

Glossary

(A)

- ‘Abā’ah : A wide garment with no sleeves but with openings through which one’s arms could get out.
- Agreed upon hadīth : The hadīth that is narrated by both Bukhārī and Muslim.
- Ahlul Hadīth : The traditionalists, i.e. those who study the prophet’s (ﷺ) Sunnah, act and deliver Fatwas in accordance with that which is proved to be authentic of it.
- Anbijāniyyah : A thick cloth with no decorations on.
- Ālim : A scholar well-versed in a specific branch of knowledge.
- Ansār : The prophet’s (ﷺ) companions from the inhabitants of Al-Madīnah, who embraced Islām and supported it and who received and entertained the Muslim emigrants from Makkah and other places.
- ‘Arafah / ‘Arafāt : A famous place of pilgrimage on the south east of Makkah about twenty five kilometers from it.
- Arkān [sing. Rukn] : That part of any act of worship which is considered as an article in it without which the act of worship is null and void.
- ’Athān : The call to Salāt pronounced loudly to inform people that the time of Salāt is due. It has certain wordings narrated in Sahīh Al-Bukhārī.
- ’Athar : Narrations traced back to the Sahābah or the Tābi‘īn.
- Athkār : Literally: Laudation. Statements and service by

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which Allāh (ﷻ) is glorified such as those of Takbīr, Tahlīl, Tahmīd, Tasbīh, ... etc.

‘Azīz : Literally: The non-defeatable. One of Allāh’s perfect names. It means the most powerful of all His creation.

(B)

Baitul Maqdis : The famous mosque in Jerusalem which is stated by the prophet (ﷺ) to be the third sacred mosque in the Islamic world; the first and the second being Al-Masjidul Harām at Makkah and the mosque of the prophet (ﷺ) at Al-Madīnah.

Basmalah : To say: “Bismillāh Ar-Rahmān Ar-Rahīm”, i.e. with the Name of Allāh (ﷻ), the Merciful, the Beneficent.

Bdi‘ah : Any innovated practice in religion.

Bisht : A wide thin cloak worn by men over the other clothes. It has long wide sleeves and opened from the front.

Burd : A black square narrow cloth.

Burnus : A garment with its head connected to it, be it a jībbah or ‘Abā’ah.

(D)

Dir‘ : Similar to the Qamīs and worn by women.

Dishdāshah : A garment similar to the Qamīs but its sleeves are not wide. It is worn by men.

Du‘ā’ : Calling unto Allāh (ﷻ) with full humility and submission.

Du‘ā’ul Istiftāh : Statements recited in Salāt immediately after reciting Takbīrul Ihrām. It has different wordings

one of which runs as follows: “Bismika Allāhumma Wa Bihamdika, Tabāraka Ismuka Wa Ta‘ālā Jadduka, Wa Lā Ilāha Ghairuka”. It is one of the Sunnan of Salāt.

(E)

- Eidul Adhā : The four-days’ festival of Muslims starting on the tenth day of Thul Hijjah.
- Eidul Fitr : The three-days’ festival of Muslims starting on the first day of Shawwāl, the month that follows Ramadān immediately.

(F)

- Fahshā’ : Every evil deed whether practical or verbal one.
- Fard Kifāyah : An enjoined duty. It is fulfilled if it is done by a group of muslims.
- Farrūj : Similar to the Qamīs with the opening from the back.
- Fatāwā : Religious rulings delivered by an ‘Ālim regarding a certain issue.
[sing. Fatwā]
- Fātihah : The first chapter in the Holy Qur’ān. It is also called “As-Sab‘ul Mathānī” and “Ummul Qur’ān”.
- Fidyah : A compensation of a missed or wrongly practiced religious ceremony, usually in the form of money, food stuff or offering (animal).
- Fiqh : The science of knowing the rulings regarding the religious practical practices through their Shar‘ [legal] texts.
- Fitnah : A trial with which man could be afflicted; it could afflict one’s fortune, life, offspring or religion.
[pl. Fitān]

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- Fitrah : The pure belief in the Oneness of Allāh (ﷻ).
Fuqahā' : Scholars well-versed in Fiqh.
[sing. Faqīh]

(G)

- Ghaib : Things about which only Allāh (ﷻ) knows such as: the time of the Hour (Horn-Blowing Day), the angles, paradise, Hell, the Books He revealed on the prophets, the prophets He sent ... etc.
Gharīb : The hadīth which is transmitted by only one narrator in any of the chain's layers.
[hadīth]
Gusl : Taking a bath in a ceremonial way. This is necessary for one who is Junub and other occasions.

(H)

- Hadīth : The prophet's (ﷺ) statements, deeds, and approvals.
Hajj : Pilgrimage to Makkah. It could be done in three different ways: Hajj Tamattu', Hajj Al-Qirān, and Hajj Al-Ifrād.
Hanābilah / (Hanbalites) : The followers of Imām Ahmad Ibn Hanbal and his Mathhab.
Harām : i.e. forbidden to be done.
Hijāb : That with which a woman covers herself from head to foot; it includes the Khimār and the Jilbāb.
Hukum : A judgment of legal decision (especially of Allāh (ﷻ) or his Messenger).
Hullah : Two-piece colored cloth including a Ridā' and Izār.

Hūr : Hourī. Very fair females created by Allāh (ﷻ); they are not of Adam's offspring, with very beautiful eyes and perfect shape among other features. They are granted by Allāh (ﷻ) for the believers in Paradise.

(I)

Ihrām : A state in which one is prohibited to practice certain deeds that are lawful at other times. The ceremonies of 'Umrah and Hajj are performed during such state which one should express mentally an orally one's intention to assume.

Ilāh : The One rightly deserves being worshipped. Only Allāh (ﷻ) deserves this.

'Ilm : A broad knowledge in a specific branch of knowledge.

Imām : The leader of Salāt. It also refers to the Muslim Caliph, ruler, or a Fiqh scholar.

Īmān : To have faith or belief.

Inshā'a Allāh : A statement that should preferably be said when one expresses his intention to do something in the future. It means "By the will of Allāh (ﷻ)".

Iqāmah : The statements of 'Athān immediately after reciting which Salāt is performed. It has two different wordings: the first similar to the 'Athān; the other is a reduced 'Athān.

'Ishā' : Late evening Salāt. Its time starts about one and half hour after sunset, till the middle of the night.

Ishtimālus Sammā' : To wrap oneself in a garment while sitting in such a way that nothing of the garment would cover one's private parts and no way for one arms to get

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- out.
- Islām : The last of Allāh’s (ﷻ) religions, revealed on prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) for all people. The word literally means “submitting to Allāh”.
- Isti‘āthah : The statement of seeking Allāh’s (ﷻ) refuge from shaitān, the outcast and the cursed. It states: “A‘ūthū Billāhi Minash Sahitānir Rajīm” [i.e. I seek refuge with Allāh (ﷻ) from the out cast Shaitān].
- Istighfār : To seek Allāh’s (ﷻ) forgiveness by saying: “Astaghfirullāh” [i.e. I seek Allāh’s (ﷻ) forgiveness].
- Izār : A sheet worn below the waist to cover the lower half of the body.

(J)

- Jāhiliyyah : The days of ignorance before the advent of Islām through prophet Muhammad (ﷺ).
- Al-Jamā‘ah : Those who follow that which Ahlul Hadīth and Salaf follow, i.e. the prophet’s (ﷺ) authentic Sunnah, it also applies to the congregation in Salāt.
- Jāmi‘ : The mosque in which the Jumu‘ah Salāt is weekly established.
- Janābah : The state of a person after having sexual intercourse with one’s wife or husband or after having a sexual discharge in a wet dream. A person in such a state should do Ghusl, if not possible then Tayammum.
- Janāzah : Funeral procession or the dead body.
- Jannah : The Paradise to which all Muslims will be

admitted in the Hereafter.

- Jawād : One of Allāh's (ﷻ) perfect names. It means the Extremely Generous.
- Jilbāb : An outer cloak that wraps or conceals the whole of a woman's body. It is worn over the usual clothes when getting outside.
- Jibbah : A cloak with short sleeves worn over the Ridā'.
- Jumhūr : The majority of scholars.

(K)

- Ka'bah : The square stony building in Al-Masjidul Harām at Makkah towards which all muslims turn their faces in Salāt.
- Kaffārah : Penance, expiation. An act, enjoined by Allāh (ﷻ) or His prophet (ﷺ) on the adult muslim man or woman, to be done in order to blot out a sin he/she has committed.
- Karbulā' : A city in Irāq which the Shī'ah sanctify so much because Ali (ﷺ), the fourth of the rightly guided caliphs and Al-Husai -his son-, were buried there after they were killed.
- Kareem : One of Allāh's (ﷻ) perfect names; it means: The Most Generous.
- Khabīs : A delicious kind of food. It is made of dates and ghee.
- Khalīl : The one who is considered more superior than a friend or beloved. The prophet (ﷺ) had only one Khalīl, i.e. Allāh (ﷻ), but he had many friends.
- Khamīsah : A square black cloth decorated with two lines or marks.

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- Khawārij : Literally, it means dissenters. It refers to a deviated sect that dissected itself from the larger group of muslims. Considering the doer of the major sin(s) as a disbeliever, is one of its main beliefs which has no Shar‘ proof.
- Khimār : A sheet of a scarf that covers a woman’s head and is let down to cover her bosom.
- Khutabā : Those who deliver Khutbahs (sing. Khatīb).
- Khutbah : A religious speech. It is of many types; such as: Khutbatul Hājah, Khutbatul Jumu‘ah, ... etc.
- Khutbatul Hājah : The statements with which the prophet (ﷺ) used to commence his speeches and used also to teach it to his Sahābah. They are reported in many hadīth compilations.
- Kūfah : A town in Irāq.
- Kuffār : The disbelievers of any of the six articles of the Islamic faith, i.e. Allāh (ﷻ), His Angles. His Messengers, the Books He revealed, the Last Day and the Preordainment whether good or bad.

(L)

- Labbūd : A kind of delicious food.
- Laghw : Any word or deed during the Friday Khutbah and leads to distract oneself or others from listening and understanding the Khutbah.

(M)

- Madīnah : A big holy city in Sa‘ūdī Arabia in which the sacred Al-Maṣjidun Nabawī is situated.
- Mahram : A male whom a woman can never marry because of close relationship (e.g. father, a brother, an uncle, ... etc.).

- Makrūh : A religiously detested act which if done one does not incur a sin upon oneself but if abandoned for Allāh's (ﷻ) sake, one is rewarded.
- Ma'mūm : The one following the Imām in Salāt.
- Marfū' : A hadīth traced back to the prophet (ﷺ).
- Marwah : A mountain at Makkah neighboring Al-Masjidul Harām to the east.
- Masbūq : The one who attends the mosque and finds that he missed a part of Salāt with the Imām. In such case, the Masbūq should join the Imām in whatever position the later is and when the Imām recites Salām at the end of Salāt, the Masbūq does not do so but does the part he missed earlier.
- Al-Masjidul Harām : The Holy mosque at Makkah in Sa'ūdī Arabia.
- Mathhab [pl. Mathāhib] : A school of religion and Fiqh. It is the way a scholar follows through which he deduces practical religious rulings from the detailed texts of the Qur'ān, Sunnah, and Ijmā'. In the Islamic world there are four famous Mathāhib; i.e. the Shāfi'ī, Hanafī, Hanbalī, and Māliki.
- Matn : The wording of a hadīth.
- Mawqūf : The hadīth traced back to a Sahābī.
- Mazīd : The Day of Mazīd is another name for the Day of Account. It literally means the Day of Doubles. It is called as such because Allāh (ﷻ) will call Hell: 'Are you filled with the Disbelievers?' Hell would say: 'Is there any more (of them)?' The disbelievers will get their punishment in it in doubles.
- Minā : A place outside Makkah on the road to 'Arafah. It

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- is five miles away from Makkah and about ten miles from 'Arafah.
- Mu'allaq : The hadīth from the chain of narrators of which there is an omitted narrator or more from its beginning.
- Mu'aththin : The one who pronounces the 'Athān loudly calling people to come and perform Salāt.
- Mu'awwithatain : The two Sūrahs: Al-Falaq and An-Nās.
- Mubtadi'ah : Those who practice innovated acts of worship in religion [i.e. Bid'ah].
- Mu'dal : The hadīth's chain of narrators in which there is an omission of two or more consecutive narrators.
- Mudd : A measure of two thirds of a kilogram, i.e. a handfull.
- Mufassal : The Sūrahs starting from Qāf to the end of the Noble Qur'ān.
- Muhaddith : The one who studies the prophet's (ﷺ) ahādīth regarding their authenticity and their interpretations and hence the rulings deduced from them.
- Muhājirūn : Those of the early muslims who had emigrated from any place to Al-Madīnah in the life time of the prophet (ﷺ) before the conquest of Makkah. This term also applies to the one who emigrates for the sake of Allāh (ﷻ) and Islām.
- Al-Mujeeb : One of Allāh's (ﷻ) perfect names. It means the one who answers the du'ā' (i.e. supplication).
- Mujtahid : The one who exerts himself and endeavours to deduce religious rulings using: a. the Qur'ān texts, b. Sunnah texts, c. the Ijmā', d. the Arabic language, e. the principles of Fiqh and ways of

- deducing rulings and f. the abrogating and the abrogated texts.
- Munfarid : The one doing Salāt alone without being led by an Imām.
- Munqati‘ : The hadīth’s chain of narrators which lacks one narrator or there is an unidentified narrator in it.
- Munkar : The rejected hadīth.
- Mursal : The hadīth’s chain of narrators from the end of which a narrator is omitted.
- Musallā : A praying place away from the inhabitation (i.e. a desert, a plain, ... etc.).
- Mushaf : The book which includes all the Qur’ān.
- Mustalah : The principles through which the hadīth’s rank of authenticity is known regarding its Sanad (chain of narrators) and Matn (wordings) and according to which the hadīth is either accepted or rejected.
- Mutawātir : The hadīth which is transmitted by a great number of reliable, well dictating narrators.
- Muzdaliphah : A place between Arafā and Minā where the pilgrims, while returning from ‘Arafā, have to stop and stay for the whole night or greater part of it, between the ninth and the tenth of Dhul-Hijjah. They should perform Maghrib and ‘Ishā’ Salāt there.

(N)

- Nāfilah : Optional acts of worship.
- Najāсах : Whatever impurities come out of humans, i.e. urine, stool, birth blood, menses ... etc.
- Niyyah : Intention. In acts of worship, Niyyah is considered as a precondition for their validity.

(Q)

- Qabā' : A male wide garment, narrow from the top with short sleeves and an opening from the front.
- Qadā' : To do an act of worship after its due time is gone due to a Shar' excuse.
- Al-Qadīr : One of Allāh's perfect names which means Omnipotent.
- Qamīs : A male garment with wide sleeves and wide opening from its top. It is also called "Gallābiyyah". It covers the whole body from neck to heels or half of the shins. People used to wear the Qamīs as an underwear.
- Qiblah : The direction in which all Muslims turn their faces in Salāt. And that direction is towards the Ka'abah in Makkah.
- Qirām : A thin, colored, woolen curtain.
- Qiyām : The standing posture in Salāt. It is an article in the obligatory Salāt without which one's Salāt is rendered null and void unless one is unable to stand.
- Qiyāmul Lail : The Salāt done after doing Ishā' Salāt. The maximum number of which is eleven Rak'ah and the minimum is one Rak'ah. It's time extends from 'Ishā' till dawn.
- Qiyās : Analogy. The process through which a well-versed Faqīh or Mujtahid delivers a religious ruling for a certain case for which there is no clear cut proof in the Qur'ān or Sunnah depending on similar cases for which there is a clear proof.
- Qudsī [hadīth] : The prophet's (ﷺ) narration from Allāh (ﷻ).

- Qunūt : It covers a wide range of meanings some of which are the following:
- a. The du‘ā’ recited in the last Rak‘ah of Qiyāmul Lail before or after Rukū‘.
 - b. The long recitation of Qur’ān while in the standing posture in Salāt.
 - c. Keeping silent from any kind of speech in Salāt except reciting Athkār.
 - d. Performing many acts of worship for Allāh’s (ﷻ) sake.
- Quraish : One of the greatest tribes in Arabia to which the prophet (ﷺ) belonged. Before and after Islām, this tribe had great powers spiritually and financially.
- Qur’ān : The miraculous words of Allāh (ﷻ) revealed on His last of the prophets Muhammad (ﷺ) by the Honest Gibreel, written in the Mushaf, transmitted through a great number of reliable, honest, well-dictating narrators, reciting which is a superior act of worship. It starts with the Fātihah and ends with An-Nās Sūrah.

(R)

- Rabb : The One and the Only Lord for the universe; its Creator, Owner, Organizer, Provider, Master, Planner, Cherisher, ... etc. This word had no equivalent in the English Language.
- Rāfidah : One of the major sects of the Shī‘ah. Its original members rejected the caliphate of Zaid Ibn ‘Alī because he refused to insult Abī Bakr and ‘Umar (رضي الله عنه) when he was asked to do so.

The followers of this sect believe in the permissibility of insulting some of the Sahābah, casting doubt on their honesty and reliability such as: Abū Bakr, Aishah, ‘Umar, ‘Uthmān, Abū Hurairah (رضي الله عنه).

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- Rajab : The seventh month of the Islamic calendar.
- Rak‘ah : The smallest unit in Salāt. It consists of a standing, one bowing and two prostrations.
- Ar-Raqīb : One of Allāh’s (ﷻ) perfect names. It means: The One who is Ever watcher.
- Rasūl : Messenger with a doctrine including the rulings people should abide by to gain Allāh’s pleasure.
- Rawdah : The area between the prophet’s (ﷺ) pulpit and his grave in Al-Masjidun Nabawī in Madīnah.
- Raytah : A thin garment made of linen.
- Ridā’ : A piece of cloth worn around the upper part of the body.
- Rukhsah : Literally, it means: The concession. Idiomatically, it refers to the ruling that is affirmed in Shar‘ texts contrary to another one due to the existence of a certain need or cause.
- Rukū‘ : Bowing posture in Salāt in which one says: ‘Subhana Rabbial Athīm’ or other Athkār reported in hadīth compilations.

(S)

- Sa‘ah : Horn-Blowing Day.
- Sadaqatul Fitr : A certain amount of food (dates, rice, lentil, wheat, ... etc.) paid to the poor at the end of Ramadān. It should be paid by (or on behalf) of every muslim (i.e. male, female, old, young, free of slave).
- Sadl : Letting one’s garment to the ground. This act is forbidden on men only.
- Safā : A mountain at Makkah neighboring Al-Masjidul Harām to the east.

- Sahābah : The prophet's (ﷺ) companions who saw him, believed in him and died in such a state.
- Sahūr : The late night meal taken before dawn by those who want to observe Sawm (fasting).
- Salaf : The prophet's (ﷺ) companions, their followers and all those who followed them; all following the prophet's (ﷺ) Sunnah earnestly.
- Salāt
[pl. Salawāt] : The second article of Islām; the first being the two statements of testification. It is done five times a day in specified times; the male in the mosque and the female at home.
- As-Salātu
'Alan Naby : Sending Salāt on the prophet (ﷺ) by reciting certain statements, they begin with: "Allāhum mā Sallī 'Alā Muhammad (ﷺ) ... etc.".
- Salātul
Eidain : The Salāt done on the Eid Day. It consists of two Rak'ahs. In the first one recites seven Takbīrs while in the second one recites five Takbīrs.
- As-Samī' : One of Allāh's (ﷻ) perfect names. It means: The One who hears every thing, even one's thought.
- Sanad : [or Isnād], the chain of narrators of a hadīth.
- Sarāwīl : A male underwear. It is a very wide trousers, some men of Ash-Shām (Lebanon, Syria and Palestine) still wear.
- Sawm : The fourth of Islām's articles. It means to fast; i.e. not to eat, drink or have sexual relations ... etc. from dawn 'Athān till sunset 'Athān.
- Sha'bān : The eighth month of the Islamic Calendar.
- Shāfi'yah : The followers of Imām Ash-Shāfi'ī and the adherents to his Mathhab.
- Ash-Shām : The area including: Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and Jordan.

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- Shar‘ [Sharī‘ah] : The law which Allāh (ﷻ) prescribed for us and revealed on his last Messenger Muhammad (ﷺ). It covers beliefs, acts of worship, transactions, penalties, ... etc.
- Shāth : The narration narrated by an honest narrator but differs from a similar one narrated by a more reliable narrator.
- Shī‘ah : A deviated sect that extravagantly supported ‘Alī (ؓ), the fourth caliph. They believe that ‘Alī is the only deserving caliph followed by the eleven infallible Imāms. They also believe that the Qur’ān, Sunnī muslims read, is altered and not the original one. The Tuqyah [i.e. concealing one’s true beliefs] is one of their major principles when discussing their beliefs with others.
- Sihāh : The compilations in which authentic ahādīth are reported.
- Siwāk : A piece of a stick of a tree called “Al-Arāk”, used as a tooth brush. The prophet (ﷺ) strongly urged muslims to use it so often and said: ‘It cleans the mouth and leads to Allāh’s (ﷻ) pleasure’.
- Siyām : Synony to Sawm.
- Subhāna Allāh : To say “Glory to Allāh (ﷻ)” it is one of the two statements, the second being “Al-Hamdu Lillāh”, which if recited so often, one’s scales of good deeds would be so heavy.
- Sujūd : Prostrating oneself on the ground putting the seven stated bones; i.e. the forehead and nose, the two hands, the knees and the feet.
- Sunnah : The prophet’s (ﷺ) deeds, statements or approvals. The Fiqh scholars use the term to refer to those deeds which if done one is granted rewards but if abandoned one does not incur a sin on oneself.

- Sunnah Ba'diyyah : The Nāfilah Salāt one does after doing the obligatory one.
- Sunnah Qabliyyah : The Nāfilah Salāt one does prior to the obligatory one.
- Sūrah : A chapter in the Holy Qur'ān.
- Sutrah : An object like a pillar, wall of stick, a spear, ... etc. the height of which should not be less than a foot and must be placed in front of a person offering Salāt.

(T)

- Tābi'ī : The follower of the prophet's (ﷺ) companion(s).
- Tahiyyatul Masjid : Two Rak'ah Salāt that should be done immediately after one enters a mosque.
- Tahmīd : To say "Al-Hamdu Lillāh", i.e. praise and thanks be to Allāh (ﷻ).
- Tahūr : Cleaning oneself from impurities such as: urine, stool, menses, ... etc.
- Takbīr : To say "Allāhu Akbar", i.e. Allāh (ﷻ) is the most great.
- Takbīratūl Ihrām : To say "Allāhu Akbar" when commencing Salāt.
- Ta'mīn : To say "Amen", it means: O Allāh (ﷻ) answer our supplications.
- Tarāwīh : The eleven Rak'ah Salāt regularly performed in Ramadan. It could be done after 'Ishā' Salāt immediately or in any part of the night before dawn. It could be performed in many different ways all of which are reported in hadīth compilations.

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- Tasbīh : To say: “Subhāna Allāh”, i.e. “Glory be to Allāh (ﷻ)”.
- Tashahhud : The recitation of the invocation: ‘At-Tahiyyatu Lillāh.. (up to) Wa ‘Ashhadu Anna Muhammadan Rasūlu Allāh ...’, while in the sitting posture in Salāt.
- Taslīm : To say: ‘As-Salāmu ‘Alikum Warahmatu Allāhi Wa Barakātuh’ at the end of Salāt. It is also used as a greeting amongst muslims.
- Tawāf : The circumambulation of the Ka‘bah.
- Tawhīd : Dedicating all kinds of worship; practical, verbal and even psychological feelings, to Allāh (ﷻ) alone with no partner whatsoever.
- Thul Hulāifah : A well-known place 240 miles away from Makkah and 3 miles away from Madīnah. It is the place from which the people of Madīnah and those who come from its direction start their Ihrām.
- Tilāwah Sajdah : The prostration one does after reciting certain verses from the Holy Qur’ān.
- Tiyarah : An act that was prevalent during Jāhiliyyah period. It means to have good or bad omen in the movement of things. It is Harām in Islām.
- Tubbān : A male underwear shaped into wide trousers but with no legs. Some times it is made of leather.
- Turuqiyyah : The heads of Sūfī sects who paid complete allegiance to their Shaikhs and followed in their footsteps.

(U)

- ‘Ulamah : The well-versed scholars in the Islamic religion who give religious verdicts (Fatāwā) in

accordance with its orders.

- ‘Umrah : A visit to Makkah during which one does Tawāf around the Ka‘bah and Sa‘i between As-Safā and Al-Marwā.
- ’Usūl Fiqh : The general principles of Islamic jurisprudence by using which a scholar could deduce rulings regarding practical issues.

(W)

- Wahy : The revelation. It also refers to Gibreel.
- Wājib : The enjoined duty which if one abandons, one would incur a sin upon oneself.
- Waswasah : The evil insinuations Shaitān cast in oneself causing him to forget while being engaged in any deed.
- Witr : An odd number of Rak‘āt with which one finishes one’s Salāt at night after doing the ‘Ishā’ Salāt.
- Wudū’ : Doing ablution starting with the hands, then rinsing the mouth, blowing the nose, washing the face, washing the arms, wiping the head and ears, and finally washing the feet.

(Z)

- Zakāt : The third article of Islām. It is the proportion of money, crops, cattle, ... etc. a muslim pays yearly in case he owns the Nisāb for a whole year.
- Zimmi : A free non-Muslim subject living under muslim protection and enjoys all citizenship rights but pays a tribute in return.