

Arabic Phrase Analyser

<Title - a short summary of the phrase in English >
diacritics> without analyse to phrase arabic <original

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Arabic Phrase with Full Diacritics

diacritics> full with phrase <arabic

1 English Translation

Literal: <Literal word-by-word phrase translation into english >
[Arabic order retained for direct mapping]

Adapted: <Adapted phrase translation into english > ”

2 Detailed Word Analysis

2.1 فَقَالَ — [faqa:la]

Translation	so he said / then he said
Root	ق-و-ل (q-w-l)
Pattern	فَعَّلَ (faʿʿala)
Grammar	Past tense verb, 3rd person masculine singular, with conjunction فَ (fa-) prefix
Examples	1. قَالَ الرَّجُلُ الْحَقَّ - The man said the truth [qa:la r-radʒulu l-ḥaqqā] 2. سَيَقُولُ لَكَ غَدًا - He will tell you tomorrow [sa-jaqu:lu laka ʔadan] 3. قُلْ لِي مَاذَا حَدَثَ - Tell me what happened [qul li: ma:ða: ḥadaṯa]
Synonyms	تَكَلَّمَ (spoke), تَحَدَّثَ (talked), نَطَقَ (uttered)
Etymology	From Proto-Semitic *qwl, related to Hebrew קוֹל (qol) “voice”

2.2 Conjugation

Verbal Noun: قَوْلٌ /qawl/

Person	Perfect (Past)	Imperfect (Present)
3rd person masculine singular	قَالَ /qa:la/	يَقُولُ /jaqu:lu/
3rd person feminine singular	قَالَتْ /qa:lat/	تَقُولُ /taqu:lu/
3rd person masculine dual	قَالَا /qa:la:/	يَقُولَانِ /jaqu:la:ni/
3rd person feminine dual	قَالَتَا /qa:lata:/	تَقُولَانِ /taqu:la:ni/
3rd person masculine plural	قَالُوا /qa:lu:/	يَقُولُونَ /jaqu:lu:na/
3rd person feminine plural	قُلْنَ /qulna/	يَقُلْنَ /jaqulna/

2nd person masculine singular	قُلْتَ /qulta/	تَقُولُ /taqu:lu/
2nd person feminine singular	قُلْتِ /qulti/	تَقُولِينَ /taqu:li:na/
2nd person dual (m./f.)	قُلْتُمَا /qultuma:/	تَقُولَانِ /taqu:la:ni/
2nd person masculine plural	قُلْتُمْ /qultum/	تَقُولُونَ /taqu:lu:na/
2nd person feminine plural	قُلْتُنَّ /qultunna/	تَقُولْنَ /taqulna/
1st person singular	قُلْتُ /qultu/	أَقُولُ /ʔaqu:lu/
1st person plural	قُلْنَا /qulna:/	نَقُولُ /naqu:lu/

Conjugation Notes

- The **future** is formed with the prefix سَ [sa-] or سَوْفَ [sawfa] before the imperfect (e.g., سَيَقُولُ “he will say”).
- The **moods of the imperfect**:
 - Indicative: يَقُولُ [yaqūlu]
 - Subjunctive: لَنْ يَقُولَ [lan yaqūla]
 - Jussive: لَمْ يَقُلْ [lam yaqul]
 - Imperative: قُلْ [qul!]
- **Passive voice**:
 - Perfect: قِيلَ [qīla] – it was said
 - Imperfect: يُقَالُ [yuqālu] – it is said

2.3 سَيِّدِي — [sajjidi:]

Translation	my master / my sir
Root	س-و-د (s-w-d)
Pattern	فعل (faʿʿil) with 1st person possessive suffix
Grammar	Noun, masculine, genitive case (after vocative), with possessive pronoun ي
Table of Conjugations	<p>Singular: سَيِّد [sajjid]</p> <p>Plural: سَادَة [sa:da] or أَسْيَاد [ʔasja:d]</p> <p>1. هو سَيِّدُ الْقَوْمِ - He is the master of the people [huwa sajjidu l-qawmi]</p> <p>2. أَطَعْتُ سَيِّدِي - I obeyed my master [ʔatʔaʕtu sajjidi:]</p> <p>3. السيد محمد - Mr. Muhammad [as-sajjidu muhammad]</p>
Examples	
Synonyms	مَوْلَى (master), رَبّ (lord), صَاحِب (owner)
Etymology	From root meaning “to be black, to prevail, to rule”

Full Declension Matrix

Number	Case	Indefinite	Definite	With Suffix (1st sg.)
Singular (مفرد)	Nominative	سَيِّد /sajjidun/	السَيِّد /as.sajjidu/	سَيِّدِي /sajjidi:/
	Accusative	سَيِّدَا /sajjidan/	السَيِّدَا /as.sajjida/	سَيِّدِي /sajjidijja/
	Genitive	سَيِّدٍ /sajjidin/	السَيِّدِ /as.sajjidi/	سَيِّدِي /sajjidi:/
Dual (مثنى)	Nominative	سَيِّدَانِ /sajjida:ni/	السَيِّدَانِ /as.sajjida:ni/	سَيِّدَايَ /sajjida:ja/
	Acc/Gen	سَيِّدَيْنِ /sajjidajni/	السَيِّدَيْنِ /as.sajjidajni/	سَيِّدِي /sajjidajja/
Plural (جمع)	Nominative	سَادَة /sa:datun/	السَّادَة /as.sa:datu/	سَادَاتِي /sa:dati:/
		أَسْيَادُ /ʔasja:dun/	الْأَسْيَادُ /al.ʔasja:du/	أَسْيَادِي /ʔasja:di:/
	Accusative	سَادَة /sa:datan/	السَّادَة /as.sa:data/	سَادَاتِي /sa:dati:ja/
		أَسْيَادًا /ʔasja:dan/	الْأَسْيَادَ /al.ʔasja:da/	أَسْيَادِي /ʔasja:dijja/
	Genitive	سَادَة /sa:datin/	السَّادَة /as.sa:dati/	سَادَاتِي /sa:dati:/
		أَسْيَادٍ /ʔasja:din/	الْأَسْيَادِ /al.ʔasja:di/	أَسْيَادِي /ʔasja:di:/

3 Phrase Analysis

Grammatical Structure:

Sequential connector + past verb + proper noun subject + colon + active participle predicate + vocative particle + possessed noun + conjunction + emphatic particle with pronoun + present verb + subordinating particle with pronoun + negation particle + present subjunctive verb + relative pronoun + present verb with object pronoun + conjunction + prepositional phrase + past verb + verbal noun (reason) + preposition with pronoun

Key Grammar Points:

- The prefix **فَ** connects this statement to the previous narrative sequence
- **مُتَأَسِّفٌ** is a Form V active participle functioning as a predicate
- **فَإِنِّي** combines causal conjunction with emphatic particle for strong assertion
- **لَنْ تَجِدَ** uses future negation requiring subjunctive mood
- **مَا تَسْرِقُهُ** is a relative clause with attached object pronoun
- **نَجَلًا** functions as an adverbial accusative expressing reason/manner
- The phrase shows empathetic irony - apologizing to the thief for having nothing to steal
- Form X verb **اسْتَحْيَيْتُ** indicates reflexive emotional state

4 Similar Phrases for Practice

1. **فَقَالَ الرَّجُلُ: مُتَأَسِّفٌ يَا صَدِيقِي، فَإِنِّي أَعْرِفُ أَنَّكَ لَنْ تَجِدَ مَا تَبْتَغِي عَنْهُ**
So the man said: "Sorry my friend, for I know that you won't find what you are looking for"
[faqa:la r-radʒulu: mutaʔassifun ja: sʔadi:qi:, faʔinni: ʔaʔrifu ʔannaka lan tadʒida ma: tabʔhaθu ʔanhu]
2. **وَقَالَتِ الْبِنْتُ: مُتَأَسِّفَةٌ يَا أَسْتَاذِي، فَإِنِّي أَعْلَمُ أَنَّكَ لَنْ تَجِدَ الْجَوَابَ هُنَا**
And the girl said: "Sorry professor, for I know that you won't find the answer here" [waqa:lat al-bintu: mutaʔassifatun ja: ʔusta:ði:, faʔinni: ʔaʔlamu ʔannaka lan tadʒida l-dʒawa:ba huna:]
3. **فَأَجَابَ الطَّالِبُ: مُعْتَذِرٌ يَا دُكْتُورَ، لَكِنِّي أَظُنُّ أَنَّكَ لَنْ تَجِدَ الْكِتَابَ الْآنَ**
So the student answered: "Apologetic, doctor, but I think that you won't find the book now"
[faʔadʒa:ba tʔ-tʔa:libu: muʔtaðirun ja: duktur:, la:kinni: ʔaðʔunnu ʔannaka lan tadʒida l-kita:ba l-ʔa:n]
4. **وَقَالَ التَّاجِرُ: أَسِفٌ يَا زَبُونُ، وَلَكِنِّي أَعْرِفُ أَنَّكَ لَنْ تَجِدَ هَذَا الْبِضَاعَةَ عِنْدِي**

And the merchant said: “Sorry customer, but I know that you won’t find this merchandise with me” [waqa:l a t-ta:dʒiru: ʔa:sifun ja: zabu:n, wala:kinni: ʔaʕrifu ʔannaka lan tadʒida ha:ða l-bidʕa:ʕata ʕindi:]

5 Levantine (Shaami) Arabic Dialect

Levantine Version

فَقَالَ جُحَا: آسَفُ يَا سَيِّدِي، لِأَنِّي بَعَرَفُ إِنَّكَ مَش رَح تَلَاقي شَيْ تَسْرِقُهُ، وَلَهِيكَ اسْتَحَيْتُ مِنْكَ

Phonetic: [faqa:l dʒuħa: ʔa:sif ja: saʒji:di:, laʔanni: baʕrif innak miʃ raħ tila:ʔi: ʃi: tisru:qu, walahe:k istahe:t minnak]

Translation: So Juha said: “Sorry sir, because I know that you won’t find anything to steal, and that’s why I felt ashamed for you.”

Key Dialectal Changes:

- مُتَأَسِّفٌ → آسَفُ (ʔa:sif) – simplified form of “sorry”
- فَإِنِّي → لِأَنِّي (laʔanni:) – “because I” instead of “for indeed I”
- أَعْرِفُ → بَعَرَفُ (baʕrif) – present continuous with ب prefix
- أَنَّنْكَ → إِنَّكَ (innak) – simplified subordinating particle
- لَنْ → مَش رَح (miʃ raħ) – future negation with “will not”
- تَجِدُ → تَلَاقي (tila:ʔi:) – dialectal verb “to find”
- مَا → شَيْ (ʃi:) – “something/anything” instead of relative “what”
- وَلِهَذَا → وَلَهِيكَ (walahe:k) – “and that’s why” in dialect
- اسْتَحْيَيْتُ → اسْتَحَيْتُ (istahe:t) – simplified past tense form

6 Additional Learning Notes

Cultural and Literary Context

Juha’s Character: This phrase exemplifies Juha’s paradoxical wisdom - he apologizes to a thief not for being robbed, but for disappointing the thief by having nothing worth stealing. This reversal of expectations is classic Juha humor.

Social Politeness: Even in this absurd situation, Juha maintains formal politeness markers (يَا

(سَيِّدِي), showing how deeply embedded courtesy is in Arabic culture.

Empathetic Irony: The phrase demonstrates sophisticated Arabic literary technique - expressing genuine concern for someone whose intentions are harmful, creating both humor and moral commentary.

Narrative Function: This statement serves as the climax of the Juha story, where his unexpected response transforms a potentially threatening situation into a moment of absurd comedy.

6.1 Memory Tips

1. **Emotional Progression:** Remember *Apology* → *Explanation* → *Shame* (نَجَل → تَفْسِير → اِعْتِذَار)
2. **Particle Chain:** فَ...فَإِنِّي...وَلِهَذَا creates logical flow (so → for indeed → and therefore)
3. **Form X Pattern:** اسْتَحْيَيْت follows pattern اسْتَفْعَلَ for self-directed emotions
4. **Negation Structure:** subjunctive + لَنْ is standard future negation pattern
5. **Ironic Politeness:** The contrast between يَا سَيِّدِي (respectful address) and تَسْرِق (you steal) creates the humor

6.2 Related Vocabulary Family

Emotion family:

أَسَف – sorrow [ʔasaf]
 نَجَل – shame [xadʒal]
 حَيَاء – modesty [ħaja:ʔ]
 اِرْتِبَاك – embarrassment [irtaba:k]
 نَدَم – regret [nadam]

Knowledge family:

مَعْرِفَة – knowledge [maʕrifa]
 عِلْم – science/knowledge [ʕilm]
 دِرَايَة – awareness [dira:ja]
 فَهْم – understanding [fahm]
 إِدْرَاك – perception [ʔidra:k]

Theft family:

سَرِقَة – theft [sariqa]
 سَارِق – thief [sa:riq]
 مَسْرُوق – stolen (item) [masru:q]
 نَهَب – plundering [nahb]
 اخْتِلَاس – embezzlement [ixtila:s]

Politeness family:

سَيِّد – master/sir [sajjid]
 أُسْتَاذ – professor/teacher [ʔusta:ð]
 دُكْتُور – doctor [duktu:r]
 مَوْلَى – master/lord [mawla:]
 صَاحِب – owner/sir [sʕa:hib]