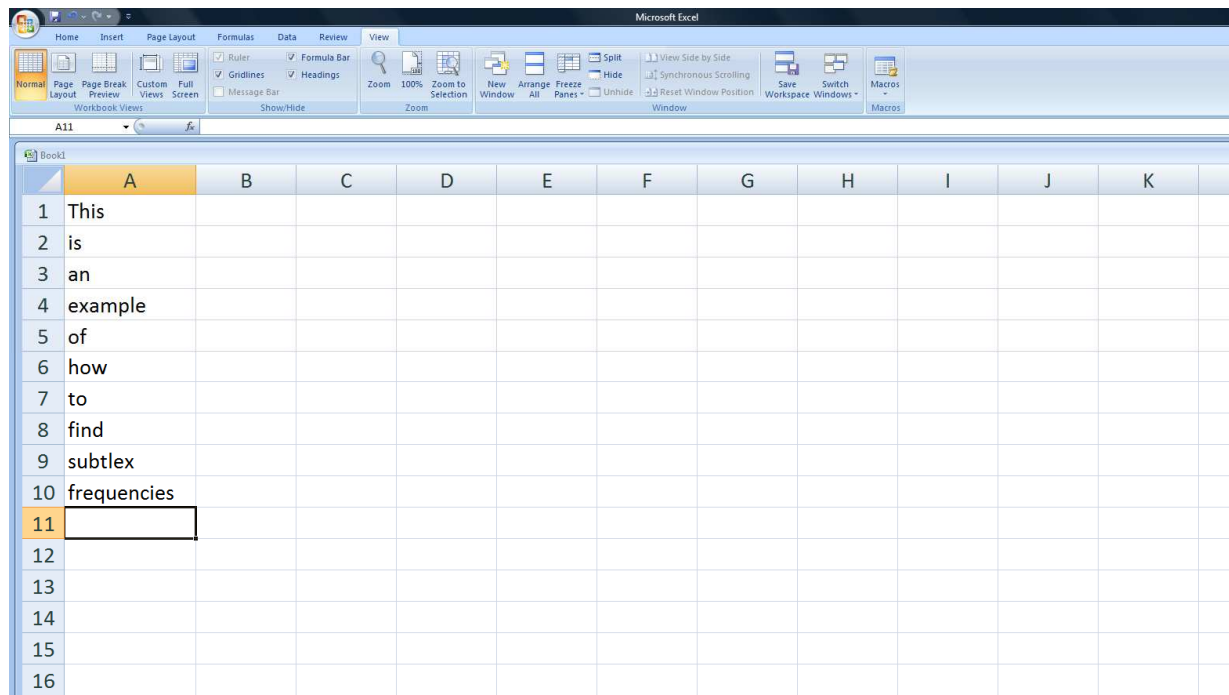
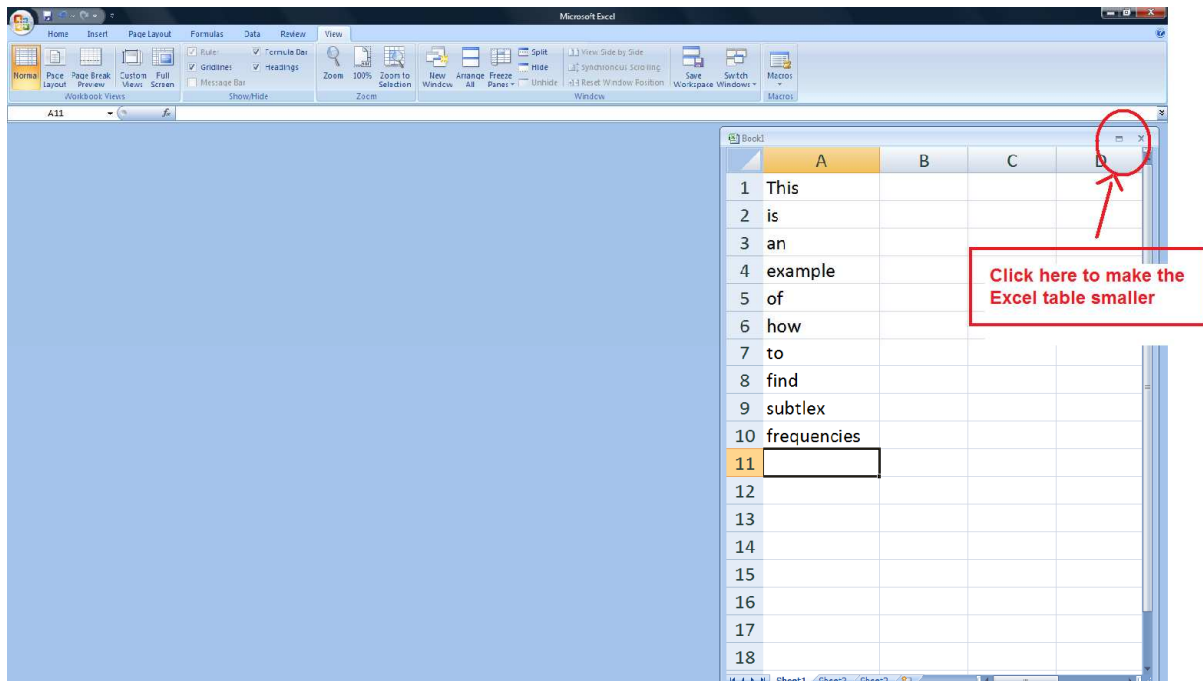


How to read SUBTLEX frequencies into your Excel stimulus file?

Suppose you have an Excel file with stimuli and you want their SUBTLEX frequencies, as in the example below



First, make the table smaller than the full screen by clicking on the icon, as shown below:

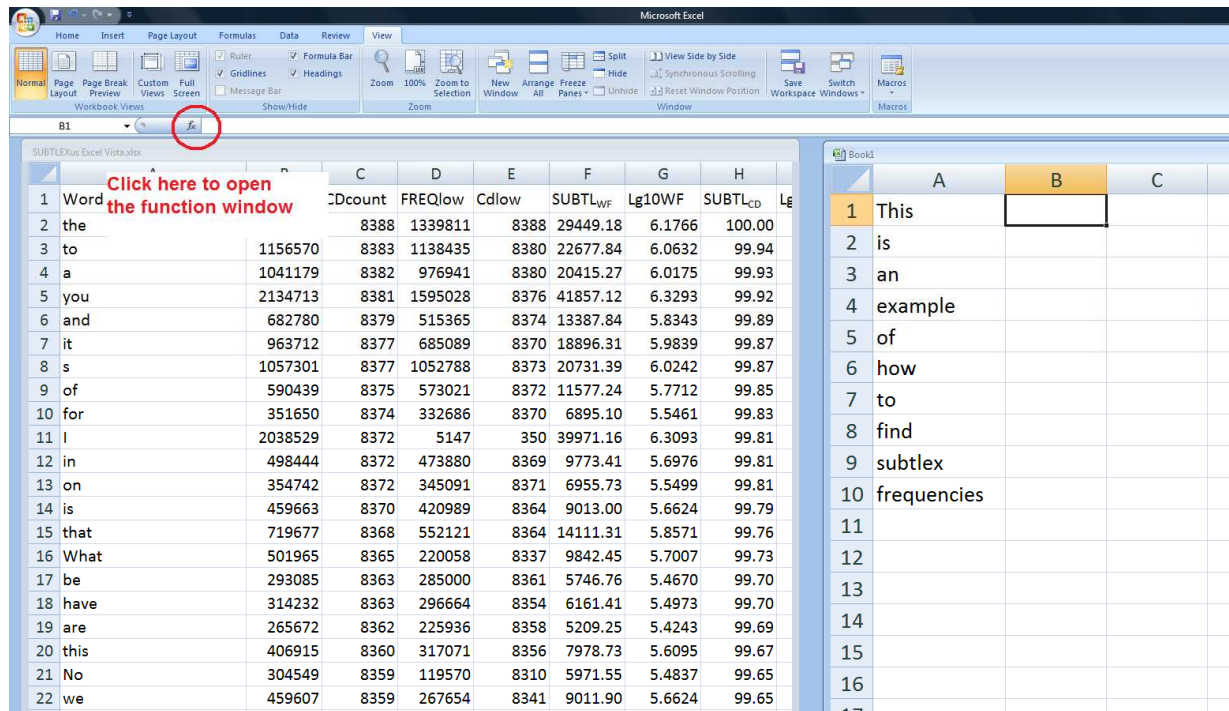


Open the SUBLTEX Excel file (be careful that you open the Excel 2007 file with frequencies 1 only if you have this version; otherwise use the Excel 97-03 version without frequencies 1; if you use Excel 2007, also make sure that your stimulus file is in this version; otherwise you won't be able to read the frequencies).

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Word	FREQcount	CDcount	FREQlow	CDlow	SUBLWF	Lg10WF	SUBLCD
2	the	1501908	8388	1339811	8388	29449.18	6.1765	100.00
3	to	1156570	8383	1138435	8380	22677.84	6.0632	99.94
4	a	1041179	8382	976941	8380	20415.27	6.0175	99.93
5	you	2134713	8381	1595028	8376	41857.12	6.3293	99.92
6	and	682780	8379	515365	8374	13387.84	5.8343	99.89
7	it	963712	8377	685089	8370	18896.31	5.9839	99.87
8	s	1057301	8377	1052788	8373	20731.39	6.0242	99.87
9	of	590439	8375	573021	8372	11577.24	5.7712	99.85
10	for	351650	8374	332586	8370	6895.10	5.5461	99.83
11	I	2038529	8372	5147	350	39971.16	6.3093	99.81
12	in	498444	8372	473880	8369	9773.41	5.6975	99.81
13	on	354742	8372	345091	8371	6955.73	5.5499	99.81
14	is	459663	8370	420989	8364	9013.00	5.6624	99.79
15	that	719677	8368	552121	8364	14111.31	5.8571	99.76
16	What	501965	8365	220058	8337	9842.45	5.7007	99.73
17	be	293085	8363	285000	8361	5746.76	5.4670	99.70
18	have	314232	8363	296564	8354	6161.41	5.4973	99.70
19	are	265672	8362	225936	8358	5209.25	5.4243	99.69
20	this	406915	8360	317071	8356	7978.73	5.6095	99.67
21	No	304549	8359	119570	8310	5971.55	5.4837	99.65
22	we	459607	8359	267654	8341	9011.90	5.6624	99.65
23	me	471339	8355	462146	8351	9241.94	5.6733	99.61
24	t	733338	8355	729896	8351	14379.18	5.8653	99.61
25	there	221754	8355	154766	8333	4348.12	5.3459	99.61

	A	B	C	D
1	This			
2	is			
3	an			
4	example			
5	of			
6	how			
7	to			
8	find			
9	subtlex			
10	frequencies			
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				

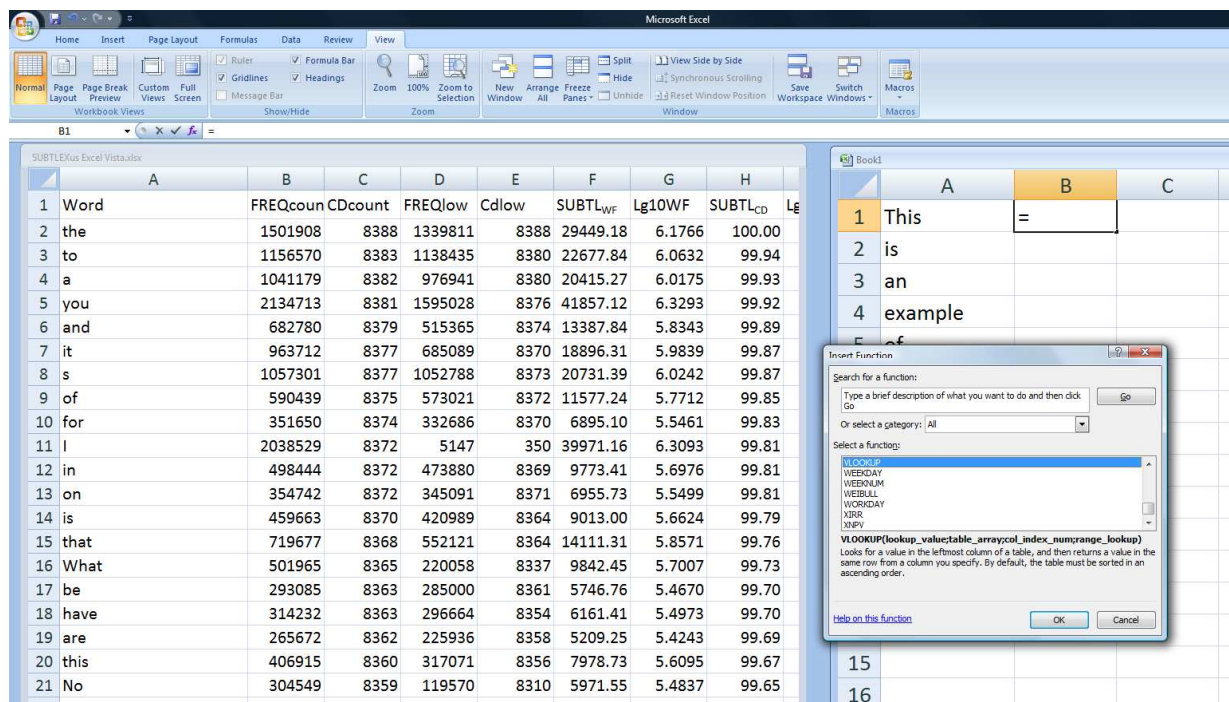
Go to cell B1 of your stimulus file and click on the function button f_x



Click here to open the function window

Word	CDcount	FREQlow	Cdlow	SUBTL _{WF}	Lg10WF	SUBTL _{CD}	Lg
1 the	8388	1339811	8388	29449.18	6.1766	100.00	
2 to	1156570	8383	1138435	8380	22677.84	6.0632	99.94
3 a	1041179	8382	976941	8380	20415.27	6.0175	99.93
4 you	2134713	8381	1595028	8376	41857.12	6.3293	99.92
5 and	682780	8379	515365	8374	13387.84	5.8343	99.89
6 it	963712	8377	685089	8370	18896.31	5.9839	99.87
7 s	1057301	8377	1052788	8373	20731.39	6.0242	99.87
8 of	590439	8375	573021	8372	11577.24	5.7712	99.85
9 for	351650	8374	332686	8370	6895.10	5.5461	99.83
10 I	2038529	8372	5147	350	39971.16	6.3093	99.81
11 in	498444	8372	473880	8369	9773.41	5.6976	99.81
12 on	354742	8372	345091	8371	6955.73	5.5499	99.81
13 is	459663	8370	420989	8364	9013.00	5.6624	99.79
14 that	719677	8368	552121	8364	14111.31	5.8571	99.76
15 What	501965	8365	220058	8337	9842.45	5.7007	99.73
16 be	293085	8363	285000	8361	5746.76	5.4670	99.70
17 have	314232	8363	296664	8354	6161.41	5.4973	99.70
18 are	265672	8362	225936	8358	5209.25	5.4243	99.69
19 this	406915	8360	317071	8356	7978.73	5.6095	99.67
20 No	304549	8359	119570	8310	5971.55	5.4837	99.65
21 we	459607	8359	267654	8341	9011.90	5.6624	99.65

Select function VLOOKUP:



Insert Function

Search for a function:
Type a brief description of what you want to do and then click Go

Or select a category: All

Select a function:

- VLOOKUP
- WEEKDAY
- WEEKNUM
- WEEKS
- WORKDAY
- XIRR
- NPV

VLOOKUP(lookup_value;table_array;col_index_num;range_lookup)
Looks for a value in the leftmost column of a table, and then returns a value in the same row from a column you specify. By default, the table must be sorted in an ascending order.

Help on this function

OK Cancel

Enter cell A1 on the first line of the VLOOKUP table

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Excel interface. The formula bar at the top displays `=VLOOKUP(A1)`. In the background, a data table is visible with columns A through H. The table contains words in column A and numerical values in columns B through H. A dialog box for the VLOOKUP function is open, showing the 'Table_array' argument. The 'Table_array' argument is set to `A1:H16`, which is highlighted in red. The 'Lookup_value' argument is set to `A1`, which is also highlighted in red. The 'Col_index_num' argument is set to `2`, and the 'Range_lookup' argument is set to `FALSE`.

Word	FREQcount	CDcount	FREQlow	Cdlow	SUBTLWF	Lg10WF	SUBTLCD	Lg
1 Word								
2 the	1501908	8388	1339811	8388	29449.18	6.1766	100.00	
3 to	1156570	8383	1138435	8380	22677.84	6.0632	99.94	
4 a	1041179	8382	976941	8380	20415.27	6.0175	99.93	
5 you	2134713	8381	1595028	8376	41857.12	6.3293	99.92	
6 and	682780	8379	515365	8374	13387.84	5.8343	99.89	
7 it	963712	8377	685089	8370	18896.31	5.9839	99.87	
8 s	1057301	8377	1052788	8373	20731.39	6.0242		
9 of	590439	8375	573021	8372	11577.24	5.7712		
10 for	351650	8374	332686	8370	6895.10	5.5461		
11 I	2038529	8372	5147	350	39971.16	6.3093		
12 in	498444	8372	473880	8369	9773.41	5.6976		
13 on	354742	8372	345091	8371	6955.73	5.5499		
14 is	459663	8370	420989	8364	9013.00	5.6624		
15 that	719677	8368	552121	8364	14111.31	5.8571		
16 What	501965	8365	220058	8337	9842.45	5.7007		
17 be	293085	8363	285000	8361	5746.76	5.4670		
18 have	314232	8363	296664	8354	6161.41	5.4973		
19 are	265672	8362	225936	8358	5209.25	5.4243		
20 this	406915	8360	317071	8356	7978.73	5.6095		
21 No	304549	8359	119570	8310	5971.55	5.4837		
22 use	150607	8350	267654	8241	9011.90	5.6624		

Put your cursor in the entry **Table_array** and then click on the left top triangle of the SUBTLEX file to activate the table (you'll probably have to click twice: once to activate this file and once to activate the table):

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Excel interface. The formula bar at the top displays `=VLOOKUP(A1)`. In the background, a data table is visible with columns A through H. The table contains words in column A and numerical values in columns B through H. A dialog box for the VLOOKUP function is open, showing the 'Table_array' argument. The 'Table_array' argument is set to `A1:H16`, which is highlighted in red. The 'Lookup_value' argument is set to `A1`, which is also highlighted in red. The 'Col_index_num' argument is set to `2`, and the 'Range_lookup' argument is set to `FALSE`. A red circle is drawn around the left top triangle of the SUBTLEX file in the background. A red arrow points to the 'Table_array' argument with the text 'Put the cursor here'.

Word	FREQcount	CDcount	FREQlow	Cdlow	SUBTLWF	Lg10WF	SUBTLCD	Lg
1 Word								
2 the	1501908	8388	1339811	8388	29449.18	6.1766	100.00	
3 to	1156570	8383	1138435	8380	22677.84	6.0632	99.94	
4 a	1041179	8382	976941	8380	20415.27	6.0175	99.93	
5 you	2134713	8381	1595028	8376	41857.12	6.3293	99.92	
6 and	682780	8379	515365	8374	13387.84	5.8343	99.89	
7 it	963712	8377	685089	8370	18896.31	5.9839	99.87	
8 s	1057301	8377	1052788	8373	20731.39	6.0242		
9 of	590439	8375	573021	8372	11577.24	5.7712		
10 for	351650	8374	332686	8370	6895.10	5.5461		
11 I	2038529	8372	5147	350	39971.16	6.3093		
12 in	498444	8372	473880	8369	9773.41	5.6976		
13 on	354742	8372	345091	8371	6955.73	5.5499		
14 is	459663	8370	420989	8364	9013.00	5.6624		
15 that	719677	8368	552121	8364	14111.31	5.8571		
16 What	501965	8365	220058	8337	9842.45	5.7007		
17 be	293085	8363	285000	8361	5746.76	5.4670		
18 have	314232	8363	296664	8354	6161.41	5.4973		
19 are	265672	8362	225936	8358	5209.25	5.4243		
20 this	406915	8360	317071	8356	7978.73	5.6095		
21 No	304549	8359	119570	8310	5971.55	5.4837		
22 use	150607	8350	267654	8241	9011.90	5.6624		

If you did everything OK (remember, first put your cursor in the correct entry; then click on the triangle), you should get:

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet with a VLOOKUP formula in cell B1: `=VLOOKUP(A1:[SUBTEXTUS Excel Vista.xlsx]outlg!$1:$1048576)`. The formula bar shows the formula. The spreadsheet displays a list of words in column A and their corresponding frequency values in columns B through H. The function arguments dialog box is open, showing the following values:

- Lookup_value: A1
- Table_array: [xls]outlg!\$1:\$1048576
- Col_index_num: (blank)
- Range_lookup: (blank)

The dialog box also includes a description of the VLOOKUP function and a formula result field.

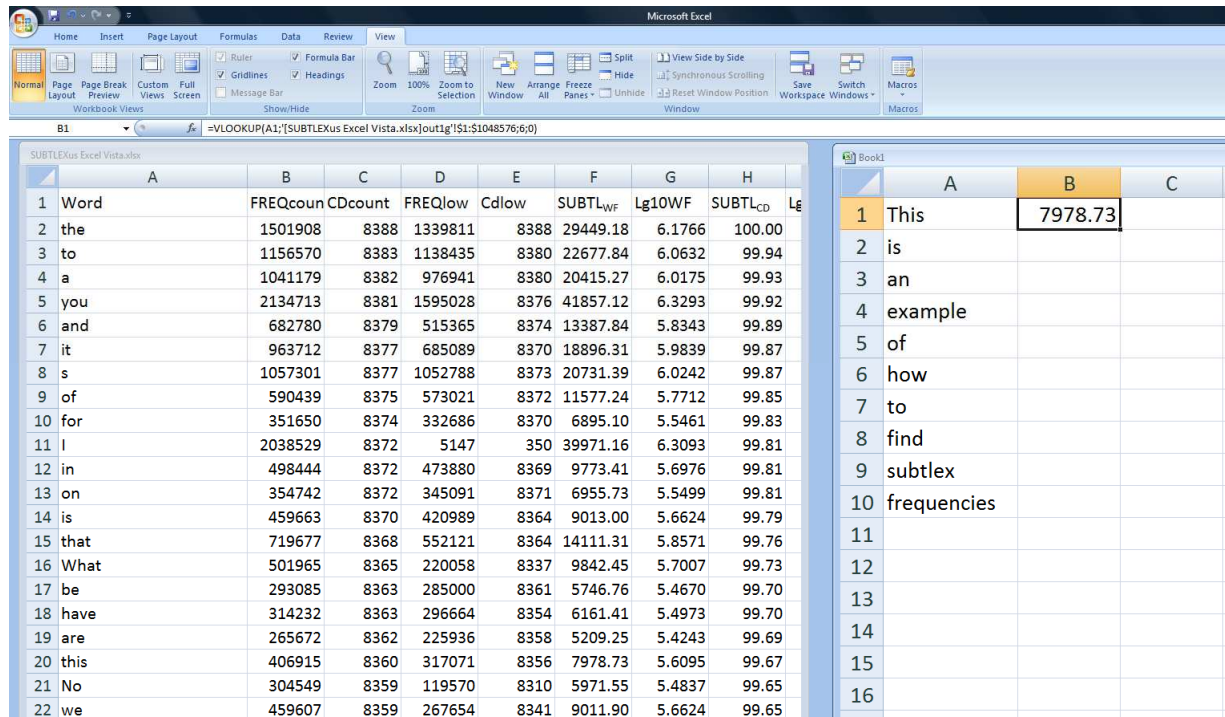
Now, fill in the third entry of **VLOOKUP**. If you want frequency per million, enter **6** (SUBTLWF is the 6th column). If you want log10 frequency, enter **7**. Also enter **0** in the fourth entry. This gives you:

The screenshot shows the same Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, but with the VLOOKUP formula updated to: `=VLOOKUP(A1:[SUBTEXTUS Excel Vista.xlsx]outlg!$1:$1048576;6;0)`. The function arguments dialog box is open, showing the following values:

- Lookup_value: A1
- Table_array: [xls]outlg!\$1:\$1048576
- Col_index_num: 6
- Range_lookup: 0

The dialog box also includes a description of the VLOOKUP function and a formula result field showing the value 7978.72549.

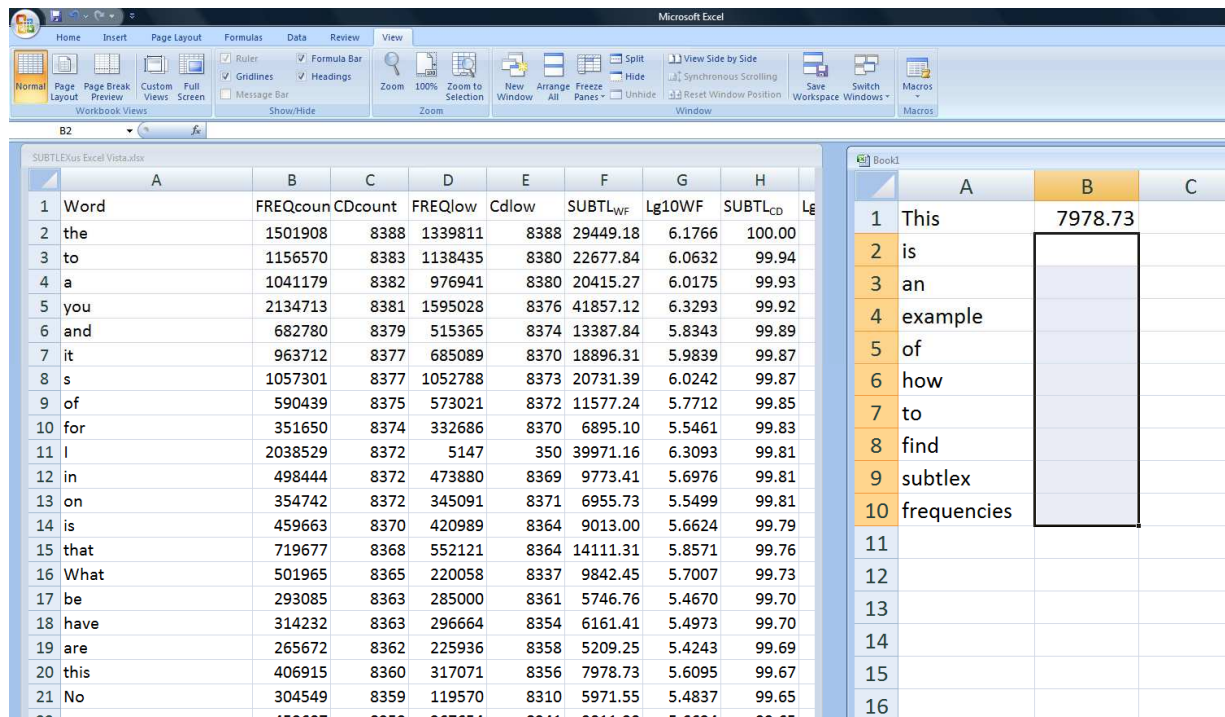
Click on **OK** to get the frequency of the first word (notice that Excel makes no distinction between a capital and a lowercase letter; “this” is written with a lowercase letter in SUBTLEX).



	A	B	C
1	Word	FREQcount	CDcount
2	the	1501908	8388
3	to	1156570	8383
4	a	1041179	8382
5	you	2134713	8381
6	and	682780	8379
7	it	963712	8377
8	s	1057301	8377
9	of	590439	8375
10	for	351650	8374
11	I	2038529	8372
12	in	498444	8372
13	on	354742	8372
14	is	459663	8370
15	that	719677	8368
16	What	501965	8365
17	be	293085	8363
18	have	314232	8363
19	are	265672	8362
20	this	406915	8360
21	No	304549	8359
22	we	459607	8359

	A	B	C
1	This	7978.73	
2	is		
3	an		
4	example		
5	of		
6	how		
7	to		
8	find		
9	subtlex		
10	frequencies		
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			

Now press **Ctrl C** to copy cell B1 and activate the remaining cells in column B (you do so by going over them with the mouse while you keep the left button pressed):



	A	B	C
1	Word	FREQcount	CDcount
2	the	1501908	8388
3	to	1156570	8383
4	a	1041179	8382
5	you	2134713	8381
6	and	682780	8379
7	it	963712	8377
8	s	1057301	8377
9	of	590439	8375
10	for	351650	8374
11	I	2038529	8372
12	in	498444	8372
13	on	354742	8372
14	is	459663	8370
15	that	719677	8368
16	What	501965	8365
17	be	293085	8363
18	have	314232	8363
19	are	265672	8362
20	this	406915	8360
21	No	304549	8359
22	we	459607	8359

	A	B	C
1	This	7978.73	
2	is		
3	an		
4	example		
5	of		
6	how		
7	to		
8	find		
9	subtlex		
10	frequencies		
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			

Now press **Ctrl d** or **Ctrl v** to get the remaining values:

The screenshot shows two Excel worksheets. The left worksheet, 'SUBTLEXus Excel Vistalor', contains a table with 8 columns: Word, FREQ_{coun}, CD_{count}, FREQ_{low}, Cd_{low}, SUBTL_{WF}, Lg_{10WF}, and SUBTL_{CD}. The right worksheet, 'Book1', shows a simplified version of the first two columns: Word and a numerical value.

	A	B	C
1	Word	FREQ _{coun}	CD _{count}
2	the	1501908	8388
3	to	1156570	8383
4	a	1041179	8382
5	you	2134713	8381
6	and	682780	8379
7	it	963712	8377
8	s	1057301	8377
9	of	590439	8375
10	for	351650	8374
11	I	2038529	8372
12	in	498444	8372
13	on	354742	8372
14	is	459663	8370
15	that	719677	8368
16	What	501965	8365
17	be	293085	8363
18	have	314232	8363
19	are	265672	8362
20	this	406915	8360
21	No	304549	8359
22	we	459607	8359

	A	B	C
1	This	7978.72549	
2	is	9013	
3	an	1864.137255	
4	example	29.94117647	
5	of	11577.23529	
6	how	3056.215686	
7	to	22677.84314	
8	find	830.9607843	
9	subtlex	#N/A	
10	frequencies	1.862745098	
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			

And that is all there is to it! (Except for one small caveat: If “word” is among your stimuli, make sure Excel is not taking the first line of the table; i.e., the one with the headings)