

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	1. بَحَثَ الطَّالِبُ عَنِ الْكِتَابِ - The student searched for the book [baħaθa t-tālibu ʕan al-kitābi] 2. يَبْحَثُونَ عَنِ الْحَقِيقَةِ - They search for the truth [yabħaθūna ʕan al-ħaḳīqati] 3. ابْحَثْ عَنْ عَمَلٍ جَدِيدٍ - Search for new work [ibħaθ ʕan ʕamalin jadīdin]
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]	تَبَحَثُونِ [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. اللّصُّ 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. اللُّصُوصُ 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)	اللّصُّ (alliṣṣu)	لِصِّي (liṣṣī)
	Accusative	لَصًّا (liṣṣan)	اللّصَّ (alliṣṣa)	لِصِّيَّ (liṣṣiyya)
	Genitive	لَصٍّ (liṣṣin)	اللّصِّ (alliṣṣi)	لِصِّي (liṣṣī)
Dual (مُتَن)	Nominative	لَصَّانٍ (liṣṣāni)	اللّصَّانِ (alliṣṣāni)	لِصَّايَ (liṣṣāya)
	Acc/Gen	لَصَّيْنِ (liṣṣayni)	اللّصَّيْنِ (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 (yaffīlu)
Grammar	Present tense verb, 3rd person masculine singular + attached object pronoun هـ Perfect: سَرَقَ [saraqa]
Table of Conjugations	Imperfect: يَسْرِقُ [yasriqu] Active Participle: سَارِقٌ [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 [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]

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 ɬ-ɬāʔira] 2. تَرَى النُّجُومَ - She sees the stars [tarā n-nujūma] 3. رَأَيْتُ حُلُمًا جَمِيلًا - I saw a beautiful dream [raʔaytu ħulmān 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	Singular: خَزَانَةٌ [xizāna] Plural: خَزَانَاتٌ [xizānāt]
Examples	1. فَتَحَ خَزَانَةَ الْمَلَابِيسِ - He opened the clothes wardrobe [fataḥa xizānata l-malābisi] 2. الْخَزَانَةُ مَلِيَّةٌ - The wardrobe is full [al-xizānatu malīʾatun] 3. اشْتَرَى خَزَانَةً جَدِيدَةً - He bought a new wardrobe [ištara xizānatan jadīdatan]
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	فَعَّلَ (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
- 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-ʕundūqa fa-fataḥahu wa-ʔidā bihā fihi]
2. **وَنَقَبَ الْعَامِلُ عَنْ مَاءٍ فَلَمْ يَعْثُرْ، فَشَاهَدَ الْبُئْرَ حَفَرَهَا 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 يَسْرُقُو 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 → بَحَثَ (dawwar) — dialectal "searched around"
- اللُّصُّ → الْحَرَامِيُّ (il-ḥarāmi) — colloquial "thief"
- عَنْ → عَ (ʿa) — shortened preposition "for"
- شَيْءٍ → شَيْ (ši) — simplified "something"
- يَسْرِقُوْهُ → يَسْرِقُوْهُ (yisruqu) — dialectal present tense
- فَلَمْ يَجِدْ → بَسَ مَا لَا قِيَّ (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...وَوَو)
2. **Pronoun Gender:** Remember هُ (masculine) refers to هَا, شَيْءٍ (feminine) to الْحِرَازَانَةُ

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 [taftīš]
تَنْقِيبٌ — excavation [tanqīb]
اِسْتِكْشَافٌ — exploration [istikšāf]
فَحْصٌ — examination [faḥṣ]

Theft family:

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

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/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)