

Arabic Phrase Analyser

<Title - a short summary of the phrase in English >
diacritics> without analyse to phrase arabic <original

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Arabic Phrase with Full Diacritics

diacritics> full with phrase <arabic

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

2.2 Conjugation

Verbal Noun: قَوْلٌ /qawl/

| Person | Perfect (Past) | Imperfect (Present) |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 3rd person masculine singular | قَالَ /qa:la/ | يَقُولُ /jaqu:lu/ |
| 3rd person feminine singular | قَالَتْ /qa:lat/ | تَقُولُ /taqu:lu/ |
| 3rd person masculine dual | قَالَا /qa:la:/ | يَقُولَانِ /jaqu:la:ni/ |
| 3rd person feminine dual | قَالَتَا /qa:lata:/ | تَقُولَانِ /taqu:la:ni/ |
| 3rd person masculine plural | قَالُوا /qa:lu:/ | يَقُولُونَ /jaqu:lu:na/ |
| 3rd person feminine plural | قُلْنَ /qulna/ | يَقُلْنَ /jaqulna/ |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 2nd person masculine singular | قُلْتَ /qulta/ | تَقُولُ /taqu:lu/ |
| 2nd person feminine singular | قُلْتِ /qulti/ | تَقُولِينَ /taqu:li:na/ |
| 2nd person dual (m./f.) | قُلْتُمَا /qultuma:/ | تَقُولَانِ /taqu:la:ni/ |
| 2nd person masculine plural | قُلْتُمْ /qultum/ | تَقُولُونَ /taqu:lu:na/ |
| 2nd person feminine plural | قُلْتُنَّ /qultunna/ | تَقُولْنَ /taqulna/ |
| 1st person singular | قُلْتُ /qultu/ | أَقُولُ /ʔaqu:lu/ |
| 1st person plural | قُلْنَا /qulna:/ | نَقُولُ /naqu:lu/ |

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 | فعل (faʿʿil) with 1st person possessive suffix |
| Grammar | Noun, masculine, genitive case (after vocative), with possessive pronoun ي |
| Table of Conjugations | <p>Singular: سَيِّد [sajjid]</p> <p>Plural: سَادَة [sa:da] or أَسْيَاد [ʔasja:d]</p> <p>1. هو 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> |
| 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 sg.) |
|-----------------|------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Singular (مفرد) | Nominative | سَيِّد /sajjidun/ | السَيِّد /as.sajjidu/ | سَيِّدِي /sajjidi:/ |
| | Accusative | سَيِّدَا /sajjidan/ | السَيِّدَا /as.sajjida/ | سَيِّدِي /sajjidijja/ |
| | Genitive | سَيِّد /sajjidin/ | السَيِّد /as.sajjidi/ | سَيِّدِي /sajjidi:/ |
| Dual (مثنى) | Nominative | سَيِّدَان /sajjida:ni/ | السَيِّدَان /as.sajjida:ni/ | سَيِّدَاي /sajjida:ja/ |
| | Acc/Gen | سَيِّدَيْن /sajjidajni/ | السَيِّدَيْن /as.sajjidajni/ | سَيِّدِي /sajjidajja/ |
| Plural (جمع) | Nominative | سَادَة /sa:datun/ | السَّادَة /as.sa:datu/ | سَادَاتِي /sa:dati:/ |
| | | أَسْيَاد /ʔasja:dun/ | الْأَسْيَاد /al.ʔasja:du/ | أَسْيَادِي /ʔasja:di:/ |
| | Accusative | سَادَة /sa:datan/ | السَّادَة /as.sa:data/ | سَادَاتِي /sa:dati:ja/ |
| | | أَسْيَادًا /ʔasja:dan/ | الْأَسْيَاد /al.ʔasja:da/ | أَسْيَادِي /ʔasja:dijja/ |
| | Genitive | سَادَة /sa:datin/ | السَّادَة /as.sa:dati/ | سَادَاتِي /sa:dati:/ |
| | | أَسْيَاد /ʔasja:din/ | الْأَسْيَاد /al.ʔasja:di/ | أَسْيَادِي /ʔasja:di:/ |

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
- **نَحَلًا** 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: أَسِفٌ 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: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: آسَفُ يَا سَيِّدِي، لِأَنِّي بَعْرِفُ إِنَّكَ مَش رَح تَلَاقي شَيْ تَسْرِقُهُ، وَلَهِيكَ 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 → آسَفُ (ʔa:sif) – simplified form of “sorry”
- فَإِنِّي → لِأَنِّي (laʔanni:) – “because I” instead of “for indeed I”
- أَعْرِفُ → بَعْرِفُ (baʕrif) – present continuous with ب prefix
- أَنَّنْكَ → إِنَّكَ (innak) – simplified subordinating particle
- لَنْ → مَش رَح (miʃ raħ) – future negation with “will not”
- تَجِدُ → تَلَاقي (tila:ʔi:) – dialectal verb “to find”
- مَا → شَيْ (ʃi:) – “something/anything” instead of relative “what”
- وَلِهَذَا → وَلَهِيكَ (walahe:k) – “and that’s why” in dialect
- اسْتَحَيْتُ → 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 [ħaja: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]
 اخْتِلَاس – 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]