We also find the form هود in ii, 105, 129, 134, and the denominative verb هاد, ii, 59 ; iv, 48, etc.

The philologers recognized it as a foreign word, though they were uncertain whether to derive it from Hebrew [1] or Persian.[2] It is curious that anyone should have sought for a Persian origin, and yet Addai Sher, 158, accepts the theory, claiming that هَوْدَاً, يَهُوْدُ هاد, with the meaning of رجع الى الحَقّ is from the Pers. هوده. It is true that in Šāyast-ne-šāyast, vi, 7, we find Phlv. ۍﻫﻮ Yahūt,[3] and in Avestic the form ۍﻫﻮﻭ Yahūd, but these, like the čaχūd of the Christian Soghdian texts (cf. Jansen's "Wörterverzeichnis" to F. W. K. Müller's Soghdische Texte, p. 93), are obviously derived from the Aramaic.

Hirschfeld, New Researches, 27, thinks that Muḥammad's use of the verb هاد shows that he got the word from Jewish Aramaic sources,[4] and not understanding it perfectly, gave it an Arabic etymology by connecting it with the root هاد to repent, which is the reason for the form هود beside يهود. The fatal objection to this theory, however, is that we find the form يهودى in the old poetry,[5] so that it would have been well known in Arabia before Muḥammad's day. Horovitz points out that in the Qur'ān يهود always means the Jews of Muḥammad's day, the Jews of antiquity being referred to as Banū Isrāil.

The word 𐩺𐩠𐩵 occurs in the S. Arabian inscriptions (Glaser, 394/5),[6] and Grimme, ZA, xxvi, 161, suggests that it came to the Ḥijāz from the South, which is very possible, though the ultimate origin, of course, will be the Jewish יהודי.

---

[1] al-Jawālīqī, Mu'arrab, 157 ; as-Suyūṭī, Itq, 326 ; al-Khafājī, 216.

[2] as-Suyūṭī, Mutaw, 47.

[3] Salemann, Manichaeische Studien, i, 87, and the Paz. Zuhud in Shikand, Glossary. Cf. also Henning, Manichaica, iii, 66.

[4] So also p. 104 ; Beiträge, 15 ff. ; Pautz, Offenbarung, 121 ; Grünbaum, ZDMG, xl, 285 ; Horovitz, KU, 154 ; Geiger, 113.

[5] Imru'l-Qais, xl, 7 (Ahlwardt, Divans, p. 141), and see Margoliouth, Schweich Lectures, 79.   [6] See Ryckmans, Noms propres, i, 231, 299.