

While there may be some doubt about the ultimate derivation from Akkadian (see *BDB*, 286), the Arabic verb **جبل** is obviously denominative "to snare a wild beast with a halter", and we may accept its derivation from the Aram. as certain.¹

The Syr. **ܣܠܐ** seems to have been the origin of the Arm. **Հաղմբ**,² and we may suspect that the Arabic word came from the same source. In any case it must have been an early borrowing as it occurs in the old poetry.

حِزْب (*Hizb*).

v, 61; xi, 20; xiii, 36; xviii, 11; xix, 38; xxiii, 55; xxx, 31; xxxiii, 20, 22; xxxv, 6; xxxviii, 10, 12; xl, 5 31; xliii, 65; lviii, 20, 22.

A party or sect.

The philologists derive it from a verbal root **حزب** but this primitively had quite a different meaning, and the sense of *divide into parties*, or **حَزَبَ** to form a party, are clearly denominative.

The word is doubtless to be explained with Nöldeke, *Neue Beiträge*, 59, n., from the Eth. **ሕዝብ** plu. **ሕሕዝብ**³ meaning *people, class, tribe* which in the Ethiopic Bible translates *λαός*; *φυλαί*; *δῆμος* and also *αἵρεσις*, as in **ሕዝብ** : **ሰዳቃውያን** or **ሕዝብ** : **ፈሪሳውያን** for the parties of the Sadducees and the Pharisees, which closely parallels the Qur'ānic usage. Nöldeke thinks it probable that the word was first made prominent by the Qur'ān, though from the way Muḥammad makes use of it one would judge that its meaning was not altogether unfamiliar to his hearers. As a matter of fact we find the word in the S. Arabian inscriptions, as e.g. in Glaser 424, 14 **ΧΞΠΨ ΠΧΨኤ∞ ነቁጋዘ** "of Raidan and the folks of Iḥabashat",⁴

¹ The word occurs, however, in the Thamudic inscriptions; cf. Ryckmans, *Noms propres*, i, 87.

² Hübschmann, *Arm. Gramm.*, i, 308, and cf. Fr. Muller in *WZKM*, vii, 381.

³ That we have the same form in Amharic, Tigré, and Tigrña seems clear evidence that the word is native Abyssinian and not a borrowing.

⁴ Glaser, *Die Abessinier im Arabien und Afrika*, München, 1895, p. 122. Nöldeke, op. cit., 60, n., would derive both the Ar. **حزب** and Eth. **ሕዝብ** from an old S. Semitic form. Cf. Rossini, *Glossarium*, 146, 147.