SPECIAL NUMERICAL TAUTONYMIC CHARADES

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In Numerical Charades Part 4 (Word Ways Feb. 2011 p 34), I offered a new type of numerical tautonym, specifically the numerical tautonymic charade. An example is...

39.39 doublet \((4 \times 15) - 21 = 39 = 2 + 12 + 5 + 20\)

Following this article, Anil (May 2011 p99) asked if there are any number words that split into charades so that the two identical sums are also the name of the original word. Accepting Anil’s challenge, I offer seven examples:

14.14 fourteen \((6 + 15) - 21 + 18 + 20 - (5 \times 5) = 14 = 14\)

19.19 nineteen \(14 + 9 - 14 - 5 + 20 - 5 = 19 = 5 + 14\)

24.24 twenty-four \(20 + 23 - (5 \times 14) + 20 + 25 + 6 = 24 = -15 + 21 + 18\)

27.27 twenty-seven \(-20 + 23 + 5 + 14 - 20 + 25 = 27 = 19 - 5 + 22 + 5 - 14\)

45.45 forty-five \((6 \times 15) + (-18 + 20) = 45 = 25 - 6 + 9 + 22 - 5\)

73.73 seventy-three \((19 \times 5) - 22 = 73 = -5 - 14 + 20 + 25 + 20 + 8 + 18 \div (5 \div 5)\)

78.78 seventy-eight \((19 \times 5) - 22 + 5 = 78 = 14 \div 20 + [(25 \div 5) - 9 + 7] \times 8 + 20\)

However, beating all the above is the number 28, a triple numerical tautonymic charade:

28.28 twenty-eight \((-20 + 23) \times (-5 - 14 + 20)) + 25 = 28 = (-5 + 9) \times 7 = 28 = 8 + 20\)