

# 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	<p>1. قَالَ الرَّجُلُ الْحَقَّ - The man said the truth [qa:la r-radʒulu l-ḥaqqā]</p> <p>2. سَيَقُولُ لَكَ غَدًا - He will tell you tomorrow [sa-jaqu:lu laka ʔadan]</p> <p>3. قُلْ لِي مَاذَا حَدَثَ - Tell me what happened [qul li: ma:ða: ḥadaṡa]</p>
Synonyms	تَكَلَّمَ (spoke), تَحَدَّثَ (talked), نَطَقَ (uttered)
Etymology	From Proto-Semitic *qwl, related to Hebrew קוּל (qol) “voice”

### 2.2 Conjugation

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]	تَقُولْنَ [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:]

<b>Translation</b>	my master / my sir
<b>Root</b>	س-و-د (s-w-d)
<b>Pattern</b>	فعل (faʿʿil) with 1st person possessive suffix
<b>Grammar</b>	Noun, masculine, genitive case (after vocative), with possessive pronoun <b>ي</b>
<b>Table of Conjugations</b>	<p>Singular: سَيِّد [sajjid]</p> <p>Plural: سَادَة [sa:da] or أَسْيَاد [ʔasja:d]</p> <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 [ʔatʔaʔtu sajjidi:]</p> <p>3. السيد محمد - Mr. Muhammad [as-sajjidu muhammad]</p>
<b>Synonyms</b>	مَوْلَى (master), رَبّ (lord), صَاحِب (owner)
<b>Etymology</b>	From root meaning “to be black, to prevail, to rule”

### Full Declension Matrix

Number	Case	Indefinite	Definite	With Suffix (1st sg.)
Singular (مفرد)	Nominative	سَيِّد (sajjidun)	السَيِّد (as-sajjidu)	سَيِّدِي (sajjidī)
	Accusative	سَيِّدَا (sajjidān)	السَيِّدَا (as-sajjidā)	سَيِّدِي (sajjidiyya)
	Genitive	سَيِّد (sajjidin)	السَيِّد (as-sajjidi)	سَيِّدِي (sajjidī)
Dual (مثنى)	Nominative	سَيِّدَان (sajjidāni)	السَيِّدَان (as-sajjidāni)	سَيِّدَاي (sajjidāya)
	Acc/Gen	سَيِّدَيْن (sajjidaini)	السَيِّدَيْن (as-sajjidaini)	سَيِّدِي (sajjidayya)
Plural (جمع)	Nominative	سَادَة (sādah)	السَّادَة (as-sādatu)	سَادَاتِي (sādatī)
		أَسْيَاد (ʔasyādun)	الْأَسْيَاد (al-ʔasyādu)	أَسْيَادِي (ʔasyādī)
	Accusative	سَادَة (sādatan)	السَّادَة (as-sādata)	سَادَاتِي (sādatīya)
		أَسْيَادًا (ʔasyādan)	الْأَسْيَاد (al-ʔasyāda)	أَسْيَادِي (ʔasyādiyya)
	Genitive	سَادَة (sādatin)	السَّادَة (as-sādati)	سَادَاتِي (sādatī)
		أَسْيَاد (ʔasyādin)	الْأَسْيَاد (al-ʔasyādi)	أَسْيَادِي (ʔasyādī)

### 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
- **لَنْ تَجِدَ** uses future negation requiring subjunctive mood
- **مَا تَسْرِقُهُ** is a relative clause with attached object pronoun
- **نَحْلًا** 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 تَبْتَغِي 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: tabʔhaθu 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 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”  
[faʔadʒa:ba tʔ-tʔa:libu: muʔtaðirun ja: duktur:, la:kinni: ʔaðʔunnu ʔannaka lan tadʒida l-kita:ba l-ʔa:n]
4. **وَقَالَ التَّاجِرُ: أَسَفٌ يَا زَبُونِ، 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:l a 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

فَقَالَ جُحَا: آسِفٌ يَا سَيِّدِي، لِأَنِّي بَعْرِفُ إِنَّكَ مَشْ رَحَ تِلَاقِي شَيْ تَسْرُقُهُ، وَلَهْيَكِ اسْتَحَيْتُ مِنْكَ

**Phonetic:** [faqa:l dʒuħa: ʔa:sif ja: saʒji:di:, laʔanni: baʕrif innak miʃ raħ tila:ʔi: ʃi: tisru:qu, walahe:k istahe: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 (baʕrif) – present continuous with بـ prefix
- أَنَّنْكَ → إِنَّكَ (innak) – simplified subordinating particle
- لَنْ → مَشْ رَحَ (miʃ raħ) – future negation with “will not”
- تَجِدُ → تِلَاقِي (tila:ʔi:) – dialectal verb “to find”
- مَا → شَيْ (ʃi:) – “something/anything” instead of relative “what”
- وَلِهَذَا → وَلَهْيَكِ (walahe:k) – “and that’s why” in dialect
- اسْتَحْيَيْتُ → اسْتَحَيْتُ (istahe: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 (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* (نَجَل → تَفْسِير → اِعْتِذَار)
2. **Particle Chain:** فَ...فَإِنِّي...وَلِهَذَا creates logical flow (so → for indeed → and therefore)
3. **Form X Pattern:** اسْتَحْيَيْت 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:

أَسَف – sorrow [ʔasaf]  
نَجَل – shame [xadʒal]  
حَيَاء – modesty [haja:ʔ]  
اِرْتِبَاك – embarrassment [irtaba:k]  
نَدَم – regret [nadam]

### Knowledge family:

مَعْرِفَة – knowledge [maʕrifa]  
عِلْم – science/knowledge [ʕilm]  
دِرَايَة – awareness [dira:ja]  
فَهْم – understanding [fahm]  
إِدْرَاك – perception [ʔidra:k]

### Theft family:

سَرِقَة – theft [sariqa]  
سَارِق – thief [sa:riq]  
مَسْرُوق – stolen (item) [masru:q]  
نَهَب – plundering [nahb]  
اِخْتِلَاس – embezzlement [ixtila:s]

### Politeness family:

سَيِّد – master/sir [sajjid]  
أُسْتَاذ – professor/teacher [ʔusta:ð]  
دُكْتُور – doctor [duktu:r]  
مَوْلَى – master/lord [mawla:]  
صَاحِب – owner/sir [sʕa:hib]