

(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 verbs¹ (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).

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

