

# WORTEX

## Introduction

Learning new words can be pretty boring, so we have created a game to make it more exciting. Wortex is a linguistic word game. It is designed to challenge players' linguistic skills by letting them write all the words they can form out of a given set of letters. Linguistic games offer a fun way to improve vocabulary and spelling skills and learn new words.

## Objectives

The primary objective of Wortex is to form as many words as possible from a given set of seven letters. Players must create words of at least three letters, up to the maximum length of seven.

The more words a player forms, the higher their score. To achieve a top score, players should aim to construct not only words, that are as long as possible but also rare. More about that in Scoring. The game ends if the timer runs out or if the player finds all possible words, that can be formed from the set of given letters.

## Features

### Menu

Upon launching Wortex, players are presented with a menu. Here, they can choose a language (English or German) they prefer to play with. More languages can be added, see Adding a new language There is also a button to view a scoreboard, which is showcasing the highest scores ever achieved in a specific difficulty level. The player can choose between four of them in the main menu before playing. The default difficulty is the lowest "easy" which gives the player 2 min time followed by "medium" (60s), "hard" (30s) and finally "extreme" with only 15s time.



Figure 1: The main menu of Wortex

## Game

Upon starting the game, you can see a timer, the score, and a list of words that appears if the player types a correct word. In the middle there is a circle that represents the time and in that circle there are the letters that can be typed to form words. Also, there is information about how many words can be found in the given set. The player can create the words by typing the letters on the keyboard. With the escape, return or enter key, the player can reset his input or delete the last letter with backspace.

After guessing a correct word, the input gets cleared and the found word is added to the list of found words.

If a seven-letter word is found, the player gets bonus time (10 seconds) to find more words. There are no penalties for guessing wrong. The player is just wasting time that could have been used to find more words.

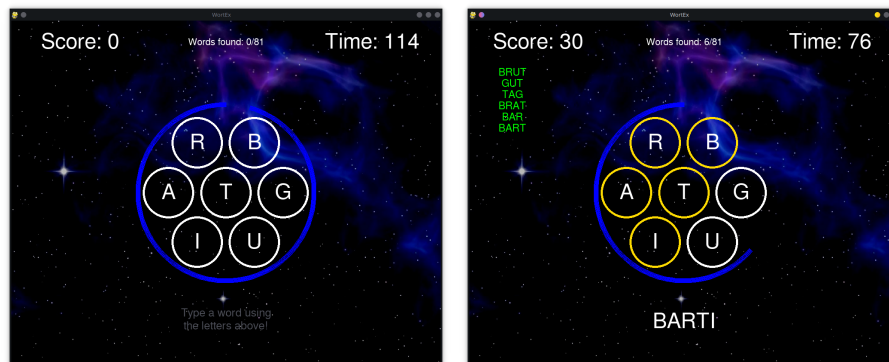


Figure 2: Gameplay of Wortex

## Endscreen

After the timer runs out or the player achieves to find all possible words, the game ends, and the player is presented with a endscreen that shows the score. If the player made it to the scoreboard (top 10) he will be notified about it same if a new highscore was achieved.

All the words that could be found are displayed on the endscreen. The words that were found are highlighted green. All of them can be clicked to open a definition of them in the browser. In German, we open the online Duden dictionary and for English, the online Oxford Dictionary. The player can start a new game by pressing the play again button, or go back to the main menu.



Figure 3: The Endscreen and Scoreboard

## Scoreboard

From the main menu the player can view a leaderboard, which shows the 10 highest scores ever achieved in a given difficulty. The score are depicted along with a timestamp and information in which language they were achieved. To cycle through the scoreboards just press the difficulty button. The top 10 scores for each difficulty are saved in the database. The scores can be reset with the reset button.

## The Database

It is very frustrating to find a word the game doesn't recognize. To work against that, we want our dataset to be as big as possible while still staying fast. Calculating all answers for a given word is quite expensive, that's why it's preprocessed and stored in a database.

We used a frequency list from a GitHub repository that contains about  $\sim 7.500.00$  words and their frequency in the German language. This data contains a lot of noise that needs to be cleaned. We filtered all the words that

are out of range of 3 to 7 letters or contain letters that are not German. Then names are filtered out and only the words that can be double-checked with a dictionary of roughly 60.000 words are kept. Resulting in about 40.000 valid words. From these we get all seven-letter words. Because the order of the letters doesn't matter, anagrams would give exactly the same answers, so we filter these out. Finally, we calculate all possible answers and their corresponding points and save them in the database, taking the original seven-letter word as key.

## Scoring

The score is calculated by the length the frequency of the word of that given language. Frequency describes how often a word appears in a large amount of text. The more frequent a word is, the fewer points the player gets for guessing that word. The points a word gives is calculated given following formula:

$$p_i = 1 + \frac{(L(i) - 2) \cdot (1 + 10 \cdot (1 - F_{rel}(i)))}{15} \quad (1)$$

$p_i$  are the points of a word  $i$ ,  $L(i)$  is the length of that word and  $F_{rel}$  is the relative frequency of it. The relative frequency of a word is calculated by dividing the highest frequency by the frequency of the given word  $F_{rel}(i) = \frac{F_{max}}{F_i}$ . For the most common  $F_{rel} = 1$  and a word that is half as common will have  $F_{rel} = 0,5$ . The points are then multiplied by a factor that is calculated by the average points of all words. This factor is used to make the points more accurate. Less possible words or harder words will increase the points given.

$$f = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i}{n} \quad (2)$$

We finally round the points and return them as an integer.

$$P_i = \lfloor p_i \cdot f \rfloor \quad (3)$$

## Easter Eggs

If the player manages to form the words "Wortex", "Dodo" or "Artur" they receive a bonus of 42 points and gain 10 seconds. Also, the look of the game changes a bit.

## Adding a new language

It is possible to easily add languages if you have a compatible frequency list. How this works is described in greater details in the README