

Arm. *սրահ*¹ and the Judæo-Persian סְרָאָה,² both meaning *forecourt* (ἀνλή or στοά). From some Middle Persian formation from this √*srāda* with the suffix 𐭪 was borrowed the Arm. *սրահակ* meaning *curtain*,³ and the Mandaean סְרָאָה *roof of tent or awning*.⁴ The word occurs in the old poetry, e.g. in Labīd (ed. Chalidi, p. 27), and was thus an early borrowing, but whether directly from Iranian or through Aram. it is impossible now to say.

سِرْبَال (Sirbāl).

xiv, 51 ; xvi, 83.

Garment.

From the use of the word in the old poetry, e.g. Imru'ul-Qais, lii, 14 ; 'Antara, xx, 18 ; *Ḥamāsa*, p. 349, it is clear that the word means a *shirt* and in particular a shirt of mail, and Rāghib, *Mufradāt*, 228, gives the Qur'ānic meaning as قِيَصٌ مِنْ أَيْ جَنْسٍ.

Freytag, *Lex*, ii, 305, suggested that it was the Pers. شلوار which is taken to be the origin of سرواله and then of سِرْبَال. Many authorities have favoured this view, but as Dozy, *Vêtements*, 202, points out, شلوار means *breeches* not *shirt* or *mantle*, and is formed from femur + وار (Vollers, *ZDMG*, i, 324). In Aram., however, we find סְרָבְלָא, which in the Rabbinic writings means *mantle*,⁵ and gave rise to the verbal forms סְרַבֵּל and סְרַבֵּל “to enwrap in a mantle”. This verbal form occurs in the old Arabic poetry, e.g. حتى تسربل بالدم in the *Mu'allaqā* of 'Antara, l. 73, and سِرْبَال may have been formed from this verbal

¹ Hubschmann, *Arm. Gramm.*, i, 241, and see Lagarde, *Arm. Stud.*, § 2071.

² Lagarde, *Persische Studien*, 72.

³ Hubschmann, *Arm. Gramm.*, i, 241.

⁴ Noldeke, *Mand. Gramm.*, xxxi ; Lagarde, *Übersicht*, 176 n. ; Fraenkel, *Fremdw.*, 29. It may be argued, however, that the Mand. form is from Arabic.

⁵ So סְרָבְל in Dan. iii, 21, 27. Vide Andreas in the Glossary to Marti's *Grammatik d. bibl. aram. Sprache*, 1896, and the other suggestions discussed by S. A. Cook in the *Journal of Philology*, xxvi, 306 ff., in an article “The Articles of Dress in Dan. iii, 21”.