

e.g. *tkr*,¹ and Greek, e.g. *σίκερα*.² Thus while it may have come into Arabic from Syriac as most other wine terms did, on the other hand it may be a common derivation from early Semitic (Guidi, *Della Sede*, 603).

سَكَنَ (*Sakana*).

Of frequent occurrence.

To dwell.

Besides the simple verb we find *اسكن*, the participles *ساكن* and *مَسْكُون*, and the nominal forms *سَكْنٌ* and *مَسْكَنٌ*.

Zimmern, *Akkad. Fremdw*, 30, thinks that the origin was Mesopotamian. The Akk. *šakānu* meant to settle in a place (*niederlegen, nieder-setzen*), and was particularly used of dwelling somewhere. This, he thinks, was the origin on the one hand of the other Semitic forms, e.g. Heb. שָׁכַן; Phon. שָׁכַן; Syr. مَضَى; and Ar. سَكَنَ, and, perhaps on the other hand, of the Gk. σκηνή tent (though in view of the evidence in Boissacq, 875, this is doubtful).

سَكِينٌ (*Sikkīn*).

xii, 31.

A knife.

Nöldeke, *Mand. Gramm*, 125 n., had noted that it was a borrowed word, comparing it with Heb. שָׁכִין; Syr. مَحْصَن, and Mand. סִכִּינָא and סִכִּינָא.³ The Heb. שָׁכִין is a loan-word from Aram. and the Aram. word is also the source of the Gk. σικίνη⁴ and the Phlv. ideogram ܪܘܡܐ *sakina*,⁵ so that an Aram. origin of the Arabic word is fairly certain, though whether from Syr. or O.Aram. it is difficult to decide (cf. Guidi, *Della Sede*, 581).

¹ M. Muller, *Asien und Europa*, 1893, p. 102. (cf. Erman-Grapow, v, 410.

² Levy, *Fremdw*, 81, and Lagarde, *Mittheilungen*, ii, 357.

³ Fraenkel, *Fremdw*, 84, says: "سَكِينٌ ist seiner ganzen Bildung nach als Lehnwort deutlich, es hat ferner im Arabischen keine Ableitung und ausserdem ist die Lautverschiebungsregel darin gegenüber שָׁכִין deutlich verletzt."

⁴ Levy, *Fremdw*, 176.

⁵ PPGI, 201.