

# Arabic Phrase Analyser

The Thief Searches but Finds Juha

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

Igor Deruga

## 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. ابْحَثْ 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	بَحَثَتْ [baḥaθti]	تَبَحَثِينَ [tabḥaθīna]
2nd person dual (m./f.)	بَحَثْتُمَا [baḥaθtumā]	تَبَحَثَانِ [tabḥaθāni]
2nd person masculine plural	بَحَثْتُمْ [baḥaθtum]	تَبَحَثُونَ [tabḥaθūna]
2nd person feminine plural	بَحَثْتُنَّ [baḥaθtunna]	تَبَحَثْنَ [tabḥaθna]
1st person singular	أَبَحَثْتُ [abḥaθtu]	أَبَحَثْتُ [abḥaθu]
1st person plural	أَبَحَثْنَا [abḥaθnā]	أَبَحَثْنَا [abḥaθu]

### 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 اللِّصُّ — [alliṣṣu]

<b>Translation</b>	the thief
<b>Root</b>	ل-ص-ص (l-ṣ-ṣ)
<b>Pattern</b>	فَعْل (faʿl) with definite article
<b>Grammar</b>	Noun, masculine, definite, nominative case (subject of verb)
<b>Table of Conjugations</b>	Singular: لِصٌّ [liṣṣ] Plural: لُصُوصٌ [luṣūṣ]
<b>Examples</b>	1. اللِّصُّ سَرَقَ السَّيَّارَةَ - The thief stole the car [alliṣṣu saraqā s-sayyārata] 2. رَأَيْتُ اللِّصَّ يَجْرِي - I saw the thief running [raʾaytu l-liṣṣa yajrī] 3. اللُّصُوصُ خَطَرُونَ - The thieves are dangerous [al-luṣūṣu ṣaṭarūna]
<b>Synonyms</b>	سَارِق (thief), حَرَامِي (burglar), خَاطِف (snatcher)
<b>Etymology</b>	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	لِصٌّ (liṣṣun)	اللِّصُّ (alliṣṣu)	لِصِّي (liṣṣī)
	Accusative	لِصًّا (liṣṣan)	اللِّصَّ (alliṣṣa)	لِصِّيَّ (liṣṣiyya)
	Genitive	لِصٍّ (liṣṣin)	اللِّصِّ (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]

<b>Translation</b>	about, for, from
<b>Root</b>	Particle (not derived from root)
<b>Pattern</b>	Preposition
<b>Grammar</b>	Preposition governing genitive case
<b>Examples</b>	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]
<b>Synonyms</b>	مِنْ (from), بِشَأْنٍ (regarding), حَوْلَ (around/about)
<b>Etymology</b>	From Proto-Semitic *ʕan-, related to Hebrew עַל (ʕal) "on, about"

## 2.5 شَيْءٌ — [šayʔin]

<b>Translation</b>	something, thing
<b>Root</b>	ش-ي-ء (š-y-ʔ)
<b>Pattern</b>	فَعْل (faʕl)
<b>Grammar</b>	Indefinite noun, masculine, genitive case (due to preposition عَنْ)
<b>Table of Conjugations</b>	Singular: شَيْءٌ [šayʔ] Plural: أَشْيَاءٌ [ašyāʔ]
<b>Examples</b>	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]
<b>Synonyms</b>	أَمْرٌ (matter), كَائِنٌ (entity), مَوْضُوعٌ (object)
<b>Etymology</b>	From Proto-Semitic *šayʔ-, meaning "thing, entity"

## 2.6 يَسْرِقُهُ — [yasriquhu]

<b>Translation</b>	he steals it
<b>Root</b>	س-ر-ق (s-r-q)
<b>Pattern</b>	Form I, يَفْعِلُ (yaffīlu)
<b>Grammar</b>	Present tense verb, 3rd person masculine singular + attached object pronoun هـ Perfect: سَرَقَ [saraqa]
<b>Table of Conjugations</b>	Imperfect: يَسْرِقُ [yasriqu] Active Participle: سَارِقٌ [sāriq] 1. سَرَقَ الْمِحْفَظَةَ - 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]
<b>Examples</b>	
<b>Synonyms</b>	نَهَبَ (plundered), اخْتَلَسَ (embezzled), غَصَبَ (usurped)
<b>Etymology</b>	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 [saraqnā]	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]

<b>Translation</b>	so he did not find
<b>Root</b>	و-ج-د (w-j-d)
<b>Pattern</b>	فَ + لَمْ + jussive mood
<b>Grammar</b>	Conjunction + negation particle + past verb in jussive mood Perfect: وَجَدَ [wajada]
<b>Table of Conjugations</b>	Imperfect: يَجِدُ [yajidu] Jussive: يَجِدْ [yajid]
<b>Examples</b>	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]
<b>Synonyms</b>	عَثَرَ عَلَى (came across), اِكْتَشَفَ (discovered), لَقِيَ (met/-found)
<b>Etymology</b>	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: وُجِدَ [wujida] — it was found
  - Imperfect: يُوجَدُ [yūjadu] — it is found

## 2.10 فَرَأَى — [fa-raʔā]

<b>Translation</b>	then he saw
<b>Root</b>	ر-أ-ي (r-ʔ-y)
<b>Pattern</b>	فَعَّلَ (faʕala) with conjunction
<b>Grammar</b>	Past tense verb, 3rd person masculine singular, with conjunction فَ (fa-) prefix
<b>Examples</b>	1. رَأَى الطَّائِرَ - He saw the bird [raʔā ɬ-ɬāʔira] 2. تَرَى النُّجُومَ - She sees the stars [tarā n-nujūma] 3. رَأَيْتُ حُلُمًا جَمِيلًا - I saw a beautiful dream [raʔaytu ħulmān jamīlan]
<b>Synonyms</b>	شَاهَدَ (witnessed), أَبْصَرَ (perceived), نَظَرَ (looked)
<b>Etymology</b>	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]

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

<b>Translation</b>	so he opened it
<b>Root</b>	ف-ت-ح (f-t-ḥ)
<b>Pattern</b>	فَعَلَ (faʿala) with conjunction and pronoun
<b>Grammar</b>	Past tense verb with conjunction فَ + attached feminine pronoun هَا Perfect: فَتَحَ [fataḥa]
<b>Table of Conjugations</b>	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]
<b>Examples</b>	
<b>Synonyms</b>	شَقَّ (split open), كَشَفَ (uncovered), حَلَّ (unlocked)
<b>Etymology</b>	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]

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

## 2.16 بِجَا — [bi-juḥā]

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

## 2.17 فِيهَا — [fihā]

<b>Translation</b>	in it
<b>Root</b>	Preposition + pronoun
<b>Pattern</b>	فِي + attached pronoun
<b>Grammar</b>	Preposition فِي + attached feminine pronoun هَا فِيهِ - in it (masc.) فِيهَا - in it (fem.)
<b>Table of Conjugations</b>	فِيهِمَا - in them (dual) فِيهِمْ - in them (masc. pl.) فِيهِنَّ - in them (fem. pl.)
<b>Examples</b>	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]
<b>Synonyms</b>	بِدَاخِلِهَا (inside it), بِهَا (in it)
<b>Etymology</b>	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
- شَيْءٌ 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
- **بِجَا** in **بِجَا** 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 yaǧidahā, fa-raʔā ʔ-ʔundūqa 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، فَبَصُرَ 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-baṣura l-maktabata fa-daxalahā wa-ʔidā bil-kitābi ʔalā ʔ-ṭāwilati]

## 5 Levantine (Shaami) Arabic Dialect

### Levantine Version

وَدَوَّرَ الْحَرَامِي عَ شَيْءٍ يَسْرُقُ بَسْ مَا لَاقِي، فَشَافَ الْخِزَانَةَ فَفَتَحَهَا وَإِذَا بِجَا جُوتَا

**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 (dawwar) — dialectal "searched around" → بَحَثَ
- الْحَرَامِيُّ (il-ḥarāmi) — colloquial "thief" → اللَّصُّ
- عَ (ʿa) — shortened preposition "for" → عَنْ
- شَيْءٌ (šīʾ) — simplified "something" → شَيْءٍ
- يَسْرِقُو (yisruqu) — dialectal present tense → يَسْرِقُهُ
- بَسَ مَا لَاقِي (bass mā lāqi) — "but didn't find" → فَلَمْ يَجِدْ
- شَافَ (šāf) — dialectal past "saw" → رَأَى
- فَفَاتَحَا (fa-fataḥa) — simplified pronoun → فَفَتَحَهَا
- جَوَّاتَا (juwwāta) — dialectal "inside it" → فِيهَا

## 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* (وَ...فَ...فَ...وَ)
2. **Pronoun Gender:** Remember هُ (masculine) refers to هَا شَيْءٌ (feminine) to اخْزَانَةٌ

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:

بَحْث — research [bahθ]  
تَفْتِيش — searching [taftiʃ]  
تَنْقِيب — excavation [tanqīb]  
اِسْتِكْشَاف — exploration [istikšāf]  
فَحْص — examination [faḥṣ]

### Theft family:

سَرِقَة — theft [sariqa]  
سَارِق — thief [sāriq]  
مَسْرُوق — stolen [masrūq]  
نَهَب — plunder [nahb]  
لُصُوصِيَّة — thievery [luṣuṣiyya]

### Vision family:

رُؤْيَا — vision [ruʔya]  
نَظَر — looking [naẓar]  
إِبْصَار — sight [ibṣār]  
مُشَاهَدَة — watching [mušāhada]  
مُلَاحَظَة — observation [mulāḥaẓa]

### Opening family:

فَتْح — opening [fath]  
مِفْتَاح — key [miftāḥ]  
اِنْفِتَاح — being open [infitāḥ]  
فَاتِح — opener [fattāḥ]  
مَفْتُوح — opened [maftūḥ]

### Storage family:

خَزْن — storage [xazn]  
مَخْزَن — warehouse [maxzan]  
خَزَانَة — cupboard [xizāna]  
خَازِن — treasurer [xāzin]  
مُدْخَر — stored [muddaxar]

### Surprise family:

مُفَاجَاة — surprise [mufājaʔa]  
بَغْتَة — suddenly [baḡta]  
فَجَاة — suddenly [fajʔa]  
صَدْمَة — shock [ṣadma]  
ذَهْوَل — amazement [duhūl]

## 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/هُ — "he/she [verbs] it"
- Preposition + هَا/هُ — "in/with/for it"
- Noun + هَا/هُ — "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)