that some early authorities thought قِسْطُ was a borrowing from

The root word. Thus widely used in Aramaic but occurs elsewhere apparently as a loan-word. Thus wip; kwip, like Syr. lago, means truth, right 2; Mand. wip is to be true, and Palm. wip to succeed, while in the Christian-Palestinian dialect we find true.3 The Heb. wip is an Aramaizing, as Toy pointed out in his Commentary on Proverbs, and Fraenkel is doubtless correct in taking

as also of Aram., probably of Christian Aram. origin.4

(Qisṭās).

xvii, 37; xxvi, 182.

A balance.

There was practical agreement among the early authorities that the word means primarily a balance, and then metaphorically justice (cf. Rāghib, Mufradāt, 413; LA, viii, 59). It was also very generally recognized as a loan-word. Some considered it as a genuine Arabic

word, a variant of قسط, but the weight of the authorities as we see from as-Suyūṭī, Itq, 323; Muzhir, i, 130; al-Jawālīqī, Muʻarrab, 114; ath-Thaʻālabī, Fiqh, 318, and as-Sijistānī, 257, was in favour of its being taken as a borrowing from Greek. Its foreign nature is indeed indicated by the variety of spellings we find.

It was evidently an early borrowing, for it occurs in verses of

¹ This may be a reminiscence of the Lat. iusticia, though Sprenger, Leben, ii, 219, thinks that it may be the Lat. sexturius.

² Notice also the NUUID = honesty (with D), of the incantation texts; cf. Montgomery, Aramaic Incantation Texts, Glossary, p. 292.

³ Schwally, Idioticon, 86; Schulthess, Lex, 185.

⁴ Fremdw, 205; Noldeke, SBAW, Berlin (1882), liv, 5, thinks the noun is an Arabicizing of كم المناص. but Dvořák, Fremdw, 76, 78, would regard it as an Arabic word taken as foreign through its similarity in sound with مناصات.

⁵ See Zam. on xxvi, 182, and the remarks in TA, iv, 218.

⁶ See also as-Suyūtī, Muzhir, i, 137; Ibn Qutaiba (Adab al-Kātib), 527; al-Khafājī, 156; as-Suyūtī, Mutaw, 49.

r al-Jawālīqī notes وُسطار; قِسْطاس; فُسطاس; to which we may add from TA. قَسْطاس and قَصطاس.