

إعراب الاسم المشغول عنه

### 1. وجوب النصب

When it comes after what is specifically for verbs, such as 'أداة الشرط' so it becomes accusative as the object of the effecter that is omitted and yet interpreted by the mentioned statement; such as "إذا علياً رأيته فأكرمه".

### 2. وجوب الرفع

When it comes after what is specifically for nouns, such as 'إذا الفجائية' or before words that have to be at the beginning, so that it becomes nominative by 'ابتدائية'.

**Example:** "خرجتُ فإذا زيدٌ لقيته"

### 3. رجحان النصب

When it comes after words that usually come on verbs, such as the interrogative Hamza (أ).

**Example:** "أبشراً منّا واحداً نتبّعه"

### 4. تساوى الوجهين

When 'المشغول عنه' along with the mentioned verb refer to a two-sided sentence.

**Example:** "على قام و الحسين أكرمته معه"

### 5. رجحان الرفع

In other than the mentioned cases, because 'نصب' needs estimation which is not preferred.

**Example:** "جنّاتٌ عدنٍ يدخلونها"

## المفعول المطلق

### Definition:

It is an accusative infinitive that comes to emphasize its effecter or to express its kind or number.

المفعول المطلق	الجملة
تَكْلِيمًا <sup>٢</sup>	«كَلَّمَ اللَّهُ مُوسَى»

