

Ma' Accusative and the Exceptive After Ila

39. What is a *ma'* accusative?

A *ma'* accusative is a noun preceded by a *wa* that has the meaning of with mentioned to describe what the action was performed with. For example: **إِذْهَبْ وَ الشَّارِعَ الْجَدِيدَ** (Go on the new road.)

40. What is an exceptive after *ila*?

An exceptive after *ila* is a noun mentioned after the preposition *ila* which has a different ruling than what was mentioned before *ila*. For example: **خَرَجَ التَّلَامِذَةُ الْمَدْرَسَةَ إِلَّا خَالِدًا** (The students left the school, except Khālid.) Here Khālid is the exceptive because it is mentioned after *ila* and is not part of the rule 'leave' which is related to the students.

41. When is it obligatory to put the exceptive after *ila* into the accusative state?

It is obligatory to put the exceptive after *ila* into the accusative state if the phrase before it is complete and positive, for example: **يَعِيشُ النَّاسُ بِرَاحَةٍ إِلَّا الْكَسَلَانَ** (People live in comfort, except lazy people.) Here it is obligatory to put lazy people into the accusative case because the phrase before the *ila* is complete and positive.

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