

كُوب (Kūb).

xlili, 71 ; lvi, 18 ; lxxvi, 15 ; lxxxviii, 14.

A goblet.

It occurs only in early Sūras in descriptions of the pleasures of Paradise, and was recognized by some of the early authorities as a Nabataean word (cf. as-Suyūṭī, *Itq*, 319 ; *Mutaw*, 60).¹ Some, of course,

endeavoured to derive it from كَاب, but this verb is obviously denominative (*TA*, i, 464 ; *LA*, ii, 225).

The word is commonly used in the early poetry, cf. 'Adī b. Zaid, al-A'shā (Geyer, *Zwei Gedichte*, i, 56 = *Dīwān*, ii, 21), 'Abda b. aṭ-Ṭabīb,² etc., and seems to have been an early loan-word from Aram., as Horovitz, *Paradies*, 11, has noted, though Aram. כּוּבָא ; Syr. ܟܘܒܐ both seem to be from the Byzantine κοῦπα (Lat. *cupa*, cf. Fraenkel, *Vocab*, 25), from the older Gk. κύμβη.³

كَيْل (Kail).

vi, 153 ; vii, 83 ; xii, 59, 65, 88 ; xvii, 37 ; xxvi, 181.

A measure.

The philologists insist that it means a measure of food-stuffs (Rāghib, *Mufradūt*, 460), but in the Qur'ān it is used in a quite general sense.

Fraenkel, *Fremdw*, 204, pointed out that it is the Syr. ܟܝܠ, which, like the Aram. כּיִלָּא, means *measure*. כּיִלָּא is seldom used, but ܟܝܠ is of very common use and has many derivatives, and was borrowed into Iranian,⁴ so that it was the Syriac word that would have passed at an early date into Arabic.

لَات (Lāta).

xxxviii, 2.

There was not.

¹ Vide also Sprenger, *Leben*, ii, 507, n.

² In *Mufaddaliyāt* (ed. Lyall), xxvi, 76.

³ Levy, *Fremdw*, 151, points out a very probable Semitic origin for κύμβη in the sense of *ship*, but in that under discussion the borrowing seems to be the other way, for as Boissacq, sub voc., points out, it is a true Indo-European word. Vollers, *ZDMG*, li, 316, would derive كُوب from the Italian, but see Nallino therein, p. 534.

⁴ Cf. Nöldeke, *GGA*, 1868, ii, 44.