

In lix, 23, **مُؤْمِنٌ** meaning *faithful*,¹ and in lix, 9, **إِيمَانٌ** meaning *certainty*, may be genuine Arabic (see Fischer, *Glossar*, 9a).

إِنْجِيلٌ (*Injīl*).

iii, 2, 43, 58; v, 50, 51, 70, 72, 110; vii, 156; ix, 112; xlviii, 29; lvii, 27.

Gospel.

It is used always of the Christian revelation, is particularly associated with Jesus, and occurs only in Madinan passages.²

Some of the early authorities tried to find an Arabic origin for it, making it a form **إِفْعِيلٌ** from **نَجَلَ** but this theory is rejected with some contempt by the commentators Zam. and Baiḍ. both on general grounds, and because of al-Ḥasan's reading **أَنْجِيلٌ**, which clearly is not an Arabic form. So also the Lexicons *LA*, xiv, 171; *TA*, viii, 128; and al-Jawālīqī, 17 (al-Khafājī, 11), give it as a foreign word derived from either Hebrew or Syriac (cf. Ibn al-Athīr, *Nihāya*, iv, 136).

Obviously it is the Gk. *εὐαγγέλιον*, and both Marracci³ and Fraenkel⁴ have thought that it came directly into Arabic from the Greek. The probabilities, however, are that it came into Arabic through one of the other Semitic tongues. The Hebrew origin suggested by some is too remote. It is true that in the Talmud we find **עוון גליון** for **אונגליון**,⁵ but this is merely a transcription of **אונגליון**, and the **הגליונים וספרי המינים** "the Gilyonim and books of the Minim", merely reproduces the Syr. **ܐܘܢܓܠܝܘܢ**. The suggestion of a Syr. source is much more hopeful. It is true that **ܐܘܢܓܠܝܘܢ** is only a transliteration of the Gk. *εὐαγγέλιον*, but it was as commonly used as the pure Syr. **ܐܘܢܓܠܝܘܢ**, and may be assumed to have been in common use among the Christians with whom Muḥammad may have been in contact. Nöldeke has pointed out, however, that

¹ With which may be compared the Sab. **ܐܝܬܝܚܝܟܝܐ**, *faithful*. Cf. Hommel, *Südarabische Chrest*, 121; Rossini, *Glossarium*, 106.

² vii, 156, is perhaps an exception, but though the Sūra is given as late Meccan, this verse seems to be Madinan.

³ *Prodromus*, i, 5, "corrupta Graeca voce."

⁴ *Vocab*, 24.

⁵ Krauss, *Griechische und lateinische Lehnwörter im Talmud*, ii, 21.