(O) We're Counting on Yoruba (1/2) [Solution]

O1.

a. *àádota*	50	10 off 3(score)
b. *àrúndogórin*	85	5 + 4x20
c. *aárùndilogórin*	75	5 before 4x20
d. *ètàdogórun*	103	3 + 5x20
e. *òkándilogóji*	39	1 before 20x2

Note: òkán has not been seen in the data but if you realise there are only words for 1-5 because of the counting back system, it must be 1: we've seen 2, 3, 4, 5.

O2.

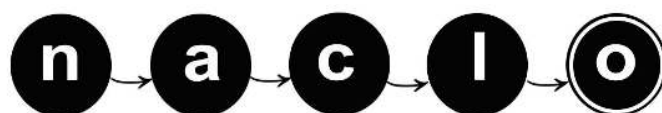|			
a.	12	*èjilá*	2 teen
b.	90	*àádorun*	10 before 20x5
c.	57	*ęętàdilogóta*	3 before 20x3
d.	45	*àrùndogóji*	5 + 20x2
e.	99	*òkándilogórun*	1 before 20x5

Yoruba's counting system is based on 20s, with counting back: the numbers 6, 7, 8, 9 are expressed as 4, 3, 2, 1 before the next ten. 30, 50, 70, 90 are expressed as 10 before the next 20.
In addition, the basic numbers undergo some tone pattern changes.

	Base number	Counting back + *dil*	Counting forward + *d*	X20 *ogó-*
1	*not shown*	*òkán*	*not shown*	*ogun* * (20)
2	*èji*	*eéjì*	*èjì*	*ji* (40)
3	*ęta*	*ęętà*	*ètà*	*ta* (60)
4	*èrin*	*ęęrìn*	*èrìn*	*rin* (80)
5	*àrun*	*aárùn*	*àrùn*	*run* (100)
Tone pattern	` -	V' `	` `	*ogó* -

Teens are expressed by adding *lá* to the base number. They are not shown here but there **are** base numbers for 6, 7, 8, 9, only used as units. Odd 20s are expressed by *àádo* '10 off'.
The base form of 1 and the form for counting forward, eg 21, 31, do not follow the same tone pattern, and so are not used here. * Likewise 20 *ogun* is not fully regular. But since 20 is a special value, this is not surprising.

(O) We're Counting on Yoruba (2/2) [Solution]

So the given data can be glossed as follows:

èji	2	
èrin	4	
àrun	5	
èrinlá	14	4 teen
eéjìdilogun	18	2 before 20
ęę́rìndilogóji	36	4 before 20x2
èrìndogóji	44	4 + 20x2
àádorin	70	10 off 4(score)
ęę́tàdilogórin	77	3 before 20x4
ętàdogórin	83	3 + 20x4