person, e.g. Yoma, 37a, המהלך כנגד רבו הרי זה בוב "he who walks ahead of his teacher is a boor", or Pirqe Aboth, ii, 6—אט "No boorish fellow fears sin", and corresponds with the Aram. אין בור ירא המא used, e.g., in the Targums on Prov. xii, 1, or Lev. Rabba, § 18, where the uncultured are contrasted with the learned. Horovitz, JPN, 193, also holds to a Jewish origin.

Precisely similar in meaning, however, is the Syr. is a, as when Paul in 2 Cor. xi, 6, says λίας, "uncultured am I in speech (but not in knowledge)"—ἰδιώτης τῷ λόγφ, referring to his difficulties with the Greek tongue. So Ephraem uses Laigno is and Mingana, Syriac Influence, 93, thinks that the

Qur'anic et is of Syr. rather than Jewish origin. It is really impossible to decide. The word occurs in the old poetry, e.g. Ḥassān (ed. Hirschfeld, xcvi, 2), and a verse in LA, v, 153, so it was apparently an early borrowing.

(Biya'). xxii, 41. Plu. of يعتُ a place of worship.

It was early recognized as a foreign word (as-Suyūṭī, Itq, 320; Mutaw, 46), and is said by al-Jawālīqī, Mu'arrab, 35, to be a borrowing from Persian. One is at a loss to know why al-Jawālīqī should think it was Persian, when it is so obviously the Syr. Academy of Syrian churches in Persian territory called by this name and jumped to the conclusion that it was a Persian

word. Syr. ביצה is originally an egg (cf. Ar. בינה; Heb. בינה; Heb. בינה; Heb. בינה; Aram. בינה), and then was used metaphorically for the top of a rounded arch—מבטל יפספס , and so for the domed buildings used for worship.

The word was well known in pre-Islamic times, being found in the S. Arabian inscriptions,² and occurring not infrequently in the old

¹ This has been generally recognized, cf. Sprenger, Leben, iii, 310, n.1; Fraenkel, Vocab, 24; Frendw, 274; Rudolph, Abhängigkeit, 7; Cheikho, Naṣrāniya, 201.

² Xon in the Abraha inscription, CIS, iv, No. 541, ll. 66 and 117.