

أَسْلَمَ (*Aslama*).

Of frequent use, cf. ii, 106, 125.

To submit, to surrender.

With this must be taken **الاسلام** (iii, 17, 79, etc.), and the participial forms **مُسْلِمٌ**, etc.

The verb **سَلِمَ** is genuine Arabic, corresponding with Heb. **שָׁלַם**, Phon. **שָׁלַם** to be complete, sound : Aram. **שָׁלִים**, Syr. **ܫܠܡܐ** to be complete, safe : Akk. *šalāmu*, to be complete, unharmed. This primitive verb, however, does not occur in the Qur'ān. Form II, **سَلَّمَ**, is fairly common, but this is a denominative from **سلام**, and **سلام** as we shall see is a borrowed word.¹

As used in the Qur'ān **أَسْلَمَ** is a technical religious term,² and there is even some development traceable in Muḥammad's use of it.³ Such a phrase as **مَنْ يُسْلِمُ وَجْهَهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ** in xxxi, 21,⁴ seems to give the word in its simplest and original sense, and then **اسلم رب العالمين** (xl, 68 ; vi, 70 ; ii, 125), and **اسلم لله** or **اسلم له** (xxvii, 45 ; ii, 127 ; iii, 77 ; xxxix, 55), are a development from this. Later, however, the word comes practically to mean "to profess Islam", i.e. to accept the religion which Muḥammad is preaching, cf. xlviii, 16 ; xlix, 14, 17, etc. Now in pre-Islamic times **أسلم** is used in the primitive sense of "hand over", noted above. For instance, in a verse of Abū 'Azza in Ibn Hishām, 556, we read—**لا تُسْلِمُونِي لِأَيِّحِلُّ إِسْلَامٌ**—"hand me not over for such betrayal is not lawful".⁵ The Qur'ānic use is an

¹ On the development of meaning in S. Arabian **ሰለሙ** see Rossini, *Glossarium*, 196.

² See Lyall, *JRAS*, 1903, p. 782.

³ See Lidzbarski's article, "Salām und Islām," in *ZS*, i, 85 ff.

⁴ Cf. also, ii, 106 ; iii, 18 ; iv, 124. On the probable genesis of this, see Margoliouth in *JRAS*, 1903, pp. 473, 474.

⁵ For other examples, see Margoliouth's article, as above.