Glossary
GLOSSARY

Al Masjid Al Haram: The most Sacred Mosque situated at Makkah (Mecca), i.e., Mosque is constructed around Ka'bah.

Al-quds al-sharif: The Masjid al-Aqsa.

Al-rashideen: The rightly guided Caliph i.e., Hadrat Abu Bakr, Hadrat Umar, Hadrat Uthman, and Hadrat Ali.

Al-tawhid: The article of faith, i.e., having faith in oneness of Allah

Al-zam: Conjecture, Supposition.

Amān: Safe conduct.

Arafāt: A famous place of pilgrimage on the S. E. of Makkah about twenty-five kilometres from it.

Asha'dhu: Those who attain the age of maturity.

Awilum: Patrician

Bā'āli: Among some ancient Semitic peoples, orig., any of a number of local fertility gods; later, a chief god.

Brahmana: A member of the priestly Hindu caste, which is the highest.

Caliph: Vicegerent, Successor, and also supreme head of the Islamic state.

Canaan: Ancient region at S. E., end of the Mediterranean, extending eastward to the Jordan River; the Biblical Promised Land.

Decalogue: Ten Commandments.

Deuteronomy: The fifth book of the Pentateuch in the Bible, in which the Law of Moses is set down in full for the second time.

Dhimmi: Free non-Muslim subjects of the Islamic state, who, in return for capital tax payment, enjoy protection and safety.

Dhū al Hijjah: The twelfth month of the Islamic calendar.

Dhul Qadah: The eleventh month of the Islamic calendar.

Din al-fltrah: The religion of the nature.

Din-i Islam: The religion of Islam, the term Din is the abstract term, it could not be replaced by any other term, instead be understood by the term religion.

Diyyah: Blood money paid to the family of the victim of homicide or to the victim of injuries by the perpetrator.

Equites: Members of a specially privileged class of citizens in ancient Rome, from which the cavalry was formed; equestrian order of knights

Erastes: Older men.

Eromeno: The younger men.

Exodus: The second book of the Pentateuch in the Bible, which describes this and gives the Law of Moses.


Farewell Pilgrimage: Last Hajj performed by the last Prophet.

Gabriel: An angel, the main source between the Prophet and the Allah Almighty.

Genesis: The first book of the Bible, giving an account of the Creation

Gerah: An ancient Hebrew coin and weight equal to j of a shekel

Gospel: Among the first four books of New Testament.

Hadith: lit. Speech; The reported saying, and teaching of the Prophet Muhammad (SAW). It is used interchaqngeably with the Sunnah.

Harām: Unlawful. Forbidden and Punishable from the viewpoint of religion.
Hijrah: lit., 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.

Hisbah: Promotion of good and prevention of evil. It is a collective obligation of the Muslim community to take and affirmative stand toward hisbah and put it into effect whenever the occasion arises.

Honestiores: The most hounoured citizens of the ancient Greece civilization.

Humiliores: The most lowered citizens of ancient Greece civilization, subject to humiliation.

Ibähah: Permissibility (as opposed to prohibition).

Iblis: Great Satan.

Iddah: Allah's prescribed waiting period for a woman after divorce or death of her husband, after the expiry of which she can remarry another person.

Ijtihad: lit., self-exertion; independent reasoning usually by a qualified person (i.e., mujtahid) in order to deduce the juridical ruling of an issue from the source materials of the Shari‘ah.

Jihad: Holy fighting in the Cause of Allah or any other kind of effort to make Allah's Word (i.e. Islam) superior. Jihad is regarded as one of the fundamentals of Islam.

Jizyah: Poll-Tax levied on all the non-Muslim subjects of the Islamic state.

Ka'bah: Holy sanctuary situated at Mecca, its foundation was laid by Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham). Also interchangeably used as Kaaba.

Kafir: The one who disbelieves in Allah, His Messengers, all Angels, all the Holy Books, Day of Resurrection and in the Al-Qadar (Divine Preordainments).

Kharaj: Land-Tax levied on all the non-Muslim subjects of the Islamic state.

Khilafah: The Qur'anic doctrine of the Vicegerency of man on earth; also refers to the historical caliphate.

Khul'a: A kind of divorce in which a wife seeks divorce from her husband by giving him a certain compensation, or returning back the Mahr which he gave her.

Khutabah Hujjatul Wida: Last sermon delivered by the Holy Prophet at the Last Hajj performed by Him.

Kshatriya: Among the Hindus, a member of the military caste, next below the Brahmans.

Kufr: It is basically disbelief in any of the articles of Islamic Faith and they are: to believe in Allah, His angels, His Messengers, His revealed Books, the day of Resurrection, and Al-Qadar.

Laylah al-Isrā: Night of ascension of the Holy Prophet from the city of Mecca to city of Jerusalem.

Lex talionis: Law of retaliation

Mana or Mina: A varying unit of weight and money used in ancient Greece, Egypt, etc., generally equal to 1/60 talent or 100 drachmas

Manu: Lawgiver of the Hindus; also law book known as Manu Smriti.

Māřīf: The popular good or practice.

Marwah: A mountain in Makkah, neighbouring Al-Masjid-al-Haram.

Masjid Al-Aqsa: The Sacred Mosque situated at Jerusalem, built by the Prophet Sulaiman (Solomon)

Mecca al-Mukarramah: Sacred city of Makkah

Mina: A pilgrimage place outside Makkah on the road to Arafat. It is eight kilometres away from Makkah and about sixteen kilometres from Arafat

Minkum: Those from among you (i.e., Muslims in particular).
Mohar: Arabic Mahr, the security money or surety amount given to bride by the bridegroom on the wedding night.


Munajat: Seeking Allah’s boon lonely.

Munkar: The known evil or bad practice.

Murtad: An apostate.

Muskhinum: Plebeian

Musta’min: Non-Muslim temporarily resident in Muslim territory for a particular purpose.

Numbers: The fourth book of the Pentateuch in the Bible, containing the census of the Hebrews after the Exodus

Old Testament: Christian designation for the Holy Scriptures of Judaism, the first of the two general divisions of the Christian Bible.

Qaraa: He recited or read.

Qawwam: Arabic term meaning maintenance; subsistence or protection.

Qibla: The direction towards all Muslims face in Salāt (prayers) and that direction is towards the Ka'bah in Makkah.

Qisās: Laws of equality in punishment for wounds etc., in retaliation.

Qul: Say.

Rabb: 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, Organiser, Provider, Master, Planner, Sustainer, Cherisher, and Giver of security. Rabb is also one of the names of Allah. We have used word “Lord” as nearest to Rabb. All occurrences of Lord” actually mean Rabb and should be understood as such.

Rabi-ul-Awwal: The second month of the Islamic calendar

Ribā: Usury.

Sa’y: The going for seven times between the mountains of As-Sah and Al-Marwah in Makkah during the performance of Hajj and Umrah.

Sabbath: The seventh day i.e., Saturday or the resting and day of prayer.

Sadaqa: Anything given in charity.

Safā: A mountain in Makkah, neighbouring Al-Masjid-al-Haram.

Sati: a Hindu widow who allowed herself to be cremated alive on the funeral pyre of her husband's body, old custom prevalent during the ancient times in India.

Seerah: Life sketch of the Prophet Muhammad.

Sha’aban: The eighth month of the Islamic calendar.

Shar’ī’ah: Islamic constitution and the laws.

Shekels: An ancient unit of weight used by Hebrews, Babylonians, etc., equal to about half an ounce.

Shudra: Fourth caste amongs the Hindus.

Shūra: Consultation.

Slokas: Sacred hymn of the Hindu religious books.

Sunnah: see Hādhīth

Surah: Chapter of the Holy Qur’ān.

Ta’budū: You Worship Allah.

Takbir: Saying Allahu-Akbar (Allah is the Most Great).

Talbiyah: Saying Labbaik Allahumma Labbaik (O Allah! I am obedient to your Orders, I respond to your Call).

Talmudists: Scholars in authority of Talmud.
Taqul: Rational judgement.

Ulema: Religious scholars of Islam; interchangeably used as Ulama.

Ulū al-Amr: lit., those with authority, government and community leaders, as well as ulama, who exercise authority and influence in community affairs. The Qur’ān requires that must be respected and obeyed.

Ummah: Muslim community.

Ummi Ummat: see above.

Vaiyya: A member of the Hindu business and agricultural caste, next below the Kshatriya.

Wardum: Salves

Zakat: lit., purity; legal alms incumbent upon a Muslim, to help the poor and the needy, at the rate of approximately two and a half percent, payable annually on certain types of assets held for over a year; A certain fixed proportion of the wealth and of every kind of the property liable to Zakat of a Muslim to be paid yearly for the benefit of the poor in the Muslim community. The payment of Zakat is obligatory as it is one of the five pillars of Islam. Zakat is the major economic means for establishing social justice and leading the Muslim society to prosperity and security.