

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 'و' is explicit in togetherness

Example: "فَأَجْمِعُوا مَعَكُمْ وَشُرَكَاءَكُمْ" i.e. فأجمعوا مع شركاءكم أمركم

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'.

Example: 'كيف تكون و الدرس' i.e. كيف أنت و الدرس

المفعول فيه

Definition and Effector:

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

المفعول فيه	العامل
بُكَرَةٌ وَأَصِيلًا ^٣	﴿... وَ سَبَّحُوهُ﴾

Divisions and *I'rab*:

1. 'مكاني' (space), such as "لقد خلقنا فوقكم سبع طرائق"
2. 'زمني' (time), such as "و لا تقولن لشيء إني فاعل ذلك غداً إلا أن يشاء الله"

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

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

Example: "و لقد نصركم الله ببدر" (and indeed Allah helped you in *Badr*)

