

H٤٤٤ Accusative

111. What is a *h٤٤٤* accusative?

A *h٤٤٤* accusative is a noun mentioned after a complete sentence in order to describe the state of the actor, the objective compliment, or the prefixed noun when the verb took place. The noun can be replaced by a nominal sentence. For example: **جاء القائدُ ظافراً** (The leader came in a state of victory.)

112. How many types of *h٤٤٤* accusatives are there?

There are three types of *h٤٤٤* accusatives:

- Single: **جاء القائدُ ظافراً**
- Sentence: **أطلبِ العلمَ و أنتَ فتى** (Seek knowledge while you are young.)
- Fragment: **رأيتُ الهلالَ بينَ السحابِ** (I saw the crescent moon in between the clouds.)

113. What is the condition of the singular *h٤٤٤* accusative and what it refers to?

The condition of a singular *h٤٤٤* accusative is that it must be a non-apalistic indefinite noun and what it refers to must be definite. For example: **زرتُ الحيَّ عامراً** (I visited the village while it was flourishing)

114. When is the *h٤٤٤* accusative a singular definite noun?

A singular *h٤٤٤* accusative is definite if it can be explained as being indefinite. For example: **جاء التلميذُ وحدهُ** (The student came alone.)

115. When is the *h٤٤٤* accusative a singular apalistic noun?

The singular *h٤٤٤* accusative is apalistic if it can be explained as a word derived from something. For example: **كرَّ عليُّ أسداً** ('Al٤ returned like a lion.)

116. How many kinds of *h٤٤٤* sentences are there?

There are two types of *h٤٤٤* sentences: nominal and verbal.

117. What is the *h٤٤٤* sentence conditional on?

The condition of the *h٤٤٤* sentence is that it must have a connection with what it refers to either by:

- a pronoun, if it is a verbal sentence and it refers to a definite noun. For example: **جاء الغلامُ يركضُ** (The

