

Arabic Phrase Analyser

<Title - a short summary of the phrase in English >
analyse> to phrase <arabic

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Arabic Phrase

phrase> arabic <original

Without Diacritics

diacritics> full with phrase <arabic

With Full Diacritics

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 (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: ḥadaθa]
Synonyms	تَكَلَّمَ (spoke), تَحَدَّثَ (talked), نَطَقَ (uttered)
Etymology	From Proto-Semitic *qwl, related to Hebrew קוּל (qol) “voice”

2.2 Conjugation

Infinitive: قَالٌ

Person	Perfect (Past)	Imperfect (Present)
3rd person masculine singular	قَالَ [qāla]	يَقُولُ [yaqūlu]
3rd person feminine singular	قَالَتْ [qālat]	تَقُولُ [taqūlu]
3rd person masculine dual	قَالَا [qālā]	يَقُولَانِ [yaqūlāni]
3rd person feminine dual	قَالَتَا [qālatā]	تَقُولَانِ [taqūlāni]

3rd person masculine plural	قَالُوا [qālū]	يَقُولُونَ [yaqūlūna]
3rd person feminine plural	قُلْنَ [qulna]	يَقُلْنَ [yaqulna]
2nd person masculine singular	قُلْتَ [qulta]	تَقُولُ [taqūlu]
2nd person feminine singular	قُلْتِ [qulti]	تَقُولِينَ [taqūlīna]
2nd person dual (m./f.)	قُلْتُمَا [qultumā]	تَقُولَانِ [taqūlāni]
2nd person masculine plural	قُلْتُمْ [qultum]	تَقُولُونَ [taqūlūna]
2nd person feminine plural	قُلْتُنَّ [qultunna]	تَقُلْنَ [taqulna]
1st person singular	قُلْتُ [qultu]	أَقُولُ [aqūlu]
1st person plural	قُلْنَا [qulnā]	نَقُولُ [naqūlu]

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	فَعِلْ (faʿʿil) with 1st person possessive suffix
Grammar	Noun, masculine, genitive case (after vocative), with possessive pronoun ي
Table of Conjugations	Singular: سَيِّد [sajjid]
	Plural: سَادَة [sa:da] or أَسْيَاد [ʔasja:d]
Examples	1. هُوَ سَيِّدُ الْقَوْمِ - He is the master of the people [huwa sajjidu l-qawmi]
	2. أَطَعْتُ سَيِّدِي - I obeyed my master [ʔatʔaʔtu sajjidi:]
	3. السَّيِّدُ مُحَمَّدٌ - Mr. Muhammad [as-sajjidu muhammad]
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)
Singular (مفرد)	Nominative	سَاجِدٌ (sajjidun)	السَّاجِدُ (as-sajjidu)	سَاجِدِي (sajjidi)
	Accusative	سَاجِدًا (sajjidan)	السَّاجِدَ (as-sajjida)	سَاجِدِيَّ (sajjidiyy)
	Genitive	سَاجِدٍ (sajjidin)	السَّاجِدِ (as-sajjidi)	سَاجِدِي (sajjidi)
Dual (مثنى)	Nominative	سَاجِدَانِ (sajjidāni)	السَّاجِدَانِ (as-sajjidāni)	سَاجِدَايَ (sajjidāy)
	Acc/Gen	سَاجِدَيْنِ (sajjidaini)	السَّاجِدَيْنِ (as-sajjidaini)	سَاجِدَيَّ (sajjidayy)
Plural (جمع)	Nominative	سَادَةٌ (sādah)	السَّادَةُ (as-sādatu)	سَادَتِي (sādātī)
		أَسْيَادٌ (?asyādun)	الْأَسْيَادُ (al-ʔasyādu)	أَسْيَادِي (?asyādi)
	Accusative	سَادَةً (sādatan)	السَّادَةَ (as-sādata)	سَادَتِيَّ (sādātīy)
		أَسْيَادًا (?asyādan)	الْأَسْيَادَ (al-ʔasyāda)	أَسْيَادِيَّ (?asyādiy)
	Genitive	سَادَةٍ (sādatin)	السَّادَةِ (as-sādati)	سَادَتِي (sādātī)
		أَسْيَادٍ (?asyādin)	الْأَسْيَادِ (al-ʔasyādi)	أَسْيَادِي (?asyādi)

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
- **مَتَّاسِفٌ** is a Form V active participle functioning as a predicate
- **فَإِنِّي** combines causal conjunction with emphatic particle for strong asser-

tion

- لَنْ تَجِدَ uses future negation requiring subjunctive mood
- مَا تَسْرِقُهُ is a relative clause with attached object pronoun
- نَحْلاً 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 تَبْتَثُ عَنْهُ

So the man said: "Sorry my friend, for I know that you won't find what you are looking for" [faqa:la r-radzulu: mutaʔassifun ja: sʕadi:qi:, faʔinni: ʔaʔrifu ʔannaka lan tadzida ma: tabħaθu ʕanhū]

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 tadzida l-dzawa:ba hunā:]

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" [faʔadza:ba tʕ-tʕa:libu: muʔtaðirun ja: duku:r, la:kinni: ʔaðʕunnu ʔannaka lan tadzida l-kita:ba l-ʔa:n]

4. وَقَالَ التَّاجِرُ: آسِفٌ 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:la t-ta:dziru: ʔa:sifun ja: zabu:n, wala:kinni: ʔaʔrifu ʔannaka lan tadzida ha:ða l-bidʕa:ʕata ʕindi:]

5 Levantine (Shaami) Arabic Dialect

Levantine Version

فَقَالَ جُحَا: آسِفُ يَا سَيِّدِي، لِأَنِّي بَعْرِفُ إِنَّكَ مَش رَح تِلَاقِي شَي تَسْرُقُهُ، وَلَهْيَكِ اسْتَحَيَّتْ مِنْكَ

Phonetic: [faqa:l dʒuħa: ʔa:sif ja: saʝi:di, laʔanni: baʕrif innak miʃ raħ tila:ʔi: ʃi: tisru:qu, walahe: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 → آسِفُ (ʔa:sif) – simplified form of “sorry”
- فَإِنِّي → لِأَنِّي (laʔanni:) – “because I” instead of “for indeed I”
- أَعْرِفُ → بَعْرِفُ (baʕrif) – present continuous with ب prefix
- أَنَّا → إِنَّكَ (innak) – simplified subordinating particle
- لَنْ → مَش رَح (miʃ raħ) – future negation with “will not”
- تَجِدُ → تِلَاقِي (tila:ʔi:) – dialectal verb “to find”
- مَا → شَي (ʃi:) – “something/anything” instead of relative “what”
- وَلِهَذَا → وَلَهْيَكِ (walahe:k) – “and that’s why” in dialect
- اسْتَحَيَّتْ → اسْتَحَيَّتْ (istaħe: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 (يا 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* (اعتذار → نَجَل → تَفْسِير)
2. **Particle Chain:** فَ...فَإِنِّي...وَلِهَذَا creates logical flow (so → for indeed → and therefore)
3. **Form X Pattern:** اسْتَحْيَيْتَ follows pattern اسْتَفْعَلَ for self-directed emotions
4. **Negation Structure:** subjunctive + لَنْ is standard future negation pattern
5. **Irony Politeness:** The contrast between يا سَيِّدِي (respectful address) and تَسْرِقَ (you steal) creates the humor

6.2 Related Vocabulary Family

Emotion family:
أَسَفٌ – sorrow [ʔasaf]

نَجَلٌ – shame [xadʒal]
حَيَاءٌ – modesty [ħajaʔ]

ارتباك – embarrassment [irtaba:k]

ندم – regret [nadam]

Knowledge family:

معرفة – knowledge [maʕrifa]

علم – science/knowledge [ʕilm]

دراية – awareness [dira:ja]

فهم – understanding [fahm]

إدراك – perception [ʔidra:k]

Theft family:

سرقة – theft [sariqa]

سارق – thief [sa:riq]

مسروق – stolen (item) [masru:q]

نهب – plundering [nahb]

اختلاس – embezzlement [ixtila:s]

Politeness family:

سيد – master/sir [sajjid]

أستاذ – professor/teacher [ʔusta:ð]

دكتور – doctor [duktu:r]

مولى – master/lord [mawla:]

صاحب – owner/sir [sʕa:hib]