad de CD de sonido en un archivo ocupando sólo una décima o duodécima del tamaño de un archivo WAV sin compresión.</p>
<p>MPAA (Motion Picture Association of America)</p> <p>It represents the major movie studios in the U.S. and has recently become a strong anti-piracy outfit.</p>	<p>125.</p>	<p>MPAA (Motion Picture Association of America)</p> <p>Representa a la mayoría de los estudios cinematográficos en E.U. y se ha convertido recientemente en un fuerte equipo de lucha contra la piratería.</p>


<p>MPEG 1&2 (Moving Pictures Experts Group)</p> <p>Standard format for DVDs, and is used extensively by digital television for distribution over broadcast, cable and satellite services.</p>	<p>126.</p>	<p>MPEG 1&2 (Moving Pictures Experts Group)</p> <p>Formato estándar para DVD, ampliamente utilizado por la televisión digital para su distribución por difusión, ya sea cable y servicios satelitales.</p>
<p>Multimedia</p> <p>It is the integration of multiple forms of media. This includes text, graphics, audio, video, etc.</p>	<p>127.</p>	<p>Multimedios</p> <p>Es la integración de múltiples formas de medios de comunicación. Esto incluye texto, gráficos, audio, video, etc.</p>
<p>Mute</p> <p>Term <i>defined</i> as silent, very common in audio and video.</p>	<p>128.</p>	<p>Silenciar</p> <p>Término definido como silencio, muy común en audio y video.</p>
<p>Noise</p> <p>In audio, it is manifested as hiss and static. In video, it is manifested as snow, graininess, ghost images or picture static.</p>	<p>129.</p>	<p>Ruido</p> <p>En audio es generalmente como aire y estático. En video, se manifiesta como nieve, grano, imágenes fantasma o imagen estática.</p>
<p>Noise Gate</p> <p>A device used to modify a signal's noise characteristics. In video, it provides optimal automatic suppression of snow (signal noise level). In audio, provides a suitable signal level threshold below which all sounds are removed.</p>	<p>130.</p>	<p>Noise Gate</p> <p>Dispositivo que se utiliza para modificar la señal de ruido. En video proporciona una óptima supresión automática de la nieve (nivel de ruido de la señal). En audio, proporciona un adecuado nivel de la señal por debajo del cual se elimina todos los sonidos.</p>
<p>Noise Reduction</p> <p>An electronic process used to reduce noise level in audio and video. It can be performed either before or after recording.</p>	<p>131.</p>	<p>Reducción De Ruido</p> <p>Proceso electrónico usado para reducir el nivel de ruido en audio y video. Se puede realizar ya sea antes o después de la grabación.</p>
<p>Normalize</p> <p>It refers to raising the volume so that the highest level sample in the file reaches a user defined level.</p>	<p>132.</p>	<p>Normalizar</p> <p>Se refiere a elevar el volumen de manera que el nivel más alto de sonido en el archivo alcanza un nivel definido por el usuario.</p>
<p>NTSC (National Television System Committee)</p> <p>Is the USA and Latin-American video standard with image format 4:3 , 29.97 fps and 720x480 pixels.</p>	<p>133.</p>	<p>NTSC (Comisión Nacional de Sistema de Televisión)</p> <p>Es el video estándar de EE.UU. y Latinoamérica con formato de imagen 4:3, 29.97 fps y 720x480 píxeles.</p>

<p>OGG</p> <p>A fairly new audio Compression format. It is an open source, free and unpatented format meaning anyone can use it, and the format promises better quality sound in smaller file sizes.</p>	<p>134.</p>	<p>OGG</p> <p>Formato nuevo de compresión de audio. Es una fuente abierta, libre y formato no patentados que significa que cualquiera puede usarlo, y el formato promete una mejor calidad de sonido en archivos más pequeños.</p>
<p>On Air</p> <p>Audio or video signal in question being broadcast in real time.</p>	<p>135.</p>	<p>Al Aire</p> <p>Señal de audio o video en cuestión que se está emitiendo en tiempo real.</p>
<p>Optical Zoom</p> <p>Is the lens' ability to change the focal length either closer to or further from a central subject.</p>	<p>136.</p>	<p>Zoom Óptico</p> <p>Es la capacidad de la lente 'para cambiar la distancia focal ya sea más cerca o más lejos de un objetivo central.</p>
<p>Output</p> <p>The signal level at the output of an amplifier or other device (audio/video).</p>	<p>137.</p>	<p>Salida</p> <p>Es el nivel de señal en la salida de un amplificador u otro dispositivo (audio/video).</p>
<p>Overlay ad</p> <p>A small, semi-transparent overlay across the screen, usually on the bottom, but can be anywhere of an online video.</p>	<p>138.</p>	<p>Anuncio de Superposición</p> <p>Pequeño logo publicitario, semi-transparente sobre la pantalla, por lo general en la parte inferior, pero puede estar en cualquier parte de un video.</p>
<p>Oversampling</p> <p>Used as the basis for all analog capturing requires a sampling Frequency equal to slightly more than twice the frequency of the analog signal.</p>	<p>139.</p>	<p>Resampleo</p> <p>Se utiliza como la base para toda la captura analógica requiere una frecuencia de muestreo igual a un poco más del doble de la frecuencia de la señal analógica.</p>
<p>PAL (Phase Alternating Line)</p> <p>It is the standard video format in most countries with aspect ratio 4:3, 25 fps and 720x576 pixels.</p>	<p>140.</p>	<p>PAL (Línea de Fase Alternada)</p> <p>Es el video estándar en la mayoría de los países con aspecto de imagen 4:3, 25 fps y 720x576 píxeles.</p>
<p>Pan</p> <p>A horizontal movement of the camera on a fixed axis.</p>	<p>141.</p>	<p>Paneo</p> <p>Movimiento horizontal de la cámara sobre un eje fijo.</p>
<p>Pan and Scan</p> <p>A method of converting widescreen images to a 4:3 aspect ratio.</p>	<p>142.</p>	<p>Pan and Scan</p> <p>Método de conversión de imágenes de pantalla ancha a una relación de aspecto 4:3.</p>


<p>PCM (Pulse Coded Modulation)</p> <p>It is a digital representation of an analog audio signal stream.</p>	<p>143.</p>	<p>PCM (Pulse Coded Modulation)</p> <p>Representación digital de una corriente de señal de audio analógica.</p>
<p>Phanton Power</p> <p>Technology for microphones that need separate power supplies.</p>	<p>144.</p>	<p>Phanton Power</p> <p>Tecnología para los micrófonos que necesitan fuentes de alimentación independientes.</p>
<p>PIP (Picture In Picture)</p> <p>Video effect which places several complete images on the screen at the same time.</p>	<p>145.</p>	<p>PIP (Picture In Picture)</p> <p>Efecto de vídeo que coloca varias imágenes completas en la pantalla al mismo tiempo.</p>
<p>Pitch</p> <p>It is the sound (frequency variation) on a note.</p>	<p>146.</p>	<p>Pitch</p> <p>Es el sonido (variación de frecuencia) en una nota.</p>
<p>Pixel</p> <p>Picture element. The smallest unit of a digital image.</p>	<p>147.</p>	<p>Pixel</p> <p>Elemento de imagen. La unidad más pequeña de una imagen digital.</p>
<p>Pixelate</p> <p>The display of large, blocky pixels in an image, caused by over-enlarging it.</p>	<p>148.</p>	<p>Pixelar</p> <p>Píxeles en bloques de gran tamaño en una imagen causada por un exceso de alargamiento.</p>
<p>Plasma TV</p> <p>The display consists of two transparent glass panels with a thin layer of pixels sandwiched in between (just over two million pixels for a 1080p screen).</p>	<p>149.</p>	<p>Television de Plasma</p> <p>La pantalla se compone de dos paneles de vidrio transparente con una capa delgada de píxeles intercaladas entre (algo más de dos millones de píxeles para una pantalla de 1080p).</p>
<p>Player</p> <p>Software that recognizes formats, decodes the compression algorithm and displays your media content on your computer or mobile device.</p>	<p>150.</p>	<p>Reproductor</p> <p>Software que reconoce los formatos, decodifica el algoritmo de compresión y muestra su contenido multimedia en su ordenador o dispositivo móvil.</p>
<p>Playlist</p> <p>Media to play streaming video clips or audio files in a particular order.</p>	<p>151.</p>	<p>Lista de Reproducción</p> <p>Medio para reproducir secuencia de vídeo clips o archivos de audio en un orden particular.</p>


<p>Post Production</p> <p>The final stage of the filmmaking process, normally involving picture editing, sound design, visual effects and outputting the film to a format suitable for release.</p>	<p>152.</p>	<p>Post Producción</p> <p>Etapa final del proceso de filmación, por lo general implica la edición de imágenes, diseño de sonido, efectos visuales y dar salida a la película a un formato adecuado para la liberación.</p>
<p>Preset</p> <p>A saved group of settings that can be applied to a sequence when it is created.</p>	<p>153.</p>	<p>Preset</p> <p>Un grupo guardado de configuraciones que se pueden aplicar a una secuencia cuando se crea.</p>
<p>Preview</p> <p>A processor function allowing the operator to select any incoming video source for viewing prior to actual use.</p>	<p>154.</p>	<p>Vista Previa</p> <p>Función de procesador que permite al operador seleccionar cualquier fuente de vídeo entrante para la visualizarlo antes de la utilización real.</p>
<p>Progressive</p> <p>It refers to how a video picture is captured or displayed.</p>	<p>155.</p>	<p>Progresivo</p> <p>Se refiere a cómo una imagen de vídeo se captura o se muestra.</p>
<p>Progressive Scanning</p> <p>A method for displaying, storing, or transmitting moving images in which all the lines of each frame are drawn in sequence.</p>	<p>156.</p>	<p>Escaneo Progresivo</p> <p>Método para visualizar, almacenar o transmitir imágenes en movimiento en el que todas las líneas de cada cuadro se dibujan en secuencia.</p>
<p>Quadraphonic Sound</p> <p>It is a system of recording where four separate channels of sound are recorded so that separate audio signals can be sent to four speakers placed around the listener.</p>	<p>157.</p>	<p>Sonido Quadrafónico</p> <p>Es un sistema de grabación, donde se graban cuatro canales independientes de sonido para que se pueden enviar a cuatro altavoces colocados alrededor del oyente.</p>
<p>RCA (Radio Corporation Of America)</p> <p>The most common small audio or video connector used on consumer equipment, with a pin (male) plug and female jack.</p> 	<p>158.</p>	<p>RCA (Radio Corporation Of America)</p> <p>El conector más común de audio y video utilizado en equipos caseros, con un pin (macho) conector y clavija hembra.</p>


<p>Real Time</p> <p>The instantaneous response of a computer or device to instructions: the normal viewing time of any film or videotape format.</p>	<p>159.</p>	<p>Real Time</p> <p>Respuesta instantánea de un ordenador o un dispositivo: el tiempo de visualización real de cualquier formato de película o cinta de video.</p>
<p>Render</p> <p>The process of combining your video and audio with any applied effects, such as transitions or filters, one frame at a time.</p>	<p>160.</p>	<p>Renderizar</p> <p>Proceso de combinación de audio y vídeo con los efectos aplicados, como transiciones o filtros, un fotograma a la vez.</p>
<p>Resolution</p> <p>For digital video, measured by the resolvable detail given the number of the vertical and horizontal pixels on a display device.</p>	<p>161.</p>	<p>Resolución</p> <p>Para vídeo digital, medida por el detalle resoluble dado el número de los píxeles verticales y horizontales en un dispositivo de visualización.</p>
<p>Resonant Frequency</p> <p>A “natural frequency” for an acoustical, electrical or mechanical system, at which the system exhibits elevated vibration amplitude and sustained activity (ringing) after the input excitation is removed.</p>	<p>162.</p>	<p>Frecuencia Resonante</p> <p>“Frecuencia natural "para un sistema acústico, eléctrico o mecánico, en el que se muestra la amplitud de vibración elevada y actividad sostenida (timbre), después de que se elimina la excitación de entrada.</p>
<p>Reverberation</p> <p>It is the sound that has been reflected many times from many objects and surfaces.</p>	<p>163.</p>	<p>Reverberación</p> <p>Es el sonido que se ha reflejado muchas veces desde muchos objetos y superficies.</p>
<p>RGB (Red, Green and Blue)</p> <p>The primary colors of light that are used to make images in monitors, cameras and digital projectors.</p>	<p>164.</p>	<p>RGB (Rojo, Verde y Azul)</p> <p>Los colores primarios de la luz que se utilizan para crear imágenes en monitores, cámaras y proyectores digitales.</p>
<p>RGBA (Red, Green, Blue, Alpha)</p> <p>A file containing an RGB image plus an alpha channel for transparency information.</p>	<p>165.</p>	<p>RGBA (Rojo, Verde, Azul, Alfa)</p> <p>Archivo que contiene una imagen RGB, más un canal alfa para la información de transparencia.</p>
<p>RIAA (Recording Industry Association of America)</p> <p>Standardized equalization curves used in making and playing back LP recordings.</p>	<p>166.</p>	<p>RIAA (Recording Industry Association of America)</p> <p>Curvas de ecualización estandarizados utilizados en grabación y reproducción de discos de acetato.</p>
<p>Ripping</p> <p>The process of extracting data (audio or video) from a file, format that is difficult to access by normal methods.</p>	<p>167.</p>	<p>Rippear</p> <p>Proceso de extracción de datos (audio o vídeo) de un archivo, formato que es difícil de acceso por métodos normales.</p>


<p><i>Ripple Edit</i></p> <p>A method of editing in the Timeline so that when new material is inserted, or existing material is deleted, other material is adjusted to fit.</p>	<p>168.</p>	<p><i>Ripple Edit</i></p> <p>Método de edición en la línea de tiempo de modo que cuando se inserta el nuevo material, o se elimina el material existente, otro material se ajusta para adaptarse.</p>
<p><i>RMS (Root Mean Square)</i></p> <p>It is the amount of power amplifier can produce constantly, or a speaker can handle.</p>	<p>169.</p>	<p><i>RMS (Media Cuadrática)</i></p> <p>Es la cantidad de potencia que un amplificador puede producir constantemente, o que puede manejar un altavoz.</p>
<p>Sample Rate</p> <p>It is the number of samples per second used to store a sound.</p>	<p>170.</p>	<p>Tipo De Muestra</p> <p>Es el número de muestras por segundo que se utiliza para almacenar un sonido.</p>
<p><i>Scart</i></p> <p>An audio/video connector used in consumer equipment, especially in Europe.</p> 	<p>171.</p>	<p><i>Scart</i></p> <p>Conector de audio / vídeo utilizado en los equipos domésticos, sobre todo en Europa.</p>
<p><i>Signal-To-Noise-Ratio</i></p> <p>The ratio between useful television signal and disturbing noise or snow.</p>	<p>172.</p>	<p><i>Signal-To-Noise-Ratio</i></p> <p>Es la relación entre la señal de televisión útil y ruido molesto o nieve.</p>
<p>Skin Ads</p> <p>Advertisements that appear in a video player skin, i.e. the graphics surrounding where a video is played.</p>	<p>173.</p>	<p>Carátula o Piel</p> <p>Anuncios que aparecen en una piel reproductor de vídeo, es decir, los gráficos que rodean donde se reproduce un vídeo.</p>
<p><i>SMPTE TIME CODE (Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers)</i></p> <p>A high frequency signal that allows the accurate "locking" of film audio and video equipment. Locator information is displayed as numbers.</p>	<p>174.</p>	<p><i>SMPTE TIME CODE (Sociedad de Ingenieros de Cine y Televisión)</i></p> <p>Señal de alta frecuencia que permite el "bloqueo" del equipo de audio y video de cine. Localizador de Información se muestra con números.</p>
<p>Snow</p> <p>Interference in a video image. It manifests as random colored or black and white dots.</p>	<p>175.</p>	<p>Nieve</p> <p>Interferencia de una imagen de vídeo. Se manifiesta con puntos aleatorios de colores o en blanco y negro.</p>

<p>Solarization</p> <p>Special effect in which the lightest and darkest values of a picture are made dark while the middle tones become light.</p>	<p>176.</p>	<p>Solarización</p> <p>Efecto especial en la que los valores más claros y más oscuros de una imagen se vuelven oscuros mientras que los tonos medios se convierten en luz</p>
<p>Stereophonic Sound</p> <p>It is called stereo sound or just stereo, It divides sounds across two channels (recorded on two separate sources) then the recorded sounds are mixed so that some elements are channeled to the left and others to the right.</p>	<p>177.</p>	<p>Sonido Estereofónico</p> <p>Se le llama sonido estéreo o simplemente estéreo, divide los sonidos a través de dos canales (grabado en dos fuentes distintas), luego los sonidos grabados se mezclan de modo que algunos elementos se canalizan hacia la izquierda y otros a la derecha.</p>
<p>Stereoscopic 3D</p> <p>When viewed through 3D glasses, the third image has depth, giving the appearance that the objects are in front of or behind the image plane.</p>	<p>178.</p>	<p>3D Estereoscópico</p> <p>Cuando se ve a través de gafas 3D, la tercera imagen tiene profundidad, dando la apariencia de que los objetos están por delante o por detrás del plano de la imagen.</p>
<p>Stream</p> <p>It sends a media clip over a network so that it begins playing back as quickly as possible.</p>	<p>179.</p>	<p>Stream</p> <p>Envía un clip multimedia en una red para que comience la reproducción lo más rápido posible.</p>
<p>Surround</p> <p>It refers to the use of multiple audio channels for creating surround effects to the audience, either from a movie or a soundtrack.</p>	<p>180.</p>	<p>Surround</p> <p>Se refiere al uso de múltiples canales de audio para provocar efectos envolventes a la audiencia, ya sea proveniente de una película o de una banda sonora.</p>
<p>S-Video (Separated Video)</p> <p>System of electronics, plugs and jacks used to interconnect camcorders, VCRs and TV monitors, which keep composite chrominance and luminance information separate.</p> 	<p>181.</p>	<p>S-Video (Video Separado)</p> <p>Sistema electrónico de enchufes y conectores utilizados para interconectar cámaras de vídeo, reproductores de video y monitores de televisión, que mantienen la crominancia compuesta y la información de luminancia separada.</p>
<p>Sync</p> <p>In video, sync is an essential element for maintaining the proper clocking of video signals.</p>	<p>182.</p>	<p>Sincronización</p> <p>En el vídeo, sincronización es un elemento esencial para mantener la sincronización adecuada de las señales de vídeo.</p>

<p>Teleprompter</p> <p>Mechanical device that projects and advances text on mirror directly in front of camera's lens, allowing talent to read their lines while appearing to maintain eye contact with viewers.</p> 	<p>183.</p>	<p>Teleprompter</p> <p>Dispositivo mecánico que proyecta y hace avanzar el texto en el espejo directamente en frente de la lente de la cámara, permitiendo leer sus líneas y mantener el contacto visual con los espectadores.</p>
<p>Thumbnail</p> <p>They are reduced-size versions of pictures, used to help in recognizing and organizing them.</p>	<p>184.</p>	<p>Thumbnail</p> <p>Imágenes reducidas en miniaturas, utilizados para ayudar en el reconocimiento y la organización de ellos.</p>
<p>Titling</p> <p>Process or result of incorporating on-screen text as credits, captions, or any other alphanumeric communication to video viewers.</p>	<p>185.</p>	<p>Titular</p> <p>Proceso o resultado de la incorporación de texto en pantalla en forma de créditos, subtítulos, o cualquier otro tipo de comunicación alfanumérico para los espectadores de video.</p>
<p>Touch Screen</p> <p>A video screen that viewers can touch in various areas to register their responses.</p>	<p>186.</p>	<p>Touch Screen</p> <p>Pantalla de vídeo que los espectadores pueden tocar en diversos puntos para registrar sus respuestas.</p>
<p>Transcode</p> <p>Typically changing one media format to another. It usually involves compression to make the final product into a smaller delivery package.</p>	<p>187.</p>	<p>Transcodificar</p> <p>Se usa por lo general para cambiar de un formato a otro. Implica compresión para hacer el producto final más pequeño.</p>
<p>Transition</p> <p>The method of smoothly moving from one video clip or photo to another.</p>	<p>188.</p>	<p>Transición</p> <p>Método de pasar suavemente de un video clip o foto a otro.</p>
<p>Treble</p> <p>It deals with the sounds that are found in upper frequencies of the audio spectrum, typically 3,000 hertz and above.</p>	<p>189.</p>	<p>Agudos</p> <p>Se ocupa de los sonidos que se encuentran en frecuencias altas de audio, por lo general 3000 hertz y superiores.</p>

<p>UHDTV (Ultra High Definition Television)</p> <p>The UHDTV technology has 7680 pixels per horizontal line and 4320 pixels per vertical column (7680x4320 resolution), i.e., more than 33 million pixels. Compared with 1080 pixels per vertical column of HDTV and just over two million pixels, it improves sixteen times the sharpness of the image and also the experience with the new digital entertainment systems, such as the video game consoles.</p>	<p>190.</p>	<p>UHDTV (Video de Ultra Alta Definición)</p> <p>La tecnología UHDTV cuenta con 7680 píxeles por línea horizontal y 4320 píxeles por columna vertical (resolución de 7680x4320), es decir, más de 33 millones de píxeles. Comparada con los 1080 píxeles por columna vertical del HDTV y sus poco más de dos millones de píxeles, mejora en dieciséis veces la nitidez de la imagen y también la experiencia con los nuevos sistemas digitales de entretenimiento, como las consolas de videojuegos.</p>
<p>UHF (Ultra High Frequency)</p> <p>Frequency range between 300 MHz and 3 GHz, including TV channels from 14 to 83 as well as a radio cellular frequencies.</p>	<p>191.</p>	<p>UHF (Frecuencia Ultra Alta)</p> <p>Intervalo de frecuencias comprendido entre 300 MHz y unos 3 GHz, que incluye los canales de televisión del 14 al 83 así como radio frecuencias celulares.</p>
<p>Upscaling</p> <p>Process of "stretching" a video input so that it fills a screen with a higher resolution.</p>	<p>192.</p>	<p>Reescalar</p> <p>Proceso de "estiramiento" de un vídeo de forma que llene una pantalla con una resolución más alta.</p>
<p>VBR (Variable Bit Rate)</p> <p>Efficient method of encoding a digital audio or video stream in order to reduce its subsequent file size.</p>	<p>193.</p>	<p>VBR (Variable Bit Rate)</p> <p>Método eficiente de codificación de audio digital o flujo de vídeo con el fin de reducir su tamaño de archivo subsecuente.</p>
<p>VCD (Video Compact Disc)</p> <p>Basically it is a CD that contains movie pictures and sound using mpg 1 codec.</p>	<p>194.</p>	<p>VCD (Disco Compacto De Video)</p> <p>Básicamente se trata de un CD que contiene las imágenes de vídeo y sonido usando el codificador mpg 1.</p>
<p>VGA (Video Graphics Array)</p> <p>15-pin connector used primarily for computer monitors, also can be connected to flat-panel LCD and plasma TVs to display video from a computer.</p> 	<p>195.</p>	<p>VGA (Video Graphics Array)</p> <p>Conector de 15 pines, que se utiliza principalmente para los monitores de computadoras, también se conectan a los televisores LCD y de plasma para ver vídeo desde un ordenador.</p>

<p>VHF (Very High Frequency)</p> <p>Is the ITU (International Communication Union) designated range of radio frequency electromagnetic waves from 30 MHz to 300 MHz, with corresponding wavelengths of one to ten meters.</p>	<p>196.</p>	<p>VHF (Frecuencia Muy Alta)</p> <p>Es el rango designado por la UIT (Unión Internacional de Telecomunicaciones) de las ondas electromagnéticas de frecuencia de radio de 30 MHz a 300 MHz, con sus correspondientes longitudes de onda de entre uno y diez metros.</p>
<p>Video Mixer</p> <p>A device used to combine video signals from two or more sources.</p> 	<p>197.</p>	<p>Mezcladora De Video</p> <p>Dispositivo que se utiliza para combinar las señales de vídeo a partir de dos o más fuentes</p>
<p>VOB (Versioned Object Base)</p> <p>File type contained in DVD-Video. It Includes video, audio, subtitles and menus.</p>	<p>198.</p>	<p>VOB (Versioned Object Base)</p> <p>Tipo de fichero contenido en los DVD-Video. Incluye el video, audio, subtítulos y menús.</p>
<p>Wave Audio File</p> <p>An uncompressed digital audio data file format supporting a variety of bit resolutions, sample rates and audio channels are widely used in professional applications that process digital audio waveforms.</p>	<p>199.</p>	<p>Archivo de Sonido Wave</p> <p>Formato de audio digital sin compresión que soporta una variedad de resoluciones de bits, frecuencias de muestreo y los canales de audio ampliamente utilizado en aplicaciones profesionales que procesan audio digital.</p>
<p>White balance</p> <p>An electronic process used in video cameras to calibrate the picture for accurate color display in different lighting conditions.</p>	<p>200.</p>	<p>Balance de Blancos</p> <p>Proceso electrónico utilizado en las videocámaras para calibrar la imagen para una visualización precisa del color en diferentes condiciones de iluminación.</p>
<p>Widescreen</p> <p>A video display that is wider than the standard 4:3 aspect ratio although, in the context of DVD and HDTV, widescreen refers specifically to a 16:9 aspect ratio.</p>	<p>201.</p>	<p>Widescreen</p> <p>Pantalla de vídeo que es más ancha que la proporción estándar de 4:3, aunque en DVD y HDTV, pantalla ancha se refiere específicamente a una relación de aspecto de 16:9.</p>
<p>Wipe</p> <p>Transition between two video signals that takes the shape of a geometric pattern.</p>	<p>202.</p>	<p>Wipe</p> <p>Transición entre dos señales de vídeo que toma la forma de un patrón geométrico.</p>

<p>WMA (Windows Media Audio)</p> <p>Audio format that tends to outperform MP3 in the area of sound quality, particularly with files encoded at lower bitrates like 64 or 96 Kbps.</p>	<p>203.</p>	<p>WMA (Windows Media Audio)</p> <p>Formato de audio que tiende a superar al MP3 en calidad de sonido, sobre todo con los archivos codificados a velocidades de bits más bajas como 64 o 96 Kbps.</p>
<p>WMV (Windows Media Video)</p> <p>It is a compressed video compression format for several proprietary codecs developed by <i>Microsoft</i>.</p>	<p>204.</p>	<p>WMV (Windows Media Video)</p> <p>Formato de video comprimido para varios codecs desarrollado por <i>Microsoft</i>.</p>
<p>Y/C (Luminance/Chrominance)</p> <p>It describes the separate video signal components used in S-video based videotape formats such as Hi-8 and S-VHS.</p>	<p>205.</p>	<p>Y/C (Luminance/Chrominance)</p> <p>Describe los diferentes componentes de la señal de vídeo que se usan en los formatos de cintas de S-video tales como como Hi-8 y S-VHS.</p>
<p>YUV</p> <p>Also known as Y'CbCr and YPbPr, it is a color space in which the <i>Y</i> stands for the luminance component (the <i>brightness</i>) and <i>U</i> and <i>V</i> are chrominance (color difference) components.</p> 	<p>206.</p>	<p>YUV</p> <p>También conocido como Y'CbCr y YPbPr, es un espacio de color en el que la <i>Y</i> representa la componente de luminancia (brillo), <i>U</i> y <i>V</i> son componentes de crominancia (diferencia de color).</p>

Analysis and Conclusion

Generally speaking, I can say that although I knew many of the terms, during the research of this glossary I learnt the appropriate use of them, but after trial and error I finally decided to choose the right terms that would be useful for people that work on the area or for people in general. Another special issue was to gather the correct definition since there were several meanings for every single term and I always tried to choose the most understandable since one of the goals is to make it clear enough for all the people that consult it. Something curious during the research I found out that many English words are now adopted for Spanish language even though, there exists a translation for the term, people use the English word. In addition consulting some of the experts on this area made me have a better view of the terms; overall the owner of “Video Filmaciones Ulises” that always was willing to help me with this project, and together with his personal made this work easier. During the research I found some curious issues; for instance, the term Blu-ray, comes from the word “blue”, but the letter E was eliminated because, in some countries, you cannot register a trade name using a common word. Furthermore, almost at the end of the work I found the term 4k that is still not common term now but that will be in the next years. Another issue I found was that some acronyms had no meaning e.g. OGG and YUV, it means they are not words that were shorted from a particular word. This experience makes me think that for creating a good glossary it is very important to consider the right terms for the right group of people. Therefore, in order to do this we need to have the target for the people that will need it in a future, and it is necessary to consult many dictionaries, glossaries, experts on the topic and relevant content in order to achieve the main goal that is to create a durable glossary that remains in effect for future generations.

References

Adobe manual products. (n.d.). Retrieved July 26, 2013. Available at:

<http://helpx.adobe.com/learning.html>

Audio and video terminology. (1997). Retrieved July 18, 2013. Available at:

<http://www.cs.columbia.edu/~hgs/rtp/glossary.htm>

Audio tutorial videos. (n.d.). Retrieved July 27, 2013. Available at:

<http://www.audiotutorialvideos.com/>

Collazo, J. (1980). *Diccionario enciclopédico de términos técnicos: Inglés-español, español-inglés*. México. McGraw-Hill.

Escuela de video/lecciones (2011). Retrieved September 07, 2013. Available at:

<http://vimeo.com/videoschool/lesson/6/glossary-of-common-video-terms>

Etienne Jules Marey biography.(n.d.).Retrieved July 01, 2013. Available at:

<http://easyweb.easynet.co.uk/~s-herbert/marey.htm>

Gibbon, D. (1998). Retrieved August 21, 2013. Available at: [http://coral.lili.uni-](http://coral.lili.uni-bielefeld.de/Classes/Winter99/GSdictionary/CompLex/node2.html)

[bielefeld.de/Classes/Winter99/GSdictionary/CompLex/node2.html](http://coral.lili.uni-bielefeld.de/Classes/Winter99/GSdictionary/CompLex/node2.html)

Glosario de términos especializados de Audio y vídeo.(n.d.).Retrieved August 01, 2013.

Available at: <http://glosarios.servidor-alicante.com/audio-video>

Glossary of Audio terminology:*Audio recording Terminology*. (2011-2013). Retrieved

October 20, 2013. Available at: [http://www.historyofrecording.com/Dictionary-](http://www.historyofrecording.com/Dictionary-Audio.html)

[Audio.html](http://www.historyofrecording.com/Dictionary-Audio.html)

Graf, R. (1999). *Modern dictionary of electronics*. United States of America. Newnes.

Guerrero Villanueva, S. (2013). *Glossary of automobile terms*. Chetumal. Universidad de Quintana Roo.

HD upscaling vs downscaling. Retrieved January 10, 2014. Available at:

http://www.ehow.com/info_12182103_hd-upscaling-vs-downscaling.html

Held, G. (1997). *Diccionario de tecnologías de las comunicaciones*. España. Paraninfo.

Hirshfeld, A. (2001). *Glosario de términos de comunicación*. México. Trillas.

Historia del registro del sonido.(n.d.).Retrieved June 30,2013. Available at:

http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Historia_del_registro_del_sonido

InterActive Terminology for Europe. (2007). Retrieved August 30,2013. Available at:

<http://iate.europa.eu/SearchByQueryLoad.do?method=load>

Linguee diccionario inglés-español y buscador de traducciones. (2013). Retrieved

November 08, 2013. Available at: <http://www.linguee.es/ingles-espanol/traduccion/>

Mackie:*Glossary of pro Audio Terms*. (n.d.). Retrieved On September 02, 2013.

Available at: <http://www.mackie.com/pdf/glossary.pdf>

Manual para el uso de virtual dub mod. (n.d.). Retrieved July 27,2013. Available at:

<http://www.ciudadanosoft.com/Manuales/COMO%20USAR%20VIRTUALDUBMOD.pdf>

Music CD Industry:*The History of Recorded Music*.(2000). Retrieved July 02, 2013.

Available at: <http://www.soc.duke.edu/~s142tm01/history.html>

Oxford dictionaries: language matters. Retrieved September 22, 2013. Available at:

<http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/footage>

Pacheco, M. (2009). *Obstetrics: pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, A Practical English- Spanish Glossary of Medical Terms*. Chetumal. Universidad de Quintana Roo.

Palgrave Study Skills: Choosing appropriate research methodologies and methods.

(n.d.). Retrieved July 12, 2013. Available at:

<http://www.palgrave.com/skills4study/studentlife/postgraduate/choosing.asp>

Puc Cárdenas, E. (n.d.). *Bilingual Glossary of climatology terms*. Chetumal. Universidad de Quintana Roo.

Recording history: Phonographs, Graphophones, Gramophones. (n.d.). Retrieved June

28, 2013. Available at: <http://www.recording-history.org/>

Research Methodology: *Key Concepts of the Scientific Method*. (2008-2014). Retrieved

July 08, 2013. Available at: <http://explorable.com/research-methodology>

Research Methods. (2014). Retrieved June 05, 2014. Available at:

<http://www.statpac.com/surveys/research-methods.htm>

Sinclair, J. (1991). *Collins English dictionary*. Great Britain. Harper Collins Publisher.

Sony Vegas manual básico. (n.d.). Retrieved July 24, 2013. Available at:

http://dspcdn.sonycreativesoftware.com/manuals/vegaspro100_qsg_esp.pdf

Television History: *The first 75 years*. (n.d.). Retrieved June 30, 2013. Available at:

<http://www.tvhistory.tv/VCR%20History.htm>

The History of the Edison Cylinder Phonograph. (n.d.). Retrieved June 28, 2013.

Available at: <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/edhtml/edcylldr.html>

The University Of Arizona: *The literature review*. (n.d.). Retrieved July 04, 2013.
Available at: <http://www.library.arizona.edu/help/tutorials/litreviews/index.html>

Toney, F. (2002). *The superior project manager: Global competency standards and best practices*. United States of America. Marcel Dekker.

Tyson, D. (2000). *Evaluation of data in research*. 2nd edition, London, Hoover
Headline Group.

Ucan Cámara, R. (2009). *Glossary of immigration: Spanish-English terms related to immigration procedures at the INM in Quintana Roo.Chetumal*. Universidad de Quintana Roo.

University of Toronto: *The Literature Review a Few Tips On Conducting It*. (n.d.).
Retrieved July 05, 2013. Available at: <http://www.writing.utoronto.ca/advice/specific-types-of-writing/literature-review>

Velodyne:*The History of Sound*. (n.d.). Retrieved June 25, 2013. Available at:
<http://velodyne.com/about/the-history-of-sound>

Video Technology Glossary. (2013). Retrieved August 03, 2013. Availabale at:
<http://www.real.com/resources/glossary>

Wikibooks:*Research Methods/Types of Research*. (n.d.). Retrieved July 03,2013.
Available at: http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Research_Methods/Types_of_Research

Zannier, A. (2006). *Basic elements of consecutive interpreting*. Chetumal. Selectas.

Consultants

Carrillo Góngora, C. (Personal Communication).2013.

Owner of “Video Filmaciones Ulises”

Hernández Chan, A. (Personal Communication). 2014.

Owner of “Fotos & Video Hernández”.

Balan, J. (Personal Communication). 2014.

Owner and video editor of “Video Estudio Yamilet”.