

Arabic Phrase Analyser

The Thief Searches but Finds Juha

وبحث اللص عن شيء يسرقه فلم يجد، فرأى الخزانة ففتحها وإذا بجحا فيها

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Arabic Phrase with Full Diacritics

وَبَحَثَ اللَّصُّ عَنْ شَيْءٍ يَسْرِقُهُ فَلَمْ يَجِدْ، فَرَأَى الْخِزَانَةَ فَفَتَحَهَا وَإِذَا بِجُحَا فِيهَا

1 English Translation

Literal: And searched the thief for something he-steals-it so-not he-found, so-he-saw the-wardrobe so-he-opened-it and behold with-Juha in-it
[Arabic order retained for direct mapping]

Adapted: The thief searched for something to steal but found nothing, then he saw the wardrobe, opened it, and behold, Juha was inside.

2 Detailed Word Analysis

2.1 وَبَحَثَ — [wabahaθa]

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Translation | and he searched |
| Root | ب-ح-ث (b-h-θ) |
| Pattern | فَعَلَ (faʿala) |
| Grammar | Past tense verb, 3rd person masculine singular, with conjunction وَ (wa-) prefix |
| Examples | <p>1. بَحَثَ الطَّالِبُ عَنِ الْكِتَابِ - The student searched for the book [baħaθa t-tālibu ʕan al-kitābi]</p> <p>2. يَبْحَثُونَ عَنِ الْحَقِيقَةِ - They search for the truth [yabħaθūna ʕan al-ħaḳīqati]</p> <p>3. اِبْحَثْ عَنْ عَمَلٍ جَدِيدٍ - Search for new work [ibħaθ ʕan ʕamalin jadīdin]</p> |
| Synonyms | فَتَّشَ (searched), نَبَّ (investigated), تَقَصَّى (explored) |
| Etymology | From Proto-Semitic *baħaθ-, related to Hebrew בָּחַשׁ (baħash) "to search" |

2.2 Conjugation

| Person | Perfect (Past) | Imperfect (Present) |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 3rd person masculine singular | بَحَثَ [baħaθa] | يَبْحَثُ [yabħaθu] |
| 3rd person feminine singular | بَحَثَتْ [baħaθat] | تَبْحَثُ [tabħaθu] |
| 3rd person masculine dual | بَحَثَا [baħaθā] | يَبْحَثَانِ [yabħaθāni] |
| 3rd person feminine dual | بَحَثَتَا [baħaθatā] | تَبْحَثَانِ [tabħaθāni] |
| 3rd person masculine plural | بَحَثُوا [baħaθū] | يَبْحَثُونَ [yabħaθūna] |
| 3rd person feminine plural | بَحَثْنَ [baħaθna] | يَبْحَثْنَ [yabħaθna] |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 2nd person masculine singular | بَحَثَ [baḥaθta] | تَبَحَثَ [tabḥaθu] |
| 2nd person feminine singular | بَحَثِ [baḥaθti] | تَبَحَثِي [tabḥaθīna] |
| 2nd person dual (m./f.) | بَحَثُمَا [baḥaθtumā] | تَبَحَثَانِ [tabḥaθāni] |
| 2nd person masculine plural | بَحَثُوا [baḥaθtum] | تَبَحَثُوا [tabḥaθūna] |
| 2nd person feminine plural | بَحَثْنَ [baḥaθtunna] | تَبَحَثْنَ [tabḥaθna] |
| 1st person singular | أَبَحَثَ [abḥaθu] | بَحَثْتُ [baḥaθtu] |
| 1st person plural | أَبَحَثْنَا [abḥaθnā] | نَبَحَثُ [nabḥaθu] |

Conjugation Notes

- The **future** is formed with the prefix سَ [sa-] or سَوْفَ [sawfa] before the imperfect (e.g., سَيَبْحَثُ "he will search").
- The **moods of the imperfect**:
 - Indicative: يَبْحَثُ [yabḥaθu]
 - Subjunctive: لَنْ يَبْحَثَ [lan yabḥaθa]
 - Jussive: لَمْ يَبْحَثْ [lam yabḥaθ]
 - Imperative: اِبْحَثْ [ibḥaθ!]
- **Passive voice**:
 - Perfect: بُحِثَ [buḥiθa] — it was searched
 - Imperfect: يُبْحَثُ [yubḥaθu] — it is searched

2.3 اللّصّ — [alliṣṣu]

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Translation | the thief |
| Root | ل-ص-ص (l-ṣ-ṣ) |
| Pattern | فَعْل (faʿl) with definite article |
| Grammar | Noun, masculine, definite, nominative case (subject of verb) |
| Table of Conjugations | Singular: لَصٌّ [liṣṣ] Plural: لُصُوصٌ [luṣūṣ] |
| Examples | 1. اللّصّ سَرَقَ السَّيَّارَةَ - The thief stole the car [alliṣṣu saraqā s-sayyārata] 2. رَأَيْتُ اللّصَّ يَجْرِي - I saw the thief running [raʾaytu l-liṣṣa yajrī] 3. اللّصُوصُ خَطَرُونَ - The thieves are dangerous [al-luṣūṣu ḫaṭarūna] |
| Synonyms | سَارِق (thief), حَرَامِي (burglar), خَاطِف (snatcher) |
| Etymology | From root meaning "to stick, adhere" - one who "sticks" to others' property |

Full Declension Matrix

| Number | Case | Indefinite | Definite | With Suffix (1st sg.) |
|--------------------|------------|----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Singular (مُفْرَد) | Nominative | لَصٌّ (liṣṣun) | اللّصّ (alliṣṣu) | لِصِّي (liṣṣī) |
| | Accusative | لَصًّا (liṣṣan) | اللّصَّ (alliṣṣa) | لِصِّيَّ (liṣṣiyya) |
| | Genitive | لَصٍّ (liṣṣin) | اللّصِّ (alliṣṣi) | لِصِّي (liṣṣī) |
| Dual (مُتَن) | Nominative | لِصَّانٍ (liṣṣāni) | اللِّصَّانِ (alliṣṣāni) | لِصَّايَ (liṣṣāya) |
| | Acc/Gen | لِصَّيْنِ (liṣṣayni) | اللِّصَّيْنِ (alliṣṣayni) | لِصَّايَا (liṣṣayya) |
| Plural (جَمْع) | Nominative | لُصُوصٌ (luṣūṣun) | اللُّصُوصُ (alluṣūṣu) | لُصُوصِي (luṣūṣī) |
| | Accusative | لُصُوصًا (luṣūṣan) | اللُّصُوصَ (alluṣūṣa) | لُصُوصِيَّ (luṣūṣiyya) |
| | Genitive | لُصُوصٍ (luṣūṣin) | اللُّصُوصِ (alluṣūṣi) | لُصُوصِي (luṣūṣī) |

2.4 عَنْ — [ʕan]

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Translation | about, for, from |
| Root | Particle (not derived from root) |
| Pattern | Preposition |
| Grammar | Preposition governing genitive case |
| Examples | 1. سَأَلَ عَنِ الطَّرِيقِ - He asked about the road [saʔala ʕan it-ṭarīqi] 2. ابْتَعَدَ عَنِ الْخَطَرِ - He moved away from danger [ib-taʕada ʕan al-xaṭari] 3. بَحَثَ عَنِ الْحَلِّ - He searched for the solution [baḥaṯa ʕan al-ḥalli] |
| Synonyms | مِنْ (from), بِشَأْنٍ (regarding), حَوْلَ (around/about) |
| Etymology | From Proto-Semitic *ʕan-, related to Hebrew עַל (ʕal) "on, about" |

2.5 شَيْءٌ — [šayʔin]

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Translation | something, thing |
| Root | ش-ي-ء (š-y-ʔ) |
| Pattern | فَعْل (faʕl) |
| Grammar | Indefinite noun, masculine, genitive case (due to preposition عَنْ) |
| Table of Conjugations | Singular: شَيْءٌ [šayʔ] Plural: أَشْيَاءٌ [ašyāʔ] |
| Examples | 1. أُرِيدُ شَيْئًا - I want something [urīdu šayʔan] 2. لَا شَيْءَ هُنَا - Nothing here [lā šayʔa hunā] 3. كُلُّ شَيْءٍ جَمِيلٌ - Everything is beautiful [kullu šayʔin jamīlun] |
| Synonyms | أَمْرٌ (matter), كَائِنٌ (entity), مَوْضُوعٌ (object) |
| Etymology | From Proto-Semitic *šayʔ-, meaning "thing, entity" |

2.6 يَسْرِقُهُ — [yasriquhu]

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Translation | he steals it |
| Root | س-ر-ق (s-r-q) |
| Pattern | Form I, يَفْعِلُ (yaffilu) |
| Grammar | Present tense verb, 3rd person masculine singular + attached object pronoun ه Perfect: سَرَقَ [saraqa] |
| Table of Conjugations | Imperfect: يَسْرِقُ [yasriqu] Active Participle: سَارِق [sāriq] 1. سَرَقَ الْحَفَظَةَ - He stole the wallet [saraqa l-mihfazata] 2. اللُّصُوصُ يَسْرِقُونَ - The thieves steal [al-luṣūṣu yasriqūna] 3. لَا تَسْرِقْ مَالَ النَّاسِ - Don't steal people's money [lā tasriq māla n-nāsi] |
| Examples | |
| Synonyms | نَهَبَ (plundered), اخْتَلَسَ (embezzled), غَصَبَ (usurped) |
| Etymology | From Proto-Semitic *saraq-, related to Hebrew שָׁדַד (šādad) "to rob" |

2.7 Conjugation

| Person | Perfect (Past) | Imperfect (Present) |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 3rd person masculine singular | سَرَقَ [saraqa] | يَسْرِقُ [yasriqu] |
| 3rd person feminine singular | سَرَقَتْ [saraqat] | تَسْرِقُ [tasriqu] |
| 3rd person masculine dual | سَرَقَا [saraqā] | يَسْرِقَانِ [yasriqāni] |
| 3rd person feminine dual | سَرَقَتَا [saraqatā] | تَسْرِقَانِ [tasriqāni] |
| 3rd person masculine plural | سَرَقُوا [saraqū] | يَسْرِقُونَ [yasriqūna] |
| 3rd person feminine plural | سَرَقْنَ [saraqna] | يَسْرِقْنَ [yasriqna] |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2nd person masculine singular | سَرَقْتَ [saraqta] | تَسْرِقُ [tasriqu] |
| 2nd person feminine singular | سَرَقْتِ [saraqti] | تَسْرِقِينَ [tasriqīna] |
| 2nd person dual (m./f.) | سَرَقْتُمَا [saraqtumā] | تَسْرِقَانِ [tasriqāni] |
| 2nd person masculine plural | سَرَقْتُمْ [saraqtum] | تَسْرِقُونَ [tasriqūna] |
| 2nd person feminine plural | سَرَقْتُنَّ [saraqtunna] | تَسْرِقْنَ [tasriqna] |
| 1st person singular | سَرَقْتُ [saraqtu] | أَسْرِقُ [asriqu] |
| 1st person plural | سَرَقْنَا [saraqna] | نَسْرِقُ [nasriqu] |

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: يَسْرِقُ [yasriqu]
 - Subjunctive: لَنْ يَسْرِقَ [lan yasriqa]
 - Jussive: لَمْ يَسْرِقْ [lam yasriq]
 - Imperative: اسْرِقْ [isriq!] (not commonly used!)
- **Passive voice**:
 - Perfect: سُْرِقَ [suriqa] — it was stolen
 - Imperfect: يُسْرَقُ [yusraqu] — it is being stolen

2.8 فَلَمْ يَجِدْ — [fa-lam yajid]

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Translation | so he did not find |
| Root | و-ج-د (w-j-d) |
| Pattern | فَ + لَمْ + jussive mood |
| Grammar | Conjunction + negation particle + past verb in jussive mood Perfect: وَجَدَ [wajada] |
| Table of Conjugations | Imperfect: يَجِدُ [yajidu] Jussive: يَجِدْ [yajid] |
| Examples | 1. لَمْ يَجِدِ الْمِفْتَاحَ - He did not find the key [lam yajid al-miftāḥa] 2. وَجَدْتُ الْكِتَابَ - I found the book [wajadtu l-kitāba] 3. سَيَجِدُ الْحُلَّ - He will find the solution [sayajidu l-halla] |
| Synonyms | عَثَرَ عَلَى (came across), اِكْتَشَفَ (discovered), لَقِيَ (met/-found) |
| Etymology | From Proto-Semitic *wajad-, meaning "to find, encounter" |

2.9 Conjugation

| Person | Perfect (Past) | Imperfect (Present) |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 3rd person masculine singular | وَجَدَ [wajada] | يَجِدُ [yajidu] |
| 3rd person feminine singular | وَجَدَتْ [wajadat] | تَجِدُ [tajidu] |
| 3rd person masculine dual | وَجَدَا [wajadā] | يَجِدَانِ [yajidāni] |
| 3rd person feminine dual | وَجَدَتَا [wajadatā] | تَجِدَانِ [tajidāni] |
| 3rd person masculine plural | وَجَدُوا [wajadū] | يَجِدُونَ [yajidūna] |
| 3rd person feminine plural | وَجَدْنَ [wajadna] | يَجِدْنَ [yajidna] |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 2nd person masculine singular | وَجَدْتَ [wajadta] | تَجِدُ [tajidu] |
| 2nd person feminine singular | وَجَدْتِ [wajadti] | تَجِدِينَ [tajidīna] |
| 2nd person dual (m./f.) | وَجَدْتُمَا [wajadtumā] | تَجِدَانِ [tajidāni] |
| 2nd person masculine plural | وَجَدْتُمْ [wajadtum] | تَجِدُونَ [tajidūna] |
| 2nd person feminine plural | وَجَدْتُنَّ [wajadtunna] | تَجِدْنَ [tajidna] |
| 1st person singular | وَجَدْتُ [wajadtu] | أَجِدُ [ajidu] |
| 1st person plural | وَجَدْنَا [wajadnā] | نَجِدُ [najidu] |

Conjugation Notes

- The **future** is formed with the prefix سَ [sa-] or سَوْفَ [sawfa] before the imperfect (e.g., سَيَجِدُ "he will find").
- The **moods of the imperfect**:
 - Indicative: يَجِدُ [yajidu]
 - Subjunctive: لَنْ يَجِدَ [lan yajida]
 - Jussive: لَمْ يَجِدْ [lam yajid]
 - Imperative: جِدْ [jid!]
- **Passive voice**:
 - Perfect: وَجِدَ [wujida] — it was found
 - Imperfect: يُوجَدُ [yūjadu] — it is found

2.10 فَرَأَى — [fa-raʔā]

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Translation | then he saw |
| Root | ر-أ-ي (r-ʔ-y) |
| Pattern | فَعَّلَ (faʕala) with conjunction |
| Grammar | Past tense verb, 3rd person masculine singular, with conjunction فَ (fa-) prefix |
| Examples | 1. رَأَى الطَّائِرَ - He saw the bird [raʔā ʔ-ṭāʔira] 2. تَرَى النُّجُومَ - She sees the stars [tarā n-nujūma] 3. رَأَيْتُ حُلُمًا جَمِيلًا - I saw a beautiful dream [raʔaytu ḥulmān jamīlan] |
| Synonyms | شَاهَدَ (witnessed), أَبْصَرَ (perceived), نَظَرَ (looked) |
| Etymology | From Proto-Semitic *raʔay-, related to Hebrew רָאָה (rāʔāh) "to see" |

2.11 Conjugation

Verbal Noun: رُؤْيَا /ruʔya/

| Person | Perfect (Past) | Imperfect (Present) |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 3rd person masculine singular | رَأَى /raʔā/ | يَرَى /yarā/ |
| 3rd person feminine singular | رَأَتْ /raʔat/ | تَرَى /tarā/ |
| 3rd person masculine dual | رَأَيَا /raʔayā/ | يَرَيَانِ /yarayāni/ |
| 3rd person feminine dual | رَأَتَا /raʔatā/ | تَرَيَانِ /tarayāni/ |
| 3rd person masculine plural | رَأَوْا /raʔaw/ | يَرَوْنَ /yarawna/ |
| 3rd person feminine plural | رَأَيْنَ /raʔayna/ | يَرَيْنَ /yarayna/ |
| 2nd person masculine singular | رَأَيْتَ /raʔayta/ | تَرَى /tarā/ |

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 2nd person feminine singular | رَأَيْتَ /raʔayti/ | تَرَيْنَ /tarayna/ |
| 2nd person dual (m./f.) | رَأَيْتُمَا /raʔaytumā/ | تَرَيَانِ /tarayāni/ |
| 2nd person masculine plural | رَأَيْتُمْ /raʔaytum/ | تَرَوْنَ /tarawna/ |
| 2nd person feminine plural | رَأَيْتُنَّ /raʔaytunna/ | تَرَيْنَ /tarayna/ |
| 1st person singular | رَأَيْتُ /raʔaytu/ | أَرَى /ʔarā/ |
| 1st person plural | رَأَيْنَا /raʔaynā/ | نَرَى /narā/ |

Conjugation Notes

- This is a ****defective verb**** (فعل ناقص) where the third radical is ي (weak letter)
- The **future** is formed with the prefix سَ [sa-] or سَوْفَ [sawfa] before the imperfect (e.g., سَيَرَى "he will see")
- The **moods of the imperfect**:
 - Indicative: يَرَى [yarā]
 - Subjunctive: لَنْ يَرَى [lan yarā]
 - Jussive: لَمْ يَرِ [lam yara]
 - Imperative: رَ [ra!] (rarely used due to phonetic difficulty)
- **Passive voice**:
 - Perfect: رُئِيَ [ruʔiya] — it was seen
 - Imperfect: يُرَى [yurā] — it is seen
- **Participles**:
 - Active: رَائٍ [rāʔin] — seeing
 - Passive: مَرِيٌّ [marʔiyy] — seen/visible

2.12 خَزَانَةٌ — [al-xizānata]

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Translation | the wardrobe |
| Root | خ-ز-ن (x-z-n) |
| Pattern | فَعَالَةٌ (fiʿālā) |
| Grammar | Noun, feminine, definite, accusative case (direct object) |
| Table of Conjugations | <p>Singular: خَزَانَةٌ [xizāna]</p> <p>Plural: خَزَانَاتٌ [xizānāt]</p> |
| Examples | <p>1. فَتَحَ خَزَانَةَ الْمَلَابِيسِ - He opened the clothes wardrobe [fataḥa xizānata l-malābisi]</p> <p>2. الْخَزَانَةُ مَلِيَّةٌ - The wardrobe is full [al-xizānatu malīʾatun]</p> <p>3. اشْتَرَى خَزَانَةً جَدِيدَةً - He bought a new wardrobe [ištara xizānatan jadīdatan]</p> |
| Synonyms | دُولَاب (closet), مَخْزَن (storage), صُنْدُوق (chest) |
| Etymology | From root meaning "to store, keep safe" |

Full Declension Matrix

| Number | Case | Indefinite | Definite | With Suffix (1st sg.) |
|--------------------|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Singular (مُفْرَد) | Nominative | خَزَانَةٌ (xizānatun) | الْخَزَانَةُ (al-xizānatu) | خَزَانَتِي (xizānatī) |
| | Accusative | خَزَانَةً (xizānatan) | الْخَزَانَةَ (al-xizānata) | خَزَانَتِيَّ (xizānatiyya) |
| | Genitive | خَزَانَةٍ (xizānatin) | الْخَزَانَةِ (al-xizānati) | خَزَانَتِي (xizānatī) |
| Dual (مُثَنَّى) | Nominative | خَزَانَتَانِ (xizānatāni) | الْخَزَانَتَانِ (al-xizānatāni) | خَزَانَتَايَ (xizānatāya) |
| | Acc/Gen | خَزَانَتَيْنِ (xizānatayni) | الْخَزَانَتَيْنِ (al-xizānatayni) | خَزَانَتَايَ (xizānatayya) |
| Plural (جَمْع) | Nominative | خَزَانَاتٌ (xizānātun) | الْخَزَانَاتُ (al-xizānātu) | خَزَانَاتِي (xizānātī) |
| | Accusative | خَزَانَاتٍ (xizānātin) | الْخَزَانَاتِ (al-xizānāti) | خَزَانَاتِيَّ (xizānātiyya) |
| | Genitive | خَزَانَاتٍ (xizānātin) | الْخَزَانَاتِ (al-xizānāti) | خَزَانَاتِي (xizānātī) |

2.13 فَفْتَحَهَا — [fa-fataḥahā]

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Translation | so he opened it |
| Root | ف-ت-ح (f-t-ḥ) |
| Pattern | فَعَلَ (faʿala) with conjunction and pronoun |
| Grammar | Past tense verb with conjunction فَ + attached feminine pronoun هَا Perfect: فَتَحَ [fataḥa] |
| Table of Conjugations | Imperfect: يَفْتَحُ [yaftaḥu] Active Participle: فَاتِحٌ [fātiḥ] 1. فَتَحَ الْبَابَ - He opened the door [fataḥa l-bāba] 2. تَفْتَحُ النَّافِذَةَ - She opens the window [taftaḥu n-nāfidata] 3. افْتَحْ عَيْنَيْكَ - Open your eyes [iftaḥ ʿaynyka] |
| Examples | |
| Synonyms | شَقَّ (split open), كَشَفَ (uncovered), حَلَّ (unlocked) |
| Etymology | From Proto-Semitic *fataḥ-, meaning "to open, breach" |

2.14 Conjugation

| Person | Perfect (Past) | Imperfect (Present) |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 3rd person masculine singular | فَتَحَ [fataḥa] | يَفْتَحُ [yaftaḥu] |
| 3rd person feminine singular | فَتَحَتْ [fataḥat] | تَفْتَحُ [taftaḥu] |
| 3rd person masculine dual | فَتَحَا [fataḥā] | يَفْتَحَانِ [yaftaḥāni] |
| 3rd person feminine dual | فَتَحَتَا [fataḥatā] | تَفْتَحَانِ [taftaḥāni] |
| 3rd person masculine plural | فَتَحُوا [fataḥū] | يَفْتَحُونَ [yaftaḥūna] |
| 3rd person feminine plural | فَتَحْنَ [fataḥna] | يَفْتَحْنَ [yaftaḥna] |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2nd person masculine singular | فَتَحْتَ [fatahta] | تَفْتَحُ [taftahu] |
| 2nd person feminine singular | فَتَحْتِ [fatahti] | تَفْتَحِينَ [taftahīna] |
| 2nd person dual (m./f.) | فَتَحْتُمَا [fatahtumā] | تَفْتَحَانِ [taftahāni] |
| 2nd person masculine plural | فَتَحْتُمْ [fatahtum] | تَفْتَحُونَ [taftahūna] |
| 2nd person feminine plural | فَتَحْتُنَّ [fatahtunna] | تَفْتَحْنَ [taftahna] |
| 1st person singular | فَتَحْتُ [fatahtu] | أَفْتَحُ [aftahu] |
| 1st person plural | فَتَحْنَا [fatahnā] | نَفْتَحُ [naftahu] |

Conjugation Notes

- The **future** is formed with the prefix سَ [sa-] or سَوْفَ [sawfa] before the imperfect (e.g., سَيَفْتَحُ "he will open").
- The **moods of the imperfect**:
 - Indicative: يَفْتَحُ [yaftahu]
 - Subjunctive: لَنْ يَفْتَحَ [lan yaftaha]
 - Jussive: لَمْ يَفْتَحْ [lam yaftah]
 - Imperative: افْتَحْ [iftah!]
- **Passive voice**:
 - Perfect: فُتِحَ [futiha] — it was opened
 - Imperfect: يُفْتَحُ [yuftahu] — it is opened

2.15 وَإِذَا — [wa-ʔidā]

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Translation | and behold, and suddenly |
| Root | Particle (not derived from root) |
| Pattern | Conjunction + surprise particle |
| Grammar | Conjunction وَ + surprise particle إِذَا |
| Table of Conjugations | Fixed expression - no conjugation Used to introduce surprise or sudden discovery |
| Examples | 1. وَإِذَا بِالْمَطَرِ يَهْطِلُ - And behold, rain is falling [wa-ʔidā bil-maṭari yaḥṭilu] 2. فَتَحَ الصُّنْدُوقَ وَإِذَا بِكَزْزٍ - He opened the box and behold, treasure [fataḥa ṣ-ṣundūqa wa-ʔidā bi-kanzin] 3. وَإِذَا بِهِ قَادِمٌ - And behold, he is coming [wa-ʔidā bihi qādimun] |
| Synonyms | بَغْتَةً (suddenly), بَغْتَةً (unexpectedly) |
| Etymology | إِذَا from Proto-Semitic *ʔid- meaning "when, if" |

2.16 بِجَا — [bi-juḥā]

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Translation | with Juha, there was Juha |
| Root | Proper noun (not derived from root) |
| Pattern | Preposition + proper noun |
| Grammar | Preposition بِ + proper noun جَا |
| Table of Conjugations | Proper noun - no conjugation جَا is indeclinable |
| Examples | 1. جَا رَجُلٌ حَكِيمٌ - Juha is a wise man [juḥā rajulun ḥakīmun] 2. قِصَّةُ جَا مُضْحِكَةٌ - Juha's story is funny [qiṣṣatu juḥā muḍḥikatun] 3. يُحِبُّ النَّاسُ جَا - People love Juha [yuḥibbu n-nāsu juḥā] |
| Synonyms | نَصْرُ الدِّينِ خُوجَة (Nasruddin Khoja) - Turkish equivalent |
| Etymology | Folkloric character name, possibly from Arabic جَا meaning "having prominent eyes" |

2.17 فِيهَا — [fihā]

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Translation | in it |
| Root | Preposition + pronoun |
| Pattern | فِي + attached pronoun |
| Grammar | Preposition فِي + attached feminine pronoun هَا فِيهِ - in it (masc.) فِيهَا - in it (fem.) |
| Table of Conjugations | فِيهِمَا - in them (dual) فِيهِمْ - in them (masc. pl.) فِيهِنَّ - in them (fem. pl.) |
| Examples | 1. الْكِتَابُ فِي الْحَقِيبَةِ - The book is in the bag [al-kitābu fī l-ḥaqībati] 2. يَعِيشُ فِيهَا - He lives in it [yaʿīšu fihā] 3. مَا فِيهَا مِنْ شَكٍّ - There is no doubt in it [mā fihā min šakkin] |
| Synonyms | بِدَاخِلِهَا (inside it), بِهَا (in it) |
| Etymology | فِي from Proto-Semitic *fī- meaning "in, at" |

3 Phrase Analysis

Grammatical Structure:

Conjunction + past verb + definite subject + prepositional phrase + relative clause + conjunction + negation + past verb + conjunction + past verb + direct object + conjunction + past verb + object pronoun + conjunction + surprise particle + prepositional phrase + prepositional phrase

Key Grammar Points:

- Sequential conjunctions وَ and فَ create narrative flow
- عَنْ governs genitive case in شَيْءٍ
- Relative clause يَسْرِقُهُ modifies شَيْءٍ
- Negation لَمْ requires jussive mood in يَجِدْ

- **وَإِذَا** introduces sudden discovery
- Attached pronouns **هُ** and **هَا** show gender agreement
- **بِ** in **بِحَا** indicates existence/presence
- This is a compound sentence with multiple clauses connected by conjunctions

4 Similar Phrases for Practice

1. **وَبَحَثَ الطِّفْلُ عَنْ لُعْبَتِهِ فَلَمْ يَجِدْهَا، فَرَأَى الصُّنْدُوقَ فَفَتَحَهُ وَإِذَا بِهَا فِيهِ**
And the child searched for his toy but did not find it, then he saw the box, opened it, and behold, it was inside [wa-baḥaṯa ʔ-tiḥlu ʔan luʔbatihī fa-lam yaǰidahā, fa-raʔā ʕ-ʕundūqa fa-fataḥahu wa-ʔidā bihā fihi]
2. **وَنَقَبَ الْعَامِلُ عَنْ مَاءٍ فَلَمْ يَعْثُرْ، فَشَاهَدَ الْبُئْرَ خَفَرَهَا وَإِذَا بِالْمَاءِ يَتَدَفَّقُ**
And the worker searched for water but did not find any, then he saw the well, dug it, and behold, water was gushing [wa-naqqaba l-ʔāmilu ʔan māʔin fa-lam yaʔθur, fa-šāhada l-biʔra fa-ḥafarahā wa-ʔidā bil-māʔi yatadaffaqu]
3. **وَفَتَّشَ الطَّيِّبُ عَنْ دَوَاءٍ لِلْمَرَضِ فَلَمْ يَكْتَشِفْ، فَلَا حَظَّ النَّبَاتِ فَدَرَسَهُ وَإِذَا بِهِ الْعِلَاجُ**
And the doctor searched for medicine for the disease but did not discover any, then he noticed the plant, studied it, and behold, it was the cure [wa-fattaša ʔ-ṭabību ʔan dawāʔin lil-maraḍi fa-lam yaktašif, fa-lāḥaẓa n-nabāta fa-darasahu wa-ʔidā bihi l-ʔilāju]
4. **وَدَوَّرَ الطَّالِبُ عَنْ كِتَابِهِ فَلَمْ يَلْقَ، فَصَرَ الْمَكْتَبَةَ فَدَخَلَهَا وَإِذَا بِالْكِتَابِ عَلَى الطَّائِلَةِ**
And the student searched around for his book but did not find it, then he saw the library, entered it, and behold, the book was on the table [wa-dawwara ʔ-ṭālibu ʔan kitābihī fa-lam yalqa, fa-bašura l-maktabata fa-daxalahā wa-ʔidā bil-kitābi ʔalā ʔ-ṭāwilati]

5 Levantine (Shaami) Arabic Dialect

Levantine Version

وَدَوَّرَ الْحَرَامِي عَ شَيْءٍ يَسْرُقُو بَسْ مَا لَاقِي، فَشَافَ الْخِزَانَةَ فَفَتَحَهَا وَإِذَا بِجُحَا جُوتَاتَا

Phonetic: [wa-dawwar il-ḥarāmi ʔa ši yisruqu bass mā lāqi, fa-šāf il-xizāne fa-fataḥa wa-ʔidā juḥā juwwāta]

Translation: And the thief searched for something to steal but didn't find anything, then he saw the wardrobe, opened it, and behold, Juha was inside it.

Key Dialectal Changes:

- دَوَّرَ → بَحَثَ (dawwar) — dialectal "searched around"
- اللُّصُّ → الحَرَامِي (il-ḥarāmi) — colloquial "thief"
- عَنْ → عَ (ʿa) — shortened preposition "for"
- شَيْءٍ → شَيْ (ši) — simplified "something"
- يَسْرِقُوْهُ → يَسْرِقُوْهُ (yisruqu) — dialectal present tense
- بَسَ مَا لَاقِيْ → فَلَمْ يَجِدْ (bass mā lāqi) — "but didn't find"
- رَأَى → شَافَ (šāf) — dialectal past "saw"
- فَفَتَحَهَا → فَفَتَحَا (fa-fataḥa) — simplified pronoun
- فِيهَا → جَوَّاتَا (juwwāta) — dialectal "inside it"

6 Additional Learning Notes

Cultural and Literary Context

Narrative Function: This sentence serves as the climactic moment in a Juha story where the thief's expectations are completely subverted. Instead of finding valuables, he discovers Juha hiding in the wardrobe.

Juha's Character: Juha (Nasreddin Hodja in Turkish tradition) represents the wise fool archetype in Middle Eastern folklore. His presence in the wardrobe suggests either poverty (nothing worth stealing) or cleverness (hiding from the thief).

Literary Technique: The phrase uses dramatic irony and surprise revelation through **وَإِذَا** to create humor and engage the reader. The sequential structure builds suspense before the punchline.

Cultural Values: The story reflects themes of poverty, resourcefulness, and the ability to find humor in difficult situations - common motifs in Arabic folk literature. It also demonstrates the Arabic narrative tradition of using conjunctions to create flow.

Grammar Teaching Value: This sentence is excellent for teaching sequential conjunctions, negation with **لَمْ**, attached pronouns, and the dramatic **وَإِذَا** construction.

6.1 Memory Tips

1. **Conjunction Chain:** Search → Find (negated) → See → Open → Surprise (وَوَوَوَف...ف...ف...و)
2. **Pronoun Gender:** Remember هُ (masculine) refers to هَا, شَيْءٍ (feminine) to الْخِزَانَةُ

3. **Negation Rule:** لَمْ + jussive = past negative (لَمْ يَجِدْ not يَجِدْ)

4. **Surprise Structure:** ...وَإِذَا ب is a fixed expression meaning "and behold..."

5. **Relative Clause:** شَيْءٍ يَسْرِقُهُ modifies — "something that he steals"

6.2 Related Vocabulary Family

Search/Investigation family:

بَحْثٌ — research [bahθ]
تَفْتِيشٌ — searching [taftiʃ]
تَنْقِيبٌ — excavation [tanqib]
اِسْتِكْشَافٌ — exploration [istikšāf]
فَحْصٌ — examination [faḥṣ]

Theft family:

سَرِقَةٌ — theft [sariqa]
سَارِقٌ — thief [sāriq]
مَسْرُوقٌ — stolen [masrūq]
نَهْبٌ — plunder [nahb]
لُصُوصِيَّةٌ — thievery [luṣuṣiyya]

Vision family:

رُؤْيَا — vision [ruʔya]
نَظَرٌ — looking [naẓar]
إِبْصَارٌ — sight [ibṣār]
مُشَاهَدَةٌ — watching [mušāhada]
مُلَاحَظَةٌ — observation [mulāḥaẓa]

Opening family:

فَتْحٌ — opening [fath]
مِفْتَاحٌ — key [miftāḥ]
اِنْفِتَاحٌ — being open [infitāḥ]
فَتَّاحٌ — opener [fattāḥ]
مَفْتُوحٌ — opened [maftūḥ]

Storage family:

خَزْنٌ — storage [xazn]
مَخْزَنٌ — warehouse [maxzan]
خَزَانَةٌ — cupboard [xizāna]
خَازِنٌ — treasurer [xāzin]
مُدْخَرٌ — stored [muddaxar]

Surprise family:

مُفَاجَأَةٌ — surprise [mufājaʔa]
بَغْتَةً — suddenly [baġta]
فَجْأَةً — suddenly [fajʔa]
صَدْمَةٌ — shock [ṣadma]
ذَهْوُلٌ — amazement [ḍuhūl]

6.3 Grammatical Patterns to Remember

Sequential Narrative Pattern:

- وَ + فعل — "and [verb]" (connects to previous action)
- فَ + فعل — "so/then [verb]" (shows result or sequence)
- وَإِذَا ب + اسم — "and behold [noun]" (introduces surprise)

Negation Patterns:

- لمَ + مجزوم — past negation with jussive mood
- مَا + فعل — simple negation
- لَا + مضارع — present/future negation

Attached Pronoun Patterns:

- Verb + هَا/هَ — "he/she [verbs] it"
- Preposition + هَا/هَ — "in/with/for it"
- Noun + هَا/هَ — "his/her [noun]"

Form Patterns in the Text:

- Form I verbs: فَتَحَ، رَأَى، وَجَدَ، سَرَقَ، بَحَثَ — basic action verbs
- Sound plurals: لُصُوصٌ (broken plural from لَصٌّ)
- Feminine nouns with خَزَانَةٌ pattern: فَعَالَةٌ
- Defective verbs: رَأَى (hollow verb with weak middle radical)