

# (I) Basque Tasque (1/1)

- I1. a. (E)  
b. (J)  
c. (H)  
d. (M)  
e. (L)  
f. (K)  
g. (C)  
h. (A)  
i. (G)  
j. (F)  
k. (D)  
l. (I)  
m. (B)

- I2. a. The girl knows the problem.  
b. The woman's house/home is in Europe.  
c. I have read my father's new book.  
d. I will go to the hotel with my father.

- I3. a. Ardo zuria nahi dut.  
b. Ardo zuri berria da.  
c. Nere aitaren semea Inglatteran bizi da.  
d. Nere familiak etxe berria erosi du.

I4. EXPLAIN YOUR ANSWER (observations that can be drawn from this dataset would be the following, keeping in mind that knowing the linguistic terminology is not expected):

1. Cognates can be used to narrow down the hypothesis space in the matching task.
2. Basque is an SOV language.
3. Tense marking is periphrastic (e.g., erosi du = has bought, erori da = has fallen).
4. Two different sets of auxiliaries are used, one for transitive verbs (erosi du) and one for intransitive verbs<sup>1</sup> (erori da).
5. The Subjects of intransitive verbs take a zero case marker (absolutive case).
6. The Subjects of transitive verbs take a *-k* case marker (ergative case).
7. The Direct Object of transitive verbs take a zero case marker (absolutive case).
8. Basque has an inessive case, i.e., in California = Californian; in the street = kalean.
9. Basque has an allative case, i.e., to the house = etxera, to the hotel = hotelera.
10. Basque has a comitative case, i.e., with wine = ardoarekin, with brother = anaiarekin.
11. Basque has a possessive case, i.e., father's = aitaren, girl's = neskaren.
12. The suffix *-a* is a singular definite marker which attaches to the last word of the noun phrase (e.g., ardoa = the wine, ardo zuria = the white wine).

<sup>1</sup>The language draws a distinction grammatically between unergative and unaccusative intransitive verbs, too, but this problem focuses only on unaccusative intransitive verbs.

