

Islamic Vocabulary

Word/Meanings
'adab : (n) Islamic manners and behavior
'Alim (pl. Ulama) : An Islamic religious scholar
'Asr : 'Asr is the late afternoon Prayer, the third compulsory Prayer of the day. It can be prayed between midafternoon and a little before sunset. It is also the name of Surah 103 of the Holy Quran.
A.H. (After Hijrah) : Hijrah means emigration. The Islamic calendar starts from the year Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) emigrated from the city of Makkah to Madinah, in 622 C.E
Adhan : Adhan is an Islamic way of calling Muslims to the five obligatory Prayers. The Adhan is announced daily from the Mosques. See Sahih Bukhari, Hadith 583, Vol. 1.
adl : (n) 1). Justice; 2). righteous conduct
ahad : (a) singular; a hadith whose narrators do not reach anywhere near the number for the mutawatir(continuous) hadith.
Ankām : "Orders". According to Islamic Law, there are five kinds of orders : 1. Compulsory (Wajib) 2. Order without obligation (Mustahab) 3. Forbidden (Muharram) 4. Disliked but not forbidden (Makruh) 5. Legal and allowed (Halāl)
Ahl al-Bait : Ahl al-Bait literally means 'the people of the house', a polite form of addressing the members of the family, including husband and wife. The words occur in the Holy Quran when angels came to give glad tidings to Prophet Abraham (S.A.W.) of a son at an old age. See Surah Hud (11:73).
Ahl al-Dimmah (or Dhimmis) : are the non-Muslim subjects of an Islamic state who have been guaranteed protection of their rights- life, property and practice of their religion, etc.
Ahl al-Hadith : Refers to the group of scholars in Islam who pay relatively greater importance to 'traditions' than to other sources of Islamic doctrine such as qiyas, and tend to interpret the traditions more literally and rigorously. The term has also come to be used lately for a group of Muslims in the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent who are close to the Hanbali school in theology, and claim to follow no single school on legal matters.
Ahl al-Kitab : Ahl al-Kitab literally 'People of the Book,' refers to the followers of Divine Revelation before the advent of the Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.).
Ahmad : Ahmad is another name of Muhammad (S.A.W.). See Holy Quran, As-Saff (61:6). See Muhammad for more details.
Al – Quthum : Allah's Messenger (saas), the best of creation, one who has all good virtues and characteristics gathered together in him
Al-A`rab : Al-A`rab signifies the bedouin - whether of the desert or the countryside - in the vicinity of Madina. For a long time they had followed a policy of opportunism with regard to the conflict between Islam and unbelief. However, as Islam established its sway over the greater part of Hijaz and Najd and the power of the tribes hostile to Islam began to weaken, they saw their interests lay in entering the fold of Islam. For details see Surah 9.
Al-Akhirah : After-Life, Hereafter, Next World). That the real measure of success or failure of a person is not the extent of his prosperity in the present life, but his success in the Next.
Al-Asma al-Husna : Al-Asma al-Husna, literally meaning the 'most excellent names' used of God, express His greatness and paramouncy, holiness, purity, and the perfection and absoluteness of all His attributes.
Al-Baqi' : A cemetery in Madinah. Many of the Sahabiyeen (companions) and family members of the Prophet (S.A.W.) are

buried here.
<p>Al-Lat : Al-Lat was the chief idol of the Thaqif tribe in al-Taif, and among the most famous idols in pre-Islamic Arabia. See the Holy Qur'an, An-Najm (53:19).</p>
<p>Al-Lateef : The Subtle One Who is All-Pervading. The exact meaning of this word is very difficult to fully understand. It includes all of the following meanings: 1. So fine that He is imperceptible to the human sight. 2. So pure that He is unimaginable to the human mind. 3. So kind that He is beyond human comprehension. 4. So gracious that He is beyond human grasp. 5. So near that He is closer to us than our jugular veins. See the Holy Qur'an, Al-Hajj (22:63), Ash-Shura (42:19).</p>
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<p>Al-Majeed : "The Most Glorious." One of the ninety-nine Attributes of Allah.</p>
<p>Al-Manat : Al-Manat was the chief idol worshipped by the Khuza'ah and Hudhayl tribes.</p>
<p>Allah : Allah - the greatest and most inclusive of the names of God. It is an Arabic word of rich and varied meaning, denoting the one who is adored in worship, who creates all that exists, who has priority over all creation, who is lofty and hidden, who confounds all human understanding.</p>
<p>Allahu Akbar : Allah is the Greatest</p>
<p>Amirul Mumineen : Commander of the faithful. Title of the leader of the Islamic dominion after the death of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.).</p>
<p>Ansar : Ansar means the 'Helpers.' (singular: Ansari). In Islamic parlance the word refers to the Muslims of Madina who helped the Muhajirin (immigrants) of Makka in the process of the latter's settling down in the new environment.</p>
<p>Aqeeda : Literally means belief. In Islamic terms, it means the following six articles of faith:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Belief in Allah, the One God. 2. Belief in Allah's angels. 3. Belief in His revealed Books. 4. Belief in His messengers. 5. Belief in the Day of Judgement. 6. Belief in Fate and the Divine Decree.
<p>Arafat : Arafat is a pilgrimage site, about 25 kilometers east of Makkah al-Mukaramah. Standing on 'Arafat on the 9th of Dhul-Hijjah and staying there from mid-day to sunset is the essence of the Hajj (the Pilgrimage).</p>
<p>Ashab al-A`raf : Ashab al-A`raf (Heights) will be the people who are neither righteous enough to enter Paradise nor wicked enough to be cast into Hell. They will, therefore, dwell at a place situated between the two.</p>
<p>Ashab al-Suffah : Ashab al-Suffah consisted of about three or four hundred Companions who spent most of their time in the company of the Prophet (S.A.W.). They acquired knowledge and had dedicated themselves wholly to serving Islam.</p>
<p>Assalamu 'Alaikum : Assalamu 'Alaikum means 'Peace be on you.' Greeting of the Muslims. The response to this greeting is 'Wa 'Alaikum Assalam,' and on you be the Peace.</p>
<p>Athar :</p>

Sayings of the Sahabah, the companions of the Prophet (S.A.W.).
<p>Ayah (pl. ayat) : Ayah means a sign (or 'token') which directs one to something important. In the Quran the word has been used in four different senses: (1) sign or indication; (2) the phenomena of the universe (called ayat of God for the reality to which the phenomena point is hidden behind the veil of appearances); (3) miracles performed by the Prophets; and (4) individual units (i.e. verses) of the Book of God.</p>
<p>Ayyam al-Jahiliyah, : Ayyam al-Jahiliyah, or 'The Days of Ignorance' in the books of history, indicate the period before the Prophethood of Muhammad when the people in Arabia forgot the teachings of their Prophets and indulged in stupid practices.</p>
<p>Bab Al-Raiyan : The name of one of the gates of Heavens (Jannah) through which the people who often observe fasting will enter on the Day of Judgement.</p>
<p>Badr : Site of the first great battle between Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) and the pagans of the Quraish in 2 A.H. Badr is located about 150 kilometers south of Madinah (Saudi Arabia). The Muslim army consisted of 313 men and the Quraish had a total of about 1,000 soldiers, archers and horsemen. See Holy Quran, Al-Anfal (8:5-19, 42-48), Ale Imran (3:13).</p>
<p>Bahimah : Bahimah (plural baha'im) signifies every quadruped animal (of which the beasts of prey are excluded). Bahimah thus refers to goats, sheep, and cows.</p>
<p>Baitul Mal : An Islamic treasury intended for the benefit of the Muslims and the Islamic state and not for the leaders or the wealthy.</p>
<p>Baitul Maqdis : Al-Aqsa Mosque, the famous Masjid in Al-Quds (Jerusalem). It was the first Qiblah of Islam. Then Allah Ta'ala ordered Muslims to face the first House of Allah, the Ka'aba, at Makkah (Saudi Arabia). Baitul Maqdis is the third greatest Masjid in the Islamic world. It is from the surroundings of Baitul Maqdis that Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) ascended to heaven. See Holy Quran, Al-Isra (17:1).</p>
<p>Bakka : Another name for Makkah. See Holy Quran, Ale Imran (3:96).</p>
<p>Barzakh : Literally means partition or barrier. In Islamic terminology it usually means the life in the grave, because the life in the grave is the interspace between the life on earth and the life in the Hereafter. It is during our life in the Barzakh that we will be asked about Allah, our faith and the Holy Prophet(S.A.W.). We will also be shown the Jannah (the Heavens) and the Nar (the Hell) and which of these two places we will occupy after we are judged.</p>
<p>Bid'a : Any innovated practice introduced in the religion of Allah. the Prophet (S.A.W.) said that every Bid'a is a deviation from the true path and every deviation leads to Hellfire.</p>
<p>birr : refers to doing those actions which have been commanded</p>
<p>Bismillah Hir Rehman Nir Rahim : "In the name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful." This utterance is usually made by every Muslim who is about to embark on something lawful (Halal), regardless of the magnitude of the task. This is also the first verse of Surah Al-Fatehah (Chapter 1) of the Holy Quran.</p>
<p>Buhtan : A false accusation, calumny, slander.</p>
<p>Da'if : (a) weak; a characterization of hadith in which there is some defect either in the chain of transmission or in perfect agreement with beliefs and practices</p>
<p>Dajjal : Anti-Christ. Also known as Maseeh ad-Dajjal. See Ahadeeth regarding "the Final Hour" in both Sahih books. Sahih Bukhari, Hadith 649, 650, Vol. IV. Sahih Muslim, Kitab al-Fitan wa Isharat as-Say'ah.</p>
<p>Dar al-Harb : Dar al-Harb (Domain of War) refers to the territory under the hegemony of unbelievers, which is on terms of active or potential belligerency with the Domain of Islam, and presumably hostile to the Muslims living in its domain.</p>
<p>Dar al-Kufr : Dar al-Kufr (Domain of Unbelief) refers to the territory under the hegemony of the unbelievers.</p>
<p>Dawah :</p>

<p>Propagation of Islam through word and action, calling the people to follow the commandments of Allah and His Messenger Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.).</p>
<p>Dhihar : Dhihar is a type of divorce which was common in pre-Islamic Arabia, but was made unlawful by Islam. It was a way when the husband wanted to divorce his wife he would selfishly say to her, "You are like my mother." This way she would not have conjugal rights, but at the same time she would still be bound to him like a slave. See Holy Qur'an, Al-Ahzab (33:4), Mujadilah (58:1-5).</p>
<p>Dhu'l Qa'da : The 11th month of the Islamic calendar.</p>
<p>Dhu'l-Hijjah : The 12th month of the Islamic calendar. The month in which the great pilgrimage to Makkah takes place.</p>
<p>Din : The core meaning of din is obedience. As a Quranic technical term, din refers to the way of life and the system of conduct based on recognizing God as one's sovereign and committing oneself to obey Him. According to Islam, true din consists of living in total submission to God, and the way to do so is to accept as binding the guidance communicated through the Prophets. See the following verses of the Qur'an for reference: 3:83, 12:76, 16:52, and 51:6.</p>
<p>Diyah : Blood money, paid by the guilty as a compensation for killing, wounding, etc. (pl. Diyaat).</p>
<p>Du'a : Supplication: invoking Allah for whatever one desires.</p>
<p>Duhr : Noon. The second obligatory prayer (Salah) of the day. It can be prayed at any time between noon and mid-afternoon.</p>
<p>Eid Al-Adha : A four-day festival that completes the rites of pilgrimage and takes place on the 10th-13th of Dhul Hijjah (the 10th is the day of Nahr and 11th-13th are the days of Tashriq.) Literally means "the feast of the sacrifice." This feast commemorates Prophet Ibrahim's obedience to Allah by being prepared to sacrifice his only son Ismel, peace be on both of them. See Holy Quran, as-Saffaat (37:100-103).</p>
<p>Eid Al-Fitr : Three day festival marking the end of Ramadan. It takes place on the 1st of Shawal, the 10th month of the Islamic calendar.</p>
<p>Fadal (Riba) : A type of interest. Taking something of superior quality in exchange for giving less of the same kind of thing of poorer quality. See Holy Qur'an, Al-Baqarah (2:275-280), Ale-Imran (3:130).</p>
<p>Fai : War booty gained without fighting.</p>
<p>Fajr : "The Dawn". The time of the first obligatory prayer (Salah). It can be prayed at any time between the first light of dawn and just before sunrise. Also called Subh (morning). See Surah 89 of the Holy Qur'an.</p>
<p>Faqeeh : An Islamic scholar who can give a legal opinion or judgement.</p>
<p>Fard 'Ain : An action which is obligatory on every Muslim.</p>
<p>Fard bi al-Kifayah : It signifies a collective duty of the Muslim community so that if some people carry it out no Muslim is considered blameworthy; but if no one carries it out all incur a collective guilt.</p>
<p>Fasad : Fasad, literally 'corruption', in Qur'anic terminology, means creating disorder and corruption on earth by following a path other than God's. Fasad occurs when man violates God's laws and disobeys Him. Fasad may therefore be partial as well as total; partial when one disregards God's law in one aspect of life while acknowledging His sovereignty in other spheres. If a society is based on the denial of God, that society is bound to be a corrupt and exploitative society.</p>
<p>Fasiq : transgressor, evil doer, disobedient. The one who commits fisq.</p>
<p>Fatwa : A legal verdict given on a religious basis. The sources on which a fatwa is based are the Holy Qur'an, and the Sunnah of the Prophet.</p>
<p>Fawahish : Fawahish applies to all those acts whose abominable character is self-evident. In the Qur'an all extra-marital</p>

sexual relationships, sodomy, nudity, false accusation of unchastity, and taking as one's wife a woman who had been married to one's father, are specifically reckoned as shameful deeds. In Hadith, theft, taking intoxicating drinks and begging have been characterized as fawahish as have many other brazenly evil and indecent acts.
Fi sabil Allah : Fi sabil Allah (in the way of Allah) is a frequently used expression in the Qur'an which emphasizes that good acts should be done exclusively to please God. Generally the expression has been used in the Qur'an in connection with striving or spending for charitable purposes.
Fidya : Compensation for missing or wrongly practicing necessary acts of worship. Fidya usually takes the form of donating money, foodstuffs, or sacrificing an animal. Contrast with Kaffara (making amends).
Fiqh : Islamic jurisprudence or law. Anything or action in Islam falls within the following five categories of Fiqh: Fardh (Must) Mandub (Recommended) Mubah (Allowed): Makruh (Hated) Haram (Prohibited)
Fisq : Fisq is transgression. It consists of disobedience to the command of God.
Fitnah : Fitnah has been used in the Quran in two meanings. It refers, firstly, to persecution, to a situation in which the believers are harassed and intimidated because of their religious convictions. Secondly, it refers to the state of affairs wherein the object of obedience is other than the One True God.
Fitra : nature of humans as created by Allah(swt)
Furqan : Furqan signifies that which enables one to distinguish between true and false; between real and fake
Ghair Muakkada : (Salah) Unascertained prayers. These types of optional Salah (prayers) were much, but not always, practiced by the Prophet (S.A.W.).
Gharar : The uncertainty in transactions. Selling something which has not yet been obtained. For example, selling eggs which have not yet been hatched.
Ghayy : Deception. Name of a pit in Hellfire.
Ghazawat : Plural of Ghazwa. Also called al-Maghazi. See Ghazwa
Ghazi : A person who has taken part in a Ghazwa.
Ghazwah : A battle for the cause of Allah in which Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) himself took part
Gheebah : Talking evil about someone in his or her absence. Backbiting. See Holy Qur'an, Al-Hujurat (49:12).
Ghulool : Stealing from the war booty before its distribution.
Ghusl : The full ritual washing of the body with water alone to be pure for the prayer. to do Ghusl: 1. Wash your private parts, 2. do Wudu (ablution), 3. wash your entire body without touching your private parts again.
Gog and Magog : Two evil empires. They are mentioned in the Qur'an and Ahadeeth (Bukhari and Muslim) when mentioning some of the scenes just before the final hour. See Quran, Al-Anbiyaa (21:96), Sahih Muslim, Kitab al-Fitan wa Isharat as-Say'ah.
Hadi :

A cow, sheep or a goat that is offered as a sacrifice by a pilgrim during the Hajj.
<p>Hadith : The word hadith literally means communication or narration. In the Islamic context it has come to denote the record of what the Prophet (S.A.W.) said, did, or tacitly approved. According to some scholars, the word hadith also covers reports about the sayings and deeds, etc. of the Companions of the Prophet in addition to the Prophet himself. The whole body of Traditions is termed Hadith and its science 'Ilm al-Hadith.</p>
<p>Hadith : (pl: ahadith): the recorded teachings, sayings and actions of Prophet Muhammad (saas) which explain and interpret the Qur'anic verses and Message of Islam</p>
<p>Hadith Qudsi : A saying of Allah Ta'ala narrated by the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.), that is not part of the Qur'an.</p>
<p>Hadiyyah: : (n) gift</p>
<p>Hajar Al-Aswad : The 'Black Stone', a stone which some say fell from heaven, set into one corner of the Ka'bah in Makkah by Prophet Ibrahim(S.A.W.), which the pilgrims, in imitation of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) kiss, so unifying all the Muslims throughout the ages in one place.</p>
<p>Hajj (Major Pilgrimage) : Hajj is one of the five pillars of Islam, a duty one must perform during one's life-time if one has the financial resources for it. It must be performed during certain specified dates of Dhu al-Hijjah. In addition to tawaf and sa'y, there are a few other requirements but especially one's standing (i.e. stay) in 'Arafat during the day-time on 9th of Dhu al-Hijjah.</p>
<p>Halal : Lawful as defined by Allah the Almighty.</p>
<p>Hanif : Hanif, literally 'one who is inclined', is used in the Qur'an in ten places, six with reference to the Prophet Abraham and the rest for one who is sincere and sound in his faith. The term as such connotes sincerity, uprightness and singlemindedness in one's inclination, dedication and commitment to God or to His faith.</p>
<p>Haram :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any act or deed which is prohibited by Allah and will incur His wrath and punishment. 2. Sanctuary or boundary of any Masjid (mosque), but usually used with regard to the sanctuaries of the Masjid al-Haram in Makkah and Masjid al-Rasool in Madinah. This is why they are referred to as 'Al-Haramain al-Sharifain,' the two Holy Sanctuaries.
<p>Hasad: : envy</p>
<p>Hasan : (a) the Good; a categorization of hadith similar to sahih except that some of its narrators are found to have defective memories in comparison to sahih narrators</p>
<p>Hashr (AI) :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Another name for the Day of Judgement, Yaum al-Hashr, "Day of the Gathering." 2. "The Exile". Surah 59 of the Holy Qur'an.
<p>Hawd : The watering-place of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.), whose pure drink will refresh those who have crossed the Siraat before entering the Garden on the Last Day.</p>
<p>Hawiyah : The sixth level of Nar (Hellfire). This will be the home of the Christians.</p>
<p>Haya: : An attitude and behavior in which all indecency is avoided, therefore acting as a preventive measure against numerous sins; as such it serves to strengthen faith</p>
<p>Hijab : Any kind of veil-it could be a curtain, a facial veil, etc. The facial Hijab is divided into two types:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Niqab: full facial covering. 2. Khimar: partial facial covering, i.e., it covers the face, but leaves the eyes exposed. It is said that the universe is what veils the Creator from the creation. If you find the veil awe-inspiring, how much more awe-inspiring is the One behind the veil!
<p>Hijaz :</p>

The region along the western seaboard of Arabia, in which Makkah, Madinah, Jeddah, and Ta'if are situated.
Hijrah : Hijrah signifies migration from a land where a Muslim is unable to live according to the precepts of his faith to a land where it is possible to do so. The hijrah par excellence for Muslims is the hijrah of the Prophet (S.A.W.) which not only provided him and his followers refuge from persecution, but also an opportunity to build a society and state according to the ideals of Islam.
Hijrah: : (n) emigration; the hijrah to Madinah from Makkah took place in 622 a.d.
Hijri : Name of the Islamic lunar calendar. It took its name from the early Muslims who migrated from Makkah to Madinah, and commences from the date of Prophet Muhammad's Hijrah, (S.A.W.), which he made with Abu Bakr as-Siddiq (may Allah be pleased with him), in 622 C.E. The months of the Islamic calendar are: 1. Muharram 2. Safar 3. Rabi al-Awal 4. Rabi al-Thani 5. Jumada al-Awal 6. Jumada al-Thani 7. Rajab 8. Sha'ban 9. Ramadan 10. Shawal 11. Dhul Qi'da 12. Dhul Hijjah
Hikmah : (n) 1). Wisdom; 2). The Wisdom, the Qur'anic term for the Sunnah of Rasullah (saas)
Hilm: : Self- restraint
Hubal : Hubal, the chief of the minor deities, was an image of a man, and was said to have been originally brought to Arabia from Syria. It was one of the so many false gods of Arabs housed in the Kabah.
Hukm : Hukm, literally judgement, decision, (6:57) sometimes gives the meaning of wisdom, discretion, knowledge and the power to see things in their true perspective (26:83).
I'tikaf : I'tikaf refers to the religious practice of spending the last ten days of Ramadan (either wholly or partly) in a mosque so as to devote oneself exclusively to worship. In this state one may go out of the mosque only for the absolutely necessary requirements of life, but one must stay away from gratifying one's sexual desire. The minimum period for i'tikaf is twenty-four hours. I'tikaf is not valid if one is not keeping the fast or if it is done outside the month of Ramadan
Ibadah : 'Ibadah is used in three meanings: (1) worship and adoration; (2) obedience and submission; and (3) service and subjection. The fundamental message of Islam is that man, as God's creature, should direct his 'ibadah to Him in all the above-mentioned meanings, and associate none in the rendering of it.
Ibadat: : (n) acts of worship; a comprehensive word comprising deeds and words that Allah loves and is pleased with whether manifested or hidden; There are two conditions of Ibadah: 1. Sincerity to Allah, 2. Submission to Allah's Messenger i.e. to act according to his Sunnah. Some types of Ibadah are the prayers, the obligatory charity, fasting, the pilgrimage, fear of Allah, hope in His Mercy, Seeking His aid. and other acts of worship which Allah has commanded and enjoined.
Iblis : Iblis literally means 'thoroughly disappointed; one in utter despair.' In Islamic terminology it denotes the jinn, who refused the command of Allah to prostrate before Adam out of vanity. He also asked God to allow him a term when he might mislead and tempt mankind to error. This term was granted to him by God whereafter he became the chief promoter of evil and prompted Adam and Eve to disobey God's order. He is also called al-Shaytan (Satan).
Iddah : Iddah denotes the waiting period that a woman is required to observe as a consequence of the nullification of her marriage with her husband or because of the husband's death. For details see the Qur'an, Al-Baqara (2:228-235), At-Talaq (65:4-7).
Iftar : Breaking of the fast immediately after sunset. Iftar takes place at Maghrib as soon as the Call to Prayer (Adhan) is called.
Ihram : Ihram denotes the state of consecration which is essentially required for performing Hajj and 'Umrah. The outward garb which consists in the case of men of just two sheets of cloth instead of tailored clothes is one of the conditions of ihram but not identical with it. In the state of ihram the pilgrim is required to observe many prohibitions; e.g. he may not hunt, shave or trim his hair, shed blood, use perfume, or indulge in sexual gratification.
Ihsan : Ihsan literally denotes doing something in a goodly manner. When used in the Islamic religious context, it signifies excellence of behavior arising out of a strong love for God and a profound sense of close relationship with Him. According to a Tradition the Prophet (S.A.W.) defined ihsan as worshipping God as though one sees

Him.
Ihsân : The highest level of deeds and worship, (perfection i.e. when you worship Allah or do deeds, consider yourself as if you see Him and if you cannot achieve this feeling or attitude, then you must bear in mind that He sees you).
Ijma : Ijma refers to the consensus of eminent scholars (mujtahidun) of Islam in a given age. Ijma comes next to the Quran and the Sunnah as a source of Islamic doctrines.
Ijtihad : To exercise personal judgement based on the Qur'an and the Sunnah.
Ijtihad: : Intellectual effort of Muslim jurists to reach independent religio- legal decisions, a key feature of modern Islamic reform; one who exercises ijtihad is a mujtahid
Ikhlas : extreme sincerity
Ila' : Ila' denotes a husband's vow to abstain from sexual relations with his wife. The maximum permissible limit for abstaining from sexual relations in wedlock under such a vow is four months, after which ila' would automatically mean repudiation of the marriage.
Ilm: : Knowledge
Imam : 1. Imam signifies the leader, and in its highest form, refers to the head of the Islamic state. 2. It is also used with reference to the founders of the different systems of theology and law in Islam. 3. A person who leads the prayer.
Iman : Trust, faith and acceptance. Having faith and belief in Allah according to the Qur'an. Imsak Start of the fasting time
Imsak : Imsak begins when the first light of dawn becomes visible, and ends at Fajr when the Adhan is called.
Injil : Injil signifies the inspired orations and utterances of Jesus (a.s) which he delivered during the last two or three years of his earthly life in his capacity as a Prophet. The Injil mentioned by the Quran should, however, not be identified by the four Gospels of the New Testament which contain a great deal of material in addition to the inspired statements of the Prophet Jesus.
Insha Allah : "If Allah wills."
Iqamah : The call to prayer that announces to the congregation that the obligatory prayer is just to begin.
Isha' : Isha' (Night) Prayer signifies the prescribed Prayer which is performed after the night has well set in.
Isharat: : signs of the Last Day
Islam : Islam Literally means "submission to the will of Allah." The most important and pivotal concept in Islam is the oneness of God. Islam teaches that all faiths have, in essence, one common message: the existence of a Supreme Being, the one and only God, whose sovereignty is to be acknowledged in worship and in the pledge to obey His teaching and commandments, conveyed through His messengers and prophets who were sent at various times and in many places throughout history.
Isnad : the chain of transmitter through whom the hadith was transmitted
Isra : 1. "The Night Journey", refers to the journey of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) from Makkah to Masjid Al-Aqsa in Jerusalem. 2. Another name for Surah Bani Israel (Surah 17) of the Holy Qur'an.
Istikhara : Asking Allah the Almighty to guide one to the right decision and action regarding a particular problem. The

Istikhara Prayer consists of two Rakahs. A special invocation is said. See Sahih Bukhari, Hadith 263, Vol. 2.
Istisqa : Invoking Allah Ta'ala for rain in the time of a drought. The Istisqa Prayer consists of two rakahs. See Sahih Bukhari, Hadith 119, Vol. 2.
Ithm : Ithm denotes negligence, dereliction of duty and sin.
Jahanam : Most commonly understood to mean Hell. There are seven levels of Hellfire: 1. Jaheem - the shallowest level of Hell. 2. Jahanam - a deeper level for the idol-worshippers 3. Sa'ir - is reserved for the worshippers of fire. 4. Saqar - this is where those who did not believe in Allah 5. Ladha - will be the home of the Jews. 6. Hawiyah - will be the abode of the Christians. 7. Hutama - the deepest level.
Jaheem : - the shallowest level of Hell. It is reserved for those who believed in Allah and His Messenger (S.A.W.), but who ignored His commands.
Jahiliyah : Jahiliyah, literally 'ignorance', is a concise expression for the pagan practice of the days before the advent of the Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.). Jahiliyah denotes all those world-views and ways of life which are based on rejection or disregard of heavenly guidance communicated to mankind through the Prophets and Messengers of God; the attitude of treating human life - either wholly or partly - as independent of the directives of God.
Jamarat Al-Aqaba : One of the three stone pillars at Mina. One of the rites of Hajj is to throw pebbles at these stone pillars, which represent Satan.
Jami': : a comprehensive and inclusive reference book of hadith
Jamra : White hot coal. The term used to describe the three pillars built of stone at Mina. Plural: Jimar.
Janaba : The state of a person after sexual discharge, whether intentional or otherwise. A person may not perform Salah (Prayer) or recite or touch the Qur'an until he performs Ghusl or Tayammum.
Jannah : Paradise. A created abode in the Hereafter for those who believe in the Unity of Allah and in all His Prophets and Messengers. Jannah has eight gates around it and each of these eight gates has eleven doors. The names of the eight gates are: 1. Bab al-Iman. 2. Bab al-Jihad. 3. Bab al-Kadhemean al-Gaidh. 4. Bab ar-Raiyan. 5. Bab ar-Radiyeen. 6. Bab as-Sadaqa. 7. Bab at-Taubah. 8. Bab as-Salat.
Jewj wa Majewj : See Gog and Magog
Jibt : Jibt signifies a thing devoid of any true basis and devoid of usefulness. In Islamic terminology the various forms of sorcery, divination and soothsaying, in short all superstitions, are called jibt.
Jihad :

<p>Jihad literally means 'to strive' or 'to exert to the utmost.' In Islamic parlance it signifies all forms of striving, including armed struggle, aimed at making the Word of God prevail.</p>
<p>Jinn : Jinn are an independent species of creation about which little is known except that unlike man, who was created out of earth, the jinn were created out of fire. But like man, a Divine Message has also been addressed to them and they too have been endowed with the capacity, again like man, to choose between good and evil, between obedience or disobedience to God. See Surah 72 of the Holy Qur'an.</p>
<p>Jizyah : Jizyah Unbelievers are required to pay jizyah (poll tax) in lieu of security provided to them as the Dhimmis (Protected People) of an Islamic state, and their exemption from military service and payment of Zakah. Jizyah symbolizes the submission of the unbelievers to the suzerainty of Islam.</p>
<p>Jum'ah : "Friday." The Muslims' day of gathering together, when all Muslim males must go to the Masjid to hear the Friday Khutba (sermon) and to do the Jum'ah Salat (prayer), which is prayed instead of Dhur. Surah 62 of the Holy Qur'an.</p>
<p>Jumada al-Akhira : The sixth month of the Islamic calendar.</p>
<p>Junub : a person having Janaba - means to be in a state of impurity or defilement. A male becomes junub on having sexual intercourse or simply on the emission of semen in sleep or otherwise. A female also becomes junub as a result of sexual intercourse as well as when she is menstruating or having postnatal bleeding. A full bath is required for a junub to receive purification without which a man or woman is not allowed to touch or read the Qur'an, enter the mosque or offer the prayers.</p>
<p>Ka'aba : The cube-shaped stone building whose foundations were built by the angels and completed by Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham) and his son, Prophet Ismael, peace be on them, in Makkah. It was rebuilt with the help of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.). It is the focal point towards which all Muslims face when praying.</p>
<p>Kabair : (al) Major sins; such as Shirk (see Shirk), Qatl (murder), Zinah (fornication and adultery), the taking of Riba (usury), Sirq (theft), etc.</p>
<p>Kaffarah : Kaffarah means atonement, expiation.</p>
<p>Kafir : Kafir signifies one who denies or rejects the truth, i.e. who disbelieves in the message of the Prophets. Since the advent of Muhammad (S.A.W.), anyone who rejects his Message is a kafir.</p>
<p>Kafura : Literally means camphor. It is a special heavenly perfume that will be mixed with non-intoxicating, pure wine and be given to the righteous in the Hereafter. See the Holy Qur'an, Al-Insan (76:5).</p>
<p>Kalalah : Kalalah, according to some scholars, refers to those who die leaving neither issue nor father nor grandfather. According to others it refers to those who die without issue (regardless of whether they are succeeded by father or grandfather).</p>
<p>Karam : Generosity</p>
<p>Khalifah : caliph</p>
<p>Khalifah : Khalifah or vicegerent is one who exercises the authority delegated to him by his principal. At certain places in the Qur'an, khulafa (pl.) also means (a) people with power to mobilize all that is on earth (27:62); (b) successors or inheritors who will inherit the earth and succeed one after another (24:55; 38:26). The khalifa became the title of the successors of the Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.), notably the first four Rightly-Guided Caliphs (11-35 A.H., 632-655 C.E.).</p>
<p>Khamr : Khamr literally means 'wine', and has been prohibited by Islam. This prohibition covers everything that acts as an agent of intoxication. See Holy Qur'an, Al-Baqarah (2:219), Al-Ma'idah (5:93).</p>
<p>Kharaj : Tax imposed on the revenue from land taken from non-Muslims to ensure their equal rights under Islamic law.</p>
<p>Khul' : Khul' signifies a woman's securing the annulment of her marriage through the payment of some compensation to her husband. For reference see verse 2:229.</p>
<p>Khums :</p>

<p>Khums, literally one-fifth. One-fifth of the spoils of war is earmarked for the struggle to exalt the Word of God and to help the orphans, the needy, the wayfarer and the Prophet's kinsmen. Since the Prophet (S.A.W.) devoted all his time to the cause of Islam, he was not in a position to earn his own living. Hence a part of khums was allocated for the maintenance of the Prophet (S.A.W.) as well as for his family and the relatives dependent upon him for financial support.</p>
<p>Khutbah : Sermon. The greatest sermon in the history of mankind was called al-Khutbatul Wida' (the farewell address).</p>
<p>Khutbatul Wida' : (the farewell address), given by the Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.), during his last Hajj in 10 AH. There are various types of sermons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Khutbatul Jum'ah (the Friday Sermon). This is given immediately before the Jum'ah Salah (Friday Prayer). 2. Khutbatul Eid (the Eid Sermon) This is given immediately after the prayer of the two Eids. 3. Khutbatul Nikah (the marriage sermon). This is given during the marriage ceremony.
<p>Kibar/kibr: : false pride</p>
<p>Kitab : 1). Book; 2). The Book of Allah (swt) (Al- Quran)</p>
<p>Kufee : An Arabic script. Angular writing style often used for early hand-written copies of the Qur'an.</p>
<p>Kufr : Its original meaning is 'to conceal'. This word has been variously used in the Quran to denote: (1) state of absolute lack of faith; (2) rejection or denial of any of the essentials of Islam; (3) attitude of ingratitude and thanklessness to God; and (4) non-fulfilment of certain basic requirements of faith. In the accepted technical sense, kufr consists of rejection of the Divine Guidance communicated through the Prophets and Messengers of God.</p>
<p>Kufr: : denial of the Truth of Allah (swt) disbelief</p>
<p>Lailatul-Qadr : 'The Night of Power,' concealed in one of the odd nights in the last ten days of Ramadan; the night on which the Qur'an was first revealed by Jibraeel to the Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.), and which the Qur'an itself describes as "better than a thousand months." See the Holy Qur'an, Al-Qadr (97:3).</p>
<p>Lauh al-Mahfudh : A guarded tablet in the Seventh Heaven. The Holy Qur'an was first written on the Lauh al-Mahfudh in its entirety before it was sent down to the Baitul 'Izza in the First Heaven.</p>
<p>Luqata : Article found by a person other than the one who lost it.</p>
<p>Ma'ruf : Ma'ruf refers to the conduct which is reckoned fair and equitable by the generality of disinterested people.</p>
<p>Maghazi (al) : Plural of Ghazwa. See Ghazwa.</p>
<p>Maghreb : Sunset. The fourth obligatory Prayer of the day. It consists of three Rakahs and can be offered between just after sunset and before the stars appear in the sky.</p>
<p>Mahr : Mahr (bridal gift) signifies the amount of payment that is settled between the two spouses at the time of marriage, and which the husband is required to make to his bride. Mahr seems to symbolize the financial responsibility that a husband assumes towards his wife by virtue of entering into the contract of marriage.</p>
<p>Mahram : A man whom a woman can never marry because of closeness of relationship (e.g. father, brother, uncle, son, etc.). Her husband is also her Mahram.</p>
<p>Majoos : Fire worshippers. These people lived mainly in Persia and the eastern Arabian peninsula in the pre-Islamic period of ignorance. See Holy Qur'an, Al-Hajj (22:17).</p>
<p>Makr : Makr signifies a secret strategy of which the victim has no inkling until the decisive blow is struck. Until then,</p>

the victim is under the illusion that everything is in good order. See Holy Qur'an, Aali-Imran (3:54).
Malaikah : "Angels". Another name for Suratul Fatir, Surah 35 of the Holy Qur'an.
Manaqib: : virtues, outstanding traits; feats, exploits
Mash'ar al-Haram : The boundary of Al-Masjid al-Haram in Makkah. It is prohibited to kill any game, or to damage any plant or tree, or to act in any manner that will violate the sanctity of the Holy Masjid.
Masjid : Mosque. Plural Masjid.
Masjid al-Aqsa (al) : The 'Furthest Mosque' built by the early Muslims in Jerusalem, on or near where the Temple of Solomon once stood. See Baitul-Maqdis.
Masjid Al-Haram (al) : The Grand Masjid in Makkah. The Ka'bah (the Qiblah of the Muslims) is situated within it.
Masjid al-Rasool (al) : See Masjid an-Nabawi.
Masjid an-Nabawi (al) : Another name for the Masjid ar-Rasool in Madinah. It is the second greatest Masjid in Islam, the first being the Masjid al-Haram in Makkah, and the third being the Masjid al-Aqsa in Al-Quds (Jerusalem).
Matn : the text and content of hadith
Maula : Literally means protector. Allah T'ala describes Himself as the Maula of the believers. See The Qur'an, Al-Baqarah (2:256), Aali 'Imran (3:152), Al-Hajj (22:78). Maula also has the meaning of 'master'. 1. Satan is the Maula to the unbelievers. 2. The master is a Maula to his slave. Maula is also the term used to describe a freed slave who remains as part of the family.
Mawaqeeet : Plural of Miqat. See Miqat.
Mawdu: : fabricated; an untrue hadith which has been fabricated Muhajir (pl muhajirun): (n) 1). Emigrant 2). One who gives up what Allah has prohibited (Bukhari)
Mi'raj : The Night Journey of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.) from Makkah to Jerusalem and then through the realms of the seven heavens, beyond the limit of forms, the Sidrat al-Muntaha, to within a bow-span's length or nearer to the presence of Allah. See the Qur'an, Al-Isra (17:1), Bukhari Hadith 345, Vol. 1, 227, Vol. 5.
Mihraab : Prayer niche of a Masjid, in front of which the Imam stands when leading the congregational prayers.
Mimbar : Steps on which the Imam stands to deliver the Khutbah (address) on the day of the Jumah (Friday).
Mina : A place five miles from Makkah and approximately ten miles from 'Arafat. An essential place to visit during the Hajj.
Miqat : Miqat (pl. mawaqeeet) denotes the points which an outsider intending to perform Pilgrimage may cross only in the state of consecration (ihram). These points were fixed according to directions from God.
Miskin : Miskin (pl. masakin) denotes helplessness, destitution. Thus masakin are those who are in greater distress than the ordinary poor people. Explaining this word the Prophet (S.A.W.) declared that masakin are those who cannot make both ends meet, who face acute hardship and yet whose sense of self-respect prevents them from asking for aid from others and whose outward demeanour fails to create the impression that they are deserving of help.
Mu' allaq : a hadith collection, which includes Traditions neglected by earlier compilers
Mu' dal : a hadith in which two continuous links are missing in one or more places from the isnad

Muadhen : The man who calls the Adhan loudly before each obligatory Salat, calling the people to prayer.
Muhadith : Muhadith An Islamic scholar of Ahadeeth. Plural: Muhaditheen.
Muhammad (S.A.W.) : Muhammad (peace be upon him), the last Messenger of God.
Muharram : 1. The first month of the Islamic calendar. 2. An act that is strictly forbidden in Islam.
Muhrim : One who assumes the state of Ihram for the purpose of performing the Hajj or 'Umra.
Muhsanat : Muhsanat means 'protected women'. It has been used in the Qur'an in two different meanings. First, it has been used in the sense of 'married women', that is, those who enjoy the protection of their husbands. Second, it has been used in the sense of those who enjoy the protection of families as opposed to slave-girls.
Mujahid : warrior; one who strives through jihad
Mumin : 1. Believer. 2. Al-Mumin: Another name for Al-Ghafir, Surah 40 of the Qur'an.
Muntaq'ī : a hadith going back to the successor only
Mursal: : a hadith in which a tabi'ī (successor) transmits from Rasullah (saas) directly
Murtad : Apostate.
Mushrik : A person who commits Shirk. See Shirk.
Muslim : A person who accepts Islam as his or her way of life.
Musnad: : collection in which Traditions are arranged according to the names of the Sahabah
Mustahab : An act in Islam that is recommended, but not obligatory.
Mustakhraj : a work in which later scholars revise works of the early major scholars and add to them additional commentaries.
Mut'a : A temporary marriage. A custom common in Arabia. It was abrogated by the Prophet (S.A.W.) at Khaibar, as is related by Ali ibn Abi Talib in Sahih Muslim and Sahih Bukhari.
Mutawtir: : (a) continuous; a hadith reported by a large number of people in different times, to make it impossible for any falsehood to enter it. It is reported by a large number of narrators whose agreement upon a lie is inconceivable. This condition must be met in the entire chain from origin of the report to the end.
Muttafaqun 'alai-hi : (a) agreed upon; any hadith which is transmitted by Bukhari and Muslim
Muttaqi : Muttaqi is derived from its noun taqwa, which signifies God-consciousness, a sense of responsibility and accountability, dedication and awe - those things that prompt one to fulfil one's duty. Taqwa, or heedfulness, is the main criterion by which God values the deeds of a Muslim (49: 13).
Muzdallifa : A site between 'Arafat and Mina where the pilgrims spend the night of the 9th of Dhul-Hijjah during Hajj
Nabi : Prophet of Allah. Plural: Anbiyaa.
Nafil : A voluntary act of supererogatory devotion such as Nafil Prayer or Nafil Fast.

<p>Nasara : Nasara is the name given to the followers of the Christian faith both in the Qur'an and Hadith.</p>
<p>Nasi : Nasi was a practice in vogue among the pre-Islamic Arabs: they altered the duration of the four sacred months. Whenever they wished to start fighting or to loot and plunder - and they could not do so during the sacred months - they carried out their expedition in one of the sacred months and then later on compensated for this violation by treating one of the non-sacred months as a sacred month.</p>
<p>Nifaq : Hypocrisy.</p>
<p>Nikah : Marriage.</p>
<p>Niqab : A type of veil that covers the entire face including the eyes.</p>
<p>Niyyah : Intention.</p>
<p>Nubuwah : Nubuwah means prophethood.</p>
<p>Nur (an) : "The Light." One of the ninety-nine Attributes of Allah. See An-Nur (24:35-36).</p>
<p>Nusub : Nusub signify all places consecrated for offerings to others than the One True God, regardless of whether they are images of stone or something else.</p>
<p>Nusuk : Nusuk signify ritual sacrifice as well as other forms of devotion and worship</p>
<p>Qabr : Grave.</p>
<p>Qadar : believe that everything — good or bad — happens or takes place according to what Allah has ordained for it. He has created everything in due proportion</p>
<p>Qadr (al) : "The Power." The night of Allah's power. Surah 97 of the Qur'an.</p>
<p>Qasr : Qasr, which literally means 'to shorten', is technically used to signify the Islamic rule that during one's journey it is permissible, and indeed preferable, to pray only two rak'ahs in those obligatory Prayers in which a person is required to pray four rak'ahs.</p>
<p>Qawwam : Qawwam or qayyim is a person responsible for administering or supervising the affairs of either an individual or an organization, for protecting and safeguarding them and taking care of their needs.</p>
<p>Qiblah : Qiblah signifies the direction to which all Muslims are required to turn when offering their prescribed Prayers, namely towards the Ka'bah, in Makkah, Saudi Arabia.</p>
<p>Qisaas : Law of equal retaliation when punishing a person for injuries intentionally inflicted on someone else. See Al-Baqarah(2:178-179).</p>
<p>Qudsi : tradition: a hadith directly inspired by Allah (swt)</p>
<p>Quraish : The Arab tribe to which the Prophet (S.A.W.) belonged</p>
<p>R.A.A. : Radhi Allah 'Anhu (May Allah be pleased with him). Said whenever the name of a Sahabi (companion) is read or heard.</p>
<p>Rabb : Rabb has three meanings: (i) Lord and Master; (ii) Sustainer, Provider, Supporter, Nourisher and Guardian, and (iii) Sovereign and Ruler, He who controls and directs. God is Rabb in all the three meanings of the term. The rational of the basic Qur'anic message - 'serve none but God' - is that since God is man's Rabb - Lord, Sustainer, Provider, Nourisher, etc. He alone should be the object of man's worship and service. See, for example, Qur'an 2:21.</p>
<p>Rabi al-Awal : The third month of the Islamic calendar.</p>

<p>Rahim : Rahim is from the root rhm (rahm) which denotes mercy. In the Qur'an this attribute of God has been used side by side with Rahman (which is also from the same root rhm). As such Rahim signifies God's mercy and beneficence towards His creatures. Moreover, according to several scholars, the word Rahim signifies the dimension of permanence in God's mercy.</p>
<p>Rahmah : Mercy for Humans and Animals</p>
<p>Rahman : Rahman (literally 'merciful') is one of the personal names of God. According to scholars of the Arabic language and some commentators of the Qur'an, the word has the nuance of intensity regarding Divine Mercy. Thus the word does not just signify the One Who has mercy; it rather denotes the One Who is exceedingly merciful; the One Who is overflowing with mercy for all. Ar-Rahman: Surah 55 of the Qur'an.</p>
<p>Rajab : The seventh month of the Islamic calendar.</p>
<p>Rajm (ar) : Stoning. In Islamic law the Hadd punishment is Rajm.</p>
<p>Rajm (ar) : Stoning. In Islamic law the Hadd punishment is Rajm.</p>
<p>Rak'ah : Rak'ah (pl. raka'at) represents a unit of the Prayer and consists of bending the torso from an upright position followed by two prostrations.</p>
<p>Ramadan : The ninth month of the Islamic calendar. Fasting is obligatory during this month for all Muslims.</p>
<p>Rasool : Messenger and prophet of Allah.</p>
<p>Rawi : A narrator. In Hadith literature, it means the narrator of Ahadeeth.</p>
<p>Rea' : A minor shirk. Carrying out a religious act for worldly gains and not for the pleasure of Allah.</p>
<p>Riba : Riba literally means 'to grow; to increase.' Technically, it denotes the amount that a lender receives from a borrower at a fixed rate in excess of the principal. It is of two kinds:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Riba Nasi'a - taking interest on loaned money. 2. Riba Fadal - taking something of superior quality in exchange for giving less of the same kind of thing of poorer quality.
<p>Rifq: : Kindness</p>
<p>Rooh al-Qudus : "The Holy Spirit." Another name for the Angel Gabriel (Jibreel), peace be on him.</p>
<p>Ruku' : Ruku' means to bend the body to bow. This bowing is one of the acts required in Islamic Prayer. Additionally, the same word denotes a certain unit in the Qur'an. The whole Book, for the sake of the convenience of the reader is divided into thirty parts (ajza', sing. juz'), and each juz' consists usually of sixteen ruku'.</p>
<p>Rushd : Rushd from the verb rashada means the right way (2:256). It also implies integrity and maturity in thought and action (21:51).</p>
<p>S.A.A.S. / S.A.W.S. : These letters are abbreviations for the words "Salla Allahu 'Alaihi Wa Sallam", which means : may the blessing and the peace of Allah be upon him. Muslims say this every time the name of Prophet Muhammad is mentioned, as he is the most beloved to the Muslims.</p>
<p>Sa'i : Going seven times between the small hills of Safa and Marwa; an essential rite of Hajj and Umra.</p>
<p>Sabbath : Sabbath, which means Saturday, was declared for the Israelites as the holy day of the week. God declared the Sabbath as a sign of the perpetual covenant between God and Israel. (Exodus 31:12-16.) The Israelites were required to strictly keep the Sabbath which meant that they may not engage in any worldly activity; they may not cook, nor make their slaves or cattle serve them. The Israelites, however, publicly violated these rules. For further details, see Surah 7.</p>

<p>Sabiqoon : See Muqarraboon.</p>
<p>Sabr : Sabr is a comprehensive term having various shades of meaning. It implies (a) patience in the sense of being thorough, dedicated and devoted, (b) constancy, perseverance, steadfastness and firmness of purpose, (c) disciplined and planned effort with confidence and belief in the mission itself and (d) a cheerful attitude of acceptance and understanding under suffering and hardship and in times of strife and violence, and thankfulness to God in happiness, success and achievement.</p>
<p>Sabr : to exercise self-control; will power; control over animal desires; patience; constancy</p>
<p>Sadaqa : Anything given away in charity for the pleasure of Allah.</p>
<p>Sadaqah : charity, spending voluntarily in the cause of Allah (swt)</p>
<p>Sadaqah jariyah : recurring charity</p>
<p>Saffah : A verandah attached to the Prophet's Masjid in Madina where poor Muslims, including some of the most exalted companions, used to sleep.</p>
<p>Sahabi : A companion of the Prophet (S.A.W.). Plural: Sahabiyeen.</p>
<p>Sahih : the name given to the absolutely correct hadith in which there is no weakness and all the transmitters are proven to have possessed both 'adl and dabt</p>
<p>Sahih Bukhari : A book of Ahadeeth compiled by Imam Bukhari.</p>
<p>Sahih Muslim : A book of Ahadeeth compiled by Imam Muslim.</p>
<p>Sajdah : 1. Prostration. The act of prostration, particularly in the Salat. 2. As-Sajda: Surah 32 of the Qur'an.</p>
<p>Sajdah Sahu : Prostration to recompense forgetting a required act of Salah.</p>
<p>Sakina : a divine tranquility that is believed to descend when the Qur'an is recited</p>
<p>Salah : Prayers. There are five daily obligatory prayers. 1. Fajr (morning prayer); After dawn but before sunrise; 2. Duhr (early afternoon or noon prayer); early afternoon till late afternoon; 3. 'Asr (late afternoon prayer) late afternoon prayer till sunset; 4. Maghrib (sunset prayer); just after sunset; 5. Isha (late evening prayer); late evening till late at night.</p>
<p>Salat al-Janaza : Funeral prayer. The prayer is done in standing position only and consist of four takbirs: 1. After the first Takbir, read Al-Fatihah. 2. After the second takbir, recite Tashahhud and Salat al-Ibrahimiya. 3. After the third Takbir, pray for the deceased person, his or her relatives, and all Muslims in general. 4. After the fourth Takbir, finish the prayer by uttering Assalamu Alaikum while turning to the right.</p>
<p>Salat al-Khawf : Salat al-Khawf means Prayer in the state of insecurity. For its procedure see Surah al-Nisa 4:102.</p>
<p>Salih : Salih, from the root S-L-H meaning to reconcile, to put things in order, signifies behavior that is righteous,</p>

<p>just and dignified. 'Amal salih, honorable or righteous action, is often combined in the Qur'an with Iman and made a condition for success in this world, as well as in the Hereafter. A prophet of Islam, peace be on him.</p>
<p>Sallallahu 'Alaihe wa Sallam (S.A.W.) : "May the peace and blessings of Allah be upon him." This is said whenever the name of prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) is mentioned or read. Th equivalent English phrase is usually abbreviated as S.A.W. (peace be upon him).</p>
<p>Samad (as) : One of the ninety-nine Attributes of Allah. It means Absolute, Eternal, and Everlasting. It refers to the One to Whom all created beings turn to for all their needs, and Who is not dependent on anything or anyone for any need. The Most Perfect in His Attributes.</p>
<p>Sariya : A small army sent by Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) in which he did not personally take part.</p>
<p>Sawm : Fasting. Plural: Siyam.</p>
<p>Sha'ban : The eighth month of the Islamic calendar.</p>
<p>Sha` a'ir Allah : Sha` a'ir Allah refer to all those rites which, in opposition to polytheism and outright disbelief and atheism, are the characteristic symbols of exclusive devotion to God.</p>
<p>Shahid : Shahid in Islamic parlance means martyr. Plural: Shuhadaa.</p>
<p>Shahid : martyr</p>
<p>Shaitan : Satan. Plural: Shayateen. See Iblis.</p>
<p>Shari'ah : Shari'ah signifies the entire Islamic way of life, especially the Law of Islam.</p>
<p>Shawal : The tenth month of the Islamic calendar.</p>
<p>Shirk : Shirk consists of associating anyone or anything with the Creator either in His being, or attributes, or in the exclusive rights (such as worship) that He has against His creatures.</p>
<p>Shirk : When one ascribes partners or setting up rivals to Allah in His rights. There are three types of polytheism:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1). The greater polytheism (Shirk Akbar). 2). The lesser polytheism (Shirk Asghar). 3). The inconspicuous polytheism (Shirk Khafi).
<p>Shirk Akbar : When a Muslim devotes any form of worship to other than Allah. Allah will never forgive one who dies upon Shirk, nor accept his good deeds, and he would be cast out from the folds of Islam.</p>
<p>Shirk Asghar : The lesser polytheism is that means the acts of worship done to gain praise or fame rather than to please Allah, this type of polytheism, however, does not cast the person committing it out of the fold of Islam.</p>
<p>Shirk Khafi : The inconspicuous polytheism implies being dissatisfied with the conditions ordained by Allah. The proof of the above Shirk is the saying of the Prophet "The inconspicuous polytheism is more hidden among this nation than the track of a black ant over a black stone on a dark night" (Musnad Ahmad)</p>
<p>Sidrat al-Muntaha : "The lote-tree of the furthest limit." A tree over the seventh Heaven near Paradise, the place where form ends and beyond which no created being may pass. See An-Najm (53:14-18).</p>
<p>Sijjin : It is a "prison" where the records of the evil doers are kept. See Al-Mutafifeen (83:7-9).</p>
<p>Sirât : This literally means 'a road'; it also means the bridge that will be laid across Hell-Fire for the people to pass over on the Day of Judgement. It is described as sharper than a sword and thinner than a hair. It will have hooks over it to snatch the people</p>
<p>Siratul-Mustaqeem :</p>

"The straight path," the path that the Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) demonstrated to mankind by way of the Holy Qur'an. The path that leads to the Paradise.
Siwak : A piece of branch or root of a tree called al-Arak used as a toothbrush.
Subhan Allah : "Glory be to Allah."
Subhana wa Ta'ala : "May He be Glorified and Exalted."
Suffa : A shaded place in Masjid al-Rasool, in Madinah where poor Sahaba used to take shelter during Prophet Muhammad's time,
Suhur : A meal taken before Fajr in the month of Ramadan to begin fasting.
Sunnah : Ahadeeth and the way of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.).
Sunnah : 1). A practice, a way, a rule, a precedent; a manner of life; 2). Traditions and practices of the Prophet (saw) used as a complement to the Qur'an in understanding the laws of Allah
Sunnah Prayers : Sunnah Prayers are prayers which are considered recommended in view of the fact that the Prophet (S.A.W.) either performed them often and/or made statements about their meritorious character.
Surah : A chapter of the Qur'an. Literally means "a form". There are 114 Surahs in the Holy Quran. Plural: Suwar
Tabi : one who follows; those who succeeded the Sahabah
Tafsir : the thorough explanation into a subject (such as the Qur'an)
Taghut : They are many but their leaders are Five: 1). Satan, may Allah curse him, 2). Anyone who is worshipped with his consent. 3). A person who calls the people to be worshipped instead of Allah. 4). A person who claims the knowledge of Ghaib (unseen, hidden, invisible, absent etc). 5). The ruler who rules by laws other than the law sent down by Allah.
Takaful : Islamic Insurance. A scheme of mutual support that provides insurance to individuals against hazards of falling into unexpected and dire need.
Talaq : literally means Divorce
Taqlid : Adoption and imitation of traditional legal decisions. Criticized by reform-minded legal thinkers as blind imitation – opposite of ijtihad
taqwa : refers to avoiding those actions which have been prohibited.
Tarbiyah : cultivation and education
Tasfiyah : cleansing and purification
Tauhid-al-Asma : Tauhid-al-Asma was-Sifat It is an affirmation of all the Given Names and Attributes of Allah in a manner that suits His Majesty, as mentioned in the Qur'an and the Sunnah.
Tauhid-al-Uluhiyah : It is declaring Allah as the Only God to whom all acts worship must be dedicated such salat (prayers), Zakat, Sawm(fasting), supplications vowing etc.

Tauhid-ar-Rububiyah : It is declaring Allah to be One and Unique in His work, like creation, sustenance, bringing to life and causing death etc.
Tauhid-ar-Rububiyah : Tauhid declaring Allah to be the only God who deserves to be worshipped in truth and confirming all attributes with which He has qualified Himself or that are attributed to Him by His Messenger . There are three aspects of Tauhid: 1- Tauhid-ar-Rububiyah. 2- Tauhid-al-Uluhiyah, 3-Tauhid-al-Asma was-Sifat.
Tawadu' : humility
Tawakkul : Trust in Allah (swt)
Tilawa : Ritual recitation of the Qur'an
Ulama' : (sing'alim) (n) those learned in Islam
Ummah : Ummah the Muslim community
Witr : This literally means 'Odd number'. This prayer is performed after the Isha prayer. Witr rakahs are odd number of rakahs such as 1, 3, 5.
Wudu' : ablution; a special ritual of washing which precedes the Islamic prayers
Yathrib : The previous name of the city of Madinah.
Yawm ad-Deen : In arabic this literally means "Day of Faith," it is one of several Arabic terms for Day of Judgement.
Zabur : Arabic name for the holy scripture revealed to Prophet David thousands of years ago.
Zakah al-Fitr : This is paid once a year at the end of Ramadan before the Eid Al Fitr, it is a small obligatory tax imposed on every Muslim who has the means for himself and his dependents.
Zakah Al-Mal : A tax that Muslims who are able must pay, it is equivalent to 2.5% of one's yearly savings above a certain amount to the poor and needy Muslims.
Zakah: : the mandatory giving of alms or charity to the poor; it is calculated as two and a half percent of the one's annual savings; one of the Five Pillars of Islam
Zakaria : A Prophet of Allah (swt) and also father of John the Baptist
Zakatu-rid Tijaarah : The payment of Zakah on profits of merchandise
Zamzam : The sacred well inside Al-Haram ash-Shareef in Makkah, which was revealed as a blessing to Prophet Ibrahim (as) wife Hagar, when she was looking for water for the Prophet Ishmael (as). She ran seven times from the hills of Safa and Marwa in extremely hot weather looking for water. The Prophet Ishmael kicked the ground with his heel and the ZamZam water appeared as a blessing from Allah (swt)
Zina : The illicit act of illegal sexual intercourse and includes both fornication and adultery.
Zuhr : Muslims pray five times a day. Zuhr prayer is the obligatory prayer that is performed in the afternoon right after the sun moves away from its zenith.