






It occurs only in a passage descriptive of the delights of Paradise, where the exegetes differ as to whether Zanjabil is the name of the well from which the drink of the Redeemed comes, or means the spice by which the drink is flavoured (*vide* Ṭab., Zam., and Baiḍ. on the passage and *LA*, xiii, 332).

There was fairly general agreement among the early authorities that it was a Persian word. ath-Tha'ālībī, *Fiqh*, 318, and al-Jawālīqī, *Mu'arrab*, 78, give it in their lists of Persian loan-words, and their authority is accepted by as-Suyūṭī, *Itq*, 321; *Mutaw*, 47; and al-Khafājī, 99.

The Mod. Pers. word for ginger is شنگلیل (Vullers, *Lex*, ii, 472; cf. also ii, 148) from Phlv.  *singaβēr*,¹ which is the source of the Arm. ,² and the Syr. ; Aram. .³ The ultimate source seems to have been the Skt. ,⁴ Pali *singivēra*, from which comes the Gk. *ζιγγίβερης*.⁵ There can be little doubt that the word passed into Arabic from Syr. and was thence borrowed back into Persian in Islamic times.⁶ It occurs in the early poetry⁷ and so was evidently an early borrowing.

زَوْج (Zawj).


Occurs frequently in many forms, cf. ii, 33.






A pair, species, kind, sex, couple, companion, spouse.


It is a very early loan-word in Arabic from Gk. *ζεύγος* through

¹ So Vullers, *Lex*, ii, 148, and cf. *Pahlavi Texts*, ed. Jamasp Asana, p. 31.

² Hubschmann, *Arm. Gramm*, i, 238.

³ From which was then derived the form , Levy, *Wörterbuch*, i, 345.

⁴ Yule (*vide* Yule and Burnell, *Hobson Jobson*, ed. Cooke, 1903, p. 374) thought that the Skt.  was a made-up word, and that as the home of the plant is in the Malabar district, we should look for the origin of the word in the Malayalam  *iñchi*, meaning root (cf. Tamil  *iñji*; Sinhalese  *inguru*), but there is the equal probability that these are all derived from the Skt.  a horn. See, however, Laufer, *Sino-Iranica*, 545, 583.

⁵ This then became *γγίβερης* and through the Lat. *gingiber* became the Middle English *gingevir* and our *ginger*. From *γγίβερης* came the Syr.  and other forms (Low, *Aramäische Pflanzennamen*, p. 138).

⁶ Fraenkel, *Vocab*, 11; Pautz, *Offenbarung*, 213; Horovitz, *Paradies*, 11; Addai Sher, 80.

⁷ See Geyer, *Zwei Gedichte*, i, 57; ii, 83; Jacob, *Beduinenleben*, 258.