



1.5 Properties of the Ism—Status (Pair Combinations)

We've learned how to tell the status of a word using ending sounds (U/UN for Raf', A/AN for Nasb, and I/IN for Jarr). So if we looked at the word **مسلم**, we would say that **مُسْلِمٌ** is Raf', **مُسْلِمًا** is Nasb, and **مُسْلِمٍ** is Jarr.

Now, if we wanted to talk about two Muslims, we would add some letters at the end of the word and wouldn't use the U/UN, A/AN, and I/IN sounds we learned before. Look at the column at the left to see what I mean:

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| (2R) مُسْلِمَانِ | مُسْلِمٌ Raf' |
| (2N) مُسْلِمَيْنِ | مُسْلِمًا Nasb |
| (2J) مُسْلِمَيْنِ | مُسْلِمٍ Jarr |

When you add one of these endings, **ان**, **ين**, **ين**, it means 'two Muslims'. When you add **ان**, it's 'two Muslims'

in Raf' form (or 2R), when you add **ين**, it's 'two Muslims' in Nasb form (2N), and when you add **ين**, it's 'two

Muslims' in Jarr form (2J). You may have noticed that 2N and 2J look the same and end with **ين**. So how do you

know when the word is Nasb and when it's Jarr? After learning some more Arabic, you'll be able to tell the difference between the two. For now, go through the exercises below to become more familiar with these new ending combinations.

