

# (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 Inglatzeran 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 = aitarenen, 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.

