Conditions of the 'المفعول معه' to be accusative:

- 1. To be additional
- 2. To be preceded by a sentence which contains a verb or a verb-like noun
- 3. That the 'e' is explicit in togetherness

فأجمعوا مع شركاءكم أمركم .i.e "فأجمِعوا أمركم و شُركاءكم" i.e. فأجمعوا مع شركاءكم

Notes:

The original principle in 'و' is to be for 'عطف', so whenever it is possible to be for 'عطف', it cannot be for 'المفعول معه'.

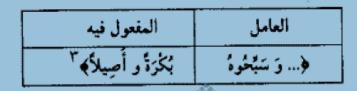
Sometimes the 'المفعول معه' is accusative by a concealed 'فعل العموم' and this is after the interrogative 'ما' or 'كيف'.

'كيفَ تكون و الدرسَ ' i.e. 'كيف أنتَ و الدرسَ ' كيفَ تكون و الدرسَ

المفعول فيه

Definition and Effecter:

It is a noun that signifies the times or place of the happening, by assuming a 'فع' before it. It is accusative by the verb that happens in it.



Divisions and *I'rab*:

- 1. 'مكانى' (space), such as ''مكانى' مكانى'
- 2. 'زمانى' (time), such as ''ف الله أن يشاء الله' والله أن يشاء الله عداً إلا أن يشاء الله عداً الله عداً

Each one is either 'مختص' (specific time or place) or 'مبهم' (unspecific time or place)

All the 'ظرف's can be accusative except for 'ظرف's or a derivative from the verb when its effecter is not made of the same root letters. In this case it gets genitive by 'فی' or the like.

Example: "و لقد نصركم اللهُ ببَدرٍ" (and indeed Allah helped you in Badr)