Table arc B. Noun classes and states, cf. Creason 2008:120, where the definite state is called emphatic state and the indefinite is called absolute state.

	m.SG	f.SG	m.PL	f.PL
INDEF	-Ø	-ā	-în	-ān
DEF	-ā	-tā	-ayyā	-ātā
SC	-Ø	-at	-ay, -ê	-āt

Table arc C. Pronominal systems, cf. Creason 2008:121ff.

	indep. pronoun	clitic pronouns (after m.SG, f.SG, f.PL nouns, some prep., INF)	clitic pronouns (after m.PL nouns, some prep., COP)
1s	anā	=î	=ya
1p	naḥnu	=na	=yana
2sm	anta	=ka	=yaka
2sf	antî	=kî	=yakî
2pm	antunna, antum	=kunna, =kum	=yakunna, =yakum
2pf	antinna	=kinna	=yakinna
3sm	huwa	=hu	=wahî(?)
3sf	hiya	=ha	=yahî
3pm	hanuwanna, hamunna	=hunna, =hum	=yahunna, =yahum
3pf	haniyanna, haminna	=hinna	=yahinna

Table arc D. Case system in the Ya'udi dialect (only the case of masculine nouns is written), cf. Segert 1983:192ff.

	SG	m.PL
NOM	-u	-ū
ACC	-a	-î
GEN	-i	-î

Questionnaire

1   27   /tˤ kˤ p t k ʔ b d g θˤ sˤ ɬˤ θ s ɬ ʃ ħ h ð z ʕ m n l ʀ w j/, cf. Creason 2008:113. I will use the traditional transcription *ṭ q p t k ʾ b d g ṣ ṣ q š s š š ḥ h z z ʿ m n l r w y*, respectively. This transcription does, however, not distinguish all phonemes.

2   3   /i u a/, cf. Creason 2008:115.

3	/ai au/, cf. Creason 2008:115.	
4	yes?	/ʀ/
5	yes	/ɬˤ ɬ/
6	no	
7	no [ŋ]	
8	/l/	yes
	/ʀ/	yes

l’ "not", *l-* "DEF", *l-* "DAT", _(lex?)

/ʀ/ yes _

9	CVC	
10	no	

11 yes used to form an intensive stem of transitive verbs and a factitive stem of intransitive verbs: *qərab* "to come near", *qarreb* "to bring near"

12 9 verbs are inflected for: subject agreement (cf. table arc A), intensitivity (II~II), CAUS (*ha-/ʾa-*), PASS (*ʾt-*), TAM (aspect: PFV: agreement by suffixes, IPFV: agreement by prefixes/suffixes); mode: IND (*-n* in some agreement forms), OPT (only $2^{nd}/3^{rd}$ persons, -Ø), IMP (only 2nd person, agreement only with suffixes, but different paradigm as PRF)), INT (reduplication) and CAUS exclude each other, so only one slot is counted for these.

12a 7 nouns are inflected for case[116], number, noun class and state/definiteness. 3 slots are used, since case, number and noun class are expressed in one single morpheme.

13 overt ACC case only for Ya'udi dialect, only S/A agreement

13a construct state, GEN case (the latter only for the Ya'udi dialect)

14
case affixes on N:	sfx	0-2	cf. table arc D
pronominal subject affixes on V:	pfx/sfx	0.5-1.5	cf. table arc A[117]
tense-aspect affixes on V:	different agreement pattern, cf. table arc A		
plural affixes on N:	sfx	0-1	cf. table arc B
pron. possessive affixes on N:	sfx	0-1	cf. table arc C
DEF/INDEF affixes on N:	sfx	0-1	cf. table arc B
pron. object affixes on V:	encl	-	cf. table arc C
negative affixes on V:	ptcl	-	
interrogative affixes on V:	-		
adv. subordinator affixes on V:	-		
→ affixing index (cf. Dryer 2005):	7		

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[116] Reconstructed for Proto-Aramaic, probably still existing in Old Aramaic, cf. Creason 2004:402f.

[117] Both prefixing and suffixing in PFV, but purely suffixing in IPFV.