

Aramaic.<sup>1</sup> Geiger, 60, and Tisdall, *Sources*, 126,<sup>2</sup> would take it from Heb. מַלְכוּת, which is commonly used in the Rabbinic writings, but the Aram. מַלְכוּתָא; Syr. ܡܠܟܘܬܐ are more likely, as Fraenkel, *Vocab*, 22, noted,<sup>3</sup> since these have the double sense of βασιλεία and ἡγεμονία precisely as in the Qur'ān, and moreover an Aramaic form was the source of both the Eth. መለከት (Nöldeke, *Neue Beiträge*, 33) and the Phlv. ideogram ܡܠܟܘܬܐ *malkōtā* (PPGI, 153; Frahang, *Glossary*, p. 116).

Mingana, *Syriac Influence*, 85, would specify a Syriac origin for the word, but it is impossible to decide, though in some respects the Aramaic מַלְכוּתָא seems to offer closer parallels than the Syr. ܡܠܟܘܬܐ. Ahrens, *Muhammad*, 78, points out that Muḥammad had not grasped the idea of the βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν, and treats the word as meaning rather "Herrschaft über den Himmel", i.e. somewhat in the sense of مُلْك.<sup>4</sup>

مَنَّ (Manna).

ii, 54; vii, 160; xx, 82.

Manna.

The Commentators have little idea what is meant. They identify it with ترنجبین, the Persian manna, or صمغ, a gum found on trees whose taste is like honey, or الخبز الرقاق thin bread, or عسل honey, or شراب a syrup, etc. As a rule they take it to be derived from مَنَّ to benefit, and say that it was so called because it was sent as provision to the Children of Israel (*LA*, xvii, 306).

The word is used only in connection with the quails, so there can be no doubt that the word came to Muḥammad along with سلوى when he learned the Biblical story. The Hebrew word is מַן which is the source of the Gk. μάννα and Syr. ܡܢܐ. The Christian forms are

<sup>1</sup> Geiger, 44; Sprenger, *Leben*, ii, 257, n.

<sup>2</sup> So von Kremer, *Ideen*, 226; Sacco, *Credenze*, 51.

<sup>3</sup> Dvořák, *Fremdw.*, 31; Massignon, *Lexique technique*, 52; Horovitz, *JPN*, 222.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. the מַלְכוּתָא of the incantation texts; Montgomery, *Aramaic Incantation Texts*, Glossary, p. 294.