

the Aram. The verbal forms زَوَّجَ, etc., with this meaning are clearly denominative, the primitive root زاج meaning "to sow discord between". In the Qur'ān we have many forms—زَوَّجَ to marry, to couple with, زَوْجٌ plu. ازواج a wife or husband (human); زَوْجٌ kind, species; زَوْجَانٌ a pair; زَوْجٌ sex.

No Muslim authority, as Fraenkel notes (*Fremdw*, 107), has any suspicion that the word is other than genuine Arabic, but no derivation of the word is possible from Semitic material, and there can be no reasonable doubt that its origin is to be found in ζεύγος.<sup>1</sup> ζεύγος is originally a yoke from ζεύγνυμι to join, fasten,<sup>2</sup> and then comes to mean a couple, so that κατὰ ζεύγος or κατὰ ζεύγη meant in pairs, and thus ζεύγος = coniugium was used for a married pair. From Greek it passed eastwards and in the Rabbinic writings we have זוג meaning both pair and wife,<sup>3</sup> and זוגא pair, husband, companion, besides the denominative זייג to bind or pair, and זיווג = ζύγωσις, זוגדס = ζεύγος + δίσ. So Syr. ܙܘܓ is yoke, and the very common ܙܘܓܐ = yokefellow, commonly used for husband or wife, with verbal forms built therefrom. It was from this Syr. that we get the Eth. ዘውግ (Nöldeke, *Neue Beiträge*, 44) and the Arm. շուգ,<sup>4</sup> and it was probably from the same source that it passed into Arabic. One might expect that it would be an early borrowing, and as a matter of fact it occurs in the early poetry.<sup>5</sup>

زُورٌ (Zūr).

xxii, 31; xxv, 5, 72; lviii, 2.

Falsehood.

It is linked with idolatry in xxii, 31, but in the other passages is quite colourless.

<sup>1</sup> Fraenkel, op. cit, 106; Vollers, *ZDMG*, l, 622; li, 298; *PSm*, 1094.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Lat. *iungere* and the Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Bartholomae, *AIW*, 1228; Reichelt, *Elementarbuch*, 477).

<sup>3</sup> See Meinhold's *Yoma* (1913), p. 29; Krauss, *Griechische Lehnwörter*, ii, 240-242.

<sup>4</sup> Hübschmann, *Arm. Gramm.*, i, 302; *ZDMG*, xlv, 235.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. 'Antara, xxi, 31, in Ahlwardt's *Divans*, p. 46.