

LIST OF PROSTRATION PLACES IN THE QUR'ÂN

It is a good practice to prostrate at the following places while reciting the Qur'ân.

No.	Part No.	Name of Sûrah	Sûrah No.	Verse No.
1.	9	Al-A'râf	7	206
2.	13	Ar-Ra'd	13	15
3.	14	An-Nahl	16	50
4.	15	Al-Isrâ'	17	100
5.	16	Maryam	19	58
6.	17	Al-Hajj	22	18
7.	17	Al-Hajj	22	77*
8.	19	Al-Furqân	25	60
9.	19	An-Naml	27	26
10.	21	As-Sajdah	32	15
11.	23	Sâd	38	24
12.	24	Fussilat	41	38
13.	27	An-Najm	53	62
14.	30	Al-Inshiqâq	84	21
15.	30	Al-'Alaq	96	19

*In all, fourteen places of prostration are agreed upon by all Muslim religious scholars and 'Ulama, while Imâm Shâfi'î suggests prostration at this place also.

The following invocation is usually recited during the prostration:

Sajada wajhiya lilladhi khalaqahu wa sawwarahu, wa shaqqa sam'ahu wa basarahu, tabarak-Allahu Ahsan-ul-Khaliqîn. [Sahih Muslim, Vol. 4, Hadith No.201].

سجد وجهي للذي خلقه وصوره وشق سمعه وبصره تبارك الله أحسن الخالقين . (صحيح مسلم)

PROPHETS MENTIONED IN THE QUR'AN

Names of some of the Prophets mentioned in the Qur'an and their English equivalent:

S. No.	Arabic	English
1.	Al-Yasa' اليسم عليه السلام	Elisha
2.	Ayyûb ايوب عليه السلام	Job
3.	Dâwûd داود عليه السلام	David
4.	Hârûn هارون عليه السلام	Aaron
5.	Ibrâhîm ابراهيم عليه السلام	Abraham
6.	Idrîs ادريس عليه السلام	Enoch
7.	Ilyâs الياس عليه السلام	Elias
8.	'Îsâ عيسى عليه السلام	Jesus
9.	Ishâq اسحق عليه السلام	Isaac
10.	Ismâ'îl اسماعيل عليه السلام	Ishmael
11.	Lût لوط عليه السلام	Lot
12.	Mûsâ موسى عليه السلام	Moses
13.	Nûh نوح عليه السلام	Noah
14.	Sulaimân سليمان عليه السلام	Solomon
15.	'Uzair عزيز عليه السلام	Ezra
16.	Ya'qûb يعقوب عليه السلام	Jacob
17.	Yahyâ يحيى عليه السلام	John
18.	Yûnus يونس عليه السلام	Jonah
19.	Yûsuf يوسف عليه السلام	Joseph
20.	Zakariyâ زكريا عليه السلام	Zachariya

GLOSSARY

- '*Abd* : (العبد) A male slave, a slave of Allâh.
- '*Âd* : (عاد) An ancient tribe that lived after Nûh (Noah). It was prosperous, but disobedient to Allâh, so Allâh destroyed it with a violent destructive westerly wind.
- Adhân* : (الأذان) The call to *Salât* (prayer) pronounced loudly to indicate that the time of praying is due. And it is as follows: *Allâhu Akbar, Allâhu-Akbar; Allâhu-Akbar, Allâhu-Akbar; Ash-hadu an lâ ilâha illallâh, Ash-hadu an lâ ilâha illallâh; Ash-hadu anna Muhammadan Rasûl-Ullâh, Ash-hadu anna Muhammadan Rasûl-Ullâh; Haiya 'alas-Salâ(h), Haiya 'alas-Salâ(h); Haiya 'alal-Falâh, Haiya 'alal-Falâh; Allâhu-Akbar, Allâhu-Akbar; Lâ ilâha illallâh.* (See *Sahih Al-Bukhâri*, Vol.1, Page 334).
- Ahkâm* : (الأحكام) "legal status". According to Islâmic law, there are five kinds of *ahkâm*:
1. Compulsory (*Wâjib* الواجب)
 2. Desirable but not compulsory (*Mustahabb* المستحب)
 3. Forbidden (*Muharram* المحرم)
 4. Disliked but not forbidden (*Makrûh* المكروه)
 5. Lawful and allowed (*Halâl* الحلال)
- Al-Ahzâb* : (الأحزاب) The Confederates. The term is used for the disbelievers of Quraish and the Jews residing at Al-Madînah and some other Arab tribes who invaded the Muslims of Al-Madînah but were forced to withdraw.
- '*Ajwah* : (المجوة) A kind of date.
- '*Âlim* : (العالِم) A knowledgeable person or a religious scholar in Islâm.
- Allâhu-Akbar* : (الله أكبر) Allâh is the Most Great.
- '*Amah* : (الأمَة) A female slave.
- Al-'Amânah* : (الأمانة) The trust or the moral responsibility or honesty, and all the duties which Allâh has ordained.
- Âmin* : (آمين) O Allâh, accept our invocation.
- Ansâr* : (الأنصار) The Companions of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم from the inhabitants of Al-Madînah, who embraced Islâm and

- supported it and who received and entertained the Muslim emigrants from Makkah and other places.
- Al- 'Aqîq* : (العقيق) A valley in Al-Madînah about seven kilometers west of Al-Madînah.
- 'Aqîqah* : (العقيقة) It is the sacrificing of one or two sheep on the occasion of the birth of a child as a token of gratitude to Allâh. (See *Sahîh Al-Bukhârî*, The Book of *'Aqîqah*, Vol. 7, Page No. 272).
- 'Aqrâ Halqâ* : (عقري حلقى) It is an exclamatory expression . It expresses disapproval.
- 'Arafah* (day of) : (عرفة) The ninth day of the month Dhul-Hijjah, on which the pilgrims stay in the 'Arafât plain till sun set.
- 'Arafât* : (عرفات) A famous place of pilgrimage on the southeast of Makkah about twenty-five kilometers from it.
- Arâk* : (الأراك) A tree from which *Siwâk* سواك (tooth brush) is made.
- Al-Arba'ah* : (الأربعة) The four compilers of *Ahadith* — Abu Dâwûd, Nasâ'i, Tirmidhi, Ibn Mâjah.
- 'Arsh* : (الأرش) Compensation given in case of someone's injury caused by another person.
- 'Asabah* : (العصبة) All male relatives of a deceased person from the father's side.
- Ashâb As-Suffah* : (أصحاب الصفة) They were about eighty or more men who used to stay and have religious teachings in the Prophet's mosque in Al-Madînah, and they were very poor people.
- Ashâb As-Sunan* : (أصحاب السنن) The compilers of the prophetic *Ahadith* on Islamic jurisprudence.
- 'Ashûrâ'* : (العاشوراء) The 10th of the month of Muharram (the first month in the Islâmîc calendar).
- 'Asr* : (العصر) Afternoon, *'Asr* prayer time.
- 'Aurah* : (العورة) That part of the body which is illegal to expose to others.
- Awsuq* : (أوسق) Plural of *Wasq*, which is a measure equal to 60 *Sâ'* = 135 kgms. (approx). It may be less or more.
- Ayât* : (آيات) Proofs, evidences, verses, lessons, signs, revelations, etc.

- Ayat-ul-Kursi* : (آية الكرسي) Qur'ānic Verse No. 255 of *Sūrat Al-Baqarah*.
- Ayyām* : (أيام التشريق) It is a term used for the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth of Dhul-Hijjah.
- At-Tashrîq*
- Ayyim* : (الأيام) A woman who already has had a sexual experience; she may be a widow or a divorced.
- Az-Zihâr* : (الظهار) One's telling to his wife, "You are unlawful to me for cohabitation like my mother."
- 'Azl* : (العزل) Coitus interruptus, i.e., pulling out the penis from vagina at the time of ejaculation of semen for the purpose of birth control.
- Azlâm* : (الأزلام) Literally means "arrows". Here it means arrows used to seek good luck or a decision, practised by the 'Arabs of Pre-Islamic Period of Ignorance.
- Badanah* : (بدنة) (Plural : *Budn*). A camel or a cow or an ox driven to be offered as a sacrifice, by the pilgrims at the sanctuary of Makkah.
- Badr* : (البدى) A place about 150 kilometers to the south of Al-Madînah, where the first great battle in Islâmic history took place between the early Muslims and the infidels of Quraish.
- Al-Bahîrah* : (البحيرة) A milking she-camel, whose milk used to be spared for idols and other false deities.
- Bai' As-Salaf* : (بيع السلف) See *Salaf*
- Bai' As-Salam* : (بيع السلم) See *Salam*.
- Bai'ah* : (البيعة) A pledge given by the citizens to their *Imâm* (Muslim ruler) to be obedient to him according to the Islâmic religion.
- Bai'at-ur-Ridwân* : (بيعة الرضوان) The oath and pledge taken by the *Sahâbah* at Al-Hudaibiyah in the year 6 H to fight Quraish in case they harmed 'Uthmân رضى الله عنه who had gone to negotiate with them and reported to have been taken captive.
- Al-Bait-ul-Ma'mûr* : (البيت المعمور) Allâh's House over the seventh heaven.
- Bait-ul-Maqdis* : (بيت المقدس) *Bait* literally means 'House': a mosque is frequently called *Baitullâh* (the House of Allâh). *Bait-ul-Maqdis* is the famous mosque in Jerusalem which is regarded as the third sacred mosque in Islâm; the first and

second being *Al-Masjid-al-Harâm* at Makkah and the mosque of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم at Al-Madînah, respectively.

- Bait-ul-Midras* : (بيت المدراس) A place in Al-Madînah (and it was a Jewish centre).
- Bâlâm* : (بالام) Means an ox.
- Banû Al-Asfar* : (بنو الأصفر) The Byzantines.
- Baqi'* : (البقيع) The cemetery of the people of Al-Madînah; many of the Companions of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم are buried in it.
- Barr* : (البرى) Pious.
- Bid'ah* : (البدعة) Any innovated practice in religion.
- Bint Labûn* : (بنت لبون) Two-year-old she-camel.
- Bint Makhâd* : (بنت مخاض) One-year-old she-camel.
- Burâq* : (براق) An animal bigger than a donkey and smaller than a horse on which the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم went for the *Mi'râj*. (The Ascent of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم to the heavens.)
- Dayyân* : (الديان) Allâh; it literally means the One Who judges people from their deeds after calling them to account.
- Dajjâl* : (الدجال) Pseudo Messiah (*Al-Masih-ad-Dajjâl*) or Antichrist. Literally a liar, quack, deceiver. (See the footnote of V.6:158 the Qur'ân and also *Hadîth* No.649 and 650, Vol.4, *Sahih Al-Bukhârî*).
- Dhât-'Irq* : (ذات عرق) *Miqât* for the pilgrims coming from Iraq.
- Dhât-un-Nitâqain* : (ذات النطاقين) *Asmâ'*, the daughter of Abû Bakr رضى الله عنهما. It literally means a woman with two belts. She was named so by the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم.
- Dhaw-ul-Arhâm* : (ذوو الأرحام) Relatives on the maternal side.
- Dhimmi* : (الذمى) A non-Muslim living under the protection of an Islâmic government.
- Dhû-Mahram* : (ذو محرم) A man, whom a woman can never marry because of close relationship (e.g. a brother, a father, an uncle); or her own husband.
- Dhûl-Farâ'id* : (ذوالفرائض) Those persons whose share of inheritance is described in the Qur'ân are called *Dhûl-Farâ'id*, and the rest are *Asabah* (العصبة).
- Dhûl-Hijjah* : (ذوالحجة) The twelfth month in the Islâmic calendar.

- Dhûl-Hulaifah* : (ذو الحليفة) The *Miqât* of the people of Al-Madînah now called 'Abyâr 'Alî.
- Dhûl-Khalasah* : (ذو الخلفة) Al-Ka'bah Al-Yamaniyyah. (A house in Yemen where idols used to be worshipped. It belonged to the tribe of Khath'am and Bujailah).
- Dhûl-Qa'dah* : (ذو القعدة) The eleventh month of the Islâmic calendar.
- Dhûl-Qarnain* : (ذو القرنين) A great ruler in the past who ruled all over the world, and was a true believer. His story is mentioned in the Qur'ân (V.18:83)
- Dhû-Tûwa* : (ذى طوى) It is one of the valleys (districts) of Makkah and there is a well-known well in it. In the lifetime of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم 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.
- Dibâj* : (الديباج) Pure silk cloth.
- Dînâr* : (الدينار) An ancient gold coin.
- Dirham* : (الدرهم) 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* : (الدية) (Plural: *Dîyât*) Blood money (for wounds, killing etc.), as compensation paid by the killer to the relatives of the victim (in unintentional cases).
- Duha* : (الضحى) Forenoon.
- Fadak* : (فدك) A town near Al-Madînah.
- Fâhish* : (الفاحش) One who talks evil.
- Fai'* : (الفيء) War booty gained without fighting.
- Fajr* : (الفجر) Dawn or early morning before sunrise, or morning *Salât* (prayer).
- Faqîh* : (الفقيه) A learned man who can give religious verdicts.
- Farâ'id* : (الفرائض) Share fixed for the relatives of a deceased. Such shares are prescribed in the Qur'ân ($\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{2}{3}$). [V.4:11, 12, 176]
- Fard 'Ain* : (فرض العين) It is an individual duty — an obligation essentially to be performed by each individual.
- Fard Kifâyah* : (فرض الكفاية) 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.

- Farīdah* : (الفريضة) (Plural: *Farâ'id*) An enjoined duty.
- Fatât* : (الفتاة) A female slave or a young lady.
- Al-Fâtihah* : (الفاتحة) The first *Sûrah* in the Qur'ân.
- Fidyah* : (الفدية) 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* : (الفرديوس) The middle and the highest part of Paradise.
- Fitnah* : (الفتنة) (Plural: *Fitan*) Trials, persecution, confusion in the religion, conflicts and strifes among the Muslims.
- Ghairah* : (الغيرة) 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.
- Ghâzî* : (الغازي) A Muslim fighter returning after participation in *Jihâd* (Islâmic holy fighting).
- Ghazwah* : (الغزوة) (Plural : *Ghazawât*). A holy battle or fighting in the Cause of Allâh 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-Madînah to prevent any advance by the enemies.
- Ghulûl* : (الغلول) Stealing from the war booty before its distribution.
- Ghuraf* : (الغرف) Special abodes.
- Al-Ghurr-ul-Muhajjalûn* : (الغرمحجلون) 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 الحبلية) 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 uncleanness because of sexual
Al-Akbar : discharge.
Al-Hadath (الحدث الأصغر) Passing wind or urine or answering the call
Al-Asghar : of nature.
Hadīth : (الحديث) (Plural: *Ahadīth* 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 : (حج الأفراد) In it a pilgrim enters in the state of *Ihrām* with
 the intention of performing *Hajj* only.
Hajj-al-Qirān: (حج القران) In it a pilgrim enters in the state of *Ihrām* with
 the intention of performing *Umrah* and *Hajj* together.
Hajj Mabru'r : (الحج المبرور) *Hajj* accepted by Allāh for being perfectly
 performed according to the Prophet's *Sunnah* and with
 legally earned money.
Al-Hajj-al (الحج الأكبر) The day of *Nahr* (i.e the 10th of Dhul-Hijjah).
-Akbar :
Al-Hajj-al (الحج الأصغر) 'Umrah.
-Asghar :
Hajj-at-Tamattu': (حج التمتع) In it a pilgrim enters in the state of *Ihrām* with
 the intention of performing *Umrah*, and then after
 performing *Tawāf* and *Sa'y*, he comes out of his *Ihrām*.
 With the commencement of *Hajj* days, he enters in the state
 of *Ihrām* again and performs *Hajj*.
Hajjat-ul-Wadā' : (حجة الوداع) The last *Hajj* of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم the year
 before he died.
Halāl : (الحلال) Lawful.
Hanīf : (الحنيف) Pure Islāmic Monotheism (worshipping Allāh Alone
 and nothing else).
Haram : (الحرم) Sanctuaries of Makkah and Al-Madīnah.
Harām : (الحرام) Unlawful, forbidden and punishable from the

viewpoint of religion.

- Harbah* : (الحرية) A short spear.
- Harj* : (الهرج) Killing.
- Harrah* : (الحررة) A well-known rocky place in Al-Madīnah covered with black stones.
- Al-Harûriyyah* : (الحرورية) A special unorthodox religious sect.
- Al-Hasbâ'* : (الحصياء) 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* : (الهوازن) 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 عز وجل and His Messenger صلى الله عليه وسلم has forbidden, and bad *Hayâ'* is to be ashamed to do a thing, which Allâh and His Messenger صلى الله عليه وسلم ordered to do. (See *Sahih Al-Bukhâri*, Vol. 1, *Hadîth* No.8).
- Hibah* : (الهبة) It means to present something to someone as a gift for Allâh's sake.
- Al-Hidânah* : (الحضانة) 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-Madīnah, (iii) the Prophet's migration journey from Makkah to Al-Madīnah, and (iv) the Islamic calendar year which started from the Prophet's migration journey from Makkah to Al-Madīnah.

<i>Hilâb</i>	: (حلاب) A kind of scent.
<i>Hima</i>	: (الحمى) A private pasture.
<i>Himyân</i>	: (حيمان) A kind of belt, part of which serves as a purse to keep money in it.
<i>Hinna</i>	: (الحناء) (Henna) A kind of plant used for dyeing hair etc.
<i>Hiqqah</i>	: (الحقة) A three-year-old she-camel.
<i>Hirâ'</i>	: (الحراء) A well-known cave in a mountain near Makkah.
<i>Hubal</i>	: (هبل) The name of an idol in the Ka'bah in the Pre-Islâmic Period of Ignorance.
<i>Hublâ</i>	: (الحبلى) A kind of desert tree.
<i>Hudâ</i>	: (الحداء) Chanting of camel-drivers keeping time of camel's walk.
<i>Al-Hudaibiyah</i>	: (الحديبية) 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.
<i>Hudûd</i>	: (الحدود) (Plural of <i>Hadd</i>) Allâh's boundary limits for <i>Halâl</i> (lawful) and <i>Harâm</i> (unlawful).
<i>Hujrah</i>	: (الحجرة) Courtyard or a room.
<i>Hukm</i>	: (الحكم) A judgement of legal decision (especially of Allâh)
<i>Hums</i>	: (حمس) The tribe of Quraish, their offspring and their allies were called <i>Hums</i> . This word implies enthusiasm and strictness. The <i>Hums</i> 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.
<i>Hunain</i>	: (الحنين) A valley between Makkah and Tâ'if where the battle took place between the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم and Quraish pagans.
<i>Hûr</i>	: (الهور) 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 <i>Hâdi Al-Arwah</i> by Ibn Al-Qaiyim, Chapter 54, Page 147].
<i>Îd-al-Adha</i>	: (عيد الأضحى) The four days' festival of Muslims starting on the tenth day of Dhul-Hijjah (month).
<i>Îd-al-Fitr</i>	: (عيد الفطر) The three days' festival of Muslims starting from

the first day of Shawwâl, the month that follows Ramadân. *Fitr* literally means 'breaking the *Saum* (fast).' Muslims observe *Saum* (fast) the whole of Ramadân, the ninth month of the Islâmic calendar and when Shawwâl comes, they break their *Saum* (fast) .

- 'Iddah* : (العدة) Allâh'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'ân, *Sûrah* 65).
- Idhkhir* : (الإنخى) 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.
- Iftâr* : (الإفطار) The opposite of *Saum* (fasting), (breaking the fast).
- Al-Ihdâd* : (الإحداد) Mourning for a deceased husband.
- Ihrâm* : (الإحرام) 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) *Izâr*: worn below one's waist; and the other (2) *Ridâ'*: worn round the upper part of the body.
- Ihsân* : (الإحسان) The highest level of deeds and worship, (perfection i.e. when you worship Allâh 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-Ihtibâ'* : (الاحتباء) A sitting posture, putting one's arms around one's legs while sitting on the hips.
- Îlâ'* : (الإيلاء) The oath taken by a husband that he would not approach his wife for a certain period.
- Îliyâ'* : (إيلياء) Jerusalem.
- Imâm* : (الإمام) The person who leads others in the *Salât* (prayer) or the Muslim caliph (or ruler).
- Imân* : (الإيمان) Faith, Belief.

- ʿĪnah* : (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 Hadīth No.352*] Please see *Ahādīth* 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-Fatihah* etc. along with its various postures, standing, bowing, prostrations, sitting etc. and it ends with *Taslīm*.
- ʿIshāʾ* : (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 *Dibāj* (pure silk cloth).
- Istihādah* : (الاستحاضة) Any bleeding from the womb of a woman in between her normal periods. (See *Sahīh Al-Bukhārī*, Vol. 1, *Hadīth* No. 303 and Chapter No. 10, Page No. 183).
- Istikhārah* : (الاستخارة) A *Salāt* (prayer) consisting of two *Rak'ah* in which the praying person appeals to Allāh to guide him on the right way, regarding a certain matter he wants to undertake. (See *Hadīth* No. 263, Vol. 2, *Hadīth* No. 391, Vol. 8, *Hadīth* No. 487, Vol. 9, *Sahīh Al-Bukhārī*).
- Istisqā'* : (الاستسقاء) A *Salāt* (prayer) consisting of two *Rak'ah*, invoking Allāh for rain in seasons of drought,
- I'tikāf* : (الاعتكاف) Seclusion in a mosque for the purpose of worshipping Allāh 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.
- Izār* : (الإزار) A sheet worn below the waist to cover the lower-half of the body.
- Jadha'ah* : (الجدعة) A four-year-old she-camel.
- Jahannam* : (جهنم) Hell-fire.
- Jāhiliya* : (الجاهلية) (i) Ignorance belonging to the period before the advent of the Prophet صلى 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-Istirāhah* : (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* : (الجمرة) 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 'Īd-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.

- Janâbah* : (الجنابة) 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.
- Janâzah* : (الجنابة) (Plural: *Janâ'iz* الجنائز) Funeral.
- Jannah* : (الجنة) Paradise.
- Al-Ji'rânah* : (الجرانة) A place few kilometers from Makkah. The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم distributed the war booty of the battle of Hunain there, and from there he assumed the state of *Ihrâm* to perform '*Umrah*.
- Jihâd* : (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.
- Jimâr* : (الجمار) Plural of *Jamrah*.
- Jinn* : (الجن) A creation, created by Allâh from fire, like human beings from dust, and angels from light.
- Jizyah* : (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.]
- Al-Juhfah* : (الjuhfa) The *Miqât* of the people of Shâm.
- Jumu'ah* : (الجمعة) Friday.
- Junub* : (الجنب) A person who is in a state of *Janâbah*.
- Jurhum* : (جرهم) Name of an Arab tribe.
- Ka'bah* : (الکعبة) A square stone building in *Al-Masjid-al-Harâm* (the great mosque at Makkah) towards which all Muslims face in *Salât* (prayer).
- Kafâlah* : (الكفالة) 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.
- Kaffârah* : (الكفارة) Making atonement for uttering or committing an unlawful thing in Islam.
- Kâfir* : (الكافر) (Plural: *Kuffâr* الكفار). The one who disbelieves in Allâh, His Messengers, all the angels, all the holy Books,

	Day of Resurrection and in the <i>Al-Qadar</i> (Divine Preordainments).
<i>Kanz</i>	: (الكنز) Hoarded up gold, silver and money, the <i>Zakât</i> of which has not been paid. (See the Qur'ân V. 9:34).
<i>Katm</i>	: (الکتم) A plant used for dyeing hair.
<i>Kauthar</i>	: (الکوثر) See <i>Al-Kauthar</i> .
<i>Al-Kauthar</i>	: (الکوثر) A river in Paradise (see the Qur'ân, <i>Sûrah</i> No.108).
<i>Khaibar</i>	: (خیبر) An oasis and date-growing village, about 100 kilometers from Al-Madīnah. During the Prophet's time, it was inhabited by a Jewish tribe called Banu Nadīr. It was conquered by the Muslims in 5 H.
<i>Khalīfah</i>	: (الخليفة) (Plural: <i>Khulafā'</i> الخلفاء) Caliph, a successor, an Islamic term used for the first four rulers after the death of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم.
<i>Khalīl</i>	: (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 <i>Khalīl</i> , i.e. Allāh, but he had many friends.
<i>Khamisah</i>	: (الخميصة) A black woollen square blanket with marks on it.
<i>Khamr</i>	: (الخمر) Wine, Alcohol, intoxicant, etc.
<i>Al-Khamsah</i>	: (الخمسة) The five compilers of <i>Ahādith</i> — Abu Dāwūd, Nasā'i, Tirmidhi, Ibn Mājah, and Ahmad.
<i>Kharāj</i>	: (الخراج) <i>Zakât</i> imposed on the yield of the land ($\frac{1}{10}$ th or $\frac{1}{20}$ th).
<i>Khawārij</i>	: (الخوارج) The people who dissented from the religion and disagreed with the rest of the Muslims.
<i>Khazīr</i> or <i>Khazīrah</i>	: (الخنزير، الخزيرة) A special type of dish prepared from barley-flour, meat-soup, fat etc.
<i>Khilāfah</i>	: (الخلافة) (i) Succession. (ii) Islamic leadership.
<i>Khimār</i>	: (الخمار) A piece of cloth with which a woman covers her head and neck area.
<i>Khuff</i>	: (الخف) Leather socks.
<i>Khul'</i>	: (الخلع) A kind of divorce in which a wife seeks divorce from her husband by giving him a certain compensation, or returning back the <i>Mahr</i> which he gave her.
<i>Khumrah</i>	: (الخمرة) A small mat just sufficient for the face and the hands [on prostrating during <i>Salāt</i> (prayers)].

- Khumus* : (الخمس) One-fifth of war booty given in Allâh's Cause (The Qur'ân, V.8:41).
- Khushû'* : (الخشوع) Humility before Allâh.
- Khusûf* : (الخسوف) Lunar eclipse.
- Khutbah* : (الخطبة) Religious talk (sermon).
- Khutbat-un-Nikâh* : (خطبة النكاح) A speech delivered at the time of concluding the marriage contract.
- Khuzâ'ah* : (الخزاعة) Banu Khuzâ'ah, an Arabian tribe.
- Kûfah* : (الكوفة) A town in 'Irâq.
- Kufr* : (الكفر) It is basically disbelief in any of the articles of Islâmic 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.
- Kusûf* : (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 تعالى 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 (VV.97: 1-5)]. (See *Sahih Al-Bukhâri*, Vol. 3, *Hadith* No. 231 and Chapter No.2).
- Lât & 'Uzza* : (اللات والعزى) Well-known idols in Hijâz which used to be worshipped during the Pre-Islâmic 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

:6,7,8,9).

- Luqatah* : (اللقطة) Article or a thing (a pouch or a purse tied with a string) found by somebody other than the owner who has lost it.
- Ma'âfiri* : (معافري) A type of garment of Yemen origin.
- Mâ shâ' Allâh* : (ما شاء الله) An Arabic expression meaning literally, "What Allâh wills," and it indicates a good omen.
- Al-Madînah* : (المدينة) Well-known city in Saudi Arabia, where the Prophet's mosque is situated. It was formerly called Yathrib.
- Maghâfir* : (المغافير) A bad smelling gum.
- Al-Maghâzi* : (الغزاة) 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)
- Maghrib* : (المغرب) Sunset, evening *Salât* (prayer).
- Mahr* : (المهر) Bridal money given by the husband to the wife at the time of marriage.
- Mahram* : (المحرم) See *Dhu-Mahram*.
- Makrûh* : (المكروه) Not approved of, undesirable from the point of view of religion, although not punishable.
- Mamlûk* : (المملوك) A male slave.
- Manâsik* : (مناسك الحج والعمرة) Acts connected with Hajj like *Ihrâm*; *Tawâf* of the Ka'bah and *Sa'y* 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.
- Manihah* : (المنيحة) (Plural: *Manâ'ih* المنائح) 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.
- Maqâm Ibrâhîm* : (مقام إبراهيم) The stone on which Ibrâhîm (Abraham) عليه السلام stood while he and Ismâ'îl (Ishmael) عليه السلام were building the Ka'bah.
- Maqâm-Mahmûd* : (المقام المحمود) The highest place in Paradise, which will be granted to Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم and none else.

(See *Hadīth* No. 242, Vol.6, *Sahih Al-Bukhārī*).

- Al-Marwah* : (المروة) A mountain in Makkah, neighbouring *Al-Masjid-al-Harām*.
- Al-Mash'ar-Al-Harām* : (المشعر الحرام) See *Muzdalifah*.
- Al-Masīh-ad-Dajjāl* : (المسيح الدجال) Pseudo Messiah or Antichrist (see the footnote of V.6:158 the Qur'ân and also *Hadīth* No.649 and 650, Vol.4, *Sahih Al-Bukhārī*).
- Al-Masjid-al-Harām* : (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.
- Mathānī* : (المثنائي) Oft repeated Verses of the Qur'ân, and that is *Sūrat Al-Fātihah*, recited repeatedly in the *Salāt* (prayer).
- Matras* : (مترس) A Persian word meaning "don't be afraid."
- Maulā* : (المولى) It has many meanings. Some are: a manumitted slave, or a patron, protector, supporter, or master or the *Rabb* [Lord (Allāh)].
- Maulāya* : (مولاي) My lord, my master (an expression used when a slave addresses his master) (also used for freed slave).
- Mauqūdḥah* : (الموقودة) An animal beaten to death with a stick, a stone or the like without proper slaughtering.
- Mawālī* : (الموالي) Non-Arabs and originally former slaves.
- Mayāthir* : (المياثر) Silk cushions.
- Mi'rāj* : (المعراج) The Ascent of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم to the heavens (by soul and body). (See *Hadīth* No. 345, Vol. 1, *Hadīth* No. 429, Vol.4 and *Hadīth* No.227, Vol 5, *Sahih Al-Bukhārī*). [Also see (V.53:12) the Qur'ân]
- Mihjan* : (المحجن) A walking stick with a bent handle.
- Mijanna* : (المجنّة) A place at Makkah.
- Mina* : (منى) A pilgrimage place outside Makkah on the road to 'Arafāt. It is eight kilometers away from Makkah and about sixteen kilometers from 'Arafāt.
- Miqāt* : (المواقيت) (Plural: *Mawāqit* المواقيت) One of the several places specified by the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم for the people to assume *Ihrām* at, on their way to Makkah, when intending

to perform *Hajj* or '*Umrah*.

- Miswāk* : (المسواك) A tooth brush made of *Arāk*-tree roots.
- Mithqāl* : (المثقال) A special kind of weight (equals $4\frac{2}{7}$ grams approx., used for weighing gold). It may be less or more. [20 *Mithqāl* = 94 grams approx.]
- Mu'arras* : (المعرس) A place nearer to Mina than Ash-Shajarah.
- Mu'awwidhāt* : (المعوذات) i.e. *Sūrat Al-Falaq* (113) and *Sūrat An-Nās* (114). [The Qur'ān].
- Mu'takif* : (المعتكف) 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'allafat-ul-Qulūb* : (مؤلفة القلوب) New Muslims who were given *Sadaqah* by the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم to keep them firm in the fold of Islam.
- Mubashshirāt* : (المبشرات) Glad tidings. [See the footnote of (V. 10:64), *Sahīh Al-Bukhārī*, Vol. 9, *Hadīth* No. 119].
- Mūbiqāt* : (الموبقات) Great destructive sins.
- Mudabbar* : (المدبى) A slave who is promised by his master to be manumitted after the latter's death.
- Mudd* : (المد) A measure of two-thirds of a kilogram (approx.) It may be less or more.
- Mufasssal* or *Mufasssalāt* : (المفصل ، المفصلات) 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-Madīnah 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* : (المحاقلة) It is selling un-harvested grain in the field with an already harvested grain like wheat.
- Muharram* : (المحرم) The first month of the Islāmīc calendar.
- Al-Muhassab* : (المحصب) A valley outside Makkah sometimes called Khaif Banī Kinanah.
- Muhkam* : (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 <i>Hajj</i> or ' <i>Umrah</i> .
<i>Muhrimah</i>	: (المحرمة) A female in the state of <i>Ihrâm</i> .
<i>Muhsar</i>	: (المحصر) A <i>Muhrim</i> who intends to perform the <i>Hajj</i> or ' <i>Umrah</i> but cannot because of some obstacle.
<i>Mujâhid</i>	: (المجاهد) (Plural: <i>Mujâhidûn</i>) A Muslim fighter in <i>Jihâd</i> .
<i>Mujazziz</i>	: (المجزز) A <i>Qâ'if</i> : a learned man who reads the foot and hand marks.
<i>Mujtahidûn</i>	: (المجتهدون) Independent religious scholars who do not follow religious opinions except with proof from the Qur'ân and the Prophet's <i>Sunnah</i> .
<i>Mukâtab</i>	: (المكاتب) A slave (male or female) who makes an agreement with the master to pay a certain ransom for his (or her) freedom.
<i>Mukhadram</i>	: (المخضرم) (Plural: <i>Mukhadramun</i>) A person who became a Muslim during the Prophet's lifetime but did not see him.
<i>Mulâ'anah</i>	: (الملاعنة) The act of performing <i>Li'ân</i> .
<i>Mulhidûn</i>	: (الملحدون) Heretics.
<i>Musallâ</i>	: (المصلى) A praying place.
<i>Mushrikûn</i>	: (المشركون) Polytheists, pagans, idolaters and disbelievers in the Oneness of Allâh and His Messenger Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم.
<i>Mustahadah</i>	: (المستحاضة) A woman who has bleeding from the womb in between her normal periods.
<i>Mut'ah</i>	: (المتعة) A temporary marriage which was allowed in the early period of Islâm when one was away from his home, but later on it was cancelled (abrogated).
<i>Mutafahhish</i>	: (المتفحش) A person who conveys evil talk.
<i>Mutashâbihât</i>	: (المتشابهات) Qur'ânic Verses which are not clear and are difficult to understand.
<i>Muttafaq 'Alaih</i>	: (متفق عليه) Meaning 'Agreed upon'. The term is used for such <i>Ahadith</i> which are found in both the collections of <i>Ahadith: Bukhari and Muslim</i> .
<i>Muttaqûn</i>	: (المتقون) Pious and righteous persons who fear Allâh much (abstain from all kinds of sins and evil deeds which He has forbidden) and love Allâh much (perform all kinds of good deeds which He has ordained).

- Muwatta'* : (الموطأ) A *Hadith* book compiled by Imâm Mâlik bin Anas, one of the four *Fiqh Imâm*.
- Muzâbanah* : (الزبانية) 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.
- Muzdalifah* : (المزدلفة) 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 *Maghrib* and '*Ishâ*' prayers (together) there.
- Nahr* : (النحر) (Literal: slaughtering of the camels only and is done by cutting the carotid artery at the root of the neck); the day of *Nahr* is the tenth of Dhul-Hijjah on which pilgrims slaughter their sacrificial animals.
- An-Najâshi* : (النجاشي) (Title for the) king of Ethiopia (Abyssinia) — Negus.
- An-Najsh* : (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.
- An-Najwâ* : (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 *Sahih Al-Bukhâri*, Vol.3, *Hadith* No. 621).
- Naqib* : (الناقيب) A person heading a group of six persons in an expedition; a tribal chief.
- Nash* : (النش) A measure of weight equal to ½ *Uqiyah* (64 grams approximately).
- Nawâfil* : (النوافل) (Plural of *Nâfila*) Optional practice of worship in contrast to obligatory (*Faridah*).
- Nikâh* : (النكاح) Marriage (wedlock) according to Islâmic law.
- Nisâb* : (النصاب) Minimum amount of property liable to payment of the *Zakât* e.g. *Nisâb* of gold is twenty (20) *Mithqâl* i.e. approx. 94 grams; *Nisâb* of silver is two hundred (200) dirhams, i.e. approx. 640 grams; *Nisâb* of food-grains and

fruit is 5 *Awsuq* i.e. 673.5 kgms. *Nisâb* of camels is 5 camels; *Nisâb* of cows is 5 cows; and *Nisâb* of sheep is 40 sheep.

- Nûn* : (نون) Fish.
- Nusub* : (النصب) (Singular of *Ansâb*). *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.
- Qâdi* : (القاضي) A Muslim judge.
- Qalib* : (القليب) A well.
- Qâri'* : (القاريء) Early Muslim religious scholars were called *Qurrâ'* (plural of *Qâri'* — this word is also used for a person who knows the Qur'ân by heart). The plural is *Qurrâ'*. The *Qurrâ'* were teachers of the early Muslims.
- Qârin* : (القارن) One who performs *Hajj-al-Qirân*.
- Qarn-al-Manâzil*: (قرن المنازل) The *Miqât* 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.
- Qatifa* : (القطيفة) Thick soft cloth.
- Qattât* : (القاتات) A person who conveys information from someone to another with the intention of causing harm and enmity between them. (*Sahih Al-Bukhâri*, Vol. 8, *Hadith* No.82).
- Qiblah* : (القبلة) The direction towards all Muslims face in *Salât* (prayers) and that direction is towards the Ka'bah in Makkah (Saudi Arabia).
- Qil wa Qâl* : (قيل وقال) Sinful, useless talk (e.g. backbiting, lies, etc.).
- Qintâr* : (القطار) A weight-measure for food-grains, etc., e.g. wheat, maize, oat, barley.
- Qîrât* : (القيراط) A special weight; sometimes a very great weight like Uhud mountain. 1 *Qîrat* = ½ *Dâniq* & 1 *Dâniq* = 1/6 Dirham.
- Al-Qisâs* : (القصاص) Laws of equality in punishment for wounds etc. in

- retaliation.
- Qissî* : (القسي) 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).
- Qiyâs* : (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 Prophet صلى 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'* : (القباء) A place on the outskirts of Al-Madînah. The Prophet صلى 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.
- Qumqum* : (قمقم) A narrow - headed vessel.
- Qunût* : (القنوت) An invocation in the *Salât* (prayer).
- Quraish* : (القریش) One of the greatest tribes in Arabia in the Pre-Islâmic Period of Ignorance. Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم belonged to this tribe, which had great powers spiritually and financially both before and after Islâm came.
- Quraishi* : (القریشی) 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* : (ربك) Your Lord, Your Master.
- Rabî'-ul-Awwal* : (ربيع الأول) Third month of the Islâmic calendar.
- Râhilah* : (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.
- Rayyân* : (الريّان) 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 Islâmic calendar.
- Ar-Raj'ah* : (الرجعة) 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* : (الركعة) The *Salât* (prayer) of Muslims consists of *Rak'ât* (singular-*Rak'ah*, which is a unit of prayer and consists of one standing, one bowing and two prostrations).
- Ramadân* : (رمضان) The month of observing *Saum* (fasts). It is the ninth month of the Islamic calendar. In it the Noble Qur'ân started to be revealed to our Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم and in it occurs the night of *Qadr* and in it also occurred the great decisive battle of Badr.
- Ramal* : (الرمل) 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 *Tawâf* around the Ka'bah, and is to be done by the men only and not by the women.
- Ramy* : (الرمي) The throwing of pebbles at the *Jimar* at Mina.
- Riba* : (الربا) Usury, which is of two major kinds: (a) *Riba Nasî'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. Islâm strictly forbids all kinds of usury.
- Ridâ'* : (الرداء) A piece of cloth (sheet) worn around the upper part

of the body.

Rikāz : (الركان) Buried wealth.

Rūh-ullah : (روح الله) According to the early religious scholars from among the Companions of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم 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 ('*Abdullah* عبد الله); (iv) Allāh's spirit (*Rūh-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 : (رقبي) 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-Fātiḥah* 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).

- Sab 'a-al-Mathânî* : (سبعم الثاني) The seven repeatedly recited Verses i.e. *Sûrat Al-Fâtihah*. [See the Noble Qur'ân (V.15:87)]
- As-Sab 'ah* : (السبعة) The seven compilers of *Ahadith* — Bukhari, Muslim, Abû Dâwûd, Nasâ'i, Tirmidhi, Ibn Mâjah, and Ahmad.
- Sabâhâh* : (صباحاه) An exclamation indicating an appeal for help.
- Sâbi 'ûn* : (الصابئون) A people who lived in 'Irâq and used to say *Lâ ilâha illallâh* (none has the right to be worshipped but Allâh) and used to read *Az-Zabûr* (the Psalms of the *Sâbi 'ûn*) and they were neither Jews nor Christians.
- Sadaqah* : (الصدقة) Anything given in charity.
- Safa and Marwah* : (الصفا والمروة) Two mountains at Makkah neighbouring *Al-Masjid-al-Harâm* (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*.
- Sahbâ'* : (صهباء) A place near Khaibar.
- Sahîhân* : (الصحيحان) The two *Hadîth* books of Imam Bukhari and Muslim.
- Sahûr* : (السحور) A meal taken at night before the *Fajr* (morning) prayer by a person observing *Saum* (fast).
- Sahw* : (السهو) Forgetting (here it means forgetting how many *Rak'at* a person has prayed in which case he should perform two prostrations of *Sahw*).
- Sakînah* : (السكينة) Tranquillity, calmness, peace and reassurance.
- Salab* : (السلب) Belongings (arms, horse, etc.) of a deceased warrior killed in a battle.
- As-Salât* : (الصلاة) See *Iqâmat-as-Salât*.
- Sami' Allâhu liman hamidah* : (سمع الله لمن حمده) Allâh hears him who praises Him.
- Samur* : (السمر) A kind of tree.
- Sarif* : (سَرْف) A place about ten kilometers away from Makkah.
- Sariyyah* : (السرية) A small army-unit sent by the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم for *Jihâd*, without his participation in it.
- As-Saum* : (الصوم) The fasting i.e., to not to eat or drink or have sexual relations from before the *Adhân* of the *Fajr* (early morning) prayer till the sunset.

- Sawîq* : (السويق) A kind of mash made of powdered roasted wheat or barley grain (also with sugar and dates).
- Sha'bân* : (شعبان) The eighth month of the Islâmic calendar.
- Ash-Shahâdah* : (الشهادة) (i) Testimony of Faith. (ii) "None has the right to be worshipped but Allâh, and Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم is the Messenger of Allâh."
- Shawwâl* : (شوال) The tenth month of the Islâmic calendar.
- Shighâr* : (الشفار) A type of marriage in which persons exchange their daughters or sisters in marriage without *Mahr*.
- Ash-Shiqâq* : (الشقاق) Difference between husband and wife or any two persons.
- Shirk* : (الشرك) Polytheism and it is to worship others along with Allâh.
- Shuf'ah* : (الشفعة) Pre-emption.
- Siddîq and Siddîqûn* : (الصدیق والصدیقون) Those followers of the Prophets who were first and foremost to believe in them (See the Qur'ân, V.4:69).
- Sidr* : (السدر) Lote tree (or *Nibiq* tree).
- Sidrat-ul-Muntaha* : (سدرۃ المنتهی) A *Nabiq* tree over the seventh heaven near the Paradise (the lote tree of the utmost boundary)
- Siffin* (battle of) : (صفین) A battle that took place at Siffin between 'Alî's followers and Mu'âwiyah's followers after the killing of 'Uthmân رضى الله عنه.
- As-Sihah* : (الصحاح الستة) The six books of *Ahâdith*: compiled by Bukhari, Muslim, Abû Dâwûd, Nasâ'i, Tirmidhi and Ibn Mâjah.
- As-Sittah* : (الستة) The six compilers of *Ahadith* — Bukhari, Muslim, Abû Dâwûd, Nasâ'i, Tirmidhi, Ibn Mâjah; and their six collections are called *Sihah Sittah*.
- Subhân Allâh* : (سبحان الله) Glorified is Allâh.

- Sundus* : (السندس) A kind of silk cloth.
- Sunnah* : (السنّة) 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* : (السترة) 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* : (الطائف) A well-known town near Makkah.
- Tâbah* : (الطابة) Another name for Al-Madînah Al-Munawwarah.
- Tâbi'i* : (التابعي) One who has met or accompanied any Companion of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم.
- Tabûk* : (تبوك) A well-known town about 700 kilometers north of Al-Madînah.
- Tâghût* : (الطاغوت) 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 *Tafsir Ibn Kathir*, Vol. 1, page 512; and (V.2:51)].
- Tahajjud* : (التهجّد) Night optional prayer offered at any time after 'Ishâ' prayer and before the *Fajr* prayer.
- Tahnîk* : (التحنّيك) It is the Islâmic 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 *Sahîh Al-Bukhârî*, the Book of 'Aqîqah, Vol. 7, Page No. 272).
- Taiba* : (الطيبة) One of the names of Al-Madînah city.
- Takbîr* : (التكبير) Saying *Allâhu-Akbar* (Allâh is the Most Great).
- Takbîrah* : (التكبيره) A single utterance of *Allâhu-Akbar*
- Talbînah* : (التلبينة) A dish prepared from flour and honey.
- Talbiyah* : (التلبية) Saying *Labbaik, Allâhumma Labbaik* (O Allâh! I am obedient to Your Orders, I respond to Your Call).
- At-Tan'im* : (التنعيم) A place towards the north of Makkah outside the sanctuary from where Makkans may assume the state of

Ihrâm to perform 'Umrah.

- Taqlid* : (التقليد) Putting coloured garlands around the necks of *Budh* (animals for sacrifice).
- Tarâwih* : (التراويع) Optional *Salât* (prayers) offered after the 'Ishâ' prayers on the nights of Ramadân. These may be performed individually or in congregation.
- Tarji'* : (الترجيع) Repetition of the words of the *Adhân* twice by the *Mu'adhdhin* (call-maker).
- Tashahhud* : (التشهد) The recitation of the invocation: *At-tahiyâtul lillâhi...* (up to) ... *wa ash-hadu anna Muhammudan Rasûl-ullâh*", while in *Qu'ûd*, i.e. sitting posture in *Salât* (prayer). [See *Sahîh Al-Bukhâri*, Vol. 1, *Hadîth* No. 794, and it also means: to testify *Lâ ilâha illallâh Muhammadun Rusûl Allâh* (none has the right to be worshipped but Allâh and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allâh).
- Taslîm* : (التسليم) On finishing the *Salât* (prayer), one turns one's face to the right and then to the left saying, *Assalamu 'Alaikum wa Rahmatullâh* (Peace and Mercy of Allâh be on you).
- Tauhid* (Islâmic Monotheism) : (التوحيد) *Tauhid* means declaring Allâh to be the only God. It has three aspects:
- (A) Oneness of the Lordship of Allâh; *Tauhid-ar-Rubûbiyyah*: 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 Allâh.
- (B) Oneness of the worship of Allâh; *Tauhid-al-Ulûhiyyah*: 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 Allâh.
- (C) Oneness of the Names and the Qualities of Allâh; *Tauhid-al-Asmâ' was-Sifât*: To believe that : (i) we must not name or qualify Allâh 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 Allâh; e.g. *Al-Karîm*; (iii) we must believe in all the qualities of Allâh which Allâh has stated in his Book (The Qur'ân) or mentioned through His Messenger (Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم) without changing their meaning

or ignoring them completely or twisting the meanings or giving resemblance to any of the created things; e.g. Allâh is present over His Throne as mentioned in the Qur'ân. (V.20: 5): "The Most Gracious (i.e. Allâh) rose over (*Istawa*) the (Mighty) Throne" over the seventh heaven; and He comes down over the first (nearest) heaven (to us) during the last third part of every night and also during the day of 'Arafah (*Hajj*, i.e. 9th Dhul-Hijjah) as mentioned by the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم, but He is with us by His Knowledge, not by His Personal Self (*Bi-Dhâtihî*), "There is nothing like unto Him, and He is the All-Hearer, the All-Seer." (The Qur'ân, V. 42:11).

This Noble Verse proves the quality of hearing and the quality of sight for Allâh without likening it (or giving resemblance) to others; and likewise He also says:

"To one whom I have created with Both My Hands," (V. 38:75); and He also says:

"The Hand of Allâh is over their hands." (V. 48:10, the Qur'ân). This confirms two Hands for Allâh, but there is no similarity for them.

This is the Faith of all true believers, and was the Faith of all the Prophets of Allâh from Nûh (Noah), Ibrahim (Abraham), Mûsâ (Moses) and 'Îsâ (Jesus) till the last of the Prophets, Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم. It is not like as some people think that Allâh is present everywhere, here, there and even inside the breasts of men.

These three aspects of *Tauhid* are included in the meanings of *Lâ ilâha illallâh* (none has the right to be worshipped but Allâh).

It is also essential to follow Allâh's Messenger Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم : *Wajûb Al-Ittibâ'* and it is a part of *Tauhid-ul-Uluhiyyah*. This is included in the meaning: "I testify that Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم is the Messenger of Allâh" and this means, "None has the right to be followed after Allâh's Book (the Qur'ân), but Allâh's Messenger صلى الله عليه وسلم". [See the Qur'ân (V. 59:7) and (V. 3:31)].

Tawâf : (الطواف) The circumambulation of the Ka'bah.

Tawâf-al-Ifâdah : (طواف الإفاضة) The circumambulation of the Ka'bah by the pilgrims after they come from Mina on the tenth day of

Dhul-Hijjah. This *Tawâf* is one of the essential ceremonies (*Rukn*) of the *Hajj*.

Tawâf-ul-Wadâ' : (طواف الوداع) The *Tawâf* made before leaving Makkah after performing *Hajj* or '*Umrah*.

Tayammum : (التييم) To put or strike lightly the hands over clean earth and then pass the palm of each on the back of the other, blow off the dust and then pass them on the face. This is performed instead of ablution (*Wudû'*) and *Ghusl* (in case of *Janaba*).

Thaniyat-al- (ثنية الوداع) A place near Al-Madînah.

Wadâ' :

Ath-Thalâthah : (الثلاثة) The three compilers of *Ahâdîth* — Abû Dâwûd, Nasâ'î, Tirmidhi.

Tharîd : (الثريد) A kind of meal, prepared from meat and bread.

Thaur : (الثور) A well-known mountain in Al-Madînah.

Tulaqâ' : (الطلاق) Those persons who had embraced Islâm on the day of the conquest of Makkah.

Tûr : (الطور) A mountain.

Uhud : (أحد) A well-known mountain in Al-Madînah. One of the great battles in the Islâmîc history took place at its foot. This battle is called *Ghazwah Uhud*.

'Umrah : (العمرة) A visit to Makkah during which one performs the *Tawâf* around the Ka'bah and the *Sa'y* between As-Safâ and Al-Marwah. It is also called '*lesser Hajj*'. (See *Sahih Al-Bukhâri*, Vol. 3, Page 1).

'Urfut : (العرفط) The tree which produces *Maghâfir*.

'Ushr : (العشر) One-tenth of the yield of land to be levied for public assistance (*Zakât*). (See *Sahih Al-Bukhâri*, Vol. 2, *Hadîth* No. 560).

Wahy : (الوحي) The Revelation or Inspiration of Allâh to His Prophets.

Waihaka : (ويحك) 'May Allâh be Merciful to you.'

Wailaka : (ويلك) 'Woe upon you!'

Walâ' : (الولاء) *Al-Walâ'* is a right to inherit the property of a freed slave to the person who has freed him. *Ahâdîth* has made it clear that *Walâ'* is a part like a lineage. It cannot be sold or

gifted, so selling it or offering it as a gift is prohibited.

- Walī* : (الولي) (Plural *Auliyāʾ*) Protector, guardian, supporter, helper, friend.
- Walimah* : (الوليمة) The marriage feast.
- Waqf* : (الوقف) Religious endowment.
- Wars* : (الورس) A kind of shrub used for colouring yellow.
- Wasāyā* : (الوصايا) Wills or testaments. (Singular: *Wasiyyah* الوصية)
- Al-Wāsil* : (الواصل) One who keeps good relations with his kith and kin.
- Wasilah* : (الوسيلة) The means of approach or achieving closeness to Allāh by getting His favours.
- Wasq* : (الوسق) (Plural: *Awsaq* or *Awsuq*) A measure equal to 60 *Sa* = 135 kg. approx. It may be less or more.
- Wisāl* : (الوصال) Observing *Saum* (fast) for more than one day continuously.
- Witr* : (الوتر) An odd number of *Rakʿat* with which one finishes one's *Salāt* (prayers) at night after the night prayer or the *Ishā* prayer.
- Wudūʾ* : (الوضوء) Ablution, which is washing the face and the hands up to the elbows, wiping the head and ears with wet fingers, and washing the feet up to ankles for the purpose of offering prayers or doing circumambulation round the Kaʿbah.
- Yalamlam* : (يللم) The *Miqāt* of the people of Yemen.
- Yaqīn* : (اليقين) Perfect absolute Faith.
- Yarmūk* : (اليرموك) A place in Shām.
- Yathrib* : (يثرب) One of the names of Al-Madīnah.
- Yaum An-Nafr* : (يوم النفر) The 12th or 13th of Dhul-Hijjah when the pilgrims leave Mina after performing all the ceremonies of *Hajj* at ʿArafāt, Al-Muzdalifah and Mina.
- Yaum An-Nahr* : (يوم النحر) The day of slaughtering the sacrificial animals, i.e., the 10th of Dhul-Hijjah.
- Yaum Ar-Ruʿūs* : (يوم الرؤوس) Meaning 'day of heads'. It is the name of the day following the *ʿĪd* day (*ʿĪd-al-Adha*).
- Yaum At-Tarwiyah* : (يوم التروية) The eighth day of the month of Dhul-Hijjah, when the pilgrims leave Makkah for Mina.

- Zakât* : (الزكاة) A certain fixed proportion of the wealth and of every kind of the property liable to *Zakât* of a Muslim to be paid yearly for the benefit of the poor in the Muslim community. The payment of *Zakât* is obligatory as it is one of the five pillars of Islâm. *Zakât* is the major economic means for establishing social justice and leading the Muslim society to prosperity and security..
- Zakât-ul-Fitr* : (زكاة الفطر) An obligatory *Sadaqa* to be given by Muslims before the prayer of 'Īd-al-Fitr (See *Sahih Al-Bukhâri*, Vol. 2, The Book of *Zakât-al-Fitr*, Page No. 339).
- Zamzam* : (زمزم) The sacred well inside the *Haram* (the grand mosque) at Makkah.
- Zanâdiqah* : (الزندقة) Atheists.
- Zarnab* : (زرنب) A kind of good smelling grass.
- Zuhr* : (الظهر) Noon, mid-day *Salât* (prayer) is called *Zuhr* prayer.

THE END OF GLOSSARY