

Arabic Phrase Analyser

The Thief's Fear and Courage

نَخَافُ اللِّصَّ وَلَكِنَّهُ تَشَجَّعَ وَقَالَ: مَاذَا تَفْعَلُ هُنَا يَا شَيْخٌ؟

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Arabic Phrase with Full Diacritics

نَخَافُ اللِّصَّ وَلَكِنَّهُ تَشَجَّعَ وَقَالَ: مَاذَا تَفْعَلُ هُنَا يَا شَيْخٌ؟

1 English Translation

Literal: So he feared the thief but he encouraged himself and he said: what do you do here O old man?

[Arabic order retained for direct mapping]

Adapted: So the thief became afraid, but he gathered his courage and said: "What are you doing here, old man?"

2 Detailed Word Analysis

2.1 خَفِيَ — [faxa:fa]

Translation	so he feared / so he became afraid
Root	خ-و-ف (x-w-f)
Pattern	فَعَلَ (faʿala) with conjunction فَ (fa-) prefix
Grammar	Past tense verb, 3rd person masculine singular, with conjunction فَ (fa-) prefix
Examples	1. خَفِيَ الطِّفْلُ مِنَ الظَّلَامِ - The child feared the darkness [xa:fa t^ʕ-t^ʕiflu min az^ʕ-z^ʕala:m] 2. سَيَخَافُ مِنْ هَذَا الصَّوْتِ - He will fear this sound [sajaxa:fu min ha:ða s^ʕ-s^ʕawt] 3. لَا تَخَفْ مِنْ شَيْءٍ - Don't fear anything [la: taxaf min ʃajʔ]
Synonyms	رَهَبَ (feared), فَزِعَ (was frightened), وَجَلَ (was anxious)
Etymology	From Proto-Semitic *xwp, related to Hebrew חָפַף (ḥafaf) "to cover, protect"

2.2 Conjugation

Verbal Noun: خَوْفٌ /xawf/

Person	Perfect (Past)	Imperfect (Present)
3rd person masculine singular	خَفِيَ /xa:fa/	يَخَافُ /jaxa:fu/
3rd person feminine singular	خَفَتْ /xa:fat/	تَخَافُ /taxa:fu/
3rd person masculine dual	خَفَا /xa:fa:/	يَخَافَانِ /jaxa:fa:ni/
3rd person feminine dual	خَفَتَا /xa:fata:/	تَخَافَانِ /taxa:fa:ni/
3rd person masculine plural	خَفُوا /xa:fu:/	يَخَافُونَ /jaxa:fu:na/
3rd person feminine plural	خَفْنَ /xifna/	يَخِفْنَ /jaxifna/

2nd person masculine singular	خَفَّتَ /xifta/	تَخَافُ /taxa:fu/
2nd person feminine singular	خَفَّتِ /xifti/	تَخَافِينَ /taxa:fi:na/
2nd person dual (m./f.)	خَفْتُمَا /xiftuma:/	تَخَافَانِ /taxa:fa:ni/
2nd person masculine plural	خَفْتُمْ /xiftum/	تَخَافُونَ /taxa:fu:na/
2nd person feminine plural	خَفْتُنَّ /xiftunna/	تَخَافْنَ /taxifna/
1st person singular	خَفْتُ /xiftu/	أَخَافُ /ʔaxa:fu/
1st person plural	خَفْنَا /xifna:/	نَخَافُ /naxa:fu/

Additional Verb Forms

- Future: سَيَخَافُ [sajaxa:fu] — he will fear
- Subjunctive: أَنْ يَخَافَ [ʔan jaxa:fa] — that he fear
- Jussive: لَمْ يَخَفْ [lam jaxaf] — he did not fear
- Imperative: خَفْ [xaf] — fear! (masc. sing.)
- Passive Perfect: خِيفَ [xi:fa] — it was feared
- Passive Imperfect: يُخَافُ [juxa:fu] — it is feared

2.3 اللِّصُّ — [al-lisˤsˤu]

Translation	the thief
Root	ل-ص-ص (l-sˤ-sˤ)
Pattern	ال (fiʔl) with definite article
Grammar	Definite noun, masculine, nominative case (subject)
Examples	1. رَأَيْتُ لِصًّا فِي الشَّارِعِ - I saw a thief in the street [raʔajtu lisˤsˤan fi: ʃ-ʃa:riʕ] 2. اللُّصُوصُ سَرَقُوا الْبَيْتَ - The thieves robbed the house [al-lusˤu:sˤu saraqū: l-bajt] 3. حُكِمَ عَلَى اللَّصِّ بِالسِّجْنِ - The thief was sentenced to prison [hukima ʕala: l-lisˤsˤi bi-s-siɖn]
Synonyms	سَارِق (thief), لُصُوص (thieves-pl), قَاطِع طَرِيق (highway robber)
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	لِصٌّ /lisˤsˤun/	اللِّصُّ /al-lisˤsˤu/	لِصِّي /lisˤsˤi:/
	Accusative	لِصًّا /lisˤsˤan/	اللِّصَّ /al-lisˤsˤa/	لِصِّي /lisˤsˤi:/
	Genitive	لِصٍّ /lisˤsˤin/	اللِّصِّ /al-lisˤsˤi/	لِصِّي /lisˤsˤi:/
Dual (مُتَن)	Nominative	لِصَّانِ /lisˤsˤa:ni/	اللِّصَّانِ /al-lisˤsˤa:ni/	لِصَّايَ /lisˤsˤa:ja/
	Acc/Gen	لِصَّيْنِ /lisˤsˤajni/	اللِّصَّيْنِ /al-lisˤsˤajni/	لِصَّيْ /lisˤsˤajja/
Plural (جَمْع)	Nominative	لُصُوصٌ /lusˤu:sˤun/	اللُّصُوصُ /al-lusˤu:sˤu/	لُصُوصِي /lusˤu:sˤi:/
	Accusative	لُصُوصًا /lusˤu:sˤan/	اللُّصُوصَ /al-lusˤu:sˤa/	لُصُوصِي /lusˤu:sˤi:/
	Genitive	لُصُوصٍ /lusˤu:sˤin/	اللُّصُوصِ /al-lusˤu:sˤi/	لُصُوصِي /lusˤu:sˤi:/

2.4 وَلَكِنَّهُ — [wala:kinnahu:]

Translation	but he / however he
Root	ل-ك-ن (l-k-n) with conjunction and pronoun
Pattern	هَ + لَكِنَّ + وَ (conjunction + but + pronoun)
Grammar	Adversative conjunction with attached 3rd person masculine singular pronoun
Examples	1. وَقَالَ ابْنُهَا لِلْأُسْتَاذِ - And Juha said to the professor [waqa:la l-ḡuḥa: li-l-ʔusta:ḏ] 2. وَلَكِنَّهَا قَالَتْ شَيْئًا مُمْتَازًا - But she said something excellent [wala:kinnaha: qa:lat ʃajʔan mumta:zan] 3. وَلَكِنَّهُمْ رَفَضُوا الْإِقْتِرَاحَ - But they rejected the suggestion [wala:kinnhum rafadʕu: l-iqtira:h]
Synonyms	إِلَّا أَنَّهُ (but that he), غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ (except that he)
Etymology	لَكِنَّ from root meaning "to bend, turn" - a turning point in meaning

2.5 تَشَجَّعَ — [taʃaḏḏaʃa]

Translation	he encouraged himself / he gathered courage
Root	ش-ج-ع (ʃ-ḡ-ʕ)
Pattern	تَفَعَّلَ (tafaʕʕala) - Form V
Grammar	Past tense verb, 3rd person masculine singular, Form V (reflexive)
Examples	1. تَشَجَّعَ الْجُنْدِيُّ لِلْمَعْرَكَةِ - The soldier encouraged himself for battle [taʃaḏḏaʃa l-ḡundijju li-l-maʕraka] 2. يَتَشَجَّعُ كُلُّ يَوْمٍ - He encourages himself every day [jataʃaḏḏaʃu kulla jawm] 3. تَشَجَّعِي وَلَا تَخَافِي - Encourage yourself and don't fear [taʃaḏḏaʃi: wala: taxa:fi:]
Synonyms	تَجَلَّدَ (showed endurance), تَقَوَّى (strengthened himself), تَمَاسَكَ (composed himself)
Etymology	From root meaning "boldness, courage" - related to Hebrew שָׁנַע (madness/boldness)

Form V Conjugation

Verbal Noun: **تَشَجُّعٌ** /taʃaɖɖʌf/

Person	Perfect (Past)	Imperfect (Present)
3rd person masculine singular	تَشَجَّعَ /taʃaɖɖʌfa/	يَتَشَجَّعُ /jataʃaɖɖʌfu/
3rd person feminine singular	تَشَجَّعَتْ /taʃaɖɖʌfat/	تَتَشَجَّعُ /tataʃaɖɖʌfu/
3rd person masculine dual	تَشَجَّعَا /taʃaɖɖʌfa:/	يَتَشَجَّعَانِ /jataʃaɖɖʌfa:ni/
3rd person feminine dual	تَشَجَّعَتَا /taʃaɖɖʌfata:/	تَتَشَجَّعَانِ /tataʃaɖɖʌfa:ni/
3rd person masculine plural	تَشَجَّعُوا /taʃaɖɖʌfu:/	يَتَشَجَّعُونَ /jataʃaɖɖʌfu:na/
3rd person feminine plural	تَشَجَّعْنَ /taʃaɖɖʌfna/	يَتَشَجَّعْنَ /jataʃaɖɖʌfna/
2nd person masculine singular	تَشَجَّعْتَ /taʃaɖɖʌfta/	تَتَشَجَّعُ /tataʃaɖɖʌfu/
2nd person feminine singular	تَشَجَّعْتِ /taʃaɖɖʌfti/	تَتَشَجَّعِينَ /tataʃaɖɖʌfi:na/
2nd person dual (m./f.)	تَشَجَّعْتُمَا /taʃaɖɖʌftuma:/	تَتَشَجَّعَانِ /tataʃaɖɖʌfa:ni/
2nd person masculine plural	تَشَجَّعْتُمْ /taʃaɖɖʌftum/	تَتَشَجَّعُونَ /tataʃaɖɖʌfu:na/
2nd person feminine plural	تَشَجَّعْتُنَّ /taʃaɖɖʌftunna/	تَتَشَجَّعْنَ /tataʃaɖɖʌfna/
1st person singular	تَشَجَّعْتُ /taʃaɖɖʌftu/	أَتَشَجَّعُ /ʔataʃaɖɖʌfu/
1st person plural	تَشَجَّعْنَا /taʃaɖɖʌfna:/	نَتَشَجَّعُ /nataʃaɖɖʌfu/

Additional Form V Verb Forms

- Future: **سَيَتَشَجَّعُ** [sajataʃaɖɖʌfu] — he will encourage himself
- Subjunctive: **أَنْ يَتَشَجَّعَ** [ʔan jataʃaɖɖʌfa] — that he encourage himself

- **Jussive:** لَمْ يَتَشَجَّعْ [lam jataʃaɖɖʒaɪ] — he did not encourage himself
- **Imperative:** تَشَجَّعْ [taʃaɖɖʒaɪ] — encourage yourself! (masc. sing.)
- **Active Participle:** مُتَشَجِّعٌ [mutaʃaɖɖʒiɪ] — one who encourages himself
- **Passive Participle:** مُتَشَجَّعٌ [mutaʃaɖɖʒaɪ] — encouraged

2.6 وَقَالَ — [waqa:la]

Translation	and he said
Root	ق-و-ل (q-w-l)
Pattern	فَعَلَ (faʿala) with conjunction وَ
Grammar	Past tense verb, 3rd person masculine singular, with conjunction
Examples	1. وَقَالَ الْأُسْتَاذُ لِلطُّلَّابِ - And the professor said to the students [waqa:la l-ʔusta:ðu li-tʰ-tʰulla:b] 2. وَقَالَتِ الْأُمُّ لِبْنِهَا - And the mother said to her son [waqa:lati l-ʔummu li-bniha:] 3. وَقَالُوا جَمِيعًا - And they all said [waqa:lu: ɖʒami:ʕan]
Synonyms	وَتَكَلَّمَ (and spoke), وَنَطَقَ (and uttered), وَتَحَدَّثَ (and talked)
Etymology	From Proto-Semitic *qwl, related to Hebrew קוֹל (qol) "voice"

2.7 مَاذَا — [ma:ða:]

Translation	what
Root	ذ-ا + م-ا (composite interrogative)
Pattern	مَا + ذَا (what + this/that)
Grammar	Interrogative pronoun, accusative (object of verb)
Examples	1. مَاذَا تُرِيدُ مِنِّي؟ - What do you want from me? [ma:ða: turi:du minni:]
	2. مَاذَا حَدَثَ هُنَا؟ - What happened here? [ma:ða: hadaða huna:]
	3. مَاذَا قُلْتَ لَهُ؟ - What did you say to him? [ma:ða: qulta lahu]
Synonyms	مَا (what), أَيُّ شَيْءٍ (which thing), أَيَّشٍ (dialectal: what)
Etymology	Compound of مَا "what" + ذَا "this"

2.8 تَفْعَلُ — [taffalu]

Translation	you do / you are doing
Root	ف-ع-ل (f-ʿ-l)
Pattern	تَفْعَلُ (taffalu) - present tense, 2nd person
Grammar	Present tense verb, 2nd person masculine singular, indicative mood
Examples	1. تَفْعَلُ الْخَيْرَ دَائِمًا - You always do good [taffalu l-xajra da:ʔiman]
	2. مَاذَا فَعَلْتَ بِالْكِتَابِ؟ - What did you do with the book? [ma:ða: faʿalta bi-l-kita:b]
	3. سَتَفْعَلُ هَذَا غَدًا - You will do this tomorrow [sa-taffalu ha:ða: yadan]
Synonyms	تَعْمَلُ (you work/do), تَقُومُ بِ (you perform), تُنْجِزُ (you accomplish)
Etymology	From root meaning "to do, make, act" - fundamental action verb

2.9 هُنَا — [huna:]

Translation	here
Root	ه-ن-ا (demonstrative root)
Pattern	هُنَا (adverb of place)
Grammar	Adverb of place, indeclinable
Examples	1. تَعَالَ إِلَى هُنَا - Come here [taʕa:la ʔila: huna:] 2. هُنَا بَيْتُنَا - Here is our house [huna: bajtuna] 3. مِنْ هُنَا إِلَى هُنَاكَ - From here to there [min huna: ʔila: huna:ka]
Synonyms	هَهْنَا (right here), فِي هَذَا الْمَكَانِ (in this place)
Etymology	From demonstrative root, related to Hebrew הִנֵּה (hin-neh) "behold, here"

Related Demonstrative Adverbs

Adverb	Meaning	Distance	Usage
هُنَا /huna:/	here	Close to speaker	أَنَا هُنَا - I am here
هُنَاكَ /huna:ka/	there	Away from speaker	هُوَ هُنَاكَ - He is there
هُنَاكَ /huna:lika/	over there	Far from both	الْمَدْرَسَةُ هُنَاكَ - The school is over there
هَهْنَا /hahuna:/	right here	Emphatic close	هَهْنَا الْمَشْكَلَةُ - Right here is the problem
ثَمَّ /θamma/	there	General location	ذَهَبَ إِلَى ثَمَّ - He went there

Grammatical Notes

- هُنَا is **indeclinable** - it never changes form regardless of grammatical case
- Functions as an **adverb of place** (ظَرْفُ مَكَانٍ)
- Can be preceded by prepositions: مِنْ هُنَا (from here), إِلَى هُنَا (to here)
- Often used with demonstrative pronouns: هَذَا هُنَا (this one here)
- In classical poetry, may appear as هَا هُنَا or هُنَا هَا for metrical purposes

2.10 يَا شَيْخ — [ja: ʃajx]

Translation	O old man / O sheikh
Root	ش-ي-خ (ʃ-j-x) + ي-ا (vocative)
Pattern	فَاعِل + يَا (vocative + pattern)
Grammar	Vocative particle + noun in vocative case (addressing someone)
Examples	1. يَا شَيْخَ مُحَمَّدٍ - O Sheikh Muhammad [ja: ʃajxa muḥammad] 2. أَهْلًا وَسَهْلًا يَا شَيْخَ - Welcome, O sheikh [ʔahlan wasahlan ja: ʃajx] 3. يَا شَيْخُ قُلْ لَنَا - O sheikh, tell us [ja: ʃajxu qul lana:]
Synonyms	يَا أُسْتَاذَ (O teacher), يَا كَبِيرَ (O elder), يَا عَجُوزَ (O old man)
Etymology	From root meaning "to age, become old" - related to Hebrew זָקֵן (zaqen) "elder"

3 Phrase Analysis

Grammatical Structure:

Sequential connector + past verb + definite subject + adversative conjunction with pronoun + reflexive past verb + coordinating conjunction + past verb + colon + interrogative pronoun + present verb + adverb + vocative + addressed noun

Key Grammar Points:

- The prefix **فَ** creates narrative sequence from previous events
- **الَّذِي** is definite, indicating this thief was previously mentioned
- **وَلَكِنَّهُ** shows strong contrast with attached pronoun reference
- **تَشَجَّعَ** is Form V, indicating reflexive/self-directed action
- Direct speech introduced by colon after **قَالَ**
- **مَاذَا تَفْعَلُ** forms complete interrogative clause
- **هُنَا** provides spatial context for the question

- يَا شَيْخَ is vocative address showing both respect and possibly condescension
- The sequence shows psychological progression: fear → courage → confrontation

4 Similar Phrases for Practice

1. خَافَ الطِّفْلُ وَلَكِنَّهُ تَشَجَّعَ وَقَالَ: مَنْ أَنْتَ يَا رَجُلٌ؟
So the child became afraid, but he gathered courage and said: "Who are you, man?" [faxa:fa t^ʕ-t^ʕiflu wala:kinnahu: taʃaɖɖaʃa waqa:la: man ʔanta ja: raɖul]
2. فَارْتَبَكَتِ الْفَتَاةُ وَلَكِنَّهَا تَمَالَكَتْ نَفْسَهَا وَسَأَلَتْ: لِمَاذَا جِئْتَ هُنَا يَا غَرِيبٌ؟
So the girl became confused, but she composed herself and asked: "Why did you come here, stranger?" [fartabakat l-fata:tu wala:kinnaha: tamaalakat nafsaha: wasaʔalat: lima:ða: ɖiʔta huna: ja: ɣari:b]
3. فَفَزَعَ الْحَارِسُ وَلَكِنَّهُ اسْتَجْمَعَ شَجَاعَتَهُ وَصَرَخَ: مَاذَا تُرِيدُ مِنِّي يَا لِصٌّ؟
So the guard was frightened, but he gathered his courage and shouted: "What do you want from me, thief?" [fafaziʃa l-ħa:risu wala:kinnahu: staɖmaʃa ʃaɖa:ʃatahu wasaraxa: ma:ða: turi:du minni: ja: lis^ʕʃ]
4. فَقَلِقَ الْأَبُ وَلَكِنَّهُ هَدَأَ نَفْسَهُ وَسَأَلَ: أَيْنَ كُنْتَ يَا وَلَدِي؟
So the father became worried, but he calmed himself and asked: "Where were you, my son?" [faqaliqa l-ʔabu wala:kinnahu: haddaʔa nafsahu wasaʔala: ʔajna kunta ja: waladi:]

5 Levantine (Shaami) Arabic Dialect

Levantine Version

نَخَافُ الْحَرَامِي بَسَّ تَشَجَّعَ وَقَالَ: شُو عَمَّ تَعْمَلْ هُونِ يَا عَجُوزْ؟

Phonetic: [faxa:f il-ħara:mi: bass taʃaɖɖaʃ wiqa:l: ʃu: ʃam tiʃmal ho:n ja: ʃaɖuz:]

Translation: So the thief got scared but he got brave and said: "What are you doing here, old man?"

Key Dialectal Changes:

- خَافَ → خَافِ (xa:f) — dropped final vowel, typical in Levantine
- اللَّصُّ → الْحَرَامِي (il-ħara:mi:) — dialectal word for "thief"
- وَلَكِنَّهُ → بَسَّ (bass) — simplified "but"
- تَشَجَّعَ → تَشَجَّعْ (taʃaɖɖaʃ) — dropped final vowel

- وَقَالَ → وَقَالَ (wiqa:l) — consonant cluster and gemination
- مَاذَا → شُو (ʃu:) — dialectal interrogative "what"
- تَفْعَلُ → عَمَ تَعْمَلُ (ʕam tiʕmal) — progressive aspect with عَمَ
- هُنَا → هُونُ (ho:n) — dialectal form "here"
- شَيْخٌ → عَجُوزٌ (ʕaɖʒu:z) — more colloquial "old man"

6 Additional Learning Notes

Cultural and Literary Context

Narrative Technique: This phrase demonstrates classic Arabic storytelling progression from internal state (fear) through psychological transformation (courage) to external action (confrontation).

Character Development: The thief's journey from خَافَ to تَشَجَّعَ shows internal conflict resolution, making him more complex than a simple antagonist.

Social Dynamics: The use of يَا شَيْخٌ reveals social hierarchy awareness — even in confrontation, there's acknowledgment of the elder's status.

Psychological Realism: The sequence captures authentic human response: initial fear, self-encouragement, then aggressive questioning as defense mechanism.

6.1 Memory Tips

1. **Emotional Arc:** Remember *Fear* → *Courage* → *Confrontation* (مُؤَاجَهَةٌ → شَجَاعَةٌ → خَوْفٌ)
2. **Conjunction Chain:** فَ...وَلَكِنَّ...وَ creates logical narrative flow (so → but → and)
3. **Form V Pattern:** تَشَجَّعَ follows تَفَعَّلَ pattern for reflexive/intensive actions
4. **Interrogative Structure:** مَاذَا + تَفْعَلُ + هُنَا is standard question formation
5. **Vocative Formula:** noun + يَا is universal Arabic addressing pattern

6.2 Related Vocabulary Family

Emotion family:
 خَوْفٌ — fear [xawf]
 شَجَاعَةٌ — courage [ʃaɖʒa:ʕa]

جُبْنٌ — cowardice [ɖʒubn]
 قَلَقٌ — anxiety [qalaq]
 رُعْبٌ — terror [ruʕb]

Criminal family:

سَارِق — thief [sa:riq]
 لُصُوص — thieves [lus'u:sʕ]
 مجْرِم — criminal [muɖgrim]
 قَاطِع طَرِيق — robber [qa:tiʕ tʕari:q]
 نَشَّال — pickpocket [naʃʃa:l]

Age/respect family:

شَيْخ — elder/sheikh [ʃajx]
 عَجُوز — old person [ʕaɖʒu:z]
 كَبِير — elder [kabi:r]
 مُسِن — elderly [musinn]
 كَهْل — middle-aged [kahl]

Action family:

فَعْل — action/deed [fiʕl]
 عَمَل — work/action [ʕamal]
 نَشَاط — activity [naʃa:tʕ]
 تَصَرُّف — behavior [tasʕarruf]
 إِنْجَاز — accomplishment [ʔindʒa:z]

Question family:

مَاذَا — what [ma:ða:]
 لِمَاذَا — why [lima:ða:]
 مَتَى — when [mata:]
 أَيْنَ — where [ʔajna]
 كَيْفَ — how [kajfa]
 مَنْ — who [man]

6.3 Advanced Grammar Notes

Syntactic Analysis

Sentence Structure:

1. **Main Clause 1:** نَخَافَ اللِّصَّ [Subject-Verb, perfect aspect]
2. **Adversative Clause:** وَلَكِنَّهُ تَشَجَّعَ [Contrast marker + pronoun + verb]
3. **Main Clause 2:** وَقَالَ [Coordinated verb]
4. **Direct Speech:** مَاذَا تَفْعَلُ هُنَا يَا شَيْخ؟ [Interrogative clause + vocative]

Narrative Functions:

- فَ — Sequential connector (narrative progression)
- وَلَكِنَّ — Adversative (psychological turning point)
- وَ — Additive (action continuation)
- Colon — Direct speech marker (dialogue introduction)

6.4 Morphological Analysis

Word	Root	Form/Pattern	Function	Features
خَفَّافٌ	خ-و-ف	Form I + prefix	Verb	Past, 3ms, narrative
اللَّصُّ	ل-ص-ص	فَعْلٌ + definite	Noun	Subject, definite
وَلَكِنَّهُ	ل-ك-ن	Particle + pronoun	Conjunction	Adversative + 3ms
تَشَجَّعَ	ش-ج-ع	Form V	Verb	Reflexive, past, 3ms
وَقَالَ	ق-و-ل	Form I + prefix	Verb	Past, 3ms, coordinated
مَاذَا	م-ا-ذ	Interrogative	Pronoun	Object, accusative
تَفْعَلُ	ف-ع-ل	Form I imperfect	Verb	Present, 2ms, indicative
هَنا	Demonstrative	Adverb	Location	Indeclinable
يَا شَيْخَ	ش-ي-خ + Vocative	فَيْعَلٌ	Address	Vocative case

7 Text Analysis Summary

This phrase exemplifies sophisticated Arabic narrative technique, combining psychological realism with grammatical complexity. The progression from fear through self-encouragement to confrontation creates a complete character arc within a single sentence, demonstrating how Arabic can pack dense emotional and narrative content into relatively few words.

The grammatical structures employed—sequential connectors, adversative conjunctions, reflexive verbs, and direct speech markers—work together to create a vivid scene that advances both plot and character development simultaneously.