

Principles in 'المفعول فيه':

1. It must not precede its effector and sometimes this changes necessarily as in 'اليومَ أكملت لكم دينكم' or unnecessarily, as in 'فأين تذهبون'.
2. Its effector must be mentioned except with an indicator. However sometimes it must be omitted when the effector is a 'فعل العموم' or the 'ظرف' is a khabar or an adjective or a 'حال' or a 'صلة':

Example: "و الركب أسفل منكم" i.e. 'الركب يكون أسفل منكم'

Notes:

'ظرف' is of two types:

1. 'معرب', such as 'يوم' or 'عند'

Example: "من يوم الجمعة"

2. 'مبنى' by coinage, such as 'قط' or 'أين' or 'مبنى' by usage, such as 'قبل' or 'بعد' when the added-to is omitted and its meaning is intended

Example: "لله الأمر من قبل و من بعد"

