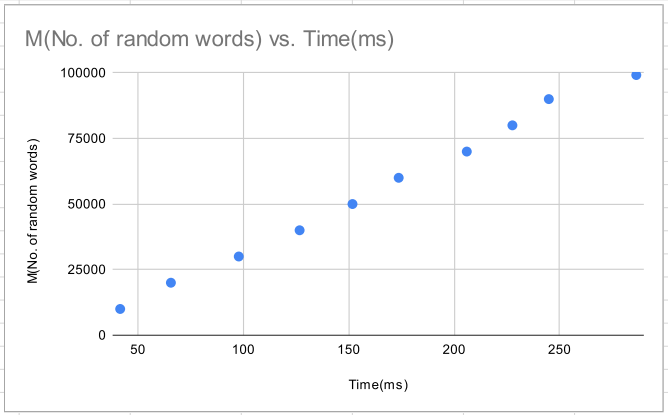
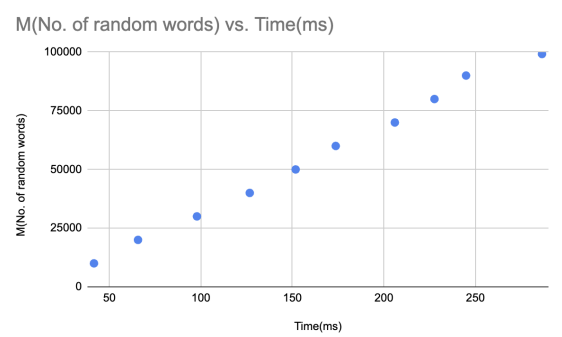
For the english dictionary, plot Time vs M where M is the number of random words you want to search (M going from 10000 to 99171). Comments briefly on the results (in term of Big-O).

Time(ms)	M(No. of random words)
41.6	10000
65.66	20000
97.85	30000
126.71	40000
151.79	50000
173.7	60000
206	70000
227.639	80000
244.91	90000
286.395	99171



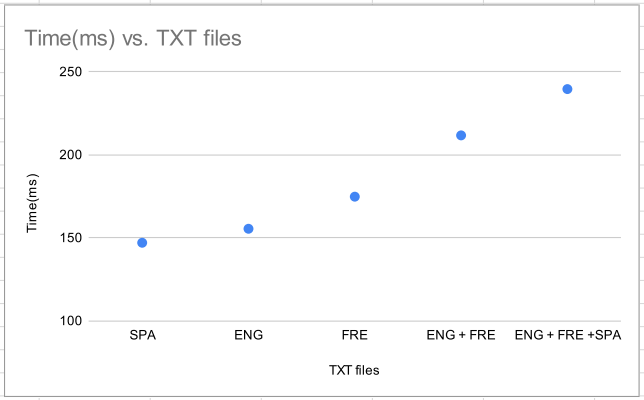


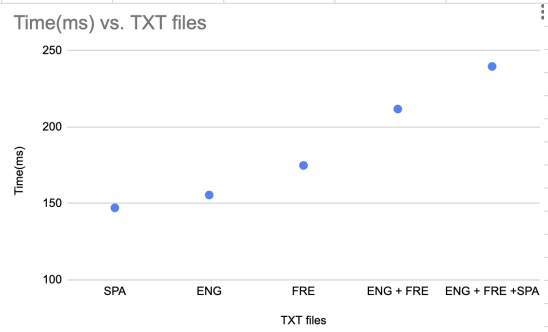
(SCREENSHOT IF GRAPH DOESNT DISPLAY PROPERLY)

The linear trend of this graph and almost constant slope indicates that time complexity of search function is O(M) where M represents the number of random words. As the number of words increases, time taken to search through them increases linearly

Plot another graph of Time vs N (size of dictionary) where the number of random words M is fixed at 50000. By combining english, french, spanish (1, 2 or 3 combinations), you could obtain few data points that can be used to plot (interpolate) your graph. Comments briefly on the results (in term of Big-O).

Time(ms)	TXT files
146.98	SPA
155.41	ENG
174.743	FRE
211.673	ENG + FRE
239.56	ENG + FRE +SPA





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The data suggests that time complexity is likely to be O(N) where N represents the size of dictionary. Meaning that there is a steady increase in processing time as the size of the dictionary grows. This pattern suggests linear behaviour.