

37. SOME IRREGULAR NOUNS WITH SUFFIXES

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	absolute	construct	with suffix	absolute	construct	with suffix
father	אָב	אָבִי	אָבִי, אָבִיךָ, אָבִי	אָבוֹת	אָבוֹת	אָבוֹתִי
son	בֶּן	בֶּן־	בֶּנוֹ, בֶּנְךָ, בְּנִי	בָּנִים	בָּנִי	בָּנָי
daughter	בַּת	בַּת	בַּתּוֹ, בַּתְּךָ, בַּתִּי	בָּנוֹת	בָּנוֹת	בָּנוֹתִי
brother	אָח	אָחִי	אָחִי, אָחִיךָ, אָחִי	אָחִים	אָחִי	אָחִי
wife	אִשָּׁה	אִשְׁתִּי	אִשְׁתִּי, אִשְׁתְּךָ, אִשְׁתִּי	נָשִׁים	נָשִׁי	נָשִׁי
house	בַּיִת	בַּיִת	בַּיִתִּי, בַּיִתְּךָ, בַּיִתִּי	בָּתִּים ^a	בָּתִּי ^a	בָּתִּי ^a
name	שֵׁם	שֵׁם, שְׁם־	שְׁמוֹ, שְׁמְךָ, שְׁמִי	שְׁמוֹת	שְׁמוֹת	שְׁמוֹתִי

N.B. The full list of irregular nouns is given at the end of the book.

38. POSSESSION

There is no word in Hebrew to express the English 'have', 'had', &c., and the statement of possession in point of time is made in the following ways:

'I have a son'	is in Hebrew	'there is to me a son'	יֵשׁ לִי בֶן
'I have not a son'	,,	'there is not to me a son'	אֵין לִי בֶן
'I have sons'	,,	'there are to me sons'	יֵשׁ לִי בָנִים
'I have not sons'	,,	'there are not to me sons'	אֵין לִי בָנִים
'I had a son'	,,	'there was to me a son'	הָיָה לִי בֶן
'I had not a son'	,,	'there was not to me a son'	לֹא הָיָה לִי בֶן
'I had sons'	,,	'there were to me sons'	הָיוּ לִי בָנִים
'I shall have a son'	,,	'there will be to me a son'	יִהְיֶה לִי בֶן
'I shall not have a son'	,,	'there will not be to me a son'	לֹא יִהְיֶה לִי בֶן
'I shall have sons'	,,	'there will be (pl.) to me sons'	יִהְיוּ לִי בָנִים
'The man has a son'	,,	'there is to the man a son'	&c. יֵשׁ לְאִישׁ בֶּן

^a See p. 13. 3. N.B.