GLOSSARY OF THE ARABIC TERMS

Note: Following is the glossary of important Arabic terms that have occurred frequently in the text. The word has also been explained at the place where it came first. Thus the word occurred once only has not been included in this glossary.

Ajnād
= army, militants

al Amwāl al Hilālīyah
= revenue collected on monthly basis

ʿAṭā
= financial grant, pension

Athmān (sing. thaman=price)
= price or the objects which are used to be paid as price, like gold, silver, coin etc.

Bait al māl
= Public Treasury

Dhimmi
= non-Muslim protected subject of Muslim state

Dīnār
= gold unit of currency

Dirham
= silver unit of monetary system

Diwān
= Department

Fai
= Spoil of war

Fals (pl. Fuluṣ)
= Designation of the copper coin

Fallāḥīn (sing. Fallāḥ)
= farmer or land-tiller

Farḍ ʿain
= individually obligatory

Farḍ Kifāyah
= socially obligatory

Fatāwā (sing. Fatwā)
= a collection of legal rulings

Fatwā (pl. Fatwā) = legal ruling or opinion on a point of Islamic law issued by a competent authority

Feddān
= measure of land, acre

Fiqh
= Science of the Sharī'ah, Islamic jurisprudence

Ghaban fāḥish
= charging an exorbitant price from an unaware person which may not be accepted by anyone knowingly
Ghanīmah = booty

Hadīth = Oral Tradition of the Prophet

Halāl = legitimate, object permitted by the Sharī'ah

Hārām = illegitimate or that prohibited by the Sharī'ah

Hijrah = Migration of the Prophet to Madīnah

Hilālī = tax collected on lunar month

Ḥisbah = an institution for supervision over economic and social conditions

Ḥudūd = Sharī'ah punishments on certain offences

Ijārah = hire or lease contract

Ijārah al gharar = dubious hire

Ijmā‘ = consensus of Islami scholars on a point of Islamic law

Ijtihād = original thinking

‘Ilūlah = causation, reason

Imām = head of the State, authority, caliph

Iqāmah al ḥudūd = meting the Sharī'ah punishments

Iqṭā‘ = administrative granting of land

Iqṭā‘ khāṣṣ = land in possession of Sultān

‘Iwaḍ al mithl = just compensation or compensation of the equivalent

Jāhilīyah = pagan, pre-Islamic condition of the Arabs

Jawālī tax = a tax imposed on dhimmīs in Mamlūk regime

Jihād = holy war

Jizyah = tax, poll-tax

Kharāj = tax, land tax
Kharāj al basātitin = tax on fruit trees
Kharāj al zirā'ah = tax on agriculture
Ma'ād = Hereafter, life after death
Ma'āsh = Economy
Maghānim = booty
Mal (pl. Amwal) = valuable objects, capital, property
Māl ribwī = Commodities whose exchange for the similar commodities with inequality in terms of quantity or time of delivery is counted ribā
Mamlūk = slave, slave dynasty of Egypt
Marā'ī tax = tax on cattle
al Mārūf = good
al Mašā'le al 'ammah = general welfare
Matjār = trade house
al Mawārith al Hashriyah = heirless property
Meyār al amwāl = measure of the value of goods
al Mažālim al Mushtarakah = taxes imposed on a group of people jointly
Mu'allafah al Qulūb = those whose hearts are to be reconciled
Muḍārabah = a form of partnership in which one party invest capital and another party trades with it on the understanding that they share the profit in an agreed upon ratio, and that the loss resulting from normal trading activity is borne by the investing party.
Muḍārib = one who undertakes an enterprise with a capital provided by some other on profit-sharing basis.
Muḥtasib = inspector of market and social conditions of people; the man in charge of hisbah department.
Mujtahid = original and creative thinker
al Munkar = evil
Muqarrar al Našārā = A tax imposed on Christians under some Mamlûk Sultâns
Muqṭâ‘ = Iqṭā holder, iqṭā grantee
Mušādarah = confiscation of property
Mushârkah = partnership
Mustersil = a person unaware of the prevailing market price
Muzâ‘ra‘ah = lease of land for cultivation against payment of the produce as rent
Nišâb = legal minimum or the minimum limit of property on which zakâh is imposed
Qâdî = judge
Qarârīt (sing. Qirrât) = caret
Qiyâṣ = analogy
Raghbah = willingness
Rawk = a Coptic word meaning measure
Raṭl = pound (a weight)
Ribâ = interest
Ribā al Faḍl = interest due to unequal barter exchange of the same commodity
Ribâ al Nasîh = interest due to late delivery of certain commodities
Ribḥ al ma‘rūf = commonly acceptable profit
Ribḥ al mu‘ātâd = customary profit
Ṣadaqah = Zakâh, alms
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sharī'ah</td>
<td>sacred law of Islam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sīr</td>
<td>rate, price</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shirkah</td>
<td>partnership</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sulṭānate</td>
<td>territory under a Sulṭān</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shūrā System</td>
<td>a system based on mutual consultation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasīr</td>
<td>price fixation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tasīr al 'ādil</td>
<td>just pricing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tasīr fil āmāl</td>
<td>pricing of labour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tawarzuq</td>
<td>trick to obtain money</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tawḥīd</td>
<td>belief in one God and denial of the else</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thaman al mithl</td>
<td>just price or price of the equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thamaniyyah</td>
<td>Money-ness</td>
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<tr>
<td>'Ujrah al mithl</td>
<td>just wage or wage of the equivalent</td>
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<tr>
<td>'Ulāmā</td>
<td>doctors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ummah</td>
<td>Muslims as a whole</td>
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<tr>
<td>al 'Uqūd al fāsidah</td>
<td>invalid contracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al 'Uqūd al šahīḥah</td>
<td>valid contracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Urf</td>
<td>usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ushr</td>
<td>tax imposed on the crops of Muslims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waḍā' al Jawā'eh</td>
<td>rebate due to natural calamities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al Wajh al ma'rūf</td>
<td>commonly accepted fashion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wājib al Dhimmah</td>
<td>A tax imposed on dhimmīs in Mamlūk regime</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wakīl</td>
<td>agent</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wālī (pl. Wulāh)</td>
<td>governor, guardian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waqf</td>
<td>a religious trust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wilāyah = government, state
Zakāh = a tax imposed religiously on property of Muslims when it reaches a certain level.
Zūlm = injustice

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