

THE LETTERS' FREQUENCY (BY EQUAL GROUPS) IN THE ROMANIAN JURIDICAL TEXTS

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Analyzing the deterioration's degree of the keys of a typing machine which functioned for more than 40 years at the clerk's office of a court of a Rumanian district (Vâlcea), one partitions them in the following groups:

- 1) Letters completely deteriorated (one cannot read anything anymore on the typewriter).
- 2) Letters from which one sees only one point, hardly perceptible.
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- 10) Letters from which is missing only one point.
- 11) Letters, which are seen perfectly, without anything missing.
- 12) Letters which, almost have not been touched, being covered with dust.

The following resultants were obtained:

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|---------|-------------------------|
| 1) E, A | 7) O, C, U, D, Z |
| 2) I | 8) N |
| 3) R | 9) L |
| 4) T | 10) V, M |
| 5) S | 11) F, G, B, H, X, J, K |
| 6) P | 12) W, Q, Y |

This classification is a little different of that of [1], because the letters A, Ă, Â are here counted as one letter: A, The same I and Î in I, S and Ș in S, T and Ț in T.

By studying the chart of this text (from [2]), we obtain:

$$\alpha(j) = \frac{1}{23} \sum_{i=1}^{23} |\alpha(A_i)| \approx 2.348$$

thus the chart of the juridical language of current frequencies is much more larger than that of the cross words language: $\alpha(g) \approx 1.391$ and $\alpha(d_r) \approx 1.185$.

The letters P, Z and N realized the most spectacular jump:

$$\alpha(P) = 6, \alpha(Z) = 7, \alpha(N) = 8.$$

Perhaps this article surprises by its banality. But, whereas other authors spent month of calculations using computers, choosing certain books and counting the letters (!) by the computer, I have deducted this frequency of the letters in a few minutes (!), by a simple observation.

REFERENCES

- [1] Marcus, Solomon – “Poetica matematică”, Editura Academiei, Bucharest, 1970 (translated in German, Athenäum, Frankfurt, 1973).
- [2] Smarandache, Florentin – “A mathematical linguistic approach to Rebus”, Tome XXVIII, 1983, the collection “Cahiers de linguistique théorique et appliquée”, Tome XX, 1983, No. 1, pp. 67-76, Bucharest.