The truth is that it is from a root related to לוֹט, but is not an Arabic formation at all, being like the Heb. מרינה, a borrowing from the Aram. מרינה, Syr. בבלו Aram. ארינה means a province and then a city, and Syr. מביבלו is city. From Aram. it was borrowed into Middle Persian where we find the ideogram בבים madīna, meaning a large fortified city (PPGI, 150).

lv, 22, 58.

Small pearls.

The word occurs only in a description of Paradise, and was early recognized as borrowed from Persia,⁴ but it is certain that it did not come directly from Iranian into Arabic.⁵

We find in Phlv. מונית murvārīt, a pearl used, e.g. in the Gosht-i-Fryānō, ii, 13, in describing the crowns presented to the daughters of Spitama after death. From Middle Persian the word was borrowed widely, e.g. Gk. μαργαρίτης ; Aram. אבים ; Syr. אבים, and from some Aram. form it came into Arabic. It would have come at an early date for it is used in the old poetry and was doubtless well known in the pre-Islamic period.

xi, 43.

Harbour, haven.

- ¹ Fraenkel, Fremdw, 280; Horovitz, KU, 137.
- 2 It has this meaning in Arabic as early as the Nemāra inscription ; cf. RES, i, No. 483.
- 3 There is some discussion of the meaning of the word by Torrey in $JAOS,\,$ xliii, 230 ff.
- 4 al-Jawālīqī, Mu'arrab, 144; as-Suyūţī, Itq, 324; Muḥīt, sub voc., and see Sachau's note to the Mu'arrab, p. 65.
 - 5 In spite of Addai Sher, 144, and his attempted derivation from مُرْ + جان.
 - ⁶ West, Glossary, 213; Šāyast, Glossary, 163; cf. Horn, Grundriss, 218, n.
- ⁷ Also μαργαρίς—ίδος, from which comes the Arm.

 Δωρη ωρφω and the European forms.
- ⁸ Fraenkel, Fremdw, 59. The Mand. מארנארא would also seem to be from the same source, vide Nöldeke, Mundart, 53; Mingana, Syriac Influence, 90; Vollers, ZDMG, 1, 611; li, 303.