Consider a uniformly random word over some alphabet $A, B, \ldots$, where the letter $A$ appears exactly $a$ times, $B$ exactly $b$ times, and so on. This talk regards subwords of this word, not necessarily of consecutive letters, but always taken in order of appearance. Counting the occurrences of various subwords in such a random word leads to interesting limit distributions, which are typical to generalized U-statistics. We demonstrate this in several cases that have been considered in the combinatorial literature. (Received September 10, 2019)

