

# LATIN WORDS IN CLASSICAL SYRIAC

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## ABSTRACT

*This study analyzes the more than one hundred Latin words that are found in Syriac texts, not translated from Greek, written through the beginning of the eighth century. The study aims to provide an exhaustive collection of these words categorized by date in which they are first attested in Syriac. This diachronic approach makes it possible to observe changes over time in the contact between Syriac speakers and the Greco-Roman world. Attention is also paid to other languages of the Near East in which a Latin word is found, including various dialects of Aramaic as well as other languages, such as Mishnaic Hebrew, Armenian, and Coptic, in an effort to contextualize the presence of the Latin words in Syriac. Finally, the study hopes to make explicit that almost all of the Latin words in Syriac reached Syriac via Greek.*

## INTRODUCTION

The Syriac language contains loanwords from a variety of languages. The largest number of loanwords in Syriac comes from Greek.<sup>1</sup> There are in fact more than eight hundred Greek

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\* I would like to thank the following people who helped with this study: Sebastian Brock (University of Oxford), Dexter Brown (Yale University), Simcha Gross (Yale University), Kristian Heal (Brigham

loanwords attested in pre-eighth-century Syriac texts that were not translated from Greek.<sup>2</sup> Many more are to be found in translated texts from this period or in later Syriac literature (whether translated or not). The next largest group of loanwords in Syriac derives from the various Iranian languages.<sup>3</sup> Some of these Iranian words were inherited in Syriac, finding their source in earlier Iranian languages, e.g., Syriac ܡܕܢܐ *gaṣṣā* ‘treasure’ (*LS2* 111; *SL* 223), which derives ultimately from Old Persian \**ganṣa-* via an earlier dialect of Aramaic,<sup>4</sup> whereas others were transferred from an Iranian dialect contemporaneous with Syriac, e.g., Syriac ܡܨܠܡܐ *‘messenger’* (*LS2* 81; *SL* 142) from an Iranian dialect such as

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Young University), George Kiraz (Beth Mardutho: Syriac Institute), Lucas Van Rompay (Duke University), and Janet Timbie (The Catholic University of America). I am especially grateful to Geoffrey Moseley (Yale University) for helping to sort out the etymological relationship between some of the Greek and Latin words. The following abbreviations are employed throughout the study: CPA = Christian Palestinian Aramaic; JBA = Jewish Babylonian Aramaic; JPA = Jewish Palestinian Aramaic; LJLA = Late Jewish Literary Aramaic; MH = Mishnaic Hebrew; SA = Samaritan Aramaic; TgChron2 = Targum Chronicles 2 (ed. Le Déaut 1971); TgEsth1 = Targum Esther 1 (ed. Grossfeld 1983); TgEsth2 = Targum Esther 2 (ed. Grossfeld 1994); TgJob = Targum Job (ed. Stec 1994); TgJon = Targum Jonathan (ed. Sperber 2004); TgLam = Targum Lamentations (ed. Sperber 2004); TgProv = Targum Proverbs (ed. Diez Merino 1984); TgPsJon = Targum Pseudo-Jonathan (ed. Clarke 1984); TgSong = Targum Song of Songs (ed. Sperber 2004). Abbreviations for lexicographical tools are explained at the end of the study.

<sup>1</sup> For an analysis of contact-induced changes in Syriac due to Greek, including loanwords, see Butts 2016. For previous literature, see Schall 1960 (with a valuable Greek-Syriac index in Voigt 1998) as well as a number of indispensable studies by Brock, especially Brock 1967, 1975, 1982, 1994, 1996, 1999–2000, 2004, 2005, 2010. A bibliography on Greek loanwords in Syriac is available in Voigt 1999–2000.

<sup>2</sup> A comprehensive collection of the Greek loanwords in Syriac continues to be a *desideratum*. The present author is currently compiling a glossary of Greek loanwords in Syriac up to and including Ya‘qub of Edessa (d. 708).

<sup>3</sup> For a detailed analysis, see Ciancaglini 2008.

<sup>4</sup> See the discussion in Ciancaglini 2008: 142 with further bibliography.

Pahlavi *bayašpān* (CPD 17).<sup>5</sup> Syriac also inherited a number of words ultimately from Akkadian.<sup>6</sup> This is, for instance, the case with Syriac ܫܬܪܐ *štārā* ‘deed, document’ (LS2 773; SL 1549), which derives ultimately from Akkadian *šaṭāru* (CAD Š2 221-225) via an earlier dialect of Aramaic.<sup>7</sup> Akkadian also served as a bridge for Sumerian loanwords in Syriac, such as Sumerian É.GAL ‘big house’, which is found in Akkadian as *ekallu* ‘royal palace’ (CAD E 52-61) and which eventually made its way into Syriac as ܒܝܬܐܝܠܐ *bayklā* ‘palace, temple’ (LS2 174; SL 340-341).<sup>8</sup>

One etymological source of words in Syriac that has not received significant attention in the secondary literature is Latin.<sup>9</sup> More than one hundred Latin words are found in Syriac texts, not translated from Greek, written through the beginning of the eighth century. The present study aims to provide an exhaustive collection of these categorized by the date in which they are first attested in Syriac.<sup>10</sup> This diachronic approach makes it possible to observe

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<sup>5</sup> Again, see the discussion in Ciancaglini 2008: 126-127 with further bibliography.

<sup>6</sup> A foundational resource on Akkadian loanwords in the various Aramaic dialects, including Syriac, is Kaufman 1974.

<sup>7</sup> See Kaufman 1974: 101.

<sup>8</sup> See the discussion in Kaufman 1974: 27 as well as Mankowski 2000: 157 (on Hebrew).

<sup>9</sup> Schall (1960: 244), for instance, lists only fourteen examples in his appendix on Latin words in Syriac.

<sup>10</sup> In the lists that follow, the earliest text attesting the word in question that is known to the present author is cited with a heading in bold giving the century of composition. Consider, for instance, the following Greek loanword: ἔθος (LSJ 480) > ܐܕܬܐ *‘adthā* ‘custom’ (**6th cent.** Eliya, *Life of Yuhānōn of Tella*, 84.26 [ed. Brooks 1907: 29-95]; LS2 184; SL 356). To the present author’s knowledge, this word is not found in Syriac until the sixth century when it occurs in the *Life of Yuhānōn of Tella* by Eliya, which was edited by Brooks. Throughout this study, citations of Latin words in Syriac are systematically provided with references to LS2 and SL; the English translations in this study derive from SL, though with minor adaptations, such as *curator* for Sokoloff’s hybrid *courator* that combines Greek κουργάτωρ and Latin *curator*. The determination of the earliest occurrence of a given word was facilitated by two large ‘databases’: the Oxford-BYU Syriac Corpus and Sebastian Brock’s more than two

changes over time in the contact between Syriac speakers and the Greco-Roman world. An effort is also made in this study to list other languages of the Near East in which a Latin word is found, including various dialects of Aramaic as well as other languages, such as Mishnaic Hebrew, Armenian, and Coptic.<sup>11</sup> The broad attestation of a Latin word across a number of different languages indicates that the word in question was widespread across the Roman and then Byzantine Near East.

Before looking at the Latin loanwords in Syriac, a brief word is needed on the use of Latin in Late Antique Syria and Mesopotamia. Prior to the establishment of Roman control of Edessa in the late second century and again in the third century,<sup>12</sup> Greek was the

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thousand card files listing Greek loanwords in Syriac. I would like to thank Kristian Heal (Brigham Young University), who provided me with a Beta-version of the Oxford-BYU Syriac Corpus. In addition, I am grateful to Sebastian Brock (University of Oxford), who allowed me to digitize his card files over several weeks in August of 2011.

<sup>11</sup> For comparative Aramaic data, the Comprehensive Aramaic Lexicon (CAL), accessible online at <<http://cal.huc.edu/>>, is essential. For Greek and Latin loanwords in the various dialects of Jewish Aramaic as well as post-Biblical Hebrew, see *GLLTM*, which is, however, outdated and should be used with caution. For Latin words in Classical Ethiopic, see Wenginger 2000. There is no study dedicated solely to Latin words in Armenian, though Greek loanwords in Armenian are analyzed in Hübschmann 1897: 323-389 and Brockelmann 1893. For Greek loanwords in Coptic (including those ultimately of Latin origin), the Database and Dictionary of Greek Loanwords in Coptic (*DDGLC*) will be an indispensable resource (see <<http://www.uni-leipzig.de/~ddglc/>>). I would like to thank its director Sebastian Richter (Universität Leipzig), as well as his team, especially Dylan Burns (Universität Leipzig), for sharing a Beta-version of their lemmata list. Readers should note that the references in this study to *DDGLC* are provisional and may well change as that project progresses.

<sup>12</sup> The dating formulae in the Old Syriac documents provide the most important information for the last set of these dates (the most convenient edition of these texts is Drijvers and Healey 1999: 232-248; for further bibliography, see Butts Forthcoming B). P. Dura 28 shows that the Abgarid dynasty must have come to an end in 212/213 when the city became a Roman *colonia*. On the basis of P. Euphrates 19, which states

language of international communication and commerce throughout the Seleucid Empire. The Roman Empire did not significantly alter this.<sup>13</sup> In general, the Roman Empire did not force the Greek-speaking provinces to adopt Latin. Rather, Greek remained the official language of empire in the eastern provinces. Latin had a more restricted use, being employed primarily in military matters as well as in certain legal contexts.<sup>14</sup> The distribution of Greek and Latin in a Roman city in the Eastern provinces from the first centuries of the Common Era can be illustrated by the more than 150 documents discovered at Dura-Europos, an important military outpost on the Euphrates until its destruction in 256 CE. A majority of the documents from this site are written in Greek or Latin, though there are also texts in Iranian or Aramaic (including Syriac).<sup>15</sup> The documents from the archives of the Cohors Vicesima Palmyrenorum (a Roman military troop) are primarily in Latin (P.Dura 54-150). All of the texts associated with official military business are in Latin, including reports (P.Dura 82-97) and rolls and rosters (P.Dura 98-124). The famous *Feriale Duranum*, which is a calendar of official religious observances, is also in Latin (P.Dura 54). Correspondences by military officials are primarily in Latin though some are in Greek (P.Dura 55-81). Finally, judicial business and receipts from the archives of the Cohors Vicesima Palmyrenorum are primarily in Greek though a few are in Latin (P.Dura 125-129). In contrast to the predominance of Latin in the archive of the Cohors Vicesima Palmyrenorum, a vast majority of the texts found outside of this archive are in Greek (P.Dura 1-52). Thus, all of the texts from the

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that 28 Dec. 240 is the 2nd year of King Abgar, it can be established that the dynasty was restored in 239 (or late 238) under Abgar X, son of Ma'nu. Finally, it seems that Edessa must have reverted to a *colonia* by 242 on the basis of P. Euphrates 20, which gives 1 Sept. 242 as year 30 of the *colonia*. For further information, see Brock 1991; Ross 1993; 2001; Teixidor 1989.

<sup>13</sup> See Rochette 2010: 289-290.

<sup>14</sup> Latin was, for instance, used in more official and bureaucratic legal matters, such as law codes. In addition, Latin was the language of education at the law school in Berytus.

<sup>15</sup> All of the texts are edited in Welles, Fink, and Gilliam 1959.

registry office are in Greek (P.Dura 15-44), which include individual documents, such as a gift, loans, deeds of sale, deposits, a marriage contract, and divorce contracts. The lists and accounts are also in Greek (P.Dura 47-53) as are the texts associated with civil administration (P.Dura 12-14). Two letters are also in Greek, one of which may be an official letter (P.Dura 45) and the other of which is from a soldier (P.Dura 46). The documents from Dura-Europos, thus, illustrate the degree to which Latin was restricted to the military and even then to official military matters. Greek, in contrast, was used by the military in some correspondences as well as in day-to-day legal matters. Outside of the military, Greek was the language for a vast majority of tasks. Thus, Greek would have been the language of the Roman Empire with Latin restricted more or less to official military matters in Syria and Mesopotamia.

Given the restricted use of Latin in Late Antique Syria and Mesopotamia, it is necessary to explain how more than one hundred Latin words are found in Syriac texts, not translated from Greek, written up to the beginning of the eighth century. It seems that most of the Latin words in Syriac were not transferred directly from Latin into Syriac but rather that Greek served as a bridge between Latin and Syriac.<sup>16</sup> That is, Greek is usually the immediate source for Latin words in Syriac.<sup>17</sup> In some cases, the phonology of the Syriac form is an indication that the word was transferred via Greek. The *n* in Syriac ܢܠܝܡ ‘palace’ (LS2 574; SL 1199), for instance, indicates that the immediate source was Greek παλάτιον (LLGE 85; LSJ 1291) and not Latin *palatium* (OLD 1284; LD 1291).<sup>18</sup> In addition, a majority of the Latin words found in Syriac

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<sup>16</sup> So already Brock 1967: 424 n. 46; 1975: 90; 1996: 255; 1999-2000: 443; 2005: 23; Ciancaglini 2008: 7; Healey 1995: 83; Rochette 2010: 292; Schall 1960: 243-244; Wasserstein 1995: 134.

<sup>17</sup> Immediate source refers to the language from which a lexeme was transferred to the recipient language whereas ultimate source is a reflection of a word's etymology (for this distinction, see Butts 2016: §4.7, building on Wohlgemuth 2009: 51). A similar situation is attested for other Aramaic dialects; all of the Latin words in Palmyrene Aramaic, for instance, likely arrived by way of Greek (Brock 2005: 23).

<sup>18</sup> There are occasional cases in which the phonology points to Latin as the immediate source. The initial voiced bilabial stop of Syriac ܠܝܡ

are also attested in Greek as loanwords. It is interesting to note in this regard that many of the Latin words in Syriac are attested in the Greek documentary record from Egypt.<sup>19</sup> In addition, almost all of these Latin words are found in Byzantine Greek.<sup>20</sup> This suggests that these Latin words were used in the Koinē Greek of the Eastern Roman Empire, and it is in this way that many of them entered Syriac.

# **LATIN WORDS FIRST APPEARING IN SYRIAC BEFORE THE FOURTH CENTURY**

Latin words that first appear in pre-fourth century Syriac, including the Peshiṭta Old Testament,<sup>21</sup> are as follows:<sup>22</sup>

- (1) a. Latin *caldaria*, *caldarium* (LD 268) > καλδάριον (GLBRP 621) > ܠܕܝܐ ‘pot’ (**Pre-4th cent.** Ex 27:3, 38:3; 1 Sam 2:14; 1 Kg 7:40; 2 Kg 25:14; Jer 52:18; LS2 693; SL 1402; see also Joosten 1998: 40; rare)
- b. Latin *candela* (OLD 264; LD 276) > κανδήλη, κανδήλα

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‘tower’ (LS2 92; SL 130) suggests, for instance, that the immediate source is Latin *burgus* (OLD 245; LD 255) and not Greek πύργος (LSJ 1556) (see also Schall 1960: 50-51).

<sup>19</sup> A lexicon of the Greek documentary record from Egypt is available in *LLGE*.

<sup>20</sup> For a lexicon of Byzantine Greek, see *GLBRP*.

<sup>21</sup> The Syriac Old Testament is cited according to the Leiden edition where it exists and otherwise according to the British and Foreign Bible Society’s edition (1905-1920).

<sup>22</sup> Several of the words in (1) are first attested in the *Acts of Thomas* (ed. Wright 1871: 2.171-333). Both the date and original language of this text are disputed. It, however, seems likely that the text was composed in Syriac (see the discussion in Attridge 1990), and that the date of composition is the first half of the third century (see the discussion in Bremmer 2001: 73-77). The Syriac original was translated into Greek at an early date (the Greek text is edited in Bonnet 1903: 99-291). The content of the Syriac text that is now extant shows signs of revision, often bringing it more in line with the emerging orthodoxy. The language of the Syriac text, however, contains a number of early forms (see Wright 1871: 2.xiv-xv), which indicate that the language belongs to the earliest period of Syriac. Thus, Latin words found in this text are included in this section.

- (*LSJ* 874; *PGL* 700; *GLBRP* 626) > ܠܡܢܐ ‘lamp, torch’ (**Pre-4th cent.** *Acts of Thomas*, 232.20 [ed. Wright 1871: 2.171-333]; *LS2* 676; *SL* 1379-1380; see also Brock 1996: 255; 1999-2000: 443; *GLLTMT* 552), also in JPA ܩܢܕܝܠ (*DJPA* 496) and Mandaic *qandila* (*MD* 401), as well as Armenian Կանդիլ (*NDAE* 325; see also Hübschmann 1897: 337, 354; Brockelmann 1893: 9), Arabic *qandil*, *qindil* (*BK* 820; *AFA* 95),<sup>23</sup> Coptic 𐩧𐩢𐩨𐩣𐩬𐩪 (*DDGLC* 1027; see also Förster 2002: 375), Sogdian PL *qndylt* (Sims-Williams 1988: 152; via Syriac), and Classical Ethiopic *qandil* (*CDG* 434; see also Weninger 2000: 144)
- c. Latin *carrarius* (*OLD* 279) > ܠܕܝܐ ‘driver’ (**Pre-4th cent.** *Acts of Thomas*, 238.7, 9, 13; 241.16 [ed. Wright 1871: 2.171-333]; also in 2 Macc 9:4; *LS2* 689; *SL* 1417; very rare)<sup>24</sup>
- d. Latin *carruca* (*OLD* 279; *LD* 295) > ڪاروۓ, ڪاروۓڇا, ڪاروۓڇون (*LSJ* 879; *GLBRP* 630; *PGL* 703) > ܠܡܢܐ ‘chariot’ (**Pre-4th cent.** Ex 14:6; Josh 11:4, 6, 9; 24:6; 1 Kg 10:25; 20:33; Is 66:20; *LS2* 696; *SL* 1403; see also Brock 1996: 255; 1999-2000: 444; Joosten 1998: 40), also in JPA ܟܪܘܝܢ (*DJPA* 503), as well as Coptic (DDGLC 3228)
- e. Latin *cassis*, accusative singular *cassida*, *cassidem* (*OLD* 282; *LD* 297) > ڪاسسۓ (*GLBRP* 632; *LLGE* 50; *PGL* 704) → accusative singular ڪاسسۓڊا > ܠܡܢܐ ‘helmet; azure of the sky’ (**Pre-4th cent.** Job 38:29; 41:12; *LS2* 679; *SL* 1307; see also *GLLTMT* 556; rare), also in MH ܩܕܝܠ (*Jastrow* 1395) and Coptic 𐩧𐩢𐩨𐩣𐩬𐩪 (*DDGLC* 2879; see also Behlmer 1997-1998: 15)
- f. Latin *cella* (*OLD* 295; *LD* 309-310) > ڪٽٽلا (*GLBRP*

<sup>23</sup> For the vowel assimilation *\*a > i* / \_CCi in *qindil*, see Fox 2003: 267 n. 1. Compare the development of the Proto-Semitic nominal patterns *\*C<sub>1</sub>aC<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>iC<sub>3</sub>* to *\*C<sub>1</sub>iC<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>iC<sub>3</sub>* (Fox 2003: 267-268) and *\*C<sub>1</sub>aC<sub>2</sub>C<sub>3</sub>iC<sub>3</sub>* to *\*C<sub>1</sub>iC<sub>2</sub>C<sub>3</sub>iC<sub>3</sub>* (Butts 2011: 92-95) in Arabic. A similar assimilation rule is also found in Ugaritic (Huehnergard 1987: 269-270).

<sup>24</sup> See Latin *carrum* ‘two-wheeled wagon’ (*OLD* 279; *LD* 295) > ڪارڀون (*LSJ* 880).

- 657; *LLGE* 51; *PGL* 741) [→ *κελλιον* (*GLBRP* 658; *LLGE* 52; *PGL* 741)] > ܟܠܠܝܐ ‘cell’ (**Pre-4th cent.** Num 25:8; *LS2* 668; *SL* 184, 1371-1372; see also Schall 1960: 104-105, 224; Joosten 1998: 40; Brock 1996: 254; common throughout Syriac), also in CPA *qhy*’ (*DCPA* 374; *LSP* 180), LJLA PL ܟܠܝܢ (PsJon Gen 6:14; Jastrow 1327), and JBA ܟܠܝܢܐ (*DJBA* 1013), as well as Arabic *qillyat*- (*BK* 808; *AFa* 275), Sogdian *qhyt*’ (with alternative orthographies) (Sims-Williams 1988: 152; via Syriac; see also Brock 1975: 82), and Coptic *κελλα* (*DDGLC* 1103; see also Förster 2002: 403)
- g. Latin *circus* (*OLD* 326; *LD* 343-344) > ܟܝܪܟܘܣ, ܟܝܪܟܐܣ (*LSJ* 953; *LLGE* 55; *GLBRP* 665) > ܟܝܪܟܘܣܐ ‘ring’ (**Pre-4th cent.** Ex 26:6, 11, 23, 24, 26, 27; 36:13, 18; 39:33; *LS2* 701; *SL* 1415; see also Brock 1999-2000: 444; 2005: 17; *GLLTMT* 571),<sup>25</sup> also in CPA *qwrqws* (*DCPA* 367), JPA ܟܪܟܐܣ (*DJPA* 507), SA ܟܪܟܐܣ (*DSA* 800), and LJLA ܟܪܟܐܣܐ (TgPs 69:13; Jastrow 1886-1903: 1426), as well as MH ܟܪܟܝܬܐ (Jastrow 1426), Armenian Կրկես (*NDAE* 364; see also Hübschmann 1897: 360), and Classical Ethiopic *kirkos* (with alternative orthographies) (Weninger 2000: 144)
- h. ܟܠܗܝܬܐ (*LSJ* 957) > Latin *clathri*, *clatri* (*OLD* 333; *LD* 350) > Late Latin *cracli* (attested in the *Appendix Probi*; ed. Baehrens 1922: 8 [s.v. ln. 209]) > ܟܠܠܝܐ ‘grated cover’ (**Pre-4th cent.** Ex 27:4, 5; 38:4, 30; 39:39; *LS2* 700; *SL* 1416; see also Nöldeke 1904: §84 [p. 58 n. 1]; very rare)<sup>26</sup>
- i. Latin *collarium*, *collare* (*OLD* 350; *LD* 365) > ܟܠܠܐܪܝܐ (*GLBRP* 675; *LLGE* 56; *LSJ* 972) > ܟܠܠܐܪܝܐ ‘iron collar’ (**Pre-4th cent.** 1 Chr 20:3; 2 Sam 12:31; *LS2* 671; *SL*

<sup>25</sup> This word should be added to Joosten 1998: 46-47.

<sup>26</sup> This word should be added to Joosten 1998: 46-47. Sokoloff (*SL* 550), building upon Brockelmann (*LS2* 288), sees Late Latin *cracli* as the source of ܟܠܠܝܐ ‘gridiron’ via dissimilation. Alternatively, however, Joosten (1998: 39-40) has suggested that ܟܠܠܝܐ derives from Latin *craticula* (*OLD* 499; *LD* 478), though he points out the lack of a possible Greek intermediary for this derivation.

- 1330; see also *GLLTMT* 508), also in TgJon קולר (Ezek 19:9; Jastrow 1330) and JPA קולר (*DJPA* 479), as well as MH קולר (Jastrow 1329) and Coptic (*DDGLC* 4941)
- j. Latin *colonia* (*OLD* 355; *LD* 370) > κολωνία, κολωνεία (*GLBRP* 676-677; *LLGE* 56; *PGL* 766; *LSJ* 974; see also Mason 1974: 5, 6, 62, 109) > ܡܠܬܐ, ܡܠܬܐ ‘colony’ (**Pre-4th cent.** P.Dura 28.4; P.Euphrates 20.4 [ed. Drijvers and Healey 1999: 232-248]; *LS2* 669; *SL* 1329; see also Schall 1960: 40, 42; *GLLTMT* 546-547), also in Palmyrene *qlny*’ (Hillers and Cussini 1996: 406; see also Brock 2005: 18) and JBA קְלִנְיָא (*DJBA* 1021)
- k. Latin *denarius* (*OLD* 514; *LD* 545) > δηνάριον (*GLBRP* 356; *LLGE* 40; *LSJ* 388) > ܕܢܐܪܝܐ ‘gold *denarius*’ (**Pre-4th cent.** P.Dura 28.ii (abbreviation), 9; P.Euphrates 19.ix, 16, 17, 18, 22 [ed. Drijvers and Healey 1999: 232-248]; P.Euphrates 7.29; 10.22 [ed. Feissel, Gascou, and Teixidor 1997]; *LS2* 160; *SL* 297; see also Brock 1967: 424 n. 46; 1999-2000: 443; Schall 1960: 41, 98), also in Palmyrene *dnr*’, *dynr* (Hillers and Cussini 1996: 356; see also Brock 2005: 14), Judean Aramaic *dynr* (*DNWSI* 256), Hatran Aramaic *dnr* (*DNWSI* 256; Contini and Pagano 2015: 133), TgJon PL דִּנְרִין (2 Kg 5:5), JPA דִּנְרָא (*DJPA* 147), JBA דִּנְרָא (*DJBA* 334), Mandaic *dinara* (*MD* 108), CPA *dynr* (*DCPA* 86; *LSP* 45), LJLA דִּנְרָא (TgPsJon Ex 30:13; Jastrow 1886-1903: 302), as well as Arabic *dinār*- (*BK* 737; Lane 919; *AFA* 191-192; *FVQ* 133-134), Punic *dn’ry*’ (*DNWSI* 256), Armenian դիւար (*NDAE* 139; see also Hübschmann 1897: 346; Brockelmann 1893: 11), Coptic (*DDGLC* 2679), Pahlavi *dēnār* (*CPD* 26), Bactrian δ(δ)ιναρο (Sims-Williams 2013: 228), Classical Ethiopic *dinar* (*CDG* 138; see also Weninger 2000: 145), etc.
- l. Latin *legio* (*OLD* 1013-1014; *LD* 1047) > λεγιών, ληγιών, λεγεών, λεγιώνη (*LSJ* 1033; *LSJ Suppl.* 194; *GLBRP* 707; *LLGE* 65; *PGL* 794; see also Mason 1974: 5, 6, 7, 8, 65, 138, 163-165) > ܠܓܝܘܢ ‘legion’ (**Pre-4th cent.** Num 24:24; *LS2* 358; *SL* 673; see also Brock 1967: 424 n. 46; 1999-2000: 443; Schall 1960: 97; Joosten 1998:

- 40), also in Palmyrene *lgywn* (Hillers and Cussini 1996: 376; see also Brock 2005: 18), TgJon PL לגיונין (Ez 30:9), CPA *l(y)gywn* (DCPA 199, LSP 101), JPA ליגיון (DJPA 281), LJLA לגיונא (TgJob 15:24; Jastrow 1886-1903: 692), as well as MH לגיון (Jastrow 692), Armenian լեզնոն (NDAE 255; see also Hübschmann 1897: 337, 352; Brockelmann 1893: 13), Classical Ethiopic *legenon* (with alternative orthographies) (CDG 308; see also Weninger 2000: 142), and Coptic λεγεων (DDGLC 2740; see also Lefort 1950: 158)
- m. Latin *piscina* (OLD 1383; LD 1380) > φισκίνα (PGL 1485; du Cange 1688: 2.1679), πισκίνη (GLBRP 891; PGL 1082) > ܦܝܣܩܝܢ ‘pool’ (Pre-4th cent. Neh 3:15, 16; LS2 585; SL 1215; see also GLLTMT 450), also in CPA *psqyn* (DCPA 336; LSP 160), as well as MH פיסקין (Jastrow 1168) and Coptic (DDGLC 5265)
- n. Latin *ponto*, *pontonium* (OLD 1403; LD 1397) > ܦܘܢܬܐ ‘ferry boat’ (Pre-4th cent. *Acts of Thomas*, 174.8; 185.11 [ed. Wright 1871: 2.171-333]; LS2 579; SL 1204; very rare)
- o. Latin *sextarius* (OLD 1751; LD 1688) > ξέστης (LSJ 1189-1190; GLBRP 790; LLGE 76-77) > ܡܫܬܐ ‘vase, urn; measure’ (Pre-4th cent. Ex 16:33; Judg 6:19; LS2 679; SL 1387; see also Brock 1967: 424 n. 46; GLLTMT 535; Joosten 1998: 40), also in Palmyrene *qstwn* (Hillers and Cussini 1996: 406; see also Brock 2005: 19), JPA קסיט (DJPA 498), CPA *qyṣṭ* (DCPA 372; LSP 181; Baillet 1963: 383-384), JBA קיסטא, קיסטא (DJBA 1014), LJLA קסטא (TgPsJon Ex 30.24), as well as Armenian քստսոն (NDAE 753; see also Hübschmann 1897: 389; Brockelmann 1893: 22, 35), Coptic κσεκτης (with alternative orthographies) (DDGLC 1495; see also Lefort 1950: 186; Behlmer 1997-1998: 20; Förster 2002: 555-556), and Arabic *qisṭ*- ‘a measure; a measure for corn; a mug’ (Lane 2523; AFA 205)
- p. Latin *strata* (OLD 1826; LD 1758 [s.v. *sterno*]) > στράτα, στράτα (LSJ Suppl. 281; GLBRP 1014; LLGE 108) > ܣܬܪܬܐ, ܣܬܪܬܐ ‘street; road’ (Pre-4th

- cent.** *Acts of Thomas*, 239.7 [ed. Wright 1871: 2.171-333]; *LS2* 34; *SL* 71; see also *GLLTMT* 82-83; Schall 1960: 244), also in LJLA אִסְרָטָא (TgPsJon Num 20:19; Jastrow 911), JPA אִסְרָטָא (DJPA 52), and SA *srtb* (DSA 611), as well as Arabic *ṣirāṭ*- (Lane 1678; *FVQ* 196)
- q. Latin *subsellium* (OLD 1848; LD 1781) > συμψέλλιον, συμψέλια (GLBRP 1060; LLGE 109; LSJ 1690) > ܐܡܬܐ, ܐܡܬܐ ‘bench’ (**Pre-4th cent.** 2 Chr 9:11; *Acts of Thomas*, 218.3 [ed. Wright 1871: 2.171-333]; *LS2* 491; *SL* 963, 1032; see also *GLLTMT* 408-409; not common), also in JPA סבסל, ספסל (DJPA 386) and JBA ספסל (DJBA 827), as well as MH ספסל (Jastrow 1015) and Coptic (DDGLC 5439; 5769)
- r. Latin *sudarium* (OLD 1859; LD 1790) > σουδάριον (GLBRP 1001; LLGE 106; LSJ 1621; see also Benveniste 1969: 213-217) > ܐܡܬܐ ‘cloth; turban, tiara’ (**Pre-4th cent.** Jer 13:1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11; *LS2* 461; *SL* 976; see also Brock 1967: 424 n. 46; *GLLTMT* 373-374), also in JBA סודרא (DJBA 792), CPA *sudr*’ (DCPA 282; LSP 133), JPA סודר (DJPA 370), and LJLA סודרא (TgPsJon 21.15), as well as MH סודרין (Jastrow 962) and Coptic ܥܘܕܪܝܘܢ (DDGLC 2584; see also Lefort 1950: 276; Behlmer 1997-1998: 25)
- s. Latin *tabellarius* (OLD 1897-1898; LD 1831) > ταβελλάριος (GLBRP 1067; LLGE 109; LSJ 1752; see also Mason 1974: 4, 6, 90-91) > ܐܡܬܐ ‘keeper of records’ (**Pre-4th cent.** 2 Sam 15:1; 2 Kg 11:4; Prov 24:34; 2 Chr 30:6, 10; *LS2* 266; *SL* 510-511; see also Brock 1992: 229 n. 4; 1999-2000: 444),<sup>27</sup> possibly also in LJLA סבסל (TgProv 24.34)
- t. Latin *trulla* (OLD 1981; LD 1905) > τροῦλ(λ)α (GLBRP 1097; LLGE 113; LSJ 1827) > ܐܡܬܐ ‘iron spoon or pan’ (**Pre-4th cent.** Num 4:7; *LS2* 289; *SL* 549; see also Joosten 1998: 40; very rare)

A number of the Latin words that are attested in the earliest phase of Syriac literature continue to be common throughout the

<sup>27</sup> See also ܐܡܬܐ ‘keeper of records’ (5n) below.

later history of Syriac, such as ܥܠܬܐ ‘cell’ (1f) and ܕܢܐܪܝܐ ‘gold *denarius*’ (1k). Several of the words in (1) are, however, very rare in Syriac, including ܕܪܝܐ ‘driver’ (1c), ܡܘܠܐ ‘grated cover’ (1h), ܦܠܝܐ ‘ferry boat’ (1n), and ܦܢܝܐ ‘iron spoon or pan’ (1t). Some, if not all, of these words are likely to be closer to Fremdwörter than they are to Lehnwörter.<sup>28</sup> That is, some of them may have remained foreign words in Syriac and were not integrated as loanwords.

In almost every case in (1), a possible Greek intermediary is attested between Latin and Syriac. The only exceptions to this are: ܕܪܝܐ ‘driver’ (1c), ܡܘܠܐ ‘grated cover’ (1h), and ܦܠܝܐ ‘ferry boat’ (1n). It is interesting to note that each of these is, as just mentioned, very rare in Syriac. It is possible that the Greek intermediary is simply unattested with these words or alternatively that the Latin words reached Syriac without a Greek intermediary, possibly as learned Fremdwörter. In cases in which a possible Greek intermediary is attested, the Greek is often also found in the documentary record from Egypt and/or in later Byzantine Greek (this is shown by the numerous references to *LLGE* and *GLBRP* in (1)). This suggests that these Latin words were used throughout the Koinē Greek of the Eastern Roman Empire.

Several of the Latin words found in the earliest layer of Syriac literature are also found in other dialects of Aramaic. In some cases, these words may have been transferred into Aramaic at an earlier period and then inherited in Syriac. This is especially the case for words that are attested already in the earliest period of Syriac as well as in an Aramaic dialect prior to the second century CE (Middle Aramaic or earlier).<sup>29</sup> Words in (1) that fit this criterion include:<sup>30</sup> ܕܢܐܪܝܐ ‘gold *denarius*’ (1k), ܠܝܝܝܐ ‘legion’ (1l), ܥܠܬܐ ‘iron collar’ (1i), and ܡܥܬܐ ‘vase, urn; measure’ (1o). It is likely that these words were transferred into Aramaic at an earlier period

<sup>28</sup> For this distinction, see, e.g., Brock 1975: 81; 1996: 261 n. 35; Butts 2016: §4.5; Ciancaglini 2008: 5, 23–25; Haspelmath 2009: 43; Joosten 1998: 42–43; Mankowski 2000: 8; Schall 1960: 9.

<sup>29</sup> For this criterion, see Butts 2016: §4.9.

<sup>30</sup> For a full listing of Greek words that were likely inherited in Syriac, see Butts 2016: Appendix 1.

and then inherited in Syriac. In addition, some of the words in (1) are not only attested in Aramaic dialects, but also in non-Aramaic languages from Late Antiquity, such as Mishnaic Hebrew, Armenian, and Coptic. Consider, for instance, Latin *denarius* (1j), which is found in various dialects of Aramaic, including Palmyrene Aramaic, Judean Aramaic, Ḥatran Aramaic, Targum Jonathan, Jewish Palestinian Aramaic, Christian Palestinian Aramaic, Jewish Babylonian Aramaic, Mandaic, Syriac, and Late Jewish Literary Aramaic, as well as in non-Aramaic languages, such as Coptic, Arabic, Punic, Armenian, Pahlavi, and Classical Ethiopic. This wide distribution illustrates the prominence of this word across the Roman Near East.

The words in (1) fall into a number of well-defined semantic groups. The largest semantic group is that of tools and utensils: ܠܡܢܬܐ ‘lamp, torch’ (1b), ܠܡܢܬܐ ‘iron spoon or pan’ (1t), ܠܡܢܬܐ ‘bench’ (1q), ܠܡܢܬܐ ‘pot’ (1a), ܠܡܢܬܐ ‘cell, tent’ (1f), and ܠܡܢܬܐ ‘vase, urn; measure’ (1o). The word ܠܡܢܬܐ ‘vase, urn; measure’ (1o) also falls into a category of coins, weights, and measures, along with ܠܡܢܬܐ ‘gold *denarius*’ (1k). Several words in (1) belong to a semantic group related to architecture and the house: ܠܡܢܬܐ ‘pool’ (1m), ܠܡܢܬܐ ‘ring’ (1g), and ܠܡܢܬܐ ‘grated cover’ (1h). A semantic group of clothing is found with ܠܡܢܬܐ ‘cloth; turban, tiara’ (1r) and ܠܡܢܬܐ ‘helmet; azure of the sky’ (1e). Another semantic group concerns transportation: ܠܡܢܬܐ ‘street; road’ (1p), ܠܡܢܬܐ ‘ferry boat’ (1n), ܠܡܢܬܐ ‘chariot’ (1d), and ܠܡܢܬܐ ‘driver’ (1c). Perhaps surprisingly and especially in comparison to later periods, the number of words related directly to Roman officials or personnel is small, being restricted to ܠܡܢܬܐ ‘keeper of records’ (1s). There are, however, a couple of words related to the army, including instruments of torture: ܠܡܢܬܐ ‘legion’ (1l) and ܠܡܢܬܐ ‘iron collar’ (1i). There is one term that is clearly related to Roman administration: ܠܡܢܬܐ ‘colony’ in (1j).

## LATIN WORDS FIRST APPEARING IN THE SYRIAC NEW TESTAMENT

While this study is primarily concerned with Latin words that occur in Syriac texts not translated from Greek, it is necessary to look

briefly at Latin words that occur in the New Testament, since many of these also appear in later Syriac compositions. The following Latin words are first attested in Syriac in the New Testament:<sup>31</sup>

- (2) a. Latin *assarium* (OLD 186) > ἄσσάριον (GLBRP 264; LLGE 31; LSJ 260) > ܐܣܪܝܐ ‘*assarius*, small copper coin’ (NT Mt 10:29 [SP]; Lk 12:6 [SP]; LS2 38; SL 80; see also Brock 1967: 394; 2005: 12-13), also in Palmyrene ܐܪ (Hillers and Cussini 1996: 341; see also Brock 2005: 12-13), Hatra ܐ (Contini and Pagano 2015: 129); CPA ܐܪ (DCPA 24; LSP 16), and JBA ܐܪܝܐ (DJBA 123), as well as Armenian ասարիոն (Hübschmann 1897: 341; Brockelmann 1893: 34), Coptic (DDGLC 2653), and Classical Ethiopic ʾasorayon (with alternative orthographies) (CDG 44; see also Weninger 2000: 145)
- b. Latin *caesar* (OLD 254; LD 265) > καῖσαρ (GLBRP 616-617; LSJ 860; see also Mason 1974: 58) > ܥܣܪܐ ‘*Caesar*, emperor’ (NT Mt 22:17 [SCP], 21 [SCP]; Mk 12:14 [SCP], 16 [SCP], 17 [SCP]; Lk 2:1 [SCP]; 3:1 [SCP]; 20:22 [SCP]; Jn 19:12 [P], 15 [P]; Acts 11:28; 17:7; 18:2; 25:8; Phil 4:22; LS2 680; SL 1388; see also Brock 1967: 424 n. 46; 1999-2000: 443; Schall 1960: 40, 83), also in Judean Aramaic *qysr* (DJA 77-78), Palmyrene *qysr* (Hillers and Cussini 1996: 406; see also Brock 2005: 17), Nabataean Aramaic *qysr* (DNW5I 1018-1019; Healey 1995: 81), JPA ܩܝܣܪ (DJPA 491), JBA ܩܝܣܪ (DJBA 1014-1015), CPA *qysr* (DCPA 372; LSP 179), as well as Armenian Կայսր (NDAE 524; see also Hübschmann 1897: 337, 354; Brockelmann 1893: 13-14), Coptic (DDGLC 2969), Arabic *qayṣar* (BK 846), Sogdian *qysr* (Sims-Williams 1988: 145), Bactrian ܩܝܣܐܪܐ (Sims-Williams 2013: 228), etc.

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<sup>31</sup> The Syriac Gospels are cited according to Kiraz 1996, with the siglum C referring to the Curetonianus ms., S to the Sinaiticus ms., and P to the Peshitta. Other texts of the New Testament are cited according to the British and Foreign Bible Society's edition (1905-1920). For Latin words in the Syriac New Testament, see already Brock 1967: 424 n. 46; 1999-2000: 443-444.

- c. Latin *centurio* (OLD 300; LD 316) > κεντυρίων, κεντορίων, κεντουρίων (LSJ 939; GLBRP 659; LLGE 53; PGL 744; see also Mason 1974: 5, 60, 163) > ܟܢܬܘܪܝܐ, ܟܢܬܘܪܝܐ ‘centurion’ (NT Mt 8:5 [CP], 13 [CP]; 27:54 [SP]; Mk 15:39 [SP], 44 [SP]; Lk 7:2 [SP], 6 [SP]; 23:47 [SCP]; LS2 677; SL 1382-1383; see also Brock 1967: 424 n. 46; 1999-2000: 443; GLLTMT 529; Schall 1960: 97), also in Nabatean Aramaic *qnṭryn* (DNWSI 1015; Healey 1993: 209, 264; 1995: 77), Palmyrene *qṭrywn* (Hillers and Cussini 1996: 405-406; see also Brock 2005: 17), and CPA *qnṭrywn* (DCPA 377; LSP 181), as well as MH קִטְרִיָּן (Jastrow 1353), Coptic ΚΕΝΤΗΡΙΟΝ (with alternative orthographies) (DDGLC 1106; see also Lefort 1950: 135-136; Förster 2002: 405), and Classical Ethiopic *qanṭorābi* (CDG 436; see also Weninger 2000: 142)
- d. Latin *custodia* (OLD 478; LD 504-505) > κουστωδία, κοστωδία (LSJ 987; LSJ Suppl. 184; GLBRP 687; LLGE 63) > ܟܘܣܬܘܕܝܐ ‘guard’ (NT Mt 27:65 [S], 66 [S]; LS2 679; SL 1387; very rare; see also Brock 1967: 424 n. 46),<sup>32</sup> also in CPA *qstndy*’ (DCPA 378; LSP 182), as well as Coptic ΚΟΥΣΤΩΔΙΑ (DDGLC 2985; see also Lefort 1950: 148)
- e. Latin *fascia* (OLD 677; LD 726) > φασκία (GLBRP 1136; LLGE 114) > ܟܕܡܡܡܐ ‘bandage used to wrap a corpse’ (NT John 11:44 [SP]; LS2 585; SL 1215), also in TgJon ܟܕܡܡܡܐ (Is 3:24; Jastrow 1196), CPA *psqy*’ (DCPA 336; LSP 160), and JPA ܟܕܡܡܡܐ (DJPA 432), as well as MH ܟܕܡܡܡܐ (Jastrow 1196), Coptic ΦΑΣΓΙΑ (DDGLC 2839; see also Behlmer 1997-1998: 28), and perhaps Arabic *fāsqiyat*- ‘a certain way of tying a turban’ (BK 594; Lane 2453)
- f. Latin *flagellum* (OLD 708; LD 755) > Late Latin *fragellum* (attested in the *Appendix Probi*; ed. Baehrens 1922: 6 [s.v. ln. 77]) > φραγέλλιον (GLBRP 1147; LSJ 1952) >

<sup>32</sup> Fränkel (AFA 282) connects this with Arabic *qusṭās*- (apparently a *hapax legomenon*).

- ܦܠܝܬܝܢܝܢ ‘whip’ (NT Mt 27:26 [SP]; Jn 2:15 [P]; *LS2* 592; *SL* 1227; see also Brock 1967: 424 n. 46; *GLLTMT* 477-478; *DGLLT* 153-154),<sup>33</sup> also in CPA *pryl* (*DCPA* 339; *LSP* 161), as well as MH ܦܪܓܠ (Jastrow 1214) and Coptic (DDGLC 2632)
- g. Latin *libertinus* (OLD 1025; LD 1059) > λιβερτίνος (*LSJ* 1047; *GLBRP* 714) → PL λιβερτῖνοι > PL ܠܒܬܝܢܝܢ ‘freedmen’ (NT Acts 6:9; *LS2* 357; *SL* 688; see also Schall 1960: 194; not common), also in Coptic ܠܝܒܝܪܬܝܢܝܢ (DDGLC 4703; see also Lefort 1950: 159)
- h. Latin *lorarius* (OLD 1043; LD 1078) > ܠܠܝܢ ‘harness or saddle maker’ (NT Acts 18:3; *LS2* 361; *SL* 679; very rare)
- i. Latin *macellum* (OLD 1057; LD 1091-1092) > μάκελλον (*GLBRP* 728; *LLGE* 70; *LSJ* 1074) > ܡܥܠܐ ‘meat-market’ (NT 1 Cor 10:25; *LS2* 400; *SL* 821; see also *GLLTMT* 349), also in JPA ܡܩܝܠܝܢ (*DJPA* 326), as well as MH ܡܩܝܠܝܢ (Jastrow 829), Armenian մաղեղոն (*NDAE* 447; see also Hübschmann 1897: 363; Brockelmann 1893: 23), and Coptic ܡܐܕܝܠܠܝܢ (DDGLC 5029; see also Lefort 1950: 169)
- j. Latin *mille* (OLD 1109; LD 1144)<sup>34</sup> > μίλιον, μείλιον (*GLBRP* 760; *LSJ* 1134) > ܡܠܐ ‘one-thousand paces; mile-stone’ (NT Mt 5:41 [SCP]; Jn 11:18 [S]; *LS2* 383; *SL* 752; very common; see also Brock 1967: 424 n. 46; 1999-2000: 443; *GLLTMT* 335; Schall 1960: 100), also in Palmyrene *m(y)l* (Hillers and Cussini 1996: 380; see also Brock 2005: 18), JBA ܡܠܐ (*DJBA* 667), CPA *myl* (*DCPA* 220; *LSP* 109), JPA ܡܝܠ (*DJPA* 304-305), LJLA PL ܡܝܠܝܢ (TgPsJon Ex 12:37), as well as MH ܡܝܠ (Jastrow 773), Armenian մղոն (*NDAE* 480; see also Hübschmann 1897: 365; Brockelmann 1893: 11-12), and Coptic

<sup>33</sup> Fränkel (*AFA* 282) connects this with Arabic *farjawn-*, *firjawn-* ‘comb’ (*BK* 563; 2361).

<sup>34</sup> Perhaps the source is *milium*, a back-formation from the plural *milia*.

(DDGLC 2752)<sup>35</sup>

- k. Latin *modium* (OLD 1123; LD 1155) > μόδιος (GLBRP 763; LLGE 73; LSJ 1140) > ܡܕܝܐ ‘corn measure, peck; container’ (NT Matt 5:15 [C]; LS2 375; SL 721-722; see also Brock 1967: 424 n. 46; 36, 58, 63; Schall 1960: 36, 58, 63), also in Palmyrene *md*’ (Hillers and Cussini 1996: 378; see also Brock 2005: 18-19), CPA *mdy*’ (DCPA 211; LSP 107), JBA מוֹדְיָא (DJBA 645), JPA מוֹדִי (DJPA 294), as well as Armenian մոդի (NDAE 482; see also Hübschmann 1897: 366) and Coptic ܡܕܝܐ (with alternative orthographies) (DDGLC 1432; see also Behlmer 1997-1998: 19; Förster 2002: 527)
- l. Latin *praetorium* (OLD 1448; LD 1436) > πραιτώριον (LSJ 1458; LSJ Suppl. 257; GLBRP 915; LLGE 93; PGL 1126-1127; see also Mason 1974: 5, 78) > ܦܪܝܬܘܪܝܐ ‘governor’s residence’ (NT Mt 27:27 [SCP]; Mk 15:16 [SCP]; Jn 18:28 [SCP], 33 [SCP]; 19:9 [SCP]; Acts 23:35; Phil 1:13; LS2 574, 596; SL 1199, 1237; see also Brock 1967: 424 n. 46; GLLTMT 455-456), also in CPA *phytwryn* (DCPA 332; LSp 158), JPA פֿלֶטֹרִין (DJPA 435), and LJLA פֿלֶטֹרִין (TgLam 4.1), as well as MH פֿלֶטֹרִין (Jastrow 1180), Armenian պրետորիո (NDAE 619; see also Hübschmann 1897: 375; Brockelmann 1893: 31), and Coptic ܡܪܝܬܘܪܝܐ (with alternative orthographies) (DDGLC 1812; see also Lefort 1950: 252-253; Behlmer 1997-1998: 24; Förster 2002: 668)
- m. Latin *quaestionarius* (OLD 1535; LD 1502) > ܡܩܘܥܝܘܢܐܪܝܐ (GLBRP 694; LLGE 63)<sup>36</sup> > ܡܩܘܥܝܘܢܐ ‘torturer’ (NT Mt 27:65 [P], 66 [P]; 28:11 [P], 12 [P] [these may be corruptions of ܡܩܘܥܝܘܢܐ (Brock 1967: 405)]; also in Aphrahat, *Demonstrations*, 1.705.24 [ed. Parisot 1894-1907]; LS2 679; SL 1387; see also Brock 1967: 424 n. 46; DGLLT 173-175; GLLTMT 514; Schall 1960: 96), also in MH קוּסְטִינֶר (Jastrow 1336) and Coptic (DDGLC

<sup>35</sup> For possible Arabic reflexes, see AFA 282-283.

<sup>36</sup> Brockelmann (LS2 679), followed by Sokoloff (SL 1387), gives the Greek intermediary as ܡܩܘܥܝܘܢܐܪܝܐ, which is not, however, found in the Greek lexica.

- [illegible]

(3) a. **دينار** 'gold *denarius*' (1k) occurs in Mt 18:28 (SCP); 20:2 (SCP), 9 (SCP), 10 (SCP), 13 (SCP); 22:19 (SCP); Mk 6:37 (SP); 12:15 (SP); 14:5 (SP); Lk 7:41 (SCP); 10:35 (SCP); 20:24 (SCP); Jn 6:7 (SCP); 12:5 (SP); *passim*

b. **لجنه** 'legion' (1l) occurs in Mt 26:53 (SP); Mk 5:9 (SP), 15 (P); Lk 8:30 (SCP)

c. **ثوب** 'cloth; turban, tiara' (1r) occurs in Jn 11:44 (SP); 20:7 (SP); Acts 19:12

d. **مستعمره**, **مستعمرة** 'colony' (1j) occurs in Act 16:12

e. **مقاس** 'vase, urn; measure' (1o) occurs in Mk 7:4 (SP), 8 (P); Heb 9:4

Three quarters of the words in (2) occur in another language from the Roman Near East, whether Aramaic or not, and a number of them are in fact attested in multiple languages. This suggests that these Latin words were *Wanderwörter* spread throughout various languages of the Roman Near East.

The words in (2) fall into well-defined semantic groups. The largest group is that of Roman officials or personnel: **𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌰**,

(161.14; ed. Overbeck 1865: 157-248) to Greek ὄγκινος (*LSJ* 1196), which itself derives from Latin *uncinus* (*OLD* 2090; *LD* 1929). Bowersock (2000: 260), however, has shown that the Syriac is better understood as Greek ὠκεανός ‘ocean’ (*LSJ* 2031) based on the well-attested use of ὠκεανέ as an acclamation (see Peterson 1929; Robert and Robert 1958: 207 [s.v. 105], both with additional references). Doran seems to have misunderstood Bowersock when he states, “Literally, the Syriac reads ‘hooks’, ‘anchors’, but Bowersock has pointed out that the Greek behind the Syriac was a well-known acclamation” (2006: 67 n. 6).

ܟܥܡܠܝܬܐ ‘executioner’ (2n), PL ܠܬܩܝܬܐ ‘freedmen’ (2g), ܡܢܬܝܢܐ, ܡܢܬܝܢܐ ‘centurion’ (2c), ܡܫܠܡܐ ‘guard’ (2d), ܟܥܡܠܝܬܐ ‘torturer’ (2m), and ܡܥܥܐ ‘Caesar, emperor’ (2b). Related to this category is also ܩܢܝܬܐ ‘governor’s residence’ (2l). In addition, another word is related to torture: ܩܢܝܬܐ ‘whip’ (2f). All of these are clearly associated with Roman administration. Another semantic group is that of tools and utensils: ܟܥܡܠܝܬܐ ‘hook; anchor; sailors’ sounding line’ (2p), ܟܥܡܠܝܬܐ ‘corn measure, peck; container’ (2k), and ܟܥܡܠܝܬܐ ‘bandage used to wrap a corpse’ (2e). The word ܟܥܡܠܝܬܐ ‘corn measure, peck; container’ (2k) also falls into a semantic group of coins, weights, and measures, along with ܟܥܡܠܝܬܐ ‘*assarius*, small copper coin’ (2a) and ܟܥܡܠܝܬܐ ‘one-thousand paces; mile-stone’ (2j). Two words are related to commerce: ܟܥܡܠܝܬܐ ‘harness or saddle maker’ (2h) and ܟܥܡܠܝܬܐ ‘meat-market’ (2i). Finally, one term is related to clothing: PL ܟܥܡܠܝܬܐ ‘sandals’ (2o). In contrast to the words in (1), most of the words in (2), if not all of them, are connected with Roman culture in one way or another, whether through administration and rule or everyday items.

#### LATIN WORDS FIRST APPEARING IN FOURTH-CENTURY SYRIAC

A small number of Latin words first appear in Syriac in the fourth century<sup>38</sup>:

- (4) a. Latin *caesarianus* (OLD 254; LD 265) > ܟܥܡܠܝܬܐ (GLBRP 617; LSJ 860; see also Mason 1974: 6, 58) > ܟܥܡܠܝܬܐ ‘of the caesars’ (4th cent. Aphrahat, *Demonstrations*, 1.220.15, 17 [ed. Parisot 1894-1907]; LS2 680; SL 1388; see also Schall 1960: 83-84, 95; very rare)
- b. Latin *indulgentia* (OLD 888; LD 928) > ܝܢܕܘܠܓܝܢܬܐ

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<sup>38</sup> Several of the words in (4) are first attested in the *Book of Steps*, which has traditionally been dated to the fourth century. It should be noted, however, that in a recent paper Smith (2014) has argued that this text more likely stems from the fifth century. If this is in fact the case, then ܟܥܡܠܝܬܐ ‘palace’ (4e), ܟܥܡܠܝܬܐ ‘axe’ (4g), and ܟܥܡܠܝܬܐ ‘hymns’ (4h) should be moved to the list in (5).

- (GLBRP 601) > ܡܠܝܚܝܬܐ (corrupt) ‘amnesty’ (4th cent. Aphrahat, *Demonstrations*, 1.589.6 [ed. Parisot 1894-1907]; LS2 155; SL 295; only here)<sup>39</sup>
- c. Latin *moneta* (OLD 1130; LD 1161) > μονήτα, μονήτα (GLBRP 766; LLGE 73; PGL 880; see also Mason 1974: 68) > ܡܢܝܬܐ, ܡܢܝܬܐ ‘coin; money; coin die’ (4th cent. Ephrem, *Madraše against Heresies*, 81.3; 166.24 [ed. Beck 1957]; not uncommon in Syriac; LS2 395; SL 781; see also Brock 1999-2000: 443-444; GLLTMT 326-327), also in JPA מוניט (DJPA 295)
- d. Latin *orbita* (OLD 1264; LD 1276) > ܐܘܪܝܬܐ ‘orbit (?)’ (4th cent. Ephrem, *Prose Refutations*, Discourse 2-5, 138.38; 139.2 [ed. Mitchell 1912-1921]; LS2 45; SL 20; only here)
- e. Latin *palatium* (OLD 1284; LD 1291) > παλάτιον (GLBRP 832; LLGE 85; LSJ 1291; see also Mason 1974: 74) > ܡܠܝܬܐ ‘palace’ (4th cent. *Book of Steps*, 293.16; 525.7 [ed. Kmosko 1926]; LS2 574; SL 1199; see also GLLTMT 457-458), also in JPA פֿלֶטִין (DJPA 435) and CPA ܦܠܬܝܢ (DCPA 332), as well as MH פלטין (Jastrow 1180), Armenian պալատ(ւ), պալատ(ւ) (NDAE 590; see also Hübschmann 1897: 337, 370; Brockelmann 1893: 14), Coptic (DDGLC 2556), and (possibly) Arabic *balāt*- ‘palace’ but more commonly ‘pavement’ (BK 160) and less likely *balad*- ‘country, region’ (BK 158-159; Lane 247),<sup>40</sup> see also Hatra PL ܦܠܬܝܢ ‘palace servants’ (Contini and Pagano 2015: 137)
- f. Latin *patronus* (OLD 1311; LD 1316-1317) > πάτρων (GLBRP 866; LLGE 88; LSJ 1349; see also Mason 1974: 5-7, 12, 152) > ܡܠܝܬܐ ‘patron’ (4th cent. *Book of Steps*, 389.11; 392.18 [ed. Kmosko 1926]; Ephrem, *Commentary on Diatessaron*, 64.21 [ed. Leloir 1990]; LS2 565; SL 1183), also in JPA פֿאַטֿרױן (DJPA 429), as well as Coptic ܡܬܪܘܢ (DDGLC 1698; see also Förster 2002: 631)
- g. Latin *securis* (OLD 1722; LD 1655-1656) > σεκούριον,

<sup>39</sup> Note, however, ܡܠܝܬܐ\* ‘indulgence’ in (6w) below.

<sup>40</sup> For discussion of these two Arabic words, see AFA 28; FVQ 83-

- σικαούριον, τζικαούριον (*LSJ* 1589; *GLBRP* 988, 1080) > ܠܚܡܝܬܐ ‘axe’ (4th cent. *Book of Steps*, 773.11 [ed. Kmosko 1926]; *LS2* 496; *SL* 1007; see also *GLLTMT* 391; rare), also in JPA סיקור (*DJPA* 376) and LJLA סיקורא (TgPsJon Deut 19:5; Jastrow 1886-1903: 986), as well as Arabic *ṣāqūr*- (*BK* 1352; Lane 1706; *AFa* 84-85) and Armenian սսկուր (*NDAE* 629; see also Hübschmann 1897: 316)
- h. Latin *statio* ‘lit. standing’ (*OLD* 1814; *LD* 1751) > ܪܫܬܐܬܐܝܢ, ܪܫܬܐܬܐܝܢ (*GLBRP* 1006; *PGL* 1251; *LSJ* 1634; *LLGE* 107) > ܠܚܡܝܬܐ ‘hymns’ (4th cent. *Book of Steps*, 181.10; 185.7, 16, 18; 309.6; 312.17, 18; 748.27; 924.5; 932.2 [ed. Kmosko 1926]; *LS2* 32; *SL* 69; see also Schall 1960: 244; rare), calqued on ܪܫܬܐܬܐܝܢ (*PGL* 1251; *LSJ* 1634)

Among these words, only ܠܚܡܝܬܐ, ܠܚܡܝܬܐ ‘coin; money; coin die’ (4c) is very common, though ܠܚܡܝܬܐ ‘patron’ (4f) and ܠܚܡܝܬܐ ‘palace’ (4e) each occur a number of times throughout later Syriac literature. Both ܠܚܡܝܬܐ, ܠܚܡܝܬܐ ‘coin; money; coin die’ (4c) and ܠܚܡܝܬܐ ‘palace’ (4e) are also attested in other languages of the Roman Near East. The remainder of the words in (4) are very rare, and a couple of them are probably *hapax legomena*, e.g., ܠܚܡܝܬܐ (corrupt) ‘amnesty’ (4b) and ܠܚܡܝܬܐ ‘orbit’ (4d). These two words are more likely to be Fremdwörter than Lehnwörter. This may also be the case with ܠܚܡܝܬܐ ‘of the caesars’ (4a), ܠܚܡܝܬܐ ‘axe’ (4g), and ܠܚܡܝܬܐ ‘hymns’ (4h), which are only attested rarely in later Syriac literature. Out of all of these rare words, only ܠܚܡܝܬܐ ‘axe’ (4g) is attested in another language of the Roman Near East.

For most of the words in (4), a possible Greek intermediary is attested. This is not, however, the case for ܠܚܡܝܬܐ ‘orbit’ (4d). Again, it should be noted that this word is rare in Syriac and may well be a Fremdwort rather than a Lehnwort. This word is, thus, similar to the words discussed in (1) for which a possible Greek intermediary is not (yet) attested.

The words in (4) fall into several well-defined semantic groups. The category of Roman officials or personnel is found with ܠܚܡܝܬܐ ‘patron’ (4f). Related to this category are ܠܚܡܝܬܐ ‘palace’ (4e) and ܠܚܡܝܬܐ ‘of the caesars’ (4a). A tool is found in ܠܚܡܝܬܐ

‘axe’ (4g), and ܐܚܫܐ, ܐܚܫܐ ‘coin; money; coin die’ (4c) falls into the category of coins, weights, and measures. A religious term is found in ܐܡܠܬܐ ‘hymns’ (4h). Finally, the two rare words ܐܡܢܝܬܐ (corrupt) ‘amnesty’ (4b) and ܐܚܝܐ ‘orbit’ (4d) do not fall into as clear of semantic categories as the other Latin words in Syriac.

## LATIN WORDS FIRST APPEARING IN FIFTH-CENTURY SYRIAC

The number of Latin words first appearing in fifth-century Syriac is larger than the number first appearing in the fourth century:<sup>41</sup>

- (5) a. Latin *birrus* (LD 239)<sup>42</sup> > βίρρος (GLBRP 309; LSJ 316) → accusative singular βίρρον > ܠܐܝܬܐ, ܠܐܝܬܐ ‘toga, cloak, patriarch’s chlamys’ (5th cent. *Life of Rabbula*, 184.26 [ed. Overbeck 1865: 157-248]; 6th cent. Barhadbshabba, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 1, 115.10 [ed. Nau 1932]; Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Lives of the Eastern Saints*, 527.2 [ed. Brooks 1923-1925]; LS2 69; SL 143, 187),<sup>43</sup> also in MH בִּירוֹם (Jastrow 166) and Coptic ܒܝܪܐ (DDGLC 389; see also Förster 2002: 137)
- b. Latin *cervical*, *cervicarium* (OLD 305; LD 322) > κερβικάριον (LSJ Suppl. 175; GLBRP 661; LLGE 53-54)

<sup>41</sup> Perhaps also φαινόλης (LSJ 1912; GLBRP 1132) > Latin *paenula* (OLD 1282; LD 1289) > φαίνουλα, παίνουλα, πένουλα, or the like > ܦܢܐ ‘clerical vestment’ (5th cent. *Life of Rabbula*, 184.27 [ed. Overbeck 1865: 157-248]; LS2 566; SL 1188; see also Schall 1960: 214), also in Armenian փիլին (NDAE 728; Hübschmann 1897: 387) and MH פִּינֹם (Jastrow 1165; Krauss 449). The Latin is originally a loanword from the Greek. There are, however, a few Greek forms in the *Edict* of Diocletian (φαίνουλα, παίνουλα, and πένουλα) that seem to have been loaned back into Greek from Latin. See the discussions in Frisk 1954-1972: 981-982; Ernout, Meillet, and André 1985: 474; Beekes 2010: 2.1545; TLL X.1.68.

<sup>42</sup> It should be noted that this is a loanword in Latin, probably from Celtic (Adams 1977: 77).

<sup>43</sup> Fränkel (AFA 51) suggests a connection with Arabic *burnus*- ‘hooded cloak’ (BK 118; Lane 196) via a dissimilation from \**burnus*-. For the unlikelihood of such a dissimilation, however, see Butts Forthcoming A.

- > **ܡܠܚܡܐ** ‘pillow, cushion’ (5th cent. *Life of Rabbula*, 185.2 [ed. Overbeck 1865: 157-248]; 6th cent. Eliya, *Life of Yuḥanon of Tella*, 48.6 [ed. Brooks 1907: 29-95]; *LS2* 667; *SL* 1367-1368; see also *GLLTMT* 176; rare), also in *JBA* ܓܠܘܦܩܪܐ (*DJBA* 285) and *LJLA* ܩܠܘܦܩܪܝܐ (TgPsJon Deut 24:13; Jastrow 1886-1903: 247), as well as *MH* ܩܠܘܦܩܪܝܢ (Jastrow 247)
- c. Latin *comitatus* (OLD 360; LD 374) > *κομιτᾶτος* (*LSJ Suppl.* 181; *GLBRP* 677; *LLGE* 58) > **ܡܫܪܬܐ** ‘retinue, suite’ (5th cent. Rabbula of Edessa, *Works*, 219.18 [ed. Overbeck 1865: 210-248, 362-381]; *LS2* 672; *SL* 1363; not common; see also Brock 1996: 255), also in *JPA* ܩܘܡܝܬܬܘܢ (*DJPA* 482, 844), as well as Coptic *κομιτατον* (*DDGLC* 1172; see also Behlmer 1997-1998: 17; Förster 2002: 432)
- d. Latin *dux* (OLD 582; LD 621) > *δούξ* (*GLBRP* 395; *LLGE* 41-42; *LSJ* 447; see also Mason 1974: 3, 6, 11, 39) > **ܕܘܚܐ** ‘leader’ (5th cent. *Martyrdom of Shmona, Gurya, and Habbib*, 5.16 [ܕܘܚܐ; ed. Burkitt 1913: 3\*-43\*]; 6th cent. Eliya, *Life of Yuḥanon of Tella*, 39.23 [ed. Brooks 1907: 29-95]; Yuḥanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 175.20 [ed. Brooks 1935]; *LS2* 153; *SL* 281),<sup>44</sup> also in *JPA* ܕܘܚܐ, ܕܘܚܐ (*DJPA* 140-141), *JBA* ܕܘܚܐ (*DJBA* 317-318), and *LJLA* ܕܘܚܐ (*TgEsth1* 5.11; Jastrow 1886-1903: 285), as well as Armenian *դուքս* (*NDAE* 149; see also Hübschmann 1897: 346; Brockelmann 1893: 36) and Coptic *ΔΟΥΞ* (with alternative orthographies) (*DDGLC* 578; see also Förster 2002: 210)
- e. Latin *exceptor* (OLD 634; LD 676) > Greek *ἐξέκπτωρ*, *ἐξέκπτωρ* (*GLBRP* 484; *LLGE* 44; *LSJ Suppl.* 121) > **ܐܡܢܘܐܢܝܐ, ܐܡܢܘܐܢܝܐ** ‘amanuensis, scribe’ (5th cent. *Martyrdom of Shmona, Gurya, and Habbib*, 14.20; 41.20 [ed. Burkitt 1913: 3\*-43\*]; *Acts of Sharbel*, 61.23 [ed. Cureton 1864: \*41-\*63]; *LS2* 19; *SL* 45; see also Schall 1960: 244; not common), also in *JPA* ܐܡܢܘܐܢܝܐ (*DJPA* 52-53), as well as Armenian *սկսիչ* (*NDAE* 643; see also

<sup>44</sup> See also **ܕܘܚܐ** ‘military command’ (6q) below.

- Hübschmann 1897: 379; Brockelmann 1893: 37)
- f. Latin *fabulator* (OLD 665; LD 713) > ܠܚܡܠܝܢ *‘storyteller’* (5th cent. *Acts of Sharbel*, 52.18 [ed. Cureton 1864: \*41-\*63]; LS2 569; SL 1193; only here)
  - g. Latin *falsus* (OLD 673-674; LD 722) > ܦܐܠܫܘܢ (GLBRP 1134; PGL 1470) > ܦܠܫܡܐ *‘false’* (5th cent. Rabbula of Edessa, *Works*, 220.11 [ed. Overbeck 1865: 157-248]; LS2 575; SL 1202; very rare; see also Brock 1996: 255)
  - h. Latin *famulus* (OLD 676; LD 725) > ܦܐܡܘܠܘܣ (GLBRP 1134) > ܡܚܠܬܐ *‘servant’* (5th cent. Ishaq of Antioch, *Mēmṛē*, 1.286.3 [ed. Bickell 1873-1877]; LS2 577; SL 1204; only here), also in LJLA פִּימְלִיָּא (TgSong 1:15; Jastrow 1185)
  - i. Latin *forma* (OLD 722-723; LD 768) > ܦܕܪܡܐ, ܦܕܪܡܬܐ (GLBRP 1149; LLGE 115; LSJ Suppl. 308) > ܦܕܪܡܐ *‘imperial edict’* (5th cent. Ishaq of Antioch, *Mēmṛē*, 1.440.1 [ed. Bedjan 1903]; LS2 598; SL 1170; rare), also in Coptic (DDGLC 5997)
  - j. Latin *galearius* (LD 800) > ܓܐܠ(ܠ)ܝܪܝܘܣ (LSJ 337; LLGE 38) > ܓܠܝܐ *‘galearius, military servant’* (5th cent. Ishaq of Antioch, *Mēmṛē*, 1.234.8 [ed. Bedjan 1903]; *Julian Romance*, 132.6; 158.21 [ed. Hoffmann 1880]; LS2 118; SL 237-238; see also GLLTMT 168; not common), also in JPA גולײר (DJPA 123) and LJLA גולײר (TgEsth2 6.12; Jastrow 221-222)
  - k. Latin *mansio* (OLD 1074; LD 1109) > ܡܢܫܝܘܬܐ *‘journey of ten parasangs’* (5th cent. Balai, *Mēmṛē on Joseph*, 210.8 [ed. Bedjan 1891]; Narsai, *Mēmṛē*, 1.183.7 [ed. Mingana 1905]; Yohānnan Ihidaya, *Letters*, 1.148 [ed. Strothmann 1972]; Ya‘qub of Serugh, *Mēmṛē*, 1.99.10; 1.504.9; 2.341.14; 4.140.21; 5.16.11 [ed. Bedjan 1905-1910]; LS2 396; SL 790; see also Brock 1967: 424; 1996: 255; 1999-2000: 444 with n. 25)
  - l. Latin *orarium* (LD 1274) > ܐܘܪܐܪܝܘܢ (GLBRP 1186; LLGE 117; PGL 1557) > ܐܘܪܐܪ *‘type of garment, stole’* (5th cent. Narsai, *Mēmṛē*, 1.350.19 [ed. Mingana 1905]; LS2 45; SL 23; see also Benveniste 1969; Brock 1999-2000: 444; Schall 1960: 244), also in Sogdian *wrr’* (Sims-

- Williams 1988: 148; via Syriac; see also Brock 1975: 82; 1999-2000: 444 n. 24), Armenian **նրաբ, արաբ** (NDAE 530; see also Hübschmann 1897: 369; Petit, Van Rompay, and Weitenberg 2011: 162-163 n. 519), and Coptic (DDGLC 5342)
- m. Latin *sacer*, PL *sacra* (OLD 1674; LD 1610-1611) > **σάκρα** (GLBRP 977; PGL 1221; LSJ 1581; see also LLGE 100) > **ܣܝܪܐ** ‘imperial letter, imperial archives’ (5th cent. *History of Shemʿon bar Šabbaʿe*, 791.2; 811.14, 24; 814.1, 2, 3, 5; 815.17; 818.8, 11 [ed. Kmosko 1907]; LS2 495-496; SL 1041; see also Brock 1975: 104-106),<sup>45</sup> also in Armenian PL **սաղէրք** (NDAE 629; see also Hübschmann 1897: 376; Brockelmann 1893: 26) and Coptic (DDGLC 6193)
- n. Latin *tabularius* (OLD 1899; LD 1832) > **ταβουλάριος** (GLBRP 1067; LLGE 110; PGL 1370) > **ܣܝܪܝܐ** ‘keeper of records’ (5th cent. *Teaching of Addai*, 1.13; 2.8, 16, 25; 3.11; 4.10, 21; 5.5; 31.19; 53.3 [ed. Howard 1981]; LS2 267; SL 509; very rare outside of this text)<sup>46</sup>
- o. Latin *uncia* (OLD 2090; LD 1929) > **οὔγκια** (GLBRP 823; LSJ 1268; LLGE 79)<sup>47</sup> > **ܠܘܢܥܐ** ‘ounce’ (5th cent. *Life of Rabbula*, 182.10 [ed. Overbeck 1865: 157-248]; 6th cent. Eliya, *Life of Yuhanon of Tella*, 46.23 [ed. Brooks 1907: 29-95]; LS2 30; SL 18), also in JPA **ܐܘܢܝܐ** (DJPA 40), CPA *mqyʿs* (DCPA 106; Baillet 1963: 384), and JBA **ܐܘܢܝܐ** (DJBA 93), as well as Armenian **ունկի** (NDAE 576; see also Hübschmann 1897: 369; Brockelmann 1893: 25), Arabic *ʿuqyyat-* (BK 69; AFA 201), and Coptic (DDGLC 1591)
- p. Latin *velum* (OLD 2024; LD 1965-1966) > **βῆλον**,

<sup>45</sup> This word was not included in the first printing of *SL* but was added in the second printing.

<sup>46</sup> See also **ܣܝܪܝܐ** ‘keeper of records’ (1s) above.

<sup>47</sup> It should be noted that the ultimate etymological relationship between the various Greek and Latin forms is not entirely clear. Nevertheless, it is likely that Greek **οὔγκια** in Late Antiquity is a loanword from Latin *uncia*. In general, see still Rosen 1964.

- οὐῆλον (*GLBRP* 307; *PGL* 295; *LSJ Suppl.* 68) > ܐܠܐ, ܐܠܥܐ ‘veil, curtain’ (5th cent. Narsai, *Memre*, 2.133.1 [ed. Mingana 1905]; *Acts of Sharbel*, 59.13 [ed. Cureton 1864: \*41-\*63]; 6th cent. Ya‘qub of Serugh, *Memre*, 1.23.8; 1.48.4; 1.106.11; 4.13.6 [ed. Bedjan 1905-1910]; *LS2* 185; *SL* 358; see also Brock 1999-2000: 444; *GLLTMT* 235-236), also in JPA ܐܠܐ (*DJPA* 169), JBA ܐܠܐ (*DJBA* 220), and LJLA ܐܠܐ (TgPsJon Ex 27:9), as well as MH ܐܠܐ (Jastrow 373) and Coptic (*DDGLC* 4757)
- q. Latin *veredarius* (*OLD* 2035; *LD* 1973) > βερεδάριος, βερηδάριος, οὐερεδάριος (*GLBRP* 306; *LLGE* 34, 79) > ܠܝܬܐ, ܠܝܬܐ ‘letter carrier’ (5th cent. *History of Shem‘on bar Šabba‘e*, 806.4 [ed. Kmosko 1907]; *LS2* 75; *SL* 141; see also *GLLTMT* 155-15), also in JPA ܠܝܬܐ (*DJPA* 104), as well as MH ܠܝܬܐ (Jastrow 171), Coptic (*DDGLC* 4751), and Arabic *barid-* (*BK* 108; Lane 185; see also Ullmann 1997)
- r. Latin *veteranus* (*LD* 1982) > οὐετ(ε)ρανός, βετρανός (*GLBRP* 823; *LSJ* 1269; *LSJ Suppl.* 233) > PL ܠܝܬܐ ‘magnates’ (5th cent. *Letter from Cosmas to Simeon the Stylite*, 4.646.9 [ed. Bedjan 1890-1897: 4.644-648]; *LS2* 8; *SL* 14; see also *GLLTMT* 30-31; only here), also in Palmyrene *wtṛn* (Hillers and Cussini 1996: 361; *DNWSI* 297; see also Brock 2005: 19-20), Targum Jonathan *ʾittarun* (Is 9:13), Ḥatran *wtṛn* (Contini and Pagano 2015: 129)

A few of these words are relatively common in later Syriac, such as ܠܝܬܐ ‘leader’ (5d) and ܠܝܬܐ ‘journey of ten parasangs’ (5k). Most of these words are, however, never too common. Some of them are in fact very rare, such as ܠܝܬܐ ‘false’ (5g) and ܠܝܬܐ ‘keeper of records’ (5n). In fact, several of the words in (5) seem to be *hapax legomena* in Syriac: ܠܝܬܐ ‘storyteller’ (5f), ܠܝܬܐ ‘servant’ (5h), and PL ܠܝܬܐ ‘magnates’ (5r). Thus, in comparison with the words in (1) and especially (2), relatively more of the words in (5) are likely to be closer to Fremdwörter than they are to Lehnwörter.

A number of the words in (5) are found in another dialect of Aramaic or another language from the Roman Near East. This

includes: ܬܘܓܐ, ܬܘܓܐ ‘toga, cloak, patriarch’s chlamys’ (5a), ܡܠܚܦܐ ‘pillow, cushion’ (5b), ܡܫܬܠܦܐ ‘retinue, suite’ (5c), ܡܚܪܐ ‘leader’ (5d), ܐܡܢܘܢܝܐ, ܡܢܬܠܦܐ ‘amanuensis, scribe’ (5e), ܕܠܓܠܝܐ ‘galearius, military servant’ (5j), ܚܚܝܐ ‘imperial letter, imperial archives’ (5m), ܐܘܢܥܐ ‘ounce’ (5o), ܪܥܐ, ܪܥܐ ‘veil, curtain’ (5p), ܕܠܓܠܐ, ܕܠܓܠܐ ‘letter carrier’ (5q), and PL ܡܢܬܠܦܐ ‘magnates’ (5r). The Latin words lying behind these Syriac words thus seem to have been spread across the Roman Near East. Compared with the words in (1) and especially (2), fewer of the words in (5) are attested in another dialect of Aramaic or another language from the Roman Near East. This indicates that Syriac is one of the languages of the Near East that was most affected by its Greco-Roman context.

The only words in (5) for which a likely Greek intermediary is not attested are ܕܠܓܠܝܐ ‘storyteller’ (5f) and ܡܚܪܐ ‘journey of ten parasangs’ (5k). As already noted, ܕܠܓܠܝܐ ‘storyteller’ (5f) appears to be a *hapax legomenon* in Syriac, and thus it may well be a Fremdwort. In contrast, ܡܚܪܐ ‘journey of ten parasangs’ (5k) is fairly common in Syriac, but no Greek intermediary seems to be attested.<sup>48</sup>

Several of the semantic groups attested with the words in (1), (2), and (4) are also found with the words in (5). The largest semantic group is Roman officials or personnel: ܡܚܪܐ ‘leader’ (5d), ܐܡܢܘܢܝܐ, ܡܢܬܠܦܐ ‘amanuensis, scribe’ (5e), ܕܠܓܠܝܐ ‘galearius, military servant’ (5j), ܕܠܓܠܐ ‘keeper of records’ (5n), ܕܠܓܠܐ, ܕܠܓܠܐ ‘letter carrier’ (5q), and PL ܡܢܬܠܦܐ ‘magnates’ (5r). In addition, there are several terms related to this semantic group: ܡܫܬܠܦܐ ‘retinue, suite’ (5c), ܚܚܝܐ ‘imperial edict’ (5i), and ܚܚܝܐ ‘imperial letter, imperial archives’ (5m). All of these are clearly related to Roman administration. There are also two terms that fall into a semantic group of coins, weights, and measures: ܡܚܪܐ ‘journey of ten parasangs’ (5k) and ܐܘܢܥܐ ‘ounce’ (5o), as well as two terms related to clothing: ܬܘܓܐ, ܬܘܓܐ ‘toga, cloak, patriarch’s chlamys’ (5a) and ܕܠܓܠܐ ‘type of garment, stole’ (5l). A couple of words belong to a semantic group of household items:

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<sup>48</sup> Brock (1967: 424; 1996: 255) already noted that no Greek intermediary is attested for this word.

ܡܠܚܡܐ ‘pillow, cushion’ (5b) and ܡܠܚܐ, ܡܠܚܐ ‘veil, curtain’ (5p). Interestingly, three of the very rare words do not fall into well-attested semantic groups: ܡܠܚܡܐ ‘storyteller’ (5f), ܡܠܚܐ ‘servant’ (5h), and ܡܠܚܐ ‘false’ (5g). This is probably another indication that these are closer to Fremdwörter than Lehnwörter.

#### LATIN WORDS FIRST APPEARING IN SIXTH-CENTURY SYRIAC

The sixth century saw a large increase in the number of new Latin words in Syriac:

- (6) a. Latin *annona* (OLD 135-136; LD 125-126) > ἄννωνα, ἄννωνη (LSJ 145; LSJ Suppl. 35; GLBRP 172; LLGE 28-29; see also Mason 1974: 5, 6, 22) → accusative plural ἄννωνας > ܡܠܚܡܐ ‘yearly produce’ (6th cent. Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 339.9 [ed. Brooks 1935]; LS2 29; SL 60; see also GLLTMT 66; rare), also in CPA PL ܡܡܢܐ (DCPA 20; LSP 13) and JPA ܡܡܢܐ (DJPA 65), as well as Armenian անոն (Hübschmann 1897: 340) and Coptic ἀννωνα (DDGLC 164; see also Behlmer 1997-1998: 5; Förster 2002: 60)
- b. Latin *balnearius* (OLD 224; LD 220) > ܡܠܚܐ ‘bath attendant’ (6th cent. Barḥadbshabba, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 1, 92.12 [ed. Nau 1932]; LS2 78; SL 162; rare)<sup>49</sup>
- c. Latin *campus* (OLD 263; LD 275) > κάμπος (GLBRP 625; LLGE 49; PGL 700) → accusative singular κάμπον > ܡܠܚܐ ‘plain’ (6th cent. Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 300.30 [ed. Brooks 1935]; LS2 673; SL 1379; see also GLLTMT 510; rare), also in JPA ܡܡܢܐ (DJPA 496)
- d. Latin *cancellarius* (LD 276) > καγκελλάριος (LSJ 848; LSJ Suppl. 162; GLBRP 610; LLGE 48; PGL 681; see also Mason 1974: 4, 58) > ܡܠܚܐ ‘notary’ (6th cent. Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Lives of the Eastern Saints*, 543.2; 545.6 [ed. Brooks 1923-1925]; LS2 679; SL 1386; only

<sup>49</sup> A possible Greek intermediary does not seem to be attested, but note βαλανεύτρια ‘bath-woman’ (GLBRP 172).

here)

- e. Latin *cancellus* (OLD 264; LD 276) > κάγκελ(λ)ος (LSJ 848; LSJ Suppl. 162; GLBRP 610; LLGE 48) > ܡܢܚܠܐ ‘trellis, grating’ (6th cent. Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 266.23 [ed. Brooks 1935]; LS2 679; SL 1386; see also DGLLT 192; GLLTMT 533-534; rare), also in JPA ܡܢܚܠܐ (DJPA 498) and LJLA ܡܢܚܠܐ (TgPsJon Ex 27:4), as well as MH ܡܢܚܠܐ (Jastrow 1394), Armenian Լսանիկ (Hübschmann 1897: 354), and Coptic (DDGLC 973; see also 4891 and 6049)
- f. Latin *capsa* (OLD 273; LD 288) > κάψα (LSJ 873 [s.v. κάμψα]; GLBRP 656) > ܡܦܥܣܐ ‘basket’ (6th cent. Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Lives of the Eastern Saints*, 415.4 [ed. Brooks 1923-1925]; LS2 685; SL 1395; rare), also in LJLA ܡܦܥܣܐ ‘box’ (TgPsJon Deut 31:26; Jastrow 1886-1903: 1339), Mandaic *kbašiata* ‘cages, dovecotes’ (MD 202), and JBA ܡܦܥܣܐ ‘bird cage’ (DJBA 1033), as well as MH ܡܦܥܣܐ (Jastrow 1403), Coptic ܡܦܥܣܐ (DDGLC 1093; see also Förster 2002: 400), and Arabic *qafaṣ*- ‘bird cage’ (BK 789; Lane 2551; AFA 118-119)
- g. Latin *castrum*, PL *castra* (OLD 282; LD 299) > κάστρον (GLBRP 632; LLGE 50-51; PGL 704-705; see also Mason 1974: 5, 59, 138) > ܡܦܥܣܐ, ܡܦܥܣܐ ‘fortified place’ (6th cent. Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 327.20 [ed. Brooks 1935]; *Lives of the Eastern Saints*, 35.4, 6; 326.11 [ed. Brooks 1923-1925]; Eliya, *Life of Yuhanon of Tella*, 66.19 [ed. Brooks 1907: 29-95]; LS2 680; SL 1387; see also GLLTMT 557), also in CPA ܡܦܥܣܐ (DCPA 379; LSP 182), JPA ܡܦܥܣܐ (DJPA 498), and LJLA ܡܦܥܣܐ ‘their fortresses’ (TgPsJon Gen 25.16), as well as MH ܡܦܥܣܐ (Jastrow 1396) and Coptic ܡܦܥܣܐ (with alternative orthographies) (DDGLC 1047; see also Förster 2002: 383)
- h. Latin *castrensis* (OLD 283; LD 298) > καστρήσιος, καστρένσιος (GLBRP 632; LLGE 50; LSJ Suppl. 168; see also Mason 1974: 4, 59) > ܡܦܥܣܐ ‘palace

- steward' (**6th cent.** Yuḥanon of Ephesus, *Lives of the Eastern Saints*, 546.2; 547.10, 13; 552.7 [ed. Brooks 1923-1925]; *LS2* 680; *SL* 1388; only here)
- i. Latin *centenarium* (*OLD* 298; *LD* 1969: 315) > **κεντηνάριον** (*LSJ* 939; *GLBRP* 659; *PGL* 744) > **ܟܢܬܝܢܐܪܝܘܢ, ܟܢܬܝܢܐܪܝܘܢ, ܟܢܬܝܢܐܪܝܘܢ** 'hundredweight' (**6th cent.** Yuḥanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 43.7 [ed. Brooks 1935]; *Lives of the Eastern Saints*, 212.11; 430.10, 13; 432.3; 548.12; 550.7 [ed. Brooks 1923-1925]; *LS2* 676; *SL* 1382; see also *GLLTMT* 532-533), also in JPA **קִינְטָר, קִינְטִיר** (*DJPA* 491) and JBA **קִינְטָר** (*DJBA* 1014), as well as Armenian **կենդիւար** (*NDAE* 342; Hübschmann 1897: 356), Coptic **ΚΕΝΤΗΝΑΡΙΟΝ** (with alternative orthographies) (*DDGLC* 1105; see also Förster 2002: 404), and Arabic *qintār*- (Lane 2559; *AFI* 203)
- j. Latin *chartularius* (*LD* 326)<sup>50</sup> > **χαρτουλ(λ)άριος** (*LSJ* 1980) > **ܟܬܠܐܪܝܘܢ** 'archivist' (**6th cent.** Yuḥanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 48.28 [ed. Brooks 1935]; *Lives of the Eastern Saints*, 543.2; 545.9 [ed. Brooks 1923-1925]; *LS2* 344; *SL* 650), also in Armenian **քարտուղար** (*NDAE* 748; see also Hübschmann 1897: 388) and Coptic (*DDGLC* 2358)
- k. Latin *comes* (*OLD* 359; *LD* 373-374) > **κόμης, κόμης** (*GLBRP* 677; *LLGE* 57-58; *PGL* 766-767; *LSJ* 975; see also Mason 1974: 3, 6, 11, 62) > **ܟܘܡܐ, ܟܘܡܐ, ܟܘܡܐ** 'governor' (**6th cent.** Eliya, *Life of Yuḥanon of Tella*, 66.14; 68.13; 69.6, 8; 87.22; 90.21; 93.5 [ed. Brooks 1907: 29-95]; Yuḥanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 67.6 [ed. Brooks 1935]; *Lives of the Eastern Saints*, 459.2 [ed. Brooks 1923-1925]; *LS2* 673; *SL* 1334; see also Nöldeke 1873: 500-501 n. 5; *GLLTMT* 509), also in Judean Aramaic **qwm̄s** (*DNWSI* 1004), JPA **קומיס** (*DJPA* 482), and JBA **קומא** (*DJBA* 999), as well as MH **קומיס** (Jastrow 1333),

<sup>50</sup> It should be noted that the stem of this Latin word is a Greek loanword, i.e., **χάρτης** (*LSJ* 1980) > Latin *charta, carta* (*OLD* 309; *LD* 325).

Armenian Կոմիտ (NDAE 354; see also Hübschmann 1897: 359; Brockelmann 1893: 14), Coptic ⲕⲟⲙⲏⲥ (with alternative orthographies) (DDGLC 1171; see also Behlmer 1997-1998: 17; Förster 2002: 431-432), and Arabic *qūmas-* (BK 812)<sup>51</sup>

- l. Latin *cubicularius* (OLD 463; LD 486) > ⲕⲟⲩⲃⲓⲕⲟⲩⲗⲁⲣⲓⲟⲥ (GLBRP 685; PGL 779; LSJ Suppl. 184) > ܟܘܒܝܠܐ, ܟܘܒܝܠܐ ‘chamberlain’ (6th cent. Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 67.13, 27 [ed. Brooks 1935]; *Lives of the Eastern Saints*, 25.3; 431.1, 7; 432.4; 433.10; 436.4; 437.2, 3; 439.2; 535.6; 546.2; 552.6 [ed. Brooks 1923-1925]; LS2 644; SL 1309; see also Brock 1996: 255), also in Coptic (DDGLC 4954)
- m. Latin *curator* (OLD 474; LD 501) > ⲕⲟⲩⲣⲁⲧⲱⲣ (GLBRP 686; LLGE 62; PGL 773; LSJ 986; see also Mason 1974: 5, 6, 63) > ܟܘܪܝܬܐ ‘curator, an official responsible for financial matters’ (6th cent. Eliya, *Life of Yuhanon of Tella*, 59.20 [ed. Brooks 1907: 29-95]; Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 69.12 [ed. Brooks 1935]; LS2 695; SL 1344), also in Armenian Կորատոր (Hübschmann 1897: 360) and Coptic ⲕⲟⲩⲣⲁⲧⲱⲣ (DDGLC 1196; see also Förster 2002: 438)
- n. Latin *diarium* (OLD 536; LD 569) > ⲗⲓⲁⲣⲓⲟⲥ (GLBRP

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<sup>51</sup> Latin *comes* also occurs in Syriac spelled with a final ܣ, i.e., ܟܘܡܣܝ, in texts that are post-Islamic (see, e.g., Nöldeke 1873: 496.9). The emphatic ܣ could be explained as the result of assimilation of the feature [+emphatic] (for similar assimilations, see Butts 2016: §5.2.6). Alternatively, ܟܘܡܣܝ with emphatic ܣ could be a loanword from Arabic *qummuṣ-* (so Nöldeke 1873: 500-501 n. 5). Regardless, these examples that have a secular meaning of governor should probably be distinguished from others that occur in a monastic sense (for citations of several examples with a monastic sense, see Van Rompay 2015: 558-559). The examples with a monastic sense, which are usually spelled with the emphatic ܣ and only rarely with non-emphatic ܣ, almost certainly derive from (Christian) Arabic *qummuṣ-*, which is traditionally connected with Greek ἡγούμενος and not Latin *comes* (see Graf 1954: 93).

- 369; *LLGE* 40; *LSJ* 409) > PL 𐤒𐤓𐤁 ‘stipend, pay’ (6th cent. Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 11.24 [ed. Brooks 1935]; *LS2* 152; *SL* 300; not common)
- o. Latin *domesticus* (OLD 570; LD 607-608) > δομεστικός, δομέστικός (*GLBRP* 392; *LLGE* 41; *PGL* 380; *LSJ Suppl.* 97) > ܕܡܥܬܝܩܐ, ܕܡܥܬܝܩܐ ‘domesticus, a Byzantine imperial guard soldier’ (6th cent. Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 9:19 [ܕܡܥܬܝܩܐ] [ed. Brooks 1935]; Pseudo-Zacharias, *Ecclesiastical History*, 2.60.4 [ܕܡܥܬܝܩܐ], 6 [ܕܡܥܬܝܩܐ] [ed. Brooks 1919-1924]; *LS2* 158; *SL* 283), also in Coptic ΔΟΜΕΣΤΙΚΟΣ (with alternative orthographies) (*DDGLC* 4817; see also Förster 2002: 208)
- p. Latin *donativum* (OLD 572; LD 610) > ܕܡܥܬܝܩܐ ‘largess, gift’ (6th cent. Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 137.4 [ed. Brooks 1935]; *LS2* 160; *SL* 284; very rare)
- q. Latin *ducatus* (OLD 576; LD 615) > δουκάτον, δουκάτον (*GLBRP* 394; *PGL* 384) > ܕܡܥܬܝܩܐ ‘military command’ (6th cent. Eliya, *Life of Yuhanon of Tella*, 87.2 [ed. Brooks 1907: 29-95]; *LS2* 163; *SL* 287; only here)<sup>52</sup>
- r. Latin *excubitor* (OLD 637; LD 680) > ἐξκουβίτωρ (*LSJ Suppl.* 121; *GLBRP* 484; *LLGE* 44-45) > PL ܡܥܬܝܩܐܐܐܐ (sic; without *syāmē*), ܡܥܬܝܩܐܐܐܐܐ (sic; with two *syāmē*), ܡܥܬܝܩܐܐܐܐܐ ‘Excubitors, Byzantine palace guards’ (6th cent. Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 15.28; 30.10; 168.10 [ed. Brooks 1935]; *Lives of the Eastern Saints*, 28.13 [ed. Brooks 1923-1925]; *LS2* 493; *SL* 78, 1037; see also Schall 1960: 244; only with this author), also in Coptic (*DDGLC* 5404)
- s. Latin *exercitus* (OLD 641) > ἐξέρκετον (*GLBRP* 482; *LLGE* 44; *PGL* 495; *LSJ Suppl.* 121) > ܕܡܥܬܝܩܐܐܐܐܐܐ

<sup>52</sup> See also ܡܥܬܝܩܐ ‘leader’ (5d) above.

- ‘army’ (6th cent. Yuḥanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 279.13 [ed. Brooks 1935]; *LS* 2 19; *SL* 45; rare), also in Coptic (*DDGLC* 6219)
- t. Latin *follis* (*OLD* 719-720; *LD* 765) > φόλλις (*LSJ* 1949; *GLBRP* 1149; *LLGE* 115) > ܦܠܠܝܬܐ ‘follis, obole’ (6th cent. Yuḥanon of Ephesus, *Lives of the Eastern Saints*, 526.8, 9, 10 [ed. Brooks 1923-1925]; *LS* 2 575; *SL* 1202; see also *GLLTMT* 426), also in *JBA* ܐܕܪܝܬܐ (*DJBA* 889), as well as Armenian փող (*NDAE* 731; Hübschmann 1897: 387), Coptic 𐩪𐩣𐩬𐩪𐩣 (with alternative orthographies) (*DDGLC* 2318; see also Förster 2002: 853-854), Arabic *fals*-, *fil*s- ‘small copper coin’ (*BK* 630; Lane 2440; *AF* 192), and Classical Ethiopic *ḥalus* (*CDG* 160; see also Weninger 2000: 145)
- u. Latin *fossa* ‘camp, army’ (*OLD* 728; *LD* 774) > φόσσα (*GLBRP* 1150) > ܦܫܫܐ, ܦܫܫܐ ‘army’ (6th cent. Ya‘qub of Serugh, *Mēmre*, 5.202.14; 5.229.15; 5.297.2 [ed. Bedjan 1905-1910]; *LS* 2 580; *SL* 1208; see also *GLLTMT* 432), also in *MH* ܐܕܪܝܬܐ ‘ditch’ (Jastrow 1144), Armenian փնու ‘ditch, pit’ (*NDAE* 733; see also Hübschmann 1897: 337, 387; Brockelmann 1893: 13), and Coptic 𐩪𐩣𐩬𐩪𐩣𐩪𐩣 (with alternative orthographies) (*DDGLC* 5540; see also Behlmer 1997-1998: 28)
- v. Latin (*vir*) *illustris* (*OLD* 830) > ἰλλούστριος (*GLBRP* 597; *PGL* 673; *LSJ Suppl.* 158) → nominative plural ἰλλούστριοι > ܐܝܠܠܘܫܬܪܝܐ ‘bearers of title *vir illustris*’ (6th cent. Yuḥanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 165.15 [ed. Brooks 1935]; *LS* 2 22; *SL* 50; only here), also in Coptic 𐩪𐩣𐩬𐩪𐩣𐩪𐩣𐩪𐩣 (with alternative orthographies) (*DDGLC* 951; see also Förster 2002: 346)
- w. Latin *indulgentia* (*OLD* 888; *LD* 938) > ἰνδουλεντία (*GLBRP* 601; *PGL* 674) > ܐܝܢܕܘܠܝܢܬܝܐ\* ‘indulgence’ (6th cent. Yuḥanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 165.3 [ms. ܐܝܢܕܘܠܝܢܬܝܐ] [ed. Brooks 1935]; *LS* 2

- 28; *SL* 59; only here)<sup>53</sup>
- x. Latin *lectica* (*OLD* 1012; *LD* 1045) > λεκτίκιον (*GLBRP* 709; *LLGE* 66; *LSJ* 1037) > ܠܥܬܝܟܝܘܢ ‘small litter’ (6th cent. *Life of Aba I*, 270.9; 271.13 [ed. Bedjan 1895: 206-287]; Qiyore of Edessa, *Six Explanations of the Liturgical Feasts*, 111.19 [ed. Macomber 1974]; *LS2* 370; *SL* 697; see also Brock 1975: 106-108; *GLLTMT* 319), also in MH ܠܥܬܝܟܝܘܢ (Jastrow 718), Armenian Լիտիք (*NDAE* 260; see also Hübschmann 1897: 353), and Coptic (*DDGLC* 4992)
  - y. Latin *lecticarius* (*OLD* 1012; *LD* 1045-1046) > λεκτικάριος (*GLBRP* 709; *LLGE* 66; *LSJ Suppl.* 194) > ܠܥܬܝܟܝܘܢ ‘priest who carries funeral biers’ (6th cent. Eliya, *Life of Yuhanon of Tella*, 88.24 [ed. Brooks 1907: 29-95]; *LS2* 370; *SL* 697; see also Schall 1960: 196)
  - z. Latin *legatum* (*OLD* 1013; *LD* 1047) > ληγάτον, ληγα̃τον, λήγατον (*GLBRP* 712; *LLGE* 66; *PGL* 799; *LSJ Suppl.* 196; see also Mason 1974: 65-66) > ܠܥܬܝܟܝܘܢ ‘bequest’ (6th cent. Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 258.8 [ed. Brooks 1935]; *LS2* 358; *SL* 688; see also *DGLLT* 104-105), also in MH ܠܥܬܝܟܝܘܢ (Jastrow 692) and Armenian Լիդատս (Hübschmann 1897: 352)
  - aa. Latin *libellus* (*OLD* 1022-1023; *LD* 1056) > λίβελλος (*GLBRP* 714; *LLGE* 66-67; *LSJ* 1047; see also Mason 1974: 6, 66) → accusative singular λίβελλον > ܠܥܬܝܟܝܘܢ ‘deposition, written accusation; letters of resignation of office’ (6th cent. Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 41.29 [ed. Brooks 1935]; *LS2* 356; *SL* 687-688; see also Schall 1960: 193-194), also in Coptic (*DDGLC* 5002)
  - bb. Latin *magister* (*OLD* 1062; *LD* 1097) > μάγιστρος (*GLBRP* 726; *LLGE* 69; *PGL* 819; *LSJ Suppl.* 201; see also Mason 1974: 67) > ܡܥܝܬܪܝܘܬܝܢ ‘magister’ (6th cent. Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 315.30 [ed. Brooks 1935]; *Lives of the Eastern Saints*,

<sup>53</sup> Note, however, ܠܥܬܝܟܝܘܢ (corrupt) ‘amnesty’ in (4b) above.

- 28.13 [ed. Brooks 1923-1925]; *LS2* 374; *SL* 708), also in Armenian 𐎱𐎠𐎡𐎹𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎹 (NDAE 446; see also Hübschmann 1897: 362; Brockelmann 1893: 23) and Coptic 𐩲𐩠𐩢𐩪𐩣𐩤𐩥𐩦𐩧𐩨𐩩𐩪𐩫𐩬𐩭𐩮𐩯𐩰𐩱𐩲𐩳𐩴𐩵𐩶𐩷𐩸𐩹𐩺𐩻𐩼𐩽𐩾𐩿 (with alternative orthographies) (DDGLC 5026; see also Förster 2002: 490)
- cc. Latin *magistriānus* (LD 1098) > μαγιστριανός (GLBRP 726; LLGE 69; PGL 819) > ܡܐܓܝܣܬܪܝܢܐ ‘magistriānus’ (6th cent. Yuḥanon of Ephesus, *Lives of the Eastern Saints*, 207.3 [ed. Brooks 1923-1925]; *LS2* 375; *SL* 708), also in Coptic (DDGLC 5766)
- dd. Latin *mandatum* (OLD 1071; LD 1106) > μανδᾶτον (GLBRP 731; LLGE 70; PGL 825) > ܡܢܕܐܬܐ ‘command’ (6th cent. Yuḥanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 162.30 [ed. Brooks 1935]; *LS2* 395; *SL* 780)
- ee. Latin *mantile*, *mantile* (OLD 1075; LD 1110) > μαντήλιον, μαντίλιον, μανδήλη (*LSJ* 1078; GLBRP 732) > ܡܢܬܝܠܝܐ ‘towel, handkerchief, shroud’ (6th cent. Yuḥanon of Ephesus, *Lives of the Eastern Saints*, 540.6 [ed. Brooks 1923-1925]; *LS2* 395; *SL* 780), also in Arabic *mandil*-, *mindil*- (BK 1228; AFA 84),<sup>54</sup> Coptic 𐩲𐩠𐩢𐩪𐩣𐩤𐩥𐩦𐩧𐩨𐩩𐩪𐩫𐩬𐩭𐩮𐩯𐩰𐩱𐩲𐩳𐩴𐩵𐩶𐩷𐩸𐩹𐩺𐩻𐩼𐩽𐩾𐩿 (with alternative orthographies) (DDGLC 5793; see also Förster 2002: 499), and Classical Ethiopic *mandil* (CDG 348-349; see also Weninger 2000: 143),
- ff. Latin *metatum* (LD 1140 [s.v. *meto*]) > μήτατον, μητᾶτον (GLBRP 758; LLGE 72) > ܡܬܐܬܐ ‘house, dwelling’ (6th cent. Yuḥanon of Ephesus, *Lives of the Eastern Saints*, 329.3 [ed. Brooks 1923-1925]; *LS2* 382; *SL* 752; only here)
- gg. Latin *notarius* (OLD 1192; LD 1217) > νοτᾶριος (GLBRP 786; LLGE 74-75; PGL 922-923; see also Mason 1974: 69-70) > ܢܘܬܐܪܝܐ, ܢܘܬܐܪܝ ‘notarius, a Byzantine official’ (6th cent. Yuḥanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 94.5 [ed. Brooks 1935]; *Lives of the Eastern Saints*, 187.2; 188.6, 10; 213.7 [ed.

<sup>54</sup> For the vowel assimilation \*a > i / \_CCi in *mindil*, see fn. 23 above.

- Brooks 1923-1925]; Eliya, *Life of Yuhanon of Tella*, 85.15; 87.24 [ed. Brooks 1907: 29-95]; *LS2* 427; *SL* 898, 911), also in Armenian **իօսուար** (*NDAE* 540; see also Hübschmann 1897: 368) and Coptic **ⲛⲟⲩⲁⲣⲏⲥ** (with alternative orthographies) (*DDGLC* 1486)
- hh. Latin *optio* (*OLD* 1260; *LD* 1273) > **ὀπτίων** (*GLBRP* 814; *LLGE* 78; *LSJ* 1242; see also Mason 1974: 5, 71) > **ⲛⲟⲩⲁⲣⲏⲥ** ‘army paymaster who distributes rations to soldiers’ (**6th cent.** Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 133.1 [ed. Brooks 1935]; *LS2* 40; *SL* 84; only here), also in Coptic **ⲟⲩⲩⲓⲱⲛ** (*DDGLC* 1565; see also Förster 2002: 585)
- ii. Latin *ostiarus* (*OLD* 1276; *LD* 1284) > **ὀστιάριος** (*GLBRP* 820; *LLGE* 79) > **ⲛⲟⲩⲁⲣⲏⲥ** ‘porter’ (**6th cent.** Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Lives of the Eastern Saints*, 464.10, 11 [ed. Brooks 1923-1925]; *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 30.10 [ed. Brooks 1935]; *LS2* 33; *SL* 69; see also Schall 1960: 244; only here)
- jj. Latin *paganus* (*OLD* 1282; *LD* 1290) > **παγάνος** (*GLBRP* 829; *LLGE* 83; *PGL* 1990; *LSJ* 1284) > **ⲛⲁⲕⲁ**, **ⲛⲁⲕⲁ** ‘commoner, peasant’ (**6th cent.** Philoxenos, *Discourses*, 1.192.14 [ed. Budge 1894]; Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 133.3 [ed. Brooks 1935]; *LS2* 556; *SL* 1154; see also *GLLTMT* 421), also in JPA **ⲓⲛ** (*DJPA* 424), as well as MH **ⲓⲛ** (Jastrow 1134) and Coptic **ⲡⲁⲕⲁⲛⲟⲥ** (*DDGLC* 1606; see also Behlmer 1997-1998: 21; Förster 2002: 599)
- kk. Latin *papilio* (*LD* 1299) > **παπιλιών, παπιλεών** (*GLBRP* 839) > **ⲛⲁⲕⲁ** ‘pavilion’ (**6th cent.** Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 298.30 [ed. Brooks 1935]; *LS2* 586; *SL* 1217; see also *GLLTMT* 474-475; rare), also in MH **ⲡⲁⲓⲓⲛ** (Jastrow 1204) and Coptic (*DDGLC* 5218; 6117)
- ll. Latin *paraganda* (*LD* 1301)<sup>55</sup> > **παραγάδιον**

<sup>55</sup> The Latin word is ultimately from Old Iranian *\*paraganda-* (Ciancaglini 2008: 236-237 with additional references).

- (GLBRP 840; LLGE 86) > ܦܪܓܘܕܐ 'bordered garment' (6th cent. Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 69.4 [ed. Brooks 1935]; LS2 592; SL 1226; see also GLLTMT 477; Ciancaglini 2008: 236-237; basically only here), also in JPA ܦܪܓܘܕ (DJPA 443), Mandaic *br guda* (MD 69; see also AFA 51), and LjLA ܦܪܓܘܕܐ (TgPsJon Ex 26:31; Jastrow 1886-1903: 1214), as well as MH ܦܪܓܘܕ (Jastrow 1214) and Coptic (DDGLC 5221)<sup>56</sup>
- mm. Latin *patricius* (OLD 1310; LD 1315) > πατρικιος (PGL 1052; GLBRP 865) > ܦܬܪܝܩܝܐ 'patrician' (6th cent. Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 42.10 [ed. Brooks 1935]; *Lives of the Eastern Saints*, 157.12; 189.7; 191.10 [ed. Brooks 1923-1925]; LS2 565-566; SL 1184), also in CPA ܦܬܪܝܩܝܡܝܐ (DCPA 327), as well as Armenian պատրիկ (NDAE 605; see also Hübschmann 1897: 371; Brockelmann 1893: 14), Coptic πατρικιος (DDGLC 1696; see also Förster 2002: 630), Classical Ethiopic *baṭriq* (with alternative orthographies) (CDG 114; see also Weninger 2000: 142), and Arabic *baṭriq* (BK 136; Lane 217-218)
- nn. Latin *porta* (OLD 1407; LD 1400-1401) > πόρτα (GLBRP 911; LLGE 91) > ܦܪܬܐ 'gate' (6th cent. Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Lives of the Eastern Saints*, 566.9 [ed. Brooks 1923-1925]; LS2 595; SL 1170; rare), also in Coptic (DDGLC 5305)
- oo. Latin *posca*, *pusca* (OLD 1409; LD 1969: 1402) > φοῦσκα (LSJ 1952; GLBRP 1151)<sup>57</sup> > ܦܘܨܟܐ 'vinegar and water mixed' (6th cent. Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Lives of the Eastern Saints*, 530.7 [ed. Brooks 1923-1925]; Eliya, *Life of Yuhanon of Tella*, 46.25 [ed. Brooks 1907: 29-95]; LS2 585; SL 1167), also in Coptic φογσκα

<sup>56</sup> For a potential Arabic reflex, see AFA 45-46.

<sup>57</sup> Brooks (1925: 530 n. 3) notes the Latin *posca* but was unable to identify a potential Greek intermediary. Brockelmann (LS2 584), followed by Sokoloff (SL 1167), gives the Greek intermediary as πόσκα, which is not, however, found in the Greek lexica.



- 784; see also Mason 1974: 3, 6, 63) > ܝܩܥܥܝܩܐ *‘quaestor, Byzantine head of judiciary’* (6th cent. Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 24.29<sup>58</sup> [ed. Brooks 1935]; *LS2* 655; *SL* 1322; see also *DGLLT* 184; not common), also in MH ܝܩܥܥܝܩܐ (Jastrow 1327) and Coptic (*DDGLC* 5790)
- uu. Latin *sacculus* (*LD* 1610) > σάκελλα (*GLBRP* 976; *LLGE* 100) → σακκέλιον (*PGL* 1221) > ܣܥܠܡ *‘public treasury’* (6th cent. Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 136.24 [ed. Brooks 1935]; *LS2* 494; *SL* 1040; only here), compare also Coptic (*DDGLC* 1924)
- vv. Latin *scala* (*OLD* 1698; *LD* 1638) > σκάλη, σκάλα, σκα̃λα (*GLBRP* 991; *LLGE* 104; *LSJ* 1603) > ܣܥܠܡ *‘ladder’* (6th cent. Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Lives of the Eastern Saints*, 29.4 [ed. Brooks 1923-1925]; *LS2* 494; *SL* 1039; very rare), also in Coptic ܣܥܠܡ (*DDGLC* 1975; see also Förster 2002: 733)
- ww. Latin *scrinium* (*OLD* 1710-1711; *LD* 1648) > σκρίνιον (*GLBRP* 998; *LLGE* 105; *PGL* 1242) > ܣܥܠܡܐ *‘box, chest of documents’* (6th cent. Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 162.1 [ed. Brooks 1935]; *LS2* 37; *SL* 79; only here)
- xx. Latin *sella* (*OLD* 1728; *LD* 1663) > σέλλα (*GLBRP* 983; *LSJ* 1590) → σελλίον (*GLBRP* 983; *LSJ* 1590) > PL ܣܥܠܡܐ, ܣܥܠܡܐ *‘small chair; latrine, toilet’* (6th cent. Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 74.11 [ed. Brooks 1935]; *Lives of the Eastern Saints*, 392.5 [ed. Brooks 1923-1925]; *LS2* 71, 476; *SL* 149; 1001; see also *GLLTMT* 383), also in JPA ܣܥܠܡܐ (*DJPA* 374-375), as well as Armenian ܣܥܠܡܐ (*NDAE* 636; see also Hübschmann 1897: 378); compare also Coptic (*DDGLC* 1946)
- yy. Latin *stabularius* (*OLD* 1812-1813; *LD* 1749) > ܣܥܠܡܐ *‘stable-master’* (6th cent. Yuhanon of

<sup>58</sup> Brockelmann (*LS2* 679), along with Sokoloff (*SL* 1322), also list 114.22, but the edition does not contain the word.

Ephesus, *Lives of the Eastern Saints*, 519.10, 13; 520.3, 13 [ed. Brooks 1923-1925]; *LS2* 32; *SL* 67-68; not common)

- zz. Latin *stabulum* (OLD 1813; LD 1749-1750) > **στάβλον** (GLBRP 1005; LLGE 107; LSJ 1631) > **ܣܬܒܠܐ** ‘stable’ (6th cent. Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Lives of the Eastern Saints*, 519.2, 5 [ed. Brooks 1923-1925]; *LS2* 32; *SL* 67; see also Schall 1960: 244), also in LJLA **ܣܬܒܠܐ** (TgChron2 32.28), as well as MH **ܣܬܒܠܐ**, **ܣܬܒܠܐ** (Jastrow 89), Arabic *ʾistabl*, *ʾisṭabl*- (BK 32; Lane 64; AFA 123-124), and Coptic **ϥϩܒܠܐܢ** (with alternative orthographies) (DDGLC 2022, 5910; see also Förster 2002: 746)
- aaa. Latin *tractatus* (OLD 1955; LD 1882-1883) > **τρακτάτον** (GLBRP 1087; PGL 1398) > **ܬܪܚܬܐ**, **ܬܪܬܐ** ‘negotiation’ (6th cent. Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 73.2; 319.8 [ed. Brooks 1935]; *LS2* 292; *SL* 557)
- bbb. Latin *tremis* (LD 1895) > **τριμήσιον** (GLBRP 1092; LLGE 113; LSJ 1820) > **ܬܪܡܝܣܐ** ‘tremissus (coin)’ (6th cent. Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Lives of the Eastern Saints*, 525.11; 526.2, 3, 9 [ed. Brooks 1923-1925]; *LS2* 289; *SL* 552; see also GLLTMT 273; not common), also in JPA **ܬܪܡܝܣܐ** (DJPA 231), as well as Armenian **տրմիս** (NDAE 710; see also Hübschmann 1897: 385) and Coptic **ⲧⲣⲙⲉⲥⲉ** (with alternative orthographies) (DDGLC 2217; see also Förster 2002: 819-822)
- ccc. Latin *tribunus* (OLD 1972; LD 1897) > **τριβοῦνος** (GLBRP 1090; LLGE 112; PGL 1407; see also Mason 1974: 6, 7, 94) > **ܬܪܒܘܢܐ** ‘tribune, military commander’ (6th cent. Yuhanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 309.22 [ed. Brooks 1935]; *Lives of the Eastern Saints*, 459.1; 668.9 [ed. Brooks 1923-1925]; but already in Eusebius of Caesarea, *Ecclesiastical History*, 184.17 [ed. Wright and McLean 1898]; *LS2* 287; *SL* 552), also in Armenian **տրիբուն** (NDAE 710; see also Hübschmann 1897: 385;

Brockelmann 1893: 37), Coptic  $\tau\epsilon\rho\beta\omicron\gamma\eta\omicron\varsigma$  (with alternative orthographies) (DDGLC 2215; see also Behlmer 1997-1998: 27; Förster 2002: 819), and Classical Ethiopic *ṭrebunās* (with alternative orthographies) (CDG 597; see also Weninger 2000: 142)

- ddd. Latin *velarium* (OLD 2022; LD 1964) >  $\beta\eta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma$  (GLBRP 307) > ܠܒܪܐ ‘curtains’ (6th cent. Ya‘qub of Serugh, *Mēmṛē*, 1.28.3 [ed. Bedjan 1905-1910]; LS2 185; SL 357; only here), also in Armenian վեղար ‘hood, cowl’ (NDAE 674; see also Hübschmann 1897: 337, 383; Brockelmann 1893: 37)
- eee. Latin *vestiarium* (OLD 2048; LD 1981) >  $\beta\epsilon\sigma\tau\iota\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma$  (GLBRP 306) > ܠܒܪܐ ‘wardrobe’ (6th cent. Yuḥanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 269.6 [ed. Brooks 1935]; LS2 80; SL 163; only here), also in Coptic  $\beta\iota\sigma\tau\iota\alpha\rho\iota\eta$  (DDGLC 379; see also Förster 2002: 133)
- fff. Latin *vestiarius* (OLD 2048; LD 1981) >  $\beta\epsilon\sigma\tau\iota\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma$  (GLBRP 306; LLGE 34; see also Mason 1974: 12) > ܠܒܪܐ ‘person in charge of wardrobe’ (6th cent. Yuḥanon of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History*, Part 3, 94.17 [ed. Brooks 1935]; LS2 80; SL 163; only here)

The sixth century attests the largest increase in the number of new Latin words in Syriac. This increase is, however, largely due to a few authors and texts, especially Yuḥanon of Ephesus (d. 581), who is known to have resided for a number of years in Constantinople, which was Greek speaking, but whose imperial court was officially Latinate.<sup>59</sup> In fact, the following words in (6) are only found in the works of Yuḥanon of Ephesus or texts derived from them: ܠܒܪܐ ‘notary’ (6d), ܡܠܝܚܐܡܐ ‘palace steward’ (6h), PL ܡܥܬܐܠܦܐܡܡܐ (with alternative orthographies) ‘Excubitors, Byzantine palace guards’ (6r), ܠܒܪܐ ‘bearers of title *vir illustris*’ (6v), ܠܒܪܐ\* ‘indulgence’ (6w), ܠܒܪܐ ‘house, dwelling’ (6ff), ܠܒܪܐ ‘army paymaster who distributes

<sup>59</sup> For Yuḥanon of Ephesus, see Harvey 1990.

rations to soldiers' (6hh), ܠܚܡܝܢܐ 'porter' (6ii), ܦܪܬܝܢܐ 'bordered garment' (6ll), ܦܪܬܝܢܐ 'praetor' (6qq), ܦܪܬܝܢܐ 'private treasury of emperor' (6rr), ܦܪܬܝܢܐ 'public treasury' (6uu), ܦܪܬܝܢܐ 'box, chest of documents' (6ww), ܦܪܬܝܢܐ 'wardrobe' (6eee), and ܦܪܬܝܢܐ 'person in charge of wardrobe' (6fff). A number of additional Latin words are found primarily, though not exclusively, in Yuḥanon of Ephesus. The Latin loanwords in Yuḥanon's writings may be due to the particular sociolect of Syriac that was in use in Constantinople by Yuḥanon and his audience, which was more influenced by the imperial language of Latin as well as by Byzantine Greek.<sup>60</sup>

Several of the words in (6) are not uncommon in Syriac, such as ܦܪܬܝܢܐ, ܦܪܬܝܢܐ 'fortified place' (6g), ܦܪܬܝܢܐ (with alternative orthographies) 'governor' (6k), ܦܪܬܝܢܐ 'curator, an official responsible for financial matters' (6m), and ܦܪܬܝܢܐ 'tribune, military commander' (6ccc). The vast majority are, however, rare. Many of these rare words may be closer to the Fremdwort side of the Fremdwort-Lehnwort continuum. This is especially the case for words limited to the sociolect of Syriac used in Constantinople by Yuḥanon of Ephesus and others.

The words in (6) continue the trend, seen with the previous list in (5), that the Latin source words are not as widely attested in other languages of the Roman Near East. In fact, in well over half of the words in (6), the Latin word is attested in Syriac but not in any other dialect of Aramaic as well as not in another language of the Roman Near East, such as Mishnaic Hebrew, Armenian, or Coptic. This is indicative of the fact that Syriac underwent a more intense period of contact with the Greco-Roman world at this period than many of the other languages of the Near East did.

In a vast majority of cases, a possible Greek intermediary is attested for the Latin words in (6). A Greek intermediary is not, however, attested for the following words: ܦܪܬܝܢܐ 'bath attendant' (6b), ܦܪܬܝܢܐ 'largess, gift' (6p), and ܦܪܬܝܢܐ 'stable-master' (6yy). None of these words is very common.

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<sup>60</sup> The *Ecclesiastical History* of Pseudo-Zacharias (6th cent.) is similar in this regard (ed. Brooks 1919-1924).

The semantic groups attested in (6) are similar to those found in the earlier periods, though they are much more connected to Byzantine culture. By far the largest semantic group revolves around Byzantine officials and personnel: ܚܒܐ 'bath attendant' (6b), ܡܥܬܐ 'notary' (6d), ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐ 'palace steward' (6h), ܚܒܐܢܐ 'archivist' (6j), ܡܥܬܐ (with alternative orthographies) 'governor' (6k), ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐ, ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐ 'chamberlain' (6l), ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐ 'curator, an official responsible for financial matters' (6m), ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ, ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ 'domesticus, a Byzantine imperial guard soldier' (6o), PL ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ (with alternative orthographies) 'Excubitors, Byzantine palace guards' (6r), ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ 'bearers of title *vir illustris*' (6v), ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ 'priest who carries funeral biers' (6y), ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ 'magister' (6bb), ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ 'magistriannus' (6cc), ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ 'notarius, a Byzantine official' (6gg), ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ 'army paymaster who distributes rations to soldiers' (6hh), ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ 'porter' (6ii), ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ, ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ 'commoner, peasant' (6jj), ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ 'praepositus, chamberlain in the court of the Byzantine empire' (6pp), ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ 'praetor' (6qq), ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ 'protector, a military officer at the Byzantine court' (6ss), ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ 'quaestor, Byzantine head of judiciary' (6tt), ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ 'stable-master' (6yy), ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ 'tribune, military commander' (6ccc), and ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ 'person in charge of wardrobe' (6fff). In addition to these personnel terms, there are several other words that are directly related to Byzantine administration: ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ 'largess, gift' (6p), ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ\* 'indulgence' (6w), ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ 'bequest' (6z), ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ 'deposition, written accusation; letters of resignation of office' (6aa), and ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ, ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ 'negotiation' (6aaa). Several words fall into a semantic group associated with the military: ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ 'military command' (6q), ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ 'army' (6s), ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ, ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ 'army' (6u), and ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ 'command' (6dd). As in the earlier periods, there is a semantic group of tools and utensils: ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ 'ladder' (6vv), ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ 'basket' (6f), and ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ 'box, chest of documents' (6ww), as well as one of coins, weights, and measures: ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ (with alternative orthographies) 'hundredweight' (6i), ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ 'tremissus (coin)' (6bbb), and ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ 'follis, obole' (6t). There are also several items related to commerce more broadly: ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ 'yearly produce' (6a) and ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ 'stipend, pay' (6n). Two words also relate to the treasury: ܡܥܬܐܐܢܐܐܢܐ 'private treasury of emperor' (6rr) and

ܡܥܡܠܡ ‘public treasury’ (6uu). A semantic group concerning architecture and the house is more common than the earlier periods: ܡܡܠܥ ‘trellis, grating’ (6e), ܡܚܠܝܬܐ ‘house, dwelling’ (6ff), ܡܚܠܝܬܐ ‘pavilion’ (6kk), ܡܚܠܝܬܐ ‘gate’ (6nn), ܡܚܠܝܬܐ ‘stable’ (6zz), ܡܚܠܝܬܐ ‘small chair; latrine, toilet’ (6xx), ܡܚܠܝܬܐ ‘fortified place’ (6g), and ܡܚܠܝܬܐ ‘curtains’ (6ddd). As in the previous periods, there are also several terms related to clothing: ܡܚܠܝܬܐ ‘towel, handkerchief, shroud’ (6ee), ܡܚܠܝܬܐ ‘bordered garment’ (6ll), and ܡܚܠܝܬܐ ‘wardrobe’ (6eee), as well as one term related to transportation: ܡܚܠܝܬܐ ‘small litter’ (6x). Finally, there is one item related to the physical world: ܡܚܠܝܬܐ ‘plain’ (6c), and one item related to food and drink: ܡܚܠܝܬܐ ‘vinegar and water mixed’ (6oo).

#### LATIN WORDS FIRST APPEARING IN SEVENTH-CENTURY SYRIAC

A much smaller number of Latin words first appear in seventh-century Syriac:

- (7) a. Latin *calendae*, *kalendae* (OLD 989; LD 1022) > ܡܚܠܝܬܐ (LSJ 866; GLBRP 621) > ܡܚܠܝܬܐ ‘the first day of the month, esp. of January’ (7th cent. Ya‘qub of Edessa, *Canons*, 29.11 [ed. Kayser 1886]; LS2 669; SL 1307; see also GLLTMT 546), also in JBA ܡܚܠܝܬܐ (DJBA 1021) and CPA *qlnd* (DCPA 375; LSP 180), as well as Armenian PL ܡܚܠܝܬܐ (NDAE 320; see also Hübschmann 1897: 354; Brockelmann 1893: 22) and Classical Ethiopic *qalendes* (with alternative orthographies) (CDG 429; see also Weninger 2000: 144)
- b. Latin *pagus* (OLD 1283; LD 1290) > ܡܚܠܝܬܐ (GLBRP 829; LLGE 84) > ܡܚܠܝܬܐ ‘village’ (7th cent. Isho‘yahb III of Adiabene, *Letters*, 164.18 [ed. Duval 1904-1905]; LS2 556; SL 1154; rare)
- c. Latin *tabula* (OLD 1898-1899; LD 1832) > ܡܚܠܝܬܐ (GLBRP 1067; LLGE 109; LSJ 1752) > ܡܚܠܝܬܐ ‘plank, table, altar; gaming board’ (7th cent. Ya‘qub of Edessa, *Letter 18*, 60.13; 62.2 [ed. Rignell 1979], but already in Eusebius of Caesarea, *Ecclesiastical History*,

297.17 ['gaming board'] [ed. Wright and McLean 1898]; *LS2* 266; *SL* 510; see also *GLLMT* 254-255), also in JPA טבלה (*DJPA* 220), as well as MH טבלא (Jastrow 518), Armenian տապլեղ 'table game' (*NDAE* 691; see also Hübschmann 1897: 383; Brockelmann 1893: 27), and Coptic ΤΑΒΛΑ (*DDGLC* 2143; see also Förster 2002: 791)

The seventh century sees a sharp decline in the introduction of new Latin words in Syriac via Greek. The contrast is especially stark compared with the sixth century, which represents the peak of the introduction of Latin words in Syriac. This probably reflects a decline in the contact between Greek and Syriac between the sixth and seventh centuries. There is a possible Greek intermediary attested for all three of the words introduced in this period. The semantic groups attested differ somewhat from the earlier periods. One term is related to the previously seen semantic group related to the house, e.g., ܐܠܬܐ 'plank, table, altar; gaming board' (7c), but another word falls into the category of social political relations, e.g., ܕܝܪܐ 'village' (7b), and yet another is related to the calendar, e.g., ܡܠܬܝܐ 'the first day of the month, esp. of January' (7a).

## CONCLUSION

More than one hundred Latin words are found in Syriac texts, not translated from Greek, written up to the beginning of the eighth century. This fact has been obscured in the standard Syriac lexica. In his *Lexicon Syriacum*, Brockelmann does not provide a Latin etymology for more than a dozen of these.<sup>61</sup> This is striking given

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<sup>61</sup> These are as follows: ܐܘܢܝܐ 'ounce' (5o), ܐܝܬܝܐ 'executioner' (2n), ܐܝܬܝܐ 'box, chest of documents' (6ww), ܐܝܬܝܐ 'army paymaster who distributes rations to soldiers' (6hh), ܐܝܬܝܐ 'letter carrier' (5q), ܐܝܬܝܐ 'toga, cloak, patriarch's chlamys' (5a), ܐܝܬܝܐ 'stipend, pay' (6n), ܐܝܬܝܐ 'keeper of records' (5n), ܐܝܬܝܐ 'iron spoon or pan' (1t), ܐܝܬܝܐ 'magistranus' (6cc), ܐܝܬܝܐ 'public treasury' (6uu), ܐܝܬܝܐ 'imperial letter, imperial archives' (5m), ܐܝܬܝܐ 'bordered garment' (6ll), ܐܝܬܝܐ 'whip' (2f), ܐܝܬܝܐ 'pillow, cushion' (5b), ܐܝܬܝܐ 'pot' (1a), ܐܝܬܝܐ 'grated cover' (1h).

that Brockelmann wrote his *Lexicon* in Latin. Sokoloff's English translation of Brockelmann's *Lexicon Syriacum* is even worse in this regard, with more than twenty-five additional words lacking an indication of their Latin origin.<sup>62</sup> Even a specialized work such as Schall's *Studien über griechische Fremdwörter im Syrischen* neglects to mention the Latin origin of several words in Syriac.<sup>63</sup> This study has aimed to help rectify this situation by collecting all of the Latin words that occur in Syriac texts not translated from Greek up to and including Ya'qub of Edessa (d. 708).

The Latin words in Syriac fall into a number of well-defined semantic groups. The following lists organize the Latin words by semantic groups.

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With the exception of the last word, Sokoloff also fails to provide a Latin etymology for these words in his *SL*.

<sup>62</sup> These are as follows: ܠܚܬܝܠܐ 'hook; anchor; sailors' sounding line' (2p), ܠܥܡܬܐ 'army' (6s), ܠܡܠܝܬܐ 'bearers of title of "illustrious ones"' (6v), ܠܚܝܬܐ 'assarius, small copper coin' (2a), ܠܚܬܐ 'tribune, military commander' (6ccc), ܠܡܠܝܬܐ ܠܡܠܝܬܐ 'negotiation' (6aaa), ܠܚܬܐ 'archivist' (6j), ܠܚܬܐ 'bequest' (6z), ܠܚܬܐ 'legion' (1l), ܠܚܬܐ 'deposition, written accusation; letters of resignation of office' (6aa), ܠܚܬܐ 'small litter' (6x), ܠܚܬܐ 'house, dwelling' (6ff), ܠܚܬܐ 'one-thousand paces; mile-stone' (2j), ܠܚܬܐ 'command' (6dd), ܠܚܬܐ 'cloth; turban, tiara' (1r), ܠܚܬܐ 'small chair; latrine, toilet' (6xx), ܠܚܬܐ 'vinegar and water mixed' (6oo), ܠܚܬܐ 'palace' (4e), ܠܚܬܐ 'army' (6u), ܠܚܬܐ 'pool' (1m), ܠܚܬܐ 'pavilion' (6kk), ܠܚܬܐ 'chamberlain' (6l), ܠܚܬܐ 'curator, an official responsible for financial matters' (6m), ܠܚܬܐ 'cell' (1f), ܠܚܬܐ 'centurion' (2c), ܠܚܬܐ 'helmet; azure of the sky' (1e), ܠܚܬܐ 'guard' (2d), and ܠܚܬܐ 'of the caesars' (4a).

<sup>63</sup> Though mentioned in the main text of his monograph, a Latin form is never mentioned for the following words, and they are also not included in his list of Latin words on p. 243-244: ܠܚܬܐ 'gold denarius' (1k), ܠܚܬܐ 'deposition, written accusation; letters of resignation of office' (6aa), ܠܚܬܐ 'corn measure, peck; container' (2k), ܠܚܬܐ 'one-thousand paces; mile-stone' (2j), ܠܚܬܐ 'cell' (1f), ܠܚܬܐ 'colony' in (1j), ܠܚܬܐ 'centurion' (2c), and ܠܚܬܐ 'Caesar, emperor' (2b).

# Officials or Personnel (especially Roman or Byzantine)

PL ܡܢܝܢܐ ‘magnates’ (5r)  
ܐܡܢܘܢܝܐ, ܐܡܢܘܢܝܐ  
‘amanuensis, scribe’ (5e)

PL ܐܝܠܠܘܣܬܪܝܐ ‘bearers of title  
*vir illustris*’ (6v)

ܟܬܝܒܐ ‘stable-master’  
(6yy)

ܟܬܝܒܐ ‘porter’ (6ii)

ܟܬܝܒܐܝܬܐ, ܟܬܝܒܐܝܬܐ  
‘executioner’ (2n)

ܡܡܠܟܐ ‘army paymaster  
who distributes rations  
to soldiers’ (6hh)

ܟܬܝܒܐ, ܟܬܝܒܐ ‘letter  
carrier’ (5q)

ܟܬܝܒܐ ‘bath attendant’ (6b)

ܟܬܝܒܐ ‘person in charge of  
wardrobe’ (6fff)

ܟܬܝܒܐ ‘*galearius*, military  
servant’ (5j)

ܡܡܠܟܐ ‘leader’ (5d)

ܡܡܠܟܐܝܬܐ, ܡܡܠܟܐܝܬܐ  
‘*domesticus*, a Byzantine  
imperial guard soldier’  
(6o)

ܟܬܝܒܐ ‘keeper of records’  
(5n)

ܟܬܝܒܐ ‘keeper of records’  
(1s)

ܡܡܠܟܐ ‘tribune, military  
commander’ (6ccc)

ܟܬܝܒܐ ‘archivist’ (6j)

PL ܡܡܠܟܐ ‘freedmen’ (2g)

ܟܬܝܒܐ ‘priest who carries  
funeral biers’ (6y)

ܡܡܠܟܐ ‘*magister*’ (6bb)

ܡܡܠܟܐ ‘*magistriannus*’  
(6cc)

ܟܬܝܒܐ, ܟܬܝܒܐ ‘*notarius*, a  
Byzantine official’ (6gg)

PL ܡܡܠܟܐܝܬܐ (with  
alternative

orthographies)

‘Excubitors, Byzantine  
palace guards’ (6r)

ܡܡܠܟܐ, ܡܡܠܟܐ ‘commoner,  
peasant’ (6jj)

ܡܡܠܟܐ ‘patron’ (4f)

ܟܬܝܒܐ ‘praetor’ (6qq)

ܟܬܝܒܐܝܬܐ ‘*protector*, a  
military officer at the  
Byzantine court’ (6ss)

ܡܡܠܟܐܝܬܐ ‘*praepositus*,  
chamberlain in the court  
of the Byzantine empire’  
(6pp)

ܡܡܠܟܐܝܬܐ, ܡܡܠܟܐܝܬܐ  
‘chamberlain’ (6l)

ܡܡܠܟܐ (with alternative  
orthographies)  
‘governor’ (6k)

ܟܬܝܒܐ ‘*curator*, an official  
responsible for financial  
matters’ (6m)

ܡܡܠܟܐ, ܡܡܠܟܐ  
‘centurion’ (2c)

ܡܡܠܟܐ ‘notary’ (6d)

ܡܡܠܟܐ ‘guard’ (2d)

ܡܡܠܟܐ ‘torturer’ (2m)

ἱερέμης ‘*quaestor*, Byzantine  
head of judiciary’ (6tt)

παλατιάρχης ‘palace steward’  
(6h)

καίσαρ ‘Caesar, emperor’ (2b)

### Roman or Byzantine Administration

ἀφίχτης\* ‘indulgence’  
(6w)

ἐλευθερία ‘largess, gift’ (6p)

ἐπιπραξία, ἐπιπραξία  
‘negotiation’ (6aaa)

ἐπιδοχή ‘bequest’ (6z)

ἐπιτομή ‘deposition, written  
accusation; letters of  
resignation of office’  
(6aa)

ἐπιστολή ‘imperial letter,  
imperial archives’ (5m)

ἐδικτὸς ‘imperial edict’ (5i)

παλάτιον ‘palace’ (4e)

ἐπιτομή ‘governor’s  
residence’ (2l)

ἐποικία, ἐποικία ‘colony’ (1j)

ἐπιτομή ‘retinue, suite’  
(5c)

ἐπιτομή ‘of the caesars’ (4a)

### Military (including torture)

ἐπιτομή ‘army’ (6s)

ἐπιτομή ‘military command’  
(6q)

ἐπιτομή ‘legion’ (1l)

ἐπιτομή ‘command’ (6dd)

ἐπιτομή, ἐπιτομή ‘army’ (6u)

ἐπιτομή ‘whip’ (2f)

ἐπιτομή ‘iron collar’ (1i)

### Tools and Utensils

ἐπιτομή ‘hook; anchor;  
sailors’ sounding line’  
(2p)

ἐπιτομή ‘box, chest of  
documents’ (6ww)

ἐπιτομή ‘iron spoon or pan’  
(1t)

ἐπιτομή ‘corn measure, peck;  
container’ (2k)

ἐπιτομή ‘axe’ (4g)

ἐπιτομή, ἐπιτομή ‘bench’  
(1q)

ἐπιτομή ‘ladder’ (6vv)

ἐπιτομή ‘bandage used to  
wrap a corpse’ (2e)

ἐπιτομή ‘cell, tent’ (1f)

ἐπιτομή ‘lamp, torch’ (1b)

ἐπιτομή ‘vase, urn; measure’  
(1o)

ἐπιτομή ‘basket’ (6f)

ἐπιτομή ‘pot’ (1a)

### Architecture and the House

ܐܫܬܠܬܐ ‘stable’ (6zz)  
 ܐܬܠܐ ‘curtains’ (6ddd)  
 ܐܬܐ, ܐܬܐ ‘veil, curtain’ (5p)  
 ܐܬܠܬܐ ‘plank, table, altar;  
 gaming board’ (7c)  
 ܐܬܠܬܐ ‘house, dwelling’  
 (6ff)  
 ܐܬܠܐ, ܐܬܠܐ ‘small chair;  
 latrine, toilet’ (6xx)  
 ܐܬܠܐ ‘gate’ (6nn)  
 ܐܬܠܐ ‘palace’ (4e)

ܐܬܠܐ ‘pool’ (1m)  
 ܐܬܠܐ ‘pavilion’ (6kk)  
 ܐܬܠܐ ‘governor’s  
 residence’ (2l)  
 ܐܬܠܐ ‘ring’ (1g)  
 ܐܬܠܐ ‘pillow, cushion’  
 (5b)  
 ܐܬܠܐ ‘trellis, grating’ (6e)  
 ܐܬܠܐ, ܐܬܠܐ ‘fortified  
 place’ (6g)  
 ܐܬܠܐ ‘grated cover’ (1h)

### Clothing

ܐܬܠܐ ‘type of garment,  
 stole’ (5l)  
 ܐܬܠܐ ‘wardrobe’ (6eee)  
 ܐܬܠܐ, ܐܬܠܐ ‘toga, cloak,  
 patriarch’s chlamys’ (5a)  
 PL ܐܬܠܐ ‘sandals’ (2o)  
 ܐܬܠܐ ‘towel, handkerchief,  
 shroud’ (6ee)

ܐܬܠܐ ‘cloth; turban, tiara’  
 (1r)  
 ܐܬܠܐ ‘bordered garment’  
 (6ll)  
 ܐܬܠܐ ‘helmet; azure of the  
 sky’ (1e)

### Transportation

ܐܬܠܐ, ܐܬܠܐ ‘street;  
 road’ (1p)  
 ܐܬܠܐ, ܐܬܠܐ ‘small litter’  
 (6x)

ܐܬܠܐ ‘ferry boat’ (1n)  
 ܐܬܠܐ ‘chariot’ (1d)  
 ܐܬܠܐ ‘driver’ (1c)

### Coins, Weights, and Measures

ܐܬܠܐ ‘ounce’ (5o)

ܐܬܠܐ ‘*assarius*, small copper  
 coin’ (2a)

ܐܕܢܐܪܝܐ ‘gold *denarius*’ (1k)  
 ܐܕܢܝܨܐ ‘tremissus (coin)’  
 (6bbb)  
 ܐܕܢܐܪܝܐ ‘corn measure, peck;  
 container’ (2k)  
 ܐܕܢܐܪܝܐ, ܐܕܢܐܪܝܐ ‘coin;  
 money; coin die’ (4c)  
 ܐܕܢܐܪܝܐ ‘one-thousand paces;  
 mile-stone’ (2j)

ܐܕܢܐܪܝܐ ‘journey of ten  
 parasangs’ (5k)  
 ܐܕܢܐܪܝܐ ‘follis, obole’ (6t)  
 ܐܕܢܐܪܝܐ (with alternative  
 orthographies)  
 ‘hundredweight’ (6i)  
 ܐܕܢܐܪܝܐ ‘vase, urn; measure’  
 (1o)

### Commerce

ܐܕܢܐܪܝܐ ‘yearly produce’ (6a)  
 ܐܕܢܐܪܝܐ ‘stipend, pay’ (6n)  
 ܐܕܢܐܪܝܐ ‘harness or saddle  
 maker’ (2h)

ܐܕܢܐܪܝܐ ‘meat-market’ (2i)  
 ܐܕܢܐܪܝܐ ‘public treasury’ (6uu)  
 ܐܕܢܐܪܝܐ ‘private treasury of  
 emperor’ (6rr)

### Religious

ܐܕܢܐܪܝܐ ‘hymns’ (4h)

### Food and Drink

ܐܕܢܐܪܝܐ ‘vinegar and water  
 mixed’ (6oo)

### Physical World

ܐܕܢܐܪܝܐ ‘plain’ (6c)

### Socio-Political Relations

ܐܕܢܐܪܝܐ ‘village’ (7b)

### Calendar

ܐܕܢܐܪܝܐ ‘the first day of the month, esp. of January’ (7a)

There are a handful of words that do not fall into clear semantic groups, all of which are very rare in Syriac.<sup>64</sup>

A vast majority of the Latin words in Syriac were not transferred directly from Latin into Syriac but rather find their

<sup>64</sup> These include: ܐܕܢܐܪܝܐ ‘orbit’ (4d), ܐܕܢܐܪܝܐ ‘storyteller’ (5f), ܐܕܢܐܪܝܐ ‘false’ (5g), and ܐܕܢܐܪܝܐ ‘servant’ (5h).

immediate source in Greek. In many cases, a potential Greek intermediary is attested, especially in the Greek documentary record from Egypt and/or in Byzantine Greek. The fact that most Latin words in Syriac reached Syriac via Greek has not been represented accurately in the Syriac lexica. In several cases, Sokoloff (*SL*) has added a Greek intermediary to the presentation in Brockelmann (*LS2*).<sup>65</sup> In a number of cases, however, both Brockelmann (*LS2*) and Sokoloff (*SL*) neglect to mention a probable Greek intermediary from Latin to Syriac.<sup>66</sup> Thus, these two lexica often imply that a Latin word was transferred directly into Syriac. This is unlikely. In addition, both of these lexica fail to indicate clearly the direction of transfer, often simply listing Greek and Latin forms without specifying that a word was transferred from Latin into Greek and only then into Syriac. The present study hopes to have made explicit that Latin words in Syriac almost always reached Syriac via Greek.

The diachronic approach employed in this study has made it possible to observe changes over time in the contact between Syriac speakers and their Greco-Roman context. A number of Latin words are already found in the earliest period of Syriac (pre-fourth century) as well as in the Syriac New Testament. Several of these words were transferred into Aramaic at an earlier period and then inherited in Syriac. Others reached Syriac (via Greek) due to the Roman presence in Syria and Mesopotamia already in the early centuries of the Common Era. The fact that many of the Latin

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<sup>65</sup> These include: ܐܫܬܠܬܐ ‘stable’ (6zz), ܐܪܚܡܝܐ ‘priest who carries funeral biers’ (6y), ܬܘܠܐ ‘towel, handkerchief, shroud’ (6ee), and ܐܕܡܐܬܐ ‘bandage used to wrap a corpse’ (2e).

<sup>66</sup> These include: ܐܪܚܡܝܐ ‘type of garment, stole’ (5l), ܐܪܚܡܝܐܬܐ ‘amanuens, scribe’ (5e), ܐܪܚܡܝܐܬܐ ‘hymns’ (4h), ܐܪܚܡܝܐ ‘porter’ (6ii), ܐܪܚܡܝܐܬܐ ‘street; road’ (1p), ܐܪܚܡܝܐܬܐ ‘wardrobe’ (6eee), ܐܪܚܡܝܐܬܐ ‘person in charge of wardrobe’ (6fff), ܐܪܚܡܝܐܬܐ ‘military command’ (6q), ܐܪܚܡܝܐ ‘curtains’ (5ddd), PL ܐܪܚܡܝܐ ‘sandals’ (2o), ܐܪܚܡܝܐܬܐ ‘coin; money; coin die’ (4c), PL ܐܪܚܡܝܐܬܐܬܐ (with alternative orthographies) ‘Excubitors, Byzantine palace guards’ (6r), ܐܪܚܡܝܐ ‘axe’ (4g), ܐܪܚܡܝܐ ‘village’ (7b), ܐܪܚܡܝܐܬܐ ‘commoner, peasant’ (6jj), ܐܪܚܡܝܐܬܐ ‘gate’ (6nn), ܐܪܚܡܝܐܬܐ ‘imperial edict’ (5i), ܐܪܚܡܝܐܬܐ ‘patron’ (4f), and ܐܪܚܡܝܐܬܐ ‘servant’ (5h).

words in the Syriac of this period are also attested in other languages of the Near East, whether Aramaic or not, indicates that they were widespread throughout the Roman Near East. Many of the Latin words that are found in the earliest period of Syriac (pre-fourth-century) as well as in the Syriac New Testament were likely a deeply ingrained part of the Syriac language by the time of fourth-century authors, such as Aphrahat (fl. 337-345) and Ephrem (d. 373).<sup>67</sup> The fourth century saw only a small addition in the number of Latin words in Syriac. A number of these words are rare throughout the history of Syriac, and a couple of them seem to be *hapax legomena*. The presence of rare words, and especially *hapax legomena*, suggests that Syriac speakers continued to be in contact with the Greco-Roman world in the fourth century. At the same time, however, the paucity of new Latin words in this period indicates a relatively low degree of contact. Contact between Syriac and the Greco-Roman world seems to have increased in the fifth century, when the number of new Latin words in Syriac rises. The appearance of a number of Latin words that are closer to Fremdwörter than they are to Lehnwörter corroborates such an increase in contact. It is also the fifth century that sees more Latin words in Syriac that are not found in other dialects of Aramaic or in other languages of the Roman Near East, pointing to an increase in contact between Syriac and the Greco-Roman world relative to that of other languages and cultures. The sixth century represents the zenith of new Latin words in Syriac pointing to a climax in contact between Syriac culture and the Greco-Roman world. The sixth century continues two trends from the fifth century: the appearance of a large number of Fremdwörter as well as the rise in the number of Latin words in Syriac that are not found in other languages of the Near East. Both of these trends point to a high degree of contact between Syriac and the Greco-Roman world in the sixth century. This is perhaps best illustrated by Yuḥanon of Ephesus and his particular sociolect of Syriac, which contains numerous Latin words. The seventh century sees a sharp decline in the number of new Latin words in Syriac. This is at least partly due to the absence of a figure such as Yuḥanon of Ephesus in this

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<sup>67</sup> For further arguments along this line, see Butts 2016: §10.3-10.4.

period. It may, however, also be due to a decrease in contact compared to the sixth century. When analyzed diachronically, the Latin words in Syriac can serve as a thermometer – to borrow a metaphor of Brock – to gauge the changing degrees of contact between Syriac and the Greco-Roman world in Late Antiquity.<sup>68</sup>

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<sup>68</sup> Brock 1999-2000.

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**Kio (1c)**

# ABBREVIATIONS OF LEXICOGRAPHICAL RESOURCES

|              |                                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>AF</i>    | Fränkel, S. 1886. <i>Die aramäischen Fremdwörter im arabischen</i> . Leiden.                                                                                                |
| <i>BK</i>    | Biberstein-Kazimirski, A. de. 1860. <i>Dictionnaire arabe-français</i> . Paris.                                                                                             |
| <i>CAD</i>   | Gelb, I. J. et al. 1956-2011. <i>The Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago</i> . Chicago.                                              |
| <i>CAL</i>   | Comprehensive Aramaic Lexicon, accessible online at < <a href="http://cal.huc.edu/">http://cal.huc.edu/</a> >.                                                              |
| <i>CDG</i>   | Leslau, W. 1987. <i>Comparative Dictionary of Ge'ez (Classical Ethiopic)</i> . Wiesbaden.                                                                                   |
| <i>CPD</i>   | MacKenzie, D. N. 1971. <i>A Concise Pahlavi Dictionary</i> . London.                                                                                                        |
| <i>DCPA</i>  | Sokoloff, M. 2014. <i>A Dictionary of Christian Palestinian Aramaic</i> (OLA 234). Louvain.                                                                                 |
| <i>DDGLC</i> | <i>Database and Dictionary of Greek Loanwords in Coptic</i> (< <a href="http://www.uni-leipzig.de/~ddglc/">http://www.uni-leipzig.de/~ddglc/</a> >), cited by lemma number. |
| <i>DGLLT</i> | Sperber, D. 1984. <i>A Dictionary of Greek and Latin Legal Terms in Rabbinic Literature</i> . Jerusalem.                                                                    |
| <i>DJA</i>   | Sokoloff, M. 2003. <i>A Dictionary of Judean Aramaic</i> . Ramat-Gan.                                                                                                       |
| <i>DJBA</i>  | Sokoloff, M. 2002. <i>A Dictionary of Jewish Babylonian Aramaic of the Talmudic and Geonic Periods</i> . Ramat-Gan.                                                         |
| <i>DJPA</i>  | Sokoloff, M. 2002. <i>A Dictionary of Jewish Palestinian Aramaic of the Byzantine Period</i> (2nd ed.). Ramat-Gan.                                                          |
| <i>DNWSI</i> | Hoftijzer, J. and K. Jongeling. 1995. <i>Dictionary of the North-West Semitic Inscriptions</i> . Leiden.                                                                    |
| <i>DSA</i>   | Tal, A. 2000. <i>A Dictionary of Samaritan Aramaic</i> . Leiden.                                                                                                            |
| <i>FVQ</i>   | Jeffery, A. 1938. <i>The Foreign Vocabulary of the Qur'an</i> . Baroda.                                                                                                     |

- GLBRP Sophocles, E. A. 1900. *Greek Lexicon of the Roman and Byzantine Periods*. New York.
- GLLTMT Krauss, S. 1899. *Griechische und lateinische Lehnwörter im Talmud, Midrasch und Targum*, Vol. 2. Berlin.
- Jastrow Jastrow, M. 1886-1903. *Dictionary of the Targumim, the Talmud Babli and Yerushalmi, and the Midrashic Literature*. New York.
- Lane Lane, E. W. 1863-1893. *An Arabic-English Lexicon*. London.
- LD Lewis, C. T. and C. Short. 1969. *A Latin Dictionary*. Oxford.
- LLGE Daris, Sergio. 1991. *Il lessico Latino nel Greco d'Egitto* (2nd ed.). Barcelona.
- LS2 Brockelmann, C. 1928. *Lexicon Syriacum* (2nd ed.). Halis Saxonum.
- LSJ Liddell, H. G. and R. Scott (revised by H. Stuart Jones and R. McKenzie). 1996. *A Greek-English Lexicon*. Oxford.
- LSJ Suppl. Liddell, H. G. and R. Scott (revised by H. Stuart Jones and R. McKenzie; edited by P. G. W. Glare). 1996. *Greek-English Lexicon. Revised supplement*. Oxford.
- LSP Schulthess, F. 1903. *Lexicon Syropalaestinum*. Berolini.
- MD Drower, E. S. and R. Macuch. 1963. *A Mandaic Dictionary*. Oxford.
- NDAE Bedrossian, M. 1875-1879. *New Dictionary. Armenian-English*. Venice.
- OLD Glare, P. G. W. 1982. *Oxford Latin Dictionary*. Oxford.
- PGL Lampe, G. W. H. 1961. *A Patristic Greek Lexicon*. Oxford.

- SL Sokoloff, M. 2009. *A Syriac Lexicon. A Translation from the Latin, Correction, Expansion, and Update of C. Brockelmann's Lexicon Syriacum*. Winona Lake – Piscataway.
- TLL *Thesaurus linguae Latinae*.

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