The usual theory of the philologers is that it is derived from though this is clearly a denominative, and that the authorities felt some difficulty with the word is clear from LA, v, 426.

Fraenkel, Frendw, 273, suggested that it was from 71.1 There is a Heb. word 871 loathsome thing from 711 to be loathsome, but it seems hardly possible to derive the Arabic from this. It would seem

rather to be of Iranian origin. Pers. jis lie, falsehood, which Vullers, Lex, ii, 158, gives, it is true, as a loan-word from Arabic. He is certainly wrong, however, for not only does the word occur in Phlv. both simply as $\int_{\infty}^{\infty} z\bar{u}r$, a lie, falsehood, fiction, and in compounds as $z\bar{u}r$ -gukāsīh = false evidence, perjury, and in the Pazend zur, a lie, but also in the O.Pers. of the Behistum inscription (where we read (iv, 63–4) naiy draujana āham, naiy zūrakara āham, I was no liar, nor was I an evil doer, and further (iv, 65) naiy . . . zūra akunavam "I did no wrong"), and in the Av. $z\bar{u}r\bar{o}$ jata. From Middle Persian the word was borrowed into Arm., where we find z phupub caluminator, z phubu pinjustice, etc., so that it was probably directly from Middle Persian that it came into Arabic.

رَيْتُ (Zait).

xxiv, 35, also زَيْتُونْ; vi, 99, 142; xvi, 11; xxiv, 35; lxxx, 29; xev, 1.

Olive oil. Olive tree.

¹ Vide also Beit. Ass, iii, 67, where he says: "Das Koranische ¿¿ habe ich in dringendem Verdacht aus der Fremde entlehnt zu sein. Sehon die verschiedenartigen Erklarungen der Araber sind auffallend."

² e.g. Gosht-i-Fryānō, iii, 29.

³ e.g. Ardā Vīrāf, lv, 6; xlv, 5.

⁴ Vide Shikand, Glossary, p. 275; Salemann, Manichaeische Studien, i, 80.

⁵ Spiegel in the Glossary to his Allpersischen Keilinschriften, p. 243, translates zūra by "Gewalt", but Hubschmann, ZDMG, xlvi, 329, rightly corrects him.

⁶ Bartholomae, AIW, 1698; Horn, Grundriss, 149, § 674.

⁷ Hubschmann, Arm. Gram, i, 151.