Rebecca Hasselbach

During the past academic year, **Rebecca Hasselbach** has worked on and completed several projects. She has finished the final draft of her book on *Case in Semitic*, which investigates the phenomenon of case marking in Semitic from various historical and typological angles and will be published by Oxford University Press. She further completed a study on "Agreement and the Development of Gender in Semitic," which investigates agreement features, specifically gender, of various Semitic languages and attempts to reconstruct the Proto-Semitic situation. This study has been accepted for publication in the *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft* and will appear in two parts. In addition, she has been working on a translation and revision of Josef Tropper's grammar of Classical Ethiopic, which was originally published in German. This project will continue throughout the next academic year.

The academic year 2011–2012 has further seen the publication of several articles by Hasselbach, including "Early Canaanite and Old Aramaic Case in the Light of Language Typology" in *Grammatical Case* in the Languages of the Middle East and Europe (Acts of the International Colloquium Variations, concurrence et évolution des cas dans divers domaines linguistiques, Paris, 2–4 April 2007), edited by Michèle Fruyt, Michel Mazoyer, and Dennis Pardee, pp. 101–11 (Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization 64; Chicago: The Oriental Institute, 2011), and "Old South Arabian" in Languages from the World of the Bible, edited by Holger Gzella, pp. 160–93 (Boston: DeGruyter, 2012). She has further published a book review of Alan S. Kaye's (ed.) Morphologies of Asia and Africa in the Journal of Near Eastern Studies (71 [2012]: 183–85).

In addition to these projects, Hasselbach presented a lecture on her results on the development of gender and gender agreement at the Freie Universität Berlin in January 2012, and attended the meeting of the American Oriental Society in Boston in March 2012, where she gave a lecture on the development of gender and chiastic concord agreement in Semitic numerals.

Hasselbach further spent a month in Rabat, Morocco, in February 2012, where she taught a class on the languages of Morocco and their sociolinguistic background for the study abroad program of the University of Chicago. In Morocco, she developed a deep interest in the linguistic situation of the country, which includes the interplay of Arabic (classical and colloquial), Berber, and French, which she intends to investigate in more detail in the future.

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