

(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. òkándilogójì | 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 | ẹétàdilogóta | 3 before 20x3 |
| d. 45 | àrúndogójì | 5 + 20x2 |
| e. 99 | òkándilogórin | 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	èta	ẹétà	ètà	ta (60)
4	èrin	ẹérin	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:

<i>èji</i>	2
<i>èrin</i>	4
<i>àrun</i>	5
<i>èrinlá</i>	14 4 teen
<i>eéjìdilogun</i>	18 2 before 20
<i>eérìndilogóji</i>	36 4 before 20x2
<i>èrìndogóji</i>	44 4 + 20x2
<i>àádorin</i>	70 10 off 4(score)
<i>ẹétàdilogórin</i>	77 3 before 20x4
<i>ètàdogórin</i>	83 3 + 20x4

