**1. English has the largest vocabulary in the world.**

* English is estimated to have over 170,000 words currently in use. New words are constantly being added, and since English borrows words from so many languages, it has one of the largest vocabularies of any language.

**2. "Set" has the most meanings of any word.**

* The word "set" has over 430 different meanings in the Oxford English Dictionary, making it one of the most versatile words in the English language. You can set a table, set a goal, or even set off on an adventure!

**3. English isn’t a phonetic language.**

* Unlike languages like Spanish or Italian, English words are not always pronounced the way they are spelled. For example, the words "though," "through," and "thought" all have different pronunciations despite having similar spellings.

**4. The longest word in English has 189,819 letters.**

* The longest word in the dictionary is *pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis* (a lung disease caused by inhaling very fine silicate or quartz dust), but the longest word in technical use is the name for the protein Titin, which is so long that it can't be printed in full here.

**5. English uses the Latin alphabet... but not always in the same way.**

* The English alphabet has 26 letters, but certain letters (like "C," "Q," and "X") are used less frequently than others. In fact, the letter "E" is the most commonly used letter in the English language!

**6. The word "the"…….**

* **"The"** is the most used word in English, but it doesn't appear often in other languages. For example, languages like **Chinese** and **Japanese** don’t have an equivalent word for "the"!

**7. English is constantly evolving.**

* New words are added to the dictionary every year! Words like "selfie," "emoji," and "google" (as a verb) have all entered mainstream English in recent years. Many words are also evolving in meaning, depending on how people use them.

**8. There are words in English that have no direct translation in other languages. (and vice versa)**

* English has some unique words that other languages don't have a direct equivalent for. For example, “schadenfreude” (German) refers to the feeling of pleasure derived from someone else's misfortune, but there’s no single word for this in English!

**9. The shortest complete sentence in English is "I am."**

* Even though it’s only two words, it’s a full sentence because it has both a subject ("I") and a verb ("am"). English is one of the only languages that can have complete sentences with just two words!

**10. "There" vs. "Their" vs. "They’re" can be tricky.**

* English has some confusing homophones—words that sound the same but have different meanings. "There" (a place), "their" (possessive form of they), and "they’re" (a contraction of "they are") are often mixed up, even by native speakers!

**11. Shakespeare added over 1,700 words to the English language.**

* William Shakespeare is often credited with coining many new words and phrases that are still used today. Some of his inventions include "eyeball," "bedroom," and "lonely." He also popularized phrases like “break the ice” and “wild-goose chase.”

**12. The English language doesn't have a word for the color between blue and green.**

* In some languages, like Japanese or Russian, there are distinct words for colors that English speakers would simply call "blue" or "green." In English, we don't have a specific word for the color that's exactly between the two.

**13. The most commonly used letter is 'E,' and the least is 'Z.'**

* The letter 'E' is the most frequently used letter in English. You’ll find it in nearly 13% of all English words, while 'Z' is one of the least used letters in the alphabet.

**14. The shortest sentence with all the letters of the alphabet is a "pangram."**

* A pangram is a sentence that uses every letter of the alphabet at least once. The most famous one is: “The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.”

**15. There are no true synonyms in English.**

* While two words might seem to have the same meaning, there’s always a subtle difference in their use, tone, or context. For example, "big" and "huge" are similar, but they are used in slightly different ways in sentences.