Syriac–Aramaic words in an early Christian Arabic copy of the Pentateuch (Ms Sin. Ar. 2)

[Voces arameo-siriacas en una copia temprana del Pentateuco (Ms. Sin. ár. 2)]

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Resumen: Este artículo se ocupa de las voces siriaco arameas incluidas en las primeras copias del Pentateuco (ms. Sin. ar. 2) del siglo X, que fueron traducidas a partir de la Peshîttî. Uno de sus reasgos más característicos es la existencia de residuos siriaco-arameos, especialmente en las palabras siriaco-arameas que no son comunes al árabe.

Abstract: This article deals with Syriac Aramaic words that exist in an early Arabic copy of the Pentateuch (Ms Sin. Ar. 2) from the 10th century that were translated from the Peshîttî. One of the features that characterize these words is the existence of Syriac–Aramaic remnants, especially in the Syriac–Aramaic words that are not common in Arabic.

Palabras clave: traducción bíblica. Árabe cristiano, manuscrito sinaítico. Voces arameo-siriacas.

Key words: Bible Translation. Christian Arabic. Sinai manuscript. Aramaic-Syriac words.

1. Christian Arabic Bible translations of the Middle Ages

Translations of the Bible into Arabic were made during different centuries by different groups and on the basis of different substructure of languages in different contexts.

This is a project that was performed by Jews, Samaritans and Christians. Thus, it is possible to discern in the Judaean-Arabic translations other translations that were made by Samaritans and a large number of translations that were made by
different Christian groups in different areas and different periods. In view of this, it is impossible to talk about one specific translation, but rather about a tradition of translations, which are different in place, source and time.\footnote{P. KAHL, Die arabischen Bibelübersetzungen (Leipzig, 1904); G. GRAF, GCAL, I, pp. 88-101; M. POLLIAK, The Karaite Tradition of Arabic Bible Translation. A Linguistic and Exegetical Study of Karaite Translations of the Pentateuch from the Tenth and Eleventh Century CE (Leiden, 1997).}

The Christian Arabic translations belong to various groups: there are translations that were made by the Melkites; translations from an Eastern and Western Syrian sources; translations from Coptic sources; translations that were made in Spain; and new translations that were made in the Orient assisted by Western missionaries.\footnote{J. F. RHOIDE, The Arabic Bible Versions of the Pentateuch in the Church of Egypt (Leipzig, 1921); R. VOLLANDT, Christian-Arabic translations of the Pentateuch from the 9th to the 13th centuries: a comparative study of manuscripts and translation technique (A Thesis submitted for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, St John's College, University Cambridge 2011), pp. 10-42; about new Arabic Bible translations see: J. THOMPSON, “The Origin and Nature of Chief Printed Arabic Bibles”, The Bible Translator 6 (1955), pp. 2-12; I. SALIBA, “The Bible in Arabic: The 19th Century Protestant Text Translation”, The Muslim World 65 (1975), pp. 254-263; A. YAFFE, “The American Mission Bible Translation to Arabic”, Pe'amim 83 (2000), pp. 57-69 [in Hebrew].}

In addition, when we deal with the translation project from the viewpoint of time, it is possible to point out ancient classical translations that started in the 9\textsuperscript{th} century and continued through the later generations and newer translations from the 19\textsuperscript{th} century, and even the 20\textsuperscript{th} century.

In view of this, it is possible to divide these translations into two groups: medieval translations and modern translations from the 19\textsuperscript{th} century onwards.

In fact, Christian Arabic Bible translations constitute a unique genre in the Christian-Arabic literature of the Middle Ages in particular and Arabic literature in general. The two prominent characteristics of this category are: (a) it is not an original work, but a translation from another language, and (b) it was intended for Christian Arabs or Arabized Christians. These two variables left their imprint on the language of the translations to a large extent. We find in them the traces of the language of origin in the aspects of sound, morphology, syntax and particularly in vocabulary.\footnote{For more information about Hebrew and Aramaic elements in the translations of the Christian-Arabic Bible regarding phonology, morphology, and syntax, see I. BASSAL, Hebrew and Aramaic elements in the Vernacular Christian Arabic in Israel and in the Written Christian Arabic in the Holy Land, Syria and Lebanon, (PhD Dissertation) (Haifa University, 2004) [in Hebrew].}

The linguistic subject gained a monumental research by Joshua Blau on the Christian Arabic grammar\footnote{J. BLAU, GCA.}, but the issue of the Lexicon of Christian Arabic has not
been researched sufficiently yet, and it is still in its infancy. Therefore, it is necessary to identify and document vocabulary and discuss its unique features.

2. Description of the manuscript

Ms Sinai – Arabic 2 of the Pentateuch from the Congress library is a copy of the Manuscript from Saint Catherine's Monastery. It is an entire translation of the Pentateuch and the Book of Daniel from the 10th century. Atiya described the manuscript and listed the division of the books of the Pentateuch. The manuscript has survived in its entirety but there are flawed verses in every book. It includes an additional leaf at the beginning and a colophon at the folio number 246b.

The Manuscript opens with a lengthy acquisition note, written on folio 1b that contains the name of the author of this note Ṣalamūn al-Ṭūrī, who served as Bishop of Saint Catherine’s Monastery. The note is written in a careless, negligent, and un-elegant way.

The translator and the scribe are unknown. The manuscript consists of 266 folios that include: Genesis (2a-81a), Exodus (81b-141a), Leviticus (141b-178b), Numbers (179a-216a-b), Deuteronum (216b-246b) and Daniel (247b-266b) the last folios are missing.

The material is paper: Dimensions 27 x 16 cm. The script of the manuscript is a Kufi and an ancient Abbasid hand book. There are many scribal errors.

Each book of the manuscript opens with a basamala. The book of Genesis bears no name, just the number of the book نبتدى بعون الله ونكتب اول سفر من التوراه, and the book of Leviticus نبتدى بعون الله بكتاب السفر الثالث من التوراه. However, the other books bear the name and the number as it appeared in the Peshīṭā, e.g Exodus is called: هدا كتاب

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5 In my dissertation I dealt on Hebrew and Aramaic words in Christian Arabic Bible Translations: I. BASSAL, Hebrew and Aramaic elements in the Vernacular and Written Christian Arabic.
7 A. S. ATIYA, Arabic manuscripts of Mount Sinai, p. 23 brought a short note about this additional comment at the manuscript, I brought the full text in my dissertation: I. BASSAL, Hebrew and Aramaic elements in the Vernacular Christian Arabic, p. 18; R. VOLLANDT, Christian-Arabic translations, pp. 110-111.
Numbers are named: هدا السفر الرابع من التوراه اذ امر موسى بعدد بنى اسرائيل and Deuteronomy is called: هدا السفر الخامس من التوراه وهو سفر المثنى.

The language of the manuscript is a Mediaeval Arabic, particularly the orthography and the syntax with high tendency to classical Arabic in morphology and lexicon.

3. The objectives of this study

This study takes the form of discussion in Aramaic words that were identified in an early Christian Arabic translation of the Bible in the 10th century MS Sinai –Arabic 2.

Actually, identifying these words and examining them linguistically within a corpus constitutes a partial contribution to the description of the borrowed vocabulary within the genre of the Arabic Bible translations. The completion of this identification requires further investigations of many manuscripts of Arabic Bible translations, which will contribute partially, if not largely, to the documentation of the dictionary of Christian Arabic in the Middle Ages. Moreover, such investigation is likely to shed light on its vocabulary and to enable us to learn more about the similar and the dissimilar elements between the Christian-Arabic texts in the Middle Ages and other layers of Arabic in the Middle Ages, especially between the translations into Judaeo-Arabic and the new Christian Arabic versions.

The question that arises in the study of these words is why the translator used certain Syriac-Aramaic words instead of finding or inventing equivalent Arabic words? Does that imply that the translator found it difficult to find suitable Arabic words? Or is the Aramaic words that he used were common and rooted in Arabic in that period, and that is the reason why he preferred them? One would expect that the entrance of words into general standard Arabic and their adoption would be documented in the Arabic lexicographical sources.

However, there are some unique words in the corpora of Christian Arabic Bible translations that were not found in Arabic literature or Arabic dictionaries. Anyway, it is possible to assume that most of the commonly used words in that period would be documented in Arabic dictionaries, but the uncommonly used words would not be always known to dictionary compilers, and consequently, would not be documented in dictionaries.
4. Foreign words in Classical Arabic

It is well-known that many foreign words entered classical Arabic, before Islam and of course after it. This is a subject that Arab philologists have dealt with largely, and many researchers have devoted detailed studies to it. The Arab philologists tried to define standards to identify foreign words according to phonological, morphological and semantic criteria, in addition to their private knowledge and information about specific words. In spite of that, there were inaccuracies and lack of knowledge of words that entered Arabic. Moreover,
Mediaeval Arabic is multi-strata one, and a large number of its layers were not dealt with by philologists. This applies to the translations of the Bible into Mediaeval Christian Arabic, where part of the foreign words entered.

The question that arises here is: why did these translations not draw the attention and interest of the Arab philologists? According to Knutsson\textsuperscript{10}, the fact that these texts were not original works in Arabic drew less interest in studying them as the Arab philologists did with other texts written originally in Arabic and the recent date of the Arabic translations.

Actually, this is a genre that was written within the Christian-Arab community and the argument that is included in them is a religious Christian one, which is inconsistent with the Islamic argument. Therefore, it can be understood that these texts will not be given the same interest by the religious Islamic institution or the Moslem majority. Moreover, the discourse of these texts was in Arabic which included borrowed words from Greek, Persian, and even from Syriac/Aramaic and Hebrew.

Regarding the Syriac/Aramaic words, it is reasonable to suppose that they were known to a considerable part for the Christian community, who were bilingual or

and Syriac literature in his comparison of a certain word to Aramaic. He stated that a large number of Aramaic words were borrowed into Arabic and he showed the Aramaic source according to the abovementioned criteria. He divided the borrowed words according to the different fields of life: household, foodstuff, clothing, embroidery, animals, agriculture and plants, minerals, names of wine and receptacles, commerce and transportation, ships and sea transportation, war and battles, stationery, crafts and arts, Christian rites, and administration. It should be noted that Fraenkel did not mention in his study words that exist in Christian manuscripts, especially those used in the translations of the Bible. He mentioned only those that were registered in Arabic lexicographical works. Many words that exist in the translations of the Bible are absent in Arabic lexicography and also in Fraenkel’s work, which is considered a shortcoming despite the importance of the work. He mentioned only the elements that entered standard literary Arabic, but not those that were written in Christian Arabic.

After Fraenkel, Graf published a book in which he described the language of Christian texts in translated manuscripts of the New Testament and the works of the disciples: G. GRAF, Der Sprachgebrauch der Ältesten Christlich-Arabischen Literatur. Ein Beitrag Zur Geschichte Des Vulgär-Arabisch (Leipzig, 1905). He dealt with sound change, syntax, and even semantics, but he did not include all the linguistic issues that are reflected in the Christian-Arabic literature. His treatment was limited to a specific issue, which is a part of the broad literature written in Arabic spoken and written by Christians. In 1954, Graf published also a list of Christian words and terms that are common in Christian manuscripts: G. GRAF, Verzeichnis Arabischer Kirchlicher Termini (Louvain, 1954). However, this list is also imperfect and lacks exhaustive discussion. Graf wrote also an encyclopedic work about Christian-Arabic literature in five volumes, where he describes manuscripts and printed publications in a chronological way, and according to division between religious sects, different categories and writers.

multilingual\textsuperscript{11} and knew and spoke Syriac Aramaic and Arabic, or were exposed to Aramaic as a liturgical language in that period. In view of this, the existence of these words in the texts is not alien for a part of the communities.

5. **Foreign words in Christian Arabic Bible translations**

It is possible to divide the borrowed words in the Arabic Bible translations into two main groups: (a) Words that entered literary standard Arabic of the Middle Ages, and Mediaeval Christian-Arabic that were documented in classical Arabic dictionaries; (b) Words that entered Mediaeval Christian-Arabic only, and exist in the Arabic Bible translations, but do not exist in Arabic dictionaries. Here are some examples:

**Group a:** Aramaic words that are documented in Arabic dictionaries and Mediaeval Christian-Arabic Bible:

- أجَّار ceiling
- قَلَّسُة cap, hat
- فَنْقُال a grating
- إِسْتَنَار a shekel, a coin or weight
- أَنَّار threshing floor
- فِنْطَاش a quintal, hundred weight

**Group b:** Aramaic words that exist in the Christian Arabic Bible translations but do not exist in classical Arabic dictionaries:

- فَارَش goad
- مِصْنَفَة turban
- عُور chaff

\textsuperscript{11} For more information about the bilingualism and multi-lingualism from 200-600 AD, see: E. \textsc{Knauf}, “Arab-Aramaic and ‘arabiyya: From Ancient Arabic to Early Standard Arabic, 200 CE-600 CE”, in \textit{The Qur‘an in Context Historical Literary Investigations into the Qur‘anic Milieu}, ed. Angelika \textsc{Neuwirth}, Nicolai \textsc{Sinai}, Michael \textsc{Marx}, (Leiden – Boston, 2010), pp. 197-254.

\textsuperscript{12} The word عُور (عُور) is an Aramaic word that entered Christian written and spoken Arabic. In written Arabic, Rome edition, 1671, Job 21:18 ("like chaff swept away by a gale"). See more about the word in Syriac in R. \textsc{Payne-Smith}, \textit{Thesaurus Syriacus} (Oxford, 1879-1901), II, col. 2841-2842. For Judeo-Arabic and in spoken Arabic, see Y. \textsc{Avishur}, \textit{Studies on Hebrew Language and on the Arabic Elements in Modern Hebrew},
Most likely, the source of the rendered Aramaic words is the Peshīṭā, which is the standard version of the Bible for churches in the Syriac tradition. It served the Christian communities then and is still serving the Christian Syriac church in Iraq, Syria, and Maronite church today.

In a comparative examination between the Syriac source of the Peshīṭā and the Arabic versions of the translated manuscripts from it, we find that in part of the Arabic translations Aramaic words were copied literally, which means that they were given the form and phonology of the Syriac language, and even in the characteristic syntactic structure of Syriac Aramaic.

This article deals with Syriac Aramaic words that exist in Ms Sin. Ar. 2 of the Pentateuch from the 10th century. This is one of the oldest Arabic manuscripts that were translated from Syriac provenance. It was copied from Syriac and its affinity with the Peshīṭā is prominent in several aspects:

1. Interpretations according to the Peshīṭā.
2. Additions and omissions (according to the Peshīṭā).
3. Identifications of proper names and place names.
4. Grammatical influences.
5. Vocabulary—borrowing of Syriac words.

In two of my previous articles, I dealt with Hebrew and Aramaic words in the Christian Arabic Bible translations. One article was published in the Festschrift Book for Avishur (2004), and it included 24 words; the second was published in the Jubilee Book for Tobi (2011), and it included 35 words. The two articles included words from the MS Sin.-Ar. 2. However, in this paper, I deal only with Syriac-Aramaic words that occur in the manuscript, and subsequently, I complete the documentation of the Syriac-Aramaic words that were mentioned in Ms Sin. Ar. 2.

A prominent issue that deserves treatment in Ms Sin. Ar. 2 is the use of Syriac-Aramaic words, and transliterating them into Arabic in their Syriac-Aramaic form. This is shown in the use of the names of precious stones, names perfumes and names of spices. It seems that the translator found difficulty in finding equivalents to replace them, and within the manuscript we notice that the scribe added Arabic

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13 For a detailed discussion and examples about these topics, see I. BASSAL, “An Early Copy of the Arabic Pentateuch (Ms. Sinai-Arabic 2) and It’s Affinity to the Peshīṭā” (forthcoming).
Syriac–Aramaic words

interpretation above some of the words. Here is a list of the words that were dealt with in my two articles, but without explanation, and the reader is referred to the articles.

Words from Ms Sin. Ar. 2 that were dealt with in my first article that was published in the *Festschrift to Avishur*: 14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Syriac</th>
<th>Aramaic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>عشَكْرُ</td>
<td>acacia</td>
<td>اشْكِرَٰ</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>طَرَانَه</td>
<td>flint</td>
<td>طَرَانُه</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>يِبْرُوحُ</td>
<td>mandrakes</td>
<td>يِبْرُوحُ</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>صَفْرِيِّه</td>
<td>goat</td>
<td>صَفْرِيِّه</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Words from MS Sin.-Ar. 2 that were dealt with in my second article that was published in Yosef Tobi* *Jubilee Volume*: 15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Syriac</th>
<th>Aramaic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>طَرَانَه</td>
<td>flint</td>
<td>طَرَانُه</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حَجَاطَه</td>
<td>garnet</td>
<td>حَجَاطَه</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سَفِيلا</td>
<td>sapphire</td>
<td>سَفِيلا</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نِقْوَتَكُ</td>
<td>gem</td>
<td>نِقْوَتَكُ</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عِنْ عُجل</td>
<td>amethyst</td>
<td>عِنْ عُجل</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Discussion of additional 9 Syriac-Aramaic words

Here is a focused discussion of 9 additional Syriac-Aramaic words that were found in Ms Sin. Ar. 2, but were not dealt with in my previous articles. Totally, the number of the Syriac-Aramaic words in the Manuscript reaches 32. I will continue my discussion from word number 24 and finish with word number 32.

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The word "וֹזַרְע" (Gn 1:11) was translated in the Peshīṭā as ܕܢܨܒܬܗ. Targum Neophyti also uses the word ܢܨܒܬܐ, while Onkelos’ translation translated it as "זרעית". Ms Sin. Ar. 2 followed the Peshīṭā and used the word ܢܨܒܬܐ:

 وقال الله لتخرج الأرض زهرا وعش با وزرعا لجنسه والشجر ذا الحمل الثمر لجنسه اللى منه نصبته على الأرض

It’s worthy to note that in western Aramaic the root הָזָרְע has the meaning of ‘to plant’ and the name נצבתא has the meaning of ‘a plant’. So we find these senses in Jewish Aramaic and in Syriac Aramaic. In Jewish Aramaic the word נצבתא means ‘a plant’, the verb נצב means ‘to plant’ and Sokoloff introduced the name נצבה ‘a plant’. In Syriac, the meaning of the name נצַבְתָא is ‘a plant’, and the meaning of the verb נзван is ‘to plant’.

It is important to point out that this word that is documented in standard Arabic, but is not used in the meaning of (plant). In the dictionary Lisān al-‘Arab, this meaning is not stated. The verb نَصَبَ has the meaning of ‘raising; standing erect’ and the noun نصب has the meaning of ‘idols’.

Here arises a question: why did the translator use this word? It can be assumed that the word was in common use in his environment, and what supports this assumption can be concluded from the classical Syriac Arabic glossaries. Thus, for example, Elia Bar Shinay of Nisibe gives the Syriac word and writes the meaning in Arabic: نصب. Bar-Ali also states that the meaning of the Arabic verb نصب is ‘to plant’.

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18 About the appearance of the Arabic forms in Syriac-Aramaic and Arabic, see R. Payne-Smith, Thesaurus, II, col. 2436-2437.
Also, in the Syrian-Palestinian spoken dialect, the verb نصب has the meaning of ‘to plant’. The noun نصبه has the meaning of ‘a plant’. Thus, for example, people in the Galilee call the small plant as نصبه. This noun is common in spoken Arabic among the peasants in the north of the country. They say: الكرم ʾizzātān ʾa-duʾ ʾinna naṣib (“the olive trees field is still small trees”).

Al-Bustānī pointed out that the common people use the word (nasbe). However, in the rest of the new dictionaries, they mention this one. 20 ‘Abd al-Raḥīm mentions that in the Syrian dialect also people use the word, and he points out that it is from Syriac. He adds that this is an early development in Arabic that was mentioned in the governmental divans, and al-Bustānī also mentions it in his dictionary, محيط al-Muḥīṭ, as a standard literary word.

The verb نصب and the noun نصبه are documented in Medieaval Judaeo-Arabic. Blau brought a detailed description of the meaning of the verb in Judaeo-Arabic of the Middle Ages. Also Avishur mentions the verb in his Dictionary of Modern Iraqi Judaeo-Arabic but not in the meaning of ‘to plant’. 21

In view of what has been said, we can sum up that the verb exists in Arabic, but it was not documented in classical Arabic in the meaning of ‘to plant’. This meaning was borrowed from Aramaic, and in this way the verb gained a new meaning. Al-Bustānī noted that the word (nasbe, نصبه) is used by the common people who spoke the colloquial dialect in their everyday life.

Its existence in the Syrian-Palestinian area indicates that the meaning of the word was borrowed into Arabic through Syriac-Aramaic. In this case, it is possible to consider it an explanation in both the meaning of the verb and the meaning of the noun.

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The phrase כְּעֶצֶם הַשָּׁמַיִם ("like a heavenly object") was translated in the Peshîṭtā as وَصَعَط حَيَاة مَاكِل. The scribe copied the Syriac word and wrote كروب (م > ب). He knew that this word is a vague and unknown, and therefore, he wrote above it the word لون which is a familiar and known in Arabic.

This word exists also in Aramaic translations. In Onkelos, the combination was translated in Ex 28:20 as כָּרָם יָמָּא. Kraus dealt with this word and stated that it is Greek in origin (κρομα) means 'colour' and entered Aramaic and Syriac. Here in the Ms Sin. Ar. 2, it is copied with some distortion of the Syriac word كروب. It is important to point out that this unique use of this handwritten manuscript is different from other Christian Arabic translations, and even Judaeo-Arabic ones. For example, Sa'adia translated כְּעֶצֶם הַשָּׁמַיִם: וְיָדַעָה אֵלֶּה יִשְׂרָאֵל, and Ms Paris Arabic wrote: וְיָדַעָה אֵלֶּה יִשְׂרָאֵל.

26. כָּרָם אֲפִלַּיָּא קֶנֶסֶת הָאָדָם (‘to overlay’)

The verb כָּרָם was translated into the Aramaic verb כָּרָם which is the equivalent to the Hebrew verb כָּרָם. It appeared in a number of occurrences in Exodus and was translated in Ms Sin. Ar. 2 into כָּרָם (‘fourth stem’). For example, in Ex 25:13:


23 S. Kraus, Greichische und Lateinische Lehnwörter im Talmud, Midrash und Targum (Berlin, 1889), II, pp. 296-297.
In Exodus 25:11 and others, the verb קָרַמְתִּי exists in Aramaic and Hebrew. For example, in Ezekiel 31:6, but there is no documentation in Arabic to the verb in the sense of ‘to overlay, cover’.

There is a form of a noun קָרֵם in the meaning of ‘woolen garment’ or ‘cover’. And it is documented in the ḥādīth literature: אל אפסניאך בן לבעו מעינים שומם וי愆ין (‘It is a garment made of colourful wool that has the colours of wool. In Ḥadīth: On the door, there was a curtain to cover the door and it is a thin cover’). In Mediaeval Judaeo-Arabic, the word מקרמה appears in the meaning of ‘piece of cloth’, and in the Arabic translation of the Samaritans, it was translated into مقرومة.

The question that arises here is: Did the translator use this verb under the influence of the form of the verb in its Syriac form, which was available to him in the Syriac text? Or was it that the verb form was documented in Arabic while the noun form was ignored, and here the translator is reviving a verb that has disappeared? Or is it possible to assume that the noun was borrowed from Aramaic in an earlier period and here the verb was borrowed in a later time?

(‘dyed red’)

The expression עֹרֹת אֵילִים מְאָּדָּם was translated in the Peshītīt as ﻣﺸﺨﺺ ﻭﺪ ﻣﺪGUILayout. Syriac glossaries bring an Arabic interpretation of the word, Bar-Ali interpreted the word ﻷل ﻣم ﻷViewport as ﻗﻠود ﻷViewport (‘leather varnish with gum-lac’) and Bar-Bahlūl gave ﻷViewport, and subsequently Payne-Smith quoted both of them.

27 In Lisān al-ʿArab the word has the meaning of ‘red colour’, ﻷViewport = ‘leather varnish with lac’.
29 R. Payne-Smith, Thesaurus, I, col. 313.
In Ms Sin. Ar. 2, the word was transliterated into Arabic in a distorted form اسفنقا! In fact, it is a distortion in transliteration of the Syriac word ܐܣܦܢܝܩܐ. It is worthwhile stating that the scribe of Ms Sin. Ar. 2 copied the Syriac word in its Syriac form and transliterated it into Arabic letters, which was his way regarding several words such as the names of precious stones (amethysts).

In a comparative examination of Ms Sin. Ar. 2 with other translations of the same period and afterwards, it is possible to see that this manuscript transliterated the word in its Syriac form into Arabic letters, unlike other translations that translated and interpreted the phrase. Here is a comparative parallel between the number of manuscripts that illustrates this argument:

Ex 26:14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manuscript</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sin. Ar. 2 (10th c.)</td>
<td>וְעָשִיתֶָ מִכְסֶה לָאֹּהֶל עֹרֹת אֵילִם מְא ד מִים וּמִכְסֵׁה עֹּרֹּת תְחָשִים מְלָעָה.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sin. Ar. 10 (10th c.)</td>
<td>וְעָשִיתֶ מִכְסֶה לָאֹּהֶל עֹרֹת אֵילִם מְא ד מִים וּמִכְסֵׁה עֹּרֹּת תְחָשִים מְלָעָה.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris Ar. 14 (15th c.)</td>
<td>וְעָשִיתֶ מִכְסֶה לָאֹּהֶל עֹרֹּת אֵילִם מְא ד מִים וּמִכְסֵׁה עֹּרֹּת תְחָשִים מְלָעָה.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris Ar. 9 (13th c.)</td>
<td>וְעָשִיתֶ מִכְסֶה לָאֹּהֶל עֹרֹּת אֵילִם מְא ד מִים וּמִכְסֵׁה עֹּרֹּת תְחָשִים מְלָעָה.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sin. Ar. 3 (14th c.)</td>
<td>וְעָשִיתֶ מִכְסֶה לָאֹּהֶל עֹרֹּת אֵילִם מְא ד מִים וּמִכְסֵׁה עֹּרֹּת תְחָשִים מְלָעָה.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copenhagen Ar. 75</td>
<td>וְעָשִיתֶ מִכְסֶה לָאֹּהֶל עֹרֹּת אֵילִם מְא ד מִים וּמִכְסֵׁה עֹּרֹּת תְחָשִים מְלָעָה.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sa’adia</td>
<td>וְעָשִיתֶ מִכְסֶה לָאֹּהֶל עֹרֹּת אֵילִם מְא ד מִים וּמִכְסֵׁה עֹּרֹּת תְחָשִים מְלָעָה.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome (1671)</td>
<td>וְעָשִיתֶ מִכְסֶה לָאֹּהֶל עֹרֹּת אֵילִם מְא ד מִים וּמִכְסֵׁה עֹּרֹּת תְחָשִים מְלָעָה.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>München Ar. 234  (15th c.)</td>
<td>וְעָשִיתֶ מִכְסֶה לָאֹּהֶל עֹרֹּת אֵילִם מְא ד מִים וּמִכְסֵׁה עֹּרֹּת תְחָשִים מְלָעָה.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


31 About this Arabic translation, see J. P. MONFERRER-SALA, “A Nestorian Arabic Pentateuch used in Western Islamic Lands”, in David THOMAS (ed.), The Bible in Arab Christianity (Leiden – Boston, 2007), pp. 351-368. See also J. P. MONFERRER-SALA, “¿Circularon textos cristianos orientales en al-Andalus? Nuevos datos a partir de una muestra vétrotestamentaria andalusí”, in Cyrille
The word תְחָשִים was translated in the Peshīṭtā by the word ܣܣܓܘܢܐ and it was transliterated in this form in MS Sin. Ar. 2 in its Syriac form. Here is a list of other translations that show how the word תְחָשִים was rendered:

Ex 26:14
וְעָשִיתֶָ מִכְסֶה לָאֹּהֶל עֹּרֹּת אֵׁילִם מְאָדָמִים וּמִכְסֵׁה עֹרֹת תְח שִים מִלְמָעְלָה
Peshīṭtā
ממחה חמה חמה/logo/2013
Sa'adia
ואצנע ג Warcraft palabras trắng/2013/
Sin. Ar. 2 (10th c.)
ואצנע ג Warcraft palabras blanco/2013/
Sin. Ar. 10 (10th c.)
ואצנע ג Warcraft palabras negro/2013/
Paris Ar. 14 (15th c.)
ואצנע ג Warcraft palabras blanco/2013/
Paris Ar. 9 (13th c.)
ואצנע ג Warcraft palabras negro/2013/
Sin. Ar. 3 (14th c.)
ואצנע ג Warcraft palabras blanco/2013/
Copenhagen Ar. 75
ואצנע ג Warcraft palabras blanco/2013/
Rome (1671)
ואצנע ג Warcraft palabras blanco/2013/
München Ar. 234 (15th c.)
ואצنع ג Warcraft palabras blanco/2013/
Samaritan

The word תְחָשִים was translated in the Samaritan as ססجونא (‘see cows’).
The word is known in Aramaic\textsuperscript{32} and Syriac. In his Dictionary for the Talmud, Krupnik gave the meaning for the word ססגונא ('a kind of an animal') as translation of the word הנשח.\textsuperscript{33} The Syriac glossary by Bar-Ali interprets the word in the following way: ססגונא: ססגונא, משלוח, גלוד חוワン חליפה. Another interpretation fromさんجو: Payne-Smith\textsuperscript{34} gave the explanation of the word ססגונא in Arabic as "six colors". The word has survived in Aramaic translations. In Onkelos the word is ססגונא and in Neophyti ססגונא. Brocklemann stated that the word could be borrowed from Middle Persian šaš-gōn ('six colors').\textsuperscript{35}

It should be noted here that the word ססגונא is not known in standard literary Arabic, and it was copied here in handwriting from the Syriac form. Avishur mentioned that the word exists in the oral tradition of Mosul Sharḥ.\textsuperscript{36} The existence of the word in a written form in Christian-Arabic translation, and in Judaeo-Arabic in the oral tradition shows that the word entered written Christian-Arabic from Aramaic, and Judaeo-Arabic that is spoken in Mosul in Iraq.

\begin{center}
\textbf{34} R. PAYNE-SMITH, Thesaurus, II, col. 2682.
\textbf{36} Y. AVISHUR, A Dictionary of the New Judeo-Arabic, III, p. 148, gives the word and refers the reader to bibliography.
\end{center}
Ex 39:25

The Translator into Arabic followed the Peshīṭtā and translates the phrase as أزجه من ذهب. It is important to state that this word does not exist in Arabic, and it is transliterated here from Syriac-Aramaic. The form of أزجه in Arabic is written in the plural form (أزلة) with the addition of the definite article الازجة. Other manuscripts translated it into another Arabic word. For example, in Ms Sin. Ar.10, it was translated into جلاجل ذهب, and in Ms Paris Arabic 14 it was rendered into فلاخلل من ذهب.

The word سماق (‘red stew, sumac’) is known in Arabic as a name of a spice with a sour taste and has a red colour. It is borrowed from Syriac. Here, in a verse from Gn 25:30 we read:

The Arabic word سماق serves as a translation of the Hebrew word אדום (‘red’). In Ms Sin. Ar. 10, and Ms Paris Ar. 14, it was translated as أحرك. Sa’adîa translated it as ألاحرك. Comparison of the translations shows that Ms Sin. Ar. 2 transliterates the Syriac form أضرأك with some adaptation to the Arabic form فعل while the other translations translate the word into a common and conventional Arabic word.

The caravan of the Ishmaelites carried on their way to Egypt نلأتمت لماري (‘spices, balm and myrrh’). In the two occurrences نلأتمت was translated in the Peshīṭtā into a

Syriac-Aramaic word: مسيرة. Ms Sin. Ar. 2 followed the Peshitta and transliterated the Syriac word in Gn 37:25 into the form هطط, through consonantal metathesis, and in Gn 43:11 it was transliterated into its Syriac form مسرير, followed by the explanation خروب.

In comparison with other translations of the Manuscript era and afterwards, we find that it is unique in its copying and the others put an Arabic word instead of it. Here is a list for comparison from different manuscripts:

**Gn 37:25**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MT</td>
<td>لاشَبَبَ لَأَشْلَبَ لَكَجَلَبَ لَكَجَلَبَ لَكَجَلَبَ لَكَجَلَبَ لَكَجَلَبَ لَكَجَلَبَ لَكَجَلَبَ لَكَجَلَبَ لَكَجَلَبَ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Peshitta | هطط |通過中音節轉換，
| Sa'adia  | ما بيروا وصبر فأصبحوا من العرب مقبلة من جَلَعَاد وتحمل ابلهم طيباً وبطم وترياقاً وشرب وسندروس
| Sin. Ar. 2| وجلسوا ليأكلوا فرفعوا اعينهم فابصروا س ياره من العرب مقبله من جَلَعَاد|
| Sin. Ar. 10| ... فرأوا واذا رفقة من العرب مقبلة من جَلَعَاد وكانت ابلهم موقرة صمغاً ولباناً وبطم
| Paris Ar. 14| وتحمل ابلها جمعاً ولباناً وبطم وطيباً وشرب وترياقاً وشمولاً |
| Paris Ar. 9| طيباً وفسقا وصبروا وطم
| Sin. Ar. 3| طيباً وخرنوباً وطم وبيض ووجوز
| Copenhagen Ar. 75| خرنوب وتراف وشمولاوط |
| Rome 1671| طيبا وفسقا وصبروا|
| Munich Ar. 234| فاذا رفقة من العرب مقبلة من جَلَعَاد وكانت ابلهم موقرة صمغًا ولباناً وبطم |
| Samaritan| وجلاف محلما سمحا وتراف وشمولاوط |

Payne-Smith gave an expanded Arabic explanation to this word and registered the Persian word مسيرة, which is used in Arabic, and brought additional words that serve as a nickname or epithet to it. 38 Actually, the translator of the manuscript

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found difficulty in finding an Arabic word, and therefore, once he copies the Syriac form of the word itself, and once he transliterates through metathesis of certain letters.

The word افین (‘even if’) in Ms Sin. Ar. 2 and in the three occurrences appeared as a translation of the Hebrew wordウォ and the Syriac wordو:\n
Gn 18:30

وَأَمَرَ أَلَّا يُهْلَكُ لَهَا.
وَأَمَرَ أَلَّا يُهْلَكُ لَهَا.  
وَأَمَرَ أَلَّا يُهْلَكُ لَهَا.

Gn 18:31

فَقَالَ لا أَهْلُكْهَا كَانَ فِيهَا ثَلَاثَينَ قَالَ?
فَقَالَ لا أَهْلُكْهَا كَانَ فِيهَا ثَلَاثَينَ قَالَ;
فَقَالَ لا أَهْلُكْهَا كَانَ فِيهَا ثَلَاثَينَ قَالَ;

Gn 18:32

إِلَّا أَيْلَيْنَ يُمَتُّوا هُنا لَهَا.
إِلَّا أَيْلَيْنَ يُمَتُّوا هُنا لَهَا.
إِلَّا أَيْلَيْنَ يُمَتُّوا هُنا لَهَا.

It’s worthwhile noting that this word is a foreign one in Arabic, and I was not able to find documentation for it in Arabic sources. It is important to state that, the combination of the conjunctionsاף ام and اف ام exist in Aramaic and Syriac. The form in Syriac is a conjunction ofأَمُّ وَإِنْ that means: (although, albeit, even if). Payne-Smith also stated in the Thesaurus that the word is an equivalent to the Arabic conjunction.  

The meaning of (even if) is suitable to the context, and most likely, the translator used this combination, which was accepted in his mother tongue, i.e.

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Syriac Aramaic. Also, in this case, the scribe of MS Sinai – Arabic 2 uniqueness in using the Syriac conjunction that is not common in Arabic.

Summary

The use of Syriac and Aramaic words that are prominent in Ms Sin. Ar. 2 are not common in Arabic, but they constitute a Syriacisms in the text. In view of surveying the Syriac words in the Ms Sin. Ar. 2 as a part of the Syriac sediments in it, it is possible to summarize and say that the translator sometimes finds difficulty in finding equivalents from Arabic that can give accurate meaning to the context, and consequently he transliterates the Syriac word.

The number of the Syriac words that remained in the Manuscript is 32 words. The majority of these words are nouns, and there are only two verbs, and a conjunction. The nouns belong to specific semantic fields such as names of specific trees or names of precious stones (amethysts), colours, perfumes, spices, and names of specific tools. Regarding the two verbs that the translator used أفصِح and أعَرم in the fourth Arabic form, it is most likely that he preferred to use them under Arabic regular common forms in order to express uniqueness of meaning.

Regarding the conjunction إنَفَ، it appeared in three occurrences in the book of Genesis. However, it did not occur in the other books. It is most likely that the translator did not feel that the word is foreign to the target public to whom he is translating. Therefore, it is possible to see it as Syriac sediment that was inserted during the making of translation. The translator is skilled in the two languages – Syriac and Arabic– and probably his mother tongue was Syriac-Aramaic, and therefore, it can be assumed that Syriac words would be integrated unawares during the translation process.

What is the linguistic change that took place in these words? Part of the words was transliterated in their Syriac morphological form into Arabic letters such as يبروحا، أشكرعا، سسجونا، تخلثا. Another part underwent adaptation to the Arabic morphological structure, and were written in the Arabic morphological form: سياق، كروب، طران. The two verbs were used in the fourth Arabic form.

Finally, it is possible to say that one of the aspects that characterizes Ms Sin. Ar. 2 is the existence of Syriac-Aramaic remnants, and especially the lexical Syriac-Aramaic words, as the lexical interference is generally the most common influence among languages.

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