

Additional resources for Chapter 8, “An Integrated Moroccan and Modern Standard Arabic Curriculum for First-Year Learners” by Mike Turner, in *Arabic as One Language: Integrating Dialect in the Arabic Language Curriculum*, edited by Mahmoud Al-Batal, from Georgetown University Press.

Figure W8.2: Sample of Treatment of Concepts from the *Al-Kitaab Part One* Textbook

Main Verbs and Dependent Verbs

In spoken Arabic you have been hearing and using verbs with and without a **تا** (also pronounced **كا**) prefix:

تانشرب القهوة
تأنحب ناكل الحلوة
بغيت نمشي للدار

Notice that the verbs **تأنحب** and **تانشرب** both have **تا**, while the verbs **ناكل** and **نمشي** in the latter two examples do not. Notice also that the first two verbs are the main verbs in their respective sentences, while the latter two verbs are dependent on **تأنحب** or **بغيت** (note that **بغيت** actually has a past tense conjugation but carries a present tense meaning). The use of **تا** indicates that a verb is a main verb. When a verb follows another verb or verb-like expression, it does not take **تا**. For now, focus on recognizing the distinction when you hear it and do not worry about producing it. This will come with practice. We will discuss main and dependent verbs in more detail in lessons 9 and 10.