

- Al-Hidâna* : (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 'emigration'. 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 emigration from Makkah to Abyssinia (Ethiopia) and later to Al-Madina, (iii) the Prophet's migration journey from Makkah to Al-Madina, and (iv) the Islamic calendar year which started from the Prophet's migration journey from Makkah to Al-Madina.
- Hilâb* : (حلاب) A kind of scent.
- Hima* : (الحمى) A private pasture.
- Himyan* : (حميان) A kind of belt, part of which serves as a purse to keep money in it.
- Hinna* : (الحناء) (Henna) A kind of plant used for dyeing hair etc.
- Hiqqa* : (الحقة) A three-year-old she-camel.
- Hirâ'* : (الحراء) A well-known cave in a mountain near Makkah.
- Hubal* : (هبل) The name of an idol in the Ka'ba in the Pre-Islâmic Period of Ignorance.
- Hublâ* : (الحبلى) A kind of desert tree.
- Hudâ* : (الهداء) Chanting of camel-drivers keeping time of camel's walk.
- Al-Hudaibîya* : (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 'Umra.
- Hudûd* : (الحدود) (Plural of *Hadd*) Allâh's boundary limits for *Halâl* (lawful) and *Harâm* (unlawful).
- Hujra* : (الحجرة) Courtyard or a room.
- Hukm* : (الحكم) A judgement of legal decision (especially of Allâh)
- Humaz* : (الهمز) Madness or evil suggestions.
- Hums* : (حمس) The tribe of Quraish, their offspring and their allies were called *Hums*. This word implies enthusiasm and strictness. The *Hums* used to say, "We are the people of Allâh and we shall not go out of the sanctuary of Makkah." They thought themselves superior to the other people.
- Hunain* : (الحنين) A valley between Makka and Tâ'if where the battle took place between the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم and Quraish pagans.
- Hûr* : (الحور) Very fair females created by Allâh as such not from the offspring of Adam, with intense black irises of their eyes and

- intense white scleras. [For details see the book *Hâdi Al-Arwah* by Ibn Al-Qaiyim, Chapter 54].
- 'Idda* : (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, *Sûrat* 65).
- Idhkhîr* : (الإذخر) 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 *'Umra* 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 *'Umra*. Then *Talbîya* 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.
- Ihtikâr* : (الاحتكار) It means a planned hoarding of something for future profit. *Ihtikâr* is prohibited and unlawful as it creates artificial scarcity of essential foodstuff.
- 'Îna* : (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 *Jihâd* and the second is fraud and swindling.
- Ijâra* : (الإجارة) Making someone partner in profit or to rent out a thing to someone is called *Ijâra*
- Îlâ'* : (الإيلاء) The oath taken by a husband that he would not approach his wife for a certain period.
- Iliyâ'* : (إيلياء) Jerusalem.
- Imâm* : (الإمام) The person who leads others in the *Salât* (prayer) or the Muslim caliph (or ruler).
- Imân* : (الإيمان) Faith, Belief.

- Imlâs* : (الإملاص) An abortion caused by being beaten over one's (a pregnant wife's) abdomen.
- Iqâma* : (الإقامة) The wording of *Adhân* is reduced so that the wording that is repeated twice in the *Adhân* is said once in *Iqâma*, except the last phrase of *Allâhu Akbar*, and the prayer is offered immediately after the *Iqâma*.
- Iqâmat-as-Salât* : (إقامة الصلاة) The performance of *As-Salât* (the prayers). This is not understood by many Muslims. It means:
- (A) Every Muslim, male or female, is obliged to offer his *Salât* (prayers) 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 *Salât* (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 Allâh in case of non-fulfillment of this obligation by the Muslims under his authority.
- (B) To perform the *Salât* (prayers) 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 *Salât* (prayer) the way you see me performing it." Please see *Ahâdith* Nos.735, 736, 737, 756, 823 and 824 *Sahih Al-Bukhâri* for the Prophet's way of offering *Salât* (prayer), in the Book of Characteristics of the *Salât* (prayer) and that the *Salât* (prayer) begins with *Takbîr* (*Allâhu-Akbar*) with the recitation of *Sûrat Al-Fatiha* etc. along with its various postures, standing, bowing, prostrations, sitting etc. and it ends with *Taslîm*.
- '*Ishâ'* : (العشاء) Late evening *Salât* (prayer). Its time starts about one and a half hour after sunset, till the middle of the night.
- Ishimâi-as-Sammâ'* : (اشتغال الصماء) The wearing of clothes in the following two ways:
1. To cover one shoulder with a garment and leave the other bare.
 2. To wrap oneself in a garment while sitting in such a way that nothing of that garment would cover one's private parts.
- Isnâd* : (الإسناد) (Plural of *Sanad* السند). The chain of narrators of a Prophetic *Hadith*.
- Istabraq* : (استبرق) Thick *Dibâj* (pure silk cloth).
- Al-Istibra* : (الاستبراء) The elapse of one menstruation period in the case of a newly purchased slave-woman.
- Istihâda* : (الاستحاضة) Any bleeding from the womb of a woman in between her normal periods. (See *Sahih Al-Bukhâri, Hadîth* No. 306 and Chapter No. 8).
- Istihisân* : (الاستحسان) To give a verdict with a proof from one's heart (only) with satisfaction, and one cannot express it [only Abû Hanîfa and his pupils say so but the rest of the Muslim religious scholars of

- Sunna* (and they are the majority) do not agree to it].
- Istikhârah* : (الاستخارة) A *Salât* (prayer) consisting of two *Rak'a* in which the praying person appeals to Allâh to guide him on the right way, regarding a certain matter he wants to undertake. (See *Hadith* No. 1162, *Hadith* No.6382, *Hadith* No. 7390, *Sahih Al-Bukhâri*).
- Istisqâ'* : (الاستسقاء) A *Salât* (prayer) consisting of two *Rak'a*, invoking Allâh for rain in seasons of drought,
- I'tikâf* : (الاعتكاف) Seclusion in a mosque for the purpose of worshipping Allâh only. The one in such a state should not have sexual relations with his wife, and one is not allowed to leave the mosque except for a very short period, and that is only for very urgent necessity e.g. answering the call of nature or joining a funeral procession etc.
- Izâr* : (الإزار) A sheet worn below the waist to cover the lower-half of the body.
- Jadha'a* : (الجذعة) A four-year-old she-camel.
- Jahannam* : (جهنم) Hell-fire.
- Jahiliya* : (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 .
- Jalil* : (الجليل) A kind of good smelling grass grown in Makkah.
- Jalsat-ul-istirâhat* : (جلسة الاستراحة) The brief sitting between rising up from a prostration position to the standing position in a prayer.
- Jam'* : (الجمع) Al-Muzdalifa, a well-known place near Makkah.
- Jamra* : (الجمرة) A small stone-built pillar in a walled place. There are three *Jamra* situated at Mina. One of the ceremonies of *Hajj* is to throw pebbles at these *Jamra* on the four days of '*Eid-ul-Adha* at Mina.
- Jannat-al-'Aqaba* : (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.
- Janâba* : (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.
- Janâza* : (الجنائزة) (Plural: *Janâ'iz*; الجنائز) Funeral.
- Janûb* : (الجنيب) A good kind of date.
- Janna* : (الجنة) Paradise.
- Al-Ji'râna* : (الجمرة) 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 '*Umra*.
- 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 *Jamra*.
- Jinn* : (الجن) A creation, created by Allâh from fire, like human beings from dust, and angels from light.
- Jizya* : (الجزية) Head tax imposed by Islâm on all non-Muslims living under the protection of an Islâmic government. [See *Sahih Al-Bukhâri*, Chapter 1, and *Ahâdith* No. 3156, 3157 and 3159.]
- Jubba* : (الجببة) A cloak.
- Al-Juhfa* : (الجحفة) The *Miqât* of the people of Sham.
- Jumada-ath-Thâniya* : (جمادى الثانية) Sixth month of the Islâmic calendar.
- Jumu'ah* : (الجمعة) Friday.
- Junub* : (الجنب) A person who is in a state of *Janâba*.
- Jurhum* : (جرهم) Name of an Arab tribe.
- Ka'bah* : (الكلبة) A square stone building in *Al-Masjid-al-Harâm* (the great mosque at Makkah) towards which all Muslims face in *Salât* (prayer).
- Al-Kabâ'ir* : (الكبائر) The biggest sins.
- Kafâla* : (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.
- Kuffâra* : (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 *Al-Qadar* (Divine Preordainments).
- Kanz* : (الكنز) Hoarded up gold, silver and money, the *Zakât* of which has not been paid. (See the Qur'ân V. 9:34).
- Katm* : (الكتم) A plant used for dyeing hair.
- Al-Kauthar* : (الكوثر) A river in Paradise (see the Qur'ân, *Sûrah* No.108).
- Khadira* : (خضرة) A kind of vegetation.
- Khaibar* : (خيبر) An oasis and date-growing village, about 100 kilometers from Al-Madina. During the Prophet's time, it was inhabited by a Jewish tribe called Banu Nadîr. It was conquered by the Muslims in 5 H.
- Khalifa* : (الخليفة) (Plural: *Khulafâ'* الخلفاء) Caliph, a successor, an Islamic term used for the first four rulers after the death of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم.
- Khalil* : (ال خليل) 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 *Khalîl*, i.e. Allâh, but he had many friends.
- Khatim* : (الخلوق) A kind of perfume.
- Khatm* : (الخميمة) A black woollen square blanket with marks on it.
- Khamr* : (الخمير) Wine, alcohol, intoxicant etc.
- Al-Khamsa* : (الخمسة) The five compilers of *Ahadith* — Abu Dâwûd, Nasâ'î, Tirmidhi, Ibn Mâjah and Ahmad.
- Khandaq* : (الخندق) See *Ghazwat-ul-Khandaq*.
- Zakât* : (الخراج) *Zakât* imposed on the yield of the land ($1/10$ th or $1/20$ th).
- Khasaf* : (الخصوف) Lunar eclipse.
- Khawârij* : (الخواارج) The people who dissented from the religion and disagreed with the rest of the Muslims.
- Khazîr* or *Khazîra* : (الخبزيرة، الخبزيرة) A special type of dish prepared from barley-flour, meat-soup, fat etc.
- Khilafa* : (الخلافة) (i) Succession. (ii) Islamic leadership.
- Khimâr* : (الخمير) A piece of cloth with which a woman covers her head and neck area.
- Khuff* : (الخف) Leather socks.
- Khul'* : (الخلع) 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.
- Khumra* : (الخمرة) A small mat just sufficient for the face and the hands [on prostrating during *Salât* (prayers)].
- Khumus* : (الخمس) One-fifth of war booty given in Allâh's Cause etc. (The Qur'ân, V.8:41).
- Khushû'* : (الخشوع) Humility before Allah.
- Khutba* : (الخطبة) Religious talk (sermon).
- Khutbat-un-Nikâh* : (خطبة النكاح) A speech delivered at the time of concluding the marriage contract.
- Khuzâ'a* : (الخرزاعة) Banu Khuzâ'a, an Arabian tribe.
- Kohl* : (الكحل) Antimony eye powder.
- Kûfa* : (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).
- Kufu'* : (الكفو) It means to be similar or resembling or peer. Similarity or equality in four things — religion, lineage, profession and freedom is regarded reliable. Among these four, religion is agreed upon. Lineage is not proved from any true and authentic *Hadîth*, rest of

the two, profession and freedom are admitted by all. To marry other than *Kufu'* is not prohibited, but it is better to marry in *Kufu'* for many reasons.

- Kunya* : (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.
- Labbaika wa sa'adaika* : (لبيك وسعديك) I respond to your call; I am obedient to your orders.
- Lâ ilâha illallâh* : (لا إله إلا الله) None has the right to be worshipped but Allâh.
- 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*, *Hadîth* No. 2014 and Chapter No.1).
- 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,).
- Al-Lizâm* : (اللزام) The settlement of affairs, in the *Hadîth*, it refers to the battle of Badr, which was the means of settling affairs between the Muslims and the pagans.
- Luqata* : (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* : (معايري) A type of garment of Yemen origin.
- Al-Madîna* : (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* : (المغازي) 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.

- Al-Manâsî'* : (المناصع) A vast plateau on the outskirts of Al-Madîna.
- Manâsîk* : (مناسك الحج والعمرة) [Acts connected with *Hajj* like *Ihrâm*; *Tawâf* of the Ka'bah and Sa'y of As-Safa and Al-Marwa; stay at 'Arafat, Muzdalifa and Mina; *Ramy* (throwing pebbles) of *Jamrât*; slaughtering of *Hady* (animal) etc. For details, see The Book of *Hajj* and 'Umra, *Sahih Al-Bukhâri*.
- Manîha* : (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* : (مقام إبراهيم) The stone on which Ibrâhîm (Abraham) عليه السلام stood while
Ibrâhîm : he and Ismâîl (Ishmael) عليه السلام were building the Ka'bah.
- Maqâm* : (المقام المحمود) The highest place in Paradise, which will be granted to
Mahmûd : Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم and none else. (See *Hadîth* No. 242, Vol.6, *Sahih Al-Bukhâri*).
- Al-Marwa* : (المروة) A mountain in Makkah, neighbouring the sacred mosque (i.e. *Al-Masjid-al-Harâm*)
- Mâ shâ' Allâh* : (ما شاء الله) An Arabic expression meaning literally, "What Allâh wills," and it indicates a good omen.
- Al-Mash'ar-ul-Harâm* : (المشعر الحرام) A sacred place at Muzdalifa.
- Mashruba* : (المشربة) Attic room.
- Al-Masih-ad-Dajjâl* : (المسيح الدجال) Pseudo Messiah or Antichrist (see the footnote of V.6:158 the Qur'ân and also *Hadîth* No.649 and 650, Vol.4, *Sahih Al-Bukhâri*).
- Masjid* : (المسجد) Mosque.
- Al-Masjid-al-Aqsa* : (المسجد الأقصى) The most sacred mosque in Jerusalem.
- Al-Masjid-al-Harâm* : (المسجد الحرام) The most sacred mosque in Makkah. The Ka'bah is situated in it.
- Mathânî* : (المثنائي) Oft repeated Verses of the Qur'ân, and that is *Sûrat Al-Fâtiha*, recited repeatedly in the *Salât* (prayer).
- Maula* : (المولى) It has many meanings. Some are: a manumitted slave, or a master or the *Rabb* [Lord (Allâh)].
- Maulâya* : (مولاي) My lord, my master (an expression used when a slave addresses his master) (also used for freed slave).
- Mauqûdha* : (الموقودة) An animal beaten to death with a stick, a stone or the like without proper slaughtering.
- Mawâlî* : (الموالي) Non-Arabs and originally former slaves.
- Mayâthir* : (المياثر) Silk cushions.
- Mi'râd* : (المعراض) A featherless arrow.
- Mi'râj* : (المعراج) The Ascent of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم to the heavens (by

soul and body). (See *Hadīth* No. 349, *Hadīth* No. 3207, and *Hadīth* No.3887, *Sahih Al-Bukhâri*). [Also see (V.53:12) the *Qur'ân*]

- Mihjan* : (المحجن) A walking stick with a bent handle.
- Mijanna* : (المجن) A place at Makkah.
- Mina* : (منى) A pilgrimage place outside Makkah on the road to 'Arafât. It is eight kilometers away from Makkah and about sixteen kilometers from 'Arafât.
- Miqât* : (المواقيت) (Plural: *Mawâqit* المواقيت) One of the several places specified by the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم for the people to assume *Ihrâm* at, on their way to Makkah, when intending to perform *Hajj* or '*Umra*.
- Miracles* : Of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم . See *Sahih Al-Bukhâri*, Vol 1, Introductory Pages.
- Mirbad* : (المربد) A place where dates are dried.
- Misr* : (مصر) Egypt.
- Miswâk* : (المسواك) A tooth brush made of *Arâk*-tree roots.
- Mithqâl* : (المثقال) A special kind of weight (equals $4\frac{2}{7}$ grams approx., used for weighing gold). It may be less or more. [20 *Mithqâl* = 94 grams approx.]
- Mu'adhdhin* : (المؤذن) A call-maker who pronounces the *Adhân* loudly calling people to come and perform the *Salât* (prayer).
- Mu'âhid* : (المعاهد) (i) A non-Muslim with whom a peace treaty has been made. (ii) A non-Muslim visiting an Islamic State with visa and performing his job
- Mu'allafat-ul-Qulûb* : (مؤلفة القلوب) New Muslims who were given *Sadaqa* by the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم to keep them firm in the fold of Islam.
- Mu'arras* : (المعرس) A place nearer to Mina than Ash-Shajara.
- Mu'awwidhât* : (المعوذات) i.e. *Sûrat Al-Falaq* (113) and *Sûrat An-Nâs* (114). [The *Qur'ân*].
- Mubashshirât* : (المبشرات) Glad tidings. [See the footnote of (V. 10:64), *Sahih Al-Bukhâri*, *Hadīth* No. 6990].
- Mubiqât* : (الموبقات) Great destructive sins.
- Mudabbar* : (المديبر) A slave who is promised by his master to be manumitted after the latter's death.
- Mudâraba* : (المضاربة) It is a sort of contract. In it, ignorance of compensation/wage is pardoned out of general necessity of people. If the loss is due to the carelessness or deliberate mistake of the worker, he will be held responsible for it otherwise not. Similarly in doing against the conditions or instructions of investor, the co-partner of business will be held responsible in case of loss.
- Mudd* : (المد) A measure of two-thirds of a kilogram (approx.) It may be less

- or more.
- Mufassal* or *Mufassalât* : (المفصل، المفصلات) The *Sûrah* starting from *Qâf* to the end of the Noble Qur'ân (i.e. from No. 50 to the end of the Qur'ân, No. 114).
- Muhâjir* : (المهاجر) Anyone of the early Muslims who had emigrated from any place to Al-Madîna 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 Allâh and Islâm and also the one who quits all those things which Allâh has forbidden.
- Muhâqala* : (المحاولة) It is selling un-harvested grain in the field with an already harvested grain like wheat.
- Muharram* : (المحرم) The first month of the Islâmîc calendar.
- Al-Muhassab* : (المحصب) A valley outside Makkah sometimes called Khaif Banî Kinana.
- Muhkam* : (المحكم) Qur'ânîc Verses the contents of which are not abrogated.
- Muhrim* : (المحرم) One who assumes the state of *Ihrâm* for the purpose of performing the *Hajj* or '*Umra*.
- Muhrima* : (المحرمة) A female in the state of *Ihrâm*.
- Muhsar* : (المحصر) A *Muhrim* who intends to perform the *Hajj* or '*Umra* but cannot because of some obstacle.
- Mujâhid* : (المجاهد) (Plural: *Mujâhidân*) A Muslim fighter in *Jihâd*.
- Mujazziz* : (المجزز) A *Qâ'if*: a learned man who reads the foot and hand marks.
- Mujtahidân* : (المجتهدون) Independent religious scholars who do not follow religious opinions except with proof from the Qur'ân and the Prophet's *Sunna*.
- Mukâtab* : (المكاتب) A slave (male or female) who makes an agreement with the master to pay a certain ransom for his (or her) freedom.
- Mukhâbara* : (المخابرة) It is renting land for a half or a third of its produce. This transaction is allowed in principle and even the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم practised it with the Jews of Khaibar. But what is forbidden is specifying the produce of a certain portion of the land belonging to the owner and the other portion to the tenant which involved a lot of conflicts between the land owners and the tenants when the crops of the owner's portion failed and the tenant's produced or vice versa. However, there is no harm if both parties agree to share the whole produce according to fixed percentages.
- Mukhâdara* : (المخاضرة) The buying of a raw crop before it is ready to be reaped is *Al-Mukhâdara*.
- Mukhadram* : (المخضرم) (Plural: *Mukhadramun*) A person who became a Muslim during the Prophet's lifetime but did not see him.
- Mulâ'ana* : (الملاعنة) The act of performing *Li'ân*.
- Mulâmasa* : (الملامسة) *Al-Mulâmasa* is a buy for prefixed price with closed eyes (للماس *Limas*) or in darkness just by the first touch of hand. For instance, a man