

Business English Word Of The Day

Onboarding

/ 'ɒn.bɔː.dɪŋ /

Example: The onboarding process helps new hires adjust quickly.

Fun Fact: 'Onboarding' was originally an aviation term before it landed in HR!



Turbulence

/ˈtɜː.bjə.ləns/

Example: The flight had some turbulence over the ocean.

Fun Fact: The word *turbulence* comes from the Latin *turbulentus*, meaning “full of commotion or disorder.” It originally described **stormy water or unruly crowds** — long before it was used to describe bumpy airplane rides!



Learning English Word Of The Day

Summer

/ 'sʌ.mə /

Example: Summer is my favourite season.

Fun Fact: The word *summer* is very old! People in England were already using it over 1,000 years ago. It sounds a lot like *zomer* in Dutch and *Sommer* in German — so if you speak those languages, you already know it!



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Casual English Word Of The Day

Yikes

/jaɪks/

Example: Yikes! That was close.

Fun Fact: *Yikes!* is a fun word used when you're surprised or a bit scared — like saying “Oh no!” It became popular in cartoons and comics in the 1950s and is still used today to show strong feelings in a playful way!



Phrasal Verb of the Day

Run Out

/rʌn aʊt/

Example: We have run out of time!

Fun Fact: The phrasal verb "**run out**" originally comes from nautical language! In the 14th century, sailors used "run out" to describe letting out a rope or anchor chain until it was fully extended. Over time, the phrase evolved to mean "**to use up a supply of something until none is left.**" So when we say "*We've run out of time,*" it's like saying the rope of time has reached its end — there's no more left to give!



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Idiomatic Expression of the Day

Cost an arm and a leg

/kɒst æn ɑːm ənd ə leg/

Example: ‘That car cost me an arm and a leg!’

Fun Fact: “Cost an arm and a leg” may have originated from 18th-century portrait painting—artists charged more to include arms and legs because they were harder to paint!



False Friend Friday

Assister (Fr) vs. Assist (En)

Example:

French “assister” = to attend

English “assist” = to help

Fun Fact: In French, "**assister**" usually means *to attend* (like a class or event), not to help! So if a French speaker says "*I assisted the meeting*," they might mean they *attended*—not that they helped run it!



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Mini Grammar Tip

Me vs. I

Tip: Use "**I**" when you're the subject (doing the action), and "**me**" when you're the object (receiving the action).

Example: My friend and I went to the concert, but the security guard stopped me at the entrance.

Fun Fact: Even Shakespeare used “me” where modern grammar would prefer “I”! In *The Merchant of Venice*, he wrote: “**All debts are cleared between you and me.**”

So, if it was good enough for Shakespeare, it’s good enough for us!

