

he gave his own interpretation. The source of the borrowing was doubtless the vocabulary of the Aramaic-speaking Christians, whether or not the word was also influenced by Judaism.

فَلَقَ (*Falaq*).

vi, 95, 96 ; xxvi, 63 ; cxiii, 1.

To split or cleave.

Three forms occur in the Qur'ān : (i) فَالِقَ, *he who causes to break forth*, vi, 95, 96 ; (ii) اِنْفَلَقَ to *be split open*, xxvi, 63 ; (iii) فَلَقَ the dawn, cxiii, 1.

Zimmern, *Akkad. Fremdw.*, 12, notes that the Arabic verb is denominative, and would derive it from an Aramaic source. The Akk. *palāqu*, to *slay or kill*, is a denominative from *pilaqu*, a *hatchet* which itself may be derived from the Sumerian *balag*. From this Akk. *pilaqu* were derived on the one hand the Syr. ܦܠܩܐ and Mand. ܦܠܩܐ, both meaning *hatchet*, and on the other hand the Skt. पलशु *hatchet*¹ ; Gk. πέλεκος, *axe*.²

Syr. ܦܠܩܐ is used to translate the Heb. פָּשִׁל in Ps. lxxiv, 6, and would probably have been the origin of the form that was first borrowed and from which all the others have been developed.³

فُلْكَ (*Fulk*).

Occurs some twenty-three times, cf. vii, 62.

Ship.

It is used of shipping in general (xxx, 45 ; xlv, 11), of Noah's Ark (vii, 62 ; x, 74), and of the ship from which Jonah was cast (xxxvii, 140).

The root فَلَك means *to have rounded breasts* (Lane, *Lex*, 2443),

¹ For पलशु see Delitzsch, *Prolegomena*, 147, and Ipsen in *Indog. Forschungen*, xli, 177 (Alt-Sumerisch-akkadische Lehnwörter im Indogermanischen).

² For πέλεκος see *ZDMG*, ix, 874 ; Kretschmer, *Einleitung*, 105 ff. ; Levy, *Fremdwörter*, 178.

³ In S. Arabian, however, we find 𐩣𐩬𐩪 (Rossini, *Glossarium*, 218), though this may have come from the Aramaic.