Itq, 322; al-Khafājī, 123; as-Sijistānī, 201). This idea that it is Hebrew is derived, of course, from the notion that the word means synagogues. It could be from the Aram. While which means prayer, but the theory of Ibn Jinnī in his Muḥtasab, quoted by as-Suyūṭī, Mutaw, 55, that it is Syriac, is much more likely, for though  $12a^2$  means prayer, the commonly used  $12a^2$  means a place of prayer, i.e.  $\pi po\sigma\epsilon v\chi\dot{\eta}$ , which Rudolph, Abhāngigkeit, 7, n., would take as the reference in the Qur'ānic passage. As we find  $X\Phi1R = chapel$  in a S. Arabian inscription, however, it is possible that the word first passed into S. Arabian and thence into the northern language.

(Ṣallā). صَلَّى

Of very frequent occurrence.

To pray.

Besides the verb we find in the Qur'an صَلُوة prayer, صَلَى one who prays, and مصَلَى place of prayer. صَلَى, however, is denominative from مَعَلَى as Sprenger, Leben, iii, 527, n. 2, had noted, and مَعَلَوْة itself seems to have been borrowed from an Aramaic source (Nöldeke, Qorans, 255, 281).

The origin, of course, is from RNII = 1205, as has been generally recognized, for the Eth. RAPI is from the same source (Nöldeke, Neue Beiträge, 36). It may have been from Jewish Aramaic but more probably from Syr., for the common phrase is wensinck, Joden, 105, notes, is good Syriac. It was an early borrowing (Horovitz, JPN, 185), used in the early poets and thus quite familiar

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Fraenkel, Vocab, 21; Dvořák, Fremdw, 31; Schwally, Idioticon, 80, 125.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See also Pautz, Offenbarung, 149.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Hommel, Sudarab. Chrest., 125; Rossini, Glossarium, 224.

<sup>•</sup> The primary meaning of ملی is to roast, cf. Heb. צלה; Eth. אלה; Eth. אלס. al-Khafājī, 124, seems to feel that سلّم is a borrowed form.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Fraenkel, Vocab, 21; Wensinck, EI, Art. "Salat"; Bell, Origin, 51, 91, 142; Pautz, Offenbarung, 149; Rudolph, Abhangigkeit, 56; Grünbaum, ZDMG, xl, 275; Mittwoch, Entstehungsgeschichte des islamischen Gebets, pp. 6, 7 ff.; Zimmern, Akkad. Fremdw, 65; Ahrens, Muhammed, 117.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Mingana, Syriac Influence, 86; Schwally, Idioticon, 80, 125.