

Arabic Phrase Analyser

Juha's Apology to the Thief

فَقَالَ جُحَا: مُتَأَسِّفٌ يَا سَيِّدِي، فَإِنِّي أَعْرِفُ أَنَّكَ لَنْ تَجِدَ مَا تَسْرِقُهُ، وَلِهَذَا اسْتَحْيَيْتُ نَجَاجًا مِنْكَ

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Arabic Phrase with Full Diacritics

فَقَالَ جُحَا: مُتَأَسِّفٌ يَا سَيِّدِي، فَإِنِّي أَعْرِفُ أَنَّكَ لَنْ تَجِدَ مَا تَسْرِقُهُ، وَلِهَذَا اسْتَحْيَيْتُ نَجَاجًا مِنْكَ

1 English Translation

Literal: So-said Juha: apologetic oh master-my, for-indeed-I know that-you never will-find what steal-it, and-for-this felt-ashamed shamefully from-you

[Arabic order retained for direct mapping]

Adapted: So Juha said: "Sorry, sir, for I know that you won't find anything to steal, and that's why I felt ashamed for you."

2 Detailed Word Analysis

2.1 فَقَالَ — [faqa:la]

Translation	so he said / then he said
Root	ق-و-ل (q-w-l)
Pattern	فَعَلَ (faʿala)
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: ḥadaṡa]

Synonyms	تَكَلَّمَ (spoke), تَحَدَّثَ (talked), نَطَقَ (uttered)
Etymology	From Proto-Semitic *qwl, related to Hebrew קוּל (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 جُحَا — [dʒuħa:]

Translation	Juha (proper name of folk character)
Root	Proper noun, no triliteral root
Pattern	فُعَل (fuʿal) pattern for names
Grammar	Proper noun, masculine, nominative case (subject), indeclinable
Examples	1. جُحَا رَجُلٌ حَكِيمٌ - Juha is a wise man [dʒuħa: radʒu-lun ħaki:mun] 2. قِصَصُ جُحَا مُسَلِّيَةٌ - Juha's stories are entertaining [qiʃaʃu dʒuħa: musallija] 3. يُحِبُّ النَّاسُ جُحَا - People love Juha [juħibbu n-na:su dʒuħa:]
Synonyms	نَصْرُ الدِّين (Nasreddin), أَبُو نُوَّاس (Abu Nuwas - different character)
Etymology	Possibly from Aramaic, meaning "the one who makes people laugh"

2.4 مُتَأَسِّفٌ — [mutaʔassifun]

Translation	sorry / apologetic / regretful
Root	أ-س-ف (ʔ-s-f)
Pattern	مُتَفَعِّل (mutafaʔfil) - Form V active participle
Grammar	Active participle, masculine singular, nominative, functioning as predicate
Examples	1. أَنَا مُتَأَسِّفٌ لِلتَّأْخِيرِ - I am sorry for the delay [ʔana: mutaʔassifun lit-taʔxi:r] 2. هِيَ مُتَأَسِّفَةٌ جِدًّا - She is very sorry [hija mutaʔas-sifatun dʒiddan] 3. كُنَّا مُتَأَسِّفِينَ - We were sorry [kunna: mutaʔassi-fi:n]
Synonyms	آسِف (sorry), نَادِم (regretful), مُعْتَذِر (apologetic)
Etymology	From root meaning "to grieve, to feel sorrow"

2.5 يَا سَيِّدِي — [jaː sajjidiː]

Translation	oh my master / sir
Root	س-و-د (s-w-d)
Pattern	فعل (faʿʿil) with 1st person possessive suffix
Grammar	Vocative particle + noun, masculine, genitive case, with possessive pronoun <i>ي</i>
Examples	<p>1. هُوَ سَيِّدُ الْقَوْمِ - He is the master of the people [huwa sajjidu l-qawmi]</p> <p>2. أَطَعْتُ سَيِّدِي - I obeyed my master [ʔatʔaʃtu sajjidiː]</p> <p>3. السَّيِّدُ مُحَمَّدٌ - Mr. Muhammad [as-sajjidu muhammad]</p>
Synonyms	مَوْلَى (master), رَبِّ (lord), صَاحِب (owner)
Etymology	From root meaning "to be black, to prevail, to rule"

2.6 فَإِنِّي — [faʔinniː]

Translation	for indeed I / because I
Root	Particle compound: فَ + إِنَّ + pronoun
Pattern	Causal conjunction + emphatic particle + 1st person pronoun
Grammar	فَ (causal) + إِنَّ (emphatic "indeed") + ي (1st person suffix)
Examples	<p>1. فَإِنِّي أُحِبُّكَ - For indeed I love you [faʔinniː ʔuhib-buka]</p> <p>2. فَإِنَّكَ مُحَقٌّ - For indeed you are right [faʔinnaka muhiqqun]</p> <p>3. فَإِنَّهُمْ غَائِبُونَ - For indeed they are absent [faʔin-nahum ɣaʔibuːn]</p>
Synonyms	لَآئِنِّي (because I), إِذْ إِنِّي (since I)
Etymology	فَ from Proto-Semitic conjunction, إِنَّ emphatic particle

2.7 أَعْرِفُ — [ʔaʕrifu]

Translation	I know
Root	ع-ر-ف (ʕ-r-f)
Pattern	أَفْعِلُ (ʔaffilu) - 1st person singular imperfect
Grammar	Present tense verb, 1st person singular, active voice, Form I

Examples	1. عَرَفْتُ الْحَقِيقَةَ - I knew the truth [ʕaraftu l-ḥaқи:qa]
	2. سَأَعْرِفُ غَدًا - I will know tomorrow [saʔaʕrifu ɣadan]
	3. لَا أَعْرِفُ شَيْئًا - I don't know anything [la: ʔaʕrifu ʃajʔan]

Synonyms	أَعْلَمُ (I know), أَدْرِي (I am aware), أَدْرِكُ (I realize)
Etymology	From Proto-Semitic *ʕrp- meaning "to know, recognize", related to Hebrew עָרַף (ʕaraf)

2.8 Conjugation

Verbal Noun: مَعْرِفَةٌ /maʕrifat/

Person	Perfect (Past)	Imperfect (Present)
3rd person masculine singular	عَرَفَ /ʕarafa/	يَعْرِفُ /jaʕrifu/
3rd person feminine singular	عَرَفَتْ /ʕarafat/	تَعْرِفُ /taʕrifu/
3rd person masculine dual	عَرَفَا /ʕarafa:/	يَعْرِفَانِ /jaʕrifani/
3rd person feminine dual	عَرَفَتَا /ʕarafata:/	تَعْرِفَانِ /taʕrifani/
3rd person masculine plural	عَرَفُوا /ʕarafu:/	يَعْرِفُونَ /jaʕrifuna/
3rd person feminine plural	عَرَفْنَ /ʕarafna/	يَعْرِفْنَ /jaʕrifna/

2nd person masculine singular	عَرَفْتُ /ʕarafta/	تَعْرِفُ /taʕrifu/
2nd person feminine singular	عَرَفْتِ /ʕarafti/	تَعْرِفِينَ /taʕrifi:na/
2nd person dual (m./f.)	عَرَفْتُمَا /ʕaraftuma:/	تَعْرِفَانِ /taʕrifa:ni/
2nd person masculine plural	عَرَفْتُمْ /ʕaraftum/	تَعْرِفُونَ /taʕrifu:na/
2nd person feminine plural	عَرَفْتُنَّ /ʕaraftunna/	تَعْرِفْنَ /taʕrifna/
1st person singular	عَرَفْتُ /ʕaraftu/	أَعْرِفُ /ʔaʕrifu/
1st person plural	عَرَفْنَا /ʕarafna:/	نَعْرِفُ /naʕrifu/

Conjugation Notes

- The **future** is formed with the prefix سَ [sa-] or سَوْفَ [sawfa] before the imperfect (e.g., سَأَعْرِفُ "I will know").
- The **moods of the imperfect**:
 - Indicative: أَعْرِفُ [ʔaʕrifu]
 - Subjunctive: لَنْ أَعْرِفَ [lan ʔaʕrifa]
 - Jussive: لَمْ أَعْرِفْ [lam ʔaʕrif]
 - Imperative: اَعْرِفْ [iʕrif!]
- **Passive voice**:
 - Perfect: عُرِفَ [ʕurifa] — it was known
 - Imperfect: يُعْرِفُ [juʕrafu] — it is known
- **Active Participle**: عَارِفٌ [ʕa:rif] — knowing, one who knows
- **Passive Participle**: مَعْرُوفٌ [maʕru:f] — known, well-known

Derived Forms

- **Form II:** عَرَّفَ [ʔarrafa] — to introduce, to make known
- **Form IV:** أَعْرَفَ [ʔaʔrafa] — to inform, to let know (rare)
- **Form V:** تَعَرَّفَ [taʔarrafa] — to get to know, to become acquainted
- **Form VI:** تَعَارَفَ [taʔa:rafa] — to get to know each other
- **Form VIII:** اعْتَرَفَ [iʔtarafa] — to confess, to acknowledge
- **Form X:** اسْتَعَرَفَ [istaʔrafa] — to seek to know, to inquire

2.9 أَنْكَ — [ʔannaka]

Translation	that you
Root	أَنَّ + pronoun suffix
Pattern	Subordinating particle + 2nd person masculine singular pronoun
Grammar	أَنَّ (that/indeed) + كَ (you, masc. sing.)
Examples	<p>1. أَعْلَمُ أَنَّكَ مُحِقٌّ - I know that you are right [ʔaʔlamu ʔannaka muhiqqun]</p> <p>2. ظَنَنْتُ أَنَّكَ هُنَا - I thought that you (fem.) were here [ʔḏʔanantu ʔannaki huna:]</p> <p>3. قَالَ أَنَّهُمْ سَيَأْتُونَ - He said that they will come [qa:la ʔannahum sajaʔtu:n]</p>
Synonyms	بِأَنَّكَ (that you), كَوْنُكَ (your being)
Etymology	أَنَّ from Proto-Semitic emphatic particle

2.10 لَنْ تَجِدَ — [lan tadʒida]

Translation	you will not find
Root	و-ج-د (w-dʒ-d)
Pattern	تَفْعِلَ + لَنْ (subjunctive)
Grammar	Future negation particle + 2nd person masculine singular subjunctive, Form I
Examples	1. وَجَدْتُ الْكِتَابَ - I found the book [wadʒadtu l-kita:b] 2. سَأَجِدُ الْحَلَّ - I will find the solution [saʔadʒidu l-hall] 3. لَمْ نَجِدْ شَيْئًا - We didn't find anything [lam nadʒid ʃajʔan]
Synonyms	يُحْصِلُ عَلَى (obtains), يُصَادِفُ (comes across), يَلَاقِي (encounters)
Etymology	From Proto-Semitic *wgd- meaning "to find, encounter", related to Hebrew מָצָא (matsa)

2.11 Conjugation

Verbal Noun: وَجُودٌ /wudʒu:d/ (existence, finding)

Person	Perfect (Past)	Imperfect (Present)
3rd person masculine singular	وَجَدَ /wadʒada/	يَجِدُ /jadʒidu/
3rd person feminine singular	وَجَدَتْ /wadʒadat/	تَجِدُ /tadʒidu/
3rd person masculine dual	وَجَدَا /wadʒada:/	يَجِدَانِ /jadʒida:ni/
3rd person feminine dual	وَجَدَتَا /wadʒadata:/	تَجِدَانِ /tadʒida:ni/
3rd person masculine plural	وَجَدُوا /wadʒadu:/	يَجِدُونَ /jadʒidu:na/
3rd person feminine plural	وَجَدْنَ /wadʒadna/	يَجِدْنَ /jadʒidna/

2nd person masculine singular	وَجَدْتَ /wadʒadta/	تَجِدُ /tadʒidu/
2nd person feminine singular	وَجَدْتِ /wadʒadti/	تَجِدِينَ /tadʒidi:na/
2nd person dual (m./f.)	وَجَدْتُمَا /wadʒadtuma:/	تَجِدَانِ /tadʒida:ni/
2nd person masculine plural	وَجَدْتُمْ /wadʒadtum/	تَجِدُونَ /tadʒidu:na/
2nd person feminine plural	وَجَدْتُنَّ /wadʒadtunna/	تَجِدْنَ /tadʒidna/
1st person singular	وَجَدْتُ /wadʒadtu/	أَجِدُ /ʔadʒidu/
1st person plural	وَجَدْنَا /wadʒadna:/	نَجِدُ /nadʒidu/

Negation Patterns

• Future Negation with لَنْ:

- لَنْ أَجِدَ [lan ʔadʒida] — I will not find
- لَنْ تَجِدَ [lan tadʒida] — you (m.sg.) will not find
- لَنْ تَجِدِي [lan tadʒidi:] — you (f.sg.) will not find
- لَنْ يَجِدَ [lan jadʒida] — he will not find
- لَنْ نَجِدَ [lan nadʒida] — we will not find

• Past Negation with لَمْ:

- لَمْ أَجِدْ [lam ʔadʒid] — I did not find
- لَمْ تَجِدْ [lam tadʒid] — you did not find
- لَمْ يَجِدْ [lam jadʒid] — he did not find

• Present Negation with لَا:

- لَا أَجِدُ [la: ʔadʒidu] — I do not find
- لَا تَجِدُ [la: tadʒidu] — you do not find

Conjugation Notes

- The **future** is formed with the prefix سَ [sa-] or سَوْفَ [sawfa] before the imperfect (e.g., سَتَجِدُ "you will find").
- The **moods of the imperfect**:
 - Indicative: تَجِدُ [tadzidu]
 - Subjunctive: لَنْ تَجِدَ [lan tadzida]
 - Jussive: لَمْ تَجِدْ [lam tadzid]
 - Imperative: جِدْ [dzid!] — Find!
- **Passive voice**:
 - Perfect: وَجَدَ [wudzida] — it was found
 - Imperfect: يُوجَدُ [ju:dzadu] — it is found/exists
- **Active Participle**: وَاجِدٌ [wa:dzid] — finding, finder
- **Passive Participle**: مَوْجُودٌ [mawdzu:d] — found, existing

Derived Forms

- **Form II**: وَجَدَّ [waddzada] — to create, to bring into existence (rare)
- **Form IV**: أَوْجَدَ [ʔawdzada] — to create, to bring about, to find
- **Form VIII**: اِوْتَجَدَ [iwtadzada] — to be found (rare)
- **Form X**: اسْتَوْجَدَ [istawdzada] — to deem necessary, to require

Special Grammar Notes for لَنْ

- لَنْ is a particle that negates the future and requires the subjunctive mood
- It transforms the indicative ending ـُ to subjunctive ـَ
- **Comparison with other negation particles**:
 - مَا + perfect = negates past: مَا وَجَدْتُ "I did not find"
 - لَمْ + jussive = negates past: لَمْ أَجِدْ "I did not find"
 - لَا + imperfect = negates present: لَا أَجِدُ "I do not find"

- لَنْ + subjunctive = negates future: لَنْ أَجِدَ "I will not find"

- لَنْ expresses strong categorical denial of future occurrence

2.12 مَا تَسْرِقُهُ — [ma: tasriquhu]

Translation	what you steal (it)
Root	س-ر-ق (s-r-q) for the verb
Pattern	مَا (relative) + تَفْعَلُهُ (present + object pronoun)
Grammar	Relative pronoun + 2nd person masculine singular present verb + 3rd person masculine object pronoun, Form I
Examples	1. سَرَقَ اللِّصُّ الْمَالَ - The thief stole the money [saraqa l-l'is's'u l-ma:l] 2. لَا تَسْرِقْ - Don't steal [la: tasriq] 3. السَّرِقَةُ حَرَامٌ - Theft is forbidden [as-sariqa hara:-mun]
Synonyms	يَنهَبُ (plunders), يَخْتَلِسُ (embezzles), يَسْلُبُ (robs)
Etymology	From Proto-Semitic *šrq- meaning "to steal, take secretly", related to Hebrew שָׁרַقַ (śaraq)

2.13 Conjugation of سَرَقَ (to steal)

Verbal Noun: سَرِقَةٌ /sariqa/ (theft, stealing)

Person	Perfect (Past)	Imperfect (Present)
3rd person masculine singular	سَرَقَ /saraqa/	يَسْرِقُ /jasriqu/
3rd person feminine singular	سَرَقَتْ /saraqat/	تَسْرِقُ /tasriqu/
3rd person masculine dual	سَرَقَا /saraqa:/	يَسْرِقَانِ /jasriqa:ni/
3rd person feminine dual	سَرَقَتَا /saraqata:/	تَسْرِقَانِ /tasriqa:ni/

3rd person masculine plural	سَرَقُوا /saraqū:/	يَسْرِقُونَ /jasriqu:na/
3rd person feminine plural	سَرَقْنَ /saraqna/	يَسْرِقْنَ /jasriqna/
2nd person masculine singular	سَرَقْتَ /saraqta/	تَسْرِقُ /tasriqu/
2nd person feminine singular	سَرَقْتِ /saraqti/	تَسْرِقِينَ /tasriqi:na/
2nd person dual (m./f.)	سَرَقْتُمَا /saraquma:/	تَسْرِقَانِ /tasriqa:ni/
2nd person masculine plural	سَرَقْتُمْ /saraqtum/	تَسْرِقُونَ /tasriqu:na/
2nd person feminine plural	سَرَقْتُنَّ /saraqtunna/	تَسْرِقْنَ /tasriqna/
1st person singular	سَرَقْتُ /saraqtu/	أَسْرِقُ /ʔasriqu/
1st person plural	سَرَقْنَا /saraqna:/	نَسْرِقُ /nasriqu/

Object Pronoun Attachments

With 3rd person masculine singular object هُ [-hu] :

- أَسْرِقُهُ [ʔasriquhu] — I steal it
- تَسْرِقُهُ [tasriquhu] — you (m.sg.) steal it
- تَسْرِقِيهِ [tasriqi:nahu] — you (f.sg.) steal it
- يَسْرِقُهُ [yasriquhu] — he steals it
- تَسْرِقُهَا [tasriquhu] — she steals it
- نَسْرِقُهُ [nasriquhu] — we steal it

With other object pronouns:

- يَسْرِقُنِي [yasriquni:] — he steals me/from me
- يَسْرِقُكَ [yasriquka] — he steals you (m.)

- يَسْرِقُكَ [yasriquki] — he steals you (f.)
- يَسْرِقُهَا [yasriquha:] — he steals it/her
- يَسْرِقُنَا [yasriquna:] — he steals us/from us
- يَسْرِقُكُمْ [yasriqukum] — he steals you (m.pl.)
- يَسْرِقُهُمْ [yasriquhum] — he steals them (m.)

Relative Pronoun مَا Analysis

- **Function:** General relative pronoun meaning "what/that which"
- **Usage:** Introduces relative clauses referring to non-human entities
- **Examples with different verbs:**
 - مَا تَأْكُلُهُ [ma: taʔkuluḥu] — what you eat
 - مَا تَكْتُبُهُ [ma: taktubuḥu] — what you write
 - مَا تَقْرَأُهُ [ma: taqraʔuḥu] — what you read
 - مَا تَشْتَرِيهِ [ma: taʃtarihi] — what you buy
- **Contrast with** مَنْ مَنْ is used for people: مَنْ تُحِبُّهُ "whom you love"

Conjugation Notes

- The **future** is formed with the prefix سَ [sa-] or سَوْفَ [sawfa] before the imperfect (e.g., سَيَسْرِقُ "he will steal").
- The **moods of the imperfect:**
 - Indicative: تَسْرِقُ [tasriqu]
 - Subjunctive: لَنْ تَسْرِقَ [lan tasriqa]
 - Jussive: لَمْ تَسْرِقْ [lam tasriq]
 - Imperative: اسْرِقْ [isriq!] — Steal! (morally problematic command)
- **Passive voice:**
 - Perfect: سُْرِقَ [suriqa] — it was stolen

- Imperfect: يَسْرِقُ [jusraq] — it is stolen
- **Active Participle:** سَارِق [sa:riq] — thief, one who steals
- **Passive Participle:** مَسْرُوق [masru:q] — stolen

Derived Forms

- **Form II:** سَرَّقَ [sarraqa] — to cause to steal (rare)
- **Form III:** سَارَقَ [sa:raqa] — to steal from each other
- **Form VIII:** اسْتَرَقَ [istaraqa] — to steal secretly, to eavesdrop
 - Common phrase: اسْتَرَقَ السَّمْعَ [istaraqa s-samʿa] — "he eavesdropped" (lit. "stole hearing")
- **Form X:** اسْتَسَرَّقَ [istasraqa] — to find an opportunity to steal (rare)

Related Vocabulary

- **Nouns:**
 - سَرِقَةٌ [sariqa] — theft
 - سَارِق [sa:riq] — thief
 - سُرَّاق [surra:q] — thieves (broken plural)
 - مَسْرُوقَات [masru:qa:t] — stolen goods
- **Legal/Religious Terms:**
 - حَدُّ السَّرِقَةِ [haddu s-sariqa] — punishment for theft in Islamic law
 - سَرِقَةُ أَدَبِيَّة [sariqatun ʿadabijja] — plagiarism (literary theft)

2.14 وَلِهَذَا — [waliha:ða:]

Translation	and for this reason / therefore
Root	هَذَا + ل + وَ
Pattern	Conjunction + preposition + demonstrative pronoun
Grammar	وَ (and) + ل (for/because of) + هَذَا (this)
Examples	1. وَلِهَذَا نَجَحَ - And for this reason he succeeded [waliha:ða: nadʒaħa] 2. وَلِذَلِكَ رَفَضَ - And therefore he refused [waliða:lika rafadˤa] 3. وَلِهَذَا السَّبَبُ - And for this reason [waliha:ða: s-sababi]
Synonyms	وَعَلَىٰ هَذَا (and for this reason), وَلِذَلِكَ (therefore), وَلِهَذَا السَّبَبُ (for this reason), وَلِذَلِكَ (accordingly)
Etymology	Compound of basic grammatical particles

2.15 اسْتَحْيَيْتُ — [istahjajtu]

Translation	I felt ashamed / I became shy
Root	ح-ي-ي (ħ-j-j)
Pattern	اسْتَفْعَلْتُ (istaffaltu) - Form X, 1st person past
Grammar	Past tense verb, 1st person singular, Form X (reflexive/seeking state)
Examples	1. اسْتَحْيَيْتُ مِنَ النَّاسِ - She felt ashamed before people [istahjat min an-na:si] 2. لَا تَسْتَحْيِ مِنَ الْحَقِّ - Don't be ashamed of the truth [la: tastahji: min al-ħaqqi] 3. يَسْتَحْيِ مِنْ أَهْلِهِ - He feels shy around his family [jastahji: min ʔahlihi]
Synonyms	تَحَجَّرَ (felt shame), احْمَرَّ وَجْهُهُ (his face reddened), تَحَجَّرَ (felt embarrassed)
Etymology	From Proto-Semitic *ħyy- meaning "to live, be alive, be modest", related to Hebrew חַי (ħaj) "alive"

2.16 Conjugation of اسْتَحْيَا (to feel ashamed/shy)

Verbal Noun: اسْتِحْيَاء /istihja:ʔ/ (shame, shyness, modesty)

Person	Perfect (Past)	Imperfect (Present)
3rd person masculine singular	اسْتَحْيَا /istahja:/	يَسْتَحْيِي /jastahji:/
3rd person feminine singular	اسْتَحْيَتْ /istahjat/	تَسْتَحْيِي /tastahji:/
3rd person masculine dual	اسْتَحْيَا /istahjaja:/	يَسْتَحْيِيَانِ /jastahjija:ni/
3rd person feminine dual	اسْتَحْيَتَا /istahjata:/	تَسْتَحْيِيَانِ /tastahjija:ni/
3rd person masculine plural	اسْتَحْيَوْا /istahjaw/	يَسْتَحْيُونَ /jastahju:na/
3rd person feminine plural	اسْتَحْيَيْنَ /istahjajn/	يَسْتَحْيِينَ /jastahji:n/
2nd person masculine singular	اسْتَحْيَيْتَ /istahjajta/	تَسْتَحْيِي /tastahji:/
2nd person feminine singular	اسْتَحْيَيْتِ /istahjajti/	تَسْتَحْيِينَ /tastahji:na/
2nd person dual (m./f.)	اسْتَحْيَيْتُمَا /istahjajtuma:/	تَسْتَحْيِيَانِ /tastahjija:ni/
2nd person masculine plural	اسْتَحْيَيْتُمْ /istahjajtum/	تَسْتَحْيُونَ /tastahju:na/
2nd person feminine plural	اسْتَحْيَيْتُنَّ /istahjajtunna/	تَسْتَحْيِينَ /tastahji:n/
1st person singular	اسْتَحْيَيْتُ /istahjajtu/	أَسْتَحْيِي /ʔastahji:/
1st person plural	اسْتَحْيَيْنَا /istahhajna:/	نَسْتَحْيِي /nastahji:/

Special Morphological Notes for Hollow/Defective Verbs

This verb combines characteristics of both hollow (weak middle radical) and defective (weak final radical) verbs:

- Root analysis: ح-ي-ي where both second and third radicals are ي
- Perfect stem alternations:

- 3rd masc. sing.: اسْتَحْيَا [istahja:] — final ي becomes ا
- 3rd fem. sing.: اسْتَحْيَتْ [istahjat] — ي drops before consonant suffix
- 1st sing.: اسْتَحْيَيْتُ [istahjajtu] — both ي radicals surface
- **Imperfect stem:** Consistently ي [-ji:] across most forms
- **Masculine plural:** يَسْتَحْيُونَ shows و intrusion

Form X Semantic Analysis

Form X (اسْتَفْعَلَ) Functions:

- **Seeking/Requesting:** Seeking to attain the state denoted by the root
- **Reflexive emotion:** Internal experience of the root meaning
- **Considering oneself:** Deeming oneself to possess the quality
- **In this verb:** Seeking/experiencing the state of modesty/shame naturally

Comparison with other forms from ح-ي-ي:

- **Form I:** حَيَّ [hajija] — to be modest by nature, to be alive
- **Form II:** حَيَّا [hajja:] — to greet, to salute (السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ)
- **Form IV:** أَحْيَا [ʔahja:] — to revive, to bring to life
- **Form X:** اسْتَحْيَا [istahja:] — to feel shame/modesty (emotional state)

Conjugation Notes

- The **future** is formed with the prefix سَ [sa-] or سَوْفَ [sawfa] before the imperfect (e.g., سَأَسْتَحْيِي "I will feel ashamed").
- The **moods of the imperfect:**
 - Indicative: اسْتَحْيِ [ʔastahji:]
 - Subjunctive: لَنْ اسْتَحْيِيَ [lan ʔastahjija]
 - Jussive: لَمْ اسْتَحْيِ [lam ʔastahji]
 - Imperative: اسْتَحْيِ [istahji!] — Feel ashamed! (rare usage)

- **Passive voice:**

- Perfect: اُسْتُحِجِّي [ustuhjija] — shame was felt (rare)
- Imperfect: يُسْتَحْيَا [justahja:] — shame is felt (very rare)

- **Active Participle:** مُسْتَحِيٌّ [mustahjin] — one who feels shame/is modest

- **Passive Participle:** مُسْتَحْيَا مِنْهُ [mustahjan minhu] — that which causes shame

Prepositions and Constructions

Common prepositional patterns:

- اُسْتُحِجِّي مِنْ [istahja: min] — to feel ashamed before/of
 - اُسْتُحِجِّيْتُ مِنْهُ — I felt ashamed before him
 - اُسْتُحِجِّيَ مِنَ الْخَطَا — he felt ashamed of the mistake
- اُسْتُحِجِّيَ أَنْ يَفْعَلَ [istahja: ?an jaffala] — to be too ashamed to do
 - اُسْتُحِجِّيْتُ أَنْ أَسْأَلَ — I was too shy to ask
- اُسْتُحِجِّيَ لِ [istahja: li-] — to feel ashamed for/on behalf of
 - اُسْتُحِجِّيَ لَهُ — he felt ashamed for him

Cultural and Religious Context

- **Islamic concept:** الْحَيَاءُ [al-ḥaja:ʔ] is considered a fundamental virtue
- **Hadith reference:** الْحَيَاءُ مِنَ الْإِيمَانِ — "Modesty is part of faith"
- **Positive vs. negative shame:**
 - **Positive:** Natural modesty, moral sensitivity (حَيَاءٌ طَبِيعِيٌّ)
 - **Negative:** Excessive shyness that prevents good action (حَيَاءٌ مَذْمُومٌ)
- **Gender associations:** Often associated with feminine virtue, but applies to both genders

Related Vocabulary Family

Life/Living family:

حَيَاة — life [haja:t]

حي — alive, living [hajj]

أَحْيَاء — living beings [ʔahja:ʔ]

مَحْيَا — life, livelihood [mahja:]

إِحْيَاء — revival, resurrection [ʔihja:ʔ]

اسْتَحْيَاء — feeling of shame [istihja:ʔ]

مُسْتَحْيٍ — modest person [mustahjin]

حَشَمَةٌ — modesty, decency [haʃma]

Greeting family:

تَحِيَّةٌ — greeting [tahijja]

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ — peace be upon you

مَرْحَبًا — welcome [marhaban]

أَهْلًا وَسَهْلًا — welcome [ʔahlan wa sahlān]

Modesty/Shame family:

حَيَاءٌ — modesty, bashfulness [haja:ʔ]

حيي — modest, shy [hajijj]

Dialectal Variations

- **Egyptian:** اِتْخَجَّلَ [itxaddʒal] — to feel embarrassed
- **Levantine:** نَجَلَ [xidʒil] — to be shy/embarrassed
- **Gulf:** اِنْحَشَمَ [inhaʃam] — to feel modest
- **Maghrebi:** تَحَشَّمَ [thaʃʃam] — to be modest

2.17 نَجَلًا — [xadʒalan]

Translation	shamefully / out of shame
Root	خ-ج-ل (x-dʒ-l)
Pattern	فَعَّلًا (faʃalan) - adverbial accusative
Grammar	Verbal noun in accusative case, functioning as adverb of manner/cause
Examples	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. نَجَلَ مِنْ فَعَلَتِهِ - He was ashamed of his deed [xadʒilā min fiʔlatihi] 2. اِنْجَلَّ يَمْنَعُهُ - Shame prevents him [al-xadʒalu jam-naʔuhu] 3. تَصَرَّفَ بِنَجَلٍ - He acted shamefully [tasʔarrafa bixadʒalin]
Synonyms	حَيَاءٌ (modestly), خِزْيًا (disgracefully), عَارًا (shamefully)
Etymology	From Proto-Semitic root meaning "to be ashamed, embarrassed"

2.18 مِنْكَ — [minka]

Translation	from you / for you
Root	Preposition + pronoun
Pattern	مِنْ + 2nd person masculine singular pronoun
Grammar	Preposition مِنْ (from/of) + attached pronoun كَ (you, masc.)
Examples	<p>1. أَخَذْتُ مِنْكَ كِتَابًا - I took a book from you [ʔaxaðtu minka kita:ban]</p> <p>2. تَعَلَّمْتُ مِنْكَ الْكَثِيرَ - I learned much from you (fem.) [taʔallamtú minki l-kaθi:r]</p> <p>3. هَذَا مِنَّا إِلَيْكُمْ - This is from us to you (plural) [ha:ða: minna: ʔilajkum]</p>
Synonyms	عَنْكَ (about you), لَكَ (for you), بِكَ (with/by you)
Etymology	مِنْ from Proto-Semitic preposition meaning "from, of"

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 + adverbial accusative + prepositional phrase

Key Grammar Points:

- The prefix **فَ** connects this statement to the previous narrative sequence
- **مَتَّاسِفٌ** is a Form V active participle functioning as a predicate nominative
- **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 تَبْحَثُ 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: tabhaθu 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 دُكْتُورُ، 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: آسِفٌ يَا زَبُونُ، وَلَكِنِّي أَعْرِفُ أَنَّكَ لَنْ تَجِدَ هَذِهِ الْبِضَاعَةَ عِنْدِي**
And the merchant said: “Sorry customer, but I know that you won’t find this merchandise with me” [waqa:la t-ta:dʒiru: ʔa:sifun ja: zabu:n, wala:kinni: ʔaʔrifu ʔannaka lan tadʒida ha:ðihi l-bidʔa:ʔata ʔindi:]

5 Levantine (Shaami) Arabic Dialect

Levantine Version

فَقَالَ جُحَا: آسِفٌ يَا سَيِّدِي، لِأَنِّي بَعْرِفُ إِنَّكَ مِش رَح تَلَاقِي شَيْ تَسْرِقُهُ، وَلِهَيْكَ اسْتَحْيَيْتُ مِنْكَ

Phonetic: [faqa:l dʒuħa: ʔa:sif ja: si:di:, laʔanni: baʔrif innak miʃ rah tila:ʔi: ʃi: tisru:qu, wala-he:k istaħe: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** → **آسِفٌ** (ʔa:sif) — simplified form of “sorry”
- **فَإِنِّي** → **لِأَنِّي** (laʔanni:) — “because I” instead of “for indeed I”
- **أَعْرِفُ** → **بَعْرِفُ** (baʔrif) — present continuous with **بـ** prefix

- اِنَّكَ → اِنَّكَ (innak) — simplified subordinating particle
- لَنْ مِش رَح → لَنْ مِش رَح (mif rah) — future negation with “will not”
- تَلَاقي → تَلَاقي (tila:ʔi:) — dialectal verb “to find”
- مَا شِي → مَا شِي (ʃi:) — “something/anything” instead of relative “what”
- وَلِهَذَا وَلِهَيْكَ → وَلِهَذَا وَلِهَيْكَ (walahe:k) — “and that’s why” in dialect
- اسْتَحْيَيْتُ → اسْتَحْيَيْتُ (istahe:t) — simplified past tense form
- مِنْكَ → مِنْكَ (minnak) — emphatic form with gemination

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* (جَلَّ → تَفْسِير → اَعْتَذَار)
2. **Particle Chain:** فَ...فَإِنِّي...وَلِهَذَا creates logical flow (so → for indeed → and therefore)
3. **Form X Pattern:** اسْتَحْيَيْتُ 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:

أَسَفٌ — sorrow [ʔasaf]
 نَجَلٌ — shame [xadʒal]
 حَيَاءٌ — modesty [ħaja:ʔ]
 اِرْتِبَاكٌ — embarrassment [irtaba:k]
 نَدَمٌ — regret [nadam]

Knowledge family:

مَعْرِفَةٌ — knowledge [maʕrifa]
 عِلْمٌ — science/knowledge [ʕilm]
 دِرَايَةٌ — awareness [dira:ja]
 فَهْمٌ — understanding [fahm]
 إِدْرَاكٌ — perception [ʔidra:k]

Theft family:

سَرِقَةٌ — theft [sariqa]
 سَارِقٌ — thief [sa:riq]
 مَسْرُوقٌ — stolen (item) [masru:q]
 نَهَبٌ — plundering [nahb]
 اخْتِلَاسٌ — embezzlement [ixtila:s]

Politeness family:

سَيِّدٌ — master/sir [sajjid]
 أُسْتَاذٌ — professor/teacher [ʔusta:ð]
 دُكْتُورٌ — doctor [duktur]
 مَوْلَى — master/lord [mawla:]
 صَاحِبٌ — owner/sir [sʕa:hib]