

Towards the Development of a Word List for English Newspapers

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Article information	Abstract
Article history: Received: 4 Oct 2022 Accepted: 14 Aug 2023 Available online: 28 Aug 2023	<i>Vocabulary knowledge has been recognized as a crucial component in learning and teaching of both native and non-native learners, text understanding, and educational success (Coxhead, 2018; Saeedi et al., 2023; Schmitt et al., 2021), leading to the development of word lists for different purposes. Hence, this study aimed at developing a newspaper word list including the most frequent words which are highly applicable and useful for understanding different sections of English newspapers. In doing so, a corpus of 1,221,970 words was compiled and analyzed. Based on the three criteria, i.e., frequency, range, and specialization, a word list containing 858-word families was obtained. A combination of the current word list and the general words accounted for 94.64% of tokens (the total number of running words) in the corpus. The results have practical applications for EFL/ESL (English as a Foreign Language/ English as a Second Language) learners as well as readers and writers of English newspapers.</i>
Keywords: English newspaper Newspaper word list Vocabulary knowledge English newspaper reader Understanding English newspapers	

INTRODUCTION

Reading has been considered one of the most common and important ways of learning another language. Nagy (1988) mentioned that vocabulary is a major prerequisite and causative factor in reading comprehension. Schmitt et al. (2021) stated that vocabulary is probably the key type of knowledge necessary for both first languages (L1) and second languages (L2), “because if words to express concepts are not known, all syntactic and discourse knowledge is of little use” (p. 1). Moreover, Coxhead (2018) pointed out that grammar, phonology, and morphology can emerge by studying vocabulary.

Newspapers have influential roles in learning vocabulary (Kyongho & Nation, 1989) and are “widely used in a range of education contexts” (Scott & Tribble, 2006, p. 161). Chung (2009) pointed out that one of the most important sources of reading materials is the newspaper. Consequently, it is necessary to develop a specialized word list for English newspapers. Accordingly, the current study is an attempt to establish an English newspaper word list that has practical applications for readers and writers of English newspapers: The results can be

beneficial to both English-language newspapers produced in countries where English is the dominant or official language, and English-language newspapers produced in countries where English is not the official language. Furthermore, frequent words are more familiar, and this familiarity could be a motivational factor for helping learners read and understand the related texts. This makes more sense in EFL/ESL contexts, particularly, in the EFL context. This is because, in EFL/ESL and specifically EFL contexts, readers need more familiar words to understand the texts.

LITERATURE REVIEW

History of word lists

Throughout the history of word list establishment, a large number of researchers have focused on developing core word lists for general purposes (CWLs) (Brezina & Gablasova, 2015; Browne, 2013; West, 1953) and English for specific purposes (ESP) including general academic purposes (Coxhead, 2000; Gardner & Davies, 2014) and discipline-specific academic/non-academic purposes (DSA/N-AWLs) (Chung, 2009; Hsu, 2014; Malmström et al., 2018; Valipouri & Nassaji, 2013; Zhu, 2017).

One of the most influential core word lists having been developed for general purposes is the general service list, GSL, (West, 1953). The GSL includes the 2000 most common word families with a high coverage of about 85% of common English texts. The GSL has been recognized as the most influential (Todd, 2017) and well-known (Paquot, 2010) word list that serves as a basis for the development of Coxhead's (2000) academic word list (AWL) and some of today's word lists (Xodabande & Xodabande, 2020). However, the GSL has been criticized from different perspectives for its principles in word compilation (Brezina & Gablasova, 2015), its age (Read, 2000), and its coverage of the list. These criticisms have led to the development of different word lists for general purposes (Brezina & Gablasova, 2015; Browne, 2013). However, as Hu and Nation (2000) mentioned, about 98% of the knowledge of the total words (tokens or the total number of running words occurrences) in a text is the minimum required for adequate reading comprehension. These criticisms pave the way for researchers to establish new word lists for ESP.

Coxhead's (2000) academic word list (AWL), as a General Academic Word List (GAWL), was the first influential computerized list that was developed out of corpora including 3.5 million running words. Coxhead adopted range and frequency as the criteria to create the list. The AWL included 570 word families excluding GSL. Though the AWL had a groundbreaking effect on word list development, it was criticized due to its corpus expansion (Hyland & Tse, 2007), its usefulness for ESP courses (Chen & Ge, 2007), and its semantic and grammatical variation across disciplines (Hyland & Tse, 2007). These criticisms have led to the establishment of new word lists for general academic purposes (including but not limited to Garner & Davies, 2014; Nation, 2006). Moreover, word lists that have been developed for general academic purposes cannot satisfy the needs of all learners. For example, learners of applied linguistics or chemistry have their own specific words. This disadvantage of GAWLs has led researchers to establish word lists for specific purposes.

Throughout the history of word list development, a large number of researchers conducted different studies for specific purposes (including but not limited to Hsu, 2014; Malmström et al., 2018; Muñoz, 2015; Valipouri & Nassaji, 2013; Yang, 2015). Nevertheless, there exist only two studies relating to the newspaper word list (Chung, 2009; Zhu, 2017). Chung (2009) created a specialized word list for reading newspapers. Electronic newspaper texts were gathered from a period of publication between 23 February and 23 May 2006. The corpus of Chung's study was chosen from three types of newspapers including *The Dominion Post* from New Zealand, *The Independent* from the United Kingdom, and *The New York Times* from the United States of America which contained 579,849 running words. Moreover, the corpus of Chung's study was divided into 12 sections. By adopting range and frequency as the criteria, Chung's study delivered a list of 588 word families out of GSL. Chung's study can be criticized from different perspectives. First, the corpus of the study is too small for low-frequency words to be appeared. That is because the bigger the corpora, the better the opportunity for the occurrences of lower-frequency words (Coxhead & Hirsch, 2007; Nation & Sorell as cited in Kapur, 2021). Second, Chung's study only included four news divisions (Business, National, Sports, and International) which cannot represent all parts of the newspaper sections. These reasons contribute to the representativeness and generalizability of the studies viewed as important factors in conducting such studies. In another study, Zhu (2017) created a word list for English newspapers from a seven-million-word newspaper corpus of *The New York Times*. The result of Zhu's study delivered a word list that included 405 technical word families of the newspaper. Although the corpus of Zhu's study was large enough, it only included different sections of *The New York Times*. Consequently, the representativeness of the corpus of the study and the results may be idiosyncratic.

To address the gaps found in Chung's (2009) and Zhu's (2017) study, the current researchers decided to establish a new English newspaper word list. They compiled a corpus that was twice as large as Chung's corpus and updated the previous lists. Certainly, the vocabulary used in the newspapers is influenced by current world events, so the lists extracted from these newspapers need to be updated. The corpus of Chung's (2009) study was gathered in 2006, but the corpus of the current study was collected in 2018. Hence, the results of the current study are more up-to-date than the results of Chung's study. Moreover, the corpus of the current study includes more sections, sub-sections, and types of newspapers (20 sections and 4 types of newspapers, specifically) than the corpora of Chung's (2009) and Zhu's (2017) study. Thus, this research aims to answer the following research question: What high-frequency words are most commonly used in English newspapers?

Language education and newspapers

The research conducted by Jacobs and Tobback (2013) evidences the intersection of language and journalism. Researchers from different dimensions of critical pedagogy agree that the language of newspapers is ideology-loaded and understanding this language requires linguistic and para-linguistic knowledge (Carpenter & Sosale, 2018; Fairclough, 1995). Additionally, the language used in mass media like newspapers is replete with vocabulary from different genres, and attractive to readers, applied linguists, and sociolinguists (Bell, 1995). These words express the cultures, customs, world events, politics, and news of different contents. Therefore, it can

be considered as a specific discourse that needs to be mastered before reading any newspaper. One of the most important steps in the analysis of news discourse is the lexical description of the news including a list of frequent words used in different sections of the newspapers (Carvalho, 2008). This is a kind of consciousness-raising strategy.

The study and description of the language of journals include a lexico-grammatical analysis of the languages of journalism, regarded as the byproduct of the movement from 'sentence' to 'text' as the unit of grammatical analysis (Van Dijk, 1987). This orientation, as Zelizer (2004) reported, was followed by those researchers who were interested in studying the frequency of words or phrases in journalistic news. This content analysis of news appeared to be a primary tool for understanding the language of journalism (Krippendorff, 2004). For instance, if the word "COVID-19" appeared as the most frequently used word in the news, it shows the trend of news since the outbreak of this virus. This simple content analysis is the primary step for novice readers before considering the underpinning meanings of journalism language, newspaper reports, and the ideologies involved in journalism languages. Though Schroder (2002) criticized this orientation as an oversimplification of the complex phenomenon, Zelizer (2004) believes that "content analysis did much to focus scholars' attention on the relevance of language to inquiry into journalism, and it increased in prominence with the more frequent use of computers" (p. 117).

Research has shown that newspapers are often used as reading materials and are used as a resource for expanding vocabulary (Kyongho & Nation, 1989; Klinmanee & Sopprasong, 1997; Kyongho & Nation, 1989; Schmitt & Carter 2000; Sternfeld, 1989). Chung (2009) argued that one of the most important sources of reading materials is the newspaper. Moreover, reading newspapers has several advantages and they are considered as valuable and useful instructional tools that help learners master reading skills (DeRoche & Skover, 1983). Kyongho and Nation (1989) enumerate other advantages of using newspapers including their availability, authenticity, and how they are a source for reviewing and learning new vocabulary, as well as providing interesting materials for both teachers and students to read. In addition, Sternfeld (1989) stated that a variety of topics, familiarity with the style and structure of newspapers, and providing extra-linguistic factors are also advantages of using newspapers. As a matter of fact, newspapers, as authentic materials, can play a functional role in expanding vocabulary knowledge and improving reading comprehension.

METHODOLOGY

Corpus establishment

The establishment of the newspaper corpus involved gathering each text in electronic form, published from 2 January to 23 September 2018 (this long period provides enough time for the reoccurrence of vocabulary in different sections and sub-sections of newspapers). To conduct the current study, four newspaper types (two British and two American) were selected which included: The Guardian and The Independent from the United Kingdom, known for being the most popular newspapers in the UK (YouGov, 2023); and *The San Jose Mercury* and

The *Wall Street Journal* from the United States of America, that were listed among the top 10 US newspapers (Agility PR Solutions, 2022). These newspapers are among the high-readership newspapers with the most traction in the United Kingdom and the United States of America (Biber et al., 1999). To maintain anonymity, the dates of the reports, names of the reporters, and names of the newspapers, pictures, and diagrams were all removed.

By dividing newspapers into five main news divisions (International, National, Business, Entertainment, and Sports), the newspaper corpus was divided into 20 sections and subsections, including arts, commerce, fashion, health and medicine, religion, military, education, science and technology, history, weather, cinema, television, economics, advertising, food, news about society and people, opinion, and advertising.

In order to measure the range of occurrence of words in this study, care was taken to use approximately equal sizes in each section. Table 1 provides data concerning the size of the 20 news sections.

Table 1
The composition of the tokens in each of the 20 news sections

News division	The San Jose Mercury	The Independent	The Guardian	The Wall Street	Total
International	61,020	59,250	63,497	60,103	243,870
Sports	60,788	60,187	61,729	59,554	242,258
Business	63,267	61,131	62,500	60,639	247,537
National	62,820	61,217	63,611	59,521	247,169
Entertainment	61,120	60,217	60,399	59,400	241,136
Total	309,015	302,002	311,736	299,217	1,221,970

As Table 1 represents, the International news texts from all four newspapers contained a combined total of 243,870 tokens. On average, each of the 20 news sections included 61,098 tokens, and each of the four newspapers included a total of 305,492 tokens. In order to obtain comparable statistical data from the various sections, the researchers tried to divide every 20 sections into roughly equal sizes. So, the frequency of the words was not affected by the size of each section.

Criteria for word selection

We identified three criteria for words to be part of the English Newspaper Word List (ENWL).

Frequency: One of the most frequently used criteria in selecting words is frequency. The frequency of a word is the number of times that a word occurs in the corpus. The frequency cutoff point in this study is that the word forms had to occur at least 37 times among the 1.2 million words of the corpus. The rationale for this selection was provided by Coxhead (2000). Coxhead used the frequency cutoff point of 100 occurrences in a 3.5 million-word corpus to select words for the AWL. However, as long as the words occur unevenly over different texts, the frequency of the word occurrences as the sole criterion for word selection is not sufficient. To tackle this problem, another criterion is needed for word selection.

Range: Range, as the second criterion for word selection, is the occurrence of words across texts or different types of texts. This criterion guaranteed that words are not confined to a specific text or author. For the range criterion, the word forms have to occur in half of the 20 sections that is 10 out of 20. The rationale for this selection was based on Khany and Saeedi's (2017) study as they use the occurrences of words in at least half of the sections as a range criterion. It is worth mentioning that just considering range as the sole criterion is not a sufficient one. Because there may be some low-frequent words that occur in different types of texts. For this reason, both range and frequency are important in word selection.

Specialization refers to consulting with experts for the omission of a word family, similar to West's (1953) GSL from the final ENWL. No one can ignore the importance of GSL as a prerequisite for understanding and developing available well-known word lists such as Coxhead's (2000) AWL (Saeedi et al., 2023). As its name suggests, GSL was created as a common or general word list and does not serve as a specialized word list. However, some of the GSL words can be identified as technical or academic words. This specialized use can be determined through an expert's judgment (Saeedi et al., 2023). Accordingly, by consulting two experts, some GSL words were kept in the current ENWL.

Likewise, two experts, one in English journal writing and one in applied linguistics, were interviewed. The purpose of these interviews was to keep some GSL words and exclude the words that seemed too general to be part of the ENWL. During these interviews, the experts agreed upon excluding some words such as weekdays, months, numbers, letters, pronouns, as well as some proper nouns.

Procedure for data collection and word counting

First, the data were gathered in electronic form. As mentioned earlier, the dates of the reports, names of the reporters, names of the newspapers, pictures, and diagrams were all removed to maintain anonymity.

Second, the format of the data was changed into text for readability by the software. Third, the data analysis was carried out using the Range program (Nation & Heatley, 2007). This program helps identify the range and frequency of the words in different texts with different sizes (this program is available online at <https://www.lexutor.ca/range/>). Fourth, the content words that met the established criteria were identified. In total, 2,887 word families were found to meet the established criteria. Fifth, the GSL words were excluded from the 2,887 word families. Among them, 1,799 word families were in GSL, which made up 62.3% of 2,887 word families. After removing the shared GSL word families, 1,088 word families remained, among which some words seemed quite general. By interviewing two experts, an experienced English journal writer and a professor in applied linguistics, 230 word families which made up 7.96% of 1,088 word families were deleted. The result was a word list containing 858 word families, as shown in Appendix 1. It is worth noting that based on the discussion among researchers and experts, it was decided that the most frequent form of the word family would be represented in the list.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study attempted to develop a word list for English newspapers. In doing so, it is essential to have a collection of vocabulary derived from a large corpus. Towards this aim, a large corpus containing more than 1.2 million running words, 50,608-word types, and 3,492 word families, was identified. As represented in Table 2, in total, 798,354 of the running words were present in the first; in the second, West's (1953) GSL 2,000 words which accounted for 74.69% of the total corpus; 64,111 of the words were in Coxhead's (2000) AWL which made up 5.36% of the total corpus; and 334,505 of the tokens were not found in any list which accounted for 19.95% of the total corpus.

Table 2
Coverage of lexical items in the corpus

Word Lists	Tokens/%	Types/%	Families
First	817,688/67.06	3,488/6.89	1,698
Second	96,328/7.63	2,507/4.95	932
AWL	64,111/5.36	2,022/4.00	862
Not in the lists	244,543/19.95	42,591/84.16	Unknown*
	1,221,970	50,608	3,492

*The number was so high that it could not be counted by the program.

The 2,000 words of West's (1953) *General Service List* (GSL) and the final ENWL covered 95% of the total running words in the corpus. This is a high degree of coverage that represents the importance of the roles that these two lists can play in reading newspapers. Also, the combination of GSL and ENWL is as close as the 98% knowledge of total words that are needed for text understanding (Hu & Nation, 2000). Moreover, Nation (2006) mentioned that knowledge of the 8,000 most frequent word families and proper names is needed for 98% lexical coverage. This is a high number of words for those who want to understand newspaper texts as soon as possible. Interestingly, the combination of GSL and ENWL in our study made a list of fewer than 3,000 words with a high degree of 95% coverage. Compared to 8,000 words as noted by Nation (2006), this is a relatively small number of words with a high coverage indicating the efficacy of this combination and the importance of the present ENWL. As indicated in Table 3, it can also be inferred that the running word coverage in the current study is almost 20%. Moreover, the combination of the 2,000 words of the GSL and the AWL provided a coverage of 79% of the total running words, making it less powerful than the combinations of GSL and ENWL. This result confirms the importance of the current ENWL for newspaper text reading and comprehension compared to the previously developed word lists.

Table 3
ENWL and GSL coverage in the current study, Chung, and Zhu's study

Word Lists	Current Study	Chung's Study	Zhu's Study
GSL	74.69%	79.7%	-
NWL	19.95%	6.8%	9.76%
GSL + ENWL	94.64%	86.5%	-

Regarding range as another criterion in word selection in the current study, most of the word families in the ENWL, 815 (95%), appeared in 10 or more sections and just forty-three (5%) of the 858-word families appeared in fewer than 10 news sections. This suggests that the current ENWL can be applied to other similar news sections.

In the ENWL, the most frequent word was *center*, which occurred 2,069 times and appeared in the 20 sections of the corpus, while the least frequent word was *vocal*, which occurred 37 times and appeared across 14 sections of the corpus. Table 4 shows the statistical results of the 10 most and the 10 least frequent word families in the ENWL.

As represented in Table 4, there exists a significant difference between the frequency of the 10 most frequent word families with a total frequency of 12,636 and the 10 least frequent word families with a total frequency of 370 in the ENWL. On the other hand, the range of these two groups is almost similar; the average range of the 10 most frequent word families is 16 while the average range of the 10 least frequent word families is 13.3. Moreover, as mentioned earlier, just 5% of the 858 word families appeared in less than 10 in range. This means that these words occurred in a wide range across all the newspapers in the corpus. For these reasons, we decided to arrange the ENWL on the basis of the frequency of their occurrences in descending order. This means that the more frequently used word families are listed prior to the less frequently used ones.

It is also shown that 8 out of 20 consisting of the 10 most and the 10 least frequent word families in the ENWL were in Chung's (2009) NWL. In total, 332 out of 858 word families in the ENWL were in Chung's (2009) NWL. So, we can conclude that about 40% of word families in the English Newspaper Word List found in the corpus overlapped with the word families in Chung's (2009) NWL.

Table 4
10 most and 10 least frequent words in the ENWL

Most Frequent			Least Frequent		
Type	Range	Frequency	Type	Range	Frequency
CENTER	16	2069	PROTECTION	14	37
COMMUNITY	16	1851	RECOGNITION	14	37
SERVICE	16	1171	REVENUE	15	37
EVENT	16	1156	SENATE	14	37

Most Frequent			Least Frequent		
Type	Range	Frequency	Type	Range	Frequency
STATE	16	1151	TRANSFER	13	37
AVAILABLE	16	1137	NON-MEMBERS	11	37
AREA	16	1136	PREVIEW	12	37
TEAM	16	1101	SUE	14	37
WORK	16	945	VIRUS	12	37
CONTACT	16	919	VOCAL	14	37

To consider the current list as a word list for English newspapers, this word list needs to be evaluated. In doing so, the following excerpt, taken randomly from the corpus, can give us a picture of the utility of the current ENWL. The words included in the ENWL are bolded below.

“Among its achievements in 2012, Las Positas College developed a close **partnership** with the **community** it **serves**. **Throughout** the year the College sought **opportunities** to **engage** and **participate** with civic groups, **Chambers** of Commerce and **educational** leaders. From the YMCA’s Martin Luther King Day remembrance in January, through a summer that saw a **regional** White House **event** and the return of Fourth of July Fireworks, to the largest Veteran’s Day **celebration** in the Tri-Valley, Las Positas College played a **prominent role** in **community** life. The past year included groundbreaking **developments** in **fundraising**. The **annual** Best of the Best Gala grossed more than \$100,000 – providing **scholarships** and **funding** for **critical needs** on **campus** (*the Independent newspaper*, Thursday, January 3, 2013).”

This passage contains 113 words (tokens), equal to 19.46%, 22 of which are covered by the ENWL. This coverage, 19.46%, is consistent with and almost equal to the coverage of the study, 19.95%. This high coverage shows the power and importance of this word list in covering newspaper texts.

Based on these results, it is suggested that instructors and students pay special attention to the current ENWL. This helps to overcome the problems related to newspaper text comprehension with a relatively small number of words and a less time-consuming learning process.

CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

From an educational point of view, vocabulary learning and teaching, as important factors in reading comprehension, were the focus of many studies among researchers across different fields of study and contexts (Khany & Saeedi, 2017; Moirand & Nation, 2002; Nation, 2006; Nation & Waring, 1997; Ward, 2009). In this study, efforts were made to establish an ENWL that functions as an aid to EFL/ESL learners in the understanding of English newspapers, and to journalists in educating their readers from different regions throughout the world. This newspaper word list was based on an authentic newspaper corpus with 1,221,970 running words. The final word list includes 858 word families that provide a relatively high coverage of newspaper texts at 19.95%. In addition, a combination of the current ENWL and the GSL,

as presented in Table 4, accounted for 94.64% coverage of tokens in the corpus. This is high coverage with a relatively small number of words that depict the important role of the current ENWL in English newspaper text coverage. The results can be beneficial to both EFL/ESL learners/teachers and newspaper readers in knowing what vocabulary they should focus on when the students are being trained or taught to read newspapers. The results of the current study can also have several other implications:

1. The ENWL can be incorporated into English for Journalism Purposes (EJP) courses for their readers who want to read, write, and understand newspapers and also for those teachers who want to teach these courses.
2. The current ENWL can be used by students, teachers, and ordinary people. Using this word list, students can consolidate these words in their minds and equip themselves with these frequent words in order to read newspaper texts more easily. Teachers can use this word list to teach students and by extension, they will also know which vocabularies in newspapers are more frequent and worth paying more attention to. Moreover, teachers will have a specialized and focused vocabulary for newspapers as opposed to an unorganized vocabulary. As a result, students and teachers can benefit from the organized, focused, and ready-to-use ENWL taken from authentic corpora. Ordinary people may also start reading newspapers more confidently by learning and focusing on the current ENWL.
3. Undoubtedly, journalists have a target group in their mind when reporting news or writing an article in newspapers. This intention is reached, in case the target group is knowledgeable enough in English. Therefore, a priority of the journalism field, alongside competing for providing news for the public, should be educating their readers in order to have direct correspondence with them. The results of this study are helpful in this regard.
4. People expect to access media content and study the issues reported in the news. To cater for this tendency, people should have sufficient proficiency in the news language to have responsive communication with other people throughout the world (Fer, 2018). As news language becomes more prominent, it should not be assumed that the public, especially in EFL/ESL contexts, has readily learned English and understood the news writing style. Furthermore, according to the studies conducted by researchers (e.g., Bonin et al., 2017; Carpenter & Sosale, 2018; Jacobs & Tobback, 2013), language and journalism are interwoven – journalists use foreign and second languages, such as English, as a lingua franca, to broaden their readership, and readers tend to learn the language of journalism for the sake of raising their own awareness and joining global communities. Therefore, readers should treat newspapers as a kind of benchmark for their reading skills and strengthen their comprehension of the news sections.

For future studies, first, it is suggested that researchers use a corpus including more than four newspapers and with more varied sections. Second, as current world events influence words in newspapers, it is advisable for the researchers to take this into consideration and create an updated word list. Third, to be more specialized, researchers can focus on every section in newspapers and study every section separately to provide specialized word lists for each section.

In addition, we acknowledged that words may have different meanings in different contexts. For instance, the meaning of words like *adult* and *country* are context-dependent, showing that mere knowledge of the words is not sufficient for learners. Therefore, as another suggestion for further research, we recommend other researchers to also investigate the context-specific features of these words and draw a collocation list that is more meaning-specific.

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Appendix 1

English Newspaper Word List (ENWL)

All of the words that met the established criteria are presented in the following pages. It is worth mentioning that the words are listed based on their frequencies. Moreover, bolded words represent shared words with Chung's (2009) study.

Word Types	F	Word Types	F	Word Types	F
CENTER	2069	CONCERT	369	FEATURING	261
COMMUNITY	1851	ACTIVITIES	363	ZONE	260
SERVICE	1171	EMAIL	362	STUDENT	252
EVENT	1156	FUSION	352	FUNDS	251
STATE	1151	REGIONAL	350	PHONE	251
AVAILABLE	1137	SITE	349	ELEMENTARY	249
AREA	1136	PERFORMANCE	348	DIVISION	248
TEAM	1101	PURCHASE	344	MANAGEMENT	248
WORK	945	RESEARCH	340	INITIATIVE	243
CONTACT	919	BUILDING	336	FEATURES	239
NATIONAL	851	REGISTERED	336	CREATE	234
SEE	771	CONDUCTED	333	FESTIVAL	232
MADE	715	MEDICAL	332	SECTION	229
MEETING	705	SIGNATURE	331	REALTOR	221
ANNUAL	701	THROUGHOUT	330	CULTURAL	217
STATEMENT	642	ADDITIONAL	322	DIFFERENT	217
LOCATED	641	GOAL	320	MAJOR	217
FICTITIOUS	561	LABORATORY	320	CANCER	214
DEVELOPMENT	552	UNITED	320	HISTORIC	213
LEGAL	549	COAST	319	SCORED	211
FIREHOUSE	542	TOURNAMENT	317	JOB	209
PERCENT	513	DONATIONS	314	EVERYONE	208
RESIDENTS	511	REGISTRANT	307	PROFESSIONAL	207
ESTATE	504	INDIVIDUAL	306	GRANT	206
FOUNDATION	492	TECHNOLOGY	302	FACILITIES	205
PROJECT	486	WOMEN	302	GRADE	204
DIRECTOR	484	KIDS	299	STARTED	202
SERIES	464	VETERANS	296	THEME	199
PUBLISHED	459	MAYOR	295	COMEDY	198
ARTISTS	440	WEEKEND	294	TRANSPORTATION	197
SENIOR	438	FEE	291	IMPACT	196
REGISTRATION	429	TRANSACT	290	EMPLOYEES	195
RAILROAD	427	DEFENSE	288	COMMERCIAL	192
LEAGUE	418	HOWEVER	287	FOCUS	192
ADULT	413	VOLUNTEERS	284	LEARNING	191
ENERGY	413	FINAL	283	TEACHER	191
WEBSITE	413	MILITARY	283	SHORT	190
COUNTRY	408	ADMISSION	279	ACCESS	189
REQUIRED	408	CELEBRATION	278	CONSERVATION	188
EXPIRES	406	PROCESS	277	EARNED	188
BEGAN	399	BENEFIT	275	SPONSORED	187
OWNER	399	VARIETY	275	PARTICIPATE	185
AWARD	395	FOUND	274	COMMISSION	184

Word Types	F	Word Types	F	Word Types	F
PLAYERS	388	NEEDED	267	RESOURCES	184
USING	384	PARTICIPANTS	267	OUTSTANDING	183
YOUTH	381	THEATRE	267	SURVIVED	183
ORGANIZATION	374	COMPETITION	262	ROLE	182
FINANCIAL	181	SELECTED	150	RANGE	129
TOLD	179	ASSISTANCE	149	ACTION	128
ANNOUNCED	178	ECONOMIC	149	CONTRACT	128
CAREER	174	ENTITLED	149	PIRATES	128
ENGINEERING	173	SUIT	149	SUNSET	127
BROUGHT	172	WRITTEN	148	VOTERS	127
SAFETY	172	PLUS	147	WINNERS	127
SOCIAL	172	HERITAGE	146	BALLOT	126
RECENTLY	170	HUMANE	145	TRACK	126
CHAMBER	169	ASSESSMENT	144	CHOICE	125
COMPLETE	169	PROCEED	144	VEHICLE	125
GRANDCHILDREN	168	SCHEDULED	143	BASEBALL	124
LANE	168	MET	141	COMPUTER	124
RESERVATIONS	168	CELEBRATE	140	NATURAL	124
ACTIVE	167	FEDERAL	140	ORDINANCE	124
ADDRESS	167	FINE	140	CONTEMPORARY	121
RECEPTION	167	SPENT	140	REALLY	121
FILTER	166	AGREEMENT	139	PERIOD	121
JUSTICE	166	ENVIRONMENT	139	POLICY	120
SYMPHONY	166	NUMBERS	139	PRAYER	120
APPLICATIONS	165	DEATH	138	SCHEDULE	120
BUDGET	165	GOVERNMENT	138	COUPON	119
STORIES	164	SECURITY	138	LABOR	119
NEWS	163	ATTORNEY	136	STAY	119
ACADEMY	162	AUCTION	136	BECAME	118
INVOLVED	162	CAMPUS	136	CHRISTIAN	117
LICENSE	162	NUCLEAR	136	DIABETES	116
CHALLENGE	161	OUTSIDE	136	DISPLAY	116
DEDICATED	161	WEEKLY	136	PROMINENT	116
VICTIM	161	MEMORIAL	168	INSTRUCTOR	115
AIRPORT	160	UNIQUE	135	PATIENTS	115
DESIGN	160	ADOPTION	134	SPECIFIC	115
SERVE	160	CUSTOMER	134	STYLE	115
PERSONAL	159	RUNNING	134	COUNCILMEMBER	114
SONGS	158	BULLETIN	133	DIRECTION	114
ITEMS	156	CONSTRUCTION	133	HIGHER	114
APPOINTMENT	155	ORIGINAL	133	DEADLINE	113
POTENTIAL	155	OUTREACH	133	ESTABLISHED	113
REFRESHMENTS	155	SESSION	133	PARTNER	113
AMAZING	153	AUTHOR	132	CASH	112
DATE	153	TRADITIONAL	132	EDUCATIONAL	112
MEN	153	EXECUTIVE	131	SPECIALTY	112
MOVIE	153	SPECIALIST	131	FEDERATION	112
UNITS	153	STRUCTURES	131	INJURED	112
CHAMPIONSHIP	152	SUCCESS	131	LOSS	112
ISSUES	152	SPEAKER	130	MISSION	112
VISITORS	151	URBAN	130	APPROXIMATELY	111
EXHIBIT	150	POETRY	129	BAN	111
CAPABILITIES	111	PRINCIPLES	98	COLLEAGUES	87



Word Types	F	Word Types	F	Word Types	F
HABITAT	111	SUBMITTED	98	COMPETITIVE	87
PHYSICAL	111	EDITORIAL	97	EARLIER	87
PRESENTATION	111	EXTENSION	97	GUIDELINES	87
TRAFFIC	111	JAIL	97	RESPONSE	87
ASSOCIATE	110	JEWS	97	APPRECIATED	86
CHORUS	110	SOURCE	97	DOCUMENT	86
POSITIVE	110	VENTURE	97	FARMERS	86
DATA	109	DEFINITELY	96	PRIMARY	86
EMPLOYMENT	109	MENUE	96	AID	85
GRADUATED	109	MINISTRIES	96	COORDINATOR	85
DISCOUNTS	108	MORTGAGE	96	DECADES	85
MUSICIANS	108	REGARDING	96	FEED	85
NON-PROFIT	108	LESSONS	95	INLAND	85
SIGNIFICANT	108	MENTAL	95	MULTIPLE	85
CREDIT	107	PRODUCED	95	PRINCIPAL	85
MOVING	107	APPROVAL	94	SCHOLARSHIP	85
BROADWAY	106	EVERYTHING	94	SHOWCASE	85
CREATING	106	NOMINATIONS	94	UPCOMING	85
BASIS	105	OPPONENT	94	ALCOHOL	84
ORCHESTRA	105	SCULPTURE	94	COUPLE	82
BLEND	104	SENT	94	DAILY	82
CONTEST	104	SOLUTIONS	94	LONGER	82
DONATE	104	CORPORATION	93	REGULARLY	82
MAINTENANCE	104	UNIFIED	93	UTILITIES	82
MEDIA	104	CIVIL	92	CHARITY	81
OFFENSE	104	INSURANCE	92	DISABILITIES	81
EQUIPMENT	103	TURNED	92	FUNDRAISER	81
STATUS	103	ABILITY	91	OFFICER	81
CAMPING	102	INCOME	91	OUTDOOR	81
OFFICIALS	102	MAGIC	91	FLEXIBLE	80
ANNIVERSARY	101	ULTIMATELY	91	GRIEF	80
CAFÉ	101	ESTATES	90	HUGE	80
ENSEMBLE	101	HIGHLY	90	KNOWLEDGE	80
HOMELESS	101	SHOWN	90	NETWORK	80
INDICATED	101	STAR	90	TRIPLE	80
CANDIDATES	100	TRIBUTE	90	ATTENDANCE	79
CAST	100	VEHICLES	90	BATTERY	79
PAID	100	BASIC	89	COMMITMENT	79
REPRESENTATIVE	100	DECISION	89	ASSEMBLY	79
WALKING	100	JEWISH	89	CREW	79
JUNIOR	99	PROPOSAL	89	ONGOING	79
CELEBRATING	99	REVISED	89	OPTIONS	79
OPERATING	99	CORE	88	PARADE	79
RELATED	99	ELEMENT	88	PRESSURE	79
ALLIANCE	98	EMERGENCY	88	PROBLEMS	79
DENSITY	98	GRADUATE	88	SURVEY	79
OVERALL	98	HEARD	88	VICE	79
CONVENTIONAL	78	GUARANTEE	69	COMMENTS	62
ELIGIBLE	78	MEMBERSHIP	69	DELIVERY	62
MISSED	78	NUMEROUS	69	INNOVATION	62
CLASSIFIED	77	PANEL	69	LAUNCHED	62
CONTRIBUTIONS	77	RUNNER	69	SUBSCRIPTION	62
INCREASED	77	TOPICS	69	TECHNICAL	62



Word Types	F	Word Types	F	Word Types	F
TREATMENT	77	APPROACH	68	TECHNIQUES	62
ACHIEVING	76	BACHELOR	68	WRESTLING	62
ADORABLE	76	MODERN	68	CHEMICAL	61
AGED	76	CONFLICT	68	CLIMATE	61
APPEAL	76	REPORTED	68	ECONOMY	61
CITIZENS	76	SEEKING	68	INSPIRED	61
CONGRESS	76	ARTWORK	67	MAINTAIN	61
DIED	76	MANDATORY	67	MOBILE	61
EMPHASIS	76	NAVY	67	PETITION	61
FELLOWSHIP	76	OFFICAL	67	PREMIUM	61
FITNESS	76	REDUCTION	67	OBTAINED	61
GLOBAL	76	ROUTE	67	TASK	61
PRECEDED	76	ARMY	66	ACHIEVE	60
RELEASE	76	BREAST	66	ATTACHED	60
THERAPY	76	CAPTURED	66	BIRTHDAY	60
CONFERENCE	75	COMPLEX	66	CHAIRMAN	60
MAVERICKS	75	ENSURE	66	DIRECTLY	60
NEIGHBORHOOD	75	EXPLORE	66	FELT	60
PREPARATION	75	RETAIL	66	LAWN	60
SUPERVISORS	75	SIMILAR	66	SELF-HELP	60
ATHLETICS	74	TROOPS	66	VIEWING	60
BRAIN	74	AUDITIONS	65	CONFIDENTIAL	59
PHYSICS	74	DRUG	65	DANCERS	59
PERVIOUS	74	PRESERVATION	65	DEVELOPER	59
RETAIN	74	APPEARANCE	64	IMPACTS	59
SCHOLARSHIPS	74	APPROPRIATE	64	IMPROVEMENTS	59
SCIENTIFIC	72	BEHALF	64	MINISTRY	59
TRINITY	72	EXPERT	64	STORAGE	59
CONGREGATION	71	FOUNDER	64	VENDORS	59
CRAFTS	71	FUEL	64	ADVISORY	58
ENDED	71	MARKETING	64	AFFILIATED	58
PAIRING	71	PASSION	64	CATEGORY	58
SUPERINTENDENT	71	TRULY	64	LIABILITY	58
VISUAL	71	ACTUALLY	63	MINIMUM	58
ADMINISTRATION	70	ATTITUDE	63	MOVEMENT	58
BALLET	70	CHILDCARE	63	PARTIES	58
COACHES	70	COLLABORATION	63	VARSITY	58
DRAFT	70	GOVERNOR	63	CONSULTANT	57
EXCELLENCE	70	HEALTHCARE	63	DISCOVERY	57
LOBBY	70	WILDLIFE	63	EVENTUALLY	57
OBITUARIES	70	AUTHORITY	62	FISCAL	57
ADJUNCT	69	BEGINNER	62	MAGAZINE	57
MALE	57	EDITOR	51	OFFENSIVE	47
PREMIER	57	ESTIMATED	51	OUTLAWS	47
SIGNER	57	EXTREMELY	51	PROMOTING	47
CLINICAL	56	GOODS	51	REFORM	47
DIVERSE	56	RECORDING	51	RESORT	47
ENDING	56	REFERENCE	51	SECULAR	47
MAILBOX	56	ROUNDUP	51	TRANSIT	47
MAJORITY	56	SEMINAR	51	VOLUME	47
MAXIMUM	56	ATMOSPHERE	50	AUDIOLOGIST	46
OFF-ROAD	56	AWARE	50	CAPACITY	46
PUBLICATION	56	CIRCUIT	50	DIAGNOSED	46



Word Types	F	Word Types	F	Word Types	F
SPONSOR	56	COMPLEMENTARY	50	FORUM	46
IMPULSE	55	COMPREHENSIVE	50	INFRASTRUCTURE	46
LANDSCAPE	55	DEMONSTRATIONS	50	JOINING	46
PAYMENT	55	DEPUTY	50	NUTRITION	46
PERMANENT	55	DISASTER	50	SUPPORTERS	46
PROMPT	55	ELECTRIC	50	ASSAULT	45
RESTRICTIONS	55	ENTRANCE	50	TYPICALLY	45
SOMETIMES	55	FOLK	50	COMPENSATION	45
SUSTAINABLE	55	FOSTER	50	DESPITE	45
TALENT	55	INSTITUTE	50	DEVOTED	45
UNANIMOUSLY	55	INTERMEDIATE	50	DOMINATED	45
APPEARS	54	CEMETERY	49	EFFICIENCY	45
ARTISAN	54	COMPRISED	49	EVIDENCE	45
CHAMPIONS	54	CREATION	49	FULL-TIME	45
DEPLOYED	54	FLIGHT	49	ILLEGAL	45
SAVIOR	54	INTERNAL	49	INTERIM	45
SUMMIT	54	LEGACY	49	INVESTIGATION	45
CONJUNCTION	53	MORTUARY	49	MOOD	45
DEDICATION	53	MARINE	49	NEUROPATHY	45
COMPETE	53	RECYCLED	49	PRIMARILY	45
MOUNT	53	ATTENTION	48	TRAVELING	45
RECOVERY	53	BOND	48	CHEMISTRY	44
ACADEMIC	53	EXPANDED	48	FREESTYLE	44
BEACH	53	REPRESENTATIVES	48	INVESTMENTS	44
BEVERAGES	52	SIMPLY	48	LAWS	44
BONUS	52	THRIFT	48	OLYMPIC	44
CRITIQUE	52	EFFECTIVE	48	PEAK	44
DRAMA	52	ANONYMOUS	47	RECIPIENTS	44
EMERGING	52	APARTMENTS	47	SPECTACULAR	44
GRADUATING	52	ASKING	47	ACCOMPANIED	43
INSPECTION	52	ATTENDEES	47	ANTICIPATED	43
INTERNET	52	BID	47	CORNERSTONE	43
ORTHODOX	52	CATCHER	47	DEAN	43
SANCTUARY	52	CONTEMPLATIVE	47	DESIGNATED	43
VISION	52	INTEGRITY	47	ENFORCEMENT	43
ALTERNATIVE	51	JUNCTION	47	HIGHLIGHTS	43
COMMUNICATION	51	NORMAL	47	INITIAL	43
INSTALLED	43	RAGE	41	LEADS	38
LAWSUIT	43	REVOLUTION	41	LINK	38
PROBATE	43	VENUES	41	LISTINGS	38
PROTEST	43	VERSION	41	PREVENTION	38
REJECTED	43	AGGRESSIVE	40	REGARDLESS	38
SEX	43	CARING	40	SENATOR	38
SPOKESMEN	43	CLIENTS	40	BUREAU	37
TARGET	43	CRISIS	40	CATHOLIC	37
TELEVISION	43	DELICIOUS	40	CELL	37
UNDERWAY	43	DIET	40	COMBINATION	37
UNITARIAN	43	DISTRIBUTE	40	CONNECTION	37
UNUSUAL	43	DROP-IN	40	ENGAGE	37
VITAL	43	ENROLLED	40	FLUID	37
AFFECT	42	EVALUATION	40	FOREVER	37
ASSETS	42	FANTASTIC	40	FORMATION	37
AUTISM	42	FESTIVITIES	40	PARTNERSHIP	37

Word Types	F	Word Types	F	Word Types	F
AVID	42	OVERSIGHT	40	HOUSEHOLD	37
BRAND	42	POSE	40	NEGOTIATIONS	37
CLAIM	42	PURSUE	40	OCCURRED	37
CONCEPT	42	SUPERIOR	40	OUTLETS	37
CONFIRM	42	BACKGROUND	39	OVERNIGHT	37
CONSISTENT	42	CONSERVANCY	39	RALLY	37
DEPOSIT	42	DECLINED	39	SUPER	37
DEPRESSION	42	EASILY	39	PRUDENTIAL	37
DESSERT	42	EMOTIONS	39	DIGITAL	37
DISCRIMINATION	42	FUNCTION	39	PACKAGE	37
EXCLUDING	42	CONSUMER	39	PERSONNEL	37
FLYING	42	IMAGES	39	READERS	37
IDENTIFY	42	INNOCENT	39	SYNTHETIC	37
INSTRUCTION	42	INTERVIEW	39	UPDATE	37
IRRIGATION	42	MEDITATION	39	VIDEO	37
CITED	42	OUTFIELD	39	VOLUNTARY	37
PEACEFUL	42	PATHWAY	39	INTENSE	37
PHASE	42	REGULATIONS	39	MINOR	37
PREVIOUSLY	42	REMOVAL	39	PORTION	37
SOFTWARE	42	SMART	39	PROTECTION	37
WARRIORS	42	STRATEGIES	39	RECOGNITION	37
ABUSIVE	41	VIOLATION	39	REVENUE	37
ASPECTS	41	AWESOME	38	OPPORTUNITIES	37
COOPERATION	41	BRIEF	38	TRANSFER	37
COUNSELING	41	CIRCUMSTANCES	38	NON-MEMBERS	37
HOSPITALITY	41	CONSUMPTION	38	PREVIEW	37
INTERACTIVE	41	DEBUT	38	SUE	37
MATCHES	41	ESSENTIAL	38	VIRUS	37
METHODS	41	GRAB	38	VOCAL	37
POLITICS	41	PATRONS	38		
PRESCHOOL	41	HOMEWORK	38		
PRIORITY	41	INTERPRETATION	38		