A Dictionary of Islamic Words and Expressions

Arabic- English
With an Arabic Index

Prof. Mahmoud Isma'il Saleh

Second Edition

1423 AH / 2002 AD
Editor’s Note

This dictionary is intended to satisfy a long-standing need on the part of English-speaking Muslims for a dictionary with which to comprehend what they do not fully understand when they read the Noble Qur’an and the authentic Sunnah. During the past twenty-five years progress has been made in the field of Islamic lexicography; and this has highlighted the need for documentation of Islamic words and expressions in a novel fashion.

This dictionary is also intended to fulfill the needs of those engaged in such a sacred task as propagating Islam, which requires a reliable bilingual dictionary that is apt to transfer- in a communicative manner - concepts underlying cultural differences between the two languages in question.

Besides, one of the strongest motives behind the compilation of this dictionary is the fact that Islam is not only the religion of over one billion people who constitute just under one fifth of the world’s population (most of whom are
non-native speakers of Arabic); it is also the fastest growing religion outside its own members.

The entries have been drafted with the primary purpose of producing an overall-descriptive comprehension dictionary that covers, among many others, topics of faith, monotheism, jurisprudence, and financial transactions. Particular importance has been attached to the provision of numerous transparent examples, which are used in contextual strings.

Although there can be no doubt that this dictionary many suffer from shortcomings, they are of a kind inevitable in a pioneering work.

All the people involved in the production of this work hope that you find it useful and informative, and we welcome any comments from users.

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Safar 22, 1423 AH ( May 5, 2002 AD )
Introduction

It is a well known fact that any reasonable understanding of Islam requires some knowledge of the language of the Qur'an, Arabic, due to the following reasons:

1. The two main sources of Islamic teachings, the Qur'an and the Sunnah, are in Arabic. There have been many attempts to render the meanings of these into other languages through translation. However, no translation can really convey the whole meaning of the original text, especially of religious or literary nature. For no two languages in the world have exact equivalents for their lexicons, even if they belong to the same family of languages. Naturally, the gap increases with the distance between the relevant languages in history and culture; the greater the difference (such as between Arabic and English) the wider the gap, and it is hard even for the cleverest of translators to close it. Besides, many Qur'anic verses and words have more than one meaning, which a translator has to choose from; thus, the translation is by nature restricted and incomplete in such cases. Examples abound even in one “suurah” ('chapter') of the Qur'an, the first one, where we find words like, “al-Hamd”, “ar-raHmaan, ar-raHliim” that are rich with meanings and implications which have only been partially conveyed in the various translations.

2. The bulk of references on various Islamic subjects have been written in Arabic. For even scholars living in non-Arabic speaking lands have most often made their valuable contributions in Arabic. There are tens of thousands of books on Islamic issues and topics, including Qur'anic exegesis, theology, jurisprudence, principles of Qur'anic exegesis, tajweed (‘rules of correct recitation of the
Qur'an'), principles of hadceth ('prophetic traditions') authentication, principles of Islamic jurisprudence ...etc. Very little of these references have been translated into other languages.

3. There are many key terms and expressions, such as "raHmaan, Salaah, zakaah, 'umrah, 'ishaa', tajwiid, laa Hawla walaa quwwata illaa bi-llaah" which are not easy to translate into other languages.

Since the majority of the followers of Islam are not native speakers of Arabic, and many of them may not have the chance to learn it properly, translation has been resorted to, however incomplete it may be. But even good translators always find it difficult to translate the special terms from Arabic. A cursory look at the translation of various Islamic works would reveal the discrepancies between the Arabic text and its translation, on one hand, and the different renderings of the same Arabic terms by different translators or even by the same translator at different times.

Attempts have been made by Muslim scholars to compile glossaries and dictionaries of Islamic terms to help both translators and readers of Arabic texts. But we find that despite the efforts made in these works, none of them is fully satisfactory for some reason or another, including the background of the author and his/her area of interest and the arrangement of the entries.

It is with the objective of filling some of the gaps or shortcomings in these attempts that this Dictionary of Islamic Words and Expressions has been prepared.

The present dictionary has the following characteristics:
i. It is written with the speaker of English in mind, though speakers of Arabic will find it useful as well. A knowledge of Arabic is not required. Therefore, the entries have been arranged according to their romanized pronunciation. This is accompanied by the word or expression in Arabic script, followed by an explanation or commentary.

ii. The words and phrases have been selected on the basis of their special technical senses and/or their frequency in the Islamic religious writings. Often, general meanings and senses are ignored in the Dictionary.

iii. An index of the words or expressions in Arabic script, according to the rules of Arabic alphabetical system, is given at the end of the dictionary for the benefit of Arab users of the Dictionary.

iv. The comments or definitions are given in a brief and simple manner. Wherever appropriate, references to relevant verses of the Holy Qur'an are made. The reader will find more information there.

Method of Using:

1. The Dictionary, as mentioned earlier, is arranged according to the romanized script and English alphabetical system. (A transliteration table is given below.) Therefore, Arabic words that have small and capital letters (e.g., "h, H or s, S") are grouped together, though these symbols represent different Arabic letters and sounds.

2. A special mention should be made of the case of the words that include ( ' and ' – hamzah and ‘ayn) consonants, such as “adab”
and "‘iddah” These are arranged according to the vowels that follow them, since they are not letters of the English alphabet.

3. In the transliteration, a distinction is made between (-iyy) as in “nabiyy” (‘prophet’) and (-ii) as “fii” (‘in’). This makes the word easier to spot when it occurs in combinations, such as “nabiyy-uun” (‘prophets’) or “nabiyy-uk” (‘your prophet’)…etc.

4. The taa' marbuuTah (feminine marker in nouns) is usually written (h), which is the pause form. But in cases where it is normally pronounced for liaison purposes, as in “zakaat al-fiTr” it is written (t).

5. The definite article (al-) is assimilated to the consonants that follow them, such as “al-Salaah” (which is transliterated “aS-Salaah” according to its pronunciation in Arabic). This makes the word easier to read by non-native speakers of Arabic.

6. Normally, nouns are given in their singular forms, but if the plural form is frequently used or it is heard more often than its singular form, then the word is given in the plural form too.

7. Arabic nouns that have irregular plural forms (and a few others) are normally followed by their plural form or singular forms (if the entry word is in the plural form) in parentheses (with pl. meaning plural and sg. meaning singular). Examples: “khuluq (pl. akhlaaq)” and “naSaaraa (sg. naSraaniyy)”. This makes it easier for the reader to recognize them when they are encountered in both their singular and plural forms.
8. Verbs, which are normally given in their basic past tense forms, are accompanied by the present tense forms between parentheses, because the reader would most often see them in these two forms.

9. Wherever appropriate, cross-reference is made to other entries in the Dictionary, which is indicated by putting the Arabic word between double quotes.

10. Double quotes are used for Arabic words in quotations and for cross-reference purposes. A word in double quotes is found in its place in the Dictionary. The reader may refer to it if he so wishes. Single quotes, on the other hand, are used to give the English meaning of the Arabic words and expressions in the comment/definition part.

I sincerely hope that this Dictionary will be of some help to the readers of Islamic works and the seekers of knowledge about Islam and its lofty teachings.

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Professor of Applied Linguistics

London, Rabii‘ ath-thaanii, 1420 AH (August, 1999 AD)
Transliteration Table

For practical reasons, the following system of transliteration of Arabic letters has been adopted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Letter</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ا</td>
<td>'alif</td>
<td>aa (if a vowel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ء</td>
<td>hamza</td>
<td>'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ب</td>
<td>baa</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ت</td>
<td>taa</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ث</td>
<td>thaa</td>
<td>th</td>
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<tr>
<td>ج</td>
<td>jiim</td>
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<tr>
<td>ح</td>
<td>Haa</td>
<td>H</td>
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<tr>
<td>خ</td>
<td>khaa</td>
<td>kh</td>
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<tr>
<td>د</td>
<td>daal</td>
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<td>ذ</td>
<td>dhaal</td>
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<td>ر</td>
<td>raa</td>
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<td>ز</td>
<td>zaay</td>
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<td>ص</td>
<td>Saad</td>
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<td>ض</td>
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<td>ات</td>
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<tr>
<td>ءز</td>
<td>Zaa</td>
<td>Z</td>
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<tr>
<td>عب</td>
<td>'ayn</td>
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<td>غغ</td>
<td>ghayn</td>
<td>gh</td>
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<td>فف</td>
<td>faa</td>
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<td>قق</td>
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<td>كك</td>
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<td>laam</td>
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<td>miim</td>
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<td>نن</td>
<td>nuun</td>
<td>n</td>
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<tr>
<td>هه</td>
<td>haa</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وو</td>
<td>waaw</td>
<td>w or uu (for the vowel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>يي</td>
<td>yaa</td>
<td>y or ii (for the vowel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ـأ</td>
<td>fatHa</td>
<td>a (short vowel as in ago)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ـع</td>
<td>Damma</td>
<td>u (short vowel as in put)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ـى</td>
<td>kasra</td>
<td>i (short vowel as in fit)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
'aadaab

A

'aabid (pl. 'ubbaad)

worshipper, devotee
A person devoted to worshipping Allah.

'aabiq

runaway slave
A slave who runs away from his master for no legitimate reason.

'aad

people of 'Ad
A people of the Arabian Peninsula to whom Allah sent the Prophet "huud" (Hood). It is said that they lived in the Yemen area. (See, e.g., the Qur'an, 11: 50-60).

'aadaab (sg. 'adab)
manners, rules of conduct
Good morals and manners are mentioned by the Prophet (PBUH) as criteria of superiority of a believer over others. A Muslim is supposed to observe the laws of Islam in every aspect of his life, including the daily conduct of affairs (be that social, economic, political...).

'aakhirah

to observe the laws of Islam in every aspect of his life, including the daily conduct of affairs (be that social, economic, political...).

'aadam

Adam
The first human being created by Allah. His mate was Eve. (See the Qur'an, 2: 30-38 for references to his creation, sin, repentance...)

'aadil

just, fair

'aakhir (al--)
The Last
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One after Whom no one and nothing exists, because He is the Only Everlasting Being.

'aakhirah (al--)
the Hereafter
Belief in life in the Hereafter (in the physical and spiritual senses) is one of the six corner-stones of "'iimaan" (faith) in Islam.
'aakil ar-riba
devourer of usury
Anyone who lends people money with interest / usury is guilty of devouring it, which means he purchases his food with money earned in that manner.

'aalam al-barzakh
intermediate state
See "barzakh".

'aal 'imraan
family of Imran
In Chapter 3 of the Qur'an, this refers to the family of Maryam (Mary), the mother of 'iisaa (Jesus) (PBUH).

'aal al-bayt
family of the Prophet (PBUH)
Literally, the members of the household. The term is used to refer to the wives of the Prophet (PBUH), his offspring and Muslim uncles and cousins, who were forbidden to accept "sadaqah".

'aal muHammad
family of Muhammad
See 'aal al-bayt.

'aalam (yuulii)
to decide or make 'iilaa'
See 'iilaa' for the special sense of deciding to desert one's wife in bed.

'aalam al-ghayb
the unseen world
Literally, 'the world of the unseen,' including the future and the Hereafter, which is known only to Allah.

'aalam ash-shahaadah
the visible world
The present material world, as opposed to the Hereafter or the future, for example, which are not visible or known to us. The opposite of "'aalam al-ghayb" (the unseen world).

'aalim (pl. 'ulamaa')
scholar
In Islamic texts, the term usually refers to a scholar specializing in religious fields of knowledge.
'aam al-bu'uth
Year of Deputations
The ninth year of the Hijrah is called the Year of Deputations, because deputations came from all over Arabia to the Prophet (PBUH) at Medina to declare their conversion to Islam and to learn about it.

'aam al-fiil
Year of the Elephant
The year 570 AD, when the Abyssinian viceroy in Yemen decided to invade Makkah and destroy the Ka'bah with an army that had elephants, but they were all miraculously destroyed. (See the Qur'an, 105). It was in this year that the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was born.

'aamana (yu'min)
آمن (يؤمن)
to believe
When the verb is used in an unqualified manner in the Qur'an it refers to believing in Allah.

'aaqil

'aaqil (pl. 'ummaal)
governor
In classical use, the governor appointed by the caliph to rule a certain area in his name.

'al-aqib (al--)
the Last
The reference is to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) being the last Prophet and Messenger of Allah.

'aaqila

'aaqilah
blood money payers
Relatives, such as ancestors or descendants who are responsible (with the murderer) for paying the blood money to the family of the murdered victim.

'aaqil

'aaqil
1
1
wise
1

'aaqil

'aaqil
2
2
sane
Legally, this means someone who is sound of mind; therefore, he is responsible for his actions.
'aashuuraa'

'aarriyah

loan
Something given on loan to somebody.

'aarriyyah

loaned object
Something borrowed from someone. Naturally, it should be returned intact as much as possible.

'aaS(in) (pl. 'uSaah)

sinner, rebellious
The term means ‘sinner’ if he is rebellious against Divine commands; otherwise, it means a persistently disobedient person.

'aashuuraa'

ten of Muharram
The tenth day of the first month of Islamic calendar. It is sunnah to fast this day, with one day before or after it. On this day also al-Husayn (grandson of the Prophet {PBUH}) was martyred at Karbilaa' in Iraq.

'aayat

'aataa (yu'tii) az-zakaah

آتي (يؤتي) الزكاة
give alms, pay the poor dues
Paying “az-zakaah” (poor dues) is one of the five pillars of Islam. It is paid on savings, commodities, live stock as well as agricultural produce.

'aayah 1 (pl. 'aayaat)

آية (آيات) 1

sign
In the Qur'an we are told that all types of creation are signs from Allah for man to ponder upon, hence reach the conclusion of His greatness.

'aayah 2 (pl. 'aayaat)

آية (آيات) 2

verse
A verse from the Qur'an (part of a “suurah” {chapter}).

'aayah 3 (pl. 'aayaat)

آية (آيات) 3

proof, evidence

'aayat al-kursiy

Verse of the Throne
This refers to verse 256 of Chapter 2 of the Holy Qur'an. It consists of ten sentences about Allah, giving some of
His Attributes. The Prophet (PBUH) strongly recommended reciting it after regular "Salaah" as well as before going to bed, as a source of protection for a Muslim from Satan and other evils.

'aazar  
Terah  Prophet Abraham's father.

'abaaHa (yubiiH)  
_to permit or make lawful_

'abad  
forever
This is usually contrasted with "azal" (time immemorial). It refers to time that has no end.

'abd  
(pl. 'abiid)  
_male slave, bondsman_
A slave was a man captured in a just war or the son of a bondswoman.

'abd  
(pl. 'ibaad)  
_serving_
In the context of man’s relationship to Allah, the word is usually translated ‘servant’.

'ablagha  
\(1 \text{ (yubligh)}\)  
_to mature, to become of age_
To reach the age of puberty.

'ablagha  
\(2 \text{ (yubligh)}\)  
_to convey_
To convey a message.

'abraar (sg. barr(un)  
_righteous people_

'abTala (yubTil)  
_to invalidate_
To make something or some action invalid, such as laughing which makes “Salaah” (prayer) invalid.

'adaa'  
\(1 \text{ (yubd)}\)  
_performance_
Performing a religious rite, such as formal prayers and pilgrimage to Mecca.

'adaa'  
\(2 \text{ (yubd)}\)  
_payment_
Paying back a loan or debt.

'adaalah  
_justice, integrity_
In the science of hadeeth, the term means the integrity (of the narrator).
'adhaan

'adab(pl.'aadaab) (آداب) rule of behaviour / etiquette
See " 'aadaab ".

'addaa (yu'addii) (آذى (يؤذى)) to do
In the case of "Salaah" (formal prayer) this means 'to perform' while for "zakaah" it means paying it.

'addaba (yu'addib) (آذب (يؤذب)) to teach manners

‘adhaab عذاب punishment, torture

‘adhaab al-qabr عذاب القبر torture of the grave
The torture sinners and unbelievers suffer in their graves, starting with the punishment upon giving the wrong answers to the questions put by "munkar wanakiir".

‘adhaan آذان call to prayer
The call to any of the five daily prayers.

'adhdhana (yu'adhdh) (آذن (يؤذن)) to call to prayer
To say the " 'adhaan " loudly for people to know it is time for "Salaah ".

‘adhkaar (sg. dhikr) (اذكار (ذكر)) verbal prayers, invocations
Any prayers in which one glorifies, praises or seeks Allah's forgiveness.

‘ad‘iyah ma'thuurah (أدعية مثبتة) traditional prayers
Often this refers to the prayers that are reported in the traditions of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

‘aDl عدل prevention from marriage
Preventing a woman from marriage by various means either by the guardian or a former husband.

‘adl (al-- ) العدل The Ever Just
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who is never unfair in His decisions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>'afiif</th>
<th>'aHaadiith</th>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>'adl (pl. 'uduul)</th>
<th>أدل (عدول)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>man of integrity</td>
<td>عدل (عدول)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As an adjective, the term is used in the science of hadeeth in describing narrators, and in describing witnesses too, to mean a person of integrity, Allah-fearing and honest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عدل</td>
<td>عدل (عدول)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>justice, fair dealing</td>
<td>عدل (عدول)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Qur'an teaches Muslims to be just in dealing even with enemies. (5: 2 and 8).</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>'afaDa (yufiiD) min arafaat</th>
<th>أفاض (بفيض) من عرفات</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to move from 'Arafah</td>
<td>عرفات (آراف)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To flow or move away from 'Arafah /'Arafat at the end of the ninth day (after sunset) of the month of pilgrimage.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>'afiif</th>
<th>عفيف</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chaste, dignified</td>
<td>عفيف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The term covers both chastity and self-respect, in the sense that a person does not commit illicit sexual intercourses and does not debase himself in other ways.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>'aflaHa (yfliHu)</th>
<th>أفلاح (يفلح)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to be successful, to prosper</td>
<td>أفلاح (يفلح)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This word expresses the meaning of success in its most comprehensive sense, both in this world and the Hereafter. (See the Qur'an, 23: 1 and 9: 9).</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>'afTara (yuftir)</th>
<th>أفطر (يفطر)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to break one's fast</td>
<td>أفطر (يفطر)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To have breakfast or to break one's fast by eating or drinking, for example.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>'afuwW (al--)</th>
<th>العفو</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Supreme Pardoner</td>
<td>العفو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Dinvine Attribute of Allah. The One Who not only forgives but also erases all sins from the records of His servants.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>'afw</th>
<th>عفوا</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>forgiveness</td>
<td>عفوا</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>'aHaadiith (sg. Hadiith)</th>
<th>أحاديث (حديث)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prophetic traditions</td>
<td>أحاديث (حديث)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a definition see &quot;Hadiith&quot;.</td>
<td>prophetic traditions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
'ahka'am

'aHbaas (sg. Hubs)

'ahd (pl. 'uhuud) covenant, solemn promise

'aHdatha 1 (yuHdith) to make "Hadath"
To do something that causes ritual impurity, such as passing wind or urinating.

'aHdatha 2 (yuHdith) to innovate
To do something in the religion that was not taught or observed by the Prophet (PBUH).

'aHkaam (sg. Hukm) rulings
There are degrees and types of rulings in Islam, according to which every act is judged: obligatory, strongly recommended, plausible, not recommended (implausible), forbidden.

'aHl al-kabaa'ir

'aHl al'ahwaa' libertines
People who follow their whims in their words and actions.

'aHl adh-dhimmah proteges of Islamic state
Christians and Jews who live in peace in an Islamic State and pay the "jizyah" (protection money or head tax).

'aHl al-bayt Household of Muhammed
Members of the household of the Prophet Muhammed (PBUH). See "aal al-bayt".

'aHl al-fatrah people of the interval
People who lived in a period during which no particular messenger from Allah was sent to them.

'aHl al-kabaa'ir major sinners
People who commit major sins. (See 'kabiirah (pl. kabaa'ir)'.)
ahl ar-ra'y

ahl al-kahf
people of the cave
The young people referred to in the Qur'an 18:9-22. They miraculously spent about 300 years asleep in the cave where they had sought refuge earlier.

ahl al-kitaab
People of the Book
This refers to Jews and/or Christians. It means the people with (originally) revealed scriptures.

ahl al-qiblah
Muslims (people of the qiblah)
The people who pray towards the Ka'bah.

ahl ar-ra'y
men of opinion
Scholars, like Abu Hanifah, who give weight to analogy and logical deductions as a source of Islamic law. They are contrasted with "ahl annaql" or conservatives who insist on textual evidence (Qur'an and hadeeth).

'a'immat al-Hadiith
leading scholars of hadeeth
Scholars who are upright, have strong memory and are well versed in matters of the text and science of prophetic traditions.
'ajr

ajr (pl. 'ajaal)
appointed time
This term applies to any appointed time. It is sometimes used to refer to the end of one's life (death).

ajnabiyy (pl. 'ajaanib)
stranger
The terms refers to someone who is not "maHram" to a female person. Therefore, he should not be alone with her.

ajr (pl. 'ujuur)
wage, reward
In its general sense the word means wage or payment made for service rendered. But in the spiritual sense it refers to reward from Allah.

ajr (al--) wath-thawaab
rewards and compensations
Rewards and compensations given by Allah to a Muslim for any good deed, including refraining from a sinful act.

'akl ar-ribaa
devouring usury
See "'aakil ar-ribaa".

'akh min ar-raDaa'(ah)
آخ من الرضاعة / الرضاعة
foster-brother
We may also hear "'akh bir-raDaa". A male person who shared the suckling of milk with another person of a different mother and father.

akhlaaq (sg. khuluq)
morals, moral values
Good conduct is an essential part of the religion. The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is reported to have said, "I have been sent only to perfect good morals and conduct." Moral values in Islam are objectively determined by the Qur'an and the teachings of the Prophet (PBUH).

akhlaafa (yukhlif)
breaking a promise
Breaking a promise is considered by the Prophet (PBUH) one of the four signs of a "munaafiq" (hypocrite).
'alayhi as-salaam

'alaamaat an-nubuwwah

_signs of prophethood_
Signs that prove that someone is a true Prophet of Allah.

'alaamaat as-saa'ah

_signs of the Hour_
Signs of the approach of the Day of Judgement, one of the greatest being the sun’s rising from the West.

'alayhi aS-Salaah was-salaam

_Peace and blessings be upon him_
An expression usually said upon the mention of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) or his name, out of reverence. Sometimes, it is shortened to "'alayhi as-salaam" (Peace be upon him -- PBUH).

'alayhi as-salaam

_Peace be upon him_
An expression a Muslim says upon the mention of any Prophet of Allah or hearing reference to him. It is often abbreviated as (PBUH).

Allaah

'aliiim (al--) 

_The Omniscient_
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who knows everything, past, present or future, open or secret.

'aliyy (al--)

_The Ever-Exalted_
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who is Exalted above everyone and everything.

Allaah

_God / Allah_
In Arabic there are two words for ‘god’ in English: “’ilaah” which means any deity and “allaah” which means the One and Only God. Therefore some Muslim writers insist on using the word Allah when reference is made to God (in the capital g sense.) Naturally, this does not mean that a Muslim worships a special God of Muslims. On the contrary, the third verse of Chapter I of the Qur’an clearly says; “Lord and Cherisher of the worlds/
universes”. In another verse Muslims are instructed to tell the People of the Book (Christians and Jews): “We believe in that which has been revealed to us and revealed to you; our God and your God is One, and unto Him we surrender.” (the Qur’an 29:46).

The Prophet of Islam, Muhammad (PBUH) has told us that God has ninety-nine attributes, called “al-‘asmaa’ al-Husnaa” (‘the Most Beautiful Names’), given in the appendix of the Dictionary. In fact, some of these attributes/ names are found capitalized in the verses below. The following sets of verses from the Qur’an give us a glimpse of the concept of God in Islam:

1. “Say: He is God, the One! God, the eternally Besought of all! He begets not nor was begotten. And there is none comparable unto him.” (Chapter 112: 1-4).

2. “The Originator of the heavens and the earth! How can He have a child, when there is for Him no consort, when He created all things and is Aware of all things? Such is God, your Lord. There is no god save Him, the Creator of all things, so worship Him. And He takes care of all things. Vision comprehends Him not, but He comprehends (all) vision. He is the Subtle, the Aware.” (6:101-103)

3. “God there is no god but He, the Living, the Everlasting. Slumber seizes Him not, neither sleep; to Him belongs all that is in the heavens and the earth. Who is there that shall intercede with Him save by His leave? He knows what lies before them and what is behind them, and they comprehend not anything of His knowledge save such as He wills. His Throne comprises the heavens and earth; the preserving of them wears Him not; He is the All-high, the All-glorious.” (2:256 “Verse of the Throne”).
"...Like Him there is naught (nothing); He is the All-hearing, the All-seeing."
(42:11)

'allahu 'akbar

Allah is Greater /the Greatest
This expression means both greater in the comparative form and greatest, in the superlative form. It is said to remind one that no one is greater than Allah; therefore, we should not fear any but Him.

'allahumma

O Allah / Allah!
Usually, this expression is used in supplications, such as "allahumma – ghfirlii" (O Allah, forgive me!).

'amana (al--)

security
A pledge given to someone (especially from the enemy camp) for his/ her safety and security.

'amanaah plash

honesty, trustworthiness
An important quality of a good believer who should be honest and trustworthy.

'amira al-mu'miniin

good believer who should be honest and trustworthy.

'amanaah ² (pl.'amaanaat)

أمانة ² (أمانات)

trust, responsibility
Something one is entrusted with to keep and preserve, which could be material or moral / religious.

'amah (pl. imaa')

slave girl, bondswoman

'amal (pl. 'amaal)

أعمال

deed
Anything one does. Sometimes, it includes even words said by a person.

'amat allaah

female person, servant of Allah
Literally, it means the slave girl or bondswoman of Allah. It is the feminine counterpart of "abdullah" (the slave of Allah).

'amir al-mu'miniin

أمير المؤمنين

prince / leader of the faithful
This was the term coined by Caliph Umar ibn al-Khattab, the second Righteous Caliph,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>'anbiyaa'</th>
<th>'aqaaama</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to refer to himself and other caliphs (successors to the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'amma (ya'umm)</td>
<td>'anSaar (sg. 'anSaariyy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>آمَّ (يأمُّ)</td>
<td>أنصار (أنصارٍ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to lead</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To lead worshippers in a congregational prayer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'amr (pl. 'awaamir)</td>
<td>supporters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أمر (أوامر)</td>
<td>See anSaariyy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>order, command, decree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This noun is derived from the verb “amara” which means to command or order.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'amr bil-ma'ruf</td>
<td>'anSaariyy (pl. 'anSaar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الأمر بالمعروف</td>
<td>أنصارٍ (أنصار)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enjoying what is right</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This means both teaching and enjoining what is good and right. The complementary act to this is “nathy ‘an al-munkar” (forbidding/ stopping what is evil and wrong).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'amwaal (sg. maal)</td>
<td>'aqaa'id (sg. 'aqiidayh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أموال (مال)</td>
<td>عقائد (عقيدة)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wealth, possessions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literally, “maal” means money. But it is often used to mean anything that a person possesses.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'anbiyaa' (nabiyy)</td>
<td>articles of faith, theology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>آباء (نبيٍّ)</td>
<td>The general meaning of the word is 'beliefs' or 'articles of faith', but it is also used short for &quot;ilm al-'aqaa'id&quot; (the study of beliefs or articles of faith), hence theology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prophets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See &quot;nabiyy&quot;.</td>
<td>'aqaaama (yuqiim) aS-Salaah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to perform the salat, announce readiness for it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To perform the regular formal prayer. It is also used to mean</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
saying the “iqamah”, announcing the readiness for congregational worship.

'aqād al-qiraan عقد القران
joining in wedlock, marriage
Performing a marriage ceremony. It could mean marriage.

'aqād an-nikah عقد النكاح
joining in wedlock, marriage
Performing a marriage ceremony. It could mean marriage.

'aqiidah (pl. 'aqaa'id) عقيدة
faith, belief
Something that one has a firm belief in; it is often used to refer to the religion.

'aqiqah عقيقة
Celebrating the birth of a new baby, usually by slaughtering a sheep and distributing its meat or making a meal with it for a group of people.

'aql (pl. 'uqqul) عقل
sanity
In legal terms, this refers to the ability to reason and think.

'aqlah عقل
mind, reason
The capacity that enables one to think.

'aqsama (yuqsim)
أقسم (يقسم)
to take an oath, swear by Allah
Even when the word “billaah” is not said, this verb usually means swearing to Allah, meaning ‘Allah is my witness to something’. In Islam one should not swear by anyone or anything other than Allah.

'acrTa'a (yuqTi') أقطع (يقطع)
to grant land
To grant a piece of land, usually by a Muslim ruler.

'ara'fah / 'ara'afa عرفات
plain of 'Arafa
The plain near Makkah where pilgrims spend the ninth day of the month of pilgrimage. Stay in 'Arafa is one of the major rites, without which pilgrimage is considered null.


\textbf{'arkeaan}\textbf{\texttl{araja (ya'ruj)}}
\textit{to ascend}
To go up to heaven.

\textbf{'arraaf}\textbf{\texttl{arHaam (sg. raHim)}}
\textit{wombs, blood relatives}
In religious texts, the second meaning is probably more frequently intended.

\textbf{'arkeaan al-iimaan}\textbf{\texttl{arkaan al-iimaan}}
\textit{pillars of faith}
There are six pillars or corner-stones of faith in Islam: belief in Allah, the angels, the revealed scriptures, Allah’s messengers, the Hereafter (including physical resurrection and life after death) and predestination. Five of these are mentioned in the Qur'an (2:177).

\textbf{'arkeaan al-islamaam}\textbf{\texttl{arkaan al-islamaam}}
\textit{pillars of Islam}
There are five pillars or corner-stones of Islam, mentioned by the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH): testifying that there is no deity except Allah and that Muhammad is His messenger, performing the five daily prayers, paying the poor dues, fasting Ramadan and pilgrimage to Makkah (for those who can afford it).

\texttt{\texttl{aSabah}}\texttt{\texttt{\texttt{aSaa (ya'Sii)}}}
\textit{soothsayer}
A person who claims to know the unseen and the future. It is forbidden for a Muslim to resort to such people for consultation.

\texttt{\texttt{\texttt{aSabah}}\texttt{\texttt{arsh (pl. 'uruush)}}}
\textit{throne}

\texttt{\texttt{\texttt{aSabah}}\texttt{\texttt{aSaa (ya'Sii)}}}
\textit{to disobey, to sin}

\texttt{\texttt{\texttt{aSabah}}\texttt{\texttt{aSaa (ya'Sii)}}}
\textit{paternal male relatives / agnates}
Some writers have defined this term as “male relatives on the father’s side who take the remaining estate, if any, after the heirs with fixed shares have received their shares.”
'aSabiyyah

partisanship
Unfair partisanship and prejudice are forbidden by Islam, because a Muslim should be fair and just even to enemies.

'asbaaT (sg. sibT)

grandsons, Israelite tribes
In the Qur'an, the word is used in both senses: children of Prophet Jacob (Qur'an 2:136) Israelite tribes (7:160). In Islamic writings, we also have the expression "sibT rasuuli-illaah" referring to a grandson of the Prophet (PBUH): al-Hasan or al-Husain.

'aSHAab al-aykah

people of the Thicket
The reference is to the people of Prophet Shu'ayb. (See, e.g., the Qur'an, 15:78; 26:176-190.)

'aSHAab al-fiil

people of the elephant
The army led by the Abyssinian king Abrahah to destroy the Ka'aba in 570 G.E. (See reference in the Qur'an, Chapter 105.)

'aSHAab al-jannah

people of Paradise
Reference is usually to the believers.
The exception is the phrase found in chapter 68 of the Qur'an, verse 17, where it means 'owners of the garden / farm'.

'aSHAab al-kahf

people of the cave
See "ahl al-kahf".

'aSHAab an-naar

people of Hell
Reference is usually to disbelievers.

'aSHAab aS-Suffah

people of the suffah
See " ahl aS-Suffah ".
'aSHaab

'aSHaab rasuuli-Ilāah
 أصحاب رسول الله
companions of Allah’s Messenger
Muslims who met the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) are technically known as his companions. They are the best generation of Islam, and a good Muslim should show them due respect and reverence.

'aSHaab ash-shimaal
 أصحاب الشمال
the disbelievers
The term is probably based on the fact that disbelievers will receive their records of deeds in their left hands on the Day of Judgement. (See the Qur'an, 56: 41-56).

'aSHaab al-yamiin
 أصحاب اليمين
the believers
The term is probably based on the fact that believers will receive their records of deeds in their right hands on the Day of Judgement. (See the Qur'an, 56: 27-38).

'ashraka

'asharah (al--) al-mubashsharuun
العشرة المبشرون
the Ten Promised Paradise
The ten companions of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) who were given the tidings of being among the dwellers of Paradise in the Hereafter.

'ashhur (al--) al-Hurum
الأشهر الحرم
the sacred months
The four months of “Rajab, Dhul Qi‘dah, Dhul-Hijjah” and “MuHarram”.

'ashhur al-Hajj
 أشهر الحجّ
months of pilgrimage
The months of “Shawwaal, Dhul-Qi‘dah” and the first ten days of “Dhul-Hijjah” are known as the months of pilgrimage.

'ashraka (yushrik)
أشرك يشرك
to ascribe partners
To worship others besides Allah, or ascribe Divine attributes to them. It also includes the claim that we need intermediaries between us and Allah.
'asiiib
USB (UB)
palm branch
A palm branch stripped of its leaves. The Arabs sometimes used to write on it.

'askara (yuskiir)  
أـسـكـر (يـسـكـر)
to intoxicate
To negatively affect one’s capacity of discrimination and thinking.

'aSl ('uSuul) 1  
أصل (أصول) 1
principle
Principles or foundations upon which other issues ("furuu") are based.

'aSl ('uSuul) 2  
أصل (أصول) 2
lineage
For a person, his father and grand fathers.

'asmaa' allaah al-Husnaa  
أسماء الله الحسنى
Most Beautiful Names of Allah
These are the ninety-nine names or Divine Attributes of Allah, such as “ar-raHmaan, al-ghafuur” (The Beneficent, the Most Forgiving). Often we find the word attribute used instead of name in this context.

'a'uuudhu  
أعوذ بالله
I seek refuge with Allah
We may hear this expression in exclamations to express denial of wrong doing.

'asmaa' ar-rijaal  
أسماء الرجال
biographical dictionary
A special type of Islamic writing where the names of people of special interest (e.g., "Hadiith" narrators) are listed along with biographical information on each.

'aSr (al--)  
العصر
afternoon
The time when the shadow of anything is twice its length.

'astaghfiru-llaah  
استغفر الله
I ask Allah for forgiveness
This is the shortest form of "istighfaar", which is a highly recommended act of worship and remembrance of Allah.

'athar (al--)
الأثر
traditions
Sometimes, this word is used to refer to unverified traditions of the Prophet (PBUH) or sayings of his companions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>'awliyaa'</th>
<th>'awSaa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>'awaamir (al--wan-nawaahii</strong>&lt;br&gt;الأوامر و النواهی&lt;br&gt;<em>injunctions and prohibitions</em>&lt;br&gt;Teachings regarding what is required and what is forbidden in the religion.</td>
<td><strong>'awrah (pl. 'awraat)</strong>&lt;br&gt;عورة (عورات)&lt;br&gt;<em>private part</em>&lt;br&gt;The term normally means the part of the body that should not be exposed to others by a Muslim. For a male, the minimum is the area between the navel and the knees. For an adult female, the whole body with the exception of the face and hands should be covered in the presence of strangers. &quot;'awraat&quot; also means deficiencies or weaknesses hidden by a person from others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>awaamir wa nawaahii</strong>&lt;br&gt;أوامر ونواهی&lt;br&gt;<em>injunctions and prohibitions</em>&lt;br&gt;Teachings of the religion regarding what to do or not to do.</td>
<td><strong>الأوُس</strong>&lt;br&gt;<em>the Aws tribe</em>&lt;br&gt;One of the two major tribes that lived in Medina at the time of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). The other being &quot;al-khazraj&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>'awHaa (yuuHii)</strong>&lt;br&gt;أُوْحِيَ (بَوْحِي)&lt;br&gt;<em>to reveal, inspire</em>&lt;br&gt;Usually, this refers to Allah when He sends a message to a messenger of His. Very often, this is done through Archangel Gabriel. In other cases, the word may mean to prompt someone, for example, to do something.</td>
<td><strong>'aws (al--)</strong>&lt;br&gt;<em>the Aws tribe</em>&lt;br&gt;One of the two major tribes that lived in Medina at the time of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). The other being &quot;al-khazraj&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>awliyaa' (sg. waliyy)</strong>&lt;br&gt;أولیاء (ولیٰی)&lt;br&gt;<em>saints, guardians, protégés...</em>&lt;br&gt;See the different meanings of &quot;waliyy&quot;.</td>
<td><strong>'awSaa (yuuSii)</strong>&lt;br&gt;أوصي (یوصی)&lt;br&gt;<em>to bequeath</em>&lt;br&gt;According to Islamic law, shares of legal heirs (e.g., fore children, parents,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
'awwala

spouse...) are not subject to the will, but are specified by the Qur'an. One of the purposes of the will is the allocation of no more than one third of the legacy for others, if one so desires, such as charity or endowments.

'awtara (yuutir) أوتر (يوتر)

to pray witr
To pray an odd number of “rak‘ahs”, usually one. It is sunnah for a Muslim to make his last prayer in the night a witr.

'aawwaab أواب

oft-repenting
A person who always repents and seeks Allah’s forgiveness.

'aawwal (al--) الأول

The First
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One before Whom no one and nothing ever existed.

'awwala (yu'awwilu) الأول (يؤول)

to interpret.

'ayyaam

'a‘yaan (sg. 'ayn) أعيان

objects
Concrete objects of any nature.

'aymaan (sg. yamiin) أيمان (يمين)

Oaths
‘ayn al-yaqiin عين اليقين

certainty of confirmation
The level of certainty that one reaches when he sees signs that confirm his belief in the truth of something.

'ayyaam al-biiD آيام البيض

days of luminous nights
The middle days of the lunar month, which are ‘luminous’ due to the full moon. Specifically, they refer to the 13th -15th, which a Muslim is recommended to fast.

'ayyaam an-naHr آيام النحر

sacrifice days
The days on which a Muslim (pilgrim or not) may slaughter his sacrifice, starting with the Feast of Sacrifice (‘iid al aDHaa) and the next 3 days.
'azal

'ayyaam at-tashriiq

 أيام التشريق
tashreeq days
One of the meanings of “tashreeq” is ‘meat drying’, since pilgrims probably used to slaughter their sacrifices and dry the extra meat for use later. These are the 11th -13th days of Dhul-Hijjah (month of pilgrimage).

'aayyim (pl. ayaamaa)

أم (أيام)
single (male or female)
(See the Qur'an, 24: 32).
Another common meaning for this word is ‘widow / widower’.

'ayyuub

آيوب
Job
One of the prophets mentioned in the Qur'an. He is usually cited for his exemplary patience and endurance of difficulties. (See the Qur'an, 38: 41-44).

'azal

time immemorial
This is usually contrasted with "'abad" (forever or eternal). It refers to time that has no beginning.

'aziimah (pl. 'azaa'im)

عزة (عزائم)
spell, incantation
Linguistically, the word means will or determination. As a term it means a spell or incantation.

'aZiim (al--)

العظيم
The Ever-Magnificent
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who is Great and ever glorified by others.

'aziiz (al--)

العزيز
The Ever-Mighty
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who is Most Powerful and High.

'azlaam (sg. zalam)

أزلام (زلام)
lot arrows
Arrow like pieces of wood that were used by Arabs for casting lots, especially in gambling. (See the Qur'an 5:3.)

'un

'azl

 עצל
stripping from authority
Removing a person from a
'azl

position of authority, such as
governorship or position of a
judge.

'azl

عزل

coitus interruptus

The deliberate withdrawal of
the penis from the vagina
before ejaculation. In the
hadeeth we find reference to
this practice by early
Muslims, who were not
forbidden of doing it.

'aZZama

أزلام

idols

Objects worshipped by
pagans.

'aZZama allaahu ajrakum

عظم الله أجركم

May Allah multiply your
reward!

An expression normally said
to a relation of a deceased
person to show condolences.
**baa‘ith**  

**B**

**baaghii (pl. bughaah)**  

*rebel*  
Someone who revolts against a legitimate ruler.

**baa‘in**  

*finally divorced*  
A woman who is divorced for the third and final time. She may not go back to her former husband except after the fulfillment of certain conditions. See "Talaaq baa‘in".

**baa‘ith (al--)**  

*The Resurrecter*  
A Divine Attribute meaning the One Who resurrects the dead. (See the Qur’an 2: 56.) The word also means the One Who sends messengers things. (See the Qur’an 16:36.)

---

**baasiT**  

**baaqii (al--)**  

*The Everlasting*  
A Divine Attribute meaning the One Who survives everybody and everything.

**baarak-allah fiik(um)**  

*Allah bless you.*

**baaraka (yubaarik)**  

*to bless*

**baar‘i (al--)**  

*the Creator*  
A Divine Atribute meaning the One Who has created everyone and everything. The term should be compared to the words “al-khaaliq” (‘Initiator of creation’) and “al-muSawwir” (‘Shaper of created beings’). (See the Qur’an, 59:24)

**baarisiT (al--)**  

*The Expander*  
A Divine Attribute meaning the One Who expands everything,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>baaTin</strong></th>
<th><strong>balagha</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>including His favours and provisions bestowed on His creation by increasing them. (See, e.g., the Qur'an 13:26.)</td>
<td>the One Who cannot be seen by anyone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ba'atha</strong>¹ (yab'ath)</td>
<td><strong>al-dii' (al--)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بعث¹ (بعث)</td>
<td>The Originator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>to resurrect, bring back to life</em></td>
<td>A Divine Attribute meaning the One Who makes a new creation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See &quot;al-ba' th&quot;.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ba'atha</strong>² (yab'ath)</td>
<td><strong>baghiyy (pl. baghaayaa)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بعث² (بعث)</td>
<td>بغي (بغايا)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>to send</em></td>
<td><em>prostitute</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To send a message or messenger.</td>
<td>Naturally, Islam forbids any sexual relations outside marriage. Clear punishments have been stated in Islamic law for prostitution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>baaTil</strong>¹</td>
<td><strong>baghy</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بطل¹</td>
<td><em>transgression, infringement</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>invalid</em></td>
<td>Doing injustice to others or simply transgressing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As an adjective the word means invalid, as opposed to &quot;SaHiH&quot; (valid, correct).</td>
<td><strong>balaagh</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>declaration</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>baaTil</strong>²</td>
<td>It could also mean conveying a message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بطل²</td>
<td><strong>balagha (yabugh)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>falsehood</em></td>
<td><em>to become of age.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In this sense the term is contrasted with &quot;Haq&quot; (truth).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
baraa' (al-)

*disavowal*

The term is found in the context of a Muslim’s relationship with disbelievers. It is contrasted with “al-walaa’” (loyalty) which a Muslim should show to other Muslims.

ballagha (yuballigh) ar-risaalah

*to convey the message*

baqii‘ (al-)

*The cemetery of Medina*

The cemetery of Medina, near the Prophet’s mosque. It is sometimes referred to as “jannat al-baqii’” or “baqii‘ al-gharqad”. The cemetery has been in use since the days of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), and in it are buried his foster mother, some of his wives, children and companions.

baraa’ (al-)

*brāʾ* (pl. ‘abraar)

*barr (al-)*

*The Benign*

A Divine Attribute meaning the One Who is kind and good to others. (See the Qur’an 52:28.)

barzzak

*brāzakh*

*barru(n)* (pl. ‘abraar)

*righteous*

*barrier, interval between lives*

In Islamic theology, the term refers to the interval between death and resurrection, or between life in this world and life in the Hereafter.

innocence, freedom from

*brāʾaḥ*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>batsuul</strong></th>
<th><strong>bayat</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**bashiiir**  
*bearer of glad tidings*
One of the tasks of the Prophet was to bring glad tidings to the believers. This term is contrasted with “nadhiir” (warner).

**baSiira h (pl. baSaai‘ir)**  
*insight*
The capacity to gain an accurate and good intuitive understanding of affairs.

**baSiir (al--)**  
*The All-Seeing*
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Whose Sight encompasses everything.

**ba’th (al--)**  
*the Resurrection*
Resurrecting the dead.

**batsuul (al--)**  
*the pious and chaste one*
This term is often used to refer to Maryam / Mary (mother of the Prophet Jesus).

**bay’ as-salam**  
*postponed delivery sale*
A sale agreement in which the seller promises to deliver the goods at a later date.

**bay’ah**  
*oath of allegiance, pledge*
Giving an oath of allegiance to someone. The verb is baaya’a (yubaayi‘).

**bay’at ar-riDwaan**  
*Pledge of (Divine) Pleasure*
This refers to the pledge Muslims gave to the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) at Hudaybiyah, near Makkah to fight the disbelieving Makkahns if asked to. We find reference to this in the Qur'an (48: 10 and 18).

**bay’at al-‘aqabah al-‘uulaa**  
*First ‘Aqabah Pledge*
The pledge made by twelve people from Yathrib (Medina)
to the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) at a place near Makkah to accept the teachings of Islam. The Prophet (PBUH) sent with them the first Muslim missionary, Mus‘ab ibn ‘umayr.

**Bay‘at al-‘aqabah ath-thaaniyah**

*bieyya al-‘aqabah al-thana‘y*  

*Second ‘Aqabah Pledge*  

The pledge made by seventy-three Yathribite people, including two women, to the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), at a place near Makkah, to defend him as they would their own selves and families if he migrated to their town, Yathrib (Medina).

**Baynuunah kubraa**  

*bieyya khar‘*  

*majuur / ‘alimur / bayt (al--) al-‘atiiq*  

The divorce after which a woman may not go back to her former husband, unless she marries another man, consummates her marriage, then gets separated by divorce or death of the second husband. A new marriage contract is required.

**Baynuunah Sugraa**  

*bieyya ‘ugra*  

*minor / ‘alimur / bayt (al--) al-Haraam*  

The case in which a divorced woman may not return to her former husband except with a new marriage contract.

*the old House*  

The word “al-bayt” is often used to mean the House; i.e., the House of Allah (al-Ka‘bah) in Makkah. Sometimes, it is modified by the word ‘atiiq which means ‘the ancient or al-Haraam ‘the sacred’.

*the Sacred House*  

The Sacred Ka‘bah. The mosque around it is known as “al-masjid al-Haraam” (the Sacred Mosque).
bayt (al--) al-ma’muur

Oft-frequented House
According to Islamic traditions, this is a house in the seventh Heaven around which thousands of angels circumambulate. It is parallel to the Ka‘bah on Earth.

bayt (pl. buyuut) allaah

house of Allah
Any mosque or house of worship.

bayt al-maal

public treasury
This is short for “bayt maal al-muslimiin”, which means the Muslim public treasury from which the Muslim government spends.

bayt al-maqdis

Jerusalem
Before instructions were given to the Prophet (PBUH)

to face the Ka‘bah in his prayers, he used to face Jerusalem; hence, it is called the first of the two “qiblaas”. The mosque in Jerusalem, known as “al-masjid al-aqSaa” (the furthest mosque) is one of the three mosques in the world that are worthy to make a special journey to. Today, people use the word ‘al-Quds’ for the city.

bayt an-nubuwwah

household of the Prophet

bayt aT-Taa‘ah

husband’s residence
In modern legal terms, the residence where the court decides a wife should stay with her husband.

bayyinah (bayyinaat)

clear evidence

bi‘that an-nabiyy

the Prophet’s messengership
The time at which the Prophet
Muhammad (PBUH) received the first revelation of the Qur'an, brought to him by Archangel Gabriel while Muhammad was in retreat at the Cave of Hiraa' in Makkah. He was forty years old (around the year 609 AD).

**bi-'idhnil-laah**
with Allah's permission
This expression is used when we promise or express the intention to do something in the future. It is similar to “inshaa’ Allah” (Allah willing).

**bismillaah**
*In the Name of Allah*
It is “sunnah” to begin any activity by saying this expression.

**bismi-llaahi-rraHmaani-rraHim**
*In the Name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful*
This is the full form of

“basmalah”, which is found at the beginning of all Qur'anic “suuraas” except Chapter 9.

**buhtaan**
falsehood, slander

**buluugh**
*puberty*
Reaching the age of physical maturation. For males, the growth of pubic hair and ejaculation (of semen). For girls, this means starting menstruating. (The word originally means 'reaching').

**buTlaan**
invalidation, invalidity
An example is the invalidation of the prayer if one talks or laughs while praying.
**daabbatu-l-arD**

The name of a monster that will appear in the final days of this world. Its rise is one of the clear signs of the approach of Doomsday.

**daa‘iyah (pl. du‘aah)**

preacher of Islam

Someone who preaches or calls to Islam, especially among non-Muslims. But it could also mean a person who preaches religion to Muslims as well.

**Daallu(n) (pl. Daalluun)**

astray, in error

Someone is termed “Daall” if he lost his way or went astray. In Chapter 1 of the Qur'an, “al-Daalliin” has been interpreted to refer to Christians.

**daar**

**Daamin**¹  
**guarantor, liable person**

A person who guarantees a borrower, for example, or someone who is liable for indemnities.

**Daamin**²  
**guarantor**

The person who takes the responsibility of making sure that the guaranteed person will do what is required of him.

**daaniq (dawaaniq)**

**Daniq**

A small fraction of a "dirham" (1/6 dirham). Metaphorically, it is used to mean an insignificant amount of money (like penny in 'pennyless').

**daar (ad--) al-'aakhirah**

**abode of the Hereafter**

The term could also refer to the life Hereafter.
daar al-Harb

**daar al-‘ahd**
Dar al-‘ahd

*Abode of Treaty*
Non-Muslim territories that have a peace treaty with the Islamic State.

**daar al-baqaa’ / al-khuluud**
Dar al-baqaa’ / al-khuluud

*Abode of Eternity*
The reference here is to the Hereafter, as opposed to this world where life is temporary.

**daar al-fanaa’**
Dar al-fanaa’

*vanishing world*
This world where life is temporary, as opposed to life in the Hereafter which is eternal.

**daar al-ghuruur**
Dar al-ghuruur

*Abode of Delusion*
This world where things are ephemeral and may not be real. Man is constantly being exposed to delusions and temptations.

**daar al-Harb**
Dar al-Harb

*Abode of War*

---

**daar al-ibtila’**

**daar al-ibtila’**
Dar al-ibtila’

Hostile territories, under un-Islamic rule.

**daar al-hijrah**
Dar al-hijrah

*place of migration*
The town of al-Madinah al-Munawwarah (Medina) to which the Prophet (PBUH) migrated from Makkah after thirteen years of preaching and frustration.

**daar al-islaam**
Dar al-islaam

*Abode of Islam*
Territories under Islamic rule and sovereignty.

**daar al-ibtila’**
Dar al-ibtila’

*abode of tests and turbulations*
The reference is to life in this world, where one is being constantly tested with favours and afflictions by Allah. A true believer will show gratitude for the favours and patience and acceptance in the face of afflictions.
daar as-salaam

**daar al-khilaafah** دار الخلافة
*the seat of caliphate*
The seat of the ruling caliph, capital of the state.

**daar al-khulud** دار الخلود
*abode of eternal life*
The life Hereafter is so called, because life there has no end.

**daar al-kufur** دار الكفر
*Abode of Unbelievers*
Territories that are under the control of Non-Muslims.

**daar an-na‘iim al-muqiiim** دار النعيم المقيم
*abode of eternal pleasure*
The reference is to Paradise where a believer enjoys unlimited types of pleasure endlessly.

**daar as-salaam** دار السلام
*abode of peace*
The reference is to Paradise. But the term has been used by Muslims to name some places, taking the expression in its literal sense.

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daafn

**Daarr (aD--)** الضَّانَر
*The Harm Inflictor*
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who inflicts harm if He so wishes, and nothing may befall people against His Will.

**daawuud** داود
*David*
The Prophet David who fought Goliath and killed him. He was also a king of the Israelites. (For examples of his story, see the Qur’an, 38: 17-26: 251).

**da’aa’¹ (yad‘uu)** دعا¹ (بدعو)
to pray, supplicate
Often, the verb in this sense is followed by the word Allah.

**da’aa’² (yad‘uu)** دعا² (بدعو)
to call, invite
As a religious term, to invite people to Islam or to Allah.

**dafn** دفن
*burial*
Burying a deceased person.
**dahriyy**
A follower of material atheism who denies the existence of Allah.

**dahriyyah (ad-)**
The philosophy that denies the existence of Allah, believing only in material beings.

**dajjaal (ad-)**
The false messiah
He is called “al-masiiH ad-dajjaal”. According to Prophetic traditions, the false messiah will appear near the end of time. He will perform some unusual feats that help him gather many followers and lead many astray.

**Dalaalah**
aberration, going astray
See "Dalaal".

**Dalaal**
aberration, going astray

---

**damm fidyah**
Not following the right path set by the religion.

**daliil ¹(pl.adillah)**
proof, evidence
Something that proves the truth of a claim.

**daliil ²(pl.adillaa')**
guide
A person who guides people in doing something.

**Dalla(yaDill)**
to go astray
To follow a path other than the one set for people by Allah.

**Damaan**
security, guarantee

**damm fidyah**
expiation blood
An animal offering made in expiation for a sin or a religious error, such as missing some pilgrimage rite, or doing something a pilgrim should not do.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DariiH</th>
<th>Daruurah</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>dam an-nifaas</strong></td>
<td>famous pious men (“‘awliyaa' SaliiHiin” {saints}, as opposed to “qabr” {general tomb}).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lochia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood discharge after child birth, which is considered as impure as menstruation. A Muslim woman should not pray, fast or touch the Qur'an until the bleeding completely stops, and she bathes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dara’a (yaDra’) ila-Ilaah</strong></td>
<td><strong>Darrah (pl. Daraa’ir)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fervently pray to Allah</td>
<td>co-wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pray with utmost humility and submission to Allah.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Darar (pl. aDraar)</strong></td>
<td>Other wife of a man with more than one wife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>harm, damage</td>
<td><strong>Daruurat (aD--) tubiiH al-maHzuuraat</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As a religion of peace, Islam makes it mandatory upon its followers not to cause harm to others.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DariiH (pl. aDriHah)</strong></td>
<td>necessity knows no laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomb</td>
<td>necessity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usually, the term refers to tombs of special people, like</td>
<td>Normally, absolute necessity (such as a matter of life or death), which in Islam may make forbidden things, such as eating carcasses, permissible.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Daruuraat (aD--) al-khams

the five essentials
The five basic necessary things for a human being: life, religion, mind, honour, possessions. We can say that these represent the minimum human rights. One of the main purposes of Islamic law is to protect these rights.

da‘wah

call, invitation
Calling people to Allah or to Islam, or any religion.
da‘wah (pl. da‘awaat / ad‘iyah)
supplication, prayer
Verbal prayers addressed to Allah.

da‘wah (pl. da‘waat)
invitation
An invitation to a meal or a ceremony.

Dhaakir

Da‘wah 'ilaa Allah

du‘waat al-ilaa Allah

call to Allah, propagation of Islam
Calling people to the way chosen for them by their Creator; i.e. propagation of Islam and its teachings.
dayn (pl. duyuun)
debt
Money borrowed from someone or owed to him for some reason or another.
dayyaan (ad--)
the Judge
The One Who judges people's actions and rewards or punishes them.

Dhaakir

rememberer of Allah
A person who remembers Allah by glorifying Him and reciting "dhikr" and the Qur'an etc. The feminine is "dhaakirah".
dhabiiH

**dhaat (adh--)**
الذات

*entity, person*

We often find this term along with or contrasted with "Sifaat" (attributes) with reference to Allah. It means the Divine Entity.

**dhaat al-bayn**
ذات الين

*between people*

Often, we find this term in expressions like “iSlaaH dhaat al-bayn” (making peace between two people in conflict).

**dhaat al-laah**
ذات الله

*Allah's Entity*

The term refers to Allah's Entity, as opposed to His Attributes ("Sifaat").

**dhabH**
ذبح

*slaughterer*

**dhabiH (adh--)**
ذبيح

*sacrifice*

The word actually means 'the slaughtered one'. It is used to refer to Ishmael son of Prophet Abraham. The allusion is to their story in which Abraham was about to sacrifice his son Ishmael in obedience to Allah's command. (See the Qur'an 37:100-109.)

**dhabiHah (dhabaa'iH)**
ذبيحة (ذبائح)

*slaughtered animal*

**dhanb (pl. dhunuuh)**
ذنب (ذنوب)

*sin*

Anything that violates the teachings of the religion.

**dharii'ah (pl. dharaa'i')**
ذريعة (ذرائع)

*pretext*

Originally, it means medium or means to something. Technically, it refers to an excuse for doing something. (See “sadd adh-dharaa'i’”).

**dhawuu al-qurbaa**
ذرو القرى

*relatives, kinsfolk*

People related to a person.
Dhuu al-fiqaar

dhawuu al-arHaam (dhuu ar-raHim) ذهو الأرحام (ذهو الرحم)
relatives, kinsfolk

dhikr (pl. adhkaar) ذكر (اذكار) remembrance (of Allah)
Any form of verbal prayers in which Allah’s name is mentioned, including recitation of the Qur'an, is considered “dhikr” or “dhikru – Ilaah” (mentioning / remembering Allah).

dhimmiyy (pl. ahl adh-dhimmah) ذمتي (أهل الدّمة) protected citizen
A Christian or Jewish citizen of an Islamic State.

dhiraa‘ (pl. 'adhru / 'adhri‘ah) ذراع (أذرع / أذرعة) cubit
The length of the forearm.

Dhuu al-fiqaar ذهو الفقار

Zul-fiqaar
The name of the sword of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

dhuu an-nuun

Some say it is the name of the sword of Ali ibn Abi Taleb (RAA).

Zul-Hijjah ذو الحجة

The twelfth month of the Islamic calendar, known as the month of pilgrimage.

dhuu al-jalaal wa al-ikram ذو الجلال و الإكرام

The Majestic and Generous
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The Lord of Majesty and Generosity. Some people have translated this attribute as ‘the Mighty and Glorious’.

Zul-Kifl ذو الكفل

A prophet of the Arabs whose story, we are told, is like that of Ezekiel. A brief mention of his name is given in the Qur'an (38: 48).

Jonah, Jonas
Literally, this means ‘of the
dhuu al-qi‘dah

whale’. It is a nickname given to the Prophet “yuunus” (Jonas) because of his story with the whale that swallowed him, then threw him ashore. (See his story in the Qur'an, 37: 139-148; 21: 78-88).

dhuu an-nuurayn

man of two lights

This is used to refer to the third righteous caliph “uthmaan ibn ‘affaan” since he married two daughters of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), successively.

dhuu al-qarnayn

Zul-Qarnayn

The name of a man of Allah about whom we read a short story in the Qur'an (Chapter 18: 83-98). Some scholars have identified him with Alexander the Great.

dhuu al-qi‘dah

Zul-Qi‘dah

diwaan

The eleventh month of the Islamic calendar.

dhuu raHim (pl. dhawuu raHim)

ذو رحم (ذوور رحم)

relative

A kinsmsan or blood relation.3

diinaar (pl. danaaniir)

دينار (دنار)

Dinar

A golden coin used by Muslims throughout history. At the present time, it is a currency name used in some Arab countries (Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Tunisia).

diin (pl. adyaan)

دين (آديان)

religion

Religious way of life or teachings.

diwaan (pl. dawaawiin)

ديوان (دواوين)

record, department

Literally, it means official record. The term was used in Islamic history to mean,
**dirham**

among others, something like a government 'Department' or 'Ministry'. For example "diiwaan al-jund" was the government department responsible for "jund" (soldiers, their records and salaries).

**Diraar**

reciprocal harming

Causing harm to each other. In the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH): "laa Darara wa-laa Diraar." (‘One should not cause harm to others nor mutual harm”).

**dirham (daraahim)**

A silver coin used by Muslims for many centuries. The word comes from Greek drachma. In terms of weight it is said to be 1/12 of an "uuqiyyah" (ounce). Nowadays, there are some Arab countries that use the word for their currencies (UAE and Morocco).

**dubur aS-Salaah**

**Diyah (pl. diyaat)**

blood money

Money paid by the killer to the family of a person killed, intentionally or by mistake.

**du‘aa' (pl. ad'iyah)**

supplication, verbal prayer, Praying to Allah.

**du‘aa' al-istiftaaH**

opening prayer

The prayer said after making the first “takbiirah” in formal prayers. It is followed by “suurat al-faatiHah” (the Opening Chapter of the Qur'an).

**du‘aa' al-qunuut**

supplication of submissiveness

Usually, this refers to the supplications one says in “Salaat al-witr”, the last prayer one performs at night.

**dubur aS-Salaah**

after the prayer

Some say it means at the end of the prayer, before finishing
it. Supplications are recommended at this time, since this is one of those occasions when supplications are more apt to be answered by Allah.

**dunyaa**
*This world*
Life in this world, as opposed to the Hereafter.

**dunyaa**
*Worldly affairs*
Affairs related to worldly matters, as opposed to “diin” (religion and religious affairs).

**Dunyawiyy**

1. *secular*
Related to worldly affairs.

2. *worldly, secular*
Something that belongs to life in the present world, as opposed to "ukhrawiyy". It is also used to contrast with "diiniyy" (religious).
faaruuq

F

fa'l Hasan  فال حسن
good omen
As a religion of optimism, Islam encourages its followers to believe in good omens, but not be detracted by bad ones.

faaHisha  الفاحشة
fornication, adultery
Often the word comes with the verb “irtakaba” (to commit) to mean commit illicit sexual act.

faaHishah (pl. fawaHish)  فاحشة (فواحش)
shameful or vile deed

faajir (pl. fujjaar)  فاجر (فجأر)
libertine, immoral
A licentious person who does not respect any rule of morality or decency.

faaruuq (al--)  الفاروق
the prudent
A nickname given to ‘Umar ibn

faatiHah  الفاتحة
al-Khattab (RAA) the second righteous caliph. The word actually means someone who discriminates good from evil or right from wrong.

faasid  فاسد
invalid
Not acceptable, due to unfulfillment of some prerequisites.

Faasiq  فاسق
sinner, untrustworthy
A corrupt person whose testimony may not be accepted in an Islamic court of law.

faata (yafuut)  فات (يفوت)
to be missed
In Arabic to say that one missed something, we would say X was missed by him. So “faatatnii Salaat al-‘aSr” means “I missed the afternoon prayer.”

faatiHah (al--)  الفاتحة
the Opening Chapter
See “fatiahat al-kitaab”.

42
faDli

faatiHat al-kitaab

the Opening Chapter

Literally, the Opener of the Book, meaning the first chapter of the Qur'an. Often called “al-faatiHah”. It is the most frequently recited chapter of the Qur'an, since one has to recite it at least 17 times a day, in the five daily prayers.

faaTimiyyuun (al--) 

the Fatimites

An Islamic dynasty that claims to be descendants of Fatimah (daughter of the Prophet (PBUH)).

faDiilah (pl. faDaa'il)

فسيلة (فاضل)

virtue

A good quality.

faDli 1

distinction, preference

In the well known Farewell Speech of the Prophet (PBUH), he said: “laa faDli li'arabiyyn 'alaa 'ajamiyyin 'illaa bittaqqwaa.” (There is no distinction or preference for an Arab over a non-Arab except through piety and Allah-fearing).

faDli 2 (pl. 'afDaal)

فضل 2 (فضل)

favour, blessing

A common expression in which we hear this word is “haadhaa min faDli Rabbii” (This is a favour bestowed upon me by my Lord). It is often said to express gratitude to Allah for a certain blessing from Him.

faDli 3 (pl. fuDuul)

فضل 3 (فضل)

surplus, excess

Beyond one’s needs.

faHshaa'

فحساء

abomination, shameful deeds

fajr (al--)

الفجر

dawn

The time of the appearance of the first true light in the East, usually about an hour and a half before sunrise in normal zones.
falaah

fajr (al--) al-kaadhib
الفجر الكاذب
false dawn
The appearance of some light in the east before dawn. It does not spread like the real dawn.

fajr (al--) aS-Saadiq
الفجر الصادق
real dawn
The true break of daylight.

fakku raqabah
فلت رقبة
manumission, freeing a slave
Setting a slave free is considered one of the very highly recommended acts of devotion. Sometimes, it is a “kaffaarah” (expiation) for some sins.

falaahH
success, prosperity
The most frequent use of this word is in the 'adhaan (call to prayer) in the expression: “Hayya ‘ala al-falaahH,” meaning ‘Hurry to success’

faraa'iD
(in this world and the Hereafter). Prosperity here refers especially to the spiritual aspect.

faqiih (fuqahaa')
jurist
A scholar that specializes in the study of Islamic law.

faqqaha (yufaqqiqh)
to teach
To teach someone or give him the ability to understand especially religious matters. Naturally, the doer in the second instance is Allah.

far' al-insaan
descendant
A son or daughter or a descendant of them. This is opposite to “aSl” (predecessor).

faraa'iD (sg. fariiDah)
inheritance shares
See “farD (pl. faraa'iD)”.

44
FarD

Faraj
relief
A common expression in which we find this word is "inna faraja-llaahi qarriib" (Surely, relief from Allah is coming soon).

FarD

mandatory, obligatory
Required by the religion.

FarD (pl. FuruuD)

obligatory act / deed
Something a Muslim should do or observe, such as the five daily prayers and the fast of Ramadan.

FarD (pl. Faraa'iD)

Inheritance share
Obligatory share of inheritance. The distribution of the inheritance has been specified in the Qur'an, and should not be subject to a will. There is a science in Islam for this called "'ilm al-faraa'iD" (science of inheritance shares).

FarD 'Ayn

individual obligation
An act that has to be done by every Muslim, such as praying five times a day.

FarD Lifaaayah

community obligation
Something that the whole community is responsible for. If some members do it, that would suffice. If none does it then the whole community is at fault and has sinned. An example is funeral prayer; someone has to do it.

FariiDah

mandatory, obligatory
Required by the religion.

FariiDah (pl. Faraa'iD)

obligatory act
See “FarD (pl. FuruuD)”. 
fasaad al-‘amal

farj (pl. furuuj)  فرج (فروج)
genitalia
Sex organ of a man or a woman, though it is normally used for females in common usage.

farraja allaahu kurbata
فرج الله كرامة...

May Allah relieve X of his / her difficulties
This prayer is often said when we hear of someone being in a difficult state. (See “faraj”).

farsakh (pl. farasikh)  
FRS_X (FRS_X)
farsakh
A linear measurement which is roughly equivalent to 5544 meters.

fasaad  فساد
corruption
Doing bad things.

fasaad al-‘amal  فساد العمل
invalidity of a deed
See “fasada (yufsud)”.

fatana

fasada (yufsud)  فساد (يفسد)
to be corrupt or invalid
To become bad for a person or invalid for things or actions.

faskh  فسخ
to cancel, annul

cancellation, annulment
Cancelling a contract (including that of marriage) or considering it void.

faskh al-‘aqd  فسخ العقد

cancelling an agreement
Cancelling an agreement or considering a contract null and void.

fatana 1 (yaftin)  فتن 1 (يفتين)
to tempt
To tempt one to do something wrong.

fatana 2 (yaftin)  فتن 2 (يفتين)
to test or try with affliction
This sense is found only in the context of Allah testing
fattaaH
believers with afflictions. (See the Qur'an, 29: 2).

fatana ³ (yaftin) فتنة (يفتن)
persevere
To persecute someone (by burning, e.g.) because of his religious beliefs. (See the Qur'an, 85:10).

fatH khaybar فتح خيبر
Conquest of Khaybar
Victorious entry of the citadel of Khaybar, north of Medina, by the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and his companions.

fatH makkah فتح مكة
Capture of Makkah
Victorious entry of Makkah by the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and his companions in the eighth year of Hijrah.

fattaaH (al--) الفتاح
The Supreme Opener
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who opens the doors of His treasures, mercy

fawwaDa
and victory for His servants. The word could also mean ‘the Supreme Judge’.

faTuur فطور
breakfast
In Ramadan, the meal one takes after sunset.

fatwaa فعوى
legal opinion
The opinion given by a religious scholar on an issue.

fawaat ar-rak‘ah فوات الركعة
missing a rak‘ah
In congregational worship, a person has missed a “rak‘ah”, and has to do it after the imam finishes the “Salaah” if he joined the group after the imam has raised his head from the bowing position. (See “rak‘ah”).

fawwaDa (yufawwiD) فوّض (يفوض) أمره
to confide one’s cause to
Very often we hear the
fii sabiiili –llaah

expression: “fawwaDa 'amrahu ilal-llaah” to mean that someone has entrusted his cause to Allah or left the matter in Allah’s hands.

fay'

فياء

gains from enemy

Things won from the enemy of Muslims without a fight, as opposed to “ghaniimah” and “anfaal”.

fidyah

فردية

ransom

Money paid to liberate a war captive.

expiation, atonment

See “kaffaarah”.

fii sabiiili –llaah

Fi'li sabiiili –llaah

for the cause of Allah

Literally, this means in the way of Allah. Usually the expression means anything done for the sake of Allah, more specifically "al-jihaad".

fil-manshaT wal-makrah

في المنشط و المكره

under all conditions

We find this expression in examples such as remembering Allah or duties towards Him under all conditions. This means that one does not forget Allah whether he is happy or unhappy.

fiqh

فقه

Islamic jurisprudence

Fiqh or “ilm al-fiqh” covers all areas related to worship and transactions. The word originally means ‘understanding’.

firaash (pl. furush)

فراش (فرش)

conjugal bed

The word is used sometimes to refer to the owner of conjugal bed, the husband. For example, in the hadeeth the illeget child legally belongs to the husband of the mother ("al-walad li-lfiraash…").
fis-saraa'i waD-Darra'

fir'awn فرعون

Pharoah
In the Qur'an, reference is made to the Pharaoh who had encounters with the Prophet Moses. He is considered a typical example of tyranny and disbelief.

firdaws فردوس
Paradise

firinj (al--) / al-firinjah الفرنج / الفرنجة

Europeans
In Islamic history, this term was used to refer to Europeans.

firqah (pl. firaq) فرقة (فرقة)
sect
A group of people who share a sub-set of beliefs and practices of a certain religion.

fis-saraa'i waD-Darra'

under all conditions
We find this expression in examples such as remembering Allah or duties towards Him under all conditions. This means that one does not forget Allah whether he is happy or unhappy.

fisq فيسق
sinfulness, moral depravity
Doing forbidden things.

fiTaam فيطام
weaning
Stopping breast-feeding of a baby, normally at the age of two.

fitan (sg. Fitnah) فتنة
trial, temptation, ...
See "fitnah" 1-4.

fitnah 1

religious persecution
The term is found in the Qur'an in this sense, among other senses. (See, e.g., 2: 192 and 193).

fitnah 2

allurement, temptation
Temptation or a source of
furqaan

temptation that may distract a believer from his duties or might lead one to sin. (See the Qur'an, 8: 28).

fitnah \(^3\) (pl. fitan) فتن
affliction, test
A good or bad thing that happens to a person, which is normally considered a test of a Muslim's faith. (See the Qur'an, 21: 35).

fitnah \(^4\) (pl. fitan) فتن
dissention, sedition
(See the Qur'an, 9: 47 and 48).

fiTrah فتره
natural disposition, nature

fujuur فجور
immorality, depravation
This term could also mean transgression.

furqaan (al--) القرآن
the Criterion
One of the attributes or names of the Qur'an, being the Criterion by which people's actions and things are to be judged.

furruu' (far') \(^1\) فروع (فرع)
branches
The word is used in both its physical and metaphorical senses. As a term, it is often contrasted with "uSuul" (principles, foundations), which means issues that are based on those principles.

furruu' (sg. Far') \(^2\) فرع
descendants
Sons, daughters and sons' descendants.

fusuuq فسوق
wickedness, lewdness

futuuH (aat) (sg. fatH) فرح (فرح)
victorious battles
This term is used in Islamic history to refer to the various battles in which Muslims conquered non-Muslim lands.
ghaar thawr

G

ghaafil (pl. ghaafiluun)

unaware, heedless
Generally, someone who is unaware of things around him / her. But it is also used to refer to someone who neglects his duties towards his Creator and/or does not remember Allah. (See “ghaflah”).

ghaalaa (yughaalii)

to exaggerate
To be excessive in something, be it a belief or an act.

ghaar Hiraa'

Cave of Hiraa'
The cave in “jabal an-nuur” (Mount of Light) where the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) used to retreat, before Islam, for contemplation.

ghaar thawr

Cave of Thawr
The cave in which the Prophet (PBUH) hid during

ghaDD al-baSar

his migration from Makkah to Medina with his friend Abu Bakr. (See the Qur'an, 9: 40).

ghaarim (pl. ghaarimuun)

person in debt
Person in debt, whether because of borrowing or because he has to pay blood money, for example. Such a person deserves to receive alms and charity.

ghaaz(in) (pl, ghuzaah)

fighter for the Cause of Allah
A participant in a holy war against the enemies of Islam in a land of the unbelievers.

Ghabn

fraud
Fraud or deception in a transaction, such as selling something deficient, without the buyer's consent. The buyer is called "maghbloon".

ghaDD al-baSar

lowering the gaze
Not gazing at somebody. Believers are required to
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ghaniimah</th>
<th>ghaybat al-‘imaam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lower their gaze especially in the presence of the opposite sex, out of modesty. (See the Qur'an, 24: 30-31).</td>
<td>What is won from the enemy in a legitimate war.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghada</td>
<td>الغيد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>betrayal, treachery</td>
<td>The Self-Sufficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An example, is killing someone from behind or without warning.</td>
<td>A Divine Attribute of Allah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghaffaar (al--)</td>
<td>الغفار</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Most Forgiving</td>
<td>The One Who has no need for anyone or anything.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Whose forgiveness has no limits.</td>
<td>ghargharat al-mawt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garga</td>
<td>غرفة الموت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gangle of death</td>
<td>garga of death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The time when the soul departs the body. At this time repentance from disbelief is not accepted from an unbeliever.</td>
<td>ghaSb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غصب</td>
<td>illegal seizure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To take something, often a piece of property, by force.</td>
<td>ghayb (pl. ghuyuub)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غيب (غيوب)</td>
<td>unseen thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Something that we cannot see, be it in the past, present or future, but especially the future.</td>
<td>ghaybat al-‘imaam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>occurrence of the imam</td>
<td>The Shi‘ite belief of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spoils of war</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ghazwat

temporary disappearance of the twelfth imam, to appear in the later days.

ghayZ غيط

rage
Uncontrolled temper or extreme annoyance of something / someone.

ghazwah غزوة

battle, campaign
The term normally refers to a campaign or battle which was under the leadership of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). This is contrasted with “sariyyah” (expedition).

ghazwat al-aHzaab غزوة الأحزاب

Battle of the Clans
A reference is given in the Qur’an to this Battle in the Chapter that has the name “al-aHzaab” (33: 9-25). See “ghazwat al-khandaq”, another name for this Battle.

ghazwat badr غزوة بدر

the Battle of Badr
The first battle in Islamic history between the Prophet (PBUH) and the Muslims (about 300) against the polytheists of Makkah (more than 1000), and the Muslims came out victorious, with many leaders of Quraish killed or captivated. The Battle started on the 17th of Ramadan, second year of Hijrah.

ghazwat bani an-naDiiр غزوة بني التضییر

Campaign against Banii an-NaDiiр
The campaign against the Jewish tribe at Medina who conspired with the pagans against the Prophet (PBUH) and the Muslims, violating a treaty to the opposite effect. They were expelled from Medina.

ghazwat banni qaynuqaа‘ غزوة بني قينقاع

Campaign against Banii Qaynuqaа‘
Banuu Qaynuqaа‘ was the last Jewish tribe to be expelled from Medina because of their constant
ghazwat
harrassment of the Muslims and their violation of the peaceful coexistence agreement with the Prophet of Islam. They settled in a place on the Northern borders of Arabia.

ghazwat banii qurayZah
غزوة بني قريظة

Campaign against Banii Qurayzah
The campaign against the Jewish tribe that had agreed to defend Medina with the Muslims against outsiders, but when the city was besieged and the Muslims were busy fighting, this tribe decided to side with the enemy against their former allies. Upon the withdrawal of the “aHzaab” (clans) they were punished in the way that was decided by the judge they chose themselves. The campaign took place in the 5th year after Hijrah.

ghazwat Hunayn غزوة حنين

Battle of Hunayn
The Battle that took place at Hunayn (near Makkah) between the Muslims led by the Prophet (PBUH) and the polytheists in the eighth year of Hijrah. For the first time, the Muslim army was larger than that of their enemy, but they were ambushed and routed in the beginning. But they were victorious in the end. (See the Qur'an, 9: 25-26).

ghazwat al-khandaq غزوة الخندق

Battle of the Trench
The Battle that took place in the fifth year of Hijrah. It is called so because for the first time in Arabian history a trench was dug by the Muslims, at the suggestion of Salman al-Farisi, to protect Medina from the attacking polytheists. It is also called the Battle of the Clans, because the Quraish of Makkah managed to bring many clans with them to fight the Muslims.

ghazwat khaybar غزوة خيبر

Campaign of Khaybar
The campaign that took place
against Khaybar, the stronghold of Jewish tribes in North Arabia, which had become ‘a hornet’s nest’ of the enemies of Islam. The forts of Khaybar were reduced one by one in the seventh year of the Hijrah.

ghazwat mu'tah غزوة مؤتة

*The Expedition of Mu’ath*
The Expedition sent by the Prophet (PBUH) to the North West of Arabia in the eighth year of Hijrah, to fight Byzantines who had killed the Muslim emissary to their governor. This is probably the only campaign given the name of “ghazwah” which was not carried out under the direct command of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

ghazwat tabuuk غزوة تبوك

*The Tabouk Campaign*
The Campaign that was made during the summer of the ninth year of Hijrah to the southern borders of the Syrian Region under the leadership of the Prophet

(GBUH). It ended peacefully, because the enemy forces did not show up.

ghiibah غيبة

*backbiting*
Saying something bad about a Muslim in his absence, even if it is true. This is forbidden by the Qur'an. (See 49:12). It is a greater sin if what is said is false, because then it becomes an act of aggression.

ghinaa an-nafs غنى النفس

*contentment*
Literally, richness of the self, meaning self independence or sufficiency.

ghufraan غفران

*forgiveness*
Similar in meaning to “maghfirah”.

ghulaah غلاة

*extremists*
People who believe in or call to extreme views especially in religious matters.

ghuluul غول

*stealing from spoils*
Taking anything from the
ghunnah

spoils of war before they are officially distributed by the person in charge. It is considered a great crime. (See the Qur'an, 3:151).

ghuluww

extremism, excessiveness
Extremism and excessiveness even in religious matters is frowned upon by Islam, which is a religion of moderation.

ghunnah

nasalization
The production of a sound with the air escaping through the nose, as we do when we pronounce the /n/ and /m/. Normally, the vowel that precedes these nasal consonants is nasalized. Compare, e.g., the pronunciation of the vowel /a/ in ‘at’ and ‘ant’.

ghusl

washiing the body
Washing the whole body, including the head. This is required in the case of a major ritual impurity (“Hadath akbar”), such as after sexual intercourse or menstruation, for one to be able to pray.
HaaDinh

Haa'iD

menstruating female
A menstruating female is not supposed to pray, fast or touch the Qur'an. She may, however, recite it from memory. Sexual intercourse is also forbidden during menstruation.

haabiil

Abel
The good son of Adam who was killed by his brother Cain. (See the Qur'an, 5: 31).

haadii (al--)

The Supreme Guide
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The Only and True Provider of guidance.

HaaDinah

nursemaid
A woman who breastfeeds somebody else’s baby. (See “murDii‘ah”).

---

haajar

HaafiZ al-qur'aan
memorizer of the Qur'an
This term is used in the Muslim World to refer to a person who has memorized the Qur' an and can recite it from memory. Sometimes, we hear the word HaafiZ alone to refer to such a person.

HaafiZ li-farjih

chaste
Literally, it means someone who protects his genital (from sinful acts).

HaafiZ li-Huduudi-llah

observant of Allah's limits
An Allah fearing person who obeys His commands.

Haajar

Hager
The second wife of the Prophet Abraham (PBUH) and mother of the Prophet Ishmaael. She is the one who accompanied the Prophet Abraham to Makkah and was, with her son, the first settlers.
Haamil
there. Her walking between “Safa and Marwah” in frantic search for water for her son is commemorated in the ritual of “sa‘y”.
Haajj (pl. Hujjaaj) Hajj (حجاج)
pilgrim
A pilgrim to Makkah.
Haala (yaHuul) al-Hawl Halal (حول) الخول
one year passed
In the payment of alms, we always see the stipulation of the passage of one full lunar year (354 days).
Haamil
pregnant
Unlike other women, the waiting period (“‘iddah”) for a divorced pregnant woman is childbirth. Only then may she remarry. Pregnancy may be a legitimate excuse for breaking the fast of Ramadan.
Haamil (pl. Hamalah) al-qur'aan Hamal (حملة) القرآن
memorizer of the Qur’an
A person who knows the Qur’an by heart. This

expression is less frequently used than “Haafiz”.

Haanith
oath breaker, perjurer
Someone who does not fulfil what he / she has sworn to Allah to do.

haaruun
Aaron
The brother of the Prophet Moses. He was sent by Allah along with Moses to Pharoah at the request of Moses, who said that Aaron was more articulate than him. (See the Qur’an, e.g. 28: 34-35).

haaruut wa maaruut
Haroot and Maroot
Names of two angels in Babylonia who are associated with magic. (See the Qur’an, 2: 102)

haashimiyy
Hashemite
A member of the Hashemite tribe of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) or a descendant of that tribe.
**Hadath akbar**

**hadaa (yahdii)** 
*to guide*

To show someone the right way.

**HaDaanah**

*child custody*

Taking care of a child: upbringing, feeding, clothing...

**HaDar (al--)**

*sojourn, residence*

Residing in a certain place or staying for a long period, as opposed to a person on travel ("safar"). This is important with regards to rulings related to "Salaah" and "Sawm" (prayer and fasting), such as shortening the formal prayers and breaking the fast.

**Hadath akbar**

*major ritual impurity*

Major ritual impurity means that a Muslim should have a shower or wash the whole body, including the head, before he / she can pray or touch the Qur'an. This type of impurity may be caused by

**Hadd**

having sex, ejaculation, wet dream, menstruation or post-natal bleeding.

**Hadath aSghar**

*minor impurity*

Minor ritual impurity means that one cannot pray or touch the Qur'an (according to some views) except after having ablution ("wuDuu"). This type of impurity is caused by things like going to the bathroom, touching the private parts, passing wind and bleeding (from a wound, e.g.).

**Hadd ¹ (pl. Huduuud)**

*limit set by Allah*

Limit set in the Qur'an which should not be transgressed by a Muslim, or an act prohibited by Allah.

**Hadd ² (pl. Huduuud)**

*specified punishment*

Punishment specified in the Qur'an for a major crime, such as murder, stealing or fornication.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Hadd al-qadhf</strong></th>
<th><strong>Hadd al-qadhf</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>حد الدُّعْف</td>
<td>penalty for slander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The penalty specified for accusing a Muslim, male or female, of fornication, without producing four witnesses. (See the Qur'an, 24: 4).</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Haddatha (yuHaddith)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Haddith Hasan</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>حداثة (حدث)</td>
<td>wife of the Prophet (PBUH), claiming that she committed adultery. The Qur'an declared her innocence of this slander, and Allah warns the Muslims of repeating it. (See the Qur'an, 24: 11-20).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Haddith</strong></th>
<th><strong>Haddith Hasan</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>حديث</td>
<td>to narrate a hadeeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To report or narrate a prophetic tradition.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Haddith</strong></th>
<th><strong>Haddith Hasan</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>حديث بَرْفَة</td>
<td>prophetic tradition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A report about the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) saying or doing something, or reacting to something (approving or disapproving of it). The authenticity of the report (hadeeth) depends on the reliability of the narrator(s).</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Haddith al-ifk</strong></th>
<th><strong>Haddith Hasan</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>حديث الإفك</td>
<td>story of the Slander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The slanderous rumour that was fabricated by some hypocrites about Aishah, the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Haddith Hasan</strong></th>
<th><strong>Haddith Hasan</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>حديث ضعيف</td>
<td>weak hadeeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This means that there is doubt about the narrator suffering from bad memory or lack of integrity. So the text’s authenticity becomes questionable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Haddith ghariib</strong></th>
<th><strong>Haddith Hasan</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>حديث غريب</td>
<td>strange hadeeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A hadeeth is considered ‘strange’ if its text is unfamiliar, being reported by a single narrator, for example.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Haddith Hasan</strong></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>حديث حسن</td>
<td>good hadeeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The reference is to the degree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hadiith mawDuu‘

of reliability of transmission of the text, not the text itself. “Hasan” is considered second degree of reliability, the first being “SaHiiH” (sound).

Hadiith maqTuu‘ حديث مقطوع

cut hadeeth
A tradition whose chain of narrators stop at the second generation ("taabi‘iyy").

Hadiith marfuu‘ حديث مرفع

attributed hadeeth
A hadeeth attributed to the Prophet (PBUH), but not proven to have a continuous chain of transmitters up to him.

Hadiith mashhuur حديث مشهور

famous hadeeth
A Prophetic tradition reported by a few people but not less than two.

Hadiith mawDuu‘ حديث موضوع

fabricated hadeeth
A tradition fabricated by the narrator and falsely ascribing it to the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). Naturally, this is a grave sin.

Hadiith mawquuf

stopped hadeeth
A tradition ascribed to a companion of the Prophet (PBUH).

Hadiith munqaTi‘ حديث منقطع

discontinued hadeeth
A tradition that has a discontinuous chain of transmitters (e.g., a second generation narrator is missing before the name of the Companion of the Prophet (PBUH).)

Hadiith mursal حديث مرسل

mursal hadeeth
A hadeeth attributed to the Prophet (PBUH) by a second generation narrator without mentioning the name of the first generation narrator (the companion of the Prophet (PBUH)).
Hadiith SaHiiH

Hadiith mutawaatir

*frequently reported hadeeth*
A hadeeth that has been reported by many narrators and with different chains of transmission.

Hadiith muttaSil

*continuous hadeeth*
A "Hadiith" that has a continuous chain of narrators.

Hadiith qudsiyy

*Divine hadeeth*
A hadeeth whose text is attributed by the Prophet to Allah. So we read: “The Prophet (PBUH) said: Allah says: “…”. Naturally, this should not be confused with the Qur'an, because the words in the hadeeth are of the Prophet, unlike the Qur'an which is the exact words of Allah.

Hadiith SaHiiH

*sound hadeeth*
A hadeeth whose transmission satisfies the conditions set by specialists, such as having a continuous chain of well-known narrators of high moral calibre and strong memories.

Hadr

*relatively fast recitation*
The mode of reciting the Qur'an in a manner faster than usual, but without neglecting any of the rules of correct enunciation ("tajwiid"). See "tadwiir" and "tartiil".

Hady(un)

*offering*
An animal designated to be offered for sacrifice by a pilgrim.

HafiiZ (al--)

*The Ever-Protecting / Guarding*
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The True Protector of His creation.

Hajar (al--) al-aswad

*The Black Stone*
The blessed stone in the Northern corner of the
Hajj

Ka‘bah nearest to the door, from which the circumambulating (“Tawaf”) of the Ka‘bah starts. A circumambulating person should try to kiss it, touch it or at least point to it every time he passes by.

Hajara (yaHjur) حجر (بججر)
declare legal incompetence
To declare legal incompetence of a person. Naturally, this can only be done by a court of law.

Hajb حجب
blocking inheritance
Preventing someone from inheriting. In Islamic law, the presence of a closer relative to the deceased, for example, may block a further relation from inheriting.

Hajj حج
pilgrimage to Makkah
It is the fifth corner-stone of Islam which should be performed by every able, adult Muslim once in his / her life time. It has to be performed in a very specific manner, at the time specified in the month of pilgrimage (“Dhul-Hijjah”).

Hajj al-qiraan
in a very specific manner, at the time specified in the month of pilgrimage (“Dhul-Hijjah”).

Hajj 'aSghar حج أصغر
lesser pilgrimage
This refers to the “‘umrah”, which may be performed around the year.

Hajj al-bayt حج البيت
pilgrimage to Makkah
Literally, the expression means going to the House (of Allah), the Ka‘bah for pilgrimage. It is used to mean performing the pilgrimage to Makkah, according to the rules of Hajj.

Hajj al-ifraad حج الإفراد
Hajj performed alone
Performing Hajj only, not preceded by or coupled with “‘umrah” (lesser Hajj).

Hajj al-qiraan حج القرآن
Hajj coupled with ‘Umra
Performing both “Hajj” and “‘umrah” (lesser pilgrimage) without changing one’s pilgrim garb (“iHraam”).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Hajj at-tamattu‘</strong></th>
<th><strong>Haliim</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hajj of enjoyment</td>
<td>Hakam (al--)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performing “umrah” then changing to regular clothes to enjoy a normal way of living until the eighth day of the month of pilgrimage. Then one wears the “iHraam” again to start the rituals of the hajj.</td>
<td>Supreme Judge / Ruler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hajj mabruur</strong></td>
<td>Hakiim (al--)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pure pilgrimage</td>
<td>The All-Wise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A pilgrimage in which the pilgrim observes all the rules of proper pilgrimage, including the rituals and conduct.</td>
<td>A Divine Attribute of Allah. The Absolute Ruler, Whose judgement no one can dispute or disregard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hajr</strong></td>
<td>Halaal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>declaring legal incompetence</td>
<td>permissible, lawful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declaring legal incompetence of an adult. So he may not, for example, carry out any transactions, such as selling or buying, donating...etc.</td>
<td>In Islam everything is considered lawful unless it is explicitly or implicitly forbidden by the religion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hajr az-zawjah</strong></td>
<td>Halafa (yaHlif)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desertion of wife</td>
<td>to swear, take an oath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To desert one’s wife, usually by sleeping away from her, or not sleeping with her in the same bed.</td>
<td>A Muslim should never swear except to or by Allah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Haliim</strong></td>
<td>Halif</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Ever-Forbearing</td>
<td>swearing, taking an oath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who is always</td>
<td>See “Halafa” (“yaHlif”).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hamdalah
Tolerant of His servants’ mistakes, and is never hasty in punishing them for their sins.

hallala (yuhallil) هَلَلَ (يُهَلَّل) to say: “laa ‘illaaha ‘illallaah.”
To say the expression which means, “There is no deity except Allah.” The verbal noun is “tahliil”.

Halq حَلَق
shaving
Removing the hair from any part of the body with a blade or the like, as opposed to “natf” (plucking) and “taqSiir” (shortening or cutting).

Halq al-‘aananah حَلَقَة الْعَانَة
shaving pubic hair
It is sunnah (recommended practice of the Prophet Muhammad {PBUH}) to remove pubic hair by shaving or other means.

Hamdalah خَمِدَة
saying: “al-Hamdu lillaah”
Saying the expression which

means “Praise the Lord” or “Thank Allah”.

Hamdu (al-- l-laah الحمد لله)
Praise the Lord, Thank Allah
This is the expression often said by a Muslim to express his gratitude to Allah for all His favours of health, provisions etc. Therefore, it is used to mean “I am fine” in answer to “How are your?”, and it is used after eating or drinking.

Hamida (yaHmad) حَمِيدَة
to praise or thank
The verb has both meanings. This is true of its derivatives: Hamd, muHammad, Hamiid, maHmuud, aHmad...etc.

Hamiid (al-- الحمد)
The Ever-Praiseworthy
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Most Worthy of praise and thanks for His unlimited favours.

Hanafiyy (pl. 'aHnafaaf حَنَفِيْ (أَحْنَافِ))
Hanafi
Follower of Imam Abu
Haniifiyyah
Hanifah al-Nu‘man school of Islamic law, which is one of the four major Sunni schools.

Hanatha (yaHnath)
[tan (yamath)]
to foreswear, break an oath
See “Hinth al-yamiin”.

Hanbaliiy (Hanaabilah)
Hintilii (yamahilah)

Hanbali
Follower of Iman Ahmad ibn Hanbal, founder of one the four major Sunni schools of Islamic law.

Haniif (pl. Hunafaa’)
Hintif (yinffah)
upright
Many verses are found in the Qur’an that describe the Prophet Abraham (PBUH) as being “Haniif” meaning that he was in the right direction.

Haniifiyyah (al--)
Hanifism, uprightness
In Islamic history the term often refers to the ‘religion” of the pre-Islamic believers in monotheism in Arabia.

Haqq

Haqq (al--)
الحق
The Supreme Truth
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Whose existence and reality cannot be denied or doubted.

Haqq 1
حق 1
true, truth
This word could be used as an adjective to mean ‘true’ (not false), real’ or ‘inevitable’. It can be used as a noun to mean ‘truth’.

Haqq 2 (pl. Huquuq)
حق 2 (حقوق)
right, due
Such as the right a parent has over his children.

Haqq (Huquuq) al-'insaan
حق (حقوق) الإنسان
human's right
This is often used in contrast to "Haqq allaah". It means right of a person. For example, when a person steals he violates the injunctions of his religion and violates the right of the human by taking something
Haraam
from the stolen person. The former violation can be forgiven by Allah, but the human's right has to be returned as a necessary part of repentance.

Haqq allaah
Allah's right
This is often used in contrast to "Haqq al-insaan" (human's right). It means the duty to Allah. For example, when a person steals he violates his duty to Allah (of not transgressing against others) and violates the right of the human by taking something from the stolen person.

Haqq al-yaqiin
absolute certainty
Certainty that comes after experiencing something.

Haraam
forbidden, unlawful
Something forbidden in the Qur'an or the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

Haram
sacred
This meaning is found in expressions like “al-bayt al-Haraam” (the Sacred House - the Ka'bah) and “ash-shahr al-Haraam” (the sacred month).

Harakah (pl. Harakaat)
vowel
In "Tajwiid" the term means either a short vowel or the duration of a short vowel. So a vowel could, for example, have the duration of 4 or 5 Harakaat. Nasalization could have the duration of 2 vowels.

Haram (al--)
the Sanctuary
This word is often used to refer to either the holy mosque of Makkah or the Prophet’s mosque at Medina. Technically, the word means a sanctuary; hence it could refer to the whole area surrounding both mosques within whose boundary no hunting is permitted.


Hasanah

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harbiyy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>حربي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostile unbeliever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A disbeliever in Islam who is in a state of war with Muslims.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harf (pl. Huruuf)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>حروف (حروف)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>letter / sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Arabic grammar books the word is used for both the written form of the sound and the sound itself, since there is a high degree of fit between sounds and their written representations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harrafa (yuHarrif)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>حرف (حرف)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to misinterpret, misrepresent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To deliberately give wrong meaning or representation of a sacred text.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harrama (yuHarrim)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>حرّم (حرّم)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make unlawful or sacred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The verb is used in both senses in the Qur'an; its meaning depends on the context.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hasanah (pl. Hasanaat)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>حسنة (حسانات)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>merit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hasiib

| The reward recorded for one on doing a good thing or abstaining from something wrong or bad. It is the opposite of "sayyi'ah" (demerit). |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hasan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>حسن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the science of hadeeth, this term is used to describe the text of the hadeeth that has specific qualities, such as logical acceptability.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hasbiy-allaahu wa ni‘ma al-wakiil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>حسبي الله و نعم الوكيل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allah is sufficient for me, and He is the Best Trustee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This expression, mentioned in the Qur'an (3: 173), is said when a Muslim is in difficulty or under a threat, to seek Divine help and support.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hashr (al--)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>الحشر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Gathering, Assembling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The resurrection and gathering of all creatures on the Day of Judgement.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hasiib (al--)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>الحسيب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Supreme Reckoner/ the Most Sufficient One</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hawaariyy

A Divine Attribute: The One Who keeps good account (the Qur’an 33:39) or Who is Sufficient as a Protector, for instance (the Qur’an 9:129).

HaTiim (al--)

Hateem

The half circular wall that encloses Hijr Ismael (the open area that complements the Ka‘bah and is considered part of it). One should, therefore, walk outside it during the Tawaaaf (circumambulation).

hatk al-irD

disgracing

Causing someone to be dishonoured, such as by raping a woman.

hawaa (al--)

whims and desires

One’s desires and whims. This expression is commonly found in the expression “ittibaa‘ al-hawaa” (following one’s whims).

Hawaariyy (pl. Hawaariyyuun)

disciple

Hawl

Often, this term is used to refer to the disciples of the Prophet Jesus (PBUH).

HawD (al--) al-mawruud

the frequented basin

The reference is to the special basin of water / river which the Prophet (PBUH) has been promised by Allah in the Hereafter. Some scholars say that it is the River Kawthar mentioned in Chapter 108 of the Qur'an.

Hawl ¹

lunar year

We often find the expression “Haala ‘alayhi al-Hawl” meaning one year passed for it. The “zakaat” becomes required for certain things upon the passage of one lunar year.

Hawl ²

power, ability

See “laa Hawla walaa quwwata illaa bi-Ilaah” for the common expression in which this word occurs.
Hayaat

Hawqalah  حوالة
saying: “laa Hawla ...”
Saying what is translated as “There is no power or ability except with Allah’s help”. (See “Hawl 2”).

Hawwa’  حواء
Eve
Name of the mother of mankind and wife of Adam.

Hayaa’  حياء
modesty, shyness
The opposite of vulgarity and boldness.

Hayaa’  حياء
fear of shame
The sense which makes one avoid wrong acts and words; it is similar to the fear of Allah.

Hayaat (al--) ad-dunyaa  الحياة الدنيا
this life
Life in this world which is a transient and temporary one. It is the life where one should prepare for the Hereafter by doing good deeds and avoiding bad ones.

Hidaad

HayD  حيض
menstruation, menses
Regular monthly bleeding by females.

Hayy (al--)  الحي
The Ever-Living
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Whose life has no beginning nor an end.

Hayy ‘ala-falaah  حيّ على الفلاح
hurry to success
This is part of the “adhaan” (call to prayer), reminding believers that performing the prayer means success.

Hayy ‘alaS-Salaah  حيّ على الصلاة
Hurry to the prayer
One of the utterances of the call to prayer, reminding believers that it is time to pray.

Hidaad  حداد
mourning
In Islam, mourning should not exceed three days except for the widow whose
Hijaab

mourning period is four lunar months and ten days, during which period she has to observe certain restrictions in appearance and movements.

Hidaayah

guidance

Showing the right way.

HifZ al-‘ahd

upholding a pledge

Fulfilling an obligation, a promise or an agreement.

HifZ al-farj

being chaste

Literally, this means guarding one’s genitals against committing illegal sex.

HifZ al-lisan

guarding the tongue

Guarding one’s tongue against saying anything wrong or bad.

Hijaab

veil, covering the body

According to Islamic teachings, an adult Muslim female should cover her whole body, with the exception of the face and hands (probably) in the presence of “ajnabiyy” (stranger) or “non-maHram” men. (See “ajnabiyy” and “maHram”).

Hijaamah

cupping, blood letting

A medical practice that was common in Muslim countries was making small cuts in certain parts of the body and using a cupping glass to let the ‘bad blood’ out.

Hijjat al-wadaa‘

farewell pilgrimage

The pilgrimage performed by the Prophet (PBUH) in the tenth year of Hijra, during which he gave a comprehensive sermon known as “the Farewell Speech”.

Hijr ismaa‘iil

Ishmael’s enclosure

The enclosure adjacent to one side of the Ka’bah of which it is considered to be a part. Therefore, the person making “Tawaff” should go around it (not inside it).
Hijrah
migration
In Islam, “hijrah” means migrating from a land of persecution and disbelief to a land of belief, normally to find freedom of practising Islam.

hijriyy / hijriyyah هجري / هجرية
of Hijra
Related to the hijrah (migration of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) from Makkah to Medina in 622 AD. (See “taqwiim hijrii”).

Hikmah (pl. Hikam)

rationale
Reason for a certain injunction, for example. Naturally, when we talk about religious injunctions we may give ‘possible’ explanations or reasons.

Hikmah
wisdom / discretion

Hiqq
alternative to the word “Halaal”.

Hill (al--)
outside the sanctuary
Beyond the boundaries of Makkah or Medina, where certain restrictions are to be observed, such as hunting, which is forbidden in these two cities. This word is contrasted with “al-Haram” (the sanctuary).

Hilm

clemency, forbearance
Lenience and toleration of others’ wrong doings against one.

Himaa (al--)
sanctuary, protected area

Hinth al-yamiin حنث اليمين
foreswearing, breaking an oath
Not doing something one has sworn to Allah to do.

Hiqq (Huquq)
four year camel
A male camel that has reached its fourth year. A female is called Hiqqah.
Hizb

Hlraabah  حرامه

Highway robbery
Highway robbery is considered a major crime for which one may lose a hand and a leg or even receive the penalty of death.

Hlsaab حساب
1 accountability
The Day of Judgement is also called “yawm al-Hisaab” (the Day of Accountability / Reckoning).

Hlsaab حساب
2 calculation

Hisbah (al--)
inspection
Checking that people are behaving according to the rules of the religion, including the inspection of weights and measures used by tradesmen and merchants.

Hizb (pl. 'aHzaab)
sub-part
In its general sense the word means a party or group of people, but it is used as a

Hujrah

technical term to mean half of the “juz” in the Qur'an. So the Qur'an consists of 60 Hizbs.

Hubal
Hubal
Name of a male idol that was stationed in the Ka’bah before the advent of Islam.

Hubs (pl. 'aHbaas)
حسب (أحباس)
endowment
The buildings endowed for specific purposes or groups of people.

Hudaa
guidance
The right path or showing it to someone.

Hujrah (al--) an-nabawiyyah
الحجرة النبوية
The Prophet’s Chamber
The enclosure where we find the tombs of the Prophet (PBUH) and his friends, Abu Bakr and ‘Umar. Originally, this was one of the rooms in which the Prophet (PBUH) used to live.
Huquuq

Hukm (pl. 'aHkaam)

ruling
See “aHkaam” (rulings).

Hukm (al--) ash-shar'iyy

الحكم الشرعي

legal decision
The legal decision in Islam regarding an issue.

Hulum (al--)

الحلم

puberty, physical maturity
See “buluugh”.

Huluul

Incarnation
The belief that God incarnates in a human body, such as Jesus or Ali ibn Abi Taleb or ‘saints’, which is an obvious contradiction to the Qur'anic teachings about Allah and His Majesty. (See, for example, the Qur'an 6: 103 and 42: 11.)

Huquuq az-zawjiyyah

الحقوق الزوجية

nuptial rights
The rights a spouse has over his or her partner, or the duties of the spouse.

Husn al-khuluq

Hurma (pl. Hurumaat)

sanctity, sacred thing
Either sacredness or the thing that is made sacred by the religion.

Hujjah ¹ (pl. Hujaj)

حجّة (حجج)

conclusive evidence, excuse
This word originally comes from the verb Haajja which means to argue or ask for proof of the opponent’s claim. In some contexts the word is also used to mean ‘excuse’.

Hujjah ²

حجّة (حجج)

authority
When used to refer to a person, the word means authority in a certain field of learning.

Husn al-khuluq

حسن الخلق

good manners / conduct
The word “khuluq” covers both moral character and good behaviour.
Husnaa

Husn al-mu‘aasharah

١٨٨

good companionship
Living with mates in a fair and good way.

Husnaa (al--) ١٨٨

الحسنى
the best
Very often this word is used in the phrase “asmaa' Allah al-Husnaa”, which literally means the best names of Allah or simply “al-'asmaa' al-Husnaa” (the best names). Traditionally, this has been transliterated “the Most Beautiful Names / Attributes of Allah”.

huud

الحسنيین
the two best things
This refers to the two alternative outcomes a Muslim fighter for the cause of Allah gets in the battlefield: victory over the enemy or martyrdom (hence entering paradise in the Hereafter).

Hood

Name of a prophet that was sent to a tribe in the Arabian Peninsula. (See the Qur'an, 26: 123-40).


**'ibaadat al-awthaan**

I

**'ibaadaat (sg. 'ibaadah)**

*worship practices*

Any act of worship, such as praying and fasting.

**'ibaad allaah**

*servants of Allah*

Male people. Sometimes, it may include both male and female people.

**'ibaadah**

*worship*

Worship in Islam includes any act of the tongue (such as remembering Allah or saying a good word) or the body (such as praying or helping someone) with the purpose of seeking Divine pleasure. Therefore, charity can be a good deed or even a kind word.

**'ibaadat al-awthaan**

*idol worship*

Worshipping idols or inanimate deities, such as statues of different persons. See "wathaniyyah".

**'ibaahHah**

*permitting, making lawful*

**'ibaaq**

*running away*

The running away of a slave for no legitimate reason.

**'ibliis**

*Satan*

The name of Satan mentioned in the context of the story of the creation of Adam and Eve in the Qur'an. (See, for example, 15: 30-40).

**ibn maryam**

*Son of Mary*

Obviously, the reference is to Jesus (PBUH) whose full name is "'iisaa ibn maryam", being fatherless.

**ibn as-sabiiil**

*way-farer*

In the Qur'an this term refers to the person on travel and needs help. He is one of the eight categories of people
who deserve charity and to whom alms (zakaat) may be given. (See the Qur’an, 8:60).

Abraham
The name of the patriarch (father) of the prophets. He had two sons: Ishmael and Isaac. It was he and his son Ishmael who built the Ka‘bah in Makkah. He is frequently mentioned in the Qur’an.

‘Iddah (pl. ‘idad) waiting period
The period after which a divorced woman or a widow may marry again. (See “‘iddat aT-Talaaq” and “‘iddat al-wafaah”).

‘Iddat aT-Talaaq divorce waiting period
The time that a divorced woman has to wait before she can remarry. It is either three menstrual periods, three lunar months or the duration of pregnancy, if she is pregnant. (See the Qur’an, 2: 228 and 65: 4).

‘iddat al-wafaah widow’s waiting period
The time a widowed woman has to spend before she can remarry. For a non-pregnant woman, it is four lunar months and ten days. (See the Qur’an, 2: 234).

‘idghaam bighayri ghunnah unasalized / full assimilation
When the /n/ sound is followed by /r/ or /l/ it is fully assimilated to it; i.e., it becomes /r/ or /l/, losing its own characteristics. For example, (min rabbihim) is pronounced (mir-rabbihim).

‘idghaam bighunnah
nasalized assimilation
When the /n/ sound is followed by /y/, /n/, /m/ or /w/ (as in man ya’mal) it is assimilated to it; i.e., it becomes like it, while the air still comes from the nose. The above example is pronounced ma(n)-yya’mal.
'idraak

'idhn

permission
The term may refer to actual permission or consent, such as in the case of the woman's indication of consent to marry someone. In the "Hadiith", a previously married woman should indicate this explicitly, a virgin may indicate it with silence.

'idraak

catching, do in time
Catching the "rak‘ah", for example. This means a person joins the "imaam" in congregational prayer before the imaam raises his head from the "rak‘ah" (bowing position). "‘idraak aS-Salaah" means that one does the prayer before its specified time is over.

'idraak

maturing, coming of age
Reaching the age of puberty, which is the age of legal and religious responsibility in Islam. Another term is "buluugh".

'fraad allaah bi-li‘ibaadah

'fraad allaah

worshipping Allah alone
Worshipping Allah alone means that one’s prayers or any form of worship should be made directly to Allah and for Him, since Islam strongly rejects the idea of intermediaries between Allah and man or taking partners with Allah..

Idrees

A prophet of Allah mentioned in the Qur'an (See 19: 56-7).

‘iffah / ‘afaaf

Chastity

‘ifk

serious lie, slander
A common phrase we have in Islamic history is “Hadiith al-ifk” (story of the slander) in which the enemies of Islam fabricated a rumour accusing Ayshah (wife of the Prophet Muhammad {PBUH}) of adultery! (See the Qur'an, 24: 11-18).

‘fraad allaah bi-li‘ibaadah

إفراد الله بالعبادة

‘fraad allaah

worshipping Allah alone
'lfsaha' as-salaam  
 غشاء السلام

Greeting

Greeting by saying “as-salaamu 'alaykum” (Peace be with you).

'Iftaa'

إفتاء

giving fatwaa (legal opinion)

Giving the Islamic legal position on an issue, normally by a religious scholar or authority.

'IfTaar

إفطار

breaking the fast

Breakfast or not fasting.

Iftaraa (yaftarrii)

افترى (يفترى)

to fabricate, lie

To make a false claim or story.

Iftiraash

افتراش

sitting on left foot

In salat (formal prayer), this means sitting on one’s left foot, while the right foot is in an upright position.

Ightaaba (yaghtaab)

اغتتاب (ياغتتاب)

to backbite

'iHdaad

إحدود

To say something bad about someone in his absence, which is strongly condemned by the Qur'an. (See 49: 12).

ightasala (yaghtasil)

اغتسل (يغتسل)

to wash one’s body

To wash the whole body, including the head.

ightisaal

اغتسال

bathing, having a shower

Washing the whole body, including the head, with the intention of purification. The sunnah is for one to make ablution then wash the whole body, starting from the head.

'iHdaad / Hidaad

إحدود / حداد

mourning

Showing sorrow over a deceased person by observing certain actions or customs. In Islam one should not do that for more than three days, except for the widow who should observe it for four lunar months and ten days. (See “'iddat al-wafaah”).
'iHsaan

'iHraam

ritual consecration
A state in which a pilgrim to Makkah observes certain rules, such as wearing the “iHraam” dress and abstaining from acts forbidden for him such as hunting, wearing perfumes and cutting his hair.

'iHSaan 1

consummated marriage
In the punishment for adultery, this is one of the major requirements for "stoning". The other conditions are: freedom, being a Muslim and of legal age.

'iHSaan 2

being married
The concept is used in the passive participle form "muHSanah", e.g. (See the Qur'an 4: 24)

'iHSaan 1

benefaction
Doing good or favours to others or showing them kindness.

---

iHtilaam

'iHsaan 2

acting in the best way
The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) defined this word by saying, “that you worship Allah as if you see Him, for even if you do not see Him He sees you.”

'iHSaar

hindering
The inability to perform "Hajj" rites due to unforeseen circumstances. The injunction regarding such a case in given in the Qur'an 2:192.

iHtikaar

monopoly
Monopolizing necessary food stuff is forbidden by Islam.

iHtilaam

wet dream, nocturnal emission
Having a dream that causes sexual arousal and ejaculation. This requires “ghusl” (washing the whole body) before one can pray or touch the Qur'an or even recite verses from it.
'Iid al-aDHaa

\textbf{\textit{Ihtisaab}}

\textit{for the sake of Allah}

Doing something good without expecting reward from a human being.

\textbf{\textit{IHyaa' al-lyal}}

\textit{night vigil}

Staying awake at night in devotions. Literally, the expression means enlivening the night.

\textbf{\textit{IHyaa' al-mawaat}}

\textit{cultivation of virgin land}

According to some schools of Islamic law, the term means preparing a lot of unowned land for use, such as residence, stables, or cultivation, by fencing or digging a well. By doing this the person can claim ownership of the lot.

\textbf{\textit{Iid al-aDHaa}}

\textit{Feast of Sacrifice}

The feast that occurs on the tenth day of the month of pilgrimage. On this day and the next three days one may slaughter his sacrifice or animal offering.

\textbf{'Iimaa' fiS-Salaah}

\textit{'Iid al-fiTr}

\textit{Feast of Breaking the Fast}

The feast which marks the end of Ramadan, the month of fasting.

\textbf{'Iijaab}

\textit{offer, proposition}

Usually, this refers to a guardian offering his trustee (e.g., daughter) in marriage to someone, saying something like: “I give you my daughter X in marriage...”

\textbf{'Ilaa'}

\textit{vowing continence}

A man taking an oath not to sleep with his wife. According to Islamic law, if he insists on doing so after the passage of four months the wife may seek divorce from him. (See the Qur'an, 2: 226).

\textbf{'Iimaa' fiS-Salaah}

\textit{miming in prayer}

Signalling the motions of the formal prayer (Salaah) with one’s head, or even eyes,
'iithaar  
instead of going through the actual movements, bowing and prostration, for example. This is permissible if one cannot move his body to perform the prayer.

'iiimaan
faith, belief
Firm conviction and belief in someone or something.

'iiisa ibn maryam
عيسى بن مريم
Jesus son of Mary
The Prophet Jesus (PBUH). There are many references in the Qur'an to his miraculous birth (3: 45-47; 19: 16-30), miracles (3: 49), and attempted crucifixion (4: 157), among other things.

'iiitaa' az-zakaah
إيتياء الزكاة
alms-giving
Paying alms or what some call the poor dues. This is one of the five pillars of Islam. (See "zakaah").

'iithaar
altruism, selflessness
Giving preference for others

'ikhlaas
over oneself, which is a highly commended act. (See the Qur'an 59:9.)

'i'jaaz
miraculous nature; inimitability
Very often we have the expression "i'jaaz al-qur'aan" to refer to the miraculous nature of the Qur'an, aspects that prove its supernatural (Divine) origin.

'ijmaa'
consensus
The agreement of Muslim scholars over a certain issue. It is considered one of the main sources of Islamic jurisprudence.

ijtihaad
informed reasoning
Reasoning carried out by a Muslim, based on his knowledge of the Qur'an and teachings of the Prophet (PBUH), in a matter not specified by either.

'ikhlaas
sincerity, loyalty
This word is used in Islamic
'Ilhaam

theology in the sense of devoting one’s worship to Allah alone and believing in His absolute oneness. Chapter 112 is called “suurat al-‘ikhlaaS”.

'Ikraah

compulsion
Forcing someone to do something. A Muslim’s wrong act under duress or through compulsion is considered invalid.

'Ilaah

Allah, deity

'Ilhaaad

atheism, disbelief
In the Qur'an (e.g. 22: 25) it refers to wrongful partiality or blasphemy. But in general use it means ‘denying the existence of Allah’.

'Ilhaam

inspiration
Normally, this refers to Divine inspiration.

'Ilm al-firaasah

'illaah (pl. ‘ilal)
reason, cause
The reason behind a certain injunction or ruling.

'Ilm al-faraa’iD

science of inheritance shares
The science which studies methods of distributing the inheritance and calculating the shares of different heirs according to Qur'anic injunctions.

'Ilm al-fiqh

science of jurisprudence
The field of knowledge that deals with issues related to worship matters as well as transactions.

'Ilm al-firaasah

physiognomy
The word firaasah has many meanings usually related to keenness of the mind, such discernment, having a keen eye...etc. As a field of knowledge (more an art than a science) it means the ability of judging character by the study of physical features.
'ilm at-tajwiid

'science of hadeeth

The science which studies the principles of authenticating the hadeeth text, such as the evaluation of the narrators, chain of narration and methods of transmission.

'ilm al-Hadiith

علم الحديث

'science of hadeeth

The study of issues related to Allah, His attributes, and other matters of belief, such as the belief in the Hereafter, the unseen... etc.

'ilmaaniyyah

علمانية

'secularism

The denial of religious authority in our lives.

'imam ¹ (pl. a'immah)

إمام ¹ (أئمة)

'leading scholar

The term is used to refer to a leading scholar or a founder of a school of Islamic law, usually in religious subjects, like imam Bukhaari or imam Abu Haniifah... etc.

'imam ² (pl. a'immah)

إمام ² (أئمة)

'leader, head

Someone who leads the congregational worship or is head of the Muslim community.

'imam

علم التوحيد

'theology

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ًimsaak</th>
<th>ًinniin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ًimaam al-muslimiin</td>
<td>ٌamsaka” (to hold). The noun could mean ‘holding, keeping, withholding or abstention’ depending on the context. In the Qur'an (2:229) it refers to keeping or retaining the wife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إمّام المسلمین</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>leader of the Muslims</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Often, this term refers to the caliph or the ruler.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ًimaam raatib</td>
<td>إمّام راتب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regular imam / leader</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The person who regularly leads congregational prayer in a mosque, whether officially appointed or not.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ًimaamah</td>
<td>إمامة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ًimamate, leadership</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very often, the term refers to religious leadership. (See “imaam”).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ًimaamah (pl. ًamaa’im)</td>
<td>عمامة (أمائم)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ٍurban</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A piece of cloth wound around the top of the head. Wearing it is a sunnah of the Prophet (PBUH).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ًimaamiyyah</td>
<td>إمامة</td>
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<tr>
<td>ًimaamiyyah Shi’ites</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ًimsaak</td>
<td>إمساك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keeping, withholding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This comes from the verb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 'injiil | إنجيل |
| Gospel |                                |
| The Book originally revealed to the Prophet Jesus (PBUH). Now it is found in many forms, which Muslims consider to be distorted or altered. |                                |
| ًinnaa lillaahi wa ًinnaa 'ilayhi raaji‘uun | إنا لله و إنا إليه راجعون |

| To Allah we belong and to Him we shall return. See “istarja‘a” for comment on this expression. |                                |
| ًinniin | عطّين | impotent |
| A man who cannot perform sexual intercourse especially due to inability to reach erection of his organ. |                                |
'iqalaah

inniin

impotent
The husband's impotence is considered a legitimate ground for the wife to seek divorce.

'inshaa' allah

Allah willing
If Allah wills (it). A Muslim is advised to say this expression whenever he talks about doing something in the future, out of humility and recognition of Divine Will being above all wills and circumstances.

'inzaal

ejaculation
Ejaculation requires major ablution (ghusl), regardless of its cause.

'inZaar

grant of respite
Giving someone the chance to fulfill an obligation at a later time or date.

'iqalaah

cancelling
Allowing a party in a

iqlaab

transaction to cancel the deal.

'iqam aS-Salaah

performing salat (formal prayer)
This is the second of the five pillars of Islam. It means observing the five daily prayers.

'iqamah (al--) 

readiness call
The call which announces that the imam is ready for congregational worship. Its text is similar to the "adhaan", except that there is an additional sentence which translates, "prayer is being performed".

'iqamat al-Hadd

carrying out the Hadd
See "Hadd".

iqlaab

labialization
The labialization of the /n/ sound; i.e., making it /m/. when it is followed by the /b/ sound. (e.g., min ba‘d becomes mim-ba‘d).
iqtadaa

‘lqraar ¹
Acknowledgement
Acknowledging someone else's right over something or simply of being right.

‘lqraar ²
confession
Confessing to something or a belief.

‘lqraar ³
approving
Indicating approval of an action or saying by somebody else, or at least not expressing disapproval.

‘lqT
dried yogurt
Yogurt paste that is dried in the sun. It is one of the categories of food that may be given in “Sadaqat al-fiTr”.

iqtadaa (yaqtadii)

\textit{to emulate}
To follow someone as a model for his actions, such as emulating the Prophet (PBUH) or following the imam in congregational worship.

‘iram

iqtara‘a (yaqta‘ri')

\textit{cast lots}
See 'iqtiraa'".

iqtidaa'
emulation
Following someone’s actions.

iqtiraa'

\textit{casting lots}
Casting lots to randomly choose or be chosen.

iqtiSaaS

\textit{seeking retaliation (qiSaaS)}
Seeking retaliation, such as the killing of a murderer.

‘iraadah

tention or will
In the expression "'iraadatullaah" it means Divine Will.

‘iraafah

\textit{soothsaying, divination}
The practice of fortune telling and claiming knowledge of the unseen.

‘iram

\textit{Iram}
The name of a nation that
used to live in the Arabian Peninsula long before the advent of Islam. They are also known as ‘a‘ad. (See the Qur'an, 84: 6-7).

‘irD (pl. ‘a‘raaD) عرض (أعراض)
honour
Though this word is used often to refer to honour in the sex related matters, it covers one’s name and the reputation of his family as well.

‘irDaa‘ إرضاع
breast feeding
Technically, this means suckling a baby, as opposed to “riDaa‘(ah)”. If this is done five or more times, then the woman becomes a ‘foster mother’. Both she and her children become like blood relations to the baby in matters of marriage.

irtadda (yartadd) ارتد (برتد)
to apostasize
To reject Islam after having accepted it. According to Islamic law, a person who does so deserves capital punishment.

‘ishaa’ العشاء
late evening
The time that begins with the
highly recommended act of charity.

Ism (al--) al-a‘Zam

the greatest name

disappearance of the red dusk after sunset.

IsHaaq

Isaac

The second son of the Prophet Abraham (PBUH), born to him after Ishmael. (See the Qur'an, 37: 101-112). He is the father of the Prophet Jacob.

IshtarTa (yashtariT)

to stipulate, set conditions

'ISlaaH dhaat al-bayn

إصلاح ذات البين

peace making

Bringing peace and reconciliation between fighting parties, which is a
The Super Name

The Special Name of Allah which comprehends all His Attributes.

'ismaa‘iil

Ishmael

The first son born to the Prophet Abraham (PBUH). His mother was Hager. It was Ishamel who helped Abraham to build the Ka‘bah in Makkah, and it was he who was offered for sacrifice, not Isaac, as claimed by some people. (See the Qur'an, 37: 100-112). The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is a descendant of the Prophet Abraham (PBUH) through his son Ishmael.

'ISmah

^1

infallibility

Protection provided by Allah against sinning, which is normally given to prophets and messengers of Allah.

'ISmah

^2

right to divorce

A term used in modern times to mean the right to divorce, which is normally in the hands of the husband, but the wife may ask for it in the marriage contract.
'israaf
wasting, extravagance
Using or spending more than necessary, which is condemned by Islam.

ista‘aadha (yasti‘lidh)
Alexander
The angel who will blow / sound “al-Suur” (the trumpet) on the Day of Judgement.

isqaat
abortion
Normally this refers to natural abortion. Induced abortion is forbidden by Islam, except under specified conditions such as saving the life of the mother.

ista‘dhana (yasta‘dhin)
to ask permission
See “isti‘daan’.

'istikbara (yastakbir)
to show arrogance
This verb means that a person assumed a position of “kibr” (vanity and arrogance), hence did not accept the truth.

'israaf al-Hadith
الإسناد الحديث
citing chain of narrators
Giving the names of the persons involved in transmitting a certain prophetic tradition up to the Prophet (PBUH).

'isnaad
イスネアド

'israa’
night journey
The night journey of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) from Makkah to Jerusalem. (See the Qur'an, 17: 1). Both the night journey and the ‘ascension’ (“mi‘raaj”) occurred on the same night.

ista‘arja‘a
استراح (یستراح)
to seek Divine solace
To say “‘innaa lillaahi wa
"Innaa 'ilayhi raaji‘uun" (To Allah we belong, and to Him we shall return). This is the expression a Muslim should say when misfortune (such as death in the family) befalls him. (See the Qur'an, 2: 156).

Istataaba (yastatiib)

to ask sb. to repent
See “istitaabah”.

Isti‘aadah (al--)

seeking refuge
Often this means seeking refuge in Allah from Satan by reciting: “a‘uudhu bi-llaahi min ash-shayTaanir-rajiim” (I seek refuge in Allah from the cursed Satan). It is sunnah to recite this before reading the Qur'an. (See the Qur'an 16: 98).

Istitibraa'

ascertaining purity
Making sure that one is clean from impurities like urine or stool. It is also used to mean ascertaining that a woman is not pregnant.

Istighfaar

asking for forgiveness
Asking Allah for forgiveness. The simplest prayer is “astaghfiru-llaah” (I ask Allah for forgiveness). There are many longer and more elaborate versions. The Prophet (PBUH) recommended this form of
istiHaaDah
prayer, pointing out that he said it more than seventy times every day.

istiHaaDah
false menstruation
Vaginal bleeding other than regular menses.

istiHbaab
recommending sth.
Literally, the word means ‘liking’. Technically, it means considering something commendable or plausible, but not required.

istiHdaad
removing pubic hair
This could be done through plucking or shaving. It is one of the hygienic practices to be observed by a Muslim.

Istihlaal
indicating life
Anything on the part of the new born baby medicating that it is alive, at the time of birth.

istiHsaan
considering sth. better
“As a source of Islamic law,

istiHya'a'
shyness, bashfulness
See also “Hayaa”.

Istiilaad
impregnating a slave
The master's impregnating his own slave girl. Upon the birth of the child she becomes "umm walad". Therefore, he cannot sell her, and she becomes free upon his death. Naturally, the child is considered a legitimate child of the master.

istijmaar
cleansing with pebbles
Cleansing the private parts (after the call of nature) with pebbles or any other object, such as toilet paper. Bones are to be avoided.

istiikbaar
arrogance, being arrogant
This is the verbal noun from “istakbara”.

istiikbaar
the acceptance of a rule because of its superior equity in comparison with an already established law.” (Farouqi)

istiikbaar
استحباب

istiikbaar
استحباء

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Istikhaarah

seeking Divine guidance

Seeking Divine guidance in an important matter. The usual procedure is praying two “rak‘ahs” after which one says some prayers asking Allah’s guidance in the affair, by facilitating it if it is good, and by making it unattainable if it is bad for the supplicant.

Istikhlaaf

appointing a successor / trustee

Appoint someone to be successor. In the Qur'anic context, the word would be best translated as appointing a trustee or vicegerent.

IstilaaH

technical term

A word or expression used by specialists with a specific meaning (technical term).

Istimnaa'

masturbation

Masturbation is forbidden in Islam, and if ejaculation occurs one has to have “ghusl” (wash the whole body) before he can pray or touch the Qur'an.

Istintibaat

deduction, inference

The process of deriving certain rules or meanings from a text.

Istinjaa'

cleaning private parts

Washing the private parts of the body to remove the urine or stool.

Istinshaaq

sniffing water

Sniffing water and squeezing it out of the nose in order to cleanse the nostrils, in the process of ablation.

Istiqamaah

uprightness

Living according to the teachings of Islam, carefully observing its injunctions and prohibitions in one’s actions. (See the Qur'an 41: 30.)
**Istiqamah**

righteousness
Literally, this means living a ‘straight’ life, following the teachings of Islam.

**Istiqbal al-qiblah**

facing the Ka’bah
Facing the Ka’bah is required in formal prayers (“Salaah”) and recommended when making supplications.

**Ististhaad**

martyrdom
Dying for the Cause of Allah, such as while fighting the enemies of the faith.

**Istislaam**

submission, surrender
In the Islamic religious context this refers to submitting totally to Allah’s Will.

**Istisqaa’**

praying for rain
See "Salaat al-istisqaa’".

**Istitabah**

asking sb. to repent
To tell somebody that he or she should repent from some sinful act, such as neglecting formal prayers (“Salaah”) or saying blasphemous things.

**I’taaq**

manumission
See "i’tq".

**I’tanaqa (ya’taniq) al-islam**

embrace Islam
To convert to Islam.

**I’tamar (ya’tamir)**

to make ‘umrah (lesser pilgrimage)
See “‘umrah”.

**I’tbaaq**

velarization
Raising the rear part of the tongue while producing a certain sound. (See “taufkhiim” too).

**’Ithm (pl. ’aatham)**

sin, wrong doing
Any act that violates the teachings of Islam.
'ithnaa 'ashriyyah
Twelvers
A sub-sect of the Shi'ites who believe in twelve 'imaams'.

'l'tidaad
being in waiting period
To be in the waiting period before getting married again, such as the duration of pregnancy of a divorced woman.

'l'tikaaf
retreat (in mosque)
Staying (usually, a few days) in a mosque for devotions, and going out only for necessary things.

iTmi'naan fiS-Salaah
proper performance of prayer
One of the conditions to be observed while performing the prayer is the observance of propriety in the sense of standing, bowing, prostrating, and sitting in a slow, respectful manner, remembering that one is in the presence of the Almighty Allah.

'itq raqabah
manumission of a slave
Setting a slave free, which is a very highly recommended act of charity. Sometimes, it is required in expiation of certain sins.

ittaqaa (yattaqii)
to seek protection (from hell fire)
Many Muslims have translated the word into “to fear Allah” or “be righteous”. The idea here is probably that one seeks protection from Allah’s wrath and punishment by obeying Him (fearing Him).

'iyaadat al-mariid
visiting the sick
Visiting a sick Muslim is a recommended act of charity.

'izaar (pl. 'uzur)
loin-cloth
A piece of cloth worn around the loins to cover the lower part of the body. It is like a skirt, worn by men.
'iZhaar

'izZah (pl. 'iZaat) عظة (عظات)
sermon, exhortation
A religious talk given in preaching.

'iZhaar إظهار
clear enunciation
The clear enunciation of the /n/ or /m/ sounds in the recitation of the Qur'an, which is done when these consonants are followed by certain sounds, such as “hamza” (glottal stop) and “haa’” (/h/).

'izraa'iil

Izraa'eel
The name of the angel of death, according to popular Islamic traditions.
Jaabii (pl. jubaah) (جاءب (جُمَة) 
*tax collector*
The person in charge of collecting taxes and alms on behalf of the government.

Jaahara (yujaahir) (جاجهر (جاجهر)
*to publicize*
This term is often used with wrong acts and sinning to mean doing them in public or announcing them by the sinner.

Jaahiliyyah (al--)
*dark ignorance, pre-Islamic era*
The time of ignorance is used to refer to the historical era in Arabia before Islam. The term is sometimes used to refer to any un-Islamic practices.

Jaa'iz
*permissible*
The opposite of “Haraam” (forbidden). It is synonymous to “Halaal”.

Jaaluut 
*Goliath*
The tyrant king of the disbelievers who was killed by the Prophet David. (See the Qur'an, 2: 250-251).

jaami' (al--)
*The Gatherer*
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who brings all beings and things (including the opposites) together.

jaami' (jawaami'
*central mosque*
The word is short for al-masjid al-jaami' (the mosque that brings people together). It is often used to refer to a mosque where Friday services are held, since in many Muslim countries not all mosques are used for that purpose.

jaaza (yajuuz)
*to be permissible*
Not be forbidden.
jabbaar

jaann (sg. jinniyy) جان (جني)

Jinn
Beings created from fire, and not normally visible to humans. It is believed that they may assume different visible forms. The message of Islam is directed to them just as it is to human beings. (See the Qur'an, 72; 46: 29-32; 55: 15).

jaariyah (pl. jawaarii)

jaräriyah (جارية (جزاءاري))
young girl, bondswoman
The word was used for both meanings: a young girl or a bondswoman. But nowadays it is often used in the second sense, literally or figuratively.

Jaar(un) junub

جار جنب
far neighbour
A neighbour who is not next door. It could also mean a neighbour who is a relative.

jabbaar (al--) الجبار

The Highest Potentate
A Divine Attribute of Allah.

jaHada

The One Who makes everyone and everything obey His will.
jabriyyah (al--)
predeterminism / predeterminists
The denial of all forms of free will, or the followers of such a belief.
jadha' aD-Da'n
one year old sheep
A sheep that has completed one year of age. Jadha' is also used with goats with same meaning.

jadha' al-'ibil
four year old camel
A camel that has completed four years of age.

jaHada¹ (yajHad)
to reject, deny
In the context of religious precepts and rituals, the word means to reject them or deny their importance.

jaHada² (yalHad)
to show ingratitude
Jahriyyah

With reference to favours, the verb means to deny them and be ungrateful.

Jahannam

Hell

JaHiim

Hell-fire

Jahr

reciting aloud

Reciting the Qur'anic verses aloud in the standing position in the “Salaah” performed during the night (sunset, late evening and dawn).

Jahriyyah (Salaah --)

loud prayers

The term refers to the mode of reciting the Qur'an in the standing position of the Salaah. The prayers during which this is done aloud is called “Salaah jahriyyah”, as opposed to “sirriyyah” (secret). The prayers done during the night (sunset, late evening and dawn) fall under this category.

jamaa‘ah

late evening and dawn)

jald

flogging

See “jaldah”.

jaldah (pl. jaldaat)

lashed

In the punishment by flogging, usually the number of lashes is determined by the kind of crime, such as 80 or 100 lashes.

jaliil (al--)

The Ever-Majestic

A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Whose Majesty is incomparable.

jamaa‘ah

group, congregation

We find this word in expressions like “Salaat al-jamaa‘ah” (congregational prayer) and “jamaa‘at al-muslimiin” (the Muslim community)…etc.
jam‘ Salaatayn

Jama‘ah ‘uduul

men of integrity

Good Muslim men who observe their religious duties and have moral integrity.

jamaraat (sg. jamrah)

جرارات (جمرة)

stoning sites

The sites where a pilgrim throws seven pebbles at each pillar (symbolizing Satan). There are three such sites at Mina, near Makkah: the major, the middle and the minor.

jam‘

جمع

combining

Combining two prayers (noon and afternoon or sunset and late evening) by performing them at the time of either.

jam‘ Salaatayn

جمع صلاتين

combining two prayers

See “jam‘”.

jamhuur

Jam‘ ta‘khiir

جمهور تأخير

delayed combining

In the context of the “Salaah”, this means combining either “Zuhr” and “aSr” (noon and afternoon) or “maghrib” and “ishaa” (sunset and late evening) prayers and performing them at the time of the second of the pair (afternoon and late evening).

jam‘ taqdiim

جمع تقدم

advanced combining

In the context of the “Salaah”, this means combining either “Zuhr” and “aSr” (noon and afternoon) or “maghrib” and “ishaa” (sunset and late evening) prayers and performing them at the time of the first of the pair (noon and sunset).

jamhuur (al--)

الجمهور

the majority

Usually, this means the majority of scholars.
** Jamrah (pl. jamaraat / jimaar) **

**stoning pillar**
The pillar which people believe to symbolize Satan at Mina. There are three pillars which a pilgrim has to stone as a part of the Hajj ritual. The stoning means throwing seven pebbles, one by one, at the pillar while saying “Allahu akbar”.

**Jamrah (al--) aS-Sughraa**

الجماعة الصغرى

**the small stoning pillar**
The third of the pillars pilgrims have to stone (by throwing seven pebbles, one by one, as a part of the Hajj rituals.

**Jamrah (al--) al-wusTaa**

الجماعة الوسطى

**the middle stoning pillar**
The second of the pillars pilgrims have to stone (by throwing seven pebbles, one by one, at) as a part of the Hajj rituals.

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**jannah**

**jamrat al-‘aqabah**

‘Aqabah stoning pillar
The largest of the three pillars pilgrims have to stone by throwing seven pebbles, one by one, at them.

**janaabah**

state of major impurity
The state of ritual impurity as a result of having sex or a wet dream. A Muslim is not supposed to pray or touch the Qur'an or even recite it until he / she has “ghusl” (a full shower, washing the whole body).

**janaazah (janaa'iz)**

جنازة (جنازة)

**funeral**
The word is used to refer to a funeral procession too.

**jannah (pl. jannaat)**

garden, paradise
Originally, the word means a garden. But it is often used to refer to the Garden of Eden or Paradise.
janna / jannaat ‘adn

Garden(s) of Eden
Some Qur'an exegesists say that "‘adn" means 'stay and eternity'.

jarH (al--) (wat-ta‘dill)

الجروح و التعديل
discrediting and endorsement
A procedure in the science of hadeeth authentication in which the transmitters or reporters of the text are evaluated on the basis of their merits of piety, memory and general moral integrity.

jawaaz

lawfulness, permissibility
See “jaa'iz”.

jazaa'

repayment, requital
Good or bad repayment (reward or punishment).

jazaa(yajizii)

to give one his due
The verb is neutral in the sense that what one is given could be good ("khayr") or bad ("sharr"), whichever one deserves. Therefore, if we want to thank someone we should say: “jazaak Allahu khayran.”

jazaakum / jazaak allaahu khayra(n)

May Allah reward you.
An expression usually said to express gratitude. A common mistake is saying: “jazaakum Allaah” only, because this does not specify the reward. (See “jazaa’”).

juzuur

slaughtered camel
Usually, we see “lahM al-jazuur” (camel meat), the eating of which may require one to have ablution before praying in the Hanbali school of Islamic law.
Jihad an-nafs

Jibaayah

collecting taxes

The process of collecting taxes and alms.

Jibril

Gabriel

According to Islamic teachings, Gabriel was the angel who used to bring down the revelations from Allah to His messengers.

Jibt

idol

Something worshipped by polytheists.

Jihad

self-exertion, striving, holy war

The term means exerting a great effort, but it has come to mean exerting a great effort in the Cause of Allah, more specifically in the form of fighting.

Jihad an-nafs

fighting the tempting self

The term refers to controlling oneself by forcing it to do righteous deeds and shun wrong ones.

Jilbaab (pl. jalaabiib)

overgarment

For women, this refers to a garment normally worn over regular garments such as dresses.

Jimaa‘

copulation, sex act

Copulation leads to “janaabah” which requires washing the whole body to attain ritual purity.

Jinnah (sg. jinniyy)

jinn

See “jaann”.

Jizyah

protection tax

The head tax paid by non-Muslim citizens to the Islamic state which is responsible for their protection.
juluus

ju‘gl (pl. ju‘uul) payment, wage

juHfah (al--) 

Juhfah

Name of the place where people coming from west the Red Sea to start their status of "iHraam" on their way to Mecca for "‘umrah" or "Hajj". Today it is in the neighborhood of Raabigh in Saudi Arabia.

juluus sitting

In formal prayers, this is the position in which a person bends his knees and sits on his legs, with the right foot in vertical position, its toes touching the ground. This is similar to genuflection except that one’s buttocks rest fully on the legs.

junaaH

jum‘ah (al--) 

Friday

Friday is a special day in Islam. We are told by the Prophet (PBUH) that Adam was created on this day and entered Paradise on this day.

jumaadaa al-’uulaa 

Jumada the First

The name of the fifth month of the Islamic calendar.

jumaadaa ath-thaaniyah 

Jumada the Second

The name of the sixth month of the Islamic calendar.

junaaH sin, wrong

This word is usually found with the negative particle “laa” (no): “laa JunaaH” (There is no sin or anything wrong with...)
Junub

in a state of major ritual impurity
See “janaabah”.

juz' (pl. 'ajzaa')
part
The Holy Qur'an is divided into 30 'ajzaa' (roughly equal parts), each consisting of two “Hizbs”.

جنب
Junub
جُزء (أجزاء)
kaafir (pl. kuffaar / kaafiruun)
unbeliever
Someone who does not believe in Islam and its teachings.

kaahin (pl. kuhhaan/ kahanah)
diviner, soothsayer
A person who claims knowledge of the future.

kaatib (pl. kuttaab) al-waHy
revelation scribe
A companion of the Prophet (PBUH) who used to write the Qur’anic revelations as dictated by the Prophet (PBUH).

kaaZim al-ghayZ
supressor of anger
Someone who controls his temper and does not allow rage to take control of him.

kabiir
Controlling one’s temper is a highly recommended act.

ka‘bah (al--)
الكعبة
Ka‘bah
The cubic building in the centre of the Holy Mosque of Makkah, originally built by the Prophet Abraham and his son Ishmael. It is the first house of Allah ever known to mankind.

kabbara (ykabbiru)
to say “Allaahu ‘akbar”
Originally, the word means to magnify or enlarge. But it is normally used in the first sense given above.

kabiirah (pl. kabaa’ir)
major sin
Any sin that is punishable by "Hadd", such as murder, fornication, drinking...etc.

The Ever Great
A Divine Attribute of Allah.
kafaalat an-nafs

The One Whose greatness surpasses that of every other being.

kadhhaba (yakdhhib)

کذب (یکذب)

to lie
Not to tell the truth. Lying is strongly condemned in Islam, and it its considered a sign of hypocrisy.

kadhdhhaba (yukadhdhib)

کذب (یکذب)

to disbelieve, belie
To reject the truth of something.

kadhib 1

کذب 1
telling lies
Not telling the truth.

kadhib 2

کذب 2

falsehood
Opposite of truth.

kafaalat an-nafs

گلافة النفس
guarantee of person
Taking the responsibility of making sure that the bailed person will be present when so required.

kaffaarah

کفارة

person will be present when so required.

kafaalat ad-dayn

کفالة الدين
guarantee of debt
This means the guarantor is responsible for making sure that debt is paid back one way or another.

kafan (pl. akfaan)

کفان (آکفان)
shroud
The cloth used to ensnare the corpse of a person.

kafara (yakfur)

کفر (یکفر)
to disbelieve
To disbelieve or announce the rejection of faith in Allah or any of His commandments.

kaffaarah (pl. kaffaaraat)

کفارة (کفارات)
atonement, expiation
An act (specified by Islam) carried out by a Muslim for committing a wrong (such as involuntary manslaughter) or not observing an obligation
Kahaanah

(such as not observing the fast during Ramadan by certain excused people). It includes, among others, feeding a number of poor people or fasting a number of days.

kaffara¹ (yukaffir) كفر¹ (يَكْفَرُ)
to declare sb. unbeliever
To declare that someone is an unbeliever or has disbelieved, because of a certain deed or words said by him, such as denying the oneness of Allah or denying the necessity of performing the five daily prayers.

kaffara² (yukaffir) كفر² (يَكْفَرُ)
to atone, expiate
To do something in order to atone for a sin or for not doing something one swore to Allah to do. (See “kaffaarah”).

Kahaanah

soothsaying
Soothsaying is considered a form of polytheism, since the

kalimat ash-shahadah

soothsayer claims knowledge of the unseen. A Muslim is forbidden from visiting a soothsayer or believing his words.

kalaam allaah

Words of Allah, the Qur’an
The Qur'an is considered the exact words of Allah revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) through Archangel Gabriel.

kaliim allaah

Speaker to Allah
Literally, this means the one spoken to by Allah. It refers in Islamic writings to Prophet Moses to whom Allah spoke at Mount Sinai. (See the Qur’an 4:164.)

kalimat ash-shahadah

Declaration of Faith
Saying: “ashhadu an-laa ilaaha illa-Ilaah wa asshadu anna muHammadan rasuulu-l-aah.”
Kariim

(I bear witness that there is no deity except Allah, and I bear witness that Muhammad is the messenger of Allah).

Karaahah

reprehensibility, aversion
Considering something reprehensible or distasteful.

Karaamah (pl. karaamaat)

extraordinary act
This term literally means ‘a sign of honour’ and refers to supernatural acts (like walking on water). It is used in conjunction with saints or men of Allah other than the prophets, for whom the word “mu‘jizah” (miracle) is used.

Kariim (al--)

The Most Generous
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Whose bounties and favours know no limits.

Kataba

Karrama allaahu wajhahu

May Allah honour his face
This expression is often used instead of “raDiya allaahu ‘anhu” (May Allah be pleased with him) especially when Muslims speak of Ali, cousin of the Prophet (PBUH) and his son-in-law. It has been said that he was the only early convert to Islam who never prostrated to an idol, since he adopted Islam at a very young age. This expression presumably refers to that fact.

Kataba (yaktub) allaah 1

Allah enjoined, ordained
This is one of the senses of the word as used in the Qur'an and other Islamic texts. We may find this verb in the passive form “kutiba ‘alaykum” meaning “it has been ordained upon you (by Allah).”
kawthar

kataba (yaktub) allaah$^2$
كتب (يكتب) الله$^2$

Allah destined, foreordained
In the Qur'an we find verses where this verb (active and passive forms)
is used in the sense of predestination.

katama (yaktum) al-Haqq
كم (يكم) الحق

to conceal the truth
To withhold information in order to hide the truth. The Qur'an warns us not to do that (See the Qur'an, 2:42).

katm/kitmaan ash-shahaadah
كم / كمان الشهاده

concealing testimony
Not giving testimony, when asked to give it. This is considered a sin, as we can see from the Qur'an (2: 283).

kawthar (al--)
الكوثر

River of Abundance
The river promised by Allah to the Prophet Muhammad

khaala'at

(PBUH) in the Hereafter.
(See Chapter 108 of the Qur'an).

kaZm al-ghayZ
控制系统
controlling temper
Literally, this means suppressing rage. This act is considered one of the qualities of a good believer. In the hadeeth we are advised to change our position (from standing to sitting) and even make ablution as a measure to fight loss of temper.

khaafiD (al--)
الخافض
The Supreme Debaser
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who debases and brings humiliation to sinners.

khaala'at (tukhaali')
خالعت (تخالع)
to seek khul'
A woman may seek separation from her husband through the procedure known as "khul’" or "mukhaala‘ah". In this type of agreement the
wife may have to pay back
the dower given to her by the
husband and agree to pay for
other expenses as well.

**khaaliq (al-)**

The Creator
A Divine Attribute of Allah.
The One Who created
everything and everyone from
nothing.

**khaashi**

humble, submissive
An attribute of the good
believer is to be humble and
submissive in his prayers.
(See the Qur'an, 23: 2).

**khaatam al-'anbiyaa' / annabiyyiin**

Seal of the Prophets
The reference is to the
Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)
who has been the last and
most important in a chain of
prophets and messengers sent
by Allah. So there would be
no prophet after him. (See the
Qur'an, 33: 40).

**khabar al-'aaHaad**

**khaatam an-nubuwwah**

Seal of prophecy
A special seal-like mark
between the shoulders of the
Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

**khaaTib (pl. khuTTaab)**

suitor
A man who is asking for
someone's hand.

**khaaTibah**

female matchmaker
A woman who helps in
selecting future grooms and
brides for people.

**khbar al-'aaHaad**

uniquely reported
A tradition that has been
reported by a single narrator,
as opposed to "khabar
mutawaatir" (reported by
many).
**khabar mutawaatir**  
well attested report  
A report or tradition reported by a large number of transmitters.

**khabiir (al--)**  
*The Ever-Cognizant*  
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who is knowledgeable of the most secret of things and affairs.

**khabiith**  
bad, wicked, impure  
Sometimes, the word is used to refer to Satan.

**khalaf (al--)**  
succeeding generation(s)  
The generations that came later.

**khalifah ¹ (pl. khulafaa')**  
caliph, successor  
Originally, someone who succeeded the Prophet (PBUH). Later, it came to be used to refer to all the heads of the Islamic State, until the last Ottoman ruler.

**khaliiifah ² (pl. khulafaa')**  
vicegerent, viceroy  
In the Qur'an, the term is used to refer to a vicegerent, someone who rules on earth, so to speak, on behalf of Allah. So Adam was made a “khaliiifah”. (See the Qur'an, 2: 30). And so was David (See the Qur'an, 38: 26).

**khaliiifah (al--) ar-raashid**  
the righteous caliph  
The righteous successor to the Prophet (PBUH), Abu Bakr al-Siddiiq or any of his three successors. (See “al-khulafaa' ar-raashiduuun”).

**khaliiil allaah**  
friend of Allah  
This was a title given to the Prophet Abraham. The term “khaliiil” implies close
**khalwah**

intimacy, as opposed to “Sadiiq”, which does not have this connotation.

**khālq**

*physical form, looks*
The structure and form of the various parts of the body. It could also mean the general appearance of a person.

**khalwah (pl. khalaawii)**

*secluded place*
Sometimes, the term is used to refer to a (secluded) area in a mosque, for example, where religious teaching takes place.

**khalwah (pl. khalaawaat)**

*being alone, solitude*
The term could mean being alone with oneself or with someone. For example, it is forbidden in Islam for a man to be in “khalwah” with a woman who is a stranger to him.

**khaTii‘ah**

*khamr (pl. khumuut)**

*wine, alcoholic drink*
Any alcoholic drink that may cause intoxication is called “khamr”, and it is forbidden for a Muslim to consume or even deal with (such as buying and selling).

**kharaaj**

*land tax*
Land tax paid to the Muslim treasury which was paid by non-Muslims.

**khashyat allaah**

*fear of Allah*
Reverence to Allah and fear of His punishment.

**khaSiyy (pl. khiSyan)**

*eunuch, castrate*
A man whose testicles have been removed.

**khaTii‘ah (pl. khaTaayaa)**

*Sin*
khatm an-nubuwwah

Something forbidden by the religion.

khaTiibah

fiancée

A female who has been engaged, but not married yet. According to Islamic law, her fiancé is considered a 'stranger' in all regards. She even has to observe the "Hijaab" (veiling) with him.

khatm an-nubuwwah

sealing of prophethood

Indicating that Muhammad (PBUH) is the last prophet and messenger of Allah. No prophet of messenger would ever come after him, and anyone who claims prophecy has to be false. (See the Qur'an 33:40.) Besides the Qur'an there are many authentic prophetic traditions that emphasize this point.

khawaarij

finality of prophethood

Allah’s sending the last and final prophet and messenger to this world.

khatm al-qur’aan

finishing the Qur’an

Finishing the recitation or reading of the whole Qur’an. Many pious Muslims observe the practice of reading the whole Qur’an in a specific number of days, weeks or months.

khawaarij (al--)

Kharijites (the rebels)

A fanatic group of Muslims who believed that the Caliph Ali ibn Abi Taleb and Mu‘aawiyah as well others were all unbelievers, and should be killed. They were responsible for the assassination of the fourth Righteous Caliph Ali (RAA).
Khayr al-quruun

Khawatimmel-‘a’maal

The last deeds / actions

The last thing one does in this life, for example.

Khawatimmel-as-su’urah

Concluding verses

The last verses of a chapter in the Qur’an, such as the last two or three verses of Chapter 2, which are highly recommended to be recited by a Muslim at dawn and sunset.

Khayr al-quruun

The best generation(s)

Quruun literally means 'centuries', but the "Hadiith" which says: "khayr al-quruun qarnii thumma al-ladhiin yaluunahum thumma al-ladhiina yaluunahum..." has been translated as: "The best generation is mine, then the following one, then the next..."

Khayr 1 (pl. khayra’at)

Good deed or thing

Khayr 2

Better, superior

The word means both good and better. The expression “bi-khayr” means ‘well’ or ‘in good condition’.

Khazraj (al-)

Khazraj

One of the two main Arab tribes of Medina at the time of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

Khidr (al-)

The Khidr

Muslim scholars say that this is the name of the pious man of knowledge referred to in the Chapter of the Cave in the Qur’an from whom the Prophet Moses sought to learn. (See the Qur’an, 18: 66-83).
Khilaafah
\textit{caliphate}
Succession in heading the Muslim community, as a ruler. Originally, it meant succeeding the Prophet (PBUH) in heading the Muslim community. The first “khaliifah” was a successor to the Prophet, and each one was successor to the preceding one.

\textbf{khimaar (pl. khumur)}
\textit{veil, head cover}
Any scarf like piece of cloth used to cover the whole head and neck and may also be used to cover the bosom of a woman. (See the Qur'an, 24:31).

\textbf{khitaan}
\textit{circumcision}
Circumcision or removing the foreskin of the penis is required by Islam for all males.

\textbf{khiTbah}
\textit{betrothal, asking to marry}
Asking for someone’s hand in marriage.

\textbf{Khiyaanah}
\textit{treachery, infidelity}
This involves deception breach of agreements and promises and failing a trust as well as infidelity.

\textbf{khiyaant al-‘ahd/ al-'amaanah}
\textit{breach of a trust}
In the "Hadiith" it is considered one of the four signs of a hypocrite.

\textbf{khubth (al--)} \textit{wa al-khabaa'ith}
\textit{evil male and female spirits}
The Prophet (PBUH) instructed Muslims to seek refuge in Allah from these spirits whenever they enter a bathroom.
**khuluq**

**khuff (pl. akhfaaf)**

خف (أخفاف)

*light boot*

This was like a sock made of leather, similar to boots.

**khul‘**

خلع

**khul‘**

The arrangement in which the wife seeks divorce through making a deal with her husband, such as returning his dower and paying for the wedding expenses.

**khulafaa' (al--) ar-raashiduun**

الخلفاء الراشدون

*The Righteous Caliphs*

The four heads of the Muslim community who succeeded the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH): Abu Bakr aS-Siddiiq, ‘umar ibn al-Khattaab, ‘uthmaan ibn ‘affaan and ‘aliyy ibn abi Taalib.

**khuluq**

manners, morality

The term is a comprehensive

**khuTbah**

one that covers the moral and behavioural aspects of a person. It is reported that the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) whenever he looked in a mirror he used to pray: "O Allah, make my khuluq (manners) as good as my khalq (looks).

**khunthaa (pl. khanaathii)**

خنشق

*hermaphrodite, bisexual*

A person whose gender cannot be determined due to having both male and female sexual organs or neither of them.

**khushuu‘**

خشع

*submissiveness, humility*

The attitude one should show when praying or supplicating.

**Khusuuf**

*lunar eclipse*

**khuTbah (pl. khuTab)**

خطبة (خطب)

*sermon, speech*
khuTbat al-‘iid
Eid sermon
The sermon given on the day of the Feast of Breaking the Fast, or of Sacrifice. Unlike Friday, the sermon is given after the prayer.

khuTbat al-Haajah
wedding sermon
See “khuTbat an-nikaaH”.

khuTbat al-jumu‘ah
Friday sermon
The sermon given by the imam on Friday congregational service. The service consists of a two-part sermon, followed by two “rak‘ahs” of prayer.

khuTbat an-nikaaH
wedding sermon
A sermon given on the occasion of a wedding ceremony. Sometimes, it is called “khuTbat al-Haajah”.

kibriyaa‘
greatness, self-respect
Greatness and self-respect. For Allah, this includes majesty. (See the Qur’an, 45: 37).
Kufr

kitaabiyy (pl. ahl al-kitaab) (كتابي (أهل الكتاب))
_member of the people of the Scripture_
A Christian or Jew, who are called in the Qur'an "ahl al-kitaab".

kitaabiyyah (كتابية)
_Christian or Jewish woman_
According to Islamic law, a Muslim man may marry a chaste "kitaabiyyah". (See the Qur'an 5:5.).

Kufr (كرفر)
_disbelief_
The word means denying Allah’s favours or rejecting His authority.

kuswat al-ka‘bah (كسوة الكعبة)

kusrun bawaaH (كفر بواح)
clear blasphemy
An act that is definitely contrary to Islamic teachings.

_kuswat al-ka‘bah_
_Ka'bah cover_
The cloth used to cover the Ka'bah. It is made of black silk and decorated with Qur'anic verses embroidered with gold threads.
laat

L

laa Hawla wa laa quwwata illaa bi-Illeah

No power nor might except from Allah

This expression is a highly recommended form of prayer.
It is often said by a Muslim to find solace, especially when faced with difficulties.

laa 'ilaaha ill-allaah

لا إله إلا الله

There is no deity except Allah
This is a negation of the existence of any type of deity with the exception of Allah. It is the motto of Islam.

laahuut

theology

laat (al--)

Lat

Name of an idol that was worshipped by pagans in Arabia.

laHm khinziir

лаHм kinziir

la‘nah

curse, damnation

Dismissing from the mercy of Allah, or depriving one of Divine blessing.

labbayk allaahumma

لبيك اللهم

I dutifully answer, my Lord

I am responding dutifully to your command or call. This is the expression often repeated by pilgrims.

laghw

idle talk

In the case of an oath, this means an oath said unintentionally.

laHd (pl. luHuud)

grave

Technically, this is the hollow part of a grave where a corpse is placed.

laHm khinziir

laughter

Pig’s meat

Pig’s meat as well as any part of a pig’s body is considered
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<td>creation, or Who is too Subtle for people to know His identity.</td>
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<td><em>vain talk, futile discourse</em></td>
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<td>Islam discourages its followers from wasting their time in useless things, including vain talk.</td>
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<td>The Depository of all the Divine decrees and willed events, ordained by Allah, since the beginning of creation. (See the Qur'an, 85: 22).</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unintentional minor offences or mistakes.</td>
<td><em>the Night of Power / Esteem</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lamaza (yalmiz)</td>
<td>The night of the 27th of Ramadan is believed to be the night called &quot;laylat al-qadr&quot; referred to in the Qur'an, Chapter 97.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>to slander</em></td>
<td><em>li‘aan</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To find fault with others or speak ill of them, directly or by insinuation.</td>
<td><em>mutual cursing</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>laqiiT</em></td>
<td>See &quot;mulaa‘anah&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>foundling</em></td>
<td><em>libaas al-'iHraam</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A baby whose parents are unknown.</td>
<td><em>pilgrim’s dress</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LaTiif (al--)</td>
<td>The special clothing worn by a pilgrim. For men, two sheets of seamless white</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
cloth, one for the upper half of the body ("ridaa") and the other for the lower half ("izaar"); for women, a plain proper dress.

_likhāf / likhaaf (sg. likhafeh)_

*white slates*
White slates were sometimes used in the early days of Islam for writing.

_likmaan_

*Luqman*
A sage, pious man to whom reference is made in the Qur'an, Chapter 31.

_liktaah_

*found object*
There are certain rules to be observed by a Muslim in handling a found object, be it animate or inanimate, such as announcing about it for a certain period of time before taking it.
maalik

maalik (al--)
The Glorious
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who deserves real glorification.

maal (pl. 'amwaal)
money, wealth
It may be used to mean possessions.

maalik ^1
master, owner
The word comes from the verb “malaka” to possess. We find this word in this sense in “suurat al-faatiHah” (Opening Chapter) as well as in many other parts of the Qur’an.

maalik ^2
Malik
The name of the guard of Hell. (See the Qur’an, 43: 77).

maalik ^3
Malik
The founders of one of the major schools of Islamic law. He was born in and taught at Medina, and is known as a traditionalist. His school of thought (“madhhab”) is commonly followed in Africa.

maalik al-mulk
The Ruler of the Dominion
A Divine Attribute of Allah. Master of the universe or the King of kings.

maalikiyy (pl. maalikiyyah)
Malik (Malakiyya)

maalikiyyah (sg. maalikiyy)
Malakiyya (Malakiyy)

Maalikite
Follower of imam Malik.

maalikiyyah (sg. maalikiyy)
Maalakiyya (Maalakiyy)

Malikites
See “maalikiyy”.

maani'
preventing cause, obstacle
Something that makes
another disallowed, such as
the state of ritual impurity
which prevents a Muslim
from praying or touching the
Qur'an.

**maani' (al--)**
*The Protector or Withholder*
A Divine Attribute of Allah.
The One Who protects His
servants, or Who withholds
what He wills.

**maa shaa' allah**
*Allah bless!*
Literally, this means “What
Allah has willed”. It is
usually used to express
admiration of something,
while indicating the real
Causer of this, Allah. It is a
good practice to say this
expression every time we like
something.

**mabruur**
*perfect, well performed*
The term is usually used with
“Hajj” to mean pilgrimage
which a person performed
very well, by avoiding all the
actions that nullify or
invalidate it, for example.

**madd**
* elongation*
Lengthening of a vowel.
There are different types of
elongation mentioned in the
books of tajweed: “aSlii,
far‘ii, ja'a'iz, laazim, Harfii,
kalimii” (See these terms).

**madd 'aSliyy**
intrinsic elongation
The normal elongation of a
long vowel. It is considered
equivalent to two short vowel
lengths. For example, the
vowel in Arabic “laan” (He
became soft) is twice as long
as the vowel in “lan” (will
not).

**madd 'aariD lis-sukuun**
elongation occasioned by
finality
Extra elongation of a long
vowel when it comes before a
word final consonant. If the
madd

said consonant is vocalized (followed by a vowel), then there is no extra elongation. For example, “raHiim” makes it possible to elongate the /ii/ twice or three times (“raHiiiiim”), but if we say “raHiimun” the /ii/ should not be elongated more than usual.

madd al-farq

discrimination elongation
The extra elongation of a long vowel in a word initial position in order to distinguish the word in an interrogative mode from the word in a declarative mode, such as “aaaaaal'aana?” (Now?) as opposed to “aal'aana” (Now).

madd al-liin

elongation of a glide
The two glides /w/ and /y/ are made long when they occur before a word final consonant, such as “khawwf” (fear) and “bayt” (house) if we stop on these words. So the above words may be pronounced “khawwwwwf” and “bayyyyyyt”.

madd aS-Silah

liaison elongation
Extra elongation of a vowel after the pronominal suffix -hi/u (him) if the /h/ is preceded by a vowel and the pronoun is followed by any word. Unless the following word begins with a glottal stop (“hamzah”), the vowel of -hi and -hu is made twice as long, such as “inda-hu ‘ilmun” which is pronounced “inda-huu ‘ilmun”. If the following word begins with a glottal stop, then this same vowel is made four or five times longer.

madd at-tamyiiz

distinguishing elongation
See “madd al-farq”.

madd far‘iiyy

incidental elongation
The extra elongation of a vowel due to some linguistic
madd

Factors, such as occurrence before a glottal stop, as in "maa" (water) which is pronounced maaaa': (with a fairly long vowel).

madd Harfiyy

*letter elongation*

The extra elongation of a long vowel in the name of a letter, which is found at the beginning of a "suurah" of the Qur'an, such as "Saad" (the 14th letter in the Arabic alphabet) which should be pronounced "Saad", because the vowel is followed by a word final /d/.

madd Harfiyy muthaqqal

*heavy letter elongation*

This type is called Harfiyy (related to a letter / sound) because it occurs with the letters / sounds whose names are pronounced in the "muqaTTa'aat" (disjoined letters) that occur at the beginning of some chapters in the Qur'an, such as ALM (pronounced 'alif- laaaaaam- miiiiim). In this example, we find that /aa/ in the middle is followed by /m/ with double value. Since the /m/ is geminated, we say that it is 'heavy', and the elongation is called heavy.
madd jaa'iz

optional elongation
The optional extra elongation of a long vowel, when it is word final and the following word begins with the glottal stop ("hamzah"), as in "qaaluu 'innaa". In such a case, the /uu/ can be pronounced with extra elongation (/uuuu[u]/) or at normal length /uu/.

madd jaa'iz munfaSil

optional separated elongation
See "madd jaa'iz" for an example. It is called "munfaSil" (separated) because the long vowel is in a word while the glottal stop ("hamzah") is in another (following) word.

madd kalimiyy

word elongation
The extra elongation of a long vowel which, affecting the pronunciation of a word, such as "daabbah" (animal) which should be read as "daaaaaabah" because the long vowel /aa/ is followed by a double consonant.

madd kalimiyy muthaqqaal

heavy word elongation
This is called 'heavy' because it occurs before a geminate consonant, and 'word' because it occurs in words, such as the /aa/ in "daabbah" (animal), which is pronounced obligatorily with extra elongation due to its occurrence before the double 'b' letter /sound. So the above word is pronounced in the Qur'an with six vowel length, "daaaaaabah".

madd laazim

required elongation
An obligatory type of extra elongation of a vowel. This includes the two "madd kalimiyy" and two "madd
madd
Harfiyy” mentioned in their places in this dictionary.

madd Tabii‘iyy

normal elongation
It is two short vowel length, as in “yakuunu” where the first /u/ is twice as long as the second /u/ in the word. (See “madd 'aSliyy”).

madd waajib muttaSil

obligatory, connected elongation
Extra elongation of the vowel which precedes a glottal stop (“hamzah”) in the same word, such as “maa” (water) and “suu” (something bad). In Qur'anic recitation, the vowels should be made extra long (4 or 5 times the length of a short vowel); the above words become “maaaaa” and “suuuuu”.

madhhab (pl. madhaahib)

Mazhab (Mazahib)
school of thought
A school of thought, usually in matters of Islamic law. There are four major schools of thought recognized by Sunni Muslims: Hanafi, Malik, Shafi‘i and Hanbali.

ma'dhuun

Ma'doon
justice of the peace; registrar
This refers to a man who has been authorized to perform religious weddings.

ma‘dhuur

Ma'door
excused, excusable

madhy

Madi
arousal genital fluid
Fluid that comes out of the penis upon a male’s being sexually aroused. It is considered ritually impure, and should be removed by washing. It also invalidates the ablution.
maDmaDah
rinsing the mouth
Rinsing the mouth, preferably with tooth brushing, usually during the “wuDuu”.

maghrib (al--)
المغرب
sunset
Technically, “maghrib” means the time between actual sunset and the disappearance of the evening dusk.

maHiid
عيض
menstruation
State of menstruation.

mahr (pl. muhuur)
مهر (مهر)
dower
See “Sadaaq”.

mahr al-mithl
مهر المثل
normal dower
The dower given to women of a similar social status.

maHram (pl. maHaarim)
محرم (محرم)
unmaritable relation
A relative who cannot be married to a female, such as a father, brother, uncle, etc., as opposed to “ajnabiyy” (stranger).

majilis
مجلس (مجلس الذاكر)
meeting of remembrance
A group of people sitting together to remember Allah in different ways, such as studying the Qur'an.

maHZuur (pl. maHZuuraat)
محور (محورات)
forbidden act
An act forbidden, especially due to certain circumstances, such as wearing sewn garments for a male in the state of “iHraam” during pilgrimage.

majiid (al--)
المجيد
The Ever-Glorious
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who is glorified and honoured the most.
majuusiyy (pl. majuus)
Magian
An adherent of Mazdaism, worshipper of fire.

majuusiyyah (al--)
Magianism
The Persian religion of fire worship.

makaarim al-'akhlaaq
good morals, good conduct
In the hadeeth, the Prophet (PBUH) says: “I have been sent to perfect good morals and conduct.”

makhiit
sewn garment
Any piece of garment that is sewn (shirt, trousers...), as opposed to a seamless sheet of cloth. A male pilgrim should not wear such a garment during pilgrimage.

makruuh (pl. makruuhaat)
reprehensible, hateful (act)
An act that is considered reprehensible or hateful, though not forbidden by the religion, such as many distasteful actions.

malaa'ikah (sg. malak)
angels
See “malak”.

malak (pl. malaa'ikah)
angel
A Muslim believes that these are pure creatures, created of light, who never disobey Allah. Many of them are assigned specific jobs, such as recording the good and bad deeds of people or guarding Paradise or Hell...etc. The best known among them are Gabriel, Michael, “israafiil”, and “izraa'iil” (the Angel of Death).
mal’uun

Malak al-mawt ملك الموت
Angel of Death
“‘izraa’iil” is believed to be the name of the Angel of Death who is assigned to take away people’s souls from them, causing their death.

malakuut ملكوت
kingdom
As a religious term this refers to the Kingdom (of both Heaven and Earth) which belong to Allah Alone. A common expression is "maalik al-mulk wa al-malkuut" (The possessor of the Sovereignty and the Kingdom).

malik (al--) الملك
The King
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The Absolute Ruler of the universe.

mal’uun ملعون
cursed, damned
Someone who is being

maniyy مني

maniyy dismissed from or deprived of Divine mercy.

ma’muum ماموم
follower
A person who follows the leader in congregational prayer.

manaasik (sg. mansak) مناسك (منسك)
rituals
See “mansak”.

manduubiyyah مندوبية
plausability
See “manduub”.

manhduub (pl. manduubaat) مندوب (متدوبات)
plausible recommended act
An act that is considered plausible or recommended, but neither required nor regularly observed by the Prophet (PBUH).

semen
maqaam ibraahiim

mansiukh

*abrogated*

A decree or commandment that has been abrogated by another more recent one or modified by it.

maqaam (al--) al-maHmuud

المقام الخمود

*the honoured status*

The special status given by Allah to one person only on the Day of Judgement. All indications point to the fact that this would be the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). Many scholars say that the reference in the Qur'an (17: 79) is to the “Greatest Intercession” or “ash-shafaa'ah al-kubraa”.

maqaam ibraahiim

مَقَامٍ إِبْرَاهِيْمَ

*Maqam Ibrahim*

The standing post of Abraham is a rock believed to have been used by the Prophet Abraham to stand on during the building of the

maSaaliH mursalah

Ka'bah. It is now encased in a crystal housing, near the Ka'bah. The area adjacent to it is also called “maqaam ibraahiim”, and a Muslim would normally pray two “rak‘ahs” in the area after the “Tawaaf”.

ma'ruuf

*kindness, good deed*

A good, common practice, including kindness and other good deeds.

maSaadir at-tashrii‘

مصادر التشريع

*sources of Islamic law*

The sources upon which the “shari‘ah” is based. Four main sources are recognized: the Qur'an, the sunnah, analogy and consensus of Muslim scholars.

maSaaliH mursalah

مصاْحِح مَرْسَالَة

*general good*

The term has been defined as “public welfare neither
commanded nor prohibited in any source of Islamic law.”

_to wipe_

To wipe something with a wet hand.

_preceded in prayer_

The person who missed part of the congregational prayer.

_wiping over footwear_

Wiping over a shoe or a heavy stocking. It is permissible for a Muslim who wears a footwear, before making ablution, to wipe its upper part with wet hands instead of washing the feet, for 24 hours as long as he does not remove it. If he is on travel, he may do so for three days.
MasiiH (al--) ad-dajjaal

Antichrist, false messiah
In the traditions of the Prophet (PBUH) there are references to a false messiah who comes in the latter days of this world and pretends to be the true messiah, or even as God, in order to mislead people into disbelief.

masiiHiyy

Christian
A relatively new word for the Islamic word “naSraaniyy”.

masiiHiyyah (al--)

Christianity
This is a modern synonym for “naSraaniyyah”.

ma′Siyah (pl. ma′aaSii)

معصية (معاصي)
sin
Literally, an act of disobedience to Allah.

masjid

masjid (al--) al-aqSaa

The Furthest Mosque
The main mosque of Jerusalem, built on the site to which the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) went in his night journey (“al-israa”) and from where the Prophet (PBUH) ascended to heaven. (See the Qur'an, 17: 1).

masjid (al--) al-Haraam

the Holy Mosque
The mosque that encloses the Ka‘bah at Makkah.

masjid al-khayf

al-Khayf Mosque
The mosque at Mina.

masjid (al--) an-nabawiyy

the Prophet’s Mosque
The mosque at Medina, which was first built by the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and where he is buried.
masjid qubaa'  

masjid Diraar  

*mosque of harm*

The mosque that was built by the hypocrites in Medina, during the early days of the Prophet in that town, in order to detract the worshippers from joining the Prophet in their prayers. (See the Qur'an 9: 107)

masjid namirah  

*Namirah Mosque*

The mosque at 'Arafah, where the pilgrims perform both noon and afternoon prayers together on the ninth day of Dhul-Hijjah.

masjid qubaa'  

*the Mosque of Qubaa'*

The name of the first mosque ever built in Islamic history, since the Prophet (PBUH), upon his arrival at Medina, first stayed at Qubaa', then moved to Medina proper. (See the Qur'an, 9: 108).

masnuun (pl. masnuunaat)  

*sunnah practice*

Practice observed and/or recommended by the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

mass (min al-jinn / ash-shyTaan)  

*possession (by Satan or a jinni)*

The state of being controlled by an evil spirit or jinn.

ma'Suum  

*infallible*

A person, usually a prophet, protected by Allah from committing wrong acts or sins.

mataa' al-Hayaat ad-dunyaa  

*worldly pleasures*

The reference is to the temporary pleasures of this life, as opposed to the eternal pleasures of the Hereafter.
**maTaaf** (al--) المطاف
*circumambulation path*
The path which is followed by the person that circumambulates (walks around) the Ka‘bah.

**ma’thuur** مأثور
*reported*
This word means something (prayer or saying, for example) that was reported from the past, generally accepted by Muslims. (See 'athar).

**matiin** (al--) المتين
*The Ever Strong*
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Whose strength has no limits.

**matn al-Hadiith** متن الحديث
*hadeeth text*
The main text of the tradition of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), giving his words, for example.

**mawlaa**

**maw‘iZah** (pl. mawaa‘iZ)
*موعزة (مواضع)*
*sermon*
A general term used for any type of a talk giving religious advice.

**mawaaqiit** (sg. miqiqaat)
*مواقيث (موقات)*
*appointed times or places*
See “miqiqaat”.

**mawDuu’** موضوع
*forgery*
The term refers to a hadeeth fabricated by someone and falsely ascribed to the Prophet (PBUH).

**mawlaa ¹** (pl. mawaalii)
*مولى ¹ (موالي)*
*lord, master, protector*
In the Qur'an we often find the word in these senses referring to Allah.
mawlid

mawlaa^2 (pl. mawaalii)
مولى^2 (موالي)

charge, client
In early Islamic writings we find this word to mean someone (often, an ex-slave) who is under another person’s patronage (often, former master).

mawlaa^3 (pl. mawaalii)
مولى^3 (موالي)

paternal relatives
According to some scholars, the term “mawaalii” found in Chapters 4 (verse 33) and 19 (verse 5) of the Qur'an refers to the paternal kinsfolk, technically called “aSabah” in the laws of inheritance.

mawlid (al--) an-nabawiyy
المولد النبوي

The Prophet’s birthday
The birthday of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is assumed to be most probably on Monday the 12th of Rabi’

maysir

al- Awwal. It was in the year 570 AD.

mawaqi’ah (pl. mawaqqii’)
موقعة (موقع)

battle
In Islamic history, the term is used to refer to all battles, both during the days of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and at other times.

mawquudah
موقعة

dead through beating
An animal whose meat is normally edible, but dies as a result of beating; hence, its meat becomes forbidden for a Muslim to eat, due to the fact that it is not properly slaughtered. (See the Qur'an, 5: 3).

maysir

gambling, game of chance
Gambling is forbidden by Islam. (See the Qur'an, 5: 90-91).
miHraab

maytah

*carrion*

The meat of the animal that dies a natural death. Such meat is forbidden for a Muslim to eat even if it is edible when the animal is properly slaughtered.

mazaamiir daawuud

زاامير داود

*Psalms of David*

The book that was revealed to Prophet David (PBUH).

maZlamah (pl. maZaalim)

مظلمة (مظلم)

*complaint*

Complaint usually made to the regular authorities or higher authorities in some cases.

miHraab (pl. maHaariib)

محراب (محاريب)

*prayer niche*

An enclave made in a worship place, usually in the front.

miithaaq

miikaa'iil

ميكائيل

*Michael*

The angel who is in charge of dispensing the provisions decreed by Allah for different creatures. The name is given as “miikaal” too, in the Qur'an.

miil

ميل

*Islamic mile*

It is said that the Islamic mile is equivalent to 1848 meters.

miiqaat (pl. mawaaqiit)

ميقات (مواقيت)

*appointed time or place*

For the pilgrims, “miiqaat” usually means the place where they should wear the “iHraam” (pilgrim’s garb) and make the intention for “Hajj” or “‘umrah”.

miithaaq (pl. mawaathiiq)

ميثاق (مواثق)

*covenant, pledge*

Fulfilling the covenant (not breaking it) is considered an
minaarah

important quality in believers. (See the Qur'an 13:20, e.g.)

mikHalah (pl. makaahHil)
مكحلة (مكاحل)

kohl container
A small container in which "kohl" (antimony powder) is placed.

millah (pl. milal)
ملة (ملل)

religion
The term is sometimes contrasted with “niHlah” (a sect or school of thought).

minaa
منى

Mina
The valley next to Makkah where pilgrims stay the eighth and the tenth through the thirteenth days of the month of pilgrimage, Dhul Hijjah.

minaarah
منارة

minaret
The tower in a mosque from which the "adhaan" (call to prayer) was made by the

miqdaar

muezzin. Nowadays, loud speakers are put there while the call is actually made inside the mosque itself in front of a microphone.

minbar (pl. manaabir)
منبر (منابر)

pulpit
A pulpit or speaking forum, from where a speech or sermon is delivered.

minsak (pl. manaasik)
منسک (مناسک)

pilgrimage rite
A rite or ritual observed when one performs pilgrimage to Makkah.

miqdaar al-madd
مقدار المد

duration of a vowel
Literally, the duration of the elongation. Normally, a typical elongation is two short vowel length. A vowel, however, may be four, five or six times long in certain contexts, such as in the case
misbaHah

of the vowel being followed by a “hamzah” (glottal stop).

mi‘raaj (al-)

The Ascension

The ascension of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) from Jerusalem to the seven Heavens on the night of the 27th of Rajab.

mirwad (p. maraawid)

kohl stick

A thin cylindrical metallic stick which is dipped in the "kohl" (antimony powder) by inserting the stick inside the container of the kohl. It is then used for putting the kohl inside the eyes or for eye lining.

misbaHah

prayer beads

Beads strung together in specific numbers, usually 33 or 99, and are used to count how many times one has said

mithqaal

a certain prayer, such as “subHaana allaah” (Glory be to Allah’), “al-Hamdu li-lllaah” (Thank Allah) and “allaahu ‘akbar” (Allah is the Greatest).

miswaak (pl. masawwiik)

مسواك (مساويك)

tooth brush

The original tooth brush used by the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) more than 1400 years ago, and is still being used by some Muslims, is a tooth brush in the form of a stick taken from a tree known in Arabia as “al-araak”, which has medicinal value and a good smell.

mithqaal (pl. mathaaqiiil) ¹

mithkal

It is said to be, “the weight of a dinar, the equivalent of 72 grains of barley (equals 4.4 grams). It may be somewhat less or more.”
mu'adhdhin

mithqaal (pl. mathaaqil)²

(weight)

This is the literal sense of the word, and it is used in this sense in the Qur'an (e.g., 99:7-8).

mu'aaahad

(protected)

Literally, the word means someone we have made a solemn promise. Technically, it refers to the people of the Scripture who have been promised protection by the Muslim State. It is similar to the word “dhimmiyy”.

mu'adhdhin

(muezzin)

The person who calls “adhaan” (call to prayer) to inform people that the time for a certain “Salaah” has come.

mu'allafah

mu'akhhkhar aS-Sadaaq

(deferred dower)

Often, a part of the dower paid by the groom to his wife is deferred, to be paid upon separation or at the request of the wife.

mu'akhhkhir (al--)

The Supreme Retarder

A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who delays things and postpones affairs at His Will.

mu'allafah

(al--) quluubuhum

(newly won friends)

One of the definitions of this term says that they are a group of people whose hearts the Muslim community tries to win to encourage them to accept Islam and show loyalty to it.
### MubaaH

#### Mu‘allaqah

*suspended*

A wife in a state of indetermination. She is not treated like a wife, nor is she divorced.

#### Mu‘awwadhataan (al–)

*العذان*

*Chapters 113 and 114 of the Holy Qur'an*

The two chapters of the Qur'an which begin with the words “qul A"uudhu” (Say: I seek refuge...), which are recommended by the Prophet (PBUH) to be recited for protection from various types and sources of evil.

#### MubaaH (pl. MubaaHaat)

*مباح (مباحات)*

*permissible (act)*

Something permitted by the religion, or not forbidden by it. The general rule is that things are permissible unless they are explicitly or implicitly forbidden in the Qur'an or sunnah of the Prophet (PBUH).

### Mubaarak

#### Mubaahalah

*mutual supplication*

This word comes from the verb “ibtahal” (to supplicate or pray to Allah). The term refers to the incident in which Allah ordered His Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) to challenge some leading Christian figures of his time regarding their view of Allah versus the Islamic view. In this verse the Prophet was to challenge those Christians by both praying to Allah to curse the liar. (See the Qur'an, 3:61).

#### Mubaarak

*blessed*

Someone or something that has received Divine blessing; therefore, could be a source of blessing. This word is used in congratulating others, such as “zawaaj mubaarak” (blessed wedding), “iid mubaarak”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>mubtadi’</strong></th>
<th><strong>mudd</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(blessed Eid), “shahr mubaarak” (blessed month). A related (colloquial) word is “mabruuk” which has the same meaning, though slightly different in use.</td>
<td><strong>nullifier</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mubaasharah</strong></td>
<td><strong>mubTil (pl. mubTilaat)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>enjoyment by physical contact</em></td>
<td>مبطل (مبطلات)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This refers to a man enjoying his wife’s body through physical contact other than sexual intercourse. The practice is resorted to, for example, during her menstruation.</td>
<td><strong>nullifier</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mubdi’ (al--)</strong></td>
<td>Something that nullifies or invalidates an act of worship or the like, such as bleeding which nullifies one’s ablution, making it necessary for the person to do the ablution again in order to pray, or laughing aloud while praying, which nullifies one’s prayer, making it necessary to do it again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Commencer</td>
<td><strong>muDaarabah</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who initiated the creation of everything from nothing.</td>
<td><em>silent partnership</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mubtadi’</strong></td>
<td>Partnership of two people, one with the capital and the other with labour. Profits are divided between them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>innovator</strong></td>
<td><strong>mudd</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Someone who introduces practices not approved by the religion, and considers them part of the faith.</td>
<td><strong>mudd</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mudd</strong></td>
<td>A dry measure for grains, roughly equivalent to the amount that fills the two hands cupped together (appr. 1.032 litres).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mufaSSalaat</td>
<td>muftii</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mudhill</strong> (al--)</td>
<td>مذل</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Supreme Humiliator
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who brings humiliation to His enemies and the enemies of truth, with degradation in this life and punishment in the Hereafter.

**mufaaraqah** fiS-Salaah
مفارقة في الصلاة

*independence in prayer*
Acting independently from the leader in a congregational prayer, under certain conditions.

**mufaSSalaat** (al--) / al-mufaSSal
المفصلات / الفصل

*shorter chapters*
Literally, this means the ‘detailed ones’. The reference is to chapters of the Qur'an from suurat Qaaf (chapter 49) to the end of the Qur'an (chapter 114).

**mufassir**
*interpreter, exegete*
The person who interprets the Qur'an and explains its meanings, according to the rules and conditions stipulated for the task.

**mufliH**
*successful, prosperous*
This word is used in the Qur'an in the plural form (“mufliHuun”) to describe the believers (the Qur'an, 2: 5). It is also a promise from Allah that they are the ones who will achieve success and salvation as well as spiritual prosperity.

**muftii**
*muftii*
Expounder of the law, or a religious authority officially assigned the job of expounding the laws of Islam and giving official opinion on various religious and legal matters.
**muhaddith**

A scholar teacher.

**muhallal**

*Small violator*

**muhallala**

*Disturbance in the courtroom*

**muhammadi**

*Muhammadan*

**muhammadiyya**

*Mohammadanism*

**muhammadiyyat**

*Mohammadanism*

**muhammadiyyat**

*Mohammadanism*

**muhammer**

*Vast majority*

**muhammer**

*Large majority*

**muhammer**

*Vast majority*

**muhammer**

*Large majority*

**muhammer**

*Vast majority*

**muhammer**

*Large majority*

**muhammadan**

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*Mohammadan, Mohammadite*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>muHdith</th>
<th>muHSanah</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>muHarram</strong></td>
<td><strong>muHdith</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanctified, sacred</td>
<td>innovator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is also the name of the first month of the Islamic calendar. The correct name is “al-muHarram” (the sacred).</td>
<td>A person who introduces innovations into the religion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>muHarram</strong></td>
<td><strong>muHdith</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pl. muHarama'at)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forbidden act, thing</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Something forbidden by the Qur'an or the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>muhaymin (al-)</strong></td>
<td><strong>muHdith</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>المهيمن</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Supreme Controller</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who controls all things in the universe and watches over them.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>muHdith</strong></td>
<td><strong>muHdith</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ritually impure / unclean</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Someone who has done something that makes him ritually impure or unclean. (See “Hadath 'akbar” and “Hadath 'aSghar”).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MuHrim</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>wearer of iHraam</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A pilgrim wearing the pilgrimage garb, “iHraam”.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MuHSan</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>married man</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A man previously married.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>muHSanah</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>married woman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the Qur'an, the term is used to refer to a married, free or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
virtuous woman (the Qur'an, 4: 24-25).

*muHsAnah* ²

_chaste / virtuous woman_

This is one of the three main senses of the word found in the Qur'an and Islamic writings. (See the Qur'an, 4: 24-25).

*muHsAnah* ³

_free female_

This is one of the three main senses of the word found in the Qur'an and Islamic writings. (The Qur'an 4: 24-25).

*muHsii (al--)*

_The Numberer_

A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who keeps record or takes account of everything.

*muHtaDar*

_dying person_

A person on his death bed. Usually, we should try to prompt him to say “ash-

*mu'iid*

_shahaadataan” so that they would be his last words.

*muHtasib* ¹

_not expecting reward_

Someone who does not wait for rewards from people, but does things for the sake of Allah alone.

*muHtasib* ²

_market inspector_

Someone appointed by the state to make sure that merchants and tradesmen are honest in their dealings.

*muHyii (al--)*

_The Quickener, Giver of life_

A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who gives life.

*mu'iid (al--)*

_The Supreme Restorer_

A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who returns the living to their former existence and gives life to the dead.
muʿjiz

muʿizz (al--) المُعز

*The Supreme Honourer*
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who gives honour and esteem to His servants.

mujaahid مُعَجِّد

*fighter for the Cause of Allah*
Someone who fights for the Cause of Allah.

mujaahir مُجاهِر

*bold sinner*
A sinner who does sinful acts publicly or announces them, without a sense of shame.

mujiib (al--) المَجيب

*The Supreme Answerer*
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who answers the prayers and calls of His servants.

muʿjiz مُعِجز

*miraculous*
Clearly superhuman and extraordinary, such as the

mukhaalʿah

Qur'an's content, language and style.

muʿjizah مُعِجزة

*miracle*
Something supernatural performed by a prophet, for example, such as the changing of the rod into a snake by the Prophet Moses (PBUH).

mujtahid مُجتَهِد

*independent legist*
A legist formulating independent decisions in legal or theological matters, based on the interpretation and application of the main principles of derivation of Islamic law.

mukhaalʿah مَخالفة

*seeking divorce*
The woman seeking divorce from her husband, often by compensating him, for example, for the expenses he had incurred. Another term is "khul".
mulaa‘anah

mu’kil ar-ribaa مؤكل الري

feeder of usury
The person who borrows money with interest / usury is considered a culprit in the crime of usury; therefore, he is called the feeder of usury.

mulaa‘anah ملاعنة

mutual cursing
A procedure in which a husband who accuses his wife of adultery, without having witnesses, swears four times to Allah that he is telling the truth, and fifth time that he deserves Allah’s wrath if he is telling a lie. The wife then may, if she claims innocence, swear four times that he is telling a lie, and the fifth time that she deserves Allah’s wrath if he is not telling the truth. (See the Qur'an, 24: 6-9).

mumiit

mulHid (pl. malaaHidah)
ملحد (ملحادة)

atheist
A person who does not believe in the existence of Allah.

multazam (al--)
المتزم

The Multazam
The area adjacent to the portal of the Ka‘bah (between the black stone and the portal).

multazim (pl. multazimuun)
ملتزم (ملتزمون)

conservative / committed person
This is a fairly recently coined term, meaning someone who tries to meticulously observe the teachings of Islam.

mumiit (al--)
المميت

The Supreme Death-Causer
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who actually controls life and death.
mu’min (al-–)  
*The Source of Security*
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who provides His righteous servants with security and safety from Hell Fire, and provides all His creation with security from injustice to them.

*mu’min (pl. mu’minuun)*  
believer
In Islamic terms, this means someone who believes in Islam with firm conviction.

*munaafiq (pl. munaafiquun)*  
hypocrite
Someone who pretends to be a believer, while he is not, in order to deceive others.

*munaajaah*  
intimate talk
Usually the word is used for the pious person's talking (praying) to God in a fervent manner in a state of solitude.

munajjim  
astrologer
Islam teaches its followers not to resort to astrologers nor believe what they say.

munfiq  
spender
As a term this usually refers to someone who spends money for the sake of God.

munkar (pl. munkaraat)  
abominable act, evil
Anything that is forbidden by Islam may be considered “munkar”, and it is a Muslim’s duty to fight or correct it.

munkar wa nakiir  
*Munkar and Nakeer*
The two angels assigned to interrogate the dead in their graves upon their burial.

muntaqim (al-–)  
The Supreme Avenger
A Divine Attribute of Allah.
The One Who punishes the persistent wrong doers or sinners.

muqaDaah

suing
Taking someone to court.

muqaayaDaah

giving
Giving something and receiving another for it at the same time.

muqaddim (al--)
mقدم
The Supreme Advancer
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who advances and brings people and things nearer to each other.

muqTa'aat (al--)
قطعات
Disconnected letters
These are the letters that are found at the beginning of some chapters of the Qur'an, such as ALM (alif- lam-mim) and YS (ya'a'- siin). They are called disconnected because we read the letter (their names) separately, rather than treat the combinations as single words.

muqiit (al--)
المقيت
The Supreme Nourisher
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who provides nourishment, or Who is in control of everything.

muqsiT (al--)
المقسط
The Supreme Equitable
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who is never unjust or unfair.

muqtaddii

follower
A person who follows a certain "imaam" or school of thought.

muqtadir (al--)
المقتنر
The Most Efficient
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who has total command over His creation.
muraabahaHah
profit sharing
Technically, this term is used short "bay’ al-muraabahaHah", which means a transaction in which one party sells something to another indicating the amount of profit he is making in the sale. Nowadays, this is applied to installment sales, where the buyer pays an extra amount of money or percentage of the sale price for the installments.

muraabiT
Muslim frontier guard
The person who is posted at the borders of Muslim lands to protect them from the enemy.

muraaqabat an-nafs
self monitoring, watching
Watching oneself in order to prevent it from doing wrong things.

murDi‘ah (pl. murDi‘aat)
wet nurse
A woman who breast feeds a baby other than her own.

muriid
sufi disciple
A person who is under training as a Sufi.

murtadd
apostate
A Muslim who leaves the fold of Islam.

murtashii (al--)
seeker of a bribe
Someone who asks for bribery. Both the seeker and the giver (“raashii”) are sinners. So is the mediator (“raa'ish”), if there is any.

musaaafir
traveller
A person is considered ‘on travel’, technically, if he is about 80 kilometers away from his normal place of residence.
muSawwir

musaakanah
sharing a dwelling
It could be same house or room.

musaaqaah
watering partnership
This is the arrangement in which the farm owner makes a deal with someone to take care of the plants, and they share the produce or crops.

muSallaa
prayer place
Any place designated for “Salaah”, including a small area (for a limited number of people) or a big area for masses (such as an open space for Eid prayers).

muSawwir (al--)
The Supreme Fashioner
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who fashions or gives perfect shape to His creation.

muSHaf

mushabbiyah
assimilators
Misguided Muslims who draw resemblances between Allah and His creatures, which is a clear contradiction to the Qur'anic statement: "Nothing is similar unto Him." (the Qur'an 42:11)

muSHaf (al--)
written text of the Qur'an
The written / printed text of the Qur'an.

muSHaf (al--) al-‘uthmaaniyy
Othman’s copy of the Qur’an
The standard copy of the Qur’an which was compiled upon instructions from the third Righteous Caliph in order to protect Muslims from fighting among themselves regarding their modes of recitation of the Qur'an and the order of the chapters.
muSHaF (al–) al-'imam
المصحف الإمام
The standard copy of the Qur'an
The copy of the Qur'an compiled at instructions by the Caliph Othman, whose rules of dictation are observed in other copies printed up to the present time.

muShrik
polytheist, pagan
A person who worships more than one god, or associates partners with Allah.

muSkir (pl. muSkiraat)
intoxicant
Anything that causes intoxication to a person. Alcoholic beverages and drugs are typical examples.

muSnaD
traceable to the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)

muSa'ma
security seeker
A member of an un-Islamic hostile area who enters a Muslim territory and claims safe conduct and immunity from hostilities. If the Muslim state agrees, then he becomes a "musta'man" and receives the promised treatment.

muSnaD
female with false menses
A female that has vaginal bleeding other than her regular period.
**mata‘alii**

**mustaHabb**

(Pl. mustaHabbaat)

recommended act

An act recommended by Islam, not required nor regularly observed by the Prophet (PBUH).

**muSTalaH al-Hadiith**

مصطلح الحديث

science of hadeeth

This term, which literally means “terminology of the hadeeth”, is used to refer to the science of hadeeth text criticism and evaluation. It is the method of ascertaining the authenticity of the traditions ascribed to the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

**muta‘aalii (al--)**

المعالي

*The Supremely Exalted*

A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who is above any reproach.

---

**mutamatti‘**

**mu‘taddah**

woman in waiting period

A woman in a waiting period, after her divorce or death of a husband.

**mutakabbir (al--)**

المتكر

*The Supremely Proud*

A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who is above every type of deficiency or imperfection.

**mu‘takif**

in a state of “i‘tikaaf”

A person who retreats in the mosque for devotions.

**mutamatti‘**

متمتع

enjoying pilgrim

A pilgrim who makes “umrah” and wears his regular clothes to live a normal life until the eighth day of the month of pilgrimage, when he wears the “iHraam” again for the “Hajj”.
**mutashaabih**

**mu‘tamir**

*performer of ‘umrah*
Someone who performs the lesser pilgrimage.

**mutaraddiyah**

*dead from a fall*
An animal whose flesh is edible, but dies from a fall; hence, it is not slaughtered. It is forbidden for a Muslim to eat its meat. (See the Qur'an, 5: 3).

**mutaSawwif**

*Sufi*
A follower of a Sufi order, or simply someone who is living a simple way of life full of devotions.

**mutashaabih (mutashaabihaat)**

*polysemous, with many meanings*
The word is used to refer to verse(s) of the Qur'an which have more than one possible interpretation or application. (See the Qur'an, 3: 7).

**muttafaq ‘alayh**

**mutawaatir**

*of good chain (of narrators)*
A hadith is considered “mutawaatir” if it has a good chain of narrators: continuous, many sources, high reliability.

**mu‘tazilah (al--)**

*Mu‘tazilites*
A sect of Muslims who called to the imposition of human rationalization on theological issues, such as predestination, Divine attributes, the Qur'an, etc. Their views often contradicted those of Islamic orthodoxy.

**mu‘Tii (al--)**

*The Supreme Giver*
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who gives with no bounds or limits.

**mutafaq ‘alayh**

*agreed upon*
This refers to a “Hadiith” that has been reported by both al-Bukhari and Muslim; hence,
agreed upon or approved by them both. This would make the hadeeth text attain the highest degree of authenticity and reliability.

muttaq(in) (pl. muttaquun)
متق (متقن)

Allah-fearing, pious
Someone who remembers that Allah is watching him all the time; therefore, he conducts himself in the best manner that pleases Allah. He is also someone who fears Divine punishment, and seeks to protect himself from it.

muubiqaat (al-)
(sg. muubiqah)
الموبقات (موبقة)

destructive sins
Major sins that cause the destruction of the person who commits them, both in this world and the Hereafter.

Muujib (pl. muujibaat)
موجب (موجهات)
necessitating cause
Something that makes something else necessary, such as menstruation that makes it necessary for a woman to have “ghusl” (wash the whole body) before she can pray or touch the Qur'an.

muusaa
موسى
Moses
A prophet of Allah sent to the Jews. The Qur'an is full of references to the Prophet Moses (PBUH), his encounters with the Pharaoh of Egypt and his story with the Jews.

muwaaHHld
موحد
monotheist
Someone who does not recognize nor worship anyone except the One God, Allah.


**muwaalaah**

muwaalaah $^1$  
befriending, showing loyalty to  
Befriending and showing loyalty to (which has to be Muslims).

**muwaalaah** $^2$  
immediate succession  
Doing things after each other immediately, such as washing the hands, rinsing the mouth, sniffing water and rinsing the nostrils … immediately after one another, without any appreciable pause in between them, when we do the ablution.

**muwaaqa’ah**  
copulation  
Having sexual intercourse.

**muzdalifah**

muzdalifah  

**muwaTTa’ (al-)**  
the Muwatta  
The book of hadeeths compiled by imam Malik ibn Anas of Medina.

**muzaar’ah**  
farming partnership  
An arrangement in which the owner of a land provides the land while another takes care of the farming, and they share the crops.

**muzdalifah**  
Muzdalifah  
A place between ‘Arafah and Mina, where pilgrims spend the night before the tenth day of Dhul-Hijjah (“‘iid al-aDHaa”).
naafi’ (an--)

The Benefit Giver
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The Only One Who can give benefits or withhold them.

naafilah (pl. nawaafil)

optional practice
Optional practice, usually of worship, such as extra prayers or fasting.

naajiyah (al-firqah an--)

the saved group (sect)
The reference is to the Muslims that will gain salvation on the Day of Judgment as a result of following the Qur'an and the teachings of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) meticulously, as opposed to those groups that strayed from the path in different ways.

naashiz

insubordinate wife
A wife who rebels against her husband unjustifiably. She may be deprived of financial support.

naasikh (pl. nawaasikh)

abrogator
A decree or revelation that abrogates a previous one or modifies it.

nabiyy (pl. 'anbiyaa')

prophet
A man chosen by Allah to guide a group of people to the ways of Allah and teach them His message. According to some scholars, a prophet may be a messenger of Allah; he may not be a messenger.

nabiyy (an--) al-'ummiyy

the illiterate prophet
The reference is to the
Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) who could not read nor write. Some scholars say that the word “ummiyy” may also mean gentile (non-Jewish). In fact, both descriptions apply to the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). (See the Qur'an, 7: 157-8).

**nadhara (yandhur)**

*to vow*

To make a promise to Allah to do something.

**nadhr (pl. nudhuur)**

*vow*

A promise one makes to Allah to do something, usually good.

**nafaqah (pl. nafaqaat)**

*alimony, expenses*

The money usually paid by a former husband to his divorcee for her support during the ‘waiting period’ or for the support of his children from her, who are in her custody. The word also means expenses in general.

**nafrah (an--) min ‘arafah**

النفرة من عرفنة

*rush from ‘arafah*

Pilgrims’ move immediately after sunset of the ninth day of hajj from the plain of ‘arafah to Muzdalifah where they spend the night before going to Mina on the tenth.

**nafs (an--) al-‘ammaarah**

النفس الأمارة

*the tempting self*

The side of the human self that keeps tempting man to do bad things, usually to find pleasure in them. (cf “an-nafs al-lawwaamah” ‘the blaming self / conscience’).

**nafs (an-) al-lawwaamah**

النفس اللوامة

*conscience*

Literally, this means the blaming self which prevents one from doing wrong things, as opposed to the tempting self that prompts one to do bad things.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>nahy ‘an al-munkar</th>
<th>najash</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nafs (an--) al-muTma‘innah</td>
<td>done in action and through words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the soul at peace</td>
<td>najah (an--)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The soul of a believer.</td>
<td>salvation, deliverance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nahaar (pl. anhur)</strong></td>
<td>The case of being saved from something bad or evil. Often we hear the word in expressions like “an-najaah min an-naar” (being saved from Hell-Fire).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فار (أثمر)</td>
<td>najaasah (pl. najaasaat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>day</strong></td>
<td>ritually unclean / impure thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day, as opposed to night, which begins with sunrise and ends with sunset.</td>
<td>Something that has to be removed from the body or the clothing of a Muslim before he can pray.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nahHara (yanHar)</strong></td>
<td><strong>najas</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to slaughter a camel</td>
<td>ritually unclean / impure thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To slaughter a camel, usually while it is in standing position.</td>
<td>Something that has to be removed from the body or the clothing of a Muslim before he can pray.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nahHr</strong></td>
<td><strong>najash</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sacrifice</td>
<td>deceitful outbidding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Originally, the word means slaughtering a camel. But in the expression &quot;yawm an-naHr&quot; (the day / feast of sacrifice) it means sacrifice.</td>
<td>Outbidding with the sole</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
namiimah

purpose of leading others to pay a higher price for something. Naturally, this is forbidden in Islam according to the Prophetic hadeeth on the subject.

najis

ritually unclean
See “najas”.

najjasa (yunajjis)

(to defile, impurify)
To make something ritually unclean or impure.

nakaHa (yankaH)

(to marry)

Nakiir

Nakeer

The name of one of the two angels who come to the dead person in his grave for questioning. See "munkar wa nakiir".

namruud

Nimrod

The tyrant pagan king who ordered Prophet Abraham (PBUH) to be thrown in the fire built for the purpose. In the Qur'an we read one of his encounters with Abraham (2:258). In Arabic the name is used to indicate rebellion and arrogance.

naqD

invalidating
Doing something that makes something invalid, such as passing water which makes the ablution invalid, or breaking a promise...etc.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nasakhaha</th>
<th>naSraaniyy</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>naql (an--)</strong> النقل</td>
<td><strong>nasii'ah</strong> نسية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>the Text</em></td>
<td><em>postponed debt</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The text of the Qur'an and prophetic traditions. A contrasting word is &quot;aql&quot; (reasoning).</td>
<td>A debt whose payment is postponed at the request of the indebted person. The interest charged for the postponement is called &quot;ribaa an-nasii'ah&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>naSaaaraa (sg. naSraaniyy)</strong> نصارى (نصراei)</td>
<td><strong>naskh</strong> نسخ</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Christians</em></td>
<td><em>abrogation</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See &quot;naSraaniyy&quot;.</td>
<td>The process by which a new decree, e.g., abolihses or modifies an earlier one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nasab (pl. 'ansaab)</strong> نسب (أنساب)</td>
<td><strong>nasr</strong> نسر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>lineage</em></td>
<td><em>Nasr</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The family tree of a person; i.e. names of his forefathers.</td>
<td>The name of a deity worshipped by the people of Prophet Noah. (See the Qur'an 71:23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nasakhaha (yansakhhu)</strong> نسخ (نسخ)</td>
<td><strong>naSraaniyy (pl. naSaaraa)</strong> نصارى (نصراei)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>to abrogate</em></td>
<td><em>Christian</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This refers to a verse of the Qur'an that was revealed after another one with a different ruling. The latter is called &quot;naasikh&quot; and the earlier &quot;mansuukh&quot;.</td>
<td>A follower (or rather, a worshipper) of the Prophet Jesus (PBUH).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
nawaaqiD

naSraaniyyah (an-) النصرانية
Christianity
Originally, the religion of Jesus, but now refers to the beliefs of Christians, which Muslims believe contradict his teachings.

naSuuH نصوح
pure, sincere
Usually this adjective is used with the word "tawbah" (repentance).

NaTiiHah نطحية
dead by goring
An animal that is dead due to being gored by horns of another animal or its head. The meat of such an animal is forbidden to be eaten by a Muslim, because it is not properly slaughtered. (See the Qur'an, 5: 3).

nawaaqiD (sg. naaqiDah)
invalidators, invalidating acts
Acts, including verbal ones, that make a certain state (such as ritual purity) invalid. So we hear of “nawaaqiD al-wuDu’u” (invalidators of ablution), “nawaaqiD aS-Salaah” (invalidators of prayer)...

nawaasikh (sg. naasikh)
abrogators
See "naasikh".

nifaaq نفاق
hypocrisy

nifaas نفاس
childbirth, confinement
See “nufasaa”.

niHlah ¹ (pl. niHal) نخلة ¹ (نخلة)
sect, creed
In Islamic writings we sometimes find the term “niHal” (sects) to refer to different sects, as opposed to “milal” (religions).

niHlah ² (pl. niHal) نخلة ² (نخلة)
free gift
This term is found in the
nikaaH

Qur'an in this special sense in one verse (Chapter 4: 4).

nikaaH ('ankiHah)

مَرriage

nikaaH faasid  نَكَاحَ فَاسِدَ

invalid marriage

Marriage that violates the basic requirements of proper marriage, such as marrying a first degree relative.

nikaaH al-mut‘ah  نَكَاحُ المِتْعَة

temporary marriage

Literally, this means ‘marriage for pleasure’. The marriage arrangement in which both parties agree to stay married for a specified time. This is forbidden according to main stream Islam.

nikaaH ash-shighaar  نَكَاحُ الشَّيْغَار

mutual marriage arrangement

An arrangement in which a person gives a female in his trust to someone who does

niyaH

the same, without either paying the "Sadaaq". This is forbidden in Islam.

niqaab ('anqibah)

نقاب (أنقية)

veil

A veil which covers the whole face with the exception of the eyes.

niSaab (pl. ‘anSibah)

نصاب (أنصاب)

minimum taxable amount

The minimum amount of anything for which one should pay “zakaah”. For example, forty sheep is the minimum number of sheep for one to pay alms. If one has less than forty, then he is not required to pay alms ("zakaah") on them.

niyaH

wailing

Wailing is forbidden in Islam. A Muslim woman may weep for losing someone, but she should not wail nor tear her clothes or the like.
**Nushuur**

niyyah (pl. niyyaat)

**intention**

Intention is a prerequisite for any act of worship. In fact, according to the Prophet (PBUH), deeds are judged by the intentions behind them.

**nubuwwah**

**prophethood, prophecy**

The state of being a prophet; something foretold.

**nufasaa'**

**new mother, confined woman**

A woman who has recently given birth to a baby. The term is used mainly to refer to her during the post natal bleeding period, when she is not supposed to pray or fast or touch the Qur'an.

**nushuur (yawm an-)**

**Day of Resurrection**

---

**nuuH**

nushuz

**wife insubordination**

Insubordination or refusal to give the husband his marital rights. We also find this word with reference to husbands to mean ill-treatment. (See the Qur'an, 4: 34 and 128). (See also “naashiz”).

**nusuk (pl. ‘ansaak)**

**rite, ritual**

Religious ritual to be observed. Very often we find the synonymous word “mansak” (pl. manaaasik) used.

**nuuH**

**Noah**

A major prophet of Allah who lived more than 950 years preaching the message of Allah to his people. They were drowned in the Flood, while he and the few believers with him were saved in the ark he built. (See the Qur'an, 11: 35-48 and 71).
nuun saakinah

nuun at-tanwiin نون التوين
‘n’ of nunation
The /n/ which is pronounced but not written in Arabic, as an indication of indefiniteness for nouns.

nuun mutaHarrikah
نون متحركه
vocalized ‘n’
The /n/ which is followed by a vowel. (cf “nuun saakinah”)

nuun saakinah نون ساكنة
unvocalized ‘n’
The /n/ which is not followed by a vowel in any word.

nuzuul al-qur’aan

Nuur (an--)

The Light
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The Source of all light in the universe.

nuzuul al-qur’aan

نزول القرآن

revelation of the Qur’an
The process by which the Qur’an reached the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) from Allah, through Archangel Gabriel.
qaadir

The One Whose ability is unlimited.

qaanit

submissive, humble

Normally, this is used with reference to a person, being submissive and humble in his supplications or prayers.

qaari’ (pl. qurraa’)

reader

Someone who is a professional reader of the Qur’an, normally a “HaafiZ” (who knows the Qur’an by heart, according to the rules of tajweed).

qaarin

coupling hajj and ‘umrah

Someone who performs both “‘umrah” and “Hajj” without changing his pilgrimage garb. (cf “mutamatti” and “mufrid”).

qaaruun

Korah

The ungrateful Israelite who was known for his great
qabuul

prosperity, but boasted "I have been given it only on account of knowledge I possess." Allah caused earth to "swallow him and his dwelling". (See the Qur'an 28: 76-82).

qaasir (pl. quSSar)

under age
 Someone who is below the age of legal responsibility; therefore, requires a guardian.

qaati' raHim

severer of kinship relations
 Someone who does not respect kinship relations.

qaati' Tariiq

highway robber
 Someone who stops travellers to rob them.

qabuul 1

acceptance
 In a marriage ceremony, this means the groom’s accepting the offer of someone’s daughter (or other female trustee) to him in marriage. (See “iijaab” {offer in marriage}).

qaDaa 1 (yaqDii)

to rule, decree
 To make a ruling. For Allah, it usually means ‘to decree / ordain’.

qaDaa 2 (yaqDii)

to pay (a debt)
 It is considered a sin for an able person not to pay back a debt.

qaDaa 3 (yaqDii) bayna

to arbitrate
 To settle a dispute between two parties.
qaDaa' wa qadar

qaDaa' ad-dayn
Paying back
Paying back money borrowed from someone.

qaDaa' al-Haajah
relieving oneself
Going to the toilet.

qaDaa' al-Hajaat / al-Hawaa’ij
fulfilling the needs
Doing things, usually for others in the way of helping them.

qaDaa' aS-Salaah
making up the prayer
Praying a “Salaah” which one missed to perform at the specified time for some reason or another.

qaDaa' wa qadar
Divine decree, predestination
Something decreed by Allah beforehand, and one could not do anything about it.

qaddara

qadar (pl. 'aqdaar)
predestination, exact measure
Allah’s assignment of ends to all processes of life and existence on earth. In this case, the term is conjoined with qaDaa'. The word is also used in the Qur’an (45: 49) to mean exact measure.

qaddara¹ (yuqaddir)
to give measure
In this sense the word originally means to calculate or estimate. But when it refers to Allah in the Qur'an it is used to mean to give exact measure as well as ‘decree’. (See below).

qaddara² (yuqaddir)
to decree, to predestinate
In this sense the word is used with reference to Allah’s decree or predestination of the things that happen in the universe.
**qalqalah**

**qadariyy**

*believer in absolute free will*

Someone who believes in absolute free will; therefore, he denies any form of Divine predestination. He is the opposite of the fatalist.

**qadhf**

*slander*

Technically, this means slander by accusing someone of fornication (sexual intercourse out of wedlock).

**qadr**

*high esteem*

**qahhaar (al--)**

*The Supreme Vanquisher*

A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One to Whose power everyone and everything has submitted and submits.

**qalqalah**

*slight vocalization*

Adding a very brief vowel-like sound to certain consonants when followed by other consonants, while reciting the Qur'an, to make their enunciation clearer. These consonants are: /q/, /t/, /b/, /j/, /d/.

**qanna’ah**

*contentment*

Accepting whatever comes to one or is given to him.

**qanaTa (yaqnuT)**

*to despair*

The Qur'an instructs believers not to despair of Allah’s mercy and forgiveness. (See the Qur'an, 39: 53).

**qanata (yaqnutu)**

*to humble one’s self*

To show humility and submission, or to supplicate with such a spirit.

**qaraamiTah (sg. qurmuTiiy)**

*Qaramathians*

A Shi’ite sect who ransacked
the holy mosque in Makkah and took away the black stone, to be returned only at the orders of the Fatimite ruler of the time.

qarD Hasan  قرض حسن
good loan
Loan according to the rules of Islam; that is, without interest, but for the sake of Allah.

qariin (pl. quranaa')  قرين (قرانه)
constant companion
The companion referred to could be an angel, a human or a genie. In Islamic traditions we read of every human being having a "qariin" of the "jinn", typically an unbeliever.

qariinah (pl. qaraa'in)  قرينة (قراين)
context
It could be linguistic or situational.

circumstantial evidence
Evidence that can be drawn from the temporal and spatial and any other circumstances.

qarn al-manaazil  قرن المنازل
Qarn al-Manazil
Name of a place in the Arabian Peninsula where prospective pilgrims from Najd or those who pass by that location should start their "ihraam" status.

qasaamah  قسامة
taking an oath
Technically, this means swearing to Allah when accusing or being accused of murder in order to confirm or deny the accusation.

qasam  قسم
oath
Swearing to Allah.
qasm (bayn az-zawjaat)
قسم (بين الزوجات)

division of time
Equitable allotting of time (especially at night) among one's wives.

qasr
قصر

shortening
Shortening a four-“rak’ah” prayer by performing two “rak’ahs”. This is permissible for someone on travel.

qaT’ ar-raHim
قطع الرحم
breaking family ties, alienation of relatives
To treat relatives as strangers, or ignore one’s duties to his relations, sometimes by mistreating them, which is a great sin. This is the opposite of “Silat ar-raHim”.

qaT’ aT-Tariiq
قطع الطريق
brigandry, highway robbery
This is a major crime in Islamic law. The Qur'anic ruling regarding the punishment is given in Chapter 5: 33.

qaT’ al-yad
قطع اليد
chopping off the hand
The punishment for stealing worthy objects from a safe place for the sake of stealing or making money is chopping the right hand off from the wrist. If any of the preconditions is not fulfilled, such as stealing out of hunger, then the thief’s hand may not be chopped off.

qaTaa’i‘
قطع
land grants
Land grants usually given by the ruler to some of his subjects.

qaTii’ at ar-raHim
قطيعة الرحم
alienation of relatives
See “qaT’ ar-raHim”.

qatl al-‘amd
قتل العمد
murder
Intentionally killing someone. This is considered not only a
major crime but also a major sin. Capital punishment or payment of “diyyah” (blood money) may be applied, depending on the wish of the family of the victim.

qatl al-khata’
manslaughter
Unintentional killing of a person. For the ruling on this, see the Qur’an, 4: 92.

qawad
retaliatory punishment
See "qiSaaS".

qawiyy (al--)
القوي
The Omnipotent
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Whose power knows no limits.

qayyuum (al--)
القوم
The Ever-Subsisting
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who is Eternal and ever supports the existence of others.

qiblah
direction
When the term is used in an unqualified manner, it usually refers to the direction of the Ka‘bah, which a Muslim should face when praying.

qimaar
gambling
Gambling is forbidden by Islam, and it is considered a work of Satan. (See the Qur’an, 5: 90).

qinTaar (pl. qanaaTiir)
talent
A weight equivalent to 1200 ounces of gold.

qiraa’aat (al--) as-sab‘
القراءات السبع
seven modes of recitation
Specialists in tajweed talk of seven and ten modes of recitation of the Qur’an. These are simple variations in
qiyaam
the pronunciation of certain words, attributed to the different dialects. (See "sab'at 'aHruf").

qiraan قراء
wedlock, coupling

qiSaaS قصاص
retaliatory punishment
Punishment, both retributive and compensatory. It includes killing the murderer, the ruling of “an eye for an eye” as well as compensatory payment of money.

qiwaamah قوامة
charge, guardianship
Being in charge and responsible for support of family.

qiyaam قيام
standing position
In formal prayers, the standing position, as opposed to bowing, prostrating or sitting.

qiyaam al-layl قيام الليل
night vigil
Spending the night in devotions, usually praying.

qiyaamah (al--)
القيامة
The Resurrection
Islam emphasizes the concept of physical resurrection, when the whole creation will be brough back to life in body and soul. (See the Qur'an, 22: 1-7; 75: 1-13; 78: 17-40; 80: 33-34, 42).

qiyaas قياس
analogy
Literally, it means ‘measuring’, but technically it means analogy, which is one of the main sources of Islamic law.

qubaa' قباء

Quba'
A suburb of modern Medina (al-Madinah al-Munawwarah) in Saudi Arabia, which lies to
the south of the town. Prophet Muhammad stayed there upon his arrival to Medina from Mecca in the "hijrah". The first mosque in Islam was built there, and it is frequented by visitors to Medina. (See the Qur'an 9:108).

qubul

(genitalia)
The male or female sex organ.

qudduus (al--)

(القدوس)
The Most Holy

A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who is All-Pure and Blemishless.

qunuut

(humility, submission)

A common expression with which this term is associated is "du‘aa' al-qunuut" which is often said in the "witr" prayer, the last voluntary prayer performed during the night.

qur'(pl. quru'u')

menstrual period

Qur'anic commentators have differed whether this word means the time of menstruation or the time between two menstruations.

qur'aan (al--)

القرآن

The Qur'an

The Exact Words of Allah revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). It consists of 114 chapters. The word "qur'aan" means reading or recitation.

qur'ah

casting lots

Usually, we hear the expression "yujrii qur'ah" or the verb "yaqtari‘" (to cast lots) for permissible things, not gambling.
qurbaan

quraysh قريش

Quraysh tribe
The noblest of Arab tribes, who lived in Makkah and were considered the guardians and keepers of the Ka’bah. The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) belonged to this tribe.

qurbaan (pl. qaraabiin)
قربان (قراءين)

offering
Usually, an animal slaughtered as an offering to Allah. A large portion or all of the meat is normally given to the poor and needy.

qu’uud

qurbah (pl. qurubaat)
قربة (قربات)

good deed
A deed performed by a Muslim to become nearer to Allah.

qurraa’ (sg. qaari’)
قراء (قارئ)

reciters, readers
Usually, this refers to people who know the Qur’an by heart and recite it well.

qu’uud

sitting
Sitting position, synonymous to “juluus”.
raafi' (ar--)

The Raiser
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who raises the position or status of those who obey His commands.

raafiDah (sg. raafiDiyy)

rejectionist
A term used to refer to Shi’ites who reject the right of the first three righteous caliphs to the caliphate, claiming that Ali (RAA) was supposed to be the first successor to the Prophet (PBUH).

raahib (pl. ruhbaan)

monk
Though the word may be

raaqii
translated as ‘monk’ in general, in Islamic terminology it is used to refer to Christian monks who led lives of devotion in monasteries.

raa'i(n) (pl. ru‘aah)

person in charge
Lexically, the word means a ‘shepherd’, but it is used to mean anyone in charge of others.

raa’ish

bribery mediator
The person who mediates between the bribing and bribed persons. He is a sinner like them.

raaki'

bowing (in prayer)
A person in the bowing position. See “rukuu‘” (bowing).
rabb

raashii (ar--)

brider

A person who offers a bribe to another. He is a partner in the crime, which is a great sin. The other two sinners are the culprits: “al-murtashii” (the seeker of the bribe), and “ar-raal'ish” (the go-between).

raawii (pl. ruwaat) al-Hadiith

Raawi (رواة الحديث)

narrator, transmitter

The person who reports a prophetic tradition.

raaziq (ar--) / ar-razzaaq

الرزاق / الرزاق

The Best Provider

A Divine Attribute of Allah. The provider for every being in the universe, Whose bounties have no limits.

rabb (pl. 'arbaab)

lord, master / owner (ارباب)

In the Qur'an the word is found both in the singular and plural forms. It is used in the sense of deity or Allah as well as lord and master.

rabii' al-'aakhir

Rabi’ the Second.

Another name for “rabii‘ ath-thaanii”, the fourth month of the Islamic calendar.

rabii' al-awwal

Rabi’ the First

The third month of the Islamic calendar. It was in this month that the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was born, most probably on the 12th day of that month in the year 570 AD.

rabii’ ath-thaanii

Rabi’ the Second

The fourth month of the Islamic calendar.

raDaa'

رضاع

breast feeding

Breast feeding (especillay five or more times) makes the woman a ‘foster mother’ to
The baby if it is not her own. This has legal ramifications in the area of marriage. The foster brothers and sisters in this sense cannot marry each other.

**raD‘ah (pl. raD‘aat)**

*breast feeding once*

Every time a woman breast feeds a baby this is called “raD‘ah”. The number of times (five or more) is very important in the case of the woman feeding another person’s baby. (See “raD‘aat“).

**radd as-salaam**

*return a greeting*

See "radd at-taHiyyah".

**radd at-taHiyyah**

*returning the greeting*

The Qur'an teaches Muslims that when they are greeted they should return the same or with better greeting.

**rahbaaniyyah**

**radhiilah (pl. radhaa’il)**

*Zhila (Zhila)*

*vice*

Sinful act.

**raDiya allaahu ‘anhu**

*رضي الله عنه*

May Allah be pleased with him

A prayer often said after mentioning the name of a companion of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). If it is a female then we say “‘anhaa” instead of “‘anhu”.

**rafath**

*obscenity*

The word has been translated into ‘obscenity, lewdness and sex act’ all of which are forbidden for the pilgrim during pilgrimage.

**rahaaniyyah**

*monasticism*

Devoting one’s life to worshipping Allah. The term is often used with reference to Christianity.
raHmaan

rahbah

awe
With reference to a Muslim’s relation with Allah, this term means fear of disobedience to Allah.

raHiim (ar--)

The Most Merciful
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who shows special mercy to the believers. (cf “ar-raHmaan”).

raHim 1 (pl. arHaam)

womb

raHim 2 (pl. arHaam)

blood relative
See “dhawuu ar-raHim”.

raHmaan (ar--)

The All-Merciful, Beneficent
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Whose mercy encompasses the whole universe, including the disbelievers. This name or attribute is never used except with Allah, unlike most of the other attributes that may be used with others.

raHmah

mercy, kindness
This word means not just mercy, but it means kindness, tenderness, caring and the like as well.

ra‘iyyah

subjects
People under the charge of a certain person, be it a ruler, a father or a mother. (See “raa‘i(n)”).

rajab

Rajab
The seventh month of the Islamic calendar.

raj‘ah

revoking the divorce
See “raj‘iyy (Talaaq)”. 
rajm

raj'ah² رجعة
return, change of mind

raj'iyy (Talaaq) رجعي (طلاق)
revocable (divorce)
First time and second time divorces are considered revocable in the sense that a divorced wife may go back to her ex-husband within the waiting period (three ‘menstrual periods’). After that waiting period they may not go back unless they remarry. This ruling is contrasted with “Talaaq baa‘in”.

rajiim (ar--)
الرَجِيم
The outcast
This term is used to describe Satan who is cursed and outcast from Divine mercy, due to his rebellion against Allah and His commands.

rajm رجم
stoning
Throwing stones at sth. or sb.

---

ramal

But often it refers to stoning to death of the adulterer and adulteress.

rajm bi-l-ghayb رجم بالغيب
conjecture
Making a baseless statement or conclusion.

rak’ah (pl. rak‘aat)
ركعة (ركعات)
a bowing
Technically, this covers not just bowing, but a set of actions that are done in “Salaah”: standing, bowing, two prostrations and the sitting between them. (See “rukuu‘”).

ramaDaan رمضان
Ramadan
The ninth month of the Muslim calendar which is the month of fasting.

ramal (ar--)
الرَمَّال
jogging
Walking fairly swiftly in the first three rounds of
circumambulation around the Ka‘bah, to be done by men only. This is observed only in the “Tawaaf” for “umrah” or “Hajj”.

ramy

throwing, stoning

The term refers to throwing seven pebbles at the pillar of the ‘jamrah” in Mina as part of the pilgrimage rituals.

raqabah

person

This is often found in the context of liberating slaves. So we find the expression “itq raqabah” (setting a slave free). Literally, it means a neck.

raqiib (ar--)

The Ever-Watching

A Divine Attribute of Allah. One Who is constantly Watchful of His creatures’ actions.

rashiid (ar--)

The Ever-Right

A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who never errs in His decisions or actions, and Who guides others.

rashwah

bribery

Paying undeserved something to someone for favours or services. Bribery is strongly condemned in Islam. In fact, the Prophet (PBUH) is reported to have condemned the giver of the bribe, the receiver and the mediator.

easnuul (pl. rusul)

messenger, apostle

In the religious context, this usually refers to a prophet sent by the Almighty Allah to a certain nation or to the whole world (as in the case of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)).
rattala (yurattil) رتل (يرتل) to recite carefully See “tartiil”.
ra'uuuf (ar--) الزوور The Ever-Compassionate A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who is Most Kind and Merciful.
rawaa (yارکی) روی (بروی) report, narrate The word is used in its general sense as well as technical sense, which means to report a Prophetic tradition.
rawDah (ar--) ash-shariifah الزووضة الشريفة the holy Rawdah The name of the section in the Prophet Muhammad's Mosque which lies between the tomb of the Prophet and his pulpit. Reference is made in a tradition of the Prophet PBUH) that this part is a "rawDah" (garden) of the gardens of Paradise.
ribaa ربا usury, interest Taking interest on loans, which is forbidden in Islam and is strongly condemned in the Qur'an where it is sharply contrasted with charity. (See the Qur'an, 2: 275-276).
ribaaT رباط guarding Muslim frontier Guarding the boundaries of Muslim lands against possible attacks from the enemies. It is considered one of the highly praiseworthy forms of worship.
ribawiyy رواي usury related A transaction that involves usury.
ridaa' ('ardiyyah) رذاء (اردييه) upper torso cover The sheet used by a male pilgrim (for example) to cover the upper part of his body, as opposed to the “izaar” for the lower part.
**rihaan**  

**riddah**  

*apostasy*  
Abandoning one’s faith. Islam forbids this for a Muslim; the penalty being death.

**riDwaan¹**  

*pleasure, satisfaction*  
Very often, this term refers to Divine Pleasure. In other words, it refers to Allah’s being pleased with someone, which should be the ultimate goal of a believer’s actions and deeds.

**riDwaan²**  

*RiDwaan*  
Name of the angel in charge of guarding Paradise.

**rihaan**  

*security, pledge*  
Something a borrower, for example, leaves with the lender for security. This meaning should not be confused with the modern usage which is ‘betting’.

**rikaaz**  

**rijaal al-Hadiith**  

*narrators of the hadeeth*  
The term refers to all the people involved in transmitting the Hadiith (prophetic tradition). Knowledge about them helps determine the degree of its authenticity.

**rijs**  

*abomination*  
Something most detested in the sight of Allah, which implies prohibition. (See the Qur'an, 5: 90).

**rikaaz (pl. 'arkizah)**  

*buried treasure or minerals*  
Natural or buried treasures found in one's land, including minerals and precious stones. There are certain regulations regarding the "zakaah" on these.
riyaa'

risaalah (pl. risaalaat)
رسالة (رسالات)

(Divine) message
The message given to Allah’s messengers to convey to mankind. In this sense, it is synonymous to ‘religion’.

riwaayat al-Hadiith
رواية الحديث

narration of the hadeeth
Reporting prophetic traditions. The science of hadeeth authentication stipulates that a “hadeeth” would not be accepted unless we know the exact chain of transmitters up to the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

ru'yaa'
رئیء

making show, sanctiminy, sanctiminiousness
Doing something good to get attention and admiration of people, not to please Allah. This is considered a case of

ru'yat al-hilaal
رؤية الهلال

“shirk aSghar” (minor polytheism), because the doer of such an act is in a sense, associating others with Allah.

rizq (pl. 'arzaaq)
رزق (أرزاق)

provision, sustenance
Normally, the term is used in the context of Allah’s provisions for His creation for their sustenance, since He is the true Provider.

ru'yaa
رؤية

dream, vision
Usually, a good dream.

ru'yaa (SaaliHah)
رؤية (صالحة)

good dream
A dream whose meaning may come true.

ru'yat al-hilaal
رؤية الهلال

sighting of new moon
Since the Islamic calendar is based on the lunar month, it is important to look for the new moon (crescent) to determine the beginning of the month.
**rukn**

**rubuubiyyah**

*Lordship, Sovereignty*

See “rabb”.

**rukhSah (pl. rukhaS)**

*رخصة (رخص)*

*licence, permission*

Licence to do something. For example, an ill person has the licence to break the fast during Ramadan, and make up for the day(s) later.

**rukn (ar--) al-yamaanii**

*الركن اليماني*

*the Yamaanii (Southern) Corner*

The Corner of the Ka’bah just before the Black Stone. The person doing “Tawaaf” starts here to recite the prayer which translates: “Our Lord, give us good in this world and good in the Hereafter and save us from Hell fire” until he reaches the Black Stone.

**ruqyah**

**ruqyyah (pl. ruqaa)**

*رُقية (زقی)*

*Islamic incantation*

Verses from the Qur’an and/or prophetic prayers recited for cure from various types of illnesses, psychological and physical.
ruuH (ar--) al-amiin
الروح الأمين

The Trustworthy Spirit
The term refers to Archangel Gabriel, who brought the Divine messages from Allah to His messengers.

ruuH (pl. 'arwaaH)
روح (أرواح)
soul, spirit
The essence of life whose departure means death. According to Islamic teachings, the soul does not die, but it leaves the body, and it will come back to it upon Resurrection.

ruuH al-quadus
روح القدس
Holy Spirit
A reference to Archangel Gabriel.

ruum (ar--)
الروم
Romans, Byzantines
In Islamic history, the term is used to refer to the Romans, especially the people of Byzantine or Eastern Roman Empire.
Saa‘

sa‘aa¹ (yas‘aa) سعی (بصعی)
to walk between Safa and Marwah.
See “sa‘y”.

sa‘aa² (yas‘aa) سعی (بصعی)
to work for, pursue
We have this verb in expressions like “sa‘aa ‘alaa quuti ‘iyaalih / rizqihi” (to work to earn a living’), or “sa‘aa fii al-amr” (to pursue the matter).

sa‘ah (as--) الساعة
The Hour
The Time of Resurrection.

Saa‘ (pl. aSwaa‘)

Sa‘
An Islamic unit of dry measure. For wheat, it is roughly equivalent to 2.172 kg.

SaaHib al-Huut

Sabians, Sabaeans
A group of people in the Fertile Crescent who are believed to believe in stars and to worship them, or they worship the angels. In the Qur’an, they are grouped along with Christians and Jews. (See the Qur’an, 5: 69).

Saabir
patient, perseverent
This term refers to the person who shows patience and acceptance of misfortunes and / or perseveres in the doing of good deeds.

Saadiq
truthful
Someone who is telling the truth.

SaaHib al-Huut

صاحب الحوت
man of the whale
The reference to Jonah. See "dhuu an-nuun".
saa'imah

SaaHib (pl. aSHaab) anniSaab صاحب (أصحاب) التصاب
holder of "niSaab"
Someone who has the specified amount of anything for the payment of "zakaah", such as 40 or more heads of sheep. See "niSaab".

saaHir (pl. saHarah)
ساحر (سحرة)
sorcerer
See “saHarah” and “siHr”.

saa'il سائل
beggar, questioner
The term could mean either, depending on the context.

Saa'im صائم
fasting
See “Sawm”.

saa'imah (pl. sawaa'im)
ساننة (سواتم)
grazing cattle
In the calculation of "zakaah" these are treated differently from cattle that is fed by the owner.

SaaliH

saajid (pl. sujjad) ساجد (سجد)
prostrating person
See “sujuud”.

sa'ala ¹ (yas'al)
سال ¹ (بｻﻟ)
to question
In a technical sense this means to ask in the form of interrogation, for example in the grave or in the Hereafter.

sa'ala ² (yas'ala) an-naas
سال ² (بسال) الناس
to beg
This is considered by Islam a detestable act, since it degrades the person who does it. In fact, the Prophet (PBUH) warned those who beg needlessly.

Saleh
Name of a prophet who lived in North - Western Arabia, mentioned in many verses of the Qur'an. (See 27: 45-53). His people were called "thamuud".
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Saarah</strong></th>
<th><strong>Saba’a</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **SaaliH (pl. SaaliHaat)**  
صالح (صالحات) |  
**sab‘at ‘aHruf**  
سبعة أحرف |
| **good deed**  
The word is short for “‘amal SaaliH” (a good deed). |  
**seven modes**  
Qur'anic study specialists say this expression, used by the Prophet (PBUH), refers to seven ‘dialects’, modes or variations in reading / reciting the Qur’an. Naturally, these variations apply to a limited number of words or groups of words in the Qur’an. |
| **SaaliH (pl. SaaliHuun)**  
صالح (صالحون) |  
**sab‘ (as--) al-mathaanii**  
السبع المثنائي |
| **good, righteous man**  
Very often, the term is used to refer to a pious person. |  
**the seven oft-repeated**  
The reference is most probably to the Opening Chapter of the Qur’an which consists of seven verses, and it is recited at least 17 times in a Muslim’s five daily prayers. Muslims also recite this chapter on many occasions for blessing. |
| **saamiriyy (as--)**  
السامري |  
**Saba’a (yaSba’)**  
صبا (صبأ) |
| **the Samaritan**  
In the Qur’an, the word is used to refer to the Israelite who misled the followers of Moses, during his absence, to worship the golden calf. (See the Qur'an 20: 85-91.) |  
**renounce one’s religion**  
This expression was frequently used by polytheists |
sabiil allaah

to refer to conversion to Islam, because they looked at it from the point of view of renouncing the religion of their forefathers.

sabab (pl. asbaab) an-nuzuul

occasion of the revelation
The occasion on which certain verses of the Qur'an were revealed. Knowledge of such occasions is necessary for the correct interpretation of such verses.

sabbaHa (yusabbiH)

to glorify (Allah)
To glorify Allah in general, or to say: “subHaan-allaah” (Glorified be Allah).

sabiil allaah

way (cause) of Allah
Normally, we have this phrase as a part of the expression: “fii sabiili-llaah” (In the cause of Allah).

Sabuur (aS--)

patience, perseverance
The term is fairly comprehensive, implying forbearance, endurance and persistence. It is a highly recommended trait for a Muslim.

The Ever-Patient
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who never gets impatient, even with the sinners.
Sadaqa

dower
The money or gift paid by the groom to his bride, normally specified in the marriage agreement. Often, people specify an instant amount ("mu‘ajjal al-Sadaqa") and a postponed amount ("mu'akhir al-Sadaqa").

Sadaqa mu‘ajjal صداق مؤجّل
deferred dower
The part of the dower agreed by the bride to be paid to her at a later date, usually upon separation from her husband.

Sadaqa mu‘ajjal صداق معجّل
immediate dower
The dower to be paid by the groom to his bride at the wedding time.

sadanat al-bayt / al-ka‘bah سدانة البيت/ الكعبة
keepers of the Ka‘bah
People who are in charge of

Sadaqah

the Ka‘bah and take care of it. Officially, there has been one family which has been keeping the key to the Ka‘bah, since it was given to them by the Prophet (PBUH), it is said.

Sadaqa (yaSduqu) يصدّق (صداق)

to be truthful
To be truthful here includes telling the truth (not lying) and being truthful in action; that is, one’s actions reflect his words.

Sadaqah (pl. Sadaqaat) صدقة (صدقات)

charity
Charity or charitable act. According to Islam, any good deed that helps someone is a charitable deed for which a Muslim will receive rewards from Allah. More specifically, "Sadaqah" means giving money or the like to needy people.
Sadaqat al-fiTr
walking seven times, while reciting prayers.
(See “sa‘y”).

Safar
The second month in the Islamic calendar.

Safiih (pl. sufahaa’)
imbecile, foolish
Sometimes, this word is used to mean ‘vulgar’.

Safiyy allaah
Allah's chosen
A person especially chosen by Allah to receive special favours, such as Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). One of the Prophet's names is "al-muSTafaa" (the chosen one).

Safaa
(Safaa)
Safaa and Marwah Mounts
The two rocky hills adjacent to the Hoy Mosque of Makkah, between which the pilgrim performs the “sa‘y”
**SaHaabah**

**Saghirrah (pl. Saghaa’ir)**

*minor sin*

Sins which are committed by a person, often inadvertently, and are not criminal in nature. There are no specified punishments for them. Unless they hurt others, then “istighfaar” will be sufficient for their forgiveness.

**SaHaabah (sg. SaHaabiyy)**

*Companions*

Companions of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH); i.e., Muslims who met him. Many struggled with him and defended him, and were responsible for carrying his message after his death. Therefore, they deserve a special consideration and respect.

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**SaHiifat al-a’maal**

**SaHaabiyy (pl. SaHaabah)**

*Companion*

Companion of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). (See “SaHaabah”). Due to their special status, a Muslim is recommended to say “raDiya-llaahu ‘anhu (RAA)” (May Allah be pleased with him) upon mentioning the name of any SaHaabiyy.

**saHarah (sg. saHir)**

*sorcerers, magicians*

Practitioners of black magic. (See “siHr”).

**SaHiifat al-a’maal**

*record of deeds*

The record kept for everyone wherein the recording angels write every deed and word one does or says anywhere and at any time. On the Day of Judgement this record will be produced for him.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SaHiiH al-bukhaarii</strong></th>
<th><strong>SaHiiHaan</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**SaHiiH**

*صحيح*

*sound*

One of the degrees of authenticity of the hadeeth text, based on the evaluation of the transmitters of the text. “SaHiiH” is considered the highest degree.

**SaHiiH (pl. SiHaaH)**

* صحيح (صحيح)*

*authentic / sound book*

A book of prophetic traditions compiled on the basis of very strict rules of sifting and authentication procedures, such as “SaHiiH al-bukhaarii”.

**SaHiiH al-bukhaarii**

* صحيح البخاري*

*al-Bukhari Authentic Book*

The book of prophetic traditions compiled by Imam al-Bukhari (810-870 AD), according to his extremely stringent rules of sifting and authentication procedures. Naturally, what we have in his book, which consists of a few volumes, represents only a small portion of the hadeeths he had examined.

**SaHiiHaan (aS--)**

*المصححان*

*The Two Authentic Books*

The two books of authentic prophetic traditions, one compiled by Imam al-Bukhari (“SaHiiH al-bukhaarii”) and
Sa‘iid Tayyib

the other by Imam Muslim ("SaHiH muslim").

sahm (pl.‘ashum) سهم (أسهم)

share

In the distribution of war booties, the term "sahm" is used to indicate the share of each fighter. The number of shares depends whether the fighter is a member of the infantry or a rider.

Sahw

forgetfulness, inattention

Basically, the word means ‘inattention’ or not paying attention to something. But it is also used to mean neglecting something inadvertently.

Sa‘iid Tayyib

clean dust

The reference here is to the dust that one gets from touching the earth in a spot that has not been soiled by any “najaasah”. It can be used for “tayammum” (dry ablution).

sakhaT-allaah

sajdah (pl. sajdaat)

prostration once

See “sujuud”.

sajdat at-tilaawah

recitation prostration

A prostration one makes upon reciting specific verses from the Qur’an, such as 96:19. There are a few places in the Qur’an where this prostration is recommended.

sajada (yasjud)

to prostrate

Technically, prostration (sujuud) in Islam means putting one’s forehead and nose on the floor, supporting the body with the open palms, the knees and the toes, all of which should touch the floor.

sakhaT-allaah

Divine wrath

Anger of Allah, brought about by disobeying His commands and/or causing
Salaah destruction and harm to innocent creatures.
sakiinah سكينة
calmness, tranquility
The feeling of peace and tranquility or the observance of such an attitude.
saktaah (pl. saktaat) سكتة (سكتات)
pause
In “tajwiid” terminology, this means pausing very briefly, without taking a breath. This is contrasted with “waqfah” which means a stop.
Salaah (aS--) al-'ibraahiimiyyah الصلاة الإبراهيمية
Abrahamic blessing prayers
The second part of “tashahhud” prayers, which begins: “allaahumma Salli 'alaa muHhammadin wa‘alaa 'aali muHhammadin kamaa Sallaayta ‘alaa 'ibraahiiima wa‘alaa 'aali “ibraahiima…” (O Allah, shower your
blessings on Muhammad and the family of Muhammad as you did on Abraham and the family of Abraham...).
Salaah (pl. Salawaat) صلاة (صلوات)
formal prayer
The prayer that one performs, not just says, like the regular five daily prayers, as opposed to “du‘aa” (supplication).
Salaah (aS--) al-wusTaa الصلاة الوسطى
the middle prayer
This refers to either dawn (“fajr”) or afternoon (“aSr”) prayers. Both are emphasized for their special significance. Dawn is middle in the sense that it is preceded by sunset and late evening and followed by noon and afternoon. The afternoon is preceded by dawn and noon and followed by sunset and late evening prayers.
Salaah faa'ithah

*missed prayer*

The obligatory prayer not performed in its regular time for some reason or another. It is considered like a debt, to be performed as soon as possible.

**Salaah maktuubah**

*obligatory prayer*

Any of the five daily prayers which must be observed by a Muslim.

**salaam**

*peace*

A key word in Islam, to which the word Islam is lexically related. One of the Divine Attributes of Allah is “as-salaam”, and one of the names of Paradise is “daar as-salaam”. The word is also used in greeting, bidding farewell and in concluding the “Salaah” (formal prayer).

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**Salaat al-'iidayn**

*The Supreme Peace*

A Divine Attribute of Allah: the Only true Source of peace and tranquility.

**Salaat (aS--) ‘alaa an-nabiyy**

*prayer for blessings on the Prophet*

See “Sallaa (yuSallii) ‘ala an-nabiyy”.

**Salaat al-'iidayn**

*two Eid prayers*

The two Eids of “al-fitr” and “al-aDHaa” have special services. The service consists of a two-“rak‘ah prayer, with extra “takbiir” in the standing position, followed by the sermon. The service is recommended to be done in the open, if possible, as it was done by the Prophet (PBUH).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Salaat al-istikhaarah</th>
<th>Salaat al-janaazah</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Salaat al-fadhhdh / al-fard**  
صلات الفضّ / الفرد  
*praying alone*  
Usually, this refers to performing alone the prayers which are normally held in congregation.  
**Salaat al-farD**  
صلاة الفرض  
*obligatory prayer*  
Each of the five daily prayers.  
**Salaat al-istikhaarah**  
صلاة الاستخارة  
*prayer for guidance*  
This consists of two “rak‘ahs”. After the “Salaah” a person says a prayer the gist of which says: “O Allah, I seek Your guidance, because You know what I do not. If you know that X is good for me make it easy for me, but if it is bad for me turn it away from me and keep me away from it, and guide me to what is good for me.” |
| Salaat al-istisqaa‘  
صلاة الاستسقاء  
*rain seeking prayer*  
A special service held to ask Allah for rain. It consists of a sermon and supplications for rain and a two- “rak‘ah” prayer.  
**Salaat al-jamaa‘ah**  
صلاة الجماعة  
*congregational prayer*  
Performing (the obligatory prayer) in a group of people. Sometimes, even two worshippers could be considered a group for this purpose. In the hadeeth we are told that praying in a group is 27 times better than praying alone.  
**Salaat al-janaazah**  
صلاة الجنازة  
*funeral prayer*  
The prayer for the deceased person is done in the following manner. The “imaam” stands with the |
Salaat

corpse in front of him, and the other worshippers standing behind him. It consists of four "takbiirs", without bowing or prostration.

Salaat al-jum'ah صلالة الجمعة

*Friday service*

The Friday service consists of a two-part sermon, followed by two "rak'ahs".

Salaat al-khawf صلالة الخوف

*prayer of the fighters*

Literally, this means the prayer of fear or danger. It means praying in the battlefield while the worshippers are in danger of being attacked by the enemy. There are certain procedures to be followed in such a case. (See the Qur'an, 4: 102).

Salaat al-kusuuf wa al-khusuuf صلالة الكسوف والخسوف

*eclipse prayer*

The prayer is performed upon the eclipse of the sun (kusuuf)

Salaat al-musaaafir صلالة المسافر

or the moon (khusuuf). Special procedures are observed in this "Salaah".

Salaat al-layl صلالة الليل

*night prayers*

This usually refers to the supererogatory prayers one performs during the night. The best time is the last third of the night.

Salaat al-mariid صلاة المريض

*the prayer of the ill*

Depending on the nature of the illness, certain types of licences are given to the ill person in performing the "Salaah".

Salaat al-musaaafir صلالة المسافر

*traveller’s prayer*

A person on travel may shorten the four "ra‘ah" prayers to two "rak‘ahs" and combine the noon and afternoon prayers together and the sunset and late evening prayers together.
**Salaat at-tahajjud**

**Salaat al-qiyaam**
*late night prayer*
The optional prayers performed by some people late at night, preferably towards the last third portion of the night. Sometimes, the term is used to mean “Salaat at-taraawiiH”.

**Salaat an-naafilah**
*voluntary / supererogatory prayer*
See “Salaat at-taTawwu’”.

**Salaat as-sunnah**
*sunnah prayer*
The prayer observed by the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), before and after the regular obligatory prayers.

**Salaat at-tahajjud**
*late night prayers*
Prayers performed usually very late at night by a devout believer.

**Salaat al-witr**

**Salaat at-taraawiih**
*taraaweeh prayer*
The special prayers performed during Ramadan after the late evening prayer. It may consist of any number of two-"rak‘ah” sets (often between 4 and 10).

**Salaat at-taTawwu’**
*supererogatory prayer*
Prayers performed by a Muslim above and beyond those required and/or specified by the religion. Another term is “naafilah” prayer.

**Salaat al-witr**
*witr prayer*
The salat performed at the end of the night, usually consisting of one or three rak‘as (an odd number); hence the name “witr”.

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Salawaat

salaf (as--.) aS-SaaliH

the good predecessors
Often, this term is used to refer to the first three generations of Muslims, though it simply means the pious predecessors or earlier generations. The word “salaf” is contrasted with “khalaf” {successor(s) or later generation(s)}.

salas al-bawl

incontinence
Inability to control urination, especially the passing of drops of urine.

Salawaat (aS--.) al-khams

the five prayers
The regular daily prayers to be observed by a Muslim at their specified times (fajr, Zuhr, ‘aSr, maghrib, ‘ishaa’).

Sallaa

Salla-llaahu ‘alayhi wa-sallam

Blessings and peace of Allah be upon him.
This is the expression a Muslim often says after mentioning the Prophet Muhammad or his name. Every time a Muslim says that he receives blessings from Allah too. Sometimes, this expression is shortened to “alayhi-ssalaam” (Peace be upon him – PBUH).

Sallaa (yuSallii)

to pray
To perform formal prayers (“Salaah”).

Sallaa (yuSallii) ‘alaa annabiyy

to pray for blessings on the Prophet
Saying something like “Salla-llaahu ‘alayhi wa sallam” (Blessings and peace from Allah be upon him) or
"allaahumma Salli ‘ala muHammad” (O Allah, shower your blessings on Muhammad).

sallama¹ (yusallim)

*to greet*

Literally, it means ‘to say: "assalaamu ‘alaykum”, but it is often used simply to refer to greeting.

sallama² (yusallim) amrahu

*to surrender oneself*

To put oneself in the hands of someone. Very often, the expression is used in the context of leaving one’s affairs to Allah ("li-llaah"), meaning resigning his will to Divine Will.

sam‘ (as--) waT-Taa‘ah

*hearing and obeying*

Full obedience.

samaaHat al-islaam

سَمَاحَة الإِسْلَام

*Islamic tolerance*

The spirit of tolerance Islam teaches its followers to observe in dealing with non-Muslims. It is also used to refer to the easy, uncomplicated nature of Islam.

Samad (aS--)¹

الصَّمَد

*The Everlasting Refuge*

A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Whose protection all creatures seek.

Samad (aS--)²

الصَّمَد

*eternally Besought of all*

One of the unique attributes of Allah, and means that everyone and everything seeks His help in all affairs all the time.

sami‘a-llaahu li-man Hamidah

سَمِع الله لِمَن حَمِده

*Allah hears whoever thanks Him*

This is the expression a Muslim normally says upon
sanad al-Hadith
raising his head from the bowing position in formal prayers.
samii‘ (as–) السمع
*The All-Hearing*
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who hears everything, however low or inaudible it might be.

**Sammaa ¹ (yusammii)** سمى (يسلمي)
to say: “bismillaah”
This is short for “sammaa bi-l-laah” that is, to say: “In the Name of Allah…”

**Sammaa ² (yusammii)** سمى (يسلمي)
to name
To give someone or something a name.

sanad al-Hadith سنده الحديث
*hadeeth chain of authority*
Chain of transmitters or narrators of a prophetic tradition, which should normally go back to a

sariyyah
witnessing companion of the Prophet (PBUH).

**Sanam (pl. aSnaam)** صنم (أصُنام)
idol
Idol used for worship by idolators.

**saqar** سفر
*Hell*
Another name for Hell-fire.

**sariyyah ¹ (pl. saraayaa)** سريّة (سرايا)
military expedition
In Islamic history, the term was used to refer to an expedition sent by the Prophet (PBUH); therefore, he was not part of it.

**sariyyah ² (pl.saraayaa)** سريّة (سرايا)
concubine
A slave girl treated as a wife by her master. So the relationship is a legal one, because her children will be legitimate children.
Sawm

sarraa' (as--) waD-Darraa'
السراء والضراء

ease and difficulty
The expression “fi as-sarraa' waD-Darraa”’ means ‘under all circumstances’.

satr al-'awrah
سهر العورة

covering the private parts
Covering the parts that have to be covered by a Muslim man or woman in the presence of strangers or when performing the formal prayers. (See “‘awrah”).

Sawm
صوم

fasting
In Islam, fasting means complete abstention from food, drinks and sexual intercourse from pre-dawn time (about 2 hours before sunrise) until sunset.

Sayd al-baHr

Sawm at-taTawwu'
صوم التطوع

voluntary fasting
Fasting days other than those of Ramadhan on a voluntary basis. For a married woman, permission from husband may be required since this means that he could not have sex with her during daytime.

sa'y
سعي

walking
Walking between the Mounts of Safa and Marwah (seven times) as a part of ‘umrah and pilgrimage rituals. Walking in each direction is counted one.

Sayd al-baHr
صيد البحر

catch of the sea
Any animal caught from water. The ruling is that catches are permissible to eat for a pilgrim in a state of “iHraam”, who is also allowed to fish.
Sayyid al-barr
*hunting game*
An animal caught by hunting. It is forbidden for a pilgrim in a state of "iHraam" to hunt animals. If he does, then he has to offer a similar animal for sacrifice in Makkah or feed some poor people or fast a few days. (See the Qur'an, 5: 95).

Sayf allaah
*the Sword of Allah*
This is a title given to the military genius and companion of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), Khalid ibn al-Waleed who was responsible for many victories against the Byzantines and others. This title was given to him by the Prophet (PBUH).

Sayyi'ah (pl. sayyi'aat)
*sin, demerit*
Sayyi'ah (opposite of "Hasanah") often means what one earns by doing something wrong (committing a sin). According to the hadeeth, if one does one thing wrong he will receive one 'demirit', but if he intends to do it and restrains himself he will be rewarded.

Shaafi'iyy
*Shaafi‘i*
A follower of Imam al-Shafi‘iyy, the leader of one of the four major schools of Islamic law, which is common in South Arabia, Egypt and South East Asia.

Shaahid (pl. shuhuud)
*witness*
Someone who sees or has seen something or testifies to it.

Shaari‘ (ash--)
*The Legislator*
The legislator in Islam is Allah and, by implication, His messenger.
shaarib al-khamr  
*drinker of alcoholic beverage*
See “khamr” and “shurb al-khamr”.

sha‘baan

*Sha’ban*
The eighth month of the Islamic calendar, which precedes Ramadan.

shafʿ  
*shafʿ prayer*
Technically, this refers to the two rakʿahs one prays before the “witr” (odd number) prayer at night.

shafaa‘ah  
*intercession*
Interceding on behalf of somebody with someone in authority.

shafaa‘ah (ash--) al-kubraa  
*الشفاعة الكبيرة*
*The Greatest Intercession*
The intercession that will be performed by the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) on the Day of Resurrection on behalf of all mankind, when all the other prophets excuse themselves of doing it.

shafaq

*evening glow / twilight*
The soft light (normally reddish) one sees in the sky after sunset. The time of “ishāa” prayer starts with the total disappearance of this evening twilight.

shafii‘

*intercessor, intercessionary*
Someone who intercedes on behalf of others.

shahaadah (ash--)

*الشهادة*
*the Shahadah*
The declaration that one bears witness that there is no deity except Allah (and that Muhammad {PBUH} is His messenger). Sometimes, it is called “kalimat ash-shahaadah” or “ash-shahaadataan” (the two testimonies’).
shahiid

shahaadah

*testifying*
Offering testimony to something.

shahaadat az-zuur

*false testimony*
False testimony is considered one of the major sins; it violates the Qur'anic teachings on justice and fairness, which emphasize telling the truth even if it is against oneself and nearest of kins. (See the Qur'an, 4: 135) The Prophet (PBUH) strongly warned against it.

shahaadataan (ash--) 

_the two testimonies_
Testifying that (1) there is no deity except Allah and (2) that Muhammad is the messenger of Allah.

shahiid (ash--) 

*The Ever-Witnessing*
A Divine Attribute of Allah.

shahr

The One Who witnesses His creatures’ actions and deeds.

shahiid (pl. shuhadaa')

*shheed* (shheedah)

_martyr_
Someone who dies for the Cause of Islam. The term is extended in the prophetic traditions to include victims of natural disasters and people who die while defending their honour or possessions. (For the status of the first category, see the Qur'an, 3: 169-171).

shahr (ash--) al-Haraam (pl. al-ashshur al-Hurum)

_الشهر الحرام (الأشهر الحرم)_

_the sacred month_
The months during which Muslims were not supposed to initiate fighting: Dhul-Qi‘dah, Dhul-Hijjah, Muharram and Rajab (11th, 12th, 1st and 7th months of the Islamic calendar).
shara‘a

sha‘iirah (pl. sha‘aa‘ir)

شاعرة (شاعران)

rite
A religious rite or ritual.

shakuur (ash--)
الشكور

The Ever-Thankful
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who accepts the minimum of good deeds from His servants and rewards them generously for these deeds.

shar‘ (ash--)
الشرع

shari‘ah
Islamic law.

shar‘iyy

legal
According to “sharii‘ah” (Islamic law).

shara‘a (yashra‘)

شريعة (شرع)

to legislate, ordain
To issue a command or make a law.

sharT

sharii‘ah (pl. sharaa‘i‘)
شریعت (شرایع)

shari‘ah
Body of the canonical law of Islam.

shariik (pl. shurakaa‘)
شريك (شركاء)

partner
Someone, for example, worshipped with Allah. From this comes the words “shirk” (taking partners / polytheism).

sharr ¹ (pl. shuruur)
شرر ¹ (شرور)

evil
Something bad and forbidden by the religion.

sharr ²
worse

sharT ¹ (pl. shuruuuT)
شرط ¹ (شروط)

requirement, prerequisite
Something that is necessary, for example, for the validity of certain deeds.
shayTaan

sharT² (pl. shuruuT)
شرط² (شرط)
condition, term
Something agreed upon in a contract.

shawwaal
Shawwal
The tenth month of the Islamic calendar. The first day of the month is “iid al-fiTr” (The Feast of Breaking the Fast).

shaykh
sheikh
Religious scholar. Originally, the word means an elderly man, but in modern religious literature it is often used to refer to a religious scholar. There are other uses for the word as well.

shayTaan (ash--)
الشيطان
Satan
The Evil One who was cursed by the Almighty Allah for his

shirk
rebellion against Him, and who has determined to lead astray everyone he can and to make people do evil things.

shighaar (nikaaH ash--)
الشجار (نكاية--)
mutual marriage arrangement
See "nikaaH ashshighar".

shii‘iyy (pl. ash-shii‘ah)
شيعيّ (شيعة)
Shi’ite
A believer in the doctrine that the fourth Righteous Caliph, Ali ibn Abi Talib, was supposed to be the first Caliph (successor to the Prophet穆罕默德 (PBUH)), rather than Abu Bakr, who was chosen by the Muslim Community at the time.

shirk
taking partners, polytheism
The act of worshipping someone or something besides Allah.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>shirk al-‘ibaadah</th>
<th>shirk aSghar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>shirk akbar</strong></td>
<td><strong>shirk aSghar</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>شرک أكبر</td>
<td>شرک أصغر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>major polytheism</em></td>
<td><em>minor polytheism</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worshipping others with Allah. This includes praying to ‘saints’ and other dead men of piety, with the belief that they may intercede for the worshipper. Islam does not recognize the principle of intermediaries between Allah and His servants. A Muslim can, naturally, ask a living pious man to pray for him / her.</td>
<td>This means taking partners with Allah in an indirect way, such as swearing to someone other than Allah or doing pious deeds to gain people’s admiration, rather than for the sake of Allah alone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>shirk al-‘aadhah</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>شرک العادة</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>polytheism of customs</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The keeping up of un-Islamic superstitious customs, such as belief in charms and bad omens.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>shirk al-‘ibaadah</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>شرک العبادة</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>polytheism in worship</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worshipping others besides Allah, such as praying to the graves or shrines of 'saints' or seeking help from the dead, regardless of their identity pr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>polytheism of knowledge</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The claim that some people, such as prophets, imams or holy men have knowledge of &quot;ghayb&quot; (the unseen) of their own. For even the prophets would not know anything of the unseen unless they are informed of it by Allah. For the Qur'an is very specific on the fact that &quot;with Him are the keys of &quot;al-ghayb&quot; (the unseen). None but Him knows them.&quot; (the Qur'an 6:59)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
shubhah

shirk at-taSarruf شرك التصرف
polytheism of disposal
Ascribing power to others besides Allah or claiming that there are beings who share the power of the disposal of affairs with Allah.

shirk khafiyy شرك خفي
hidden polytheism
An act which involves taking partners with Allah, without a Muslim realizing it, such as swearing to others besides Allah or doing righteous deeds to be praised by people, rather than seeking Divine pleasure.

shu‘ayb شعيب
Shu‘aib
A prophet of Allah mentioned in the Qur’an (See 11: 84-95).

shubhah (pl. shubuhaat) شههة (شعبات)
suspicion, suspicious case
Sometimes, the term is used to mean allegation or misconception.

Sidq ١ صدق
truth
As opposed to falsehood.
Sidq
truthfulness
Telling the truth.

sidrat al-muntahaa
Lote-tree of the Boundary
The tree next to the Divine Throne beyond which no angel could go. Reference to this tree is given in the Qur'an, Chapter 53: verses 14 and 15, in the context where the Qur'an speaks about the Ascension of the Prophet (PBUH) to heaven, known as “al-Mi‘raaj”.

sifaaH
fornication, extra marital
A child whose father is unknown is sometimes called “ibn sifaaH” (child born out of wedlock).

SiHaaH (aS--) as-sittah
the six authentic books
The term is used for the best known compilations of the "aHaadiith" (traditions) of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH): al-Bukhari, Muslim, at-Tirmidhi, an-Nasaa’iy, ibn Maajah, abu Dawood, and ibn Hanbal.

SiHaaq
lesbian sex act
Sexual act between females. This is strongly condemned in Islam, and it is considered a major sin.

SiHHah
authenticity, soundness
In the science of hadeeth terminology this means whether a certain hadeeth is authentic or not.
siHr
sorcery, witchcraft
Black magic in which the sorcerer usually resorts to help from evil jinn to do mischievous things to people and to perform various types of tricks and unusual feats. Sorcery is forbidden by Islam.

siirah (as--) an-nabawiyyah
biography of the Prophet
Life story of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), which should not be confused with the “Hadiith” (prophetic traditions).

Silat ar-raHim / al-'arHaam
goodness to relatives
Being good to one’s relations on both the father’s and the mother’s side. Literally, “raHim” means the womb.

siqaayah
sinn al-buluugh
age of puberty
See “buluugh”.

sinn ar-rushd
age of maturation
The age at which one is considered mentally mature.

sinn at-takliif
age of accountability
The age at which a person becomes legally and religiously accountable. Normally, this is also “sinn al-buluugh” (age of puberty).

sinn at-tamyiiz
age of discrimination
Another term for age of maturation.

siqaayah
providing water
This used to refer especially to the practice of providing water to the pilgrims by the Makkahs.
SiraaT (aS--) al-mustaqiim
الصِّراط المستقيم
The Straight Path
The right way that leads to Divine Pleasure.

SiraaT (aS--)
الصِّراط
The Narrow Bridge
The bridge over Hell-fire which everyone has to cross after the Judgment. Depending on one’s beliefs and deeds, some cross it swiftly, others slowly. Still others do not make it, and they fall into the fire.

sirriyyah (Salaah --)
سُرِيَّة (صلاة...)
secret prayer
The term refers to the two prayers performed during the day: Zuhr (noon) and ‘aSr (late afternoon). The word ‘secret’ means that the worshipper recites the Qur'an in a manner not heard by others.

Siyaanat al-'irD
Siwaak
سواك
tooth brushing
Brushing the teeth, usually with a “miswaak”, which is the Islamic forerunner of tooth brushes. (See “miswaak”).

Siyaan
fasing
See “Sawm”

Siyaan ad-dahr
Siyaam al-dahr
continuous fast
Observing the fast every day of the year; i.e. , one fasts during the day and breaks the fast at night every day.

Syaam daawuud
David’s fasting
The manner in which the Prophet Daawuud (David) (PBUH) used to fast: fasting alternative days all the time.

Siyaanat al-‘irD
Siyaanat al-‘irD
protecting one’s honour
Protecting one’s honour is
equal to protecting one's own life; whoever kills an aggressor in a fight to protect his honour it is considered a case of self-defence.

questioning
Very often this connotes some form of interrogation

Glorified be Allah!
Roughly equivalent to "hallelujah / alleluia". Synonymous to this is "subHaana rabbii" (Glorified be my Lord!)

Glorified be He and exalted
An expression commonly used after the mention of the word Allah as a sign of reverence.

Glorified are You my Lord

prayer beads
String of beads, normally of 33 or 99 beads, used by Muslims to count the number of certain prayers, such as "subHaan-allaah", "al-Hamdu li-Ilaah" and "allaahu akbar". It is sunnah to say each 33 times, especially after regular "Salaah". Then say: "laa ilaaha ill-allaah" to make it 100.

unveiling
Usually, a female’s unveiling especially her face and head or ignoring the rules of Islamic dress in general. This is usually contrasted with ‘Hijaab’.

Something that one gains through illegal means.
sujjadah

SuHuf (sg. SaHiifah)
Holy Books or Writs, records
In the Qur'an (Chapter 87: 18-19) this term refers to books revealed to messengers of Allah.

suHuur
predawn meal
The meal a Muslim takes before dawn when he intends to fast that day. It is recommended that one delay it as much as possible. This would lighten the burden of the fast for him.

sujjaadah (pl. sajaajiid)
prayer rug
A rug often used by Muslims to pray on, usually as a precaution that the spot of prayer is ritually clean (“Taahir”). Naturally, one could pray on anything, including bare floor or ground, as long as he knows it is ritually clean.

sujuud
prostration
The act of prostrating. In Islam, this is done in the following manner: one kneels on his knees, puts his face on the floor (forehead and nose), while supporting his body on the hands which are placed almost parallel to the head, with the palms down. The elbows are raised from the floor.

sujuud ash-shukr
gratitude prostration
The prostration one makes upon receiving good news, for example, to show gratitude to Allah.

sujuud as-sahw
prostration for forgetting
Two prostrations made just before the end of the “Salaah” when one makes certain mistakes during his prayer.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Sunan</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>sulTaan</strong></td>
<td>سُلطان</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>authority</td>
<td>Authority or control over somebody. It is this sense that we often see this word in the Qur‘an.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sulTaan (pl. salaaTiin)</strong></td>
<td>سُلطان (سلاطين)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sultan</td>
<td>Lexically, “sulTaan” means ‘authority’. The word in the sense of ‘ruler’ is probably short for “SaaHib as-sulTaan” (the person who has the authority).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sunan</strong></td>
<td>سنن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hadeeth collections</td>
<td>The word sunan is the plural of &quot;sunnah&quot;. It is used in that general sense. But technically, it has been used to refer to particular books or collections of Prophetic traditions compiled by certain scholars. Typically, the book is arranged</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SulH al-Hudaybiyyah**

**sukr** سُکَر

intoxication

The condition of being intoxicated, usually by drinking an alcoholic beverage.

**sulaymaan** سُلِيمان

Solomon

The Prophet Solomon (PBUH), who was also a king endowed by Allah with many special powers. (See, e.g., the Qur’an, 21: 81-82 and 27:16-44, where his story with the Queen of Sheba is told).

**SulH al-Hudaybiyyah** صلح الخديبيه

*The Truce of Hudaybiyah*

The agreement or pact (of reconciliation) made between the Prophet (PBUH) and the Makkahns at Hudaybiyah near Makkah in the sixth year of Hijra.
sunan at-tirmidhiyy
according to the topics of "fiqh" : purification, prayer, fasting, transactions....

sunan abii daawuud

Abu Dawood Hadeeth Collection
The "Hadeeth" collection compiled by Imam Abu Dawood as-Sajistani (275 A.H.). See "sunan".

sunan an-nasaa'iyyy

Al-Nasa'i Hadeeth Collection
The "Hadeeth" collection compiled by Imam Abu Abdur-Rahman an-Nasa'i (303 A.H.).

sunan at-tirmidhiyy

Tirmidhi Hadeeth Collection
The "Hadeeth" collection compiled by Imam Abu 'Isa Muhammad at-Tirmidhi (279 A.H.).

sunnah fi'iyyah

sunan ibn maajah

Ibn Majah Collection of Hadeeth
The "Hadeeth" collection compiled by Imam Abu Abdillah Muhammad ibn Majah (273 A.H.).

sunnah (as--)
sunnah
Practice of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). Sometimes, the term is used to mean all his teachings. Alternative terms are “as-sunnah an-nabawiyyah”.

sunnah (pl. sunan)

way, practice
Way or practice in general.

sunnah fi'liyyah

practical tradition
This refers to the practices and deeds of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
sunnah raatibah

sunnah mu'akkadah

emphasized sunnah
A practice of the Prophet (PBUH) that was emphasized by him, through his meticulous observance of doing it.

sunnah qawliyyah

verbal tradition
The refers to the sayings of the Prophet (PBUH).

sunnah raatibah (pl. sunan rawaatib)

regular sunnah prayer
The sunnah prayer which is regularly observed before and/or after the obligatory five daily prayers: two “rak‘ahs” before “fajr”, two or four before “Zuhr” and two after it, four before “‘aSr”, two after “maghrib” and two after “‘ishaa”.

sunnah taqriiriyyah

reported tradition
This refers to the reports on the reactions of the Prophet (PBUH) to something said or done in his presence, such as indicating approval or disapproval.

suniyy

Sunni
A member of the majority of Muslims who agree, among other things, that Abu Bakr, Omar, Othman (RAA) were as legitimate successors to the Prophet (PBUH) as Ali (RAA), and in that order, since they were all elected by the Muslim Community.

surrah

navel
The navel is considered the upper boundary of the ‘private parts’. For example, for men ‘decency’ requires
covering the parts from the navel to the knees. This is the minimum for him to cover before parying, for example.

**sutr al-muSallii**

*worshipper’s barrier*

Anything that is made to stand in front of a worshipper so that people do no walk directly in front of him. It could be a wall, a pillar or simply a portable object of reasonable height (one foot high, for example).

**Suufiyy (pl. Suufiyyah)**

*Sufi*

Originally, a person who lives an ascetic life of devotions seeking spiritual purification. But often, this refers to a member of a Sufi order.

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**suurah**

suurah (pl. suwar)

*chapter*

Chapter of the Qur'an, which comprises 114 chapters. All the chapters of the Qur'an, with the exception of 9, begin with “basmalah”.

**Suufiyyah (aS--)**

*Sufism*

See “Suufiyy”.

**Suur (aS--)**
good deed
Literally, this means 'obdience'. Here it refers to deeds that are done in obedience to Allah's commands.

*ta'abbudiyy* تعُدی

*ritual, by Divine command*
Something a Muslim does because he has been so commanded by his religion.

*taabi' at-taabi'iin* تابع التابعين

*follower of the Followers*
This refers to the third generation of Muslims, the Companions of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) being the first generation.

*taabi'iyy* تابعی

*second generation Muslim*
This refers to a Muslim who came in contact with a companion of the Prophet

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**Taaghuut**

Muhamad (PBUH), most probably being born after the death of the Prophet or near that time.

*taabuut (pl. tawaabiit)* تابوت (توابیت)

*ark of the covenant*
See the Qur'an 2:248.

*ta‘addud al-zawjaat*
تعدد الزوجات

*polygyny*
The practice of having more than one wife at the same time. Some people mistakenly use 'polygamy' which can mean having more than one wife or husband.

*Taafa (yaTuuf)* طاف (بطوف)

*circumambulate*
To go around the Ka'ba. Circumambulating the Ka'bah seven times is considered an act of worship, like the "Sallaah" in the sense that one should be ritually pure.

**Taaghuut (pl Tawaaghiit)**

*false deity*
Anyone who is worshipped
**taʿalaa-illaah**
besides Allah. A despotic tyrant is also sometimes called Taaghuut.

**Taaahir**
ُتَأْهِر
immaculate, ritually pure,
A person is ritually pure if he fulfills certain requirements, such as not having any urine, stool, or blood on his body or not being in a state that requires "ghusl", for example. The term applies to things as well, such as clothings or a place, which is a prerequisite for performing "Salaah" in or on them.

**taaʿib**
تَأْبِي
repentant
A repenting person. See "tawbah" (repentance).

**taʿalaa-illaah**
تعالِ اللَّه
Allah be exalted!
A common expression Muslims use after the word Allah is "subHaanahu wa-taʿaalaah" ('May He be glorified and exalted') as a sign of reverence.

**taʿawwudh**
seeking refuge
Generally, this means seeking refuge with Allah. A common prayer is "aʿuudhu bi-illaahi min al-shayTaan al-rajjim" ('I seek refuge with Allah from Satan the accursed one.')

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**Taalib (pl. Talabah) al-ʿilm**
طالب (طلبة العلم)
seeker of knowledge
Often, a student of religious knowledge.

**Taaluut**
طالوت
Saul
The king chosen by Allah for the Israelites to fight Goliath. (See the Qur'an 2: 241-251.)

**taarik al-Salaah**
tارك الصلاة
neglecter of prayer
Someone who does not perform the (five) daily prayers. Naturally, this violates one of the five corner-stones of Islam.

**taʿawwadha (yataʿawwadh)**
تعوذ (يتعوذ)
seek refuge (with Allah)
See "taʿawwudh".

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tabarruj

 taboo (yatabnnaa)

 adoption

 adopting someone to be one’s child, to carry his name and be treated like a natural son or daughter is not permissible in Islam. (See the Qur'an 33:4-5). However, kindness to orphans is strongly recommended.

 tabarrajat (tatabarraj)

display finery or beauty

 See "tabarruj".

 tabarruj

display of finery or beauty

 Technically, this means

 tabdhiir

 showing any part of the woman’s body (except the face and hands) and her ornaments to 'strangers' (marriageable males) and wearing make up or perfumes in public.

 tabarruk

 seeking blessings

 doing something to gain blessings from someone or something.

 tabattala (yatabattalu)

 To be pious and chaste.

 to retire from the world and devote one's life to the worship of Allah.

 tabattul

 devotion to Allah

 retiring from the world and devoting one's life to Allah.

 tabdhiir

 extravagance

 squandering one's money or possessions is forbidden in Islam, because these gifts from Allah should be properly made use of for the
**tadbiir ar-raqiiq**
benefit of the individual and society. (See the Qur'an 17:26-7)

**tabii‘ (pl. tibaa‘)**
tibii‘ (تیبی) one year calf
A male calf that has completed one year of age.

**tabliigh**
tabliigh conveying (a message)
Another word of the same root is balaagh which has the same meaning.

**taDarra‘a (yataDarra‘)**
taDarra‘ (تاذرا) to supplicate in humility
To pray in a humble and earnest manner.

**taDarru‘**
taDarru‘ humble supplication
Praying in a humble and earnest manner.

**tadbiir ar-raqiiq**
tadbiir ar-raqiiq posthumous manumission
The decision to set a slave free upon master's death.

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**tafsiir**

**tadwiir**
tadwiir normal recitation
Reciting the Qur'an at average rate of speed, while observing all the rules of correct enunciation ("tajwiid").

**tafaqquh fii al-diin**
tafaquh fii al-diin learning the religion
The act of studying to learn and understand religious matters.

**tafkaahim**
tafkaahim velarization
The raising of the back part of the tongue towards the roof of the mouth while pronouncing certain consonants like the Saad and Taa' (always) as well as the l and r (sometimes).

**tafsiir**
tafsir exegesis, interpretation
Explaining the meaning of Qur'anic text and/or commenting on it.
taHannuth

seeking religious purification.

taHriif

taHiyyaat (al--)

salutations prayer

The prayer which starts "al-taHiyyaatu li-llaahi ..."
('Salutations to Allah...')
which a Muslim says in his Salaah in the sitting position
after two or four "rak`as".
(See "al-tashahhud".)

Tahaarah

ritual purity or cleanliness

The state in which one can
pray and touch the Qur'an.

tahajjud

late night prayer

This is short for "Salaat al-
tahajjud" which is the
optional prayer one performs
in the depth of night.

TahAllul

freedom from iHraam

Doing something (like cutting
the hair or shaving the head)
at the end of Hajj or `umrah
to indicate finalization of the
state of "iHraam". After that a
person may do things which
are forbidden for a person in
a state of "iHraam".

taHannuth

devoting time to worship

A process of devoting oneself
to worshipping Allah and

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taHriim bi-rraDaa‘

**tajarrud**

Islamic law, a Muslim cannot marry someone who shared suckling from the same woman at 5 times. (See the Qur'an 4: 23.)

**taHriir raqabah**

*manumission of a slave*

Setting a slave free is one of the highly recommended acts of devotion.

**Tahuur**

*ritually purifying*

Clean water is normally ritually purifying. Other liquids, like juices for example, may be clean and pure in themselves, but they are not ritually purifying; they cannot be used for ablution, for example.

**taHriim bi-rraDaa‘**

*ban due to suckling*

This term is used in the context of deciding marriageable persons in Islamic law. According to

**taHriim bi-Innasab**

*ban due to lineage*

The ban on marrying ceratin blood relatives, such as sisters and their daughters and aunts... (See the Qur'an 4: 23.)

**taHriim bi-rraDaa‘**

*ban due to suckling*

This term is used in the context of deciding marriageable persons in Islamic law. According to

**taHriim bi-ImuSahara**

*ban due to marriage*

Ban on marrying certain in-laws, such as mother and daughter in-law or two sisters at the same time. (See the Qur'an 4: 23.)

**taHriim bi-rraDaa‘**

*ban due to suckling*

This term is used in the context of deciding marriageable persons in Islamic law. According to
**tajwiiid**

**tajawwuz fii al-Salaah**

تهوّز في الصلاة

*hurrying in prayer*

This means that a person recites and performs the minimum requirements of proper Salaah, without violating the condition of properness, or reading short chapters of the Qur'an, usually for an urgent reason.

**tajmiir**

*aromatizing a shroud*

Using incense or the like to give a shroud of a dead person good smell.

**tajwiid**

*perfecting*

This word comes from "jawwad" which means to make "jayyid" (good). As a term it has been used to refer to the meticulous enunciation of Qur'anic words or recitation of the Qur'an. It also refers to the science which deals with the rules and methods to be observed in its recitation.

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**takhliil**

**takbiir**

تکبیر

*saying "allaahu akbar"*

Saying what is equivalent to 'Allah is Greater or the Greatest'.

**takbiirat al-iHraam**

تكبيرة الإحرام

*initial takbiir*

Saying "allaahu akbar" at the beginning of the "Salaah", raising the palms just in front of the shoulder, with the palms facing forward.

**takfiin**

*enshrouding the corps*

Wrapping the corps of a dead person in clean sheets of cloth after washing the body. It is also recommended to scent the body and the shroud with perfume.

**takhliil**

*passing the fingures through*

In the context of ablution, this means passing wet fingers through the beard (al-liHyah) and the toes (al-'aSaabi') to make sure that water reaches the different parts.
Talaqq

Takyaaf

qualifying

In theology, this refers to qualifying an attribute or act of Allah by indicating its "howness", which is considered a blasphemy.

Talaqq

divorce

Divorce in Islam is considered a necessary evil or a last resort, when the husband and wife try everything, including arbitration, to get along. The divorce is done by the man declaring his wife divorced. There is a chance of reconciliation after each of the first and second times, without any formal procedures, provided that it is done within three menstrual periods of the wife after the divorce. The wife should stay in the home during this period, which makes it more conducive to a quiet reconciliation.

Talaqq baa'in

Talaqq al-bid'ah

improper divorce

Divorce that is done in violation of "sunnah", such as divorcing the wife more than once within one cycle of her menstruation. See "Talaqq as-sunnah".

Talaqq as-sunnah

Proper divorce

Divorcing the wife in accordance with the teachings of the Prophet (PBUH): (1) It should be during a menstruation cycle (between two periods) while she is free from bleeding and provided he did not have sex with her during that period. (2) No more than one divorce during any cycle.

Talaqq baa'in

final divorce

The divorce after which a woman may not go back to her former husband, except with a new contract or unless she marries another man, consummates her marriage,
then gets separated by divorce or death from the second husband. (See "baynuunah kubraa" and "baynuunah Sughraa")

Talaaq raj‘iyy
revocable divorce
The case in which a man and his divorced wife may return to each other without remarrying (a new marriage contract). This happens after the "first divorce" or "second divorce" before the passage of the waiting period, known as "‘iddah").

talbiyah
saying, "labbayk allaahumma labbayk"
Saying the prayer that a pilgrim should keep saying all the time: "labbayk allaahumma labbayk..." ('I am obeying Your command my Lord...'

talmuud
Talmud
The primary source of Jewish law.

Talqah thaalithah

Talqah ‘uulaa
first divorce
Divorcing the wife for the first time, which is considered a revocable divorce.

Talqah (pl. Talqaat)

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Talqah (pl. Talqaat)
Talqah thaaniyah  
*second divorce*
Divorcing the wife for the second time, which means that the man takes back his wife after divorcing her the first time during the waiting period ("'iddah"), then divorces her again. It is considered "revocable divorce".

talqiin al-mayyit  
*prompting the dying person*
The word "mayyit" could mean either one who is dying or is dead. When we see a Muslim dying we should prompt him/her to say the "shahada" ("I bear witness that there is no deity except Allah and that Muhamad is the messenger of Allah").

tamiimah (pl. tamaa'im)  
*talismans, amulets*
Something one keeps and usually wears for protection against evil spirits for example. Islam forbids this, because true protection is

tanwiin  
*provided by Allah Alone. One may read verses of the Qur'an (e.g. 2:255; Chapters 113 & 114) for that purpose.*

tamjiid  
*glorification*
Though the word means glorification in general, it is often used in the context of glorifying Allah and praising Him.

Tamth (al--)  
*menstruation*
Regular monthly vaginal bleeding.

tamthiil  
*comparing, likening*
In theology, this means comparing the acts and attributes of Allah with those of humans, which is considered a blasphemy, since the Qur'an tells us that "There is nothing like unto Him."

tanwiin  
*nunation*
The pronunciation of an *n* after the last vowel in an
taqliid

idefinite noun in Arabic, such as kitaab(un) 'a book'. In Arabic this is indicated by doubling the short vowel diacritic mark (e.g. كتابًا).

tanzih

deanthropomorphism

This means that we should not ascribe any human qualification to the Divine attributes of Allah, because "There is nothing like unto Him." (The Qur'an, 42:11).

taqarrub ilaa allaah

seeking Divine Pleasure

Doing something good in order to please Allah and be closer to Him.

taqiyyah (al--)

concealing identity

A Shi'ite principle of behaving in a manner acceptable to others in order to conceal one's true identity.

taqliid (al--)

imitation, emulation

In religious terms, this means following the views and /or

Tariiqah Suufiyyah

practices of a certain imam or school of thought.

taqSiir al-sha'ir

shortening the hair

Cutting some hair from various parts of the head for men and cutting about 2 centimeters from a woman's hair at the end of "umrah" or main rituals of "Hajj".

taqwaa

Allah-fearing

The Arabic term covers many concepts that include Allah-fearing, righteousness and piety.

taraawiiH

taraweeh prayers

See "Salaat at-taraawiiH".

taraHHum

praying for mercy for s.o.

Often, this can be in the form of "May Allah have mercy on X."

Tariiqah Suufiyyah

طريقة صوفية

Sufi order

An order is very often named
taSawwuf
slow and deliberate manner. observing all the rules of correct enunciation ("tajwiid") while contemplating the meanings of the verses.

TaSaddaqa (yataSaddaq)
give out charity
See "taSadduq".

TaSadduq
giving charity
Doing a charitable deed can be through giving out something, for example, or offering help to someone who needs it.

TaSawwafa (yataSawwaf)
become a sufi
See "taSawwuf".

TaSawwuf
becoming sufi, Sufism
In general, this means living a simple life of devotions. But Sufism has taken many forms, some of which are considered objectionable by the orthodox Muslims.

tartiiil
after its leader, such as Naqshbandiyyah, Tijaaniyyah...etc.

Tarjii'
saying: innaa lillaahi wa innaa
Saying the expression which means 'To Allah we surely belong, and to Him we shall return,' usually, upon receiving bad news or meeting an unfortunate incident.

tarkan-Salaaah
neglecting formal prayers
Not performing the obligatory five daily prayers. This act is considered an act of disbelief by the Prophet (PBUH).

tarqiiq
unvelarization
Pronouncing a consonant, especially the r and l, without raising the back of the tongue. It is the opposite of "tafkhiiim" ('velarization').

tartiiil
recitation, reading
Usually, this refers to reciting or reading the Qur'an in a
tashbih

Tasbih

glorification
Glorification of Allah. The usual expression is "subHaan-allaah" ('Glorified be Allah').

tashahhud

Tashahhud

saying the "shahadah"
Saying, "ashahadu an-laa ilaaha ill-allaah" ('I bear witness that there is no deity except Allah'). One may add, "wa ashhadu anna muHammadan rasuul-ullah" ('and I bear witness that Muahmmad is the messenger of Allah').

tashahhud

Tashahhud

sitting prayers
The prayers one says in the sitting position during the Salaah (formal prayers). (See "al-taHllyaat".)

tashbih

Anthropomorphism
In theology this means attributing human qualities to Allah, or comparing Divine attributes and actions to human ones, which is a grave blasphemy. (See tanziih.)

tasliim

Tasliim

Responding to the sneezing
Saying "yarHamkum-allaah" ('May Allah have mercy on you'') when a person sneezes and says: "al-Hamdu li-llaah" ('Thank Allah').

tashyee' al-janaazah

Tashyee' al-janaazah

accompanying the funeral
Walking along or behind the bier and helping in carrying it. All these are strongly recommended acts for a Muslim to do for fellow Muslims.

tashyee' al-mayyit

Tashyee' al-mayyit

escorting the deceased
Walking along or behind the bier and helping in carrying it. All these are strongly recommended acts for a Muslim to do for fellow Muslims.

tasliim

Tasliim

greeting
Saying, "assalaamu 'alaykum" ('Peace be with you') or something to that effect.
tasliim
surrendering
Surrendering something or someone to somebody.

tasmiyah (al--)
saying "bismi-Ilâah", naming
Saying the expression which means 'In the Name of Allah'. It also means giving s.o. or s.th. a name.

taswiyyat al-Saff
straightening the line
In congregational worship this means making the lines/rows straight, usually by making sure the feet and the shoulders of the worshippers are next to each other.

taTahhur
purification
Purifying oneself by removing impurities and making ablution or washing the body.

**taTawwa‘a (yataTawwa‘)**
to volunteer

**taTawwu‘**
volunteering
Doing a voluntary act of worship, such as optional prayers or fasting.

**taTayyub**
**wearing perfume**
Prophet Muhammad used to like perfumes, and he encouraged his followers to wear them, especially before going to the mosque.

**taTayyur**
believing in bad omens
A Muslim is encouraged to have faith in Allah and believe in good omens ("al-fâl' al-Hasan"). He should not believe in bad omens or behave according to them. Another word is "Tiyarâh".

**ta‘Tiil**
negation of attributes
In theology, this refers to the claim that we should negate all attributes from our concept of Allah.
Ta’wiil

ta’wiidhah (pl. ta’aawiidh)  
تعوذة (تعوذت)

talisman, incantation
Something worn or recited over someone for protection against evil. In Islam one should seek only Divine help, not of amulets and charms, which have no power to help or protect anyone. (See "tamiimah").
ta’wiil al-qur’aan  
تأويل القرآن
interpretation of the Qur’an
Technically, this often refers to unconventional interpretation of the Qur'an, as opposed to "tafsiir al-qur’aan".
Ta’wiil / ta’biir al-ru’yaa  
تأويل / تعيير الرؤيا
interpretation of dreams
This is one of sciences Muslims pioneered in. Usually, a Muslim scholar would resort to the Qur'an, hadeeth, conventions and other sources in interpreting the dreams.

Tawaaf al-widaa’  
طواف
Tawaaf
Circumambulation
Going around the Ka’bah seven times, starting with the 'black stone' and ending there. "Tawaaf" is a highly recommended act of worship. Like "Salaah" one should not do it unless he is ritually pure.

Tawaaf al-ifaaDah  
طواف الإفاضة
IfaaDah circumambulation
The "Tawaaf" a pilgrim performs on the tenth day of the month of pilgrimage. It is an essential part of "Hajj". Another name for this is "Tawaaf al-ziyaarah".

Tawaaf al-qduuum  
طواف القدووم
Circumambulation of arrival
The "Tawaaf" the pilgrim performs upon arrival at Mecca.

Tawaaf al-widaa’  
طواف الوُدُود
Farewell Circumambulation
The "Tawaaf" the pilgrim performs before leaving Mecca.
tawakkaltu ‘ala-llaah

Tawaaf al-ziyaarah

طواف الزِّيارة
ziyaarah circumambulation
The "Tawaaf" a pilgrim performs normally on the tenth day of the month of pilgrimage. It is an essential part of "Hajj". Another name for this is "Tawaaf al-ifaaDah".

tawaDDa’a (yatawaDDa’a)

توضّا (بوضعـا)
make ablution
See "wuDuu".

tawakkala (yatwakkal)
‘ala-llaah

توکل (بتوکل) على الله
to trust in Allah
To depend on Allah and put one's trust in Him.

tawakkaltu ‘ala-llaah

توّكلت على الله
I trust in Allah
I am putting my trust in Allah and depending on Him. Sometimes, this expression and its alternative "tawakkalnaa ‘ala-llaah" ('We trust in Allah') is said upon concluding a deal or making an agreement.

tawbah naSuuH

توبة نصوح
sincere repentance
There are three conditions for sincere repentance: (1) stop
**tawHiid**

doing the wrong act, (2) regret having done it and seeking Divine forgiveness and (3) resolving not to repeat the wrong doing.

**tawHiid**

*monotheism, Islamic theology*

The belief in the absolute oneness of Allah and behaving accordingly in one's supplications and worship. Sometimes, the study of theological issues in Islam is called "tawHidd" or "ilm al-tawHiid" ('science of monotheism')

**tawHiid al-rubuubiyyah**

*monotheism of lordship*

Belief that there is only One Lord and Sustainer of the whole creation.

**tawHiid al-'uluhiyyah**

*monotheism of deity*

The belief that there is only One Allah Who is Unique. He has no partners, no wife or children, and none is equal to Him. (See the Qur'an,

**tawwaab**

Chapter 112)

**tawHiid al-'ibaadah**

توحید العبادة

*monotheism in worship*

Devoting and directing worship to Allah alone, without intermediaries or partners.

**tawqifiyy**

*decided by the religion*

Something that is not subject to debate and argument, because it has been decided by the religion in a command by Allah or instructions from His messenger.

**tawraah**

*Torah*

The Book that was revealed to Prophet Moses. Some scholars say that it is the Mosaic Law or the Pentateuch.

**tawwaab (al-)**

التوارِب

*The Ever Relenting*

An Attribute of Allah. The One Who constantly accepts the repentance of His servants.
ta'ziir

tayaamun

teyămün
Going rightward
Starting something with the right hand side (such as washing the right arm first or entering a mosque with the right foot first) or moving in that direction.

tayammum

Teyümüm
Wiping with dust
The symbolic act of wiping the face and the hands with light dust instead of ablution in the case of emergency, such as absence of water or its extreme rarity. It is also permissible for someone who cannot use water for some reason or another.

tayammun

Teyümün
Seeking blessings
Considering something a source of blessings.

ta'ziir

Teyzer
Discretionary punishment
Punishment the nature of which is not specified in Islamic law; therefore, it is left to the discretion of the judge or ruler.

thawaab

Thawab
Reward
The opposite of "iqaab" ('punishment').
tilaawah

Thayyab

not virgin
A woman that was previously married. In some aspects of Islamic law she is treated differently from a virgin.

thiqah (pl. thiqat)

trustworthy
With reference to a Hadeeth narrator, this means that he is trustworthy, due to his impeccable character.

thubuut al-shahr

confirmation of the month
The official announcement regarding the beginning of the lunar month, such as Ramadhan.

Tiib (pl. Tuyuub)

perfume
Perfumes were among the favourite things to the Prophet (PBUH).

tilaawah

recitation, reading
Usually, this refers to the careful recitation or reading of the Qur'an.

Tuubaa

Tiyarah

belief in bad omens
Islam is against believing in bad omens, because a Muslim should have faith in Allah.

Tuhr

freedom from menses
The time when a female is not menstruating.

Tuma'niinah

serenity, calmness
Peace and serenity. It is sometimes used to mean smooth movement, in a respectful manner, when we talk about performing formal prayers.

Tuubaa li...

May Allah grant Paradise to
An expression of encouragement for people to do or undergo something. It is a form of prayer for them to earn Paradise if do or undergo what is specified.
Tuur (jabal aT--) 
الطّور (جبل --)

Mount Sinai
The mountain in Sinai which is mentioned in the Qur'an in the context of the story of Moses. (See the Qur'an, 23:20, e.g.)

Tuur siinaa' /siiniin
طور سينااء / سينين

Mount Sinai
Nowadays, it is called “jabal al-Tuur” in the Peninsula known as Seena to the North East of Egypt. It was around here that Moses received the ten commandments.
'udHiyah

servitude, slavery

In religious terms, this is usually used to refer to the relationship of man to Allah. He is a slave and servant of His Lord Who is the Master of the Universe. This includes worshipping Him and obeying every command of His.

'udHiyah (pl. 'aDaaHii)

animal offering, sacrifice

The animal offered for sacrifice especially during pilgrimage. This could be a goat (not less than one year old), a sheep (at least six months), a cow / ox, or a camel (both not less than two years old). A goat or sheep is offered for one pilgrim while a cow / ox and camel may be offered for seven people. For non-pilgrims, these animals

'ukht min ar-raDa'a

are offered per family, not individual.

'udhr (pl. a'dhaar)

' غدر (أعدار)

excuse

Reason for not doing or observing a required act. Often, we hear the expression “'udhr shar'iyy” (legitimate excuse).

'uHSina (yuHSanu)

أخصى (يخصص)

got married

The verb in the passive form is used in the Qur'an to refer to marriage.

'ukhrawiyiy

related to the Hereafter

Any matter related to "aakhirah" (life Hereafter).

'ukht min ar-raDa'a

أخت من الرضاعة

foster-sister

We also read “'ukht bir-riDa'a’h”. She is a female person who shared the suckling milk with another person of a different mother
‘uluu al-arHaam

and father. According to Islamic law she is considered like a natural sister from the point of view of marriage.

'uluu al-‘azm

أولو العزم

men of resolution

This term is used in the Qur’an to refer to certain messengers of Allah. According to some scholars, these are: Noah, Abraham, Moses and Jesus. But the term basically means people who are resolute, persistent and patient in carrying out their mission.

'uluu al-albaab

أولو الألباب

men of understanding

Another translation of this term is ‘men possessed of minds’.

'uluu al-amr

أولو الأمر

authorities

People in charge of community affairs.

'uluu al-arHaam

أولو الأرحام

relatives

Blood relatives of various degrees.

‘umm al-quraa

أم القرى

mother of towns (Makkah)

One of the names used for Makkah al-Mukarramah.

‘uluuhiyyah

الوهية
divinity, Allahhood

Being a deity or Allah.

'umm al-kitaab

أم الكتاب

the Opening Chapter

One of the meanings of this term is the Opening Chapter of the Qur'an, being the most important.

'umm al-kitaab

أم الكتاب

the Preserved Tablet

See "al-lawH al-maHfuuZ".

'umm (pl. 'ummahaat)

الملحدين

أم (أمامين) المؤمنين

mother of the believers

This term refers to any of the wives of the Prophet (PBUH). (See the Qur'an, 33: 6). They should be shown due respect, and a Muslim was not allowed to marry a former wife of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

'umm al-quraa

أم القرى

mother of towns (Makkah)

One of the names used for Makkah al-Mukarramah.
'umrah

'umm al-walad
Mother's child
In legal terms, this refers to a bondswoman who gives birth to a boy from her master. She automatically becomes free upon the master's death.

'umrah (pl. umam)

Nation, community

'ummiyy
illiterate
Though the general meaning of the word is someone who cannot read or write. It is found in the Qur'an to mean both illiterate and non-Jew (gentile).

'umrah
Lesser pilgrimage
Lesser pilgrimage means wearing the pilgrim's garb, making the "Tawaaf" around the Ka'bah and "sa'ıy" between Safa and Marwah any time of the year.

'urf

'umuur (sg. 'amr)
Affairs, issues
Very often this word is found in the plural form to mean matters of all sorts.

'unnah
Impotence
The male's inability to perform sexual intercourse. The wife has the right to seek divorce on this ground.

'uqdat an-nikaâh
Marriage contract

'uuqq al-waalidayn
Disobedience to parents
Showing disrespect to parents and disobeying their commands, or mistreating them.

'urf (pl. 'a'raaf)
Convention
Common practice by people in a certain community. In Islamic law, we often find
reference to these practices in the absence of clear legislation regarding certain practices or worldly duties. Naturally, these should not conflict with any injunctions of the religion.

'urruD at-tijaarah

ثواب التجارة

commodities
Things prepared for trade. There are special rules regarding the alms paid on them.

'uSaah (sg. 'aaS[in])

عاصه (عاصص)

sinners, rebellious people
See "‘aaS(in)".

'uSuul (sg. 'aSl) ¹

أصول (أصل)

principles
See "aSl ('uSuul) 1 ".

'uSuul ('aSl) ²

lineage
See "aSl ('uSuul) 2 ".

'uSuul at-tafiir

principles of jurisprudence
Literally, the term means 'origins of fiqh' (jurisprudence). It has been defined as the "science of Islamic jurisprudence, or the methodology deriving laws from the sources of Islam and of establishing their juristic or constitutional validity."

'uSuul al-Hadiith

principles of the hadeeth
The principles of hadeeth (traditions of the Prophet [PBUH]) authentication, such as methods of text verification and the critical evaluation of the narrators.

'uSuul at-tafiir

science of Qur'anic exegesis
This is the science which deals with the issues and rules to be observed in interpreting the Qur'an, such as full knowledge of the Qur'an and the Prophet’s traditions, the Arabic language, history of
'uuqiyyah
the revelation of different verses...et

'uswah Hasnah
exemplar model
The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is supposed to be the
exemplar model for all Muslims. They should emulate his conduct. (See the
Qur'an, 33: 21).

'uuqiyyah
ounce
There are two types of
'ounce' in traditional Islamic
terms: one for silver (119.4
grams) and another for other
types of substance (127
grams). Both should not be
confused with the modern use
of ounce (28.349 grams).

'uzaa

‘uzayr
Ezra
The Qur'an points out that
some Jews claimed that Ezra
was a son of Allah. (9:30).

'uzuubah
celibacy
Celibacy is not recommended
by Islam, since it is
considered against human
nature.

'uzzaa (al-)
the 'Uzza
One of the female deities
worshipped by the pagan
Arabs.
waajid (al--)

The Finder
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One from Whom nothing is hidden or lost.

waal(in) (pl. wulaah)

governor
A governor appointed by a caliph or king to rule a certain part of the country.

waalii (al--)

The Patron
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The Bestower of bounties and protector from evils.

waqa‘a (yuwaqqi‘)

to copulate
To have sexual intercourse with someone.

waarith (al--)

The Inheritor
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The True Inheritor of things, because He is the only Eternal Being.
wafaa' bin-nadhr

warith (pl. warathah)

heir
Someone who inherits.

waasi' (al--)

The All-Embracing
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who gives with no bounds, and expects no reward from anyone.

wa'd

promise
Promise to do something good for someone.

wafaa'

fulfillment, loyalty
Fulfilling one’s promise, or showing loyalty to someone.

wafaa' ad-dayn

paying a debt
Paying back the money one borrowed from somebody.

wafaa' bin-nadhr

fulfilling a vow
Doing the act one vows to do, such as fasting or giving out charity. However, if one vows to do something wrong

wahhaabiyyah

he should not do it, and atone for it instead. (See “kaffaarah”).

wahhaab (al--)

The Highest Bestower
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who gives with no bounds, and expects no reward from anyone.

wahhaabiyyah (pl.

Wahhabi
A follower of Sheikh Muhammad ibn Abdul-Wahhab of Najd, who was a Muslim revivalist that emphasized in his teachings the importance of fighting all sorts of “shirk” (polytheistic practices), such as worshipping saints and building mosques over their tombs.

wahhaabiyyah (al--)

Wahhabism
Teachings of Sheikh Muhammad ibn Abdul-Wahhab, a strict Islamic revivalist, which emphasized the return to the pristine
wakiil

teachings of the religion and fighting all sorts of polytheistic practices.

wa‘iid

warning

Warning or threat to do something bad to someone.

wajh allaah

pleasure of Allah

We find this phrase in expressions like “li-wajhi-illaah” (for the sake of Allah) and “ibtighaa’ wajhi-illaah” (seeking the pleasure of Allah).

wajh allaah

the Face of Allah

The direction which Allah has accepted for you. (See the Qur’an, 2: 115).

wakaalah

proxy, power of attorney

Appointing someone to act on one’s behalf, giving him the power of attorney.

wakiil (al--)

The Ever-Trustee

A Divine Attribute of Allah.

waliimah

The One Whom we should always trust, and Who takes care of us.

wakiil (pl. wulalaa‘)

proxy, agent

Someone who has legal authority to represent someone else. Sometimes, we have “al-wakiil ash-shar’iyy” (legal representative’) to emphasize this aspect of legality.

walaah (al--)

loyalty, show of solidarity

The term is sometimes used in the sense of a Muslim’s show of solidarity in his relationship with other Muslims, considering them as brothers and friends, different from non-Muslims.

waliimah (pl. wala‘a’im)

wedding banquet / party

It is recommended for a Muslim to have a wedding party as a means of announcing the marriage.
Invited people are urged to attend it.

waliyy (al--)
الولي
The Ever-Patronizing
A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who patronizes His loyal servants and protects them.

waliyy (pl. awliyaa')
ولي (أولياء)
holy man, man of Allah
This is the Islamic equivalent to a ‘saint’. A “waliyy” is a man of high integrity and is devoted to worshipping Allah. Sometimes, a man of Allah may be given special unusual abilities, called “karaamaat”. (See “karaamah”).

waliyy (pl. 'waliyaa') al-'amr
ولي (أولياء) الأمر
guardian, person in charge
This term means both the person in charge of the community as well as a guardian of a person.

waswasah (pl. wasaawis)
وسوة (وساوس)
evil suggestion
Often this term refers to the bad suggestions made by Satan to mislead people into

waqf (pl. 'awqaaf)
وقف (أوقاف)
endowment
Allocating part of one’s possession for a certain good purpose; it should not be sold or disposed of except under the conditions stipulated by the endowing person, or with the aim of perpetuating it.

waqfah (pl. waqfaat)
وقفة (وقفات)
in tajweed, a pause or stop while reciting the Qur'an.

waqfah (al--)
الوقفة
stay
See “al-wuquuf bi-’arafah”. Some people loosely use the term to refer to the day that immediately precedes the “‘iid”, whether it is the “‘iid al-aDHaa” or “‘iid al-fiTr”.

waswasah (pl. wasaawis)
waswasah (pl. wasaawis)
**wa’Z**

doing forbidden things. It is also used to mean constant doubting.

**waT**

copulation

Having sexual intercourse.

**wathan (pl. a wrathaan)**

وثان (أوثنان)

idol

A statue or icon polytheists pray to or worship.

**wathaniyy**

وثني

idol worshipper

A person who worships idols.

**wathaniyyah**

وثنية

idolatry

The practice of worshipping idols, statues, icons and the like.

**waduud (al--)**

الودود

_The Most Loving and Beloved_

A Divine Attribute: One Who loves the believers and is beloved by them. (See the Qur’an 11:90 and 85:14).

**wa’Z**

prechaching

Offering advice and giving

**wuDuu’**

warning to others for doing wrong things.

**Wilaayah**

ولاية

guardianship, wardship

The power and/or responsibility to supervise the affairs of someone else.

**wisq (pl. ’awsuq)**

وسق (أوساق)

_**wisq**_

A unit of measurement of quantity used for food. It is equivalent to 60 “Saa’s”. (See “Saa‘”).

**witr**

_**odd in number**_

Of odd number, usually one or three. The term "al-witr" may be short for "Salaat al-witr".

**wuDuu’**

وضوء

_**ablution**_

Washing the hands, rinsing the mouth, sniffing water and rinsing the nostrils, washing the face, washing the arms up to the elbow, wiping the head with wet hands and washing the feet. All of these, with the exception of wiping the head.
**wuquuf**

are done three times, starting with the right hand side first.

**wuquuf**  

**standing**

Standing position in formal prayers during which one would normally read at least “suurat al-faatihah” (Opening Chapter of the Qur'an).

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**wuquuf (al-–) bi‘arafah**  

**الوقف بعرفة**

**stay at Arafah**

Staying at the plain of Arafah on the ninth day of the month of pilgrimage (Dhul-Hijjah) is considered the most important single rite of “Hajj”. A pilgrim should stay there until sunset, then he moves to “Muzdalifah”.

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Yahuudiyah

Yaghuuth

Yaghooth

The name of a deity worshipped by the people of Prophet Noah. (See the Qur'an 71:23)

Yahuud (sg. Yahuudiyy)

Jews

See “Yahuudiyy”.

Yahuudiyy (pl. Yahuud)

Jew

A member of the Jewish faith. According to Islam, Jews are members of the ‘people of the Scripture’.

Yahuudiyyah (al-)

Judaisrn

The religion originally taught by the Prophet Moses, but greatly tampered with after him. Its holy scripture is “atta-wraah”.

Yamiin

YaHyaa

John

A prophet of Allah, son of Zachariah born to him miraculously, since his father was very old and his mother barren. (See the Qur'an, 19: 2-15).

Ya'juuj wa ma'juuj

Yajjaj wa Maajaj

Gog magog

A nation of a highly destructive force. (See the Qur'an, 18: 94).

Yalamlam

Yalamlam

The name of a port in Yemen where all prospective pilgrims from Yemen or those passing by it should start their status of "iHraam".

Yamiin1

Yamiin1

right hand side

A Muslim should start all important and good things with the right hand side or do them with the right hand, such as greeting, eating and
yamiin ghamuus

drinking with the right hand, or with the right foot first, such as entering a mosque. Believers are called “aSHaab al-yamiin” (people of the right hand), because they are handed their records of deeds in their right hands on the Day of Judgement.

yamiin ^2 (pl. aymaan) ^2

(Aimain) مين

oath

In Islam an oath should be in Allah’s name only; i.e., one should not swear except to Allah.

yamiin al-laghw

unintentional oath

An oath said in passing without the intention of swearing to Allah, such as saying, “wa-llaah”... just to emphasize an invitation to something, for example. No expiation is required if this type of oath is not fulfilled.

yamiin ghamuus

false oath

An oath made to deceive the hearer and convince him of a lie. It is called “ghamuus” because it causes the person who makes it to be ‘dipped’ in Hell-Fire.

yaqiin (al--)

اليقين

certitude

Absolute certainty. In the Qur’an, sometimes we find the phrase “Haqq al-yaqiin” (real certainty).

ya‘quub

يعقوب

Jacob

The Prophet Jacob whose name was also “israa’iil” (servant of Allah / Israel). He is the son of Isaac and grandson of the Prophet Abraham. Jews are often called ‘children of Israel’ in the Qur’an.

yathrib

يبرم

Medina

The old name for the city later called “al-madiinah” (the city (of the Prophet {PBUH}).
yawm ad-diin

yatiimah (pl. aytaam)

Orphan
A child who has lost its father especially. The Qur'an and the sunnah strongly recommend kindness and fair treatment of orphans, even sponsoring their upbringing.

ya‘uuq

Ya’ooq
The name of a deity worshipped by the people of Prophet Noah. (See the Qur'an 71:23)

yawm (pl. ayyaam)

day
In Islamic texts, this word is frequently used in the sense of day as opposed to night. (See “yawm wa laylah”).

yawm ad-diin

the Day of Judgement
The Day on which people will be resurrected and judged according to their deeds in the present life. (See, for example, the Qur'an, 82).

yawm al-Hisaab

yawm (al--) al-‘aakhar

the Last Day
The Day of Judgement.

yawm al-ba‘th

Day of Resurrection
The day on which all creatures are resurrected and made to account for their actions in this world. See “al-qiyaamah” (the Resurrection).

yawm al-fa‘Sal

Day of Judgment
The Day of Judgment on which the doers of good are separated from the wrong doers.

yawm al-Hashr

the Day of Gathering
The day when the whole creation will be resurrected and gathered together for the Judgement. (See “al-qiyaamah”).

yawm al-Hisaab

the Day of Reckoning
The Day when everyone will
see records of all his deeds, and will be asked to account for them. (See, for example, the Qur'an, 38: 49-64).

**yawm al-jam'**

*Day of Gathering*
The Day of Resurrection when all creatures are gathered for the Judgment.

**yawm an-naHr**

*Day of Sacrifice*
The tenth day of “Dhul-Hijjah” (month of pilgrimage), on which a Muslim starts offering his sacrifice. One may slaughter the sacrifice on this and the following three days. Originally, “naHr” means slaughtering a camel.

**yawm al-qiyamah**

*Day of Resurrection*
See “al-qiyamah”.

**yawm at-tarwiyyah**

*eighth of Dhul-Hijjah*
The eighth day of the month

**yuHtaDar**

of pilgrimage when pilgrims go to Mina.

**yawm al-waqfah**

*Day of Stand in Arafah*
The ninth day of Dhul-Hijjah (month of pilgrimage) on which pilgrims stay in the plain of ‘Arafah until sunset, then move to Muzdalifah.

**yawm wa laylah**

*one day and night*
Twenty-four hours. Yawm is used here to mean daylight, as opposed to night. The other more specific word for day (as opposed to night) is “nahaar” which means the time between dawn and sunset.

**yuHtaDar**

*to approach death*
To be on deathbed. It is sunnah that when a Muslim is in such a condition we should prompt him to say the “shahaadah” so that it would be his last words.
Jonah

A prophet of Allah who was swallowed by a whale and returned to land safely by Allah’s Will. He is also referred to in the Qur'an as “dhu-nnuun” (man of the fish / whale). (See the Qur'an, 37: 139-147 and 21: 87-88, where you find his famous prayer of distress).

Joseph

The Prophet Joseph, son of the Prophet Jacob, exemplar for his beauty, chastity and his knowledge of interpreting dreams. (See the Qur'an, Chapter of Joseph (12) for his story).
Z

Zaahara (yuZaahir)

لاري (ياظاهر)

*to declare zhihar*

See “Zihaar”.

zaahid

زاهد

ascetic

A person who lives an ascetic way of life. (See “zuhd”). To such a person life in this world is a journey to the everlasting life of the Hereafter; the lighter the load, the easier and safer the trip is.

Zaahir (aZ--)

الظاهر

*The Obvious*

A Divine Attribute of Allah. The One Who is Most Obvious through His creation and deeds, because they are all absolute proofs and signs of His existence.

Zaalim

ظلم

*aggressor*

zabaaniyat jahannam

ژبینیت یاهم

*zaaniyah (pl. zunaah)*

زاییه (زناة)

*fornicator, adulterer*

A person who commits an illicit sexual relation, male or female. (See “zinaa” for comments.)

zaawiyah

ژاویه

*mosque-school*

Literally, the word means a corner or nook. In some Muslim countries, there were some small mosques built near or over the tomb of a ‘saint’ and used for teaching, with a housing facility attached to it. Often, they were maintained by sufi orders.

zabaaniyat jahannam

ژبینیت یاهم

*guards of Hell*

Angels in charge of carrying out the punishment of the sinners and disbelievers in Hell.
zakaat al-fiTr

zabuur (az--)

Psalms
The scripture that was revealed to the Prophet Daawuud (David).

zakaa (yazkuu)

to be pure
This is the intransitive form of “zakkaa”.

zakaah

alms, poor dues
The obligatory poor dues that a Muslim should pay to certain categories of people in the community, including the poor, the needy, the wayfarer... Paying the “zakaah” is one of the five pillars of Islam.

zakaat al-fiTr

breaking the fast poor due
The charity that one should give to the poor before one attends the “‘iid” service at the end of Ramadan. It consists of about 2 kilograms of wheat, rice, other grains, or “iqT” (dried yogurt curds) for each member of the household.

zakaat al-maal

alms on wealth
In simple terms, this means the alms one should pay on the savings one has for one year, if it exceeds the “niSaab”. It is two and a half percent of those savings.

zakariyyaa

Zachariah
The name of a prophet, father of the Prophet YaHyaa (John) and guardian of Mary. See reference to them in the Qur'an, 3: 37-41 and 19: 2-15.

zakkaa ¹ (yuzakkii)

give alms / pay zakat
To pay the obligatory poor dues known as alms or “zakaah”.

zakkaa ² (yuzakkii)

vouch for someone
To bear witness that someone
zamzam

is good or praise him. This also applies to oneself; hence, we have “zakkaa nafsahu” meaning that he claimed to be good or better than others. (See the Qur’an, 53: 32).

zamzam

Zamzam

The blessed well of Zamzam in the Holy Mosque of Makkah. Tradition has it that the spring of water first came out at the feet of Ishmael when he was a baby, left with his mother Hager, by his father Abraham in the area known today as Makkah. The Prophet Abraham (PBUH) was carrying out Divine orders. He prayed for that barren valley to be a blessed one. While Hager was frantically looking for something for her baby water sprang from beneath his feet. This is the origin of the Well of Zamzam whose water is considered blessed by all Muslims.

zawaaj

zaqquum tree

A most hateful type of tree in Hell offered as food for the unbelievers and sinners. (See, e.g., the Qur’an 37: 62-65; 44: 43-46.)

zaqquum

zaqaqah

Holding religious views contradictory to the teachings of Islam.

heresy

Heretic

A person who believes in and/or calls to ideas and beliefs that are contrary to Islamic teachings.

zaquum

zandaqah

زندقة

婚

marriage

Marriage is a strongly recommended “sunnah” for both the protection of individuals from illicit sexual relations and propagation.
zawaaj

zawaaj al-mut‘ah

*temporary marriage*

Literally, this means ‘marriage for pleasure’. The Prophet (PBUH) declared the illegality of a marriage in which the duration is stipulated in the wedding.

zawaaj / nikaaH ash-shighaar

*mutual marriage*

An arrangement in which a guardian of a female agrees to marry off his trustee to another person in exchange for the other guardian of a female to give his trustee to him in marriage, without either paying the necessary “Sadaaq” (dower). This is forbidden in Islam, because it deprives the brides of their rights to the dower.

zawaal ash-shams

*high noon*

The time when the sun crosses the local meridian. It is forbidden for a Muslim to pray at this time. The real time of noon prayer (“Salaat al-Zuhr”) starts after this.

zawj (pl. 'azwaaj)

*spouse*

In the Qur'an this word is used for both male and female spouse. Later, people used the word “zawjah” (wife) to distinguish female from male spouse. This word is used in later Arabic to mean a pair, which is in the Qur'an is “zajwjaan”.

zawjaan

*pair*

In Qur'anic Arabic the word means a pair, not two pairs as many people may understand.
Zinaa

zaydiyyah

Zaydi Shi'ites
A Shi'ite sub-sect. Those who claim to follow Zaid the son of Ali ibn al-Hussain instead of the other son Ja'far aS-Saadiq (called "Ja'fariyyah"). This sect is especially dominant in Yemen.

Zihaar

zhihar
An old Arab practice, similar to divorce, in which a man says to his wife, “You are like my mother’s back to me.” (See reference to this in the Qur'an, 58: 1-4).

Zinaa

fornication, adultery
In Islamic terms, any sexual act between a male and female outside wedlock is called “zinaa”. It is considered one of the major sins (kabiirah), the punishment for which depends on the persons involved, whether they have been previously married or not.

Zulm

zuhd

asceticism
Living the simplest way of life with the barest of necessities.

Zuhr (aZ--)
noon
Noon prayer time starts a few minutes after mid-day.

Zulm

injustice, aggression
Injustice and unfair dealing is forbidden in Islam, even when a Muslim is dealing with non-Muslims or enemies. (See ““adl”.

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**Notes:**
- Table contains numerical and Arabic text entries.
- The table appears to be a detailed list or record.
- Exact context or purpose of the table cannot be determined from the image alone.
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Arabic Index

فهرس باللغة العربية
This dictionary is intended to satisfy a long-standing need on the part of English-speaking Muslims for a dictionary with which to comprehend what they do not fully understand when they read the Noble Qur'an and the authentic Sunnah. During the past twenty-five years progress has been made in the field of Islamic lexicography; and this has highlighted the need for documentation of Islamic words and expressions in a novel fashion.

This dictionary is also intended to fulfill the needs of those engaged in such a sacred task as propagating Islam, which requires a reliable bilingual dictionary that is apt to transfer-in a communicative manner - concepts underlying cultural differences between the two languages in question.

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