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

diactricts> full with phrase <arabic

With Full Diacritics

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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	فَعَلَ (faʕala)
Grammar	Past tense verb, 3rd person masculine singular, with conjunction فَ (fa-) prefix
Table of Conjugations	Infinitive: قَوْل [qawl] Present: يَقُولُ [jaqu:lu] Past: قَالَ [qa:la]
Examples	1. قَالَ الرَّجُلُ الحَقَّ - The man said the truth [qa:la r-radʒulu l-ħaqqa] 2. سَيَقُولُ لَكَ غَداً - He will tell you tomorrow [sa-jaqu:lu laka ɣadan] 3. قُلْ لِي مَاذَا حَدَثَ - Tell me what happened [qul li: ma:ða: ħadaθa]
Synonyms	تَكَلَّمَ (spoke), تَحَدَّثَ (talked), نَطَقَ (uttered)
Etymology	From Proto-Semitic *qwl, related to Hebrew קול (qol) "voice"

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

4 Similar Phrases for Practice

1. فَقالَ الرَّجُلُ: مُتَأَسِّفٌ يا صَديقي، فَإِنّي أَعرِفُ أَنَّكَ لَن تَجِدَ ما تَبحَثُ عَنهُ

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: sˤadi:qi:, faʔinni: ʔaʕrifu ʔannaka lan tadʒida ma: tabħaθu ʕanhu]

2. وَقالَت البِنتُ: مُتَأَسِّفَةٌ يا أُستاذي، فَإِنّي أَعلَمُ أَنَّكَ لَن تَجِدَ الجَوابَ هُنا

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: ʔaʕlamu ʔannaka lan tadʒida l-dʒawa:ba huna:]

3. فَأَجابَ الطّالِبُ: مُعتَذِرٌ يا دُكتور، لكِنّي أَظُنُّ أَنَّكَ لَن تَجِدَ الكِتابَ الآن

So the student answered: "Apologetic, doctor, but I think that you won't find the book now" [faʔadʒa:ba tˤ-tˤa:libu: muʕtaðirun ja: duktu:r, la:kinni: ʔaðˤunnu ʔannaka lan tadʒida l-kita:ba l-ʔa:n]

4. وَقالَ التّاجِرُ: آسِفٌ يا زَبون، وَلكِنّي أَعرِفُ أَنَّكَ لَن تَجِدَ هَذا البِضاعَةَ عِندي

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: ʔaʕrifu ʔannaka lan tadʒida ha:ða l-bidˤa:ʕata ʕindi:]

5 Levantine (Shaami) Arabic Dialect

Levantine Version

فَقال جُحا: آسِف يا سيّدي، لأَنّي بَعرِف إنّك مِش رَح تلاقي شي تِسرُقُه، وَلَهيك استَحَيت مِنّك

Phonetic: [faqa:l dʒuħa:: ʔa:sif ja: sajji: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:

- آسِف ← مُتَأَسِّف (ʔa:sif) – simplified form of "sorry"

- لِأَنِّي ← فَإِنِّي (laʔanni:) – "because I" instead of "for indeed I"

- بَعرِف ← أَعرِف (baʕrif) – present continuous with بـ prefix

- إِنَّك ← أَنَّك (innak) – simplified subordinating particle

- مش رَح ← لَن (miʃ raħ) – future negation with "will not"

- تِلاقي ← تَجِد (tila:ʔi:) – dialectal verb "to find"

- شي ← ما (ʃi:) – "something/anything" instead of relative "what"

- وَلَهيك ← وَلِهٰذا (walahe:k) – "and that's why" in dialect

- استَحيَت ← استَحيَيت (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 سيِّدي), 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* (اعتِذار ← تَفسير ← خَجَل)

2. **Particle Chain:** فَ...فَإِنِّي...وَلِهٰذا creates logical flow (so → for indeed → and therefore)

3. **Form X Pattern:** استَحيَيت follows pattern استَفعَل for self-directed emotions

4. **Negation Structure:** subjunctive + لَن is standard future negation pattern

5. **Ironic Politeness:** The contrast between يا سَيِّدي (respectful address) and تَسرِق (you steal) creates the humor

6.2   Related Vocabulary Family

Emotion family:

أَسَف – sorrow [ʔasaf]

خَجَل – shame [xadʒal]

حَياء – modesty [ħaja:ʔ]

ارتِباك – embarrassment [irtaba:k]

نَدَم – regret [nadam]

Theft family:

سَرِقَة – theft [sariqa]

سارِق – thief [sa:riq]

مَسروق – stolen (item) [masru:q]

نَهب – plundering [nahb]

اختِلاس – embezzlement [ixtila:s]

Knowledge family:

مَعرِفَة – knowledge [maʕrifa]

عِلم – science/knowledge [ʕilm]

دِراية – awareness [dira:ja]

فَهم – understanding [fahm]

إدراك – perception [ʔidra:k]

Politeness family:

سَيِّد – master/sir [sajjid]

أُستاذ – professor/teacher [ʔusta:ð]

دُكتور – doctor [duktu:r]

مَولى – master/lord [mawla:]

صاحِب – owner/sir [sˤa:ħib]