<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Glossary</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bait-ul-Midras</strong></td>
<td>A place in Al-Madinah (and it was a Jewish centre).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bâlâm</strong></td>
<td>Means an ox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Banû Al-Asfar</strong></td>
<td>The Byzantines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baqî'</strong></td>
<td>The cemetery of the people of Al-Madinah; many of the Companions of the Prophet are buried in it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Barr</strong></td>
<td>Pious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bid'ah</strong></td>
<td>Any innovated practice in religion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bint Labûn</strong></td>
<td>Two-year-old she-camel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bint Makhâd</strong></td>
<td>One-year-old she-camel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Burâq</strong></td>
<td>An animal bigger than a donkey and smaller than a horse on which the Prophet went for the Mi'râj. (The Ascent of the Prophet to the heavens.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dayyân</strong></td>
<td>Allâh; it literally means the One Who judges people from their deeds after calling them to account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dajjâl</strong></td>
<td>Pseudo Messiah or Antichrist. Literally a liar, quack, deceiver. (See the footnote of V.6:158 the Qur'ân and also Hadith No.649 and 650, Vol.4, Sahih Al-Bukhâri).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dhât-'Irq</strong></td>
<td>Miqât for the pilgrims coming from Iraq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dhât-un-Nitâqain</strong></td>
<td>Asmâ‘, the daughter of Abû Bakr. It literally means a woman with two belts. She was named so by the Prophet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dhaw-ul-Arham</strong></td>
<td>Relatives on the maternal side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dhimmi</strong></td>
<td>A non-Muslim living under the protection of an Islâmic government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dhû-Mahram</strong></td>
<td>A man, whom a woman can never marry because of close relationship (e.g. a brother, a father, an uncle); or her own husband.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dhûl-Fará'id</strong></td>
<td>Those persons whose share of inheritance is described in the Qur'ân are called Dhûl-Faráid, and the rest are 'Asabah (العصبية).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dhûl-Hijjah</strong></td>
<td>The twelfth month in the Islâmic calendar.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix I


Dhūl-Khalasah: Al-Ka'bah Al-Yamaniyyah. (A house in Yemen where idols used to be worshipped. It belonged to the tribe of Khathʿam and Bujailah).

Dhūl-Qa'dah: The eleventh month of the Islāmic calendar.

Dhūl-Qarnain: A great ruler in the past who ruled all over the world, and was a true believer. His story is mentioned in the Qurʿān (V.18:83).

Dhū-Tūwa: It is one of the valleys (districts) of Makkah and there is a well-known well in it. In the lifetime of the Prophet N.B.M. Makkah was a small city and this well was outside its precincts. Nowadays Makkah is a larger city and the well is within its boundaries.

Dibāj: Pure silk cloth.

Dīnār: An ancient gold coin.

Dirham: A silver coin weighing 50 grains of barley with cut ends. It is equals to $\frac{1}{12}$ of one Uqiyyah of gold in value.

Diyah: (Plural: Dīyāt) Blood money (for wounds, killing etc.), as compensation paid by the killer to the relatives of the victim (in unintentional cases).

Duha: Forenoon.

Fadak: A town near Al-Madīnah.

Fāhish: One who talks evil.

Faiʿ: War booty gained without fighting.

Fajr: Dawn or early morning before sunrise, or morning Salāt (prayer).

Faqih: A learned man who can give religious verdicts.

Farāʿīd: Share fixed for the relatives of a deceased. Such shares are prescribed in the Qurʿān ($\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{2}{3}$). [V.4:11, 12, 176]

Fard ʿAin: It is an individual duty — an obligation essentially to be performed by each individual.

Fard Kifāyah: It is a collective duty — an obligation which, if performed by one person, suffices for the rest; as it does not have to be performed essentially by all.
Appendix 1

Glossary


Fatīt (الفتاة) A female slave or a young lady.

Al-Fātihah (الفاتحة) The first Sūrah in the Qur’ān.

Fidayah (الفيدية) Compensation for a missed or wrongly practised religious obligation (like in Hajj), usually in the form of money or foodstuff or offering (animal by slaughtering it).

Fiqh (الفقه) Islamic jurisprudence.

Al-Firdaus (الغarden) The middle and the highest part of Paradise.

Fitnah (الفتنة) (Plural: Fītan) Trials, persecution, confusion in the religion, conflicts and strife among the Muslims.

Ghairah (الغیرة) This word covers a wide meaning: jealousy as regards women, and also it is a feeling of great fury and anger when one’s honour and prestige is injured or challenged.

Ghāzī (الغازى) A Muslim fighter returning after participation in Jihād (Islamic holy fighting).

Ghazwah (الغزوة) (Plural: Ghazawāt). A holy battle or fighting in the Cause of Allāh consisting of a large army unit with the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم himself leading the army.

Ghazwat-ul-Khandaq (غزوة الخندق) The name of a battle between the early Muslims and the infidels in which the Muslims dug a Khandaq (trench) round Al-Madīnah to prevent any advance by the enemies.

Ghulūl (الغلول) Stealing from the war booty before its distribution.

Ghuraf (الغرف) Special abodes.

Al-Ghurr-ul-Muhajjalin (الغر المهاجرون) A name that will be given on the Day of Resurrection to the Muslims because the parts of their bodies which they used to wash in ablution will shine then.

Ghusl (الغسل) A ceremonial bath. This is necessary for one who is Junub, and also on other occasions. This expression ‘taking a bath’ is used in this book with the special meaning of Ghusl mentioned here.

Habal-ul-Habala (حبل الحبلة) There were two forms of this trade called Habal-ul-Habalah. The example of first form is that to buy an offspring of an animal which itself is yet to be born by making the payment in advance. Second form is to sell an
animal on condition to have the offspring of the sold animal. Both forms of this kind of transaction are prohibited.

**Al-Hadath** (الحدث الأكبر) State of uncleanliness because of sexual discharge.

**Al-Akbar**

**Al-Hadath** (الحدث الأصغر) Passing wind or urine or answering the call of nature.

**Al-Asghar**

**Hadith** (Plural: *Ahadith* أحاديث) The sayings, deeds and approvals accurately narrated from the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم.

**Hady** (الهدى) An animal (a camel, a cow, a sheep or a goat) offered as a sacrifice by the pilgrims.

**Hajj** (الحج) Pilgrimage to Makkah.

**Hajj-al-Ifrād** (حِيْب الإفْرَاد) In it a pilgrim enters in the state of *Ihram* with the intention of performing *Hajj* only.

**Hajj-al-Qirān** (حِيْب القرَان) In it a pilgrim enters in the state of *Ihram* with the intention of performing *Umrah* and *Hajj* together.

**Hajj Mabrūr** (الحج المبرور) *Hajj* accepted by Allâh for being perfectly performed according to the Prophet’s Sunnah and with legally earned money.

**Al-Hajj-al-Akbar** (الحج الأكبر) The day of *Nahr* (i.e the 10th of Dhul-Hijjah).

**Al-Hajj-al-Akbar**

**Hajjat-ul-Wadā’** (حجّة الوادِع) The last *Hajj* of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم the year before he died.

**Halāl** (الحلال) Lawful.

**Hanîf** (الحنیف) Pure Islamic Monotheism (worshipping Allâh Alone and nothing else).

**Haram** (الحرَم) Sanctuaries of Makkah and Al-Madînah.

**Harâm** (الحرام) Unlawful, forbidden and punishable from the
viewpoint of religion.

Harbah : (الحرية) A short spear.

Harj : (النحر) Killing.

Harrah : (الحرثة) A well-known rocky place in Al-Madinah covered with black stones.

Al-Harûriyyah : (الحرورية) A special unorthodox religious sect.

Al-Hasbâ’ : (الحسباء) A place outside Makkah where pilgrims go after finishing all the ceremonies of Hajj.

Hawâlah : (الحوالة) The transference of a debt from one person to another. It is an agreement whereby a debtor is released from a debt by another becoming responsible for it.

Hawâzin : (الوهازن) A tribe of Quraish.

Hayâ’ : (الحياء) This term covers a large number of concepts. It may mean ‘modesty’, ‘self-respect’, ‘bashfulness’, ‘honour’, etc. Hayâ’ is of two kinds: good and bad; the good Hayâ’ is to be ashamed to commit a crime or a thing which Allâh ﷻ has forbidden, and bad Hayâ’ is to be ashamed to do a thing, which Allâh ﷻ and His Messenger صلى الله عليه وسلم ordered to do. (See Sahih Al-Bukhârî, Vol. 1, Hadith No.8).

Hibah : (الهبة) It means to present something to someone as a gift for Allâh’s sake.

Al-Hidânah : (الأحضانة) The nursing and caretaking of children.

Hijâb : (الحجاب) A long dress prescribed for Muslim women to cover their whole body from head to feet.

Al-Hijr : (الحجر) The unroofed portion of the Ka‘bah which at present is in the form of a compound towards the north of the Ka‘bah.

Hijrah : (الهجرة) Literally it means ‘migration’. This term is used for: (i) the migration of Muslims from an enemy land to a secure place for religious causes, (ii) the first Muslims migration from Makkah to Abyssinia (Ethiopia) and later to Al-Madinah, (iii) the Prophet’s migration journey from Makkah to Al-Madinah, and (iv) the Islamic calendar year which started from the Prophet’s migration journey from Makkah to Al-Madinah.
Hilâb: (حلاب) A kind of scent.
Hima: (الحمى) A private pasture.
Himyân: (حميان) A kind of belt, part of which serves as a purse to keep money in it.
Hinna: (الحناء) Henna A kind of plant used for dyeing hair etc.
Hiqqah: (الحقة) A three-year-old she-camel.
Hirâ': (الحراء) A well-known cave in a mountain near Makkah.
Hubal: (هبل) The name of an idol in the Ka'bah in the Pre-Islamic Period of Ignorance.
Hublá: (الجبلي) A kind of desert tree.
Hudâ: (الحداء) Chanting of camel-drivers keeping time of camel’s walk.
Al-Hudaibiyah: (الحدودية) A well-known place about 16 kilometers from Makkah on the way to Jeddah. At this place a treaty was made in 6 H. between the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم and the Quraish who stopped him and his Companions from performing ‘Umrah.
Hudûd: (الحدود) Plural of Hadd) Allâh’s boundary limits for Halâl (lawful) and Harâm (unlawful).
Hujrah: (الحجرة) Courtyard or a room.
Hukm: (الحكم) A judgement of legal decision (especially of Allâh)
Hums: (حمس) The tribe of Quraish, their offspring and their allies were called Hums. This word implies enthusiasm and strictness. The Hums used to say, “We are the people of Allâh and we shall not go out of the sanctuary of Makkah.” They thought themselves superior to the other people.
Hunain: (الحنين) A valley between Makkah and Tâ’if where the battle took place between the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم and Quraish pagans.
Hûr: (الحور) Very fair females created by Allâh as such not from the offspring of Adam, with intense black irises of their eyes and intense white scleras. [For details see the book Hâdi Al-Arwah by Ibn Al-Qayyim, Chapter 54, Page 147].
‘Îd-al-Adha: (عيد الأضحى) The four days’ festival of Muslims starting on the tenth day of Dhul-Hijjah (month).
‘Îd-al-Fitr: (عيد الفطر) The three days’ festival of Muslims starting from
the first day of Shawwāl, the month that follows Ramadān. *Fitr* literally means ‘breaking the *Saum* (fast).’ Muslims observe *Saum* (fast) the whole of Ramadān, the ninth month of the Islāmic calendar and when Shawwāl comes, they break their *Saum* (fast).

‘Īddah (العدة): Allāh’s prescribed waiting period for a woman after divorce or death of her husband, after the expiry of which she can remarry another person. (See the Qur’ān, Sūrah 65).

Idhkhir (الاذخر): It is a kind of grass which is used in the process of melting of the metals. The same is laid down on the roofs and floors of houses, and is also used in spreading in the graves.

*Iftār* (الإفطار): The opposite of *Saum* (fasting), (breaking the fast).

*Al-Iḥdād* (الإحداد): Mourning for a deceased husband.

*Ihrām* (الأحراام): A state in which one is prohibited to practise certain deeds that are lawful at other times. The duties of *Umrah* and *Hajj* are performed during such state. When one assumes this state, the first thing one should do is to express mentally and orally one’s intention to assume this state for the purpose of performing *Hajj* or *Umrah*. Then *Talbiyah* is recited, two sheets of unstitched clothes are the only clothes one wears, (1) *Izār*: worn below one’s waist; and the other (2) *Ridā*: worn round the upper part of the body.

*Iḥsān* (الإحسان): The highest level of deeds and worship, (perfection i.e. when you worship Allāh 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).

*Al-Iḥtiyā‘* (الاحتياة): A sitting posture, putting one’s arms around one’s legs while sitting on the hips.

*Iḥlā‘* (الإيلاه): The oath taken by a husband that he would not approach his wife for a certain period.

*Iṭiyā‘* (إيلياه): Jerusalem.

*Imām* (الإمام): The person who leads others in the *Salāt* (prayer) or the Muslim caliph (or ruler).

*Imān* (الإيمان): Faith, Belief.
'Inah (العينة) A kind of transaction. One form of it is that if a person asks someone to lend him a certain amount of money, he refuses the money in cash, but instead offers him an article at a higher price than his demand of the required money, and later on buys the same article from him at a less price i.e., equal to the money he wants. In this way he makes him indebted for the difference. It shows that two things are the causes of Muslim disgrace — one is giving up of Jihād and the second is fraud and swindling.

Iqāmah (الإقامة) The wording of Adhān is reduced so that the wording that is repeated twice in the Adhān is said once in Iqāmah, except the last phrase of Allāhu Akbar, and the prayer is offered immediately after the Iqāmah.

Iqamat-as-Salāt (إقامة الصلاة) The performing of As-Salāt (the prayers). This is not understood by many Muslims. It means:

(A) Every Muslim, male or female, is obliged to offer his Salāt (prayer) regularly five times a day at the specified times; the male in the mosque in congregation and the female at home. As the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم has said: “Order your children to offer Salāt (prayers) at the age of seven and beat them (about it) at the age of ten”. The chief (of a family, town, tribe, etc.) and the Muslim ruler of a country are held responsible before Allāh in case of non-fulfillment of this obligation by the Muslims under his authority.

(B) To perform the Salāt (prayer) in a way just as Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم used to perform it with all its rules and regulations, i.e. standing, bowing, prostrating, sitting etc. as he صلى الله عليه وسلم has said: “Perform your Salāt (prayer) the way you see me performing it.” [Original Sahih Al-Bukhārī Vol.9 Hadith No.352] Please see Ahādith Nos. 702, 703, 704, 723, 786, 787 Vol. 1, Sahih Al-Bukhārī for the Prophet’s way of offering Salāt (prayer), in the Book of Characteristics of the Salāt (prayer) and that the Salāt (prayer) begins with Takbīr (Allāhu-Akbar) with the recitation of Sūrat Al-Fatīnah etc. along with its various postures, standing, bowing, prostrations, sitting etc. and it ends with Taslim.

'Ishā (العشاء) Late evening Salāt (prayer). Its time starts about one
and a half hour after sunset, till the middle of the night.

*Istabraq* (استبرق) Thick *Dibâj* (pure silk cloth).

*Istihâdah* (الاستحابات) Any bleeding from the womb of a woman in between her normal periods. (See *Sahih Al-Bukhârî*, Vol. 1, Hadith No. 303 and Chapter No. 10, Page No. 183).


*Isîsqâ* (الاستسقاء) A *Salât* (prayer) consisting of two *Rak'âh*, invoking Allâh for rain in seasons of drought,

*I'tikâf* (الاعتكاف) Seclusion in a mosque for the purpose of worshipping Allâh only. The one in such a state should not have sexual relations with his wife, and one is not allowed to leave the mosque except for a very short period, and that is only for very urgent necessity e.g. answering the call of nature or joining a funeral procession etc.

*Izâr* (الإزار) A sheet worn below the waist to cover the lower-half of the body.

*Jadha'âh* (الجذعة) A four-year-old she-camel.

*Jahannam* (جهنم) Hell-fire.

*Jâhiliya* (الجاهليّة) (i) Ignorance belonging to the period before the advent of the Prophet صلِّي الله عليه وسلم. (ii) Un-Islamic practices which either existed or were inherited from the era before the advent of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم.

*Jalsat-ul-*
*Istirâhah* (جلسة الاستراحة) The brief sitting between rising up from a prostration position to the standing position in a prayer.

*Jam’* (الجمع) Al-Muzdalifah, a well-known place near Makkah.

*Jamrah* (الحمرة) A small stone-built pillar in a walled place. There are three *Jamrahs* situated at Mina. One of the ceremonies of *Hajj* is to throw pebbles at these *Jamrahs* on the four days of ‘Îd-al-Adha at Mina.

*Jamrat-al-*
*Aqabah* (جمرة العقبة) One of the three stone-built pillars situated at Mina. It is situated at the entrance of Mina from the direction of Makkah.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Term</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Janâbah</td>
<td>The state of a person after having sexual intercourse with his wife or after having a sexual discharge in a wet dream. A person in such a state should perform Ghusl (i.e. have a bath) or do Tayammum, if a bath is not possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janâzah</td>
<td>(Plural: Janâ’iz) Funeral.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jannah</td>
<td>(الجنة) Paradise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Ji’rânah</td>
<td>(الجعرانة) A place few kilometers from Makkah. The Prophet ﷺ distributed the war booty of the battle of Hunain there, and from there he assumed the state of Ihrâm to perform ‘Umrah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jihâd</td>
<td>(الجهاد) Holy fighting in the Cause of Allâh or any other kind of effort to make Allâh’s Word (i.e. Islâm) superior. Jihâd is regarded as one of the fundamentals of Islâm. (See the footnote of (V.2:190) The Noble Qur’ân.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimâr</td>
<td>(الجمار) Plural of Jamrah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jinn</td>
<td>(الجن) A creation, created by Allâh from fire, like human beings from dust, and angels from light.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jizyah</td>
<td>(الجزية) Head tax imposed by Islâm on all non-Muslims living under the protection of an Islâmic government. [See Sahîh Al-Bukhârî, Vol. 4, Page No. 251, Chapter 21, and Ahâdith No. 384, 385 and 386.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Juhfah</td>
<td>(الجحفة) The Miqât of the people of Shâm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jumu‘ah</td>
<td>(الجمعة) Friday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junub</td>
<td>(الجنوب) A person who is in a state of Janâbah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurhum</td>
<td>(جرهم) Name of an Arab tribe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ka‘bah</td>
<td>(الكمبة) A square stone building in Al-Masjid-al-Harâm (the great mosque at Makkah) towards which all Muslims face in Salât (prayer).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kafâlah</td>
<td>(الكفاية) The pledge given by somebody to a creditor to guarantee that the debtor will be present at a certain specific place to pay his debt or fine, or to undergo a punishment etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaffârah</td>
<td>(الكفراء) Making atonement for uttering or committing an unlawful thing in Islam.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Kâfir        | (Plural: Kuffâr) (الكافر) The one who disbelieves in Allâh, His Messengers, all the angels, all the holy Books,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Appendix I</strong></th>
<th><strong>Glossary</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Day of Resurrection</strong> and in the <em>Al-Qadar</em> (Divine Preordainments).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kanz</strong></td>
<td>(الكنز) Hoarded up gold, silver and money, the <em>Zakât</em> of which has not been paid. (See the Qur’ân V. 9:34).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Katm</strong></td>
<td>(الكتم) A plant used for dyeing hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kauthar</strong></td>
<td>(الكوثر) See <em>Al-Kauthar</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Al-Kauthar</strong></td>
<td>(الكوثر) A river in Paradise (see the Qur’ân, <em>Sûrah</em> No.108).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Khaibar</strong></td>
<td>(خيبر) An oasis and date-growing village, about 100 kilometers from Al-Madinah. During the Prophet’s time, it was inhabited by a Jewish tribe called Banu Nadîr. It was conquered by the Muslims in 5 H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Khalifah</strong></td>
<td>(الخلفية) (Plural: <em>Khulafâ’</em>) Caliph, a successor, an Islamic term used for the first four rulers after the death of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Khalil</strong></td>
<td>(الخليل) The one whose love is mixed with one’s heart and it is superior to a friend or beloved. The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم had only one <em>Khalil</em>, i.e. Allâh, but he had many friends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Khamisah</strong></td>
<td>(الخميسة) A black woollen square blanket with marks on it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Khamr</strong></td>
<td>(الخمر) Wine, Alcohol, intoxicant, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Al-Khamsah</strong></td>
<td>(الخمسة) The five compilers of <em>Ahadith</em> — Abu Dâwûd, Nasâ’i, Tîrmidhi, Ibn Mâjah, and Ahmad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kharâj</strong></td>
<td>(الخراج) <em>Zakât</em> imposed on the yield of the land ($\frac{1}{10}$th or $\frac{1}{20}$th).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Khawârij</strong></td>
<td>(الخوارج) The people who dissented from the religion and disagreed with the rest of the Muslims.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Khazîr or Khazîrah</strong></td>
<td>(الخزير، الخزيرة) A special type of dish prepared from barley-flour, meat-soup, fat etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Khilâfah</strong></td>
<td>(الخلافة) (i) Succession. (ii) Islamic leadership.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Khimâr</strong></td>
<td>(الخمار) A piece of cloth with which a woman covers her head and neck area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Khuff</strong></td>
<td>(الخفف) Leather socks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Khul’</strong></td>
<td>(الخلم) A kind of divorce in which a wife seeks divorce from her husband by giving him a certain compensation, or returning back the <em>Mahr</em> which he gave her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Khumrah</strong></td>
<td>(الخمرة) A small mat just sufficient for the face and the hands [on prostrating during <em>Salât</em> (prayers)].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix I

Khumus: (الخمس) One-fifth of war booty given in Allâh’s Cause (The Qur‘ân, V.8:41).

Khusha`: (الخشوع) Humility before Allâh.

Khusuf: (الخسوف) Lunar eclipse.

Khubah: (الخطبة) Religious talk (sermon).

Khubbat-un-Nikah: (خطبة التكك) A speech delivered at the time of concluding the marriage contract.

Khuza‘ah: (الخزاعة) Banu Khuzâ‘ah, an Arabian tribe.


Kufr: (الكفر) It is basically disbelief in any of the articles of Islâmîc Faith and they are: to believe in Allâh (God), His angels, His Messengers, His revealed Books, the Day of Resurrection, and Al-Qadar (i.e. Divine Preordainments whatever Allâh has ordained must come to pass).

Kuhl: (الكلحل) Antimony eye powder.

Kunyah: (الكنية) Calling a man, ‘O father of so-and-so!’ or calling a woman, ‘O mother of so-and-so!’ This is a custom of the Arabs.

Kusuf: (الكسوف) Solar eclipse.

Lâ ilâha illallâh: (لا إله إلا الله) None has the right to be worshipped but Allâh.

Labbaika wa sa’daika: (لبيك وسعديك) I respond to your call and I am obedient to your orders.

Lailat-ul-Qadr: (ليلة القدر) One of the odd last ten nights of the month of Saum (fasting) (i.e. Ramadân), Allâh describes it as better than one thousand months, and the one who worships Allâh during it by performing optional prayers and reciting the Noble Qur‘ân, etc. will get a reward better than that of worshipping Him for one thousand months (i.e. 83 years and four months).[See the Qur‘ân Sûrat 97 (V.V.97: 1-5)]. (See Sahih Al-Bukhârî, Vol. 3, Hadîth No. 231 and Chapter No.2).

Lât & ’Uzza: (اللات والعزى) Well-known idols in Hijâz which used to be worshipped during the Pre-Islâmîc Period of Ignorance.

Li‘ân: (اللعان) An oath which is taken by both the wife and the husband when the husband accuses his wife of committing illegal sexual intercourse. (The Qur‘ân, Sûrat Nûr, 24
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Arabic</strong></th>
<th><strong>English</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Luqatah</td>
<td>Article or a thing (a pouch or a purse tied with a string) found by somebody other than the owner who has lost it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ma’afiri</td>
<td>A type of garment of Yemen origin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mâshâ Allah</td>
<td>An Arabic expression meaning literally, “What Allâh wills,” and it indicates a good omen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Madinah</td>
<td>Well-known city in Saudi Arabia, where the Prophet’s mosque is situated. It was formerly called Yathrib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maghafir</td>
<td>A bad smelling gum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Maghâzi</td>
<td>Plural of Maghza, i.e. holy battle; or the place where the battle took place; or the deeds and virtues of Ghâzi (fighters in Allâh’s Cause)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maghrib</td>
<td>Sunset, evening Salât (prayer).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahr</td>
<td>Bridal money given by the husband to the wife at the time of marriage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahram</td>
<td>See Dhu-Mahram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makrîh</td>
<td>Not approved of, undesirable from the point of view of religion, although not punishable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mamlûk</td>
<td>A male slave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manâsik</td>
<td>Acts connected with Hajj like Ihrâm; Tawâf of the Ka’bah and Sa’î of As-Safa and Al-Marwah; stay at ‘Arafat, Muzdalifah and Mina; Ramy (throwing pebbles) of Jamarât; slaughtering of Hady (animal) etc. For details, see The Book of Hajj and ‘Umrah, Sahih Al-Bukhârî, Vol. 2-3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manîhah</td>
<td>A sort of gift in the form of a she-camel or a sheep which is given to somebody temporarily so that its milk may be used and then the animal is returned to its owner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maqâm Ibrâhîm</td>
<td>The stone on which Ibrâhîm (Abraham) stood while he and Ismâ’il (Ishmael) were building the Ka’bah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maqâm- Mahmûd</td>
<td>The highest place in Paradise, which will be granted to Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم and none else.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(See Hadith No. 242, Vol. 6, Sahih Al-Bukhari).

**Al-Marwah**
(المروة) A mountain in Makkah, neighbouring Al-Masjid-al-Harâm.

**Al-Mash'ar-‘Al-Harâm**
(المشر الحرام) See Muzdalifah.

**Al-Masih-ad-Dajjál**
(السيم الدجال) Pseudo Messiah or Antichrist (see the footnote of V.6:158 the Qur'ân and also Hadith No.649 and 650, Vol.4, Sahih Al-Bukhari).

**Al-Masjid-al-Harâm**
(المسجد الحرام) The most Sacred Mosque in Makkah. The Ka'bah is situated in it.

**Al-Masjid-al-Aqsa**
(المسجد الأقصى) The most sacred mosque in Jerusalem.

**Mathâni**
(المثناني) Oft repeated Verses of the Qur'ân, and that is Sûrat Al-Fâtihah, recited repeatedly in the Salât (prayer).

**Matras**
(مترس) A Persian word meaning "don't be afraid."

**Maulâ**
(المول) It has many meanings. Some are: a manumitted slave, or a patron, protector, supporter, or master or the Rabb [Lord (Allâh)].

**Maulâya**
(مولى) My lord, my master (an expression used when a slave addresses his master) (also used for freed slave).

**Mauqûdah**
(الموقّدة) An animal beaten to death with a stick, a stone or the like without proper slaughtering.

**Mawâli**
(المولى) Non-Arabs and originally former slaves.

**Mayâthir**
(الميثر) Silk cushions.

**Mi’râj**
(المص segurança) The Ascent of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم to the heavens (by soul and body). (See Hadith No. 345, Vol. 1, Hadith No. 429, Vol. 4 and Hadith No. 227, Vol 5, Sahih Al-Bukhari). [Also see (V.53:12) the Qur’ân]

**Mihjan**
(المحجن) A walking stick with a bent handle.

**Mijanna**
(المجن) A place at Makkah.

**Mîna**
(منى) A pilgrimage place outside Makkah on the road to ‘Arafât. It is eight kilometers away from Makkah and about sixteen kilometers from ‘Arafât.

**Miqât**
(الليقات) One of the several places specified by the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم for the people to assume Ihram at, on their way to Makkah, when intending
to perform Hajj or 'Umrah.

Miswāk : (المستك) A tooth brush made of Arāk-tree roots.

Mithqāl : (المتسائل) A special kind of weight (equals $4^{2/7}$ grams approx., used for weighing gold). It may be less or more. [20 Mithqāl = 94 grams approx.]

Mu'arras : (المعرض) A place nearer to Mina than Ash-Shajarah.

Mu'awwīdhat : (المعوذات) i.e. Sūrat Al-Falaq (113) and Sūrat An-Nās (114). [The Qur'ān].

Mu'takif : (المتکف) One who is in a state of I'tikāf.

Mu'adhdhin : (المؤذن) A call-maker who pronounces the Adhān loudly calling people to come and perform the Salāt (prayer).

Mu'allaafat-ul-Qulūb : (مؤذفة القلوب) New Muslims who were given Sadaqah by the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم to keep them firm in the fold of Islam.

Mubashshirat : (المبشرات) Glad tidings. [See the footnote of (V. 10:64), Sahih Al-Bukhāri, Vol. 9, Hadith No. 119].

Mūbiqāt : (المواقف) Great destructive sins.

Mudabbar : (المدبّر) A slave who is promised by his master to be manumitted after the latter’s death.

Mudd : (ألد) A measure of two-thirds of a kilogram (approx.) It may be less or more.

Mufassal or Mufassalat : (الفصل، الفصلات) The Sūrah starting from Qāf to the end of the Noble Qur’ān (i.e. from No. 50 to the end of the Qur’ān, No. 114).

Muhājir : (المهاجر) Anyone of the early Muslims who had migrated from any place to Al-Madinah in the lifetime of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم before the conquest of Makkah and also the one who emigrates for the sake of Allāh and Islām and also the one who quits all those things which Allāh has forbidden.

Muhāqala : (المهاقتة) It is selling un-harvested grain in the field with an already harvested grain like wheat.

Muharram : (المحرم) The first month of the Islāmic calendar.

Al-Muhassab : (المحصص) A valley outside Makkah sometimes called Khaiif Banī Kinanah.

Muḥkam : (المحكم) Qur’ānic Verses the contents of which are not abrogated.

Muhrim : (المحرم) One who assumes the state of Ihrām for the purpose
of performing the *Hajj* or *‘Umrah*.

**Muhrimah**

(: المحرمة) A female in the state of *Ihrām*.

**Muhsar**

(: المحصر) A *Muhrim* who intends to perform the *Hajj* or *‘Umrah* but cannot because of some obstacle.

**Mujāhid**

(: المجاهد) (Plural: *Mujāhidūn*) A Muslim fighter in *Jihād*.

**Mujazziz**

(: المجازز) A *Qā‘if*: a learned man who reads the foot and hand marks.

**Mujtahidūn**

(: المجتهدون) Independent religious scholars who do not follow religious opinions except with proof from the Qur’ān and the Prophet’s *Sunnah*.

**Mukātab**

(: الكتاب) A slave (male or female) who makes an agreement with the master to pay a certain ransom for his (or her) freedom.

**Mukhadram**

(: المخضر) (Plural: *Mukhadramun*) A person who became a Muslim during the Prophet’s lifetime but did not see him.

**Mulā’anah**

(: الملاينة) The act of performing *Li‘ān*.

**Mulhidūn**

(: الملحدون) Heretics.

**Musallā**

(: المسلى) A praying place.

**Mushrikūn**

(: المشركون) Polytheists, pagans, idolaters and disbelievers in the Oneness of Allāh and His Messenger Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم.

**Mustahādah**

(: المستحاضة) A woman who has bleeding from the womb in between her normal periods.

**Mut‘ah**

(: الانتمة) A temporary marriage which was allowed in the early period of Islām when one was away from his home, but later on it was cancelled (abrogated).

**Mutafahhish**

(: التفحش) A person who conveys evil talk.

**Mutashāhībat:**

(: التشابةات) Qur’ānic Verses which are not clear and are difficult to understand.

**Muttafaq ‘Alaih**

(: متفق عليه) Meaning ‘Agreed upon’. The term is used for such *Ahadith* which are found in both the collections of *Ahadith: Bukhari* and *Muslim*.

**Muttaqūn**

(: الملتحرون) Pious and righteous persons who fear Allāh much (abstain from all kinds of sins and evil deeds which He has forbidden) and love Allāh much (perform all kinds of good deeds which He has ordained).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muwatta’</td>
<td>A <em>Hadith</em> book compiled by Imâm Mâlik bin Anas, one of the four <em>Fiqh</em> Imâm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muzâbanah</td>
<td>The sale of fresh dates for dried dates by measure, and the sale of fresh grapes for dried grapes by measure. In both cases the dried fruits are measured while the fresh ones are only estimated as they are still on the trees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muzdalifah</td>
<td>A place between ‘Arafât and Mina where the pilgrims while returning from ‘Arafât, have to stop and stay for the whole night or greater part of it (the night), between the ninth and tenth of Dhul-Hijjah and to perform the <em>Maghrib</em> and ‘Ishâ’ prayers (together) there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nahr</td>
<td>(Literal: slaughtering of the camels only and is done by cutting the carotid artery at the root of the neck); the day of <em>Nahr</em> is the tenth of Dhul-Hijjah on which pilgrims slaughter their sacrificial animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An-Najâshi</td>
<td>(Title for the) king of Ethiopia (Abyssinia) — Negus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An-Najsh</td>
<td>(النجش) A trick (of offering a very high price) for something without the intention of buying it but just to allure and cheat somebody else who really wants to buy it although it is not worth such a high price.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An-Najwâ</td>
<td>(النجوى) The private talk between Allâh and each of His slaves on the Day of Resurrection. It also means a secret counsel or conference or consultation. [See the Qur’ân (Vv.58: 7-13), and also see the footnote of (V.11:18)].(See <em>Sahih Al-Bukhârî</em>, Vol.3, <em>Hadith</em> No. 621).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naqib</td>
<td>(القيب) A person heading a group of six persons in an expedition; a tribal chief.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nash</td>
<td>(النّشر) A measure of weight equal to ½ <em>Uqiyah</em> (64 grams approximately).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nawâafil</td>
<td>(Plural of <em>Nâfila</em>) Optional practice of worship in contrast to obligatory (<em>Farîdah</em>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nikâh</td>
<td>(النكاح) Marriage (wedlock) according to Islâmic law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nisâb</td>
<td>(النصاب) Minimum amount of property liable to payment of the <em>Zakât</em> e.g. <em>Nisâb</em> of gold is twenty (20) <em>Mithqâl</em> i.e. approx. 94 grams; <em>Nisâb</em> of silver is two hundred (200) dirhams, i.e. approx. 640 grams; <em>Nisâb</em> of food-grains and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
fruit is 5 Āwṣuq i.e. 673.5 kgms. Nisāb of camels is 5 camels; Nisāb of cows is 5 cows; and Nisāb of sheep is 40 sheep.

Nūn : (ناون) Fish.

Nusub : (النصب) (Singular of Ansāb). An-Nusub were stone alters at fixed places or graves, etc., whereon sacrifices were offered during fixed periods of occasions and seasons in the name of idols, jinn, angels, pious men, saints, in order to honour them, or to expect some benefit from them.

Qadar : (القدر) Divine Preordainment.

Qādi : (القاضي) A Muslim judge.

Qalīb : (القليب) A well.

Qāri’ : (القاريء) Early Muslim religious scholars were called Qurrā’ (plural of Qāri’ — this word is also used for a person who knows the Qur’ān by heart). The plural is Qurrā’. The Qurrā’ were teachers of the early Muslims.

Qârin : (القارن) One who performs Hajj-al-Qirān.

Qarn-al-Manāzil: (قرن المنازل) The Miqāt of the people of Najd. It is situated on the way to Makkah. (Now it is known as As-Sail-al-Kabeer)

Qasab : (القصب) Pipes made of gold, pearls and other precious stones.

Qattīfā : (القطيفة) Thick soft cloth.

Qattāt : (القاتطات) A person who conveys information from someone to another with the intention of causing harm and enmity between them. (Sahih Al-Bukhārī, Vol. 8, Hadith No.82).

Qiblah : (القبلة) The direction towards all Muslims face in Salāt (prayers) and that direction is towards the Ka‘bah in Makkah (Saudi Arabia).

Qil wa Qāl : (قيل وقال) Sinful, useless talk (e.g. backbiting, lies, etc.).

Qintār : (القطران) A weight-measure for food-grains, etc., e.g. wheat, maize, oat, barley.

Qirāt : (القیراط) A special weight; sometimes a very great weight like Uhud mountain. I Qirāt = ½ Dāniq & I Dāniq = 1/6 Dirham.

Al-Qisās : (القصاص) Laws of equality in punishment for wounds etc. in
retaliation.

Qissî : (القسيس) A kind of cloth containing silk; some say it is called so because it is manufactured in Egypt at a place called Qiss.

Qithâm : (القثام) A plant disease which causes fruit to fall before ripening.

Qiyâm : (القيام) The standing posture in Salât (prayer).

Qiyās : (القياس) Verdicts and judgements given by the Islâmic religious scholars. These are given on the following proofs respectively: - (A) From the Qur’ân; (B) From the Prophet’s Sunnah. (C) From the unanimously accepted verdict of the Mujtahidûn; (D) Qiyâs: i.e. the verdict given by a Mujtahid who considered the case similar in comparison with a case judged by the Prophetصلى الله عليه وسلم. Qiyâs is not to be practised except if the judgement of the case is not found in the first three above mentioned proofs, A, B and C.

Qubâ : (القبة) A place on the outskirts of Al-Madînâh. The Prophetصلى الله عليه وسلم established a mosque there, which bears the same name. A visit to that mosque on Saturday forenoon and offering a two Rak‘ah Salât (prayer) is regarded as a performance of ‘Umrah in reward according to the Prophet’s saying.

Qumquam : (قمام) A narrow-headed vessel.

Qunût : (القنوت) An invocation in the Salât (prayer).

Quraish : (القريش) One of the greatest tribes in Arabia in the Pre-Islâmic Period of Ignorance. Prophet Muhammadصلى الله عليه وسلم belonged to this tribe, which had great powers spiritually and financially both before and after Islâm came.

Quraishi : (القريشى) A person belonging to the Quraish (well-known Arab) tribe.

Rabb : (الرب) There is no proper equivalent for Rabb in English language. It means the One and the Only Lord for all the universe, its Creator, Owner, Organizer, Provider, Master, Planner, Sustainer, Cherisher, and Giver of security. Rabb is also one of the Names of Allâh. We have used the word “Lord” as nearest to Rabb. All occurrences of “Lord”
actually mean *Rabb* and should be understood as such.

**Rabbuka**
(ربِك) Your Lord, Your Master.

**Rabi’-ul-Awwal**
(ربع الرأيْن) Third month of the Islāmic calendar.

**Rāhīlah**
(الراحلة) A she-camel used for riding. (Literally means: a mount to ride).

**Rahn**
(الرهن) According to Shari‘ah, *Ar-Rahn* (mortgage) means to give some property or belonging to a creditor as a security for payment of a loan or debt.

**Rayyān**
(الريْان) The name of one of the gates of Paradise through which the people who often observe *Saum* (fasts) will enter.

**Rajab**
(رجب) The seventh month of the Islāmic calendar.

**Ar-Raj‘ah**
(الرجمة) The bringing back of a wife by the husband after the first or second divorce.

**Ar-Rajm**
(الرجم) To stone to death those married persons who commit the crime of illegal sexual intercourse.

**Rak‘ah**
(الركمة) The *Salāt* (prayer) of Muslims consists of *Rak‘at* (singular-*Rak‘ah*, which is a unit of prayer and consists of one standing, one bowing and two prostrations).

**Ramadān**
(رمضان) The month of observing *Saum* (fasts). It is the ninth month of the Islamic calendar. In it the Noble Qur‘ān started to be revealed to our Prophet ﷺ and in it occurs the night of *Qadr* and in it also occurred the great decisive battle of Badr.

**Ramal**
(الرمَل) Fast walking accompanied by the movements of the arms and legs to show one’s physical strength. This is to be observed in the first three rounds of the *Tawāf* around the Ka‘bah, and is to be done by the men only and not by the women.

**Ramy**
(الرُمِي) The throwing of pebbles at the *Jimar* at Mina.

**Riba**
(الرِّيْب) Usury, which is of two major kinds: (a) *Riba Nasi‘ah*, i.e. interest on lent money; (b) *Riba Fadl*, i.e. taking a superior thing of the same kind of goods by giving more of the same kind of goods of inferior quality, e.g., dates of superior quality for dates of inferior quality in greater amount. Islām strictly forbids all kinds of usury.

**Ridā‘**
(اردان) A piece of cloth (sheet) worn around the upper part
of the body.

**Rikāz**  :  (الركان) Buried wealth.

**Rūḥ-ullah**  :  (روح الله) According to the early religious scholars from among the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ and their students and the Mujtahidūn, there is a rule to distinguish between the two nouns in the genitive construction:

(A) When one of the two nouns is Allāh, and the other is a person or a thing, e.g., (i) Allāh’s House (Bait-ullah بيت الله), (ii) Allāh’s Messenger; (iii) Allāh’s slave (‘Abdullāh عبد الله); (iv) Allāh’s spirit (Rūḥ-ullāh روح الله) etc.

The rule of the above words is that the second noun, e.g., House, Messenger, slave, spirit, etc. is created by Allāh and is honourable with Him and similarly Allāh’s spirit may be understood as the spirit of Allāh, in fact, it is a soul created by Allāh, i.e. ‘Īsā (Jesus), and it was His Word: “Be!” — and he was created (like the creation of Adam).

(B) But when one of the two is Allāh and the second is neither a person nor a thing, then it is not a created thing but is a quality of Allāh, e.g., (i) Allāh’s Knowledge (‘Ilmullāh علم الله); (ii) Allāh’s Life (Hayatullāh حياة الله); (iii) Allāh’s Statement (Kalāmullāh كلام الله); (iv) Allāh’s Self (Dhātullāh ذات الله) etc.

**Ruqba**  :  (鲁قي) It is the house which is gifted to someone for lifetime only to live at, and not as a belonging.

**Ar-Ruqyah**  :  (الرقية) Divine Speech recited as a means of curing disease. (It is a kind of treatment, i.e. to recite Sūrat Al-Fātīhah or any other Sūrah of the Qur’ān and then blow one’s breath with saliva over a sick person’s body-part).

**Sā’**  :  (الصاع) A measure that equals four Mudd (3 kg. approx).

**Sa’dān**  :  (السعدان) A thorny plant suitable for grazing animals.

**Sa’y**  :  (السعي) The going for seven times between the mountains of As-Safā and Al-Marwah in Makkah during the performance of Hajj and ‘Umrah.

**As-Sā’ibah**  :  (السائبة) A she-camel which used to be let loose for free pastures in the name of idols, gods, and false deities. (See the Noble Qur’ān V.5:103).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Term</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sab’a-al-Mathâni</td>
<td>The seven repeatedly recited Verses i.e. <em>Sûrat Al-Fâtiham</em>. [See the Noble Qur’ân (V.15:87)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As-Sab’ah</td>
<td>The seven compilers of <em>Ahadith</em> — Bukhari, Muslim, Abû Dâwûd, Nasâ’î, Tirmidhi, Ibn Mâjah, and Ahmad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabâhâh</td>
<td>An exclamation indicating an appeal for help.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sâbi’ûn</td>
<td>A people who lived in ‘Irâq and used to say <em>Lâ ilâha illallâh</em> (none has the right to be worshipped but Allâh) and used to read <em>Az-Zabûr</em> (the Psalms of the Sâbi’ûn) and they were neither Jews nor Christians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sadaqah</td>
<td>Anything given in charity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safa and Marwah</td>
<td>Two mountains at Makkah neighbouring <em>Al-Masjid-al-Harâm</em> (the sacred mosque) to the east. One who performs ‘Umrah and Hajj should walk seven times between these two mountains and that is called Sa’y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahbâ’</td>
<td>A place near Khaibar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahihân</td>
<td>The two <em>Hadîth</em> books of Imam Bukhari and Muslim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahûr</td>
<td>A meal taken at night before the <em>Fajr</em> (morning) prayer by a person observing <em>Saum</em> (fast).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahw</td>
<td>Forgetting (here it means forgetting how many <em>Rak’at</em> a person has prayed in which case he should perform two prostrations of <em>Sahw</em>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakînah</td>
<td>Tranquillity, calmness, peace and reassurance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salab</td>
<td>Belongings (arms, horse, etc.) of a deceased warrior killed in a battle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As-Salât</td>
<td>See <em>Iqâmat-as-Salât</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samî’ Allâhu liman hamidah</td>
<td>Allâh hears him who praises Him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samur</td>
<td>A kind of tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarif</td>
<td>A place about ten kilometers away from Makkah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sariyyah</td>
<td>A small army-unit sent by the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم for Jihâd, without his participation in it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As-Saum</td>
<td>The fasting i.e., to not to eat or drink or have sexual relations from before the <em>Adhân</em> of the <em>Fajr</em> (early morning) prayer till the sunset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appendix I</strong></td>
<td><strong>Glossary</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sawiq</strong></td>
<td>A kind of mash made of powdered roasted wheat or barley grain (also with sugar and dates).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sha’bán</strong></td>
<td>The eighth month of the Islámic calendar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ash-Shahádah</strong></td>
<td>(i) Testimony of Faith. (ii) &quot;None has the right to be worshipped but Alláh, and Muhammad ﷺ is the Messenger of Alláh.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shawwád</strong></td>
<td>The tenth month of the Islámic calendar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shighár</strong></td>
<td>A type of marriage in which persons exchange their daughters or sisters in marriage without <em>Mahr</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ash-Shiqáq</strong></td>
<td>Difference between husband and wife or any two persons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shirk</strong></td>
<td>Polytheism and it is to worship others along with Alláh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shufáh</strong></td>
<td>Pre-emption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Siddiq and Siddiqún</strong></td>
<td>Those followers of the Prophets who were first and foremost to believe in them (See the Qur’án, V.4:69).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sidr</strong></td>
<td>Lote tree (or <em>Nabíq</em> tree).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sidrat-ul-Muntaha</strong></td>
<td>A <em>Nabíq</em> tree over the seventh heaven near the Paradise (the lote tree of the utmost boundary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Síffín (battle of)</strong></td>
<td>A battle that took place at Síffín between ‘Alí’s followers and Mu‘áwwiyah’s followers after the killing of ‘Uthmán رضی الله عنه.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>As-Siháh</strong></td>
<td>The six books of <em>Ahádith</em>; compiled by Bukhari, Muslim, Abú Dáwúd, Nasâ’í, Tirmidhi and Ibn Mâjah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>As-Sittah</strong></td>
<td>The six compilers of <em>Ahadith</em> — Bukhari, Muslim, Abú Dáwúd, Nasâ’í, Tirmidhi, Ibn Mâjah; and their six collections are called <em>Sihah Sittah</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subhán Alláh</strong></td>
<td>Glorified is Alláh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sundus: A kind of silk cloth.
Sunnah: The legal way or ways, orders, acts of worship and statements of the Prophet 
صلى الله عليه وسلم, that have become models to be followed by the Muslims.
Sutrah: An object like a pillar, wall or stick, a spear etc., the height of which should not be less than a foot and it should be in front of a person offering Salât (prayer) to act as a symbolical barrier between him and the others.
Tâ'if: A well-known town near Makkah.
Tâbah: Another name for Al-Madînah Al-Munawwarah.
Tâbi'i: One who has met or accompanied any Companion of the Prophet 
صلى الله عليه وسلم.
Tabûk: A well-known town about 700 kilometers north of Al-Madînah.
Tâghût: The word Tâghût covers a wide range of meanings: it means anything worshipped other than the Real God (Allâh), i.e. all the false deities. It may be Satan, devils, idols, stones, sun, stars, angels, human beings e.g. Messengers of Allâh, who were falsely worshipped and taken as Tâghût. Likewise saints, graves, rulers, leaders, are falsely worshipped, and wrongly followed. [See Tafsîr Ibn Kathîr, Vol. 1, page 512; and (V.2:51)].
Tahajjud: Night optional prayer offered at any time after 'Ishâ' prayer and before the Fajr prayer.
Tahnîk: It is the Islâmîc customary process of chewing a piece of date and putting a part of its juice in the child's mouth and pronouncing Adhân in child's ears. (See Sahih Al-Bukhârî, the Book of 'Aqîqah, Vol. 7, Page No. 272).
Taiba: One of the names of Al-Madînah city.
Takbir: Saying Allâhu-Akbar (Allâh is the Most Great).
Takbîrah: A single utterance of Allâhu-Akbar
Talbînah: A dish prepared from flour and honey.
Talbiyah: Saying Labbaik, Allâhumma Labbaik (O Allâh! I am obedient to Your Orders, I respond to Your Call).
A-t-Tanîm: A place towards the north of Makkah outside the sanctuary from where Makkans may assume the state of
Ihrām to perform ‘Umrah.

Taqlid : (التقليد) Putting coloured garlands around the necks of Budn (animals for sacrifice).

Tarāwih : (التراويح) Optional Salāt (prayers) offered after the ‘Ishā’ prayers on the nights of Ramadān. These may be performed individually or in congregation.

Tarjī' : (الترجم) Repetition of the words of the Adhān twice by the Mu'ādhdhin (call-maker).

Tashahhud : (التشهيد) The recitation of the invocation: At-tahiyātulillāhi... (up to) ... wa ash-hadu anna Muhammadan Rasūllallāh”, while in Qu‘ud, i.e. sitting posture in Salāt (prayer). [See Sahih Al-Bukhāri, Vol. I, Hadīth No. 794, and it also means: to testify Lā ilāha illallāh Muhammadun Rustul Allāh (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allāh).

Taslim : (التسليم) On finishing the Salāt (prayer), one turns one’s face to the right and then to the left saying, Assalamu 'Alaikum wa Rahmatullāh (Peace and Mercy of Allāh be on you).

Tauhīd (Islāmic Monotheism) : (التوحيد) Tauhīd means declaring Allāh to be the only God. It has three aspects:

(A) Oneness of the Lordship of Allāh; Tauhīd-ar-Rubūbiyyah: To believe that there is only one Lord for all the universe, and He is its Creator, Organizer, Planner, Sustainer, and the Giver of security and that is Allāh.

(B) Oneness of the worship of Allāh; Tauhīd-al-Ulūhiyyah: To believe that none has the right to be worshipped [e.g. praying, invoking, asking for help (from the unseen), swearing, slaughtering sacrifices, giving charity, fasting, pilgrimage, etc.], but Allāh.

(C) Oneness of the Names and the Qualities of Allāh; Tauhīd-al-Asmā’ was-Sifāt: To believe that: (i) we must not name or qualify Allāh except with what He or His Messenger صلى الله عليه وسلم has named or qualified Him; (ii) none can be named or qualified with the Names or Qualifications of Allāh; e.g. Al-Karim; (iii) we must believe in all the qualities of Allāh which Allāh has stated in his Book (The Qur’ān) or mentioned through His Messenger (Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم) without changing their meaning.