

L54

Divisions:

1. 'المفعول لأجله', for which the verb happens

Example: "مِنَ النَّاسِ مَنْ يَشْرِي نَفْسَهُ ابْتِغَاءَ مَرْضَاتِ اللَّهِ" (And among the people is he who sells his soul seeking the pleasure of Allah)

2. 'المفعول من أجله', because of which the verb happens

Example: "تَتَجَافَى جُنُوبُهُمْ عَنِ الْمَضَاجِعِ يَدْعُونَ رَبَّهُمْ خَوْفًا وَ طَمَعًا" (Their sides vacate their beds to supplicate their Lord in fear and hope)

Forms:

1. "أل" مقرون ب "أل" which is usually genitive

Example: "وَ اخْفِضْ لَهُمَا جَنَاحَ الذَّلِّ مِنَ الرَّحْمَةِ"

2. مضاف, which can be accusative or genitive by a preposition

Example: "لَا تَقْتُلُوا أَوْلَادَكُمْ خَشْيَةً إِمْلَاقٍ"

Example: "لِرَأْيَيْتِهِ خَاشِعًا مَتَّصِدًا مِنْ خَشْيَةِ اللَّهِ"

3. Neither added nor with 'أل', this is common and it is usually accusative

Example: "تَتَجَافَى جُنُوبُهُمْ عَنِ الْمَضَاجِعِ يَدْعُونَ رَبَّهُمْ خَوْفًا وَ طَمَعًا"

Principles in 'المفعول له':

1. It usually does not precede its effector, and this is necessary when it is specified.

Example: "وَ مَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا رَحْمَةً لِّلْعَالَمِينَ"

2. Its effector must be mentioned except when there is an indicator.

3. It must be mentioned except when there is an indicator such as when it is before 'أن المصدرية'.

Example: 'كَرَاهَةً أَنْ تَضِلُّوا' i.e. 'يُبَيِّنُ اللهُ لَكُمْ أَنْ تَضِلُّوا'

المفعول معه

Definition and Effecter:

It is an accusative additional noun after 'و' (which means togetherness) to signify that it has happened together with the other affected of its effecter.

المفعول معه	واو المعية	الجملة
زيداً	و	جئت