Glossary of Islam

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The following list consists of notable concepts that are derived from both Islamic and Arab tradition, which are expressed as words in the Arabic language. The main purpose of this list is to disambiguate multiple spellings, to make note of spellings no longer in use for these concepts, to define the concept in one or two lines, to make it easy for one to find and pin down specific concepts, and to provide a guide to unique concepts of Islam all in one place.

Separating concepts in Islam from concepts specific to Arab culture, or from the language itself, can be difficult. Many Arabic concepts have an Arabic secular meaning as well as an Islamic meaning. One example is the concept of dawah. Arabic, like all languages, contains words whose meanings differ across various contexts. The word Islam is itself a good example.

Arabic is written in its own alphabet, with letters, symbols, and orthographic conventions that do not have exact equivalents in the Latin alphabet (see Arabic alphabet). The following list contains transliterations of Arabic terms and phrases; variations exist, e.g. din instead of deen and aqidah instead of aqeedah. Most items in the list also contain their actual Arabic spelling.

Content:
Top · 0–9 · A · B · C · D · E · F · G · H · I · J · K · L · M · N · O · P · Q · R · S · T · U · V · W · X · Y · Z

A

ʿAbd (عبد) (for male) ʾAmah (أمّة) (for female)
servant, worshipper, slave. Muslims consider themselves servants and worshippers of God. Common Muslim names such as Abdullah (Servant of God), Abdul-Malik (Servant of the King), Abdur-Rahmān (Slave of the most Beneficent), Abdus-Salām (Slave of [the originator of] Peace), Abdur-Rahîm (Slave of the most Merciful), all refer to names of Allah.

ʿAdab (ادب)
Traditionally describes good manners, as in etiquette. For example, being courteous is good ʿadab. However, the term can be used very broadly, and the proper translation would be "the proper way to go about something," as in the example, ʿĀdâb al Qitâl, or, "The Proper Ways of Fighting in War," (Qitâl in Arabic means mortal combat) in which the word "etiquette" does not befit the context. A secondary meaning of ʿAdab is "literature".

ʾAdhān (اذان)
call to salat (prayer), sometimes alternatively spelled and pronounced Azan, Athan and Adhan.

ʿAdl (عدل)
justice, especially distributive justice: social, economic, political, environmental.

AH (هجريّة)
Anno Hegirae The Islamic calendar starts counting years starting from the time when Muhammad had to leave Mecca and go to Medina, an event known as the Hijra. The first day of the first Islamic year is 1 Muḥarram 1 (AH) and corresponds to 16 July 622 (CE).

ʾAḥad (أحد)
literally "one." Islamically, ahad means One Alone, unique, none like God. Al-Ahad is one of the names of God.

ʾAḥkām (أحكام)
These are rulings and orders of the Qu'ran and Sunnah. A single ruling is called a Ḥukm. Five kinds of orders: Wajib or Fard (obligatory), Mustahab (preferred and recommended), Halal or Mubah (permissible), Makruh (disliked and not recommended), and Haram (forbidden)
ʾAhl al-Bayt (أهل البيت)
members of Muhammad's Household. Also known among Shia as the Maṣūmūn (متصدلون) (infallibles; spiritually pure).

ʾAhl al-Fatrah (أهل الفتره)
people who live in ignorance of the teachings of a revealed religion, but according to the "Fitra", the "Natural Religion" innate to human nature as created by God.

ʾAhl al-Kitāb (أهل الكتاب)
"People of the Book", or followers of pre-Islamic monotheistic religions with some form of scripture believed to be of divine origin which were mentioned in Quran: Jews, Christians.

ʾĀkhirah (الأخرى)
hereafter or eternal life

ʾĀkhlāq (أخلاق)
The practice of virtue. Morals.

Al-ʾIkhlāṣ (الإخلاص)
Sincerity and genuineness in religious beliefs.

Al-Bir (البر)
Piety and righteousness and every act of obedience to Allah.

ʾĀlamīn (عالمين)
Literally "worlds", humankind, jinn, angels and all that exists.

Al Hijr (Kaaba)
A semi-circular wall north-west of Kaaba.

ʿalayhi -s-salām (علیه السلام)
"Peace be upon him" This expression normally follows after naming a prophet (other than Muhammad), or one of the noble Angels (i.e. Jibreel (Gabriel), Meekaal (Michael), etc.)

al-ḥamdu li-llāh (الحمد لله)
"Praise be to God!" Qur'anic exclamation and also same meaning as hallelujah.

Allāh (الله)
The Arabic name of God.

Allāhumma (اللہم)
"Dear God..."

Allāhu ʾAkbar (الله أكبر)
"God is Greater (than anything or anyone, imaginable or unimaginable)" Islamic expression.

ʿĀlim (عالم)
One who knows. A scholar (in any field of knowledge); a scientist (who knows science) or a theologian (who knows religion); similar to Japanese sensei, "teacher".

ʾĀmīn (أمين)
Amen.

ʾAmīr ul-Muʾminīn (أمير المؤمنين)
"Commander of the Faithful" Historically the title of the Caliph. In some modern countries like Morocco, a ʾAmīr ul-Muʾminīn or Commander of the faithful is the religious chief.

ʾAminah (أمينة)
Muhammad's mother. Aminah fell sick and died in Abwa, near Madina (then Yathrib) when Muhammad was six years old.

Al-ʾAmr Bi'l Maʿrūf (الامر بالمعروف)
Islamic doctrine of enjoining right. There exists in Islam the (obligatory) principle of encouraging other people to do the right thing.

ʾAnfāl (أنفال)
Spoils of war. (See Sūrat al-ʾAnfāl (8:1)[1]

ʿAnṣār (أنصار)
"Helpers." The Muslim converts at Medina who helped the Muslims from Mecca after the Hijrah.

ʿAqīdah (عقيدة)
Article of faith, tenet, creed, or dogma.
'Aqīqah (عقيقة)  
Islamic practice of shaving the head of the newborn male and contributing the weight in silver for charity as well as 2 lambs.

'Aql (عقل)  
Intelligence, intellect, mind, understanding

'Arkān singular rukn (ركن/أركن)  
The five rukn "pillars" of Islam. (See rukn)

A.S. (‘Alayhi s-salām) (عليه السلام)  
This acronym evokes a blessing and is appended to the names of the prophets who came before Muhammad. It will also be applied to the mothers of those prophets. When following a woman's name, the feminine form is ‘Alayha s-salām.

'Aṣl (أصل)  
Root, origin, source; principle.

'aslim taslam  
"Submit to Islam" (See dawah)

'Aṣmāʾ Allāh al-Ḥusnā (أسماء الله الحسنى)  
List of God's 99 names. According to a hadith, the one who enumerates them all will enter Paradise.

'Aṣr (العصر)  
The third salat prayer. The time of the day before sunset and after noon. Also means "era".

Aṣ-Ṣirāṭ (الصراط)  
The bridge by crossing which it is determined (judged) whether a person would go to heaven or hell. How a person crosses the Sirat depends on what they have done in their life and what they have believed in.

al-ʿAsharatu Mubashsharah (اعتبرة المبشرة)  
The ten companions of Muhammad who were promised paradise (only in Sunni Islam)

'Ashūrāʾ (عاشوراء)  
Tenth day of the month of Muharram. It is the day God saved Moses and the children of Israel from the Pharaoh. The grandson of Muhammad, Imam Hussayn sacrificed his life along with 72 of his companions on the sand dunes of Karbala. Sunni Scholars recommended to fast during this day. To the Shias, it is also a day on which they mourn the death of the third Shia Imam, Husayn ibn Ali, along with his family and companions, who were killed in the famous battle in Karbala. They cry and weep and organize lamentating programmes where they not only learn how to live a proper Islamic life and improve their Spiritual Self but also cry at the end of the ritual to show their true love and faith towards imam Hussayn.

As-Salāmu ʿAlaykum (السلام عليكم)  
The Islamic greeting; literally "Peace be upon you"; In addition, wa-Rahmatullāhi wa-Barakātuhu (ورحمة الله وبركاته) means "and the Mercy of God and His blessing". The response to this greeting is wa-ʿAlaykum as-Salām wa-Rahmatullāhi wa-Barakātuhu (وعليكم السلام ورحمة الله وبركاته). "And on you be the Peace and Mercy of God and His Blessing".

'Astaghrīr allāh (أستغفر اللله)  
"I seek forgiveness from God." Islamic expression.

Aʿudhu billāh (أعوذ بالله) 'Aʿūdhu billāh (أعوذ بالله)  
"I seek refuge in God". This is a paraphrase on the beginnings of the two last suras in the Qur'an.

'Awliyāʾ (أولياء)  
Friends, protectors, helpers, caretaker, maintainer. (singular: wali)

'Awrāh (عورة)  
The parts of the body, male or female, must be covered in public but not between spouses, such as, body parts must be concealed of a woman before non-related men. (Non-related men means those she can marry lawfully).

ʿĀyah (آية), plural ʿāyāt (آيات)  
A sign. More specifically, a verse in the Qur'an.

Āyatullāh (أياطور, also spelled Ayatollah)  
Sign of God Title given to highly ranked religious scholars in Sh'ia sect.
B

Ba’ a (بيعة)
See Bay’ah

Baatil (باطل)
see Bāṭīl

Baitullāh (البيت لله baytu -llāh)
A mosque, literally "house of God". Specifically means the Ka’aba at Makkah (Mecca).

Bakka’ in
a group known as the Weepers, who wept because they could not accompany Muhammad to Tabuk.

Barakah (بركة)
a form of blessing.

Bārak Allāhu Fīkum (بارك الله فيكم)
may Allah bless you; response to expression of thanks.

Barzakh (بزخ)
Barrier. Used in the Qur’an to describe the barrier between sweet and salty water. In theology, the one-way barrier between the mortal realm and the spirit world which the deceased soul crosses and waits for qiyamah judgment.

Bashar (بشر)
humankind, mankind, man, human(s), etc.

Baṣīrah (بصيرة)
Insight, discernment, perceptivity, deep knowledge. Sometimes used by Sufis to denote the ability to directly perceive a transcendental Truth.

Bāṭil (باطل)
void

Bāṭīn (باطن)
The interior or hidden meaning. A person who devotes himself to studying such hidden meanings is a batini.

B.B.H.N. (عليه الصلاة وسلام)
Blessed be His Name – acronym for S.A.W.S. See P.B.U.H (Peace Be Upon Him).

Bid’ah (بدعة)
Innovation in religion, i.e. inventing new methods of worship. Bad Bid’ahs in Islam are considered a deviation and a serious sin by many Muslims.

Bid’ah sayyi’ah (بدعة سئية)
Inquiry prohibited in Islam.

Bismi-llāhi r-raḥmāni r-raḥīmi (بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم)
"In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful".[2]

Burda (بردة)
In general terms, it means a "cloak" or "outer garment". Specific reference is to the "burda" of Muḥammad (see Qaṣīda al-Burda).

Bayʿah (بيعة)
an oath of allegiance to a leader, traditionally the Caliph or Imam.

C

Caliph (خليفة) khaliṣāh
literally successor; refers to the successor of Muhammad, the ruler of an Islamic theocracy.

D

Dahri (دهري)
atheist – from the root ad dahr meaning time. In Islam, atheists are seen as those who think that time only destroys, hence the term ad dahiyyah for the concept of atheism.
Dajjāl (دجال)  
an Islamic figure similar to the Antichrist; means "liar" or "deceiver".

Ḍallāl (ضلال)  
going astray.

Dār al-ʿAhd (دار العهد)  
the Ottoman Empire's relationship with its Christian tributary states.

Dār al-ʿAmm (دار الأمان)  
means house of safety; refers to status of a Muslim living in some of the Western world.

Dār ad-daʿwa (دار الدعوة)  
a region where Islam has recently been introduced.

Dār al-ḥarb (دار الحرب)  
means house of war; refers to areas outside Muslim rule at war with Muslim states.

Dār al-Islām (دار الإسلام)  
the abode, or land, of Islam.

Dār al-Kufr (دار الكفر)  
means domain of disbelief; the term originally refers to the Quraish-dominated society of Mecca between Mohammed's flight to Medina (the Hijra) and the city's conquest.

Dār aṣ-Ṣulḥ (دار الصلح)  
domain of agreement

Dār ash-shahāda (دار الشهادة)  
See Dar al-ʿAmm

Darūd (الدرود، الصلاة على النبي)  
blessing

Daʿwah (الدعوة)  
the call to Islam, proselytizing.

Darwīš (درويش)  
an initiate of the Sufi Path, one who practices Sufism

Dhikr (ذکر)  
A devotional practice whereby the name of God is repeated in a rhythmical manner. Remembrance of God; spiritual exercise; Muslims believe that the primary function of prophets is to remind people of God.

Dhimmi (ذمن) (pl. dhimam)  
"protected person"; Jews and Christians (and sometimes others,[3] such as Buddhists, Sikhs, Hindus, and Zoroastrians), living in an Islamic state who must pay special taxes and whose right to practice their religion is subject to strict control under Islamic law.

Dhuhr (ظهر) (zuhr)  
the second obligatory daily prayer.

Dīn (الدين)  
(literally 'religion') the way of life based on Islamic revelation; the sum total of a Muslim's faith and practice. Dīn is often used to mean the faith and religion of Islam.

Diyyah (ديية)  
"blood money", recompense for loss of a life.

Duʿāʾ (دعاء)  
personal prayer, supplication

Dunya (دنيا)  
The physical Universe, as opposed to the Hereafter; sometimes spelled Dunia.

Eid al-Fitr (عيد الفطر)  
Marks the end of Ramadan, the Islamic holy month of fasting (sawm).
Fadl
divine grace

Fajarah (also fujjār (فجیر))
Wicked evil doers. Plural of "fājir" (فاجر).

Fajr (فجر)
dawn, early morning, and the morning prayer. The time of the day when there is light in the horizon before sunrise.

Falāh (فلح)
deliverance, salvation, well-being.

Falsafah (فلسفة)
"philosophy" The methods and content of Greek philosophy which were brought into Islam. A person who tries to interpret Islam through rationalist philosophy was called a faylasuf (فیلسوف), "philosopher".

Fanā' (فناء)
Sufi term meaning extinction – to die to this life while alive. Having no existence outside of God.

Faqīh (فقيه)
One who has a deep understanding of Islam, its laws, and jurisprudence. (see fiqh)

Al-Faraj (الفرج)
the return of the Shia Mahdi

Farḍ (فرض), plural furūḍ (فرض)
a religious duty, or an obligatory action: praying 5 times a day is fard Neglecting a fard will result in a punishment in the hereafter. (See wajib)

Farḍ ʿain (فرض عين)
obligatory on every individual Muslim to aid in any way he can.

Farḍ kifāyah (فرض كفاية)
an obligation on the Muslim community as a whole, from which some are freed if others take it up such as for jihad.

Fāsid (فساد)
corrupt, invalid/violable (in Islamic finance)

Fāsiq (فاسق)
anyone who has violated Islamic law; usually refers to one whose character has been corrupted (plural "fāsiqūn").

Fātiḥa (الفاتحة)
the short, opening sura of the Qur'an, which begins "In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate. Praise be to God, the Lord of the Worlds..." These words hold an important place in Muslim liturgies and forms the core of the salat.

Fatwā (فتوى)
legal opinion of an (alim) binding on him and on those who follow his taqlid

Fi ʾAmān allāh (فی أمان الله)
"In the protection of God". Said when a person departs.

Fiqh (فقه)
jurisprudence built around the shariah by custom (al-urf). Literally means "deep understanding", refers to understanding the Islamic laws. (see faqih)

Fiṣṭah (فشتة)
for the sake of Allah; common Islamic expression for performing acts such as charity or Jihad and for 'qatlu' (fighting in mortal combat for the sake of Allah)

Fitna (pl. fitan) (فتنة)
trial or tribulation; also refers to any period of disorder, such as a civil war, or the period of time before the end of the world or any civil strife.

Fiṭrah (فطرة)
innate disposition towards virtue, knowledge, and beauty. Muslims believe every child is born with fitrah.

Furqān (فرقان)
the criterion (of right and wrong, true and false); for example, the Qur'an as furqan.

Fuwaysiqah (فوسيقة)
vermin, evil from the root fasaqa meaning to deviate from the right way
G

Ghafara (غفر) (verb in past tense) to forgive, to cover up (sins). A characteristic of God.

Ghaflah (غفلة) heedlessness, forgetfulness of God, indifference

Ghayb (غيب) the unseen, unknown.

Ghanīmah (غنیمة) spoils of war, booty.

Gharar (غرر) excessive uncertainty; also "the sale of what is not present" such as fish not yet caught, crops not yet harvested.

Ghasbi (غصب) possessed unlawfully

Ghāzi (غازى) (archaic) roughly, "raider": a holy warrior; a mujahid

Ghusl (غسل) full ablution of the whole body (see wudu). Ghusl janaba is the mandatory shower after having sexual discharge.

H

Ḥadath akbar (حدث أكبر) major ritual impurity which requires Niyyat for cleaning.

Ḥadath aṣghar (حدث أصغر) minor ritual impurity

Hādhā min faḍl rabbī (هذَا ﻣِﻦ ﻓَﻀْﻞِ رَبِّﻲ) Qur'anic expression and phrase meaning This is by the Grace of my Lord.

Hādī (هدى) a guide, one who guides; A Muslim name for God is The Guide, or Al-Hadi.

Ḥadīth (حديث) plural ahādīth literally "speech"; recorded saying or tradition of Muhammad validated by isnad; with sira these comprise the sunnah and reveal shariah

Ḥadīth mashhūr (حديث مشهور) Well-known hadith; a hadith which reported by one, two, or more Companions from Muhammad or from another Companion, but has later become well-known and transmitted by an indefinite number of people during the first and second generation of Muslims.

Hāfiz (حافظ) someone who knows the Qur'an by heart. Literal translation = memorizer or Protector.

Ḥaḍīr (حض) menstruation

Ḥājj (حج) plural Ḥujjāj (حجاج) and Ḥajjī (حجي) Pilgrim, one who has made the Hajj.

Ḥajj and Ḥijjah ( plurals Hijjāt (حجات) and Hijaj (حج) pilgrimage to Mecca. Sunnis regard this as the fifth Pillar of Islam. See Dhu al-Hijjah.

Ḥajj at-Tamattuʿ (حج التمتع) performing Umrah during the Hajj season, and on the Day of Tarwiah a pilgrim gets into the state of Ihram for Hajj. Before making Umrah, approach the Miqat and declare the intention. End by sacrificing an animal.

Ḥajj al-Qirān (حج القران) At Miqat, declare intention to perform both Hajj and 'Umrah together. After throwing the Jamrah of Al-'Aqabah, and getting hair shaved or cut that take off his Ihram garments and sacrifice animal.

Ḥajj al-ʾIfrād (حج الإفراد)
At Miqat, declare intention for Hajj only. Maintain Ihram garments up to the Day of Sacrifice. No offering is required from him.

**Hākim** (حاكم)
a ruler's or governor's title; in some Muslim states, a judge. See Ahkam.

**Hākimīya** (حكيمية)
sovereignty, governance.

**Ḥalāl** (حلال)
lawful, permitted, good, beneficial, praiseworthy, honourable. (See mustahabb, mandub)

**Ḥalaqah** (حلاقة)
A gathering or meeting for the primary purpose of learning about Islam.

**Ḥalq** (حلق)
Shaving of the head, particularly associated with pilgrimage to Mecca[^6]

**Ḥanīf** (حنفي)
pre-Islamic non-Jewish or non-Christian monotheists. Plural: ḥunafā' (حنفاء).

**Ḥaqq** (حق)
truth, reality, right, righteousness. Al-Haqq is one of 99 names of God.

**Ḥaram** (حرام)
sinful sanctuary.

**Ḥasan** (حسن)
Good, beautiful, admirable. Also a categorization of a hadith's authenticity as "acceptable". (other categorizations include authentic and fabricated).

**Hawa** (أهواء) (أهواء)
Vain or egotistical desire; individual passion; impulsiveness.

**Hidāyah** (هديه)
guidance from God.

**Ḥijāb** (حجاب)
literally "cover". It describes the covering of the body for the purposes of modesty and dignity; broadly, a prescribed system of attitudes and behaviour regarding modesty and dignity. (See abayah, al-amira, burqa, chador, jilbab, khimar, milfeh, niqab, purdah, shayla)

**Hijra** (الهجرة)
Muhammad and his followers' emigration from Mecca to Medina. Literally, "migration". This holiday marks the beginning of the Muslim New Year on the first day of the month of Muharram. See Rabi' al-awwal and abbreviation AH.

**Ḥikmah** (also Hikmat) (حكمة)
Literally this means "wisdom" and refers to the highest possible level of understanding attainable by a Muslim. In particular, it refers to the illuminative, mystical sort of wisdom that a Gnostic or Sufi might attain.

**Ḥilāl** (هلال)
Crescent moon.

**Ḥima** (حماة)
wilderness reserve, protected forest, grazing commons; a concept of stewardship

**Ḥizb** (حزب)
One half of a juz', or roughly 1/60th of the Qur'an

**Hudā** (هدى)
Guidance.

**Hudna** (هدنة)
Truce. Cease-fire (often temporary)

**Ḥudūd** (حدود) (sing. hadd)
Literally, limits or boundaries. Usually refers to limits placed by Allah on man; penalties of the Islamic law (sharia) for particular crimes described in the Qur'an – intoxication, theft, rebellion, adultery and fornication, false accusation of adultery, and apostasy. (See ta’zeer)

**Ḥukm** (حكم)

ruling in the Qur'an or Sunnah. Also spelled Hukum.

ён (hūrīya; pl. ḥūrīyāt) beautiful and pure young men and women that Muslims believe inhabit Paradise, or Heaven.

I

ʿIbādah (عبادة) submission, worship, but not limited to ritual: all expressions of servitude to Allah, including the pursuit of knowledge, living a pious life, helping, charity, and humility, can be considered ibadah.

ʿIblīs (إبليس) Devil banished to Hell for his arrogance and disobedience; aka Satan: He is the equivalent of Lucifer.

ʿId (عيد) festival or celebration. Alternatively transliterated Eid.

ʿId ul-Adha (عيد الأضحى) "the Festival of Sacrifice." The four-day celebration starting on the tenth day of Dhul-Hijja.

ʿId ul-Fitr (عيد الفطر) "the Festival of Fitr (Breaking the fast)." A religious festival that marks the end of the fast of Ramadan.

ʿIfṭār (إفطار) a meal eaten by Muslims breaking their fast after sunset during the month of Ramadan.

ʿIḥrām (إحرام) state of consecration for hajj. Includes dress and or prayer.

ʿIḥsān (إحسان) perfection in worship, such that Muslims try to worship God as if they see Him, and although they cannot see Him, they undoubtedly believe He is constantly watching over them.

ʿIḥtiyāṭ (احتياط) Also Ahwat. A Precaution, either obligatory or optional.[7]

ʿIḥtiyāṭ mustaḥabb (احتياط مستحب) A preferred precaution.[7]

ʿIḥtiyāṭ wājib (احتياط واجب) An obligatory precaution.[7]

ʿIʿjāz (إعجاز) miracle, the character of the Qur'an in both form and content.

ʾIjāzah (إجازة) a certificate authorizing one to transmit a subject or text of Islamic knowledge

ʾIjmā’ (اجماع) the consensus of either the ummah (or just the ulema) – one of four bases of Islamic Law. More generally, political consensus itself. Shi'a substitute obedience to the Imam; opposite of ikhtilaf

ʾIjtihād (اتجهد) During the early times of Islam, the possibility of finding a new solution to a juridical problem. Has not been allowed in conservative Islam since the Middle Ages. However, Liberal movements within Islam generally argue that any Muslim can perform ijtihad, given that Islam has no generally accepted clerical hierarchy or bureaucratic organization. The opposite of ijtihad is taqlid (تقليد), Arabic for "imitation".

ʾIkhtilāf (اختلاف) disagreement among the madhhab (scholars) of a religious principle; opposite of ijma.

ʾIkrām (إكرام) honouring, hospitality, generosity – Dhul jalaali wal ikraam is one of the 99 names of Allah.

ʾIkrāh (إكره) mental or physical force.

ʾIlāh (الله) deity, a god; including gods worshiped by polytheists.

ʾIlm (علم) all varieties of knowledge, usually a synonym for science

ʾImām (إمام)
literally, leader; e.g. a man who leads a community or leads the prayer; the Shi'a sect use the term only as a title for one of the twelve Allah-appointed successors of Muhammad.

**'Imāmah (إمامة)** or **imamate**
successorship of Muhammad and the leadership of mankind.

**'Imān (إيمان)**
personal faith

**'Inna lilāhi wa 'inna 'ilaihi rājiʿūn (إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ)**
To Allah we belong and to Him is our return – said to mourners

**'Infāq (إنفاق)**
the habitual inclination to give rather than take in life; the basis for charity

**'Injīl (إنجيل)**
Arabic term for the holy book called The Gospel said to have been given to Jesus, who is known as Isa in Arabic; Muslims believe the holy book has been lost and the New Testament gospels (Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John) are not the word of Allah, only Christian stories about Jesus.

**'In sha'-a -llāh (إن شاء الله)**

**'Iqāmah (إقامة)**
the second call to prayer. Similar to the azhan.

**'Irtidād (إرتداء)**
apostasy (see murtadd). Also riddah

**Īsā (عيسى)**
Jesus – 'Isa ibn Maryam (English: Jesus son of Mary), (a matronymic since he had no biological father). The Qur'an asserts that Allah has no sons and therefore, 'Isa is not the son of Allah. Muslims honor 'Isa as a nabi and rasul.

**'Ishā' (عشاء)**
night; the fifth salat prayer

**'Iṣlāḥ (إصلاح)**
"reform". This term may mean very different things, depending on the context. When used in reference to reform of Islam, it may mean modernism, such as that proposed by Muhammad Abduh; or Salafi literalism, such as that preached by Muhammad Nasiruddin al-Albani[8]

**'Islām (إسلام)**
"submission to God". The Arabic root word for Islam means submission, obedience, peace, and purity.

**'Isnād (إسناد)**
chain of transmitters of any given hadith

**'Isrā` (إسراء)**
the night journey during which Muhammad (محمد) is said to have visited Heaven. See miraj.

**'Istighfār (استغفار)**
requesting forgiveness

**'Istiḥādah (إستحادة)**
vaginal bleeding except Haid and Nifas

**'Istiṣlāḥ (استصلاح)**
public interest – a source of Islamic Law.

**'Istishhād (إستشهاد)**
martyrdom.

**'Ithm (اثم)**
Negative reward for bad deeds that is tallied on qiyamah(judgment day.) Opposite of thawab.

**'Iʿtikāf (إعتكاف)**
seclusion in the masjid for the purpose of worship usually performed during the last 10 days of Ramadan.

**Itmām al-hujjah (إتمام الحجة)**
clarification of truth in its ultimate form.

**Ittaqullah (إتقوا الله)**
command to fear God or to be pious to Allah.
J

Jāʾiz (جارن) That which is allowed or permissible. As a rule, everything that is not prohibited is allowed. (See halal, mustahabb, mandub)

Jahannam (جهنم) the Hell-fire; Hell

Jāhilīyyah (الجاهلية) the time of ignorance before Islam was realized. Describes polytheistic religions.

Jahl (جهل) ignorance, foolishness.

Jalsa – sitting

Jāmiʿah (جامعّة) "gathering"; i.e. a university, a mosque, or more generally, a community or association.

Janābah (جنابة) A state of spiritual impurity that occur due to sexual intercourse or ejaculation and necessitates major ritual ablution (ghusl),

Janāzah (جزأة) Funeral. Ṣalāt al-Janāzah is a funeral prayer.

Jannah (جنة) Paradise, Heaven, the Garden

Jazāka-llāhu khayran (جزاءك ﷲُ خيرًا) "May God reward you with good." Islamic expression of gratitude.

Jihād (جهاد) struggle. Any earnest striving in the way of God, involving personal, physical, for righteousness and against wrongdoing;

Jihād aṣ-ṣaghīr (جهاد الصغير) Offensive jihad declared by caliph.

Jihād at-ṭalab (جهاد الطلّب) Offensive jihad.

Jihād ad-dafʿa (جهاد الدفاع) Defensive jihad.

Jihād bil-māl (جهاد بالمال) Financial jihad.

Jihād bis-saif (جهاد بالسيف) literally 'struggle by the sword'; holy war.

Jilbāb (جلباب) (pl. jalalibib) a long, flowing, garment worn by some as a more conservative means of fulfillment of sartorial hijab. (See also: abaya, burka, chador)

Jinn (جني) Term for invisible beings, considered to roam the earth.

Jizya (جزية) A tax specified in the Koran (9:29) to be paid by non-Muslim males living under Muslim political control.

Juhud To deny. Jaahid (the denier). Disbelief out of rejection. When there comes to them that which they [should] have recognized, they refuse to believe in (kafaru) it. (2:89) Accordingly, juhud includes rejection (kufr at-taktheeb) and resistance (kufr al-'inaad)

Jumuʿah (جمعة) Friday prayer or Sabbath.

Junub (جنوب) an unclean state of body as in breaking Wudu

Juz’ (جزء) one of thirty parts of the Qur'an
K

Ka'bah (الکعبة)
cube-house; the cube-shaped building, i.e., in Mecca toward which Muslims pray.

Kāfīr (كفار kuffār pl.)
from the word kafara, "to hide." Those who deliberately hide the truth; non-Muslims in non-Islamic
countries or states, unbelievers, truth-concealers; one who is ungrateful. Common derogatory term used by
different Islamic factions such as sunni and shias to denounce each other as non-Muslims. Plural: Kāfirūn.
Commonly used as an offensive term for black people by white South Africans.

Kalām (علم الكلام 'ilm al-kalām)
Literally, "words" or "speech," and referring to oration. The name applied to the discipline of philosophy and
theology concerned specifically with the nature of faith, determinism and freedom, and the nature of the
divine attributes.

Khair (خير)
Every kind of good

Khalifah (خلفية)
Caliph, more generally, one performing the duties of khilafa.

Khalīl (خليل)
developed friend

Khalq (خلق)
Creation – the act of measuring; determining, estimating and calculating. Khalq is the noun form of the verb
khalaqa (see bara, sawwara).

Al-khāliq (الخلق الخالق)
The Creator, Allah.

Khamr (خمر)
Intoxicant, wine.

Khatīb (خطيب)
the speaker at the Friday Muslim prayer, or Jumu'ah prayer.

Khatm (ختم)
Complete recitation of the Qur'an.

Kharāj (خرج)
a land tax.

Khayr
goodness. See birr (righteousness) See qist (equity) See 'adl (equilibrium and justice) See haqq (truth and
right) See ma'ruf (known and approved) See taqwa (piety.)

khilāf (خلاف)
Controversy, dispute, discord.

Khilāfah (خلافة)
Man's trusteeship and stewardship of Earth; Most basic theory of the Caliphate; Flora and fauna as sacred
trust; Accountability to; God for harms to nature, failure to actively care and maintain. Three specific ways
in which khilafa is manifested in Muslim practice are the creation of haram to protect water, hima to protect
other species (including those useful to man), and by resisting infidel domination over Muslim lands, in
jihad.

al-khulafāʾ ar-rāshidūn (الخلفاء الراشدون)
four first caliphs, believed by most Muslims to be most righteous rulers in history

Khimār (خمار) pl. khumur (خمارة) or ʾakhmirah (أخمرة)
headcovering (Q. 24:31).

Khitān (ختان)
Male circumcision.

Khuluq (أخلاق) pl. ṣakhlāq (أخلاق) or ṣakhlāq (أخلاق)
ethics

Khushūʿ (خشوع)
humility, devotion, concentration (especially in prayer).
Khuṭbah (خطبة)  
the sermon at Jumu'ah prayer.

Kibr (كبر)  
pride, arrogance

Kibar (كبر)  
old age

Kitāb (كتاب)  
book; The Qurān is often referred to as "Al-Kitāb" (The Book).

Kufr (كفر)  
Unbelief, infidelity, blasphemy; also hubris. See Kafir and Kuffar

Kufr al-ḥukm (كفر الحكم)  
Disbelief from judgment.

Kufr al-'Inād (كفر العناد)  
Disbelief out of stubbornness

Kufr al-'Inkār (كفر الإكثار)  
Disbelief out of arrogance and pride.

Kufr al-ʾIstibdāl (كفر الاستبدال)  
Disbelief because of trying to substitute Allaah's Laws.

Kufr al-ʾIstiḥlāl (كفر الاستحلال)  
Disbelief out of trying to make HARAM into HALAL.

Kufrul-Istihzaha  
Disbelief due to mockery and derision

Kufr al-jahl (كفر الجهل)  
Disbelief from not being aware of or not understanding.

Kufr al-juhud (كفر الجهد)  
Disbelief from obstinacy after being presented with truth.

Kufr an-Nifāq (كفر النفاق)  
Disbelief out of hypocrisy.

Kufr al-ʾIʿrāḍ (كفر الإعراض)  
Disbelief due to avoidance.

Kun (كن)  
God's command to the universe, 'Be!' is sufficient to create it.

L

Lā ilāha illā-llāh (لا إله إلا الله)  
"There is no god but God." The most important expression in Islam. It is part of the first pillar of Islam. According to Islam, this is the message of all the Prophets, such as Abraham, Moses, Jesus and Muhammad.

Labbayka -llāhumma (لبيك اللهم)  
God, I obey you (said during hajj)

Laghw (لغو)  
Dirty, false, evil vain talk

Laʿnah (لعنة)  
Curse, execration, or imprecation.

Laylat al-Qadr (ليلة القدر)  
the Night of Power, towards the end of Ramadan, when Muhammad received the first revelation of the Qur'an.

M

Madhhab (مذهب)  
pl. Madhāhib (مذاهب) school of religious jurisprudence (fiqh), school of thought. Also see fiqh.

Madrasah (مدرسة)
school, university

Maghrib (مغرب)
the fourth daily salat prayer

Mahdi (مهدی)
"a guide". More specifically al-Mahdi (the guide) is a figure who will appear with Prophet Jesus before the end of time, when God allows it, to bring world peace, order and justice, after it has been overcome with injustice and aggression.

Mahdūr ad-damm (مهدور الدم)
he whose blood must be wasted

Mahram (محرم)
a relative of the opposite gender usually described as being "within the forbidden limits"; a better description is "within the protected limits". means relatives who one can appear before without observing hijab and who one cannot marry.

Maisir (ميسر)
gambling, game of chance

Makrūh (مکرّه)
Means "detested", though not haraam (forbidden); something that is disliked or offensive. If a person commits the Makruh, he does not accumulate ithim but avoiding the Makrūh is rewarded with thawab.

Malāʾikah (ملائکة)
angels (Sing. Malak). It was one of these mala'ika, Jibril (Gabriel) who delivered Allah's revelation to Muhammad.

Mā malakat ʾaymānukum (ما ملكت أيمنكم)
one's rightful spouse (literally: what your right hands possess)

Manāsik (مناسك)
the rules specifying the requirements of a legally valid hajj

Mandūb (مندوب)
commendable or recommended. Failure to do it would not be a sin. (See halal mustahabb)

Manhaj (منهج)
the methodology by which truth is reached

Mansūkh (منسوخ)
That which is abrogated. The doctrine of al-Nasikh wal-Mansukh (abrogation) of certain parts of the Qur'anic revelation by others. The principle is mentioned in the Qur'an (2:106) see naskh

Manzil (منزل)
one of seven equal parts of the Qur'an

Maʿrūf (معروف)
consensus of the community

Maqāṣid (مقدّم)
sing. maqṣid (مقصد)
goals or purposes; such as the purposes of Islamic law

Maṣāliḥ (مصليح)
sing. maṣlaḥah (مصليحة)
public interests

Masbuq (مسْبُوق)
A person who is late for salat and has not joined the imam in the first rak‘at.

Mā shāʾa -llāh (مَا شَاء اللَّهّ)
Allah has willed it

Masīḥ (مسيح)
the (Biblical) Messiah, Jesus Christ

Masjid (مسجد)
place of prayer; mosque

Masjid al-Ḥarām ( المسجد الحرام)
the mosque surrounding the Ka'bah in Mecca.

Mawālī or mawālā (مولى)
Non-Arab Muslims

Mawlā [mawlan (مولى)] [pl. mawālin (مولى)]
protector or master
Mawlānā (مولانا)
an Arabic word literally meaning "our lord" or "our master". It is used mostly as a title preceding the name of a respected religious leader, in particular graduates of religious institutions. The term is sometimes used to refer to Rumi.

Maulvi (مولوی)
an honorific Islamic religious title often, but not exclusively, given to Muslim religious scholars or Ulema preceding their names. Maulvi generally means any religious cleric or teacher

Mecca (مكة Makkah)
the holiest city in Islam

Medina (مدينة Madīnah)
"city"; Medinat-un-Nabi means "the City of the Prophet." See Hijra (Islam)

Mi'ād (میاد)
the Resurrection; God will resurrect all of humankind to be judged. Shi'as regard this as the fifth Pillar of Islam.

Mihrāb (محراب)
a niche in the wall of all mosques, indicating the direction of prayer

Millah (مللة)
In Arabic, millah means "religion," but it has only been used to refer to religions other than Islam, which is din.

Millet
(see Millah) (Turkish word also meaning a nation, community, or a people). In an Islamic state, "Ahl al Kitab" may continue to practice their former religion in a semi-autonomous community termed the millet.

Minaret (منارة)
a tower built onto a mosque from the top of which the call to prayer is made

Minbar (منبر)
a raised pulpit in the mosque where the Imam stands to deliver sermons

Minhaj (منهج)
methodology, e.g. methods, rules, system, procedures.

Miqāt (میقات)
intended place

Mi’raj (المعراج)
the Ascension to the Seven Heavens during the Night Journey See also: isra

Mu’adhdhin (مأذن)
a person who performs the call to prayer

Mu’āhadāt (معاهدات)
treaties

Mu’awwidhatayn (المعوذتين)
suras Al-Falaq and an-Nas, the "Surahs of refuge", should be said to relieve suffering (also protect from Black Magic)

Mubāḥ (مباح)
literally permissible; neither forbidden nor commended. Neutral. (See halal)

Mubaligh (مبلغ)
person who recites Qur'an

Mufti (مفتی)
an Islamic scholar who is an interpreter or expounder of Islamic law (Sharia), capable of issuing fatawā (plural of "fatwa").

Muḥajabah (محجبة)
woman who wears hijab (polite form of hijabi).

Muhakkamat
unequivocal verses of Qur'an. (See mutashabehat.)

Muḥāribah (محاربة)
a person who wages war against God

Muḥammadun rasūl allāh (محمد رسول الله)

"Muhammad is the messenger of God." This statement is the second part of the first pillar of Islam. This is the second most important statement in Islam.

**Mufsid** (مفسد)
- evil-doer a person who wages jihad (war) not in accordance with the Qur'an. Plural mufsideen.

**Muḥsin** (محسن)
- a person who performs good deed. Plural muhsineen. Opposite of Mufsidun.

**Muhājirūn** (مهاجرين)
- The first Muslims that accompanied Muhammad when he traveled to Medina.

**Muhājir** (مهاجر)
- a fighter for Islam. Plural Mujāhidūn.

**Mujtahid** (محتسب)
- a scholar who uses reason for the purpose of forming an opinion or making a ruling on a religious issue. Plural: Mujtahidun.

**Mullah** (ملا)
- are Islamic clergy. Ideally, they should have studied the Qur'an, Islamic traditions (hadith), and Islamic law (fiqh).

**Muʿmin** (مؤمن)
- A Muslim who observes the commandments of the Qur'an.

**Munāfiq** (منافق)
- hypocrite. Plural: Munafiqun

**Muntaqabah** (متنقبة)
- a type of sharia-compliant mortgage (see Ijara)

**Mujāhid** (مجهد)
- a Sufi teacher

**Murtadd** (مرتد)
- a female apostate is Murtaddah
- apostate (see irtidad see mahdur ad-damm.)

**Mushrik** (مشريّ)
- One who associates others in worship with God; a polytheist.

**Muslim** (مسلم)
- a follower of the religion of Islam. One who submits their will to Allah (God)

**Mustaḥabb** (مستحب)
- commendable or recommended. (See halal, mandub)

**Mutʿah** (متعة)
- literally enjoyment; compensation paid to a divorced woman; when used in the phrase nikāh al-mutʿah (نكاح المتعة) it refers to temporary marriage.

**Mutashābihāt** (متشابهات)
- equivocal verses of Qur'an. (See Muhakkamat.)

**Mutaʿaṣṣibūn** (متعصبون)
- fanatics

**Muṭawwaʿ** (مطوع)
- plural muṭawwaʿūn
- religious man in certain regions, a volunteer teacher

**Murtadda** (مترتد)
- Religious police.

**Mutawātir** (مؤتّاري)
- "agreed upon"—used to describe hadith that were narrated by many witnesses through different narration chains (isnads) leading back to Muhammad

N

Nabī (نبي)  
literally, prophets. In the Islamic context, a Nabi is a man sent by God to give guidance to man, but not given scripture. The Prophet Abraham was a Nabi. This is in contrast to Rasul, or Messenger. Plural: Anbiya. See: Rasul.

Nafs ( النفس)  
soul, the lower self, the ego/id

Nāfilah (نافلة)  
An optional, supererogatory practice of worship, in contrast to farida

Najāsah (نجاسة)  
Impurity

Nājis (نajas)  
impure

Nākir and Munkar (نكير و منكر)  
two malaikah who test the faith of the dead in their graves

Naṣīḥa (نصيحة)  
advice

Naskh (نسخ)  
The doctrine of al-Nasikh wal-Mansukh (abrogation) of certain parts of the Qur'anic revelation by others. The principle is mentioned in the Qur'an (2:106) see mansukh.

Naṣṣ (نصّ)  
a known, clear legal injunction

Nifās (نفاس)  
the bleeding after childbirth (see Haid)

Nifāq (نفاق)  
falseness; dishonesty; hypocrisy

Nikāḥ (اﻟﻨﻜﺎح)  
the matrimonial contract between a bride and bridegroom within Islamic marriage

Niqāb (ﻧﻘﺎب)  
veil covering the face

Niyyah (ندية)  
intention

Nubūwwah (تنوّع)  
prophethood. Shi'as regard this as the third Pillar of Islam.

Nukrah  
a great munkar – prohibited, evil, dreadful thing.

Nūr (نور)  
light. Muslims believe angels were created from light and jinn from fire.

P

P.B.U.H.  
an acronym that stands for "peace be upon him" a blessing which is affixed to Muhammad's name whenever it is written. In some circles and English writings, Sufis regard PBUH to signify "Peace and Blessings Upon Him" (the Rasul or Messenger of Allah). These are the primary English explications of the P.B.U.H. acronym. The Arabic version is S.A.W.

Q

Qadhf (قذف)  
false imputation of unchastity specifically punished by sharia.
Qadar (قدّر)  
predestination.

Qaḍī (قاضي)  
judge of Islamic Law

Qalb (قلب)  
Heart

Qiblah (قبلة)  
the direction Muslims face during prayer

Qitāl fī sabīl allāh (قتال في سبيل الله)  
fight in the cause of Allah.

Qiyāmah (قيام)  
resurrection; return of the dead for the Day of Judgment

Qiṣāṣ (قصاص)  
equitable retribution – a fine for murder if the heirs forgive the perpetrator. (See hudud, tazeer)

Qiyām (قائم)  
to stand, a position of salat prayer

Qiyās (الفِيْق)  
analogy – foundation of legal reasoning and thus fiqh

Qudsī (قديس)  
classification of a hadith that are believed to be narrated by Muhammad from God.

Qurbah (قربية)  
closeness to God. Term is associated with Sufism.

Qur'an (القرآن)  
The word Qur'an means recitation. Muslims believe the Qur'an (Koran) to be the literal word of God and the culmination of God's revelation to mankind, revealed to Muhammad in the year AD 610 in the cave Hira by the angel Jibril.

Rabb (ربّ)  
Lord, Sustainer, Cherisher, Master.

R. A., rađiya -llāhu ʿanhu (رضى الله عنه)  
May Allah be pleased with him. Variants are 'anhā (her) and 'anhum (them).

Raḥmān (رحمن)  
Merciful; Ar-Rahman (الرحمن) means "The Most Merciful"

Raḥīm (رحيم)  
compassionate; Ar-Rahim (الرحيم) means "The Most Compassionate" as in the Basmala

Raḥimahullāh (رحمة الله)  
May Allah have mercy on him. Usually used after mentioning the companions of Muhammad

Raḥmatullāh (رحمة الله)  
Mercy of Allah. Sometimes used as an alternative to Rahimahullah after mentioning a righteous person by saying, rahmatullahi 'ilayh (رحمة الله عليه): Mercy of Allah be upon him/her

Rajm (رجم)  
the practice of stoning

Rakʿah (رکعه)  
one unit of Islamic prayer, or Salat. Each daily prayer is made up of a different number of raka'ah.

Ramaḍān (رمضان)  
month of fasting when the Qur'an was first revealed

Rāshidūn (راشدون)  
Sunnis consider the first four caliphs as the "orthodox" or "rightly guided" caliphs. They were Abu Bakr, 'Umar, 'Uthman and 'Ali.

Rasūl (رسول)
messenger; Unlike prophets (Nabi), messengers are given scripture. Moses (as), David (as), Jesus (as) and Mohammed (as) are considered messengers. All messengers are considered prophets, but not all prophets are given scripture. See: Nabi.

**Riba (رِبَا)**
interest, the charging and paying of which is forbidden by the Qur'an

**Ribat**
Guarding Muslims from infidels

**Riddah (رِدْهَا)**
apostasy, in which a person abandons Islam for another faith or no faith at all.

**Risālah (رسالَة)**
literally, message or letter. Used both in common parlance for mail correspondences, and in religious context as divine message.

**Rūḥ (رُوحُ)**
spirit; the divine breath which God blew into the clay of Adam.

**Rukn (رَكْن)**
plural ʾArkān (أرَكَانُ)
means what is inevitable. One of the five pillars of Islam. (See fard, wajib)

**Rukūʿ (رَكُوعُ)**
the bowing performed during salat.

**Sabb (سَبْبُ)**
blasphemy: insulting God (sabb Allah) or Muhammad (sabb ar-rasūl or sabb an-nabī).

**Ṣabr (صَبْرُ)**
patience, endurance, self-restraint

**Ṣadaqah (صَدَقَةُ)**
charity; voluntary alms above the amount for zakat.

**Ṣaḥābah (صلاة)**
companions of Muhammad. A list of the best-known Companions can be found at List of companions of Muhammad.

**Ṣāḥīḥ (صِحَاحُ)**
"Sound in isnad." A technical attribute applied to the "isnad" of a hadith.

**Ṣakīnah (سَكِينةُ)**
divine "tranquility" or "peace" which descends upon a person when the Qur'an is recited.

**Salaf (سلم)**
(righteous) predecessors/ancestors. In Islam, Salaf is generally used to refer to the first three generations of Muslims. Anyone who died after this is one of the khalaf or "latter-day Muslims".

**Ṣalāt (صلاة)**
any one of the daily five obligatory prayers. Sunnis regard this as the second Pillar of Islam

**Ṣalaat al-Istikharah**
Prayer for guidance is done in conjunction with two rakaahs of supererogatory prayer.

**Ṣalām (سلم)**
peace (see sulh)

**Sallallahu alayhi wa sallam (صلّى الله عليه و سلم)**
"May Allah bless him and grant him peace." The expression should be used after stating Muhammad's name. See abbreviation: S.A.W. or S.A.W.S. also P.B.U.H.

**Ṣamad (صَمَّامُ)**
eternal, absolute; Muslims believe Allah is "The Eternal."

**Salsabīl (سَلْسَلَةُ)**
a river in heaven (al-firdaus)

**Sawa**
awakening, revival

**S.A.W. (or S.A.W.S.)**
Sallallahu alayhi wa sallam ( صلى الله عليه وسلم). See P.B.U.H.

Ṣawm (صوم) fasting during the month of Ramadhan. The word sawm is derived from Syriac sawmo.

Sayyid (سيد) (in everyday usage, equivalent to 'Mr.' ) a descendant of a relative of Muhammad, usually via Husayn.

Sema refer to some of the ceremonies used by various Sufi orders

Shahādah (الشهداء) The testimony of faith: La ilaha illa Allah. Muhammedun rasulullah. ( "There is no god but Allah. Muhammad is the messenger of Allah."). Sunnis regard this as the first Pillar of Islam. Also may be used as a synonym for the term Istish’had meaning martyrdom.

Shahīd (شهيد) pl. shuhadāʾ (شهداء) witness, martyr. Usually refers to a person killed whilst fighting in "jihād fī sabīl Allāh" (jihad for the sake of Allah). Often used in modern times for deaths in a political cause (including victims of soldiers, deaths in battle, et cetera) which are viewed by some Muslims as a spiritual cause not just a political cause. But the real meaning of Jihad is to defend Islam in any way; thus, it could be in an economic way or could refer to fighting for the rights of the oppressed or the believers; most often it refers to mastering one's own inclination for evil and shirk.

Shaykh (شيخ) a spiritual master, Muslim clergy

Sharīʿah (الشريعة) "the path to a watering hole"; Islamic law; the eternal ethical code and moral code based on the Qur'an, Sunnah, Ijma, and Qiyas; basis of Islamic jurisprudence (fiqh)

Sharīf (شريف) a title bestowed upon the descendants of Muhammad through Hasan, son of his daughter Fatima Zahra and son-in-law Ali ibn Abi Talib

Shīʿah (شيعة) A branch of Islam who believe in Imam Ali and his sons (Hassan and Hussayn) as custodians of Islam by the will of Mohammed.

Shirk (شرك) idolatry; polytheism; the sin of believing in any divinity except God and of associating other gods with God.

Shūrā (شورى) consultation

Majlis ash-shūrā (مجلس الشورى) advisory council in a Caliphate

Sidrat al-Muntaha (سدرة المنتهى) a lotus tree that marks the end of the seventh heaven, the boundary where no creation can pass.

Sīrah (السيرة) life or biography of Muhammad; his moral example – with hadith this comprises the sunnah

aṣ-Ṣirāṭ al-mustaqīm (الصراط المستقيم) the Straight Path

Subah Sadiq true dawn

Subḥānahu wa taʿāla (سُبْحَانَه وَ تَعَالَى) abbreviated S.W.T. expression used following written name or vocalization of Allah in Arabic meaning highly praised and glorified is He.

Subḥān allāh (سبحان الله) "Glory to God" – this phrase is often used when praising God or exclaiming awe at His attributes, bounties, or creation.
a Muslim mystic; See: Sufism (tasawwuf).

Suḥūr (سحور)
the meal eaten by fasting Muslims just before dawn.

Sujūd (صعود)
kneeling down, a position of salat.

Şukūk (صكوك)
bond that generates revenue from sales, profits, or leases rather than interest.

Şulḥ (صلح)
A condition of peace, an armistice, or treaty. It is related to the word muşālaḥah (مصالحة) which means peace, conciliation, or compromise.

Sunnah (سنة) or sunnat an-Nabī (سنة النبي)
the "path" or "example" of Muhammad, i.e., what he did or said or agreed to during his life. He is considered by Muslims to be the best human moral example, the best man to follow.

Sunni (سني)
the largest denomination of Islam. The word Sunni comes from the word Sunnah (Arabic: سنة), which means the words and actions or example of the Islamic Prophet Muhammad.

Sūrah (سورة)
chapter; the Qur'an is composed of 114 suras

T

Taʿāla ( تعالى)
Almighty

Tābiʿīn (تابعون)
followers of the Ṣaḥābah

Tafsīr (تفسير)
exegesis, particularly such commentary on the Qur'an

Ṭāghūt (طاغوت)
originally Aramaic, meaning "false god"; also tyranny.

Tahajjud (تطهير)
optional (supererogatory), late-night (pre-dawn) prayer

Ṭahārah (طهارة)
purification from ritual impurities by means of wudu or ghusl

Ṭāhir (طاهر)
pure, ritually clean

Tahlīl (تاليل)
Uttering the formula of faith: "Lā ilāha illā -llāh", (i.e. "There is no god but God")

Taḥnīk (تحنيك)
'Tahnik' is an Islamic ceremony of touching the lips of a newborn baby with honey, sweet juice or pressed dates.

Taḥrif (تحرف)
corruption, forgery. Muslims believe the Bible Scriptures were corrupted but the Qur'an is in its original form.

Tajdīd (تجديد)
to purify and reform society in order to move it toward greater equity and justice, literally meaning to make new in present tense

Tajdīf (تجبير)
blasphemy

Tajwīd (تجويد)
a special manner of reciting the Qur'an according to prescribed rules of pronunciation and intonation.

Takāful (التكافل)
Based on sharia Islamic law, it is a form of mutual insurance. See retakaful.

Takbīr (تكبير)

a proclamation of the greatness of Allah; a Muslim invocation.

**Takfir** (تَكْفِير) 
declaration of individual or group of previously considered Muslim as kaffir.

**Takhrīj** (تَخْرِيج الحديث) 
The science of hadith extraction and authentication, including validation of chains of transmitters of a hadith by this science's scholars and grading hadith validity.

**Takweeni** (تكوينية) 
Ontological

**Talāq** (الطلاق) 
divorce

**Taqdīr** (تَقْدِير) 
fate, predestination

**Taqlīd** (تقليد) 
to follow the scholarly opinion of one of the four Imams of Islamic Jurisprudence.

**Taqīyyah** (تقیّة) 
'precaution', that one is allowed to hide his true beliefs in certain circumstances or to lie to save himself of being killed or harmed.

**Taqwa** (تَقْوَى) 
righteousness; goodness; Piety: Taqwa is taken from the verbe Ittaqua, which means Avoiding, Fearing the punishment from Allah for committing sins. It is piety obtained by fearing the punishment of Allah.

**Tarāwīḥ** (تَرزَاويح) 
extra prayers in Ramadan after the Isha prayer.

**Tarkīb** (تَرْكِيب) 
the study of Arabic grammar issued from the Qur'an

**Ṭarīqah** (طُرْقَة) 
a Muslim religious order, particularly a Sufi order

**Tartīl** (ترتیل) 
slow, meditative recitation of the Qur'an

**Taṣawwuf** (التصوّف) or **Sufism**

**Tasbīḥ** (تَسْبیح) 
Uttering the formula: "Subhan Allah", i.e. (Glory be to Allah)

**Tashkīl** (تَشْکِیل) 
vocalization of Arabic text by means of diacritical marks. An integral part of the Arabic writing system. Literally meaning to form or arrange

**Taslim** (تَسْلیم) 
salutation at the end of prayer

**Taṭbīr** (تَطْبِیر) 
Shia Ashura ceremony of self-flagellation by hitting head with sword.

**Tawakkul** (توكل) 
total reliance on Allah.

**Tawassul** (توسُّل) 
asking Allah Almighty through the medium and intercession of another person.

**Ṭawāf** (طِوَاف) 
circumambulating the Ka'bah during Hajj.

**Tawfiq** (توفیق) 
Divine help in getting to the purpose to one who deserves.

**Ṭawāf** (توبه) 
repentance

**Ṭawḥīd** (توحید) 
monotheism; affirmation of the Oneness of Allah. Muslims regard this as the first part of the Pillar of Islam, the second part is accepting Muhammad as rasoul (messenger). The opposite of Tawheed is shirk

**Ṭawrāh** (توارث) 
the Torah as revealed to Musa (Moses.)

**Ṭayyyib** (طيب)
all that is good as regards things, deeds, beliefs, persons, foods, etc. Means "pure." The Shahaddath is tayyib.

Taʿzīr (تَعْزِير) Discretionary punishment – a sentence or punishment whose measure is not fixed by the Shari'ah. (See hudud, qisas)

Tazkiyah (ترکیه) Purification of the Soul.

Thawāb (ثواب) Reward for good deeds that is tallied on qiyamah (judgment day.) Opposite of ithim.

Tilāwah (تلاة) ritual recitation of passages of the Qur'an.

Țuma'ñīnah (طمانينة) state of motionlessness, calm

U

′Ubūdiyah (عبودیة) worship

′Uḍḥiyah (أضحة) sacrifice

′Ulamā′ (علماء) or ulema the leaders of Islamic society, including teachers, Imams and judges. Singular alim.

′Ummah (العَمْمَة) or umma (literally 'nation') the global community of all Muslim believers

′Umrah (عمرة) the lesser pilgrimage performed in Mecca. Unlike hajj, ′umrah can be performed throughout the year.

ʿUqūbah (عقوبة) the branch of sharia that deals with punishment. (See hudud, qisas, tazeer)

ʿUrf (عرف) custom of a given society, leading to change in the fiqh

ʿUṣūl (اُصْول) (sing. ′aṣl) Principles, origins.

ʿUṣūl al-Fiqh (أصول الفقه) the study of the origins and practice of Islamic jurisprudence (fiqh)

W

Wa `alaykum as-salām (وعليكم السلام) Wa 'Alaykum as-Salaam!, meaning "and upon you be peace". (see As-Salamu Alaykum)

Wafāt (وفاة) death. (Barah-wafat) Muhammad was born on the twelfth day of Rabi-ul-Awwal, the third month of the Muslim year. His death anniversary also falls on the same day, the word 'barah' standing for the twelve days of Muhammad's sickness.

Waḥdat al-wujūd (وحدة الوجود) "unity of being". Philosophical term used by some Sufis. Related to fanaa

Waḥy (وحي) revelation or inspiration of God to His prophets for all humankind

Wahn (وحن) literal meaning is "weakness" or "feebleness". According to one hadith,[10] Muhammad explained it as "love of the world and dislike of death"

Wājib (واجیب) obligatory or mandatory see fard

Walī (والي) friend, protector, guardian, supporter, helper
Waqf (وَقِفَ)  
An endowment of money or property: the return or yield is typically dedicated toward a certain end, for example, to the maintenance of the poor, a family, a village, or a mosque. Plural: awqaf

Warrāq (وَرَاقٍ)  
traditional scribe, publisher, printer, notary and book copier

Wasaṭ (وُسَاطَة)  
the middle way, justly balanced, avoiding extremes, moderation

Wasīlah (وَسِیَالَة)  
the means by which one achieves nearness to Allah (see tawassul)

Witr (وَتِرٍّ)  
a voluntary, optional night prayer of odd numbers rakaats.

Wuḍūʾ (اَللَّوْضُوءْ)  
ablution for ritual purification from minor impurities before salat (see ghusl)

Y

Yā Allāh (يا الله)  
O, God!

Ya Rasūl Allāh (يا رسول الله)  
O, Messenger of God!. Term used by companions when interacting with Mohammad.

Ya jūj wa-Ma jūj (يا جو وما جو)  
Gog and Magog

Yaqīn (يِقِين)  
certainty, that which is certain

Yarḥamuk-Allāh (يرحمك الله)  
"May God have mercy on you", said when someone sneezes; the same as "(God) bless you" in English

Allāh Yarḥamuhu (الله يرحمه), fem. yarḥamuhā  
"May God have mercy of his/her soul", (said when someone dies)

Yawm ad-Dīn (يوم الدين)  
Day of Reckoning, Awe

Yawm al-Ghaḍab (يوم الغضب)  
Day of Rage, Wrath

Yawm al-Qiyāmah (يوم القيامة)  
"Day of the Resurrection"; Day of Judgement

Z

Zabūr (زبور)  
the Psalms revealed to King Daoud (David)

Zabīḥa (Dhabīḥah)  
see dhabiha

Islamic method of slaughtering an animal. Using a sharp knife the animal's windpipe, throat and blood vessels of the neck are severed without cutting the spinal cord to ensure that the blood is thoroughly drained before removing the head. See halal

Zāhir (ظاهر)  
Exterior meaning

Zaidi (الأزيدية)  
Islamic sub-sect of Shi'ah, popularly found in Yemen, with similarities to Sunni

Zakāt (زَكَاة) (أَل-مَال)  
tax, alms, tithe as a Muslim duty; Sunnis regard this as the fourth Pillar of Islam. Neither charity nor derived from Islamic economics, but a religious duty and social obligation.

Zakāt al-Fiṭr (زِكَاءُ الفِطْر)  
Charity given at the end of Ramadan.

Zālimūn (ظالِمُون)  

polytheists, wrong-doers, and unjust.

Zandaqa (زندقة)
heresy

Zināʾ (زنا، زنى)
sexual activity outside of marriage (covering the English words adultery and fornication)

Zindīq (زندیق)
eretic, atheist

Zulfiqar (Dhu-l-fiqār) ( ذوالفقار)
Sword of Ali رضي الله عنه presented to him by Muhammad

Notes

- Arabic words are created from three-letter "roots" which convey a basic idea. For example, k-t-b conveys the idea of writing. Addition of other letters before, between, and after the root letters produces many associated words: not only "write" but also "book", "office", "library", and "author". The abstract consonantal root for Islam is s-l-m.
- Some Islamic concepts are usually referred to in Persian or Turkic. Those are typically of later origin than the concepts listed here; for completeness it may be best to list Persian terms and those unique to Shi'a on their own page, likewise Turkic terms and those unique to the Ottoman period on their own page, as these are culturally very distinct.
- The word "crusade" in English is usually translated in Arabic as "ḥamlah ṣalībīyah" which means literally "campaign of Cross-holders" (or close to that meaning). In Arabic text it is "حملة صليبية" and the second word comes from "ṣalīb" which means "cross."
- The verses in the Qur'an that usually refers to as jihād verses have the phrase "Qitāl fī sabīl allāh" (fighting for the sake of Allah).

See also

- 99 Names of God
- List of English words of Arabic origin
- List of Christian terms in Arabic
- Prophets of Islam
- Islamic eschatology
- History of Islam

References

2. First line in Qurʾān (http://www.searchtruth.com/chapter_display.php?chapter=1&translator=2)
3. USC-MSA Compendium of Muslim Texts (http://www.usc.edu/dept/MSA/fundamentals/hadithsunnah/bukhari/053.sbt.html#004.053.384)
Further reading

- Suzanne Haneef, *What Everyone Should Know about Islam and Muslims*, (Kazi Publications, Chicago), popular introduction
- Muzaffar Haleem, *The Sun is Rising In the West*, (Amana Publications, Beltsville, MD 1999).

See also

- 99 Names of God
- History of Islam
- List of Christian terms in Arabic
- Islamic eschatology
- List of English words of Arabic origin
- Prophets of Islam

External links

- Free expressions with audio (http://www.daadlanguage.com/index.php)
- Voiced Dictionary of Islamic and Arabic Key Words (http://majalla.org/souaiaia/ethics/dictionary/)


- This page was last edited on 30 July 2017, at 01:14.
- Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.