

Divisions of 'المفعول المطلق':

1. 'تأكیدی' (for emphasis), in which the infinitive is singular free from addition, adjectives or 'أل' and its pattern is not the same as the pattern of 'مرّة' or 'هيأة'.

Example: "و نزلناهُ تنزيلاً"

2. 'نوعی', in which the infinitive expresses the type of its effecter and its quality. It would be added or with an adjective or in the pattern of 'اسم الهيأة' or with the definer 'أل'.

Example: "يا أيها الذين ءامنوا توبوا إلى الله توبَةً نصوحاً"

3. "عددی", in which the infinitive expresses the quantity of its effecter. It would be in the pattern of the 'مرّة' or in dual or plural.

Example: "حُمِلَتِ الأَرْضُ و الجبالُ فدُكَّتَا دَكَّةً واحدةً"

The 'عامل':

The effecter in the 'المفعول المطلق' is sometimes a verb which is complete, conjugate-able and not nullified, and sometimes it is a derivative of the verb.

Example: "و الصافات صفاً ..."

And sometimes it is an infinitive.

Example: "فإنّ جهنّم جزاءكم جزاءً موفوراً"

The principles in 'المفعول المطلق':

1. It must be an infinitive from the letters of its effecter and this is of different types:

A) Free of ‘أل’ or addition, whether with an adjective or not

Example: “و كَلَّمَ اللهُ مُوسَىٰ تَكْلِيمًا”

B) Definite by ‘أل’

Example: “فَيُعَذِّبُهُ اللهُ الْعَذَابَ الْأَكْبَرَ”

C) ‘مضاف’ (added)

Example: “و قد مكرُوا مكرَهُم و عند الله مكرُهُم”

Sometimes some words represent ‘المفعول المطلق’:

1. A synonym infinitive

Example: “و اعلم يقيناً أنك لن تَبْلُغَ أَمَلَك و لن تَغْدُوَ أَجَلَكَ”

2. ‘كلّ’, ‘بعض’, and ‘حقّ’, added to the infinitive

Example: “فلا تَمِيلُوا كَلَّ الْمِيلِ”

3. A number to which the infinitive is a ‘تمييز’ or it is added to that.

Example: “يَدْرُؤُ عَنْهَا الْعَذَابَ أَنْ تَشْهَدَ أَرْبَعَ شَهَادَاتٍ” or “فاجلِدوهُم ثمانينَ جلدَةً”