Arabic B2, lesson 8: the absolute object and the object of cause

سَفَر travel	طَلَب seeking, request	عِلْم knowledge
فَرَح joy	شَديد intense	اِحْتِرام respect
شَوْق longing	عادَ he returned	مُسافِر traveller

أَهْل

family, kin

سافَرَ خالِدٌ سَفَرًا طَويلًا طَلَبًا لِلْعِلْمِ.

فَرِحَ أَهْلُهُ فَرَحًا شَديدًا.

وَقَفَ المُسافِرونَ اِحْتِرامًا لِلشَّيْخِ الكَبيرِ.

وَعادَ بَعْدَ سَنَةٍ شَوْقًا إِلى بَيْتِهِ.

▶ **Show the translation**

The absolute object (المَفْعول المُطْلَق) is an **accusative masdar** from the same root as the verb: سافَرَ, **سَفَرًا**. With no adjective it **reinforces** the verb (ضَرَبَهُ ضَرْبًا); with an adjective or complement it **specifies the manner**: سافَرَ سَفَرًا طَويلًا, فَرِحَ فَرَحًا شَديدًا. It answers “how?”.

The object of cause (المَفْعول لأَجْله) is also an accusative masdar, but it says **why** the action is done: وَقَفَ **اِحْتِرامًا** لِلشَّيْخِ, عادَ **شَوْقًا** لِلْعِلْمِ, سافَرَ **طَلَبًا** لِلْعِلْمِ. It answers "why?" and is usually a masdar of feeling or purpose, not from the verb's root.

Both are accusative with fatha or tanwin fatha (ـًا). They can be replaced by لِـ + masdar: لِلْعِلْمِ, لِاحْتِرامٍ.

Two accusative complements

Type	Question	Example
absolute object	كَيْفَ	فَرِحَ فَرَحًا شَديدًا
object of cause	لِماذا	وَقَفَ اِحْتِرامًا لِلشَّيْخِ

Match each verb with its absolute object.

فَرِحَ	فَرَحًا
سافَرَ	نَوْمًا
ضَرَبَ	ضَرْبًا
نامَ	سَفَرًا

عَمِلَ

عَمَلًا

Check

Start again

Write four sentences: two with an absolute object (with an adjective) and two with an object of cause.

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