

## Arabic Phrase Analyser

Juha Hides from a Thief in His House

شَعَرَ جُحَا بِلِصٍّ فِي دَارِهِ لَيْلاً، فَقَامَ إِلَى خِزَانَةِ غُرْفَةِ الْبُومِ وَاخْتَبَأَ فِيهَا

Igor Deruga

### Arabic Phrase

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Without Diacritics

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With Full Diacritics

## 1 English Translation

**Literal:** Felt Juha with-thief in house-his night, so-stood to closet room the-owl and-hid in-it  
[Arabic order retained for direct mapping]

**Adapted:** Juha felt a thief in his house at night, so he went to the closet of the owl room and hid in it

## 2 Detailed Word Analysis

### 2.1 شَعَرَ – [ʃaʃara]

<b>Translation</b>	felt / sensed
<b>Root</b>	ش-ع-ر (ʃ-ʕ-r)
<b>Pattern</b>	فَعَلَ (faʕala)
<b>Grammar</b>	Past tense verb, 3rd person masculine singular, active voice
<b>Table of Conjugations</b>	Infinitive: شَعْرٌ [ʃuʕu:r] Present: يَشْعُرُ [jaʃʕuru] Past: شَعَرَ [ʃaʃara]
<b>Examples</b>	1. شَعَرَ الرَّجُلُ بِالْأَلَمِ - The man felt pain [ʃaʃara r-radʒulu bil-ʔalam] 2. يَشْعُرُ بِالسَّعَادَةِ - He feels happiness [jaʃʕuru bis-saʕa:da] 3. سَيَشْعُرُ بِالنَّدَمِ - He will feel regret [sajaʃʕuru bin-nadam]
<b>Synonyms</b>	أَحَسَّ (felt), وَجَدَ (found/felt), لَمَسَ (touched/sensed)
<b>Etymology</b>	From Proto-Semitic *ʃaʃar-, related to Hebrew שֹׁעַר (shaʕar) "hair/sense"

## 2.2 جُحَا – [dʒuħa:]

<b>Translation</b>	Juha (proper name of folkloric character)
<b>Root</b>	Proper noun, no triliteral root
<b>Pattern</b>	فَعْلَ pattern for names
<b>Grammar</b>	Proper noun, masculine, subject of the verb
<b>Table of Conjugations</b>	<p>Nominative: جُحَا [dʒuħa:]</p> <p>Genitive: جُحَا [dʒuħa:]</p> <p>Accusative: جُحَا [dʒuħa:]</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>1. قَالَ جُحَا شَيْئًا مُضْحَكًا - Juha said something funny [qa:lá dʒuħa: ʃajʔan mudħikan]</p> <p>2. حِكَايَاتُ جُحَا مَشْهُورَةٌ - Juha's stories are famous [hika:ja:tu dʒuħa: maʃhu:ra]</p> <p>3. يُحِبُّ الْأَطْفَالُ قِصَصَ جُحَا - Children love Juha's stories [juħibbu l-ʔatfa:lu qisas dʒuħa:]</p>
<b>Synonyms</b>	نَصْرُ الدِّينِ (Nasreddin), regional variations of the same character
<b>Etymology</b>	Persian origin, possibly from Jahā "world" or related to Turkish Hoca "teacher"

## 2.3 بَلَّصَ - [bilissin]

<b>Translation</b>	with a thief
<b>Root</b>	ل-ص-ص (l-s <sup>s</sup> -s <sup>s</sup> )
<b>Pattern</b>	فعل (fiʿl) with preposition ب
<b>Grammar</b>	Preposition + indefinite noun, genitive case, masculine singular
<b>Table of Conjugations</b>	Nominative: لَصُّ [liṣṣun]
	Genitive: لَصِّ [liṣṣin]
	Accusative: لَصًّا [liṣṣan]
<b>Examples</b>	1. قَبَضَ الشَّرْطِيُّ عَلَى اللَّصِّ - The policeman caught the thief [qabaḍā ʃ-ʃurtʕijju ʕala l-liṣṣi]
	2. دَخَلَ لَصٌّ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ - A thief entered the house [daxāla liṣṣun ʔila l-bajti]
	3. سَيُعَاقِبُ الْقَاضِي اللُّصُوصَ - The judge will punish the thieves [sajuʕa:qibu l-qa:ḷʕi l-luṣu:ṣa]
<b>Synonyms</b>	سَارِق (thief), حَرَامِي (burglar), نَشَّال (pickpocket)
<b>Etymology</b>	From root meaning "to stick/adhere" - one who "sticks" to others' property

## 2.4 في دَارِهِ [fi: dar:hi]

<b>Translation</b>	in his house
<b>Root</b>	د-و-ر (d-w-r)
<b>Pattern</b>	فَاعِل (fa:ʕil) + possessive pronoun
<b>Grammar</b>	Preposition + definite noun in genitive + 3rd person masculine singular possessive
<b>Table of Conjugations</b>	<p>My house: دَارِي [da:ri:]</p> <p>Your house (m.): دَارُكَ [da:ruka]</p> <p>His house: دَارُهُ [da:ruhu]</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>1. دَارُ الْأُسْتَاذِ كَبِيرَةٌ. - The professor's house is big [da:ru l-ʔusta:ði kabi:ra]</p> <p>2. سَأَزُورُ دَارَكَ غَدًا. - I will visit your house tomorrow [saʔazu:ru da:raka ɣadan]</p> <p>3. بَنَى دَارًا جَدِيدَةً. - He built a new house [bana: da:ran dʒadi:da]</p>
<b>Synonyms</b>	بَيْت (house), مَنْزِل (residence), مَسْكَن (dwelling)
<b>Etymology</b>	From root d-w-r meaning "to turn/circle" - the place one circles back to

## 2.5 لَيْلاً – [lajlan]

<b>Translation</b>	at night / nocturnally
<b>Root</b>	ل-ي-ل (l-j-l)
<b>Pattern</b>	فعل (fajl) in accusative (adverbial)
<b>Grammar</b>	Adverbial accusative of time, indefinite
<b>Table of Conjugations</b>	<p>Nominative: لَيْلٌ [lajlun]</p> <p>Genitive: لَيْلٍ [lajlin]</p> <p>Accusative: لَيْلاً [lajlan]</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>1. نَامَ الطِّفْلُ لَيْلاً - The child slept at night [na:ma t̤-tiflu lajlan]</p> <p>2. اللَّيْلُ طَوِيلٌ - The night is long [al-lajlu t̤awi:l]</p> <p>3. سَيَسْهَرُ فِي اللَّيْلِ - He will stay up at night [sajasharu fi: l-lajli]</p>
<b>Synonyms</b>	عَشِيَّةٌ (evening), ظَلَامٌ (darkness), دُجَى (dark night)
<b>Etymology</b>	From Proto-Semitic *lajl-, related to Hebrew לַיְלָה (lajla) "night"

## 2.6 فَقَامَ – [faqa:ma]

<b>Translation</b>	so he stood up / then he got up
<b>Root</b>	ق-و-م (q-w-m)
<b>Pattern</b>	فَعَلَ (faʿala) with conjunction prefix
<b>Grammar</b>	Past tense verb, 3rd person masculine singular, with ف conjunction
<b>Table of Conjugations</b>	Infinitive: قِيَامٌ [qija:m] Present: يَقُومُ [jaqu:mu] Past: قَامَ [qa:ma]
<b>Examples</b>	1. قَامَ الرَّجُلُ مِنْ كُرْسِيِّهِ - The man got up from his chair [qa:ma r-radʒulu min kursijjihi] 2. يَقُومُ كُلُّ صَبَاحٍ بَاكِرًا - He gets up early every morning [jaqu:mu kulla ʕaba:ħin ba:kiran] 3. قَامُوا جَمِيعًا - They all stood up [qa:mu: dʒami:ʕan]
<b>Synonyms</b>	وَقَفَ (stood), نَهَضَ (rose up), اِسْتَقَامَ (straightened up)
<b>Etymology</b>	From Proto-Semitic *qwm, related to Hebrew קָוַם (qum) "rise"

## 2.7 إِلَى خَزَانَةٍ - [ʔila: xiza:nati]

<b>Translation</b>	to the closet / toward the cabinet
<b>Root</b>	خ-ز-ن (x-z-n)
<b>Pattern</b>	فَعَالَةٌ (fiʿa:la)
<b>Grammar</b>	Preposition + definite noun in genitive case, feminine singular
<b>Table of Conjugations</b>	Nominative: خَزَانَةٌ [xiza:natun]
	Genitive: خَزَانَةٍ [xiza:nati]
	Accusative: خَزَانَةً [xiza:natan]
<b>Examples</b>	<p>1. فَتَحَ خَزَانَةَ الْمَلَابِيسِ - He opened the clothes closet [fataha xiza:nata l-mala:bisi]</p> <p>2. خَزَانَةُ الْكُتُبِ مُمْتَلِئَةٌ - The book cabinet is full [xiza:natu l-kutubi mumtali?a]</p> <p>3. اشْتَرَى خَزَانَةً جَدِيدَةً - He bought a new closet [ʔištara: xiza:natan dʒadi:da]</p>
<b>Synonyms</b>	دُولَاب (wardrobe), صُنْدُوق (chest), خَزِينَةٌ (treasury/storage)
<b>Etymology</b>	From root x-z-n meaning "to store/treasure"



## 2.8 غُرْفَةُ الْبُومِ – [ɣurfati l-bu:mi]

<b>Translation</b>	the owl's room / room of the owl
<b>Root</b>	غ-ر-ف (ɣ-r-f) and ب-و-م (b-w-m)
<b>Pattern</b>	فُعْلَةٌ (fuʕla) + فُعِلَ (fuʕl)
<b>Grammar</b>	Definite noun in genitive + definite noun in genitive (possessive construct)
<b>Table of Conjugations</b>	Room (nom.): غُرْفَةٌ [ɣurfatun]
	Room (gen.): غُرْفَةٍ [ɣurfati]
	Owl: الْبُومُ [al-bu:mu]
<b>Examples</b>	1. غُرْفَةُ النَّوْمِ وَاسِعَةٌ - The bedroom is spacious [ɣurfatu n-nawmi wa:siʕa]
	2. الْبُومُ يَطِيرُ لَيْلًا - The owl flies at night [al-bu:mu jaʔi:ru lajlan]
	3. سَمِعَ صَوْتَ الْبُومِ - He heard the owl's sound [samiʕa sawta l-bu:mi]
<b>Synonyms</b>	حُجْرَةٌ (room), قَاعَةٌ (hall); بُومَةٌ (female owl)
<b>Etymology</b>	ɣ-r-f from "scooping/taking"; b-w-m onomatopoetic for owl's hoot

## 2.9 وَاخْتَبَأَ فِيهَا – [waxtabaʔa fi:ha:]

Translation	and hid in it
Root	خ-ب-أ (x-b-ʔ)
Pattern	افْتَعَلَ (ʔiftaʕala - Form VIII)
Grammar	Past tense verb Form VIII, 3rd person masculine singular + preposition + pronoun
Table of Conjugations	Infinitive: اخْتَبَأَ [ʔixtiba:ʔ]
	Present: يَخْتَبِئُ [jaxtabiʔu]
	Past: اخْتَبَأَ [ʔixtabaʔa]
Examples	1. اخْتَبَأَ الطِّفْلُ تَحْتَ السَّرِيرِ - The child hid under the bed [ʔixtabaʔa t-tiflu tahta s-sari:ri]
	2. يَخْتَبِئُ اللُّصُوصُ فِي الظَّلَامِ - Thieves hide in darkness [jaxtabiʔu l-luṣuṣu fi: ḏ-ḏala:mi]
	3. سَيَخْتَبِئُ هُنَاكَ - He will hide there [sajaxtabiʔu hu-na:ka]
Synonyms	كَمَنَ (concealed himself), تَوَارَى (disappeared), اِسْتَتَرَ (lay in ambush)
Etymology	From root x-b-ʔ meaning "to be hidden/concealed"

## 3 Phrase Analysis

### Grammatical Structure:

Past verb + proper noun subject + preposition + indefinite noun (genitive) + prepositional phrase + adverbial accusative + conjunction + past verb + preposition + definite noun construct (genitive) + conjunction + Form VIII past verb + prepositional phrase with pronoun

### Key Grammar Points:

- شَعَرَ بِـ requires the preposition بِـ to mean "felt/sensed"
- لَيْلًا is an adverbial accusative indicating time
- فَقَامَ uses the conjunction فَ to show consequence/sequence
- غُرْفَةُ الْبُومِ is an      (possessive construct) - "room of the owl"

- اِخْتَبَأَ is Form VIII indicating reflexive action (hid himself)
- فِيهَا refers back to the closet (feminine pronoun agreement)
- The narrative follows chronological sequence: sensation → reaction → movement → hiding
- This sets up the classic Juha scenario where his unconventional response will follow

## 4 Similar Phrases for Practice

1. سَمِعَ عَلِيٌّ صَوْتًا فِي بَيْتِهِ لَيْلًا، فَذَهَبَ إِلَى الْمَطْبَخِ وَاخْتَبَأَ خَلْفَ الْبَابِ  
Ali heard a sound in his house at night, so he went to the kitchen and hid behind the door  
[samiʕa ʕalijjun sawtan fi: bajtihi lajlan, faðahaba ʔila l-maṭṭaxi waxtabaʔa xalfa l-ba:bi]
2. أَحَسَّتْ فَاطِمَةُ بِحَرَكَةٍ فِي الْحَدِيقَةِ صَبَاحًا، فَشَتْ إِلَى النَّافِذَةِ وَنَظَرَتْ مِنْهَا  
Fatima sensed movement in the garden in the morning, so she walked to the window and looked through it  
[ʔaħassat fa:ʕimatun biħarakatin fi: l-ħadi:qati ɣaba:ħan, famaʕat ʔila n-na:fiðati wanaðarat minha:]
3. شَعَرَ الْحَارِسُ بِخَطَرٍ فِي الْمَتَحَفِ مَسَاءً، فَكَرَّضَ إِلَى غُرْفَةِ الْمُرَاقَبَةِ وَاتَّصَلَ بِالشَّرْطَةِ  
The guard felt danger in the museum in the evening, so he ran to the surveillance room and called the police  
[ʕaʕara l-ħa:risu bixat̪arin fi: l-maħafi masa:ʔan, farakaða ʔila ɣurfati l-mura:qabati watsaɣala biʃ-ʕurʕati]
4. لَمَسَ الْوَلَدُ شَيْئًا غَرِيبًا فِي الصُّنْدُوقِ ظُهْرًا، فَفَتَحَ الْغِطَاءَ وَوَجَدَ كَنْزًا قَدِيمًا  
The boy touched something strange in the box at noon, so he opened the lid and found an old treasure  
[lamasa l-waladu ʕajʔan ɣari:ban fi: s-sundu:qi ðuħran, fafataħa l-ɣiṭa:ʔa wawadɣada kanzan qadi:man]

## 5 Levantine (Shaami) Arabic Dialect

### Levantine Version

حَسَّ جُحَا بِحَرَامِيٍّ بَيْتَهُ بِاللَّيْلِ، فَقَامَ عَ خِرَانَةِ أُوْضَةِ الْبُومَةِ وَخَبَّى حَالَهُ جَوَاتَهَا

**Phonetic:** [ħass dzuħa: biħara:mijj bibejtu bil-leel, faqa:m ʕa xiza:net ʔo:ɣet el-bu:me wxabba ha:lu dzuwwa:teha:]

**Translation:** Juha sensed a thief in his house at night, so he went to the closet of the owl's room and hid himself inside it.

### Key Dialectal Changes:

- شَعَرَ → حَسَّ (ħass) – dialectal verb for "sensed"

- حَرَامِيَّ → لَصَّ (hara:mijj) – common dialectal word for "thief"
- دَارِهِ → بَيْتُهُ (bejtu) – "house" in dialect form
- لَيْلًا → بِاللَّيْلِ (bil-leel) – "at night" with definite article
- إِلَى → عَ (ʔa) – shortened preposition "to"
- غُرْفَةً → أُوضَةً (ʔo:ʒa) – dialectal word for "room"
- اخْتَبَأَ → خَبَى حَالَهُ (xabba ha:lu) – "hid himself" in dialect
- فِيهَا → جَوَاتَهَا (dʒuwwa:teha:) – "inside it" in dialect

## 6 Additional Learning Notes

### Cultural and Literary Context

**Juha's Character:** This opening sets the stage for classic Juha humor. Instead of confronting the thief or calling for help, Juha chooses to hide – an unexpected response that will lead to an ironic twist.

**The Owl Room:** The mention of غُرْفَةُ الْبُومِ (owl room) adds folkloric atmosphere. Owls in Middle Eastern culture often symbolize wisdom or mystery, fitting for Juha's unconventional wisdom.

**Narrative Technique:** The sequence uses فَ (fa-) to create rapid succession of events: sensing → standing → moving → hiding, building suspense for the comedic resolution.

**Social Commentary:** The story subtly comments on how the poor (Juha) respond to theft – not with anger or fear, but with an awareness of their own poverty that leads to empathy.

### 6.1 Memory Tips

1. **Sensory Progression:** Remember *Feel* → *Stand* → *Move* → *Hide* (اِخْتَبَأَ → حَرَكَةً → قِيَامَ → شُعُورَ)
2. **Preposition Pattern:** بِ (with/by) → فِي (in) → إِلَى (to) → فِي (in)
3. **Time Marker:** لَيْلًا in accusative shows "when" something happens
4. **Conjunction Chain:** No conjunction → فَ (so/then) → وَ (and) creates narrative flow
5. **Form VIII Pattern:** اخْتَبَأَ follows افْتَعَلَ pattern for reflexive actions

### 6.2 Related Vocabulary Family

### Sensation family:

شُعُور – feeling [ʃuʃu:r]  
إِحْسَاس – sensation [ʔihsa:s]  
لَمَس – touch [lams]  
سَمِع – hearing [samʔ]  
رُؤْيَة – sight [ruʔja]

### Movement family:

قِيَام – standing [qija:m]  
مَشِي – walking [maʃj]  
جَرِي – running [dʒarj]  
حَرَكَة – movement [ħaraka]  
اِنْتِقَال – transition [ʔintiqal]

### House parts family:

غُرْفَة – room [ɣurfa]  
مَطْبَخ – kitchen [maɬbax]  
حَمَّام – bathroom [ħamma:m]  
صَالَة – living room [sa:la]  
شُرْفَة – balcony [ʃurfa]

### Hiding family:

إِخْفَاء – concealment [ʔixfa:ʔ]  
اِسْتِتَار – hiding [ʔisita:r]  
تَوَارِي – disappearance [tawa:ri:]  
كُمُون – lurking [kumu:n]  
اِحْتِجَاب – veiling [ʔihtidʒa:b]

### Time expressions:

لَيْلًا – at night [lajlan]  
نَهَارًا – during the day [naha:ran]  
صَبَاحًا – in the morning [saba:ħan]  
مَسَاءً – in the evening [masa:ʔan]  
ظُهْرًا – at noon [ðuħran]

### Animals family:

بُوم – owl [bu:m]  
عَصْفُور – sparrow [ʃuʃu:r]  
نَسْر – eagle [nasr]  
غُرَاب – crow [ɣura:b]  
صَقْر – falcon [saqr]

## 6.3 Grammar Focus Points

### Key Grammatical Constructions

#### 1. Sensation Verbs with Prepositions:

- شَعَرَ بِـ (felt/sensed with)
- أَحَسَّ بِـ (felt with)
- سَمِعَ - (heard - direct object)
- رَأَى - (saw - direct object)

#### 2. Adverbial Accusative for Time:

- لَيْلاً (at night) - indefinite accusative
- صَبَاحًا (in the morning) - indefinite accusative
- فِي اللَّيْلِ (at night) - prepositional phrase alternative

#### 3. Possessive Constructs :(□□□□□)

- دَارِهِ (his house) - noun + possessive pronoun
- غُرْفَةُ الْبُومِ (owl's room) - first noun definite by association
- Both nouns in genitive case in construct

#### 4. Form VIII Verbs:

- Pattern: افْتَعَلَ often indicates reflexive/intensive action
- اخْتَبَأَ (he hid himself) - reflexive hiding
- اجْتَمَعَ (they gathered) - mutual action