

# Glossary and transcription for Arabic & Persian terms

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## A B C Ch D Dh E F G Gh H I J K Kh L M N P Q R S Sh T Th U V W Y Z Zh

### Introduction

This document lists the Latin script transcription forms of many of the Arabic (Ar.) and Persian (Pers.) (including some of Turkic (T.) origin) names and words used in the Bahá'í Writings, books by Bahá'ís and the Qur'án as a GUIDE to their transcription. The full names of some people are listed, but for others the listing for each individual name will have to be checked. Some root words have been added as a guide to the meaning of their derivatives.

Some glossary terms, and information on them, can be found in the Glossary of *This Decisive Hour: Messages from Shoghi Effendi to the American Bahá'ís 1932–1946*.

### Romanisation of Arabic

Although there has been no agreement as to a standard method of rendering Arabic words into the Latin alphabet, there are basically two philosophies with regard to the process of Romanization: various diacritics and non-standard Latin characters are used to represent Arabic *graphemes*<sup>1</sup> or *phonemes*<sup>2</sup> that do not exist in the Latin alphabet.

Romanisation is often termed “transliteration”, but this is not always technically correct. Transliteration is the direct representation of foreign letters using Latin symbols, while more useful systems for Romanisation of Arabic, in particular, are transcription systems in which Latin symbols are used to represent the sound of Arabic letters. Technically, transliteration is concerned primarily with accurately representing the *graphemes* of another script, whilst transcription is concerned primarily with representing its *phonemes*. In addition, transliteration is concerned with scripts, whilst transcription (from one language to another) is concerned with writing systems (the way a script is applied to a particular language). As an example, مناظرة الحروف العربية is transcribed as munázaratu'l-ḥurúf'il-'arabíyah, indicating the pronunciation, and transliterated as mnazrĥ alḥrwf al'rbyĥ.

Transliteration shows only the characters as they appear in the Arabic text, giving no indication of pronunciation. Also since Arabic and Persian normally does not include short vowels, then no vowels are represented in the Romanized script.

Transcription uses diacritical marks to represent Arabic characters without equivalent letters in the Latin alphabet. It indicates the short vowels “a”, “i” and “u” that are not usually included in normal Arabic text but were included in the Qur'anic text to prevent misinterpretation. Long vowels are represented by adding an acute or a macron (a straight bar above a letter) to the vowel. Transcription of Qur'anic (classical) or Modern Standard Arabic text (see “Romanisation of Arabic” | “Standardisation” section), whether fully vowelled or not, is the most useful for a non-Arabic speaker. When Arabic text does not include the short vowels, it can be read by speakers of various Arabic dialects who will pronounce it according to their own vernacular.

Another issue is the representation of the Arabic definite article, which is always spelled the same way in written Arabic but has numerous pronunciations in the spoken language depending on context, in particular whether the following letter is a “sun” letter (see the “Arabic and Persian” | “Letters, transcription & abjad values” section). Likewise, the pronunciation of short vowels may be modified according to preceding consonants or may vary from place to place according to local dialects. This accounts for variations such as Moslem for Muslim; and Mohammed or Mohamed for Muḥammad.

Shoghi Effendi introduced a system of transcription of Arabic letters to Roman letters that is an adaptation of the system recommended by the Tenth International Congress of Orientalists held in September 1894 at Geneva. Refer to *Muḥammad and the Course of Islám*, pp. xiii–xvi for more details. The Persian language used by Bahá'ís can reflect various dialects. However, the Persian used by Shoghi Effendi

<sup>1</sup> The smallest meaningful contrastive unit in a writing system.

<sup>2</sup> Any of the perceptually distinct units of sound in a specified language that distinguish one word from another.

reflected the Iṣfahání dialect (described in the list as Iṣfahání Persian or Bahá'í Persian) used by his grandmother, Munírih Khánum, and taught to her children and grandchildren. This is reflected in Shoghi Effendi's use of Persian forms of Arabic words where "w" is replaced by "v", and the last one or two letters (especially after a tá' marbúṭa) are replaced by "ah", "ih", "yah" and "yih". Shoghi Effendi also uses hybrid "words", such as in *The Promised Day Is Come*, where the singular form of a word (and sometimes a plural form) is "converted" to a "plural" by adding an English "s" instead of using the correct plural form of the Arabic or Persian word. Paragraph 229 (pp. 91-2) of *The Promised Day Is Come* is an atypical example where a large number of hybrid "words" have been used.

### Standardisation

Modern Standard Arabic is a standardised form of Arabic used for written and formal spoken communications. It incorporates a large vocabulary derived from classical Arabic (al-'Arabíyah al-Fuṣḥá), which is derived from the Arabic used in the Qur'án. 'Uṭhmán ibn 'Affán standardised the pronunciation of Qur'anic Arabic by adding short vowel marks (see Tashkíl) based on the Híjází dialect. The Qur'án normally includes special recitation guide marks (see Qur'án). Punctuation did not exist in classical Arabic (or Persian)—it is a modern innovation.

"Standard" Persian is the official language of Iran and Tajikistan, and one of the two official languages of Afghanistan. It is a set of spoken and written formal varieties used by the educated persophones of several nations around the world.

In Iran, the Academy of Persian Language and Literature acts as the official authority on the language, and contributes to linguistic research on Persian and other languages of Iran. Hence, the "Standard Persian" that is the official language of Iran encompasses various linguistic norms (consisting of prescribed usage), and it is based on the Ṭíhrání dialect. Obviously, there will be some differences between the official Iranian Persian and that based on the Iṣfahání dialect learnt by Shoghi Effendi.

The two other "standard" varieties of Persian, the official language used in Tajikistan and Afghanistan, are based on the Kabuli, and Bukharan varieties, respectively.

### Bahá'í transcription

On another page [The complete list of terms is to be found in many volumes of *The Bahá'í World*] is given the list of the best known and most current Bahá'í terms, and other Oriental names and expressions, all properly and accurately [there are errors] transliterated [transcribed], the faithful spelling of which by all the Western friends will avoid confusion in future, and insure in this matter a uniformity which is greatly needed at present in all Bahá'í literature.<sup>1</sup>

Regarding the transliteration [transcription] of Persian and Arabic words the House of Justice requests that the method adopted by the beloved Guardian, and which is described in the various volumes of *The Bahá'í World*, be followed, as it permits all languages which use the Roman alphabet to transliterate [transcript] such terms in the same way throughout the Bahá'í world.<sup>2</sup>

Whatever "house styles" Publishing Trusts and other Bahá'í publishers may adopt, transliteration [transcription] of oriental terms into languages using the Roman alphabet must at present be according to the system chosen by the Guardian and described in volumes of *The Bahá'í World*.<sup>3</sup>

We agree ... to use the ending -a when the word is in an Arabic context and -ih when it is in a Persian one.

... since the purpose of the accent is merely to indicate a long vowel, we see no objection to permitting Bahá'í orientalists to use the horizontal accent [macron] (or indeed a circumflex or any other accent) in their scholarly works if they so wish, although, as stated above, we prefer the acute accent and this should be retained for general Bahá'í usage.

The [final] hamza is dropped in Persian but not in Arabic. Thus, Qayyúm'l-Asmá', being an Arabic form, needs a hamza at the end, but the Persian form, Qayyúm-i-Asmá does not require it.<sup>4</sup>

The terms "Guardian" and "Universal House of Justice" are explained in the alphabetical list below.

### Accuracy

Any variations in transcription by the authors listed under the **Information sources** heading, and information from all other Bahá'í authors have been subjected to the following progressive checks:

- a) Consistency with transcription rules as used by Shoghi Effendi, and similar words.
- b) An internet search of transcribed forms of the words.
- c) An internet search for the original Arabic of the words that are then manually transcribed.
- d) A search for the words in dictionaries such as *The Hans Wehr Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic* and *A comprehensive Persian-English Dictionary* by Francis Steingass.
- e) Consulting knowledgeable Arabic and/or Persian speaking Bahá'ís. However, this information needs to be cross checked with the above sources.

Entries in this document are amended when new information is found, and new ones are added when new names and words are found in relevant publications. Hence, it is recommended that you use the latest available Word copy from [www.miscellanie.com/transcription/index.html](http://www.miscellanie.com/transcription/index.html) or [https://bahai-library.com/glossary\\_arabic\\_persian\\_transcription](https://bahai-library.com/glossary_arabic_persian_transcription).

My thanks go to Romane Takkenberg ([www.miscellanie.com](http://www.miscellanie.com)) for noting inconsistencies in the list while converting, and regularly updating, this list to HTML on his web page.

Corrections, additions and suggested improvements to the list are welcomed. Contact [jonahwinters@gmail.com](mailto:jonahwinters@gmail.com) or

<sup>1</sup> Shoghi Effendi, postscript to a letter dated 12 March 1923, *Bahá'í Administration*, p. 43.

<sup>2</sup> From a letter written on behalf of the Universal House of Justice to the National Spiritual Assembly of Panama, 16 July 1979.

<sup>3</sup> The Universal House of Justice, 21 July 1998, *Messages from the Universal House of Justice 1963-1986*, p. 187.

<sup>4</sup> The Universal House of Justice letter to an individual dated 20 October 1978, paras 5.2, 5.5 & 5.9.

romane@miscellanie.com.

## Information sources

Some sources of information are given in brackets. The most reliable sources of information are to be found in documents issued by the Universal House of Justice; and books by Shoghi Effendi, Hasan Balyuzi and Adib Taherzadeh (caution: there are some errors in all published documents). Entries are checked using digital copies of Arabic (*Hans Wehr*, also a printed copy) and Persian (Steingass) dictionaries. If these sources lack the required information, then information is sought from the internet and a few knowledgeable individuals.

## List arrangement

The first column of the following list contains forms (correct and incorrect) of the words/names without acute accents, initial 'Ayns or underdots. This makes it possible to make a simple search for a word without having any knowledge of the correct transcription, and it is used to make an alphabetical sort (the sorting used by Word is not the desired order) of the list itself.

## Searching the list

It is easier to search for words if you:

- Remove all accents and underdots.
- Remove the definite article ("al-", "u'l-", etc.; refer to the entry for "al-" and the description of the sun letters in the *Arabic letters and abjad values* section at the end of this list.)
- Remove final letters such as "ah", "yah" and "yyah" (usually Persian forms); "ih", "yih" and "yyih" (forms representing an Iṣfahání dialect or Shoghi Effendi's "Persian Bahá'í variation"); and "h" and "t" that often represent a *tá' marbúta* (refer to the *tá' marbúta* entry).
- Replace "o" and "e" by "u" and "i" respectively. Then replace double vowels (representing á, í, ú) with a, i and u respectively. Also try replacing "v" (Persian) with "w". In some cases "u" following a vowel should also be replaced by "w" or "y".
- Use the following table for the replacement of transliterated (translit.) Persian letters with single or double (diaeresis below) underdots with the letters in the letter(s) in the transcription (transcr.) column. The transliterated letter z may represent *ḏ*, *dh*, z or *ẓ*.

| Translit. | Transcr.  | Plain text | Translit. | Transcr.  | Plain text |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| ṣ         | <u>th</u> | th         | ẓ        | ḏ         | d          |
| ṭ         | ṭ         | t          | z         | z         | z          |
| ẓ         | ẓ         | z          | z         | <u>dh</u> | dh         |

## Phonetic or common spelling

Words in brackets in the third column may indicate an old-style phonetical spelling found in some older publications. Others are variations of place names found in books or on maps—these can be useful to determine correct transcription or to locate the places when searching Google maps. Emphasis is given to what is described as Modern Standard Arabic.

## Glossary and Roman transcribed forms of Arabic & Persian terms

### Plain text

### Transcribed text

### Word meanings & comments

#### Prefixes, suffixes and links

##### Links

-i-, y-i- (-e, -yi-, y-e, -ye, -i)

-i-, y-i-

Persian (iḏáfa) -i- ("-e") sound inserted in pronunciation (not represented in Persian script) at the end of one word to indicate that the following word stands in a possessive or adjectival relation to it; equivalent to "of" in English. If the noun ends in a long vowel (not a "y") or a silent h, the link y-i- ("y-e-") is used, e.g. *Ágháy-i-Karand* (formal) and *Ághá Karand* (informal). See iḏáfa entry.

##### Prefixes

Ma-

Ma-

prefix creating nouns of place. e.g. *khubz*, "bread" → *makhbaz*, "bakery"; *daras*, "to study" → *madrrasah*, "school".

Mi-

Mi

prefix used to create instrument nouns. e.g. *fatah*, "to open" → *miftáh*, "key (instrument for opening)"; *wazan*, "to weigh" → *mízáan*, "scales (instrument of weighing)".

Mu-

Mu-

as pronoun prefix for Forms II and above—he who or those who. e.g. *ḥamd*, "praise" → *Muḥammad*, "someone who prays".

##### Suffixes

dan

-dán

Pers. (suffix and prefix) denoting what holds or contains anything (i.e. container/box); know thou; (in compound) knowing, intelligent.

ha

"-há"

Pers. most common form of pluralization for Persian nouns. See above Persian section under Plurals heading.

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| hood  | -hood  | 1. A condition or state of being the thing or being in the role denoted by the word it is suffixed to, usually a noun, e.g. childhood. 2. A group sharing a specified condition or state, e.g. brotherhood.  |
| istan   | -istán   | home or place  |
| parast, -parastan                                 | -parast, pl. -parastán   | Pers. a non-joining suffix roughly equivalent to “ist”, frequently denoting a worshiper or follower of, but often with unpredictable meanings. Example: <i>átish-parast</i> , a fire-worshipper; a physician.  |
| ship  | -ship  | English suffix of nouns denoting condition, character, office, skill, etc.   |
| stan  | -stán  | Pers. “place of” or “country”  |
| un, an, in, át                                    | -un, -an, -in; m. pl. -ún, -án, -ín; f. pl. -át                              | subjective/nominative, objective/accusative and possessive/genitive singular noun case endings (respectively) where they exist. See <i>íráb</i> .  |
| yy, yya ( <i>iya</i> ), yyih                      | -yy, fem. -yya[h or t], Pers. -yyih  | <i>nisba</i> , a suffix used to form adjectives in Arabic grammar. Sometimes <i>íya</i> is used. Often denotes either a group of people who follow a certain person, or a group with a certain ideological system. The feminine <i>nisbah</i> is often used as a noun relating to concepts, most frequently to ones ending in “ism”, with the m. (جِي) and fem. (يِي) <i>nisbah</i> being used as adjectival forms of the concept-noun (e.g. “ist”) depending on agreement. Thus <i>al-ishtirákiyyah</i> “socialism”, and <i>ishtirákiyy</i> (m.) and <i>ishtirákiyyah</i> (fem.) socialist. |
| <b>A</b>  |  |  |
| A'ila, 'A'ilat, 'Awa'il<br>A'ish, A'isha          | 'Á'ila, pl. 'Á'ilát, 'Awá'il<br>'Á'ish, 'Á'isha[h or t], Pers. also 'Á'ishih | family, household<br>living comfortably. 'Á'isha bint Abú Bakr, third wife of Muḥammad. Also spelt Aisha[h or t], 'A'ishih, Aisyah, Ayesha or Ayisha.  |
| A'la, 'Ulya (Olya), 'Ulan, A'alín, A'láhu         | A'lá, fem. 'Ulyá, pl. 'Ulan, A'alín  | higher, highest; upper, uppermost, exalted; 'Álin the highest portion of something; heights, peaks (figuratively). A'láhu further up, above.   |
| A'lam, 'Alma'<br>A'rabi, A'rab                    | A'lam, fem. 'Almá'<br>A'ráb, pl. A'ráb                                       | more or most learned<br>an Arab of the desert, a Bedouin. This is not the “a'rábs” ( <i>íráb</i> ) in DND and MIS 1923–1957.   |
| A'raj, 'Arja, 'Urj, 'Urjan<br>A'sam, 'Asma', 'Usm | A'raj, fem. 'Arjá, pl. 'Urj, 'Urján<br>A'sam, fem. 'Ašmá', pl. 'Ušm          | lame, limping;—jack (in a deck of cards)<br>having a white foot (animal); excellent, valuable, precious  |
| A'war, 'Aura'. 'Ur<br>A'yan Thabita               | A'war, fem. 'Aurá, pl. 'Úr<br>A'yán <u>Th</u> ábita                          | one-eyed<br>literally “fixed gentlemen, essences or entities”. A term most likely created by Ibn 'Arabí (the “eternal archetypes”) based on “fixed object”, “eternal constant” and “eternal object”. The immutable entities or fixed prototypes or established essences or potentialities. The fixed entities are the images of the Divine Names and Qualities.. See 'Ayn.   |
| A'zam, (see Azim)                                 | A'zam, f. 'Uzmá, pl. A'ázim  | greater, bigger; more significant, more important; greatest, major, supreme; most significant, paramount. Comparative form of 'azuma' (to make great). <i>al-A'zam Wáhid</i> “The Most Exalted One” is a title of the Báb.   |
| A'zami<br>Ab<br>Ab, Aban                          | A'zamí<br>Áb<br>Áb, pl. Ábán   | <u>G</u> hulám Ḥusayn A'zamí<br>Pers. father (in parts of Iran).<br>Pers. water; river; largesse, gift, price. Ábán is the 8th month of the Persian solar year and 10th day of every month. Áb anbár (“cistern”) a traditional underground reservoir or cistern of drinking water in Persia. Usually underground to support the weight of water, topped with a dome and towers with wind catchers/breakers (Pers. <i>bádgír</i> ).   |
| Ab, Abu, Aba, Abi, Aba'                           | Ab, pl. Ábá'   | a father (also ecclesiastical); ancestor, forefather. Abú'l- (father of; Abú, Abá and Abí ( <i>idáfa</i> or partial names, nominative, accusative and genitive respectively) must be followed by another name); e.g. abú'l <u>ba</u> šhar, the father of man, Adam.  |
| Aba, A'bi'a, Aba'a, 'Aba'at                       | 'Abá' (Pers. also 'Abá), pl. A'bi'a  | (fem. 'abá'a[h or t], also 'abáya[h or t], pl. 'abá'át).<br>loose outer garment, cloak, mantle. English <i>aba</i> or <i>abba</i> .  |
| Aba-Basir   | 'Abá-Bašír   | Áqá Naqd-'Alí, blind martyr from Zanján, given the name Abú-Bašír (father of insight) by Bahá'u'lláh   |

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| Abad  | Abad, fem. Abada[h or t]  | (pl. <i>Ábád</i> ) Ar. endless, eternal, eternity without end; <i>abadan</i> always, forever; ever, (with negative) never (in the future). Pers. populous, thriving, prosperous, developed, inhabited; a city, building; cultivated, peopled, full of buildings and inhabitants; replenished, well filled (treasury); an open plain; good, elegant, fair, beautiful, convenient; salutation, congratulation; praise, eulogium, well done! <i>ábád</i> suffix used in compound Persian names of towns and inhabited areas, e.g. <i>Alláhábád</i> ("Abode of God"). <i>Ábádah</i> (Abadeh) is a city (31.163094, 52.6483765) in Fars Province, Iran. The city is 170 km north of Shiraz and 200 km SSE <i>Iṣfahán</i> . cf. <i>azal</i> .  |
| Abada, 'Ibada, 'Ubuda, 'Ubadiya             | 'Abada ('Ibada, 'Ubúda, 'Ubádíya)                                   | to serve, worship (a god), adore, venerate (someone, a god or human being), idolize, deify (someone); Form II to enslave, enthrall, subjugate, subject (someone); to improve, develop, make serviceable, make passable for traffic (a road); Form V to devote oneself to the service of God; Form X to enslave, enthrall, subjugate (someone)  |
| Abadan                                      | Ábádán  | Pers. nearly synonymous with but more emphatic than <i>ábád</i> , and never used in forming compounds. City (30.369238, 48.275891) in Iran to the north of Kuwait City, Kuwait.  |
| Abadi                                       | Ábádí, pl. Ábádíyán   | Pers. pleasantness; a follower of <i>Ábád</i> or <i>Mahábád</i> , the first prophet sent to Persia, and alleged author of the <i>Dasátír</i> .   |
| Abadih'í<br>Abahab, 'Adhabat, A'dhiba       | Ábádih'í<br>' <u>Adháb</u> , pl. ' <u>Adhábát</u> , A' <u>dhíba</u> | Layla <i>Ábádih'í</i> , <i>Mírzá Ḥusayn Khán Ábádih'í</i><br>pain, torment, suffering, agony, torture; punishment, chastisement, castigation   |
| Abarkuh (Abarqu, Abarquh, Abargu)           | Abarkúh (Abar-Kúh)  | city (31.129471, 53.282411) and capital of Abarkuh County, Yazd Province. 133 km SW of Yazd and 182 km NNW of Shiraz. Many variations of spelling.   |
| Abasa, 'Abs, 'Ubs                           | 'Abasa ('Abs, 'Ubs)   | to frown, knit one's brows; to glower, lower, scowl, look sternly  |
| Abayd (Abaid), Bayda', Bid, Bidan           | Abayḍ, fem. Bayḍá', pl. Bíḍ   | ( <i>Abayze</i> , <i>Bayze</i> ) white; bright; clean, shiny, polished; blameless, noble, sincere (character); empty, blank (sheet of paper);—pl. <i>al-bíḍán</i> the white race; <i>bayḍ al-bíḍ</i> white of egg, albumen. <i>ad-dár al-Bayḍá'</i> "the white house", Casablanca.   |
| Abaziya (Abazi, Abazih)                     | Abázíya[h or t]   | the Republic of Abkhazia (capital <i>Sukhumi</i> ), is a partially recognized state in the South Caucasus, on the Black Sea, north of Georgia. The Abaza family in Egypt originally came from Abaza, Russia. They were known as the "family of the pashas". <i>Abázih Páshá</i> was a governor of 'Akká during the time of <i>Bahá'u'lláh</i> , but <i>Bahá'u'lláh</i> would not meet him.   |
| Abbas Abad, Abbas-Abad, Abbasabad<br>Abbas  | 'Abbás Ábád, 'Abbás-Ábád, 'Abbásábád<br>'Abbás                      | villages in Iran: Caspian Sea coast and a part of <i>Tíhrán</i> . the lion, also stern looking, formidable, stentorian. Derived from 'abasa, originally meaning a furious lion, hence with a lion's characteristics. <i>al-'Abbás ibn 'Abd al-Muṭṭalib</i> ; c. 568—c. 653) was paternal uncle and companion of <i>Muḥammad</i> , just three years older than his nephew. A wealthy merchant who protected <i>Muḥammad</i> while He was in Mecca, but only became a convert after the Battle of <i>Baḍr</i> in 624. His descendants founded the Abbasid Caliphate ( <i>al-Khiláfah al-'Abbásiyah</i> ) in 750. His son, 'Abd Alláh ibn 'Abbás (c. 619–687), also known simply as <i>Ibn 'Abbás</i> , was an early Qur'anic scholar and a nephew of <i>Maymúnah ibnat al-Ḥáriṭh al-Hilálíyah</i> (c. 594–673)—she married <i>Muhammad</i> . |
| Abbas-'Ali<br>Abbasi, Abbasiyyun, Abbasiyan | 'Abbás-'Alí<br>'Abbásí, pl. 'Abbásiyyún, Per. 'Abbásiyán            | <i>Ḥájí Mullá 'Abbás-'Alí</i><br>Abbaside, descendant of <i>al-'Abbás</i> , uncle of <i>Muḥammad</i> . 'Abbásiyyán, the princes of the house of 'Abbás, the Abbasides.   |
| Abbas-i-Nuri                                | 'Abbás-i-Nurí   | <i>Mírzá 'Abbás-i-Nurí</i> or <i>Mírzá Buzurg-i-Vazír</i> , <i>Bahá'u'lláh's</i> father  |
| Abbasiya, 'Abbasiyya                        | 'Abbásiya[h or t], Pers. 'Abbásiyya[h or t]                         | <i>al-Khiláfah al-'Abbásiyah</i> , Abbasid (Abbaside) Caliphs (750–861). <i>al-'Abbásiya[h]</i> , formerly <i>al-Yahúdíya[h]</i> , former Palestinian village, now Israeli city of <i>Yehud</i> .  |

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| Abbas-Quli Khan-i-Larijani<br>Abbud  | 'Abbás-Qulí <u>Kh</u> án-i-Larjání<br>'Abbúd  | sniper who killed Mullá Ḥusayn, 1 February 1849.<br>devoted or obedient worshipper of God. Derived from 'abada. Ilyás 'Abbúd was a Christian merchant of 'Akká. His house in 'Akká (32.921563, 35.067297) is joined on the eastern side to the smaller house of 'Údí <u>Kh</u> ammár. The common wall has been opened. Both are now known as the House of 'Abbúd.<br>(Abdallah, Abdillah, Abdullah, Abdollah) "Servant of God"  |
| Abd Allah, 'Abdu'llah  | 'Abd Alláh, 'Abdu'lláh  |   |
| Abd an-Nabi  | 'Abd an-Nabí  | <u>Shaykh</u> 'Abd an-Nabí (d. 1583) served as ṣadr aṣ-ṣudúr (1566 and 1579), the head officer in charge of madad-i ma'aṣh grants (revenue of tax-free lands given in charity to religious or worthy individuals) and of the appointment of judges throughout the Mughal empire.<br>name of an Arab tribe<br>slave, serf; bondsman, servant, worshipper (as a servant of God);—(pl. 'ibád) servant (of God), human being, man. al-'ibád humanity, mankind. Names as plurals ("worshippers") of 'Abd: 'Abdín, 'Abadín, 'Abidín ("Abdin, 'Abadin, 'Abidin").<br>(fem. of 'Abd) woman slave, slave girl, bondwoman<br>more amazing, more exceptional; of even greater originality. See Badí' |
| Abd Manaf (Abdu Manaf), Abd-i-Manaf<br>Abd, 'Abid, 'Ubdan, 'Ibad   | 'Abd Manáf, Pers. 'Abd-i-Manáf<br>'Abd, pl. 'Abíd, 'Ubdán, 'Ibád  |   |
| Abda, 'Abdat<br>Abda'  | 'Abda[h or t], pl. 'Abdát<br>Abda'  |   |
| Abdar  | Ábdár   | Pers. watery, moist, juicy; of a good water (as a diamond or a sword); a keeper of water, a servant whose office is to keep water cool (hence water-carrier or butler); keen, sharp; glancing, dazzling, resplendent; flowing (verse); a sociable and convivial man; a man of understanding, reflection or wealth; a species of plant resembling the fibres of a palm-tree<br>"Servant in attendance"<br>"the Servant of Remembrance"—a designation of the Báb  |
| Abd-i-Hadir<br>Abdu'dh-Dhikr   | 'Abd-i-Ḥāḍir<br>'Abdu' <u>dh</u> - <u>Dh</u> ikr  |   |
| Abdu'l-'Ali<br>Abdu'l-'Aliy-i-Harati<br>Abdu'l-'Azim<br>Abdu'l-'Azim-i-Khu'i<br>Abdu'l-'Aziz<br>Abdu'l-... ("Abdil", "Abdul", etc.)  | 'Abdu'l-'Alí<br>'Abdu'l-'Alíy-i-Harátí<br>'Abdu'l-'Azím<br>'Abdu'l-'Azím-i- <u>Kh</u> u'í<br>'Abdu'l-'Azíz<br>'Abdu'l-...   | (1830–1876) Sulṭán of the Ottoman Empire<br>this is <b>not</b> a name or word, it is an idáfa or <b>partial</b> name ['Abdu (slave or servant) + 'l (the) = slave or servant of the ...] followed by the <b>second</b> part of the name (e.g. of God, 'Abd Alláh or 'Abdu'lláh). The same applies where the "l" is replaced by a sun letter reflecting the first letter of the <b>second</b> part of the name if it starts with one of the sun letters (e.g. 'Abdu's-Salám).  |
| Abdu'l-Ahad  | 'Abdu'l-Aḥad  | "servant of the only one", a title of Mírzá Hádí <u>Sh</u> írází, who served Bahá'u'lláh in 'Akká   |
| Abdu'l-Baghi   | 'Abdu'l-Baġhí   | Mírzá 'Abdu'l-Baġhí, father of Mírzá Aḥmad Suhráb (known as Mírza Ahmad Sohrab)   |
| Abdu'l-Baha  | 'Abdu'l-Bahá  | "the Servant of Glory" (i.e. servant of Bahá). 'Abbás Afandí ("Effendi") (23 May 1844–28 November 1921). He initialled his correspondence, Tablets, etc., with the letters ع ع ('Ayn 'Ayn, A.A.). After the theft of His Seal, he signed with His name. Following the passing of Bahá'u'lláh he asked to be known as 'Abdu'l-Bahá. Wife Munírih <u>Kh</u> ánum. 4 daughters: Ḍiyá'íyyih (mother of Shoghi Effendi), Ṭúbá, Rúhá and Munavvar. The Shrine of 'Abdu'l-Bahá (under construction, 2020–2022) is a low dome with gently sloping sides within a 170 m circle of gardens on the NW side of the Riḍván Garden to the east of 'Akká.<br>"servant of the everlasting"                |
| Abdu'l-Baqi<br>Abdu'l-Baqir<br>Abdu'l-Fattah<br>Abdu'l-Ghaffar<br>Abdu'l-Ghani Baydun<br>Abdu'l-Ghani<br>Abdu'l-Hadi<br>Abdu'l-Hamid | 'Abdu'l-Báqí<br>'Abdu'l-Báqir<br>'Abdu'l-Fattáh<br>'Abdu'l- <u>Gh</u> affár<br>'Abdu'l- <u>Gh</u> aní Bayḍún<br>'Abdu'l- <u>Gh</u> aní<br>'Abdu'l-Hádí<br>'Abdu'l-Ḥamíd | "Servant of the Conqueror" (not Faṭṭáh)<br>(MF)   |
|  |   | 'Abdu'l-Ḥamíd <u>Kh</u> án (1842–1918), Sulṭán of the Ottoman Empire. Nephew and successor of 'Abdu'l-'Azíz (both   |

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| Abdu'l-Haqq<br>Abdu'l-Husayn<br>Abdu'l-Husayn-i-Ayati  | 'Abdu'l-Ḥaqq<br>'Abdu'l-Ḥusayn<br>'Abdu'l-Ḥusayn-i-Áyatí  | responsible for 'Abdu'l-Bahá's 40 year imprisonment).<br>Known as the "Great Assassin".   |
| Abdu'l-Husayn-i-Shushtari<br>Abdu'l-Jalil<br>Abdu'l-Javad<br>Abdu'l-Karim<br>Abdu'l-Karim-i-Iravani<br>Abdu'l-Karim-i-Qazvini<br>Abdu'l-Karim-i-Tihrani<br>Abdu'l-Khaliq<br>Abdu'l-Khaliq-i-Isfahani   | 'Abdu'l-Ḥusayn-i- <u>Shushtarí</u><br>'Abdu'l-Jalíl<br>'Abdu'l-Javad<br>'Abdu'l-Karím<br>'Abdu'l-Karím-i-Íravání<br>'Abdu'l-Karím-i-Qazvíní<br>'Abdu'l-Karím-i-Ṭíhrání<br>'Abdu'l- <u>Kháliq</u><br>'Abdu'l- <u>Kháliq</u> -i-Ísfahání  | 'Abdu'l-Ḥusayn-i-Áyatí (1871–1953) (known as Áváríh).<br>Iranian who converted back to Islam.   |
| Abdu'l-Khaliq-i-Yazdi<br>Abdu'llah ibn Abd al-Muttalib<br>Abdu'llah ibn Ubayy  | 'Abdu'l- <u>Kháliq</u> -i-Yazdí<br>'Abdu'lláh ibn Abd al-Muṭṭalib<br>'Abdu'lláh ibn Ubayy ibn Salúl   | "Servant of the Creator"<br>he cut his throat when Ṭáhirih put aside her veil at the<br>conference of <u>Badašht</u>  |
| Abdu'l-Khaliq-i-Yazdi<br>Abdu'llah ibn Abd al-Muttalib<br>Abdu'llah ibn Ubayy  | 'Abdu'l- <u>Kháliq</u> -i-Yazdí<br>'Abdu'lláh ibn Abd al-Muṭṭalib<br>'Abdu'lláh ibn Ubayy ibn Salúl   | father of the Prophet Muḥammad (b. 546)<br>a powerful Medinite chief and a bitter opponent of<br>Muḥammad, whose hopes of sovereignty were<br>defeated when the Medinites asked Muḥammad to rule<br>over them. He was the leader of the Hypocrites<br>(munáfiqún) who secretly resisted Muḥammad at<br>Medina.  |
| Abdu'llah Khan-i-Turkaman<br>Abdu'llah Pasha<br>Abdu'llah Yusuf 'Ali   | 'Abdu'lláh <u>Khán</u> -i-Turkamán<br>'Abdu'lláh Páshá<br>'Abdu'lláh Yúsusf 'Alí  | a commander of forces attacking at <u>Shaykh</u> Ṭabarsí (he<br>was killed during the conflict)<br>his house in 'Akká is now a Bahá'í centre. Grid co-<br>ordinates 32.923799, 35.068098<br>(1872-1952) Indian barrister and translator of the<br>Qur'án: <i>The Meaning of the Holy Qur'án</i> .   |
| Abdu'llah-i-Ghawgha'<br>Abdu'llah-i-Qazvini<br>Abdu'l-Majid<br>Abdu'l-Majid-i-Nishaburi<br>Abdu'l-Majid-i-Shirazi<br>Abdu'l-Malik<br>Abdu'l-Muhammad<br>Abdu'l-Qadir<br>Abdu'l-Vahhab-i-Qazvini<br>Abdu'l-Vahhab-i-Sha'rani<br>Abdu'l-Vahhab-i-Shirazi | 'Abdu'lláh-i- <u>Ghawghá'</u><br>'Abdu'lláh-i-Qazvíní<br>'Abdu'l-Majíd<br>'Abdu'l-Majíd-i-Níshábúrí<br>'Abdu'l-Majíd-i- <u>Shírází</u><br>'Abdu'l-Malik<br>'Abdu'l-Muḥammad<br>'Abdu'l-Qádir<br>'Abdu'l-Vahháb-i-Qazvíní<br>'Abdu'l-Vahháb-i- <u>Sha'rání</u><br>'Abdu'l-Vahháb-i- <u>Shírází</u> | Sulṭán of the Ottoman Empire (1823–1861)  |
| Abdu'l-Vahhab-i-Turshizi<br>Abdu'l-Vasi'<br>Abdu'r-Rahim-i-Qannad<br>Abdu'r-Rahim-i-Yazdi<br>Abdu'r-Rahman Afandi Alusi<br>Abdu'r-Rahman-i-Karkuti<br>Abdu'r-Rasul-i-Qumi<br>Abdu'r-Razzaq<br>Abdu'sh-Shams, 'Abd Shams                                | 'Abdu'l-Vahháb-i-Turshízí<br>'Abdu'l-Vási'<br>'Abdu'r-Raḥím-i-Qannád<br>'Abdu'r-Raḥím-i-Yazdí<br>'Abdu'r-Raḥmán Afandí Álúsí<br>'Abdu'r-Raḥmán-i-Kárkútí<br>'Abdu'r-Rasúl-i-Qumí<br>'Abdu'r-Razzáq<br>'Abdu' <u>sh</u> - <u>Shams</u> or 'Abd <u>Shams</u>  | fifth Umayyad Caliph<br><br>BKG 124<br><br>Pers. Mírzá 'Abdu'l-Vahhab-i- <u>Shírází</u> , martyred in<br>Ṭíhrán   |
| Abdu's-Sahib<br>Abdu's-Salam<br>Abdu's-Salih<br>Abdu's-Samad<br>Abdu's-Samad-i-Hamadani<br>Abduhu ('Abduh)   | 'Abdu's- <u>Sháhib</u><br>'Abdu's-Salám<br>'Abdu's- <u>Shálih</u><br>'Abdu's- <u>Shamad</u><br>'Abdu's- <u>Shamad</u> -i-Hamadání<br>'Abduhu  | (MF)  |
| Abdu's-Sahib<br>Abdu's-Salam<br>Abdu's-Salih<br>Abdu's-Samad<br>Abdu's-Samad-i-Hamadani<br>Abduhu ('Abduh)   | 'Abdu's- <u>Sháhib</u><br>'Abdu's-Salám<br>'Abdu's- <u>Shálih</u><br>'Abdu's- <u>Shamad</u><br>'Abdu's- <u>Shamad</u> -i-Hamadání<br>'Abduhu  | 'Abd <u>Shams</u> ibn 'Abd Manáf was the oldest son of 'Abd<br>Manáf al-Mughírah ibn Quṣayy (great-great-<br>grandfather of Muḥammad through his son Hášhim)<br>and grandson of Quṣayy ibn Kiláb.   |
| Abdu's-Sahib<br>Abdu's-Salam<br>Abdu's-Salih<br>Abdu's-Samad<br>Abdu's-Samad-i-Hamadani<br>Abduhu ('Abduh)   | 'Abdu's- <u>Sháhib</u><br>'Abdu's-Salám<br>'Abdu's- <u>Shálih</u><br>'Abdu's- <u>Shamad</u><br>'Abdu's- <u>Shamad</u> -i-Hamadání<br>'Abduhu  | the Gardener of the Riḍván Garden, 'Akká<br>(Sammad)  |
| Abdu's-Sahib<br>Abdu's-Salam<br>Abdu's-Salih<br>Abdu's-Samad<br>Abdu's-Samad-i-Hamadani<br>Abduhu ('Abduh)   | 'Abdu's- <u>Sháhib</u><br>'Abdu's-Salám<br>'Abdu's- <u>Shálih</u><br>'Abdu's- <u>Shamad</u><br>'Abdu's- <u>Shamad</u> -i-Hamadání<br>'Abduhu  | (from aná 'abdu-hu) (I am) his servant or slave.<br>Muḥammad 'Abduh (1849–1905) an Egyptian Islamic<br>jurist, religious scholar and liberal reformer, a key<br>founding figure of Islamic Modernism, sometimes<br>called Neo-Mu'tazilism after the medieval Islamic<br>school of theology based on rationalism, Mu'tazila. He<br>broke the rigidity of the Muslim ritual, dogma and<br>family ties. He was a Freemason and had a close<br>relationship with 'Abdu'l-Bahá and the Bahá'í Faith.<br>See Salafíya |
| Abdus, 'Ubdus  | 'Abdús, 'Ubdús  | 'abdús = 'abd aws (gift) alláh (ú from w). This is a<br>theophoric name (from Greek: "bearing or carrying a   |

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| Abgusht, Ab-Gusht (Abi-Gusht)<br>Abha   | Ábgúsht, Áb-Gúsht<br>Abhá  | god”) where the final sound(s) (the apocopate) are omitted. ‘Abdús ibn Abí ‘Uthmán Pers. (“abgoosht”, “abi-Gosht”) gravy, broth, stew more splendid, more brilliant. “Most Glorious”. al-Abhá (El-Abha) “The Most Glorious”. Abhá Beauty—Jamál-i-Abhá—a title of Bahá’u’lláh. Abhá Kingdom—The Most Glorious Kingdom (also Abhá Paradise). See Alláh-u-Abhá and Yá Bahá’u’l-Abhá  |
| Abhal, Ubhul, Abhala  | Abhal, Pers. Ubhul, fem. Abhala[h]   | savin ( <i>Juniperus sabina</i> ; botanical) or Persian the seed of the mountain cypress, or juniper; juniper berries; mountain cypress   |
| Abhar<br>Abhar  | Abhar<br>Abhar   | Ar. more brilliant, more magnificent<br>Pers. a water-mill; a vein in the back, the jugular vein; the back of a bow. Abhar, now a city (36.146396, 49.222503), is on the road between Zanján and Qazvín. Hájí Mírzá Muḥammad-Taqíy-i-Abharí is known as Ibn-i-Abhar, Hand of the Cause of God.  |
| Abid, Abidun, ‘Ubbad, ‘Abada  | ‘Ábid, pl. ‘Ábidún, ‘Ubbád, ‘Abada   | an adorer, or servant of God; worshipper—used in conjunction with Zayn.   |
| Abir  | ‘Ábir, pl. ‘Ábirún   | passing; crossing, traversing, etc.; fleeting (smile); transient, transitory, ephemeral; bygone, past, elapsed (time);—pl. passerby. ‘ábir ṭaríq wanderer, wayfarer. See Áwárih   |
| Abiward, Abivard<br>Abiy<br>Abjad   | Abíward, Abívard<br>Abíy<br>Abjad  | Pers. now Dargaz, Raḍawí Khurásán Province, Írán disdainful, scornful; proud, lofty, lofty-minded “alphabet”. The word consists of the first four (in original order) consonants (alíf, bá’, jím and dál) of the Arabic alphabet. Abjab is a writing system, e.g. Arabic, in which only consonants are represented. Abjab is also used as a term for the Arabic numeral system, where each consonant has an abjad numerical value. Letters with a “doubling” <i>shaddah</i> (also called a <i>tašhdíd</i> ) are counted once.   |
| Abraha al-Ashram  | ‘Abraha[h] al-‘Ashram  | (“Abraha al-Ashram”) an Abyssinian prince, who built a Christian church in Šaná’ to rival the Ka’ba at Mecca. According to traditional Arab belief, he made an unsuccessful attack with his forces of elephants to destroy the Ka’ba CE 570 (known as the year of the elephant and date of the birth of Muḥammad).  |
| Absat<br>Abtah, Abatih  | Absaṭ<br>Abṭaḥ, pl. Abaṭiḥ   | simpler; wider, more extensive<br>flat, level;—pl. basin-shaped valley, wide bed of a wadí. al-Abṭaḥ is a wide valley that extends between Makkah and Miná. Muḥammad stopped here on His Ḥijjatu’l-Wadá’ (Farewell Ḥajj) in AH 10.  |
| Abtar   | Abtar  | curtailed, docked, clipped, trimmed; imperfect, defective, incomplete; without offspring. See root batara.  |
| Abu ‘Abdu’llah ash-Shi’i  | Abú ‘Abdu’lláh ašh-Shí’í   | Abú ‘Abd Alláh al-Ḥusayn ibn Aḥmad ibn Zakaríya ašh-Shí’í (died 911) was a Da’í (missionary) for the Isma’ilis in Yemen and North Africa  |
| Abu ‘Ali<br>Abu ‘Amir al-Ashari<br>Abu ‘Imran Musa ibn Maymun<br>Abu ad-Dawahi<br>Abu al-‘Ala’ (Abul A’la)<br>Abu al-Fida’, Abu’l-Fida’ | Abú ‘Alí<br>Abú ‘Ámir al-Ašharí<br>Abú ‘Imrán Músá ibn Maymún<br>Abú ad-Dawáhí<br>Abú al-‘Alá’ (أبو العلاء)<br>Abú al-Fidá’, Pers. Abu’l-Fidá’ | father of Ḥanzála<br>Maimonides (originally Moshe ben Maimon)<br>“Father of Iniquities”, Abú Bakr. See Dáhiya.<br>“father of glory” (“Abul A’lá”)<br>Abú al-Fidá’ Ismá’íl ibn ‘Alí ibn Maḥmúd al-Malik al-Mu’ayyad ‘Imád ad-Dín (1273–1331), better known in English as Abulfeda, was a Kurdish historian, geographer and local governor of Hama. He was a prince of the Ayyubid dynasty and the author of <i>The memoirs of a Syrian prince: Abu’l-Fidá’, Sulṭán of Ḥamáh</i> . The moon crater, Abulfeda, is named after him. |
| Abu Dharr al-Ghifari al-Kinani  | Abú Dharr al-Ghifárí al-Kinání   | (“Abouzar”, “Abudhar”, “Abu-Dhar Ghefan”) (also known as Jundab bin Junádah bin Sufyán al-Ghifárí) (590–653) illiterate shepherd (of the Banú Ghifár, a Jewish tribe) who became a companion (4th or 5th) of Muḥammad and a companion of Imám ‘Alí  |
| Abu Jahl  | Abú Jahl   | “father of ignorance”. Amr ibn Hishám ibn al-Mughíra, a leader of the polytheistic Quraysh tribe’s Banú Makhzúm clan. Abú-Jahl was the uncle of Muḥammad  |

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| Abu Nuwas   | Abú Nuwás (usually given as “Nuwás”)  | and his greatest enemy. He was known as Abu'l-Ḥikam (the father of wisdoms); but for his envy and opposition, Muḥammad named him, Abú-Jahl for his stringent opposition to Muḥammad. See 'Ikrima. nickname (“father of the forelocks”) of al-Ḥasan ibn Hání (Hání') al-Ḥakámí (756–814), was a classical Arabic poet. See náṣiya and hání'.  |
| Abu Sinan (Abu-Sinan, Abou Senan)   | Abú Sínán (Abú-Sínán)   | “Father of the teeth”. a Druze village (Hebrew Abu Snan) about 7.5 km east of Bahjí and 4 km west the Druze village of Yarká (Yirká)   |
| Abu-'Umar-'Uthman<br>Abu'd-Dawahi<br>Abu'l-Bashar   | Abú-'Umar-'Uṭhmán<br>Abu'd-Dawáhí<br>Abu'l-Bašhar   | Father of Misfortunes<br>“the father of man”—one of the titles given by Muslims to Adam  |
| Abu'l-Fadl (Gulpaygani, Gulpayigani)  | Abu'l-Faḍl  | Mírzá Muḥammad Gulpáygání (also Gulpáyigání) (1844–1914) (pseudonym Abu'l-Faḍl—“Father or progenitor of Virtue”) was the foremost Bahá'í scholar who helped spread the Bahá'í Faith in Egypt, Turkmenistan, and the United States. He is one of the few Apostles of Bahá'u'lláh who never met Bahá'u'lláh. 'Abdu'l-Bahá addressed him as Abu'l-Faḍá'il (“Progenitor of all Virtues” or “Father of all Excellences”). |
| Abu'l-Fath-i-Shahristani<br>Abu'l-Fida<br>Abu'l-Futuh   | Abu'l-Fath-i-Šahristání<br>Abu'l-Fidá'<br>Abu'l-Futúḥ   | (“the Father of Victories”) name given to Enoch Olinga by Shoghi Effendi   |
| Abu'l-Hasan-i-Ardikani  | Abu'l-Ḥasan-i-Ardikání, Mullá   | Hájí Amín, Amín-i-Iláhí (“Trustee of God”) (Trustee of Huqúqu'lláh)  |
| Abu'l-Hasan-i-Bazzaz<br>Abu'l-Hikam<br>Abu'l-Huda<br>Abu'l-Qasim-ibn-i-Haji-Zayna<br>Abu'l-Qasim-i-Hamadani<br>Abu'l-Qasim-i-Kashi<br>Abu'l-Qasim-i-Khurasani<br>Abu'l-Qasim-i-Mazkani<br>Abu'l-Qasim-i-Qa'im-Maqam<br>Abu'l-Qasim-i-Shirazi<br>Abu'sh-Shurur<br>Abu-Bakr | Abu'l-Ḥasan-i-Bazzáz<br>Abu'l-Ḥikam<br>Abu'l-Hudá, Šhaykh<br>Abu'l-Qásim-ibn-i-Hájí-Zayna<br>Abu'l-Qásim-i-Hamadání<br>Abu'l-Qásim-i-Káshí<br>Abu'l-Qásim-i-Khurásání<br>Abu'l-Qásim-i-Mazkání<br>Abu'l-Qásim-i-Qá'im-Maqám<br>Abu'l-Qásim-i-Šhírání<br>Abu'sh-Šhurúr<br>Abú-Bakr | “the Father of Wisdoms”. See Ḥikma   |
| Abu-Bakri's-Siddiq<br>Abu-Hanifa, Abu-Hanifih<br>Abu-Ja'far-i-Tusi  | Abú-Bakr'i's-Šiddíq<br>Abú-Ḥanifa (or Ḥanifih) an-Nu'mán<br>Abú-Ja'far-i-Ṭúsí   | a learned Bábí from Káshán (Abu'l Kazim)   |
| Abu-Jahl  | Abú-Jahl  | “the father of iniquities or wickedness” (EGB, Balyuzi)<br>“father of the young camel”. A nickname (kunya) given to the first Muslim caliph, Abú Bakr 'Abdalláh bin Abí Quḥáfah, as a young child. Called aš-Šiddíq by Muḥammad. Full name was 'Abdu'lláh ibn Abí Quḥáfa ibn Amír ibn Amr ibn Ka'b ibn Sa'd ibn Taym ibn Murrah ibn Ka'b ibn Lu'ayy ibn Ghálib ibn Fihir.  |
| Abu-Nasr Muhammad al-Farabi   | Abú-Našr Muḥammad al-Fárábí   | <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> liv<br>famous Persian theologian and jurist<br>follower of Imám Šádíq who handed down his traditions<br>(Abudjah) (“father of ignorance”) Abu'l-Ḥakam 'Amr Ibn Hišám<br>(Alpharabius in the West) Persian philosopher and writer (c. 872–between 14 December 950 and 12 January 951)  |
| Abuqir, Abu Qir<br>Abu-Rahim<br>Abu-Sufyan  | Abúqír, Abú Qír<br>Abú-Raḥím<br>Abú-Sufyán  | is a town on the coast 18 NE of Alexandria, Egypt  |
| Abu-Talib<br>Abu-Talib-i-Sang-Sari  | Abú-Ṭálib<br>Abú-Ṭálib-i-Sang-Sarí  | Šakhr ibn Ḥarb, more commonly known as Abú Sufyán (580–640), was the leader of the Quraysh of Mecca, the most powerful tribe of pre-Islamic Arabia. He was a staunch opponent of Muḥammad, until later accepting Islám and becoming a warrior later in his life during the early Muslim conquests.   |
| Abu-Talib-i-Shahmirzadi<br>Abu-Turab<br>Abu-Turab-i-Qazvini<br>Abwa   | Abú-Ṭálib-i-Šahmírzadí<br>Abú-Turáb<br>Abú-Turáb-i-Qazvíní<br>al-Abwá'  | Abú-Ṭálib, Mullá. Sons 'Alí Ašhráf and Áqá Bálá Siyyid Abú-Ṭálib-i-Sang-Sarí ( <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. 426)  |
|   |   | village 34 km NE of Rábigh (a town on the Red Sea coast)   |

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| Abwab al-Arba'ah, Abwab-i-Arba'ih   | al-Abwáb al-Arba'a[h]  | (Pers. Abwáb-i-Arba'ih or Abváb-i-Arba'ih) "the Four Gates" for the Twelfth Imám. See Arba' and an-Nuwwáb al-'Arba'a[h].   |
| Abyad (Abiyad), Bayda' (Baida), Bid   | Abyaḍ, fem. Bayḍá', pl. Bíḍ  | white; bright; clean, shiny, polished; blameless, noble, sincere (character); empty, blank (sheet of paper);—pl. al-bíḍán ("bidan") the white race   |
| Abyan<br>Achor, 'Akir   | Abyan<br>Achor, 'Akir  | clearer, more distinct, more obvious. Root bána, bayán Hebrew muddy, turbid: gloomy, dejected; trouble. Ar. 'akir (turbid, muddy, roily; troubled, disturbed). Hosea 2:15: "the valley of Achor [trouble] for a door of hope". "This valley of Achor is the city of 'Akká" ( <i>Selections from the Writings of 'Abdu'l-Bahá</i> ), p. 162.  |
| Ad  | 'Ád  | Traditionally, a fourth generation descendant of Noah; an ancient Arabian tribe  |
| Ad'iyah wa Munajat<br>Ad'iyah-i-Hadrat-i-Mahbub<br>Ada, 'Adat, 'Awa'id, 'Adatan | Ad'iyah wa Munáját<br>Ad'iyah-i-Ḥaḍrat-i-Maḥbúb<br>'Áda[t], pl. 'Ádát, 'Awá'id | "Prayers and Supplications" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá<br>"Prayers and Tablets" by Bahá'u'lláh<br>habit, wont, custom, usage, practice; 'Ádatan usually, customarily, ordinarily, habitually;—pl. 'Awá'id taxes, duties; charges, fees, rates   |
| Ada'<br>Adab  | 'Adá'<br>Adab, pl. Ádáb  | enmity, hostility, antagonism, animosity; aggression<br>culture, refinement; good breeding, good manners, social graces, decorum, decency, propriety, seemliness; humanity, humaneness; the humanities; belles-lettres   |
| Adad, A'dad   | 'Adad, pl. A'dád   | number, numeral; figure, digit, cipher; quantity; number, issue (of a newspaper)   |
| Adall   | Aḍall  | more or most astray; more or most tending to lead astray   |
| Adalla<br>Adam<br>Adarisa   | Aḍalla<br>Ádam<br>Adárisa[h]   | "to leave in error or lead astray"<br>Adam, father of mankind. Abjad value is 45.<br>the Idrisids (al-Adárisah) were an Arab Muslim dynasty of Morocco (788–974), founded by Idrís I. The Idrisids are considered the founders of the first Moroccan state.  |
| Adasi<br>Adasiya, Adasiyyih   | 'Adasí<br>'Adasiya[h], Pers. 'Adasiyyih  | lenticular<br>now a town (32.666810, 35.623901) in Jordan 17 km SE of Tiberias. This is the resting place of a half brother of Bahá'u'lláh, and one of three villages (he purchased land in 1901) where 'Abdu'l-Bahá grew corn and wheat during World War I. See as-Samrá and an-Nuqayb.   |
| Addas   | 'Addás   | ('adás, lentil(s)) was a young Christian slave boy (originally from Nineveh, an ancient Assyrian city) who lived in Ṭá'if during the time of Muḥammad. He is believed to be the first person from the western province of Ṭá'if to convert to Islam.   |
| Adhab-i-Qabr<br>Adham, Dahma', Duhm   | 'Adháb-i-Qabr<br>Adham, fem. Dahmá', pl. Duhm                                  | chastisement in the grave<br>black, deep-black. Note Adham (ادهم, d-h-m) has the consonants d and h, not <u>dh</u> .   |
| Adhan   | Áḍhán (variation Adhán)  | announcing, giving notice; the signal for summoning to prayers, by the mu'adhḍhin (mu'azzin) or crier, from the minarets or towers of the mosques; listening to. "I bear witness that Muḥammad is the Messenger of Alláh." At the request of the Báb, Mullá Šáḍiq-i-Muqaddas added after the áḍhán: "I bear witness that He whose name is 'Alí-Qabl-i-Muḥammad ['Alí preceding Muḥammad, the Báb] is the servant of the Baqíyyatu'lláh [the "Remnant of God", Bahá'u'lláh]." |
| Adhan, Adha   | Aḍhan, Aḍhá[h]   | (collective; <i>nomen unitatis</i> Aḍháh) slaughter animal, blood sacrifice, immolation. 'Íd al-Aḍhá "Festival of Sacrifice".  |
| Adhar (Azar), Adhur (Azur)  | Áḍhar, Áḍhur   | Pers. fire; and the 9th Persian solar month and the ninth day of every month   |
| Adhar-bad-gan   | Áḍhar-bád-gán  | Pers. a fire-temple. Evolution of name: Áḍharbádhagn, Áḍharbádgán, Ázarbáydján (New Persian) and present-day Ázarbayján (Azerbaijan). See Áḍharbayján.   |
| Adharbayjan, Adhirbayjan  | Áḍharbayján, (Ázarbayján)  | Pers. "land of fire" or "land of fire guardians". Azerbaijan is a region consisting of the Republic of Azerbaijan and Iranian Azerbaijan (north-western provinces of West Azerbaijan, East Azerbaijan and Ardabil. Alternatives: Áḍhirbayján, Ázarbayján, Ázarbaygán.  |
| Adharbayjani, Adhirbayjani  | Áḍharbayjání, (Ázarbayjání)  | Pers. official language in Áḍharbayján   |

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| Adhari, Adhariyan<br>Adi   | Ádhari, pl. Ádhariyán<br>‘Ádí  | Pers. native of Ádharbayján (Ázarí, pl. Ázariyán)<br>customary, usual, common, ordinary, normal, regular;<br>undistinguished, run-of-the-mill; ordinary, regular<br>(e.g., meeting, as opposed to extraordinary, special,<br>emergency); simple, plain, ordinary (man); old,<br>ancient, antique<br>host   |
| Adib<br>Adib, Adiba, Udaba’  | Ádib<br>Adíb, fem. Adíba, pl. Udabá’   | cultured, refined, educated; well-bred, well-mannered,<br>civil, urbane; a man of culture and refined tastes; man<br>of letters, writer, author (superlative form of ‘Aduba’<br>[to learn])  |
| Adibu’l-‘Ulama’  | Adíbu’l-‘Ulamá’  | littérateur or literary man of the ‘Ulamá’. Title given to<br>Mírzá Muḥammad Ḥasan, known as Adíb, Hand of the<br>Cause of God.  |
| Adil (‘Adilih), ‘Adila, ‘Adawl   | ‘Ádil, fem. ‘Ádila, pl. ‘Adawl   | just, fair, equitable; upright, honest, straightforward,<br>righteous. Persian fem. also ‘Ádilih.  |
| Adil Abad (Adel Abad, ‘Adilabad)   | ‘Ádil Ábád (‘Ádilábád)   | Zindán ‘Ádil Ábád (or Shiraz Central Prison) in Shíráz<br>(29.576725, 52.506803)   |
| Adirna, Adirnih, Adarnah   | Adirna[h], Pers. Adirnih, T. Adarnah   | Hadrianopolis (Greek), Adrianople (English), now<br>known as Edirne. Same numerical value (ادرنه,<br>1+4+200+50+5=260), as Sirr (60+200, “Mystery”). See<br>Adrianople and Arđ-i-Sirr.   |
| Adiya, ‘Adiyat, ‘Awadin  | ‘Ádiya, pl. ‘Ádiyát, ‘Awádin   | wrong, offense, misdeed, outrage; adversity,<br>misfortune, reverse; obstacle, impediment,<br>obstruction;—pl. vicissitudes. Root ‘adá’  |
| Adja’<br>Adl, ‘Udul  | Adjá’<br>‘Adl, pl. ‘Udul   | father of Qarád SDC 49<br>straightness, straightforwardness; justice, impartiality;<br>fairness, equitableness, probity, honesty, uprightness;<br>equitable composition, just compromise;—(pl.) just,<br>equitable, fair, upright, honest; person of good<br>reputation, person with an honorable record (Islamic<br>Law); juristic adjunct assigned to a <u>cadi</u> (Maghrib)<br>justice, administration of justice, jurisprudence<br>(pl. m. Adánin, Adnún, fem. Dunan) nearer, closer;<br>situated lower down, nether; lower, inferior; lowlier;<br>smaller, of less significance; more appropriate, better<br>suited, more suitable. Feminine: world; earth; this world<br>(as opposed to al-úlá (“pre-existence”) and al-ákhira<br>(“afterlife”)); life in this world, worldly existence;<br>worldly. temporal things or possessions; earthly things<br>or concerns. See Awwal and Ákhira entries. |
| Adrianople<br>Adu’dh-Dhikr<br>Adud (‘Azud), A’dad                          | Adrianople<br>‘Adu’dh-Dhikr<br>‘Aḍud, pl. A’ḍád                                    | now Edirne. See Adirna.<br>Servant of the Remembrance. A designation of the Báb.<br>help, aid, assistance, support, backing; helper, aide,<br>assistant, supporter, backer.—pl. upper arm; strength,<br>power, vigour, force<br>(CE 978–983)   |
| Adudu’-d-Dawlih<br>Aduw, A’da’, ‘Idan, ‘Udan, ‘Udah, A’adin<br>Afaf, ‘Iffa | ‘Aḍudu’-d-Dawlih<br>‘Aduw, pl. A’dá’, ‘Idan, ‘Udan, ‘Udáh<br>‘Afáf = ‘Iffa[h or t] | (pl. also A’ádin; fem. ‘Adúwa, “Aduwa”) enemy<br>abstinence, continence, virtuousness, virtue, chastity,<br>decency; purity; modesty; integrity, probity, honesty,<br>uprightness, righteousness. ‘Iffat, a daughter of<br>Badí’u’lláh. See ‘Affa  |
| Afandi (Efendi, Effendi)   | Afandí, pl. Afandiyá   | from Turkish efendi (pronounced effendi), title of<br>nobility meaning a lord, master or gentleman (after the<br>name, when referring to non-Europeans wearing<br>Western clothes and the tarboosh). It designates a<br>higher rank than Big.  |
| Afaqi<br>Afdal, Fudla, Afdalun, Afadil, Fudlayat                           | Áfáqí<br>Afḍal, fem. Fuḍlá   | coming from a distant country or region. See ufq<br>(pl. m. Afḍalún, Afáḍil, fem. Fuḍlayát) better, best; more<br>excellent, preferable, etc.  |
| Aff, ‘Affa   | ‘Aff, fem. ‘Affa[h or t]   | chaste, modest, virtuous, pure; decent; honest, upright,<br>righteous  |
| Affa (‘Iffa, ‘Afaf)  | ‘Affa (‘Iffa[h or t] = ‘Afáfa)   | to refrain, abstain (from something forbidden or<br>indecent); to be abstinent, continent, virtuous, chaste,<br>modest, decent, pure. Derivative: ‘iffa[h or t]<br>abstinence, continence, virtuousness, virtue, chastity,<br>decency; purity; modesty; integrity, probity, honesty,<br>uprightness, righteousness. See ‘Afáf and ‘Iffatíya.   |
| Affan  | ‘Affán   | Pers. name of the father of the caliph ‘Usmán (Othmán<br>or ‘Uthmán)   |

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| Afghan                         | Afghán, pl. Afághina[h or t]               | people living in the mountains between the mountains between Kandahár and the river Indus; lamentation, groaning, cries for help; alas!  |
| Afghani                        | Afghání                                    | of Afghán (adjective and noun)   |
| Afghanistan                    | Afghánistán                                | Afghanistan  |
| Afif, Afifa, A'fa', A'iffa     | 'Affif, fem. 'Affifa[h], pl. A'fá', A'iffa | chaste, modest, virtuous, pure; decent; honest, upright, righteous. 'Affif is a city 343 km east of Medina. Pers. also 'Affifih  |
| Afifi                          | 'Affífi                                    | of or from 'Affif. Muḥammad al-'Affífi, Persian Consul in 'Akká in 1880s. He owned the gardens (Ḥumaymih or 'Affífi) near 'Ayn Fawwár and the village of an-Nahr.  |
| Afirin (Afarin), Afrin         | Áfirín, Áfrín                              | Pers. praise, glory, applause, encomium, benediction, blessing; blessed; well done! bravo! name of the first of the five intercalary days of the Persian year; (in compounds) creating   |
| Afjah (Afjeh), Afchah (Afcheh) | Afjah, Afchah                              | (also Afjih, Afchih) Pers. village (35.859750, 51.689849; 36 km NE Tíhrán) in Lavasanat District (Bakhsh Lavásánát), Shemiranat County (Sháristán Shímífránát), Teheran Province. It is 7.25 km NE of the town of Lavásán and 47.5 km SW of Takúr. Bahá'u'lláh was the guest of the Grand Vizir, Ja'far-Qulí Khán, in his summer residence in the village, when the assassination attempt was made on the Sháh near his Niyávarán summer palace. |
| Aflatun                        | Aflátún                                    | Plato, from the Greek form of the name   |
| Afnan-i-Kabir                  | Afnán-i-Kabír                              |  |
| Afra                           | Afrá                                       | Pers. bravo! well done! praise applause. Village SW of Qá'im Shahr and just to the east of the Shrine of Shaykh Ṭabarsí. The village masjid (36.436642, 52.815196) is 0.9 km to the east. The village was owned by Nazar Khán.   |
| Afranj                         | Afranj                                     | Pers. elegance, dignity, grace; magnificence, grandeur, power; maguitude; a throne; a crown; provisions, necessities. The Franks, French; the crusaders; all Europeans. Khán-i-Afranj in 'Akká.  |
| Afrasiyab ("Afrasyab")         | Afrásiyáb                                  | Pers. name of an ancient king celebrated in Persian poetry, sovereign of Túrán, and a Scythian or Turk by birth; one who moves leisurely on the road; a travelling companion   |
| Afriqa, Ifriqiya, Afriqiya     | Afríqá fem.                                | and Ifríqiyá (now usually pronounced Afríqiyá fem.) Africa   |
| Afrukhta (Afrokhta, Afrukhtih) | Afrúkhta[h]                                | Pers. inflamed, lighted; shining, radiant; polished, furbished   |
| Afruz (Afroz)                  | Afrúz                                      | Pers. burning; illuminating, dazzling, animating. Feminine name.   |
| Afsah, Fusha                   | Afṣaḥ, fem. Fuṣḥá                          | of purer language; more eloquent   |
| Afsana (Afsanih, Afsaneh)      | Áfsána, Afsána                             | Pers. fem. name. A charm, incantation; a fiction, tale, fable, romance, parable; a narrative, a story of past events; public, notorious, noted.  |
| Afshar                         | Afshár                                     | Pers. speaking idly; fixing, inserting; pressing, squeezing out (water); an assistant, associate, companion, partner; a largely nomadic Turkic tribe found mostly in Iran.   |
| Afshariyan                     | Afsháriyán                                 | Pers. Afsharid dynasty (1736–1796) was an Iranian dynasty founded by Nádír Sháh (r. 1736–1747)   |
| Afshin                         | Afshín                                     | Pers. name of a person known for his liberality  |
| Aftab, Aftabam                 | Áftáb                                      | Pers. masc. name, sunlight or sunshine; the sun; a day; wine; the soul. Áftábam (Áftáb+am) I am the sun. See Khurshíd  |
| Aftabah (Aftabih)              | Áftábah                                    | Pers. a ewer, water-pot, or kettle   |
| Aftab-parast                   | Áftáb-Parast                               | Pers. a worshipper of the sun; sunflower; a chameleon (or iguana); a water-lily; in India, any blue flower   |
| Aftah, Mufattah                | Aftaḥ and Mufaṭṭaḥ                         | broad-headed, broad-nosed  |
| Afus                           | Afús                                       | village 156 km WNW of Iṣfahán  |
| Afuw                           | 'Afúw                                      | one who forgives much. al-'Afúw, attribute of God, The Pardoner, The Effacer, The Forgiver   |
| Afw                            | 'Afw, Pers. also 'Afú, 'Ufú                | effacement, obliteration, elimination; pardon, forgiveness; waiver of punishment (Islamic Law); amnesty (for); boon, kindness, favour; surplus   |
| Afyah, Fayha                   | Afyaḥ, fem. Fayḥá'                         | fragrant, redolent, aromatic, sweet-smelling; wide, vast, spacious, extensive. al-Fayhá' (another name for Tripoli), because of the smell of the orange pollen from  |

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| Agah                          | Ágáh                              | vast orange orchards that were in the area. al-Fayḥá' is a nickname of Damascus.   |
| Agahu'llah                    | Ágáhu'lláh                        | Pers. aware, wary; intelligent, knowing, acquainted with; prudent; vigilant, attentive; notice, news, indication, information  |
| Agar, Ar                      | Agar, Ar                          | Ágáhu'lláh Tízfahm, executed May 1982  |
| Agarih (Agareh, Agira, Agreh) | Agarih                            | Pers. if; although   |
| Agha, Aghawat, Aghayan        | Ághá, pl. Aghawát, Pers. Ágháyán  | Pers. a tiny village (36.1595203, 53.832541) 26 km SW of <u>Chashmah-i-'Alí</u> , in Semnan Province   |
| Aghar, Gharra', Ghurr         | Aghar, fem. Gharrá', pl. Ghurr    | lord, master, sir; eunuch serving at royal court, harem chamberlain. Ághá Muḥammad Khán-i Qájár (14 March 1742–1797), castrated as a 6 year old, chieftain of the Quyúnlu branch of the Qájár tribe, as the founder of the Qájár dynasty of Iran (r. 1789–1797). Similar to áqá.   |
| AH                            | AH                                | white, bright; with a white spot on the forehead (a horse); having a blaze (horse); beautiful, handsome; magnanimous, generous; noble, illustrious; esteemed, honorable. Gharrá' is a name of Madínah, hence Arđ Gharrá'.  |
| Ahad, Ihda                    | Aḥad, fem. Ihdá, pl. Áḥád         | <i>Anno Hejirae</i> (Latin, "in the year of the Hijira", used in the West)—precedes the date. H or Hijra in the Islamic calendar.  |
| Ahadiya (Ahadiyya)            | Aḥadíya[h or t]                   | one; somebody, someone, anybody, anyone (especially in negative sentences and questions). al-Aḥad ("the only one"), an attribute of God.   |
| Ahamid (Ahamed)               | Aḥamid                            | unity, oneness (also absolute unity), singularity; concord, alliance   |
| Ahang                         | Áhang                             | powerful, authoritative or influential. A variant used in the Indian region for Aḥmad.   |
| Ahangar                       | Áhangar                           | Pers. concord, symphony, harmony, modulation, melody, pitch, tune; design, institution, purpose, intention; canon, regulation; rule, custom, manner of proceeding; a row, a series; the side (of a cistern); the curve or arch of a cupola or dome; a tether, stable, stall; haste, expedition; behold!  |
| Ahd, 'Uhud                    | 'Ahd, pl. 'Uhúd                   | Pers. blacksmith, a dealer in iron   |
| Ahda                          | Ahdá                              | knowledge; acquaintance, contact (with); the well-known, familiar nature (of something); close observance, strict adherence (to), keeping, fulfilment (of a promise); delegation, assignment, committing (of something to someone), vesting (in someone of something), commissioning, charging, entrusting (of someone with something); commission; making a will or testament;—pl. commitment, obligation, liability; responsibility; pledge, vow; promise; oath; contract, compact, covenant, pact, treaty, agreement; time, epoch, era. Meaning in Bahá'í Writings (see Kitáb-i-'Ahd) is usually "covenant". Muḥammad is described as having an "unwritten Covenant" since He was unable to write it. ibn al-'Ahd Bahá'u'lláh, "The Child of the Covenant of Bahá'u'lláh" is the <i>Will and Testament</i> of 'Abdu'l-Bahá and the Bahá'í Administrative Order ( <i>God Passes By</i> , p. 243) |
| Ahdiya, Ahdiyih (Ahdieh)      | 'Ahdiya[h or t], "Pers." 'Ahdiyih | better guided; more correct, more proper, better. Qur'án 28:49: Qur'án gives ahdá, "clearer" guidance; not afšáh, "eloquent" language—this is the criterion for judging the inimitability (i'jáz) of the Qur'án: "its ability to guide humanity to the truth, to Allah and to salvation, its ability to inspire people with devotion and to constrain people to act in ways that are moral and righteous." <i>Islam and the Bahá'í Faith</i> , p. 230.   |
| Ahi                           | Áhí                               | the one who keeps his covenant or word, a faithful one. Hushang Ahdieh.  |
| Ahkam                         | Aḥkam                             | Pers. a fawn   |
| Ahl al-Kisa'                  | Ahl al-Kisa'                      | wiser, stronger, strongest; very firm; more, most, or very stable; most able to decide   |
| Ahl al-Kitab, Ahlu'l-Kitab    | Ahl al-Kitáb, Ahlu'l-Kitáb        | people of the cloak: Muḥammad; his daughter, Fátima; his cousin and son-in-law 'Alí; and his two grandsons Ḥassan and Ḥusayn.  |
|                               |                                   | "people of the Book". Used by members of some Christian denominations to refer to themselves; used   |

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| Ahl at-Tariq                    | Ahl at-Ṭarīq                    | in Judaism to refer to the Jewish people; and an Islamic term that refers to Jews, Christians, Sabians and Zoroastrians.   |
| Ahl, Ahlun, Ahalin, Ahali       | Ahl, pl. Ahlún, Ahálin, Ahálí   | “people of the path” or “people of true religion” (Islamic)<br>relatives, folks, family; kin, kinfolk; wife; (with following genitive) people, members, followers, adherents, possessors, etc.; inhabitants; deserving, worthy (of something); fit, suited, qualified (for);—pl. the natives, the native population;—pl. ahálí inhabitants, citizens, commons; persons, individuals, members; family-folk; consorts, spouses, wives; domestics, dependants, followers<br>more or most sweet, sweeter<br>(the) people, or (of the) people<br>domestic, family (adjective); native, resident; indigenous; home, national<br>“people of Bahá”<br>“people of the Bayán”<br>“people of the truth”<br>Aḥmad b. Zayn ad-Dín b. Ibráhím al-‘Aḥsá’í known as <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad al-Aḥsá’í (1753–1826). Born in the village of al-Mutayrífí (25.478801, 49.557241), and died in Hadíyah (25.533908, 38.749569), Saudi Arabia, about 140 km NW of Medina. He is buried in the cemetery of al-Baqí’ (24.46713, 39.616360) in Medina. The first of the “twin resplendent lights” (Bábayn, two gates) who taught their followers that the coming of the Promised One of Islam (the Báb) was at hand and prepared them for His advent. Founder of the 19th-century <u>Shí’í</u> Shaykhism ( <u>ash-Shaykhiya</u> [h]), whose followers are known as Shaykhis ( <u>Shaykhiyún</u> ). For successor, see Siyyid Kázim Raṣṭí. |
| Ahla                            | Aḥlá                            |  |
| Ahli                            | Aḥlí                            |  |
| Ahli                            | Aḥlí                            |  |
| Ahl-i-Baha                      | Ahl-i-Bahá                      |  |
| Ahl-i-Bayan                     | Ahl-i-Bayán                     |  |
| Ahl-i-Haqq                      | Ahl-i-Ḥaqq                      |  |
| Ahmad al-Ahsa’i, Shaykh         | Aḥmad al-Aḥsá’í, <u>Shaykh</u>  |  |
| Ahmad Big Tawfiq                | Aḥmad Big Tawfíq                |  |
| Ahmad Sohrab                    | Aḥmad Sohrab                    |  |
| Ahmad, Ahamid (Ahamed)          | Aḥmad, pl. Aḥamíd               | Mírzá Aḥmad-i-Iṣfahání (1893–1958). Later adopted the name Ahmad Sohrab. Was declared a Covenant-breaker by Shoghi Effendi in 1939.<br>more laudable, more commendable, more praised [comparative form of ‘ḥamida’ (to praise)]—a title of Muḥammad  |
| Ahmad-i-‘Allaf                  | Aḥmad-i-‘Alláf                  |  |
| Ahmad-i-Azghandi                | Aḥmad-i-Azghandí                |  |
| Ahmad-i-Bahrayni                | Aḥmad-i-Baḥraynī                |  |
| Ahmad-ibn-i-Abi-Talib-i-Tabarsi | Aḥmad-ibn-i-Abí-Ṭálib-i-Ṭabarsí |  |
| Ahmad-i-Ibdal                   | Aḥmad-i-Ibdál                   |  |
| Ahmad-i-Ibdal-i-Maraghi’i       | Aḥmad-i-Ibdál-i-Marághí’í       |  |
| Ahmad-i-Kashani                 | Aḥmad-i-Káshání                 |  |
| Ahmad-i-Katib                   | Aḥmad-i-Kátib                   |  |
| Ahmad-i-Khurasani               | Aḥmad-i-Kḥurásání               |  |
| Ahmad-i-Kirmani                 | Aḥmad-i-Kirmání                 |  |
| Ahmad-i-Mu’allim                | Aḥmad-i-Mu’allim                |  |
| Ahmad-i-Nukhud-Biriz            | Aḥmad-i-Nukḥud-Biríz            |  |
| Ahmad-i-Payvandi                | Aḥmad-i-Payvandí                |  |
| Ahmad-i-Qazvini                 | Aḥmad-i-Qazvíní                 |  |
| Ahmad-i-Ruhi                    | Aḥmad-i-Rúhí                    |  |
| Ahmad-i-Saffar                  | Aḥmad-i-Šaffár                  |  |
| Ahmadiy, Ahmadi                 | Aḥmadíy, Aḥmadí                 |  |
| Ahmadiya                        | Aḥmadiya[h], Pers. Aḥmadiyya[h] | belonging to Aḥmad; a Muslim; name of a gold coin<br>followers of Aḥmad (alternative name for Muḥammad).<br>al-Jamá’ah al-Islámíyah al-Aḥmadíyah (the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community), founded by Mírzá Ghulám Aḥmad in Qádiyán, Punjab, India. Aḥmadíya <u>Shaykh</u> Maḥmúd al-Masjid in Haifa (32.804954, 34.969869).   |
| Ahmad-i-Yazdi                   | Aḥmad-i-Yazdí                   |  |
| Ahmar, Hamra, Humr              | Aḥmar, fem. Ḥamrá’, pl. Ḥumr    | red, red-coloured, ruddy; rosy, pink. Alhambra (Spanish), the Citadel of Granada, (“the Red Palace”; al-   |

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| Ahrari<br>Ahsa'i   | Aḥrání<br>Aḥsá'í   | Hamrá', lit. "the red one"). Baḥru'l-Aḥmar, the Red Sea. <sup>1</sup><br>Díyá'u'lláh Aḥrání executed 1982. Aḥrání is pl. of Ḥurr of or from al-Aḥsá'. See Ḥisá' and <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad-i-Aḥsá'í.   |
| Ahsan, Ahasin  | Aḥsan, pl. Aḥásin  | better; nicer, lovelier, more beautiful; more excellent, more splendid, more admirable  |
| Ahsanu'l-Qisas   | Aḥsanu'l-Qiṣaṣ   | The Best of Stories: a name for the Surih of Joseph.— <i>Tafsír-i-Aḥsanu'l-Qiṣaṣ</i> : the Báb's commentary on the Súrih of Joseph, the <i>Qayyúmu'l-Asmá'</i> , called the Qur'án of the Bábís. Translated into Persian by Ṭáhirih.  |
| Ahu  | Áhú  | Pers. a vice, fault, defect, stain, spot, villainy; flight, escape; an exclamation, cry for help; an asthma; a deer, roe, gazelle; any object of pursuit or chase; a beautiful eye; a mistress  |
| Ahwa, Hawwa' (Hauwa')  | Aḥwá, fem. Ḥawwá'  | black, dusky (in the lips); fem. Eve, the mother of mankind. Abjad value of Eve is 16.  |
| Ahwar, Hawra (Haura), Hur, Huran                                   | Aḥwár, fem. Ḥawrá', pl. Ḥúr, Pers. Ḥúrán                             | having eyes with a marked contrast of white and black, (also, said of the eye:) intensely white and deep-black.—pl. Ḥúr (also used as singular in Pers.) interpreted as virgins or a "virgin of Paradise". See ḥúriya and ḥúrí.   |
| Aja'ibu'l-Makhluqat<br>Ajab, A'jab<br>Ajal                         | 'Ajá'ibu'l-Maḥlúqat<br>'Ajab, pl. A'jáb<br>Ajal, pl. Ájál            | "The marvels of creation" by Qazwíní<br>astonishment, amazement;—(pl.) wonder, marvel<br>appointed time (term), date, deadline; instant of death; respite, delay. In the Qur'án often refers to the term of nation(s).  |
| Ajal, 'Ajala   | 'Ajal, fem. 'Ajala[h or t]   | hurry, haste; precipitance, precipitation, 'Ajal Alláhu Farajahu ("May God hasten his [Qá'im's] glad advent").  |
| Ajam   | 'Ajam  | (collective) mute in the sense of mumbling or to speak indistinctly, hence barbarians, non-Arabs (modern), Persians. Opposite of 'Aran. Also (collective; noun denoting an individual) stone kernel, pit, pip, seed (of fruit)  |
| Ajami, A'jam<br>Ajda'  | 'Ajamí, pl. A'jám<br>Ajda'   | barbarian, non-Arab; Persian (adj. and n.)<br>mutilated (by having the nose, or the like cut off). SDC p. 49.   |
| Ajiba, 'Aja'ib   | 'Ajība, pl. 'Ajá'ib  | wondrous thing, unheard of thing, prodigy, marvel, miracle, wonder;—pl. remarkable things, curiosities, oddities  |
| Ajja, Ajij   | Ajja, Ajjí   | to burn, blaze, flame (fire). e.g. Má' ujáj bitter, salty water.  |
| Ajudan<br>Ajudan<br>Ajudan-Bashi<br>Ajuz, 'Ajz, A'jaz              | Ájúdán or Ájudán<br>Ájúdán<br>Ájúdán-Báshí<br>'Ajuz, 'Ajz, pl. A'jáz | Pers. Aide-de-camp (modern from French adjutant)<br>Pers. aide-de-camp, adjutant<br>Pers. chief adjutant  |
| Ajwibatu'l-Masá'il, Ajwibatu'l-Masa'il                             | Ajwibat al-Masá'il   | backside, rump, posteriors. Also stem, stump, trunk (of palm tree) Qur'án 54:20 & 69:7  |
| Ajz  | 'Ajz   | "Answers to some questions", book by <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad. Pers. Ajwibatu'l-Masá'il (Ajwibatu'l-Masa'il). See Jawáb. weakness, incapacity, disability, failure, impotence (for, to do something); deficit  |
| Akasha ('Akash, Akkash)<br>Akbar, Akbarun, Akabir, Kubra, Kubrayat | 'Akáshā[h or t]<br>Akbar, pl. Akbarún, Akábír                        | awkwardness, clumsiness<br>greater, bigger, larger; older; senior-ranking [comparative form of 'kabura' (to elevate)]. Note: <i>akbar</i> , اكبر, consists of four consonants: ا ك ب ر (right to left in Arabic, or Alif, Káf, Bá' and Rá' in English)—the first letter is an Alif, but shown as a short vowel. Fem. Kubrá, pl. Kubrayát. |
| Akbar-ibn-i-'Abid<br>Akh, Ikhwa, Ikhwan                            | Akbar-ibn-i-'Ábid<br>Akh, pl. Ikhwa, Ikhwán                          | brother; fellow man, neighbour; friend;—pl. ikhwán specifically, brethren or members of an order; al-ikhwán religious brotherhood of the Wahabi sect, militant in character, established by ibn Sa'úd in 1910   |
| Akhar<br>Akhbari. Akhbariyun                                       | Ákhar<br>Akhbá'í, pl. Akhbaríyún                                     | another, different, second<br>news. The Akhbaris are a group of Imámí jurists who only accept the traditions ascribed to the Prophet and  |

<sup>1</sup> A system of color symbolism representing the cardinal directions, believed to be used by the Achaemenids (or First Persian Empire) (550–330 BC), had black for north (e.g. North or Black Sea), red for south (e.g. South or Red Sea), white for west (e.g. White or Mediterranean Sea), and green or light blue for east.

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| Akhdar (Akhzar), Khadra', Khudr                                       | Akhdār (f.), Khadrá', pl. Khudr                        | the Imáms. The school was founded by Mullá Muḥammad-Amír of Astarábád. This is in contrast with the <i>mujtahids</i> or the Uṣúlí (they constitute the vast majority of the Twelvers), who maintain that the <i>mujtahid</i> has the right, as the deputy of the Hidden Imám, to deduce principles from the Qur'án as well as the traditions, and to use <i>qiyás</i> or 'analogy' to make an authoritative statement. See <i>Khabar</i> , pl. <i>Akhabár</i> .   |
| Akhir, Akhira, Akhirun, Akhirat, Awakhir                              | Ákhir, pl. Ákhirún, Awákhir                            | green. al-Khadrá' "the Verdant" (epithet of Tunis); the sky. Persian forms are similar and the ḍ is replaced by a z. Khadrá'—final Hamza is left out in some books. (fem. Ákhira[h or t], pl. Ákhirát) last, ultimate, utmost, extreme; end, close, conclusion; foot, bottom (of a paper). fem. al-ákhira[h or t] the invisible world, the afterlife, the hereafter. See akhúr, dunyá and awwal.  |
| Akhir, Uthra, Awakhir   | Akhir, irregular fem. Uthrá, pl. Awákhir               | last; latest; rearmost; the second of two. irregular fem. al-ukhrá, the invisible world, the afterlife, the hereafter.  |
| Akhlát  | Ákhlát   | Turkish (also Ahlat; Armenian Khlat) is a historic town and district on the west side of Lake Van.  |
| Akhtar, Akhtaran  | Akhtar, pl. Akhtarán                                   | Pers. a star; horoscope, predominant star at anyone's nativity; an omen, augury; an ensign, standard; name of an angel. Name of a newspaper.  |
| Akhtaran Taban<br>Akhtar-Khawari (Akhtar-Khavari)<br>Akhu'th-Thamarah | Akhtarán-i-Tábán<br>Akhtar-Kháwarí<br>Akhu'th-Thamarah | Pers. "brilliant stars". Book by Furúgh Arbáb.  |
| Akhur   | Akhour, Pers. also Ákhour                              | "the Brother of the Fruit". Báb: "Akhu'th-Thamarah, 238"—The fruit is Mírzá Yaḥyá and 238 equals Ḥusayn-'Alí (Bahá'u'lláh)  |
| Akhwand, Akhund, Akhwanda-ha  | Akhwánd, Akhúnd, pl. Akhwánda-há                       | a stall, a[n animal] stable or barn for horses; the collar-bone. 'Abdu'l-Bahá substituted ákhour for ákhir on a number of occasions when referring to the 'ulamá': "They have held to this [animal] stable but they have not seen the ultimate of things." <i>Diary of Juliet Thompson</i> , p. 102. See Ákhir.   |
| Akif, Akifan  | 'Ákif, pl. 'Ákifán                                     | Pers. (also "Ákhúnd" and Akhond) tutor, master, preacher (low ranking Muslim priest or mullah). See 'Alí-Akbar-i-Shahmírzadí.   |
| Akka, 'Akk<br>Akka, 'Akka'  | 'Akka ('Akk)<br>'Akka[h], 'Akká' and 'Akká             | Pers. assiduous, diligent; constantly staying in the mosque and employed in devotion to be sultry, muggy (day), sweltering  |
| Akram, Akrama, Akarim   | Akram, Akrama, pl. Akárim                              | 'Ako (Hebrew, more commonly spelt Akko) or Acre (seaport in Israel). 'Akká is the Arabic form used by Bahá'ís. Houses in 'Akká used by the Bahá'ís: Malik, Khavvám and Rábí'ih, 'Údí Khammár and 'Abbúd. Bahá'u'lláh's family left in 1877 for Mazra'ih.  |
| Akthar  | Akthar   | nobler more distinguished; more precious, more valuable; most honourable; very high-minded, very noble-hearted, most generous   |
| Al  | Ál   | more; oftener, more frequently; more numerous; longer; most; major portion, greater part, majority family, relatives, kinsfolk, clan; companions, partisans, people; mirage, fatamorgana. This is not the Arabic definite article al-. Ál-mán ("our kin") used by 'Abdu'l-Bahá as a play on the word alámán (a German) in Persian.  |
| Al-   | al-  | the definite article in Arabic, often translated as "the" in English. The letter "l" is replaced by a sun letter if the following word starts with one of the 14 sun letters—refer to the <i>Arabic letters and abjad values</i> section.   |
| Ala' ad-Din, 'Ala' ud-Din, 'Ala'u'd-Din                               | 'Alá' ad-Dín, 'Alá' ud-Dín, 'Alá'u'd-Dín               | (علاء الدين) Aladdin (form dependent on whether nominative, genitive or accusative) is a male given name "nobility of faith" or "nobility of creed/religion". Sometimes written 'Alá'u-d-dín or 'Alá ad-Dunyá wa ad-Dín Abu'l Muẓaffar Tekish (Tekiṣ? ibn Il-Arslán, Shah of the Khwarezmian Empire (r. 1172–1200). His son, 'Alá ad-Dín Muḥammad II (full name: 'Alá ad-Dunyá wa ad-Dín Abu'l-Faṭḥ Muḥammad Sanjar ibn Tekish), Shah of the Khwarezmian Empire (r. 1200–1220). He is perhaps best known for inciting the |

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| Ala                  | ‘Alá                                 | Mongol invasion of Khwarezmia, which resulted in the utter destruction of his empire.<br>(preposition) on, upon, on top of, above, over (place, rank); at, on, by; in, in the state of, in the manner of, in possession of; to, toward, for; in addition to; to the debit of, to the disadvantage of; against, in spite of, despite; on the basis of, on the strength of, by virtue of, due to, upon; by, through; according to, in accordance with, pursuant to; to (one’s taste, one’s mind, one’s liking, etc.); during  |
| Ala                  | ‘Alá’                                | high rank, high standing, nobility; loftiness   |
| Ala, Uluw            | ‘Alá, ‘Ulúw                          | to be high, elevated, rise high, loom, tower up; to rise, ascend; to ring out (voice); etc.   |
| Ala’                 | Álá’                                 | Pers. benefits, favours, kindnesses   |
| Ala’i                | ‘Alá’í (علائى)                       | from the root ‘Alá, high, elevated. <i>Shu’á’u’lláh ‘Alá’í</i> , Hand of the Cause of God.  |
| Ala’u’d-Dawlih       | ‘Alá’u’d-Dawlih, Yúsuf               |   |
| Alam al-Hayawan      | ‘Álam al-Ḥayawán                     | the animal kingdom  |
| Alam al-Ma’adin      | ‘Álam al-Ma’ádin                     | the mineral kingdom   |
| Alam an-Nabat        | ‘Álam an-Nabát                       | the vegetable kingdom   |
| Alam                 | Alam, pl. Álám                       | pain, ache, suffering, agony  |
| Alam, A’lam (I’lam)  | ‘Alam, pl. A’lám                     | sign, token, mark, badge, distinguishing mark, characteristic; road sign, signpost, guidepost; flag, banner, standard, ensign, streamer, pennants; mountain (Qur’án 55:24); a distinguished, outstanding man; an eminent personality, an authority, a star, a luminary  |
| Alam, Alamun, Awalim | ‘Álam, pl. ‘Álamún, ‘Awálim          | world; universe, cosmos;—pl. ‘Álamún—inhabitants of the world, specifically human beings. al-‘álamán the two worlds = Europe and America. <i>‘Awálim al-‘ulúm wa’l-ma’rif</i> of ‘Abdu’lláh al-Baḥrání. See Baḥrání for more details.   |
| Alama, Amat, Ala’im  | ‘Aláma[h or t], pl. ‘Alámát, ‘Alá’im | mark, sign, token; badge, emblem; distinguishing mark, characteristic. Used for the signs of the promised Resurrection.   |
| Alamat al-Faraj      | ‘Alámát al-Faraj                     | “Signs of deliverance” will occur, according to <i>Shaykh Aḥmad Aḥsá’í</i> , in the year 68 (ḥín) or AH 1268 (ended 15 October 1852)/CE 1952, and he alluded to “after a while” (ba’da ḥín) in Qur’án 38:88. This is about the time Bahá’u’lláh (sometime in October 1852) has a vision of the Maiden, who announces to Him that He is the Manifestation of God for this Age. The Báb repeatedly gave the year nine as the date of the appearance of “Him Whom God shall make manifest”. The Declaration of the Báb occurred in AH 1260, and the year nine (AH 1269) started 16 October 1952. |
| Alamat               | ‘Alámát al-Waqf                      | “signs for stops” are symbols used to indicate Qur’anic punctuation. Some are listed here. (م) míṃ: mandatory stop. (ج) jím: optional stop. (لا) lám alif: do not stop here. (س) sín: take a soft/short pause without taking a breath. (قلى): you can stop or move on, but stopping is preferred. (صلى): you can stop or continue, but continuing is preferred. (.:) ta’ánuq al-waqf: you can stop at one, but not both. ○ the “perfect stop”, or various symbols, e.g. ☪: the end of a verse.  |
| Alami                | ‘Álami                               | worldly, secular, world (adj.); international; world-wide, world-famous, enjoying world-wide renown   |
| Alam-i-Dharr         | ‘Álam-i- <u>Dharr</u>                | “realm of subtle entities” is an allusion to the Covenant between God and Adam mentioned in Qur’án 7:172  |
| Alamu’l-Amr          | ‘Álamu’l-Amr                         | (lower) world of creation   |
| Alamu’l-Haqq         | ‘Álamu’l-Ḥaqq                        | (upper) eternally inaccessible world of God that is exalted beyond the grasp of the minds of men  |
| Alamu’l-Huda         | ‘Álamu’l-Hudá                        | “distinguished guide”   |
| Alamu’l-Khalq        | ‘Álamu’l- <u>Khalq</u>               | (intermediate) world of the revelation of the divine command  |
| Alamut               | Alamút                               | eagle-nest. Name of a region in Iran on the western edge of the Alborz (Elburz) range and a ruined fortress (55 km NE of Qazvín and 110 km NW of Ṭihrán.  |

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| Alaniya   | ‘Aláníya  | openness, overtness, publicness, publicity (as opposed to secrecy)   |
| Alaq, ‘Alaqa, ‘Alaqaṭ<br>Alast (Alastu)   | ‘Alaq, fem. ‘Alaqa[h or t], pl. ‘Alaqaṭ<br>Alast (Alastu)   | medicinal leech; leech; (coagulated) blood, blood clot<br>“Am I not?” Cycle of <i>alast</i> is a reference to a pre historic Covenant between God and man. God called all the men in his presence before their creation and asked them <i>alastu bi-rabbikum?</i> “Am I not your Lord?” (“the day of <i>alast</i> ”, Qur’án 7:172) and all the men confirmed that by saying “yes, yes, thou art our Lord”. This demonstrates the total and inherent essential dependence of man to the continuous grace of God. So <i>alast</i> and the cycle of <i>alast</i> is a reference to this Covenant. |
| Alawi, ‘Alawiya, ‘Alawiyān  | ‘Alawí, fem. ‘Alawíya[h or t]   | pl. ‘alawíyān upper; heavenly, celestial; prince, lord (a descendant of ‘Alí ibn Abí Ṭálib). ‘Alawíya[h] is a follower of Imám ‘Alí; English Alawis or Alawites; official name of the Nusayris (Nuṣayríyah), an Islamic sect inhabiting the coastal district of Latakia in NW Syria, founded by Ibn Nusayr. Pers. also ‘Alawíyih.  |
| Alayhi (‘Alaihi)  | ‘Alayhi   | upon, against, with him (or it);—‘ <i>alayhi’s-salám</i> , Peace be upon him! (formula of reverence added after the name of any prophet, abbreviated in English as pbuh.   |
| Alayka (‘Alaika), ‘Alayki, ‘Alaykum   | ‘Alayka, fem. ‘Alayki, pl. ‘Alaykum   | (fem. pl. ‘Alaykunna) (‘Alayka = ‘Alá + káf) above, on, or to thee, on you. In some places ‘Alayka is shortened to ‘Alayk. See <i>salám</i> .  |
| Alburz<br>Alf, Uluf, Alaf<br>Alfi ‘Id<br>Alfiya (Alfiyya)   | Alburz, Alborz<br>Alf, pl. Ulúf, Áláf<br>Alfi: Alfi ‘Id<br>Alfiya[h], Pers. Alfiyyih  | the principal mountain range in northern Írán<br>thousand; millennium<br>millennial celebration, millenary<br>millennium. <i>al-Alfiya</i> short title of <i>al-Khuláṣa al-Alfiya</i> (“Millennium Summary”), famous 1,000 line poem on the principles of Arabic grammar by Ibn Málik, Abú ‘Abd Alláh Jamál ad-Dín Muḥammad (c. 1204–1274), was an Arab grammarian born in Jaén, Spain, worked in Damascus.  |
| Ali an-Naqi, Ali-Naqi   | ‘Alí an-Naqí, ‘Alí-Naqí   | ‘Alí ibn Muḥammad ibn ‘Alí, commonly known as ‘Alí al-Hádí and ‘Alí an-Naqí, the 10th Imám   |
| Ali Baba  | ‘Alí Bábá   | Mullá ‘Alí Bábá of Tákur. ‘Alí Bábá wa al-Arbá’ún Luṣúṣ (“‘Alí Bábá and the forty thieves”). Name in English has become Alibaba.   |
| Ali Big Yuz-Bashi<br>Ali ibn Abi Talib  | ‘Alí Big Yúz-Báshí<br>‘Alí ibn Abí Ṭálib  | Imám ‘Alí (the first) (601–661), son of ‘Abú Ṭálib ibn ‘Abd al-Muṭṭalib, was a cousin and son-in-law of Muḥammad, who ruled as the fourth caliph from 656 to 661. He is one of the central figures in <u>Shí’a</u> Islam and is regarded as the rightful immediate successor to Muḥammad as an Imám by <u>Shí’a</u> Muslims.   |
| Ali ibn Muhammad<br>Ali ibn Musa’r-Rida<br>Ali Pasha  | ‘Alí ibn Muḥammad<br>‘Alí ibn Músá’r-Riḍá<br>‘Álī Páshá   | Muḥammad Amín ‘Álī Páshá or in Turkish, Mehmed Emin Áli Pasha (1815–1871), five times he was appointed the Grand Vizier (or Prime Minister) of the Ottoman Empire by two Sultans.  |
| Ali   | ‘Alí  | high, eminent. al-‘Alí, the divine name for the All-Knowing.   |
| Ali, ‘Aliya   | ‘Álī, fem. ‘Áliya   | high, sublime, eminent, excellent, grand; the upper part; above  |
| Ali-‘Askar-i-Tabrizi<br>Ali-Abad (Aliabad, Aliyabad)  | ‘Alí-‘Askar-i-Tabrízi<br>‘Alí-Ábád  | Merchant from Tabríz<br>a village 35 km SW of Ṭihrán. A very small village (35.1318499, 50.9764761) in the Central District of Qom County, Qom Province. A very common name.   |
| Ali-Ahmad<br>Ali-Akbar-i-Ardistani<br>Ali-Akbar-i-Mazgani<br>Ali-Akbar-i-Najjar<br>Ali-Akbar-i-Quchani<br>Ali-Akbar-i-Shahmirzadi | ‘Alí-Aḥmad<br>‘Alí-Akbar-i-Ardistání<br>‘Alí-Akbar-i-Mázgání<br>‘Alí-Akbar-i-Najjár<br>‘Alí-Akbar-i-Qúchání<br>‘Alí-Akbar-i- <u>Shahmírzadí</u> | (MF)<br>(MF)   |
| Ali-Asghar<br>Alif  | ‘Alí-Aṣghar<br>Alif   | known as Ḥájí Ákhúnd, a Hand of the Cause of God (1842–1910)<br>(MF)<br>the vertically aligned or “upright” first consonant (ل, á) with an abjad value of 1. The basic shape of the alif has two forms depending on its position in a word. The alif   |

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Ali-Hamzih                       | 'Alí-Ḥamzih                              |
| Ali-Jan                          | 'Alí-Ján                                 |
| Ali-Khan                         | 'Alí- <u>Khán</u>                        |
| Alil, A'illa'                    | 'Alíl, pl. A'illá'                       |
| Alim, 'Ulama                     | 'Alím, pl. 'Ulamá' (Pers. 'Ulamá)        |
| Alim, Alima, Ulama               | 'Álim, fem. 'Álima, pl. 'Ulamá'          |
| Alima ('Ilm)                     | 'Alima ('Ilm)                            |
| Ali-Mardan                       | 'Alí-Mardán                              |
| Ali-Mirzay-i-Shirazi             | 'Alí-Mírzáy-i- <u>Shírází</u>            |
| Ali-Muhammad                     | 'Alí-Muḥammad                            |
| Al-i-Muhammad                    | Ál-i-Muḥammad                            |
| Ali-Murad ('Alimurad)            | 'Alí-Murád                               |
| Alin                             | 'Álin                                    |
| Alipur or Chah-i-Ahmad Vatn Dust | 'Alípúr or <u>Cháh-i-Aḥmad Vatn Dúst</u> |
| Ali-Qabl-i-Muhammad              | 'Alí-Qabl-i-Muḥammad                     |
| Ali-Quli Khan (Ali-Kuli Khan)    | 'Alí-Qulí <u>Khán</u>                    |
| Ali-Rida                         | 'Alí-Riḍá                                |
| Ali-Shawkat                      | 'Alí- <u>Shawkat</u>                     |
| Aliy, 'Aliya, 'Ilya              | 'Alíy, fem. 'Alíya[h], pl. 'Ilya[h]      |
| Aliyabadi ('Aliabadi)            | 'Alíyábádí                               |
| Aliy-i-Baraqani                  | 'Alíy-i-Baraqání                         |
| Aliy-i-Barfurushi                | 'Alíy-i-Bárfurúshí                       |
| Aliy-i-Bastami                   | 'Alíy-i-Bastámí                          |
| Aliy-i-Kani                      | 'Alíy-i-Kání                             |
| Aliy-i-Kirmanshahi               | 'Alíy-i-Kirmán <u>sháhí</u>              |
| Aliy-i-Las-Furush                | 'Alíy-i-Lás-Furú <u>sh</u>               |
| Aliy-i-Miri                      | 'Alíy-i-Mírí                             |
| Aliy-i-Mudhahhib                 | 'Alíy-i-Muḏ <u>hahhib</u>                |

is one of three letters: alif ا, wáw و, and yá' ي, which might be either a consonant or a vowel letter. The Báb is often identified as the "upright Alif", a vertical line that is unwavering and straight, and thus the symbol of the true Path of God, the supreme Standard of truth, the straight line of justice and moderation. In writing the alif serves as a prop for vowel-signs (small vowel diacritics above or below): اَ a; اِ i; اُ u; اَو o, au; and اِي e, ai. Since an alif cannot occur at the end of a word, an alif maqṣúra, written as ى, and pronounced as á (e.g., رمى, "ramá") is used, and the ى takes markings such as ḥamza like a regular alif. The ئ is called an alif qá'ima, alif khanjaríyah, or dagger alif. The alif at the end of the word is called الألف اللينة (al-alif al-layna[t]), which can be translated as "the soft or flexible alif" because it can be written as either و or ي.

sick, ill, ailing; sick person, patient; soft, gentle, mild, pleasant. meaning with place names: "lower" knowing; cognizant, informed; learned, erudite; al-'Alím the omniscient (one of the attributes of God) (adj. or noun) "scholar", knowing; familiar, acquainted (with), cognizant (of); expert, connoisseur, professional;—pl. "learned ones", learned, erudite; scholars (of Islamic law), savants, scientists, doctors, theologians. The 'ulamá' are Muslim scholars recognized as having specialist knowledge of Islamic sacred law and theology. The 'ulamá' are collectively known in Persian society as the Jámi'a-i Rúḥáníyat (the spiritual concourse). Bahá'í Writings use 'Ulamá. to know; teach; tell, notify; to learn, study; to inquire, ask

children (or family) of Muḥammad (sometimes shortened to 'Alímurád) high, tall, elevated; loud, strong (voice); higher (as opposed to elementary); lofty, exalted, sublime, high-ranking, of high standing; excellent, first-class, first-rate, outstanding, of top quality (commodity) village in Yunesi Rural District, Yunesi District, Bajestan County, Razavi Khorasan Province, Iran

better known as Ali-Kuli Khan (c. 1879-1966), married Florence Breed (parents of Marzieh Gail). He was born in Kashan. Persian diplomat (given the title Nabíl al-Dawla by the Qájár government in 1914) and a Bahá'í translator.

(GPB 241) ("Aliyy", "Alí") high, tall, elevated, exalted, sublime, lofty, august, excellent. Pers. fem. also 'Alíyyih. Pers. a surname. Derived from 'Alíyábád (built or populated by 'Alí). Mírzá Zakíy 'Alíyábádí founded the Mírzá Zakíy Khán Seminary (36.548471, 52.682296) near Ḥazír Furúshán Square ("Mat sellers square", 36.549107, 52.682804), Bárfurúsh.

Muḥammad-'Alíy-i-Bárfurúshí (1820–1849) was entitled Quddús by Bahá'u'lláh at Badasht and this was later confirmed by the Báb. Mullá 'Alíy-i-Bastámí, a Letter of the Living

|  |                                     |   |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| Aliy-i-Qazvini                         | 'Alíy-i-Qazvíní                     |   |
| Aliy-i-Sabzivari                       | 'Alíy-i-Sabzivárí                   |   |
| Aliy-i-Salmani                         | 'Alíy-i-Salmání                     |   |
| Aliy-i-Sardar                          | 'Alíy-i-Sardár                      |   |
| Aliy-i-Sayyah-i-Maraghih'i             | 'Alíy-i-Sayyáḥ-i-Maraghíh'í         |   |
| Aliy-i-Tabib-i-Zanjani                 | 'Alíy-i-Ṭabīb-i-Zanjání             |   |
| Aliy-i-Tafrishi                        | 'Alíy-i-Tafríshí                    |   |
| Aliy-i-Turshizi                        | 'Alíy-i-Turshízí                    | Mullá <u>Shaykh</u> 'Alíy-i-Turshízí, surnamed 'Azím  |
| Aliy-i-Zanjani                         | 'Alíy-i-Zanjání                     |   |
| Aliy-i-Zargar                          | 'Alíy-i-Zargar                      |   |
| Aliy-i-Zunuzi                          | 'Alíy-i-Zunúzí                      |   |
| Aliyu'l-'Ala, 'Aliyyu'l-'Ala           | 'Alíyu'l-'Alá, 'Aliyyu'l-'Alá       | the exalted of the exalted  |
| Aliyu'llah                             | 'Alíyu'lláh                         | 'Alí is chosen by, or from God  |
| Aliyu'llahi                            | 'Alíyu'lláhí                        | a sect in western Iran that combines elements of <u>Shí'a</u> Islám with older religions. Used as a general term for several denominations that venerate or deify Imám 'Alí, like the Kaysáníya, the 'Alawiyán, the Ahlu'l-Ḥaqq and Nuṣayríya.  |
| Alizad ('Ali-Zad) 'Alizada ('Alizadeh) | 'Alízád, 'Alí Zád                   | ('Alízáda, 'Alí Záda) descendent of 'Alí. Asadu'lláh 'Alízád and Maqṣúd 'Alízádah   |
| Alladhi, Allati, Alladhina             | Alladhí, fem. Allatí                | (relative pronoun) he who, that which; who, which, that. Plurals: m. alladhína, fem. allatí, allawátí ("allawati"), allá'í ("alla'í")   |
| Allaf                                  | 'Alláf                              | seller of provender (dry food such as hay and oats for livestock)   |
| Allah                                  | Alláh (originally al-Iláh)          | God: The God, by way of eminence (being a contraction of the compound of the definite article ال (al, The) and إله (iláh, a God). See iláh.   |
| Allahu 'Azam, Allah-u-'Azam            | Alláhu 'Azam, Pers. Alláh-u-'Azam   | God is Great  |
| Allahu A'zam, Allah-u-A'zam            | Alláhu A'zam, Pers. Alláh-u-A'zam   | (greeting response to Alláh-u-Akbar—men) God is the Most Mighty   |
| Allahu Abha, Allah-u-Abha              | Alláhu Abhá, Pers. Alláh-u-Abhá     | (greeting response to Alláh-u-Ajmal ("God the Most Beauteous")—women) "God is Most Glorious, God is All-Glorious". A form of the Greatest Name. A salutation that "is a clarion that pealeth out the lordship of the divine Beauty [Bahá'u'lláh]". ('Abdu'l-Bahá) Its repetition 95 times each day is ordained by the Báb and adopted by Bahá'u'lláh. Lilláh (95) = Letters of the Living (18) × 5 + Báb (5). Bahá, or any of its derivatives such as Abhá, Yá Bahá'u'lláh, or Yá Bahá'u'l-Abhá, are all referred to as the Greatest name. Yá Bahá'u'l-Abhá (O Glory of Glories or O Glory of the All-Glorious) is an invocation used in the calligraphy designed by <u>Mishkín</u> -Qalam. |
| Allahu Ajmal, Allah-u-Ajmal            | Alláhu Ajmal, Pers. Alláh-u-Ajmal   | (greeting response to Alláh-u-Abhá—women) God is the Most Beautiful.  |
| Allahu Akbar, Allah-u-Akbar            | Alláhu Akbar, Pers. Alláh-u-Akbar   | greeting by a man to a man. God is the Most Great or God is the Greatest. See Alláh-u-A'zam above   |
| Allahu Anwar, Allah-u-Anwar            | Alláhu Anwár, Pers. Alláh-u-Anwár   | God is Most Luminous  |
| Allahu Aqdam, Allah-u-Aqdam            | Alláhu Aqdam, Pers. Alláh-u-Aqdam   | God is the Most Ancient   |
| Allahu Athar, Allah-u-Athar            | Alláhu Aṭṭhar, Pers. Alláh-u-Aṭṭhar | God the Most Pure   |
| Allahu Azhar, Allah-u-Azhar            | Alláhu Azhar, Pers. Alláh-u-Azhar   | God is Most Manifest  |
| Allahumma                              | Alláhumma                           | "O God!", "O Thou My God". Possible derivation from Hebrew elohim (pl. of eloah).   |
| Allah-Vardi, Allah-Virdi               | Alláh-Vardí, Alláh-Virdí            |   |
| Allah-Yar                              | Alláh-Yár                           | Ḥájj Alláh-Yár. A small village 100 km west of Kirmánsháh. 34.249047, 45.986214   |
| Allam                                  | 'Allám                              | knowing thoroughly  |
| Allama                                 | 'Alláma[h or t]                     | most erudite, very learned (of the ulama); learned in every branch of the Islamic sciences  |
| Allamiy-i-Hilli                        | 'Allámiy-i-Ḥillí                    | "the very erudite Doctor", a title of the famed <u>Shí'ih</u> theologian, Jamálu'd-Dín Ḥasan ibn-i-Yúsuḥ ibn-i-'Alí of Hilla (CE 1250–1325) (MF p. 169)   |
| Allamiy-i-Nuri                         | 'Allámiy-i-Núrí                     |   |
| Alliyu'llahi                           | 'Allíyu'lláhí                       | a sect  |
| Almaniya                               | Almáníyá                            | Germany   |
| Alqa                                   | 'Alqa                               | (e.g.) beating; bastinado; a thrashing, spanking. See falaqa.   |
| Alus                                   | Álús                                | Pers. amorous or angry side-glance  |
| Alusi                                  | Álúsí                               | (Alossy) Ibn-i-Álúsí, Muftí of Baghdád  |

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| Alvah-i-Laylatu'l-Quds<br>Alvah-i-Salatin<br>Alvah-i-Tablighi-i-Amrika | Alváḥ-i-Laylatu'l-Quds<br>Alváḥ-i-Salátín<br>Alváḥ-i-Tablígḥí-i-Amríká | Tablets of the Holy Night by Bahá'u'lláh<br>Tablets to the Sultans<br>Pers. collection of Tablets by 'Abdu'l-Bahá to America, translated as <i>Tablets of the Divine Plan</i> . Amríká also given as Imríká   |
| Alvah-i-Vasaya<br>Am   | Alváḥ-i-Vaşáyá<br>Am   | Tablets of Commandments by 'Abdu'l-Bahá<br>Pers. (first person of búdan, to be), I am, and as such, like the English "am"; the suffixed form of the pronoun of the first person, signifying "my" after a noun   |
| Ama  | 'Amá'  | Ar. heavy clouds. [Pers. deviation, aberration, loss of the way; contention, litigation; a cloud, high, dense, rainy, thin; a black or white cloud; a cloud which has shed rain; blindness.] See root word 'amiya. Hence, 'Amá' can be translated as blindness, secrecy, obscurity, etc.; though it also has the sense of "cloud", possibly "heavy and thick clouds (which hide and obscure) or (the opposite!) light diaphanous clouds. <sup>1</sup>   |
| Ama, Ima, Amawat<br>Amad, Amadam<br>Amada<br>Amadan az fawq            | Ama[h or t], pl. Imá', Amawát<br>Ámad<br>'Amada<br>Ámadan az fawq      | bondmaid, slave girl. Pers. "Amih".<br>Pers. he came; arrival. Dar Ámadam ("I have arisen") to baptize, christen<br>Pers. "come from on high" or "come down from on high". Expression used by Bahá'ís meaning sent by Shoghi Effendi, etc.  |
| Amadan<br>Amadan   | Ámadan<br>Ámadan   | Pers. to come, to arrive; to exist, to be found; to become<br>Pers. to come, to arrive; to exist, to be found; to become; coming, arrival, entry  |
| Amal, A'mal  | 'Amal, pl. A'mál   | doing, acting, action, activity; work, labour; course of action, way of acting, practice; achievement, accomplishment; activity (for), work (in the service of something); making, production, manufacture, fabrication; performance, execution; make, workmanship; practical work, practice;—pl. act, action; operation (military); work, job, chore, labour; deed, feat, achievement, exploit; occupation, business; trade, craft, handicraft; vicegerency, province, district; administrative district   |
| Aman   | Amán   | Ar. security, safety; peace; shelter, protection; clemency, quarter (mil.); safeguarding, assurance of protection; indemnity, immunity from punishment  |
| Aman'u'llah  | Amán'u'lláh  | the protection of God. Fí amánu'lláh (Be under God's protection) is an expression used by 'Abdu'l-Bahá.   |
| Amana, Amanat  | Amána[h or t], Amánát  | reliability, trustworthiness; loyalty, faithfulness, fidelity, fealty; integrity, honesty; confidence, trust, good faith; deposition in trust; trusteeship;—pl. something deposited in trust, a deposit, trust, charge, anything given in trust; security, safety, protection; safe-guard, safe-conduct. Ḥusayn Amánat (1942–) is an Iranian-Canadian architect and brother of academic 'Abbás Amánat. He is the architect of the Burj-i-Shahyád ("Shah's Memorial Tower", renamed Burj-i-Ázadí, "Freedom Tower") in Ṭihrán, three Bahá'í Arc buildings in Haifa, the Samoan House of Worship and the Shrine of 'Abdu'l-Bahá. |
| Amara, Amarat, Ama'ir<br>Amara, Amr, Awamir, Umur                      | Amára[h or t], pl. Amárát, Amá'ir<br>Amara, Amr, pl. Awámir, Umúr      | sign, token, indication, symptom, mark, characteristic to order, command, bid, instruct (someone to do something), commission, charge, entrust (someone with something or to do something);—pl. Awámir order, command, instruction (to do something); ordinance, decree; power, authority; (grammar) imperative;—pl. Umúr matter, affair, concern, business. Hence, can be defined as "divine order" and "acts of obedience and pious deeds that are ordained" by God.  |
| Amasiya<br>Amatu'l-A'la  | Amásiyá<br>Amatu'l-A'lá  | (Amasya) city in Türkiye, 84 km SW of Samsun<br>"the Handmaid of the Most High". Title given to Dr Susan Moody by 'Abdu'l-Bahá.   |
| Amatu'l-Baha   | Amatu'l-Bahá   | Hand of the Cause of God, Amatu'l-Bahá Rúḥíyyih <u>Khán</u> um Rabbani (née Mary Sutherland Maxwell)  |

<sup>1</sup> See <https://hurqalya.ucmerced.edu/node/428>

|                                |                                     |  |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Amatu'l-Haqq                   | Amatu'l-Ḥaqq                        | (1910–2000). [“It was Amatu'l-Bahá's preference that Rabbani not be” transcribed. Letter from her Literary Executors, 9 Jan. 2007 to M.W.T.] Her names mean “The Handmaiden of the Glory”, “Spiritual” and “Lady” respectively.  |
| Amatu'llah                     | Amatu'lláh                          | “Maid-servant of Truth (or God)”. Title given by ‘Abdu'l-Bahá to Núríyyih, the first wife of Varqá.  |
| Amid, ‘Umada                   | ‘Amíd, pl. ‘Umadá’                  | Handmaiden of God  |
| Amil az-Zakah, ‘Ummal az-Zakah | ‘Ámil az-Zakáh, pl. ‘Ummál az-Zakáh | support; head, chief; dean (of a faculty); principal, headmaster, director (of a secondary school); doyen, dean (as, of a diplomatic corps; high commissioner to give alms or almsgiver (incorrect: ‘ummál-i- <u>dh</u> akát in PDC p. 92). Pers. ‘Ámil-i-Zakáh, pl. ‘Ummál-i-Zakáh.   |
| Amil, Awamil, Ummal            | ‘Ámil, pl. ‘Awámil, ‘Ummál          | active; effective;—(pl. ‘awámil) factor, constituent, element, (causative) agent, motive power; word governing another in syntactical regimen, regent (grammar);—(pl. ‘ummál) maker, producer, manufacturer; doer, perpetrator, author; worker, workman, working man, labourer; wage earner, employee; governor.   |
| Amili                          | ‘Ámilí                              | an agent   |
| Amin, Amina                    | Ámin, fem. Ámina[h]                 | peaceful. Áminah bint Wahb, mother of Muḥammad; died CE 577 in the village of al-Abwá’.  |
| Amin, Umana                    | Amín, pl. Umaná’                    | reliable, trustworthy, loyal, faithful, upright, honest; safe, secure; authorized representative or agent; trustee; guarantor (of); chief, head; superintendent, curator, custodian, guardian, keeper; chamberlain; master of a guild. Superlative form of amuna or amána (to be faithful, reliable, trustworthy). Turkish Emin.   |
| Amini                          | Amíní                               | Persian name. Office of amín; trust, guardianship, custody; security; commission, deputation; secure, safe.  |
| Amin-i-Halabi                  | Amín-i-Ḥalabí, <u>Shaykh</u>        | [Amín Ḥalabí]  |
| Amin-i-Ilahi                   | Amín-i-Iláhí                        | Trusted of God. See Ardakání.  |
| Aminu'd-Dawlah                 | Amínu'd-Dawlah                      | Trusted of the state   |
| Aminu'l-'Ulama'                | Amínu'l-'Ulamá'                     | trustworthy scholars   |
| Aminu'l-Bayan                  | Amínu'l-Bayán                       | “Trusted of the Bayán”   |
| Aminu'llah                     | Amínu'lláh                          | “Trust of God”   |
| Aminu's-Sultan                 | Amínu's-Sultán                      | (MF)   |
| Amir al-Mu'minin               | Amír al-Mu'mínín                    | Commander of the Faithful, Caliph. Sunnis believe the first to hold the title was ‘Umar ibn al- <u>Kh</u> aṭṭáb, and <u>Sh</u> í'i believe the title applies exclusively to ‘Imám ‘Alí.  |
| Amir Rud (Amirud)              | Amír Rúd                            | Pers. a village (36.633470, 51.567460) on the Caspian Sea coast, Mazandaran Province. It is named after the river to its east.   |
| Amir Tuman                     | Amír Túmán                          | military commander of 10,000 men   |
| Amir                           | Ámir                                | commander; lord, master; orderer, purchaser, customer, client  |
| Amir, ‘Amira                   | ‘Ámir, fem. ‘Ámira[t]               | inhabited; peopled, populated, populous; full, filled, filled up; jammed, crowded, filled to capacity (with); amply provided, splendidly furnished; civilized; cultivated (land); flourishing, thriving, prosperous  |
| Amir, Umara, Amirat            | Amír, pl. Umará’, pl. fem. Amírát   | commander, governor, lord; prince, emir; title of princes of a ruling house; tribal chief.   |
| Amira'l-Mu'minin               | Amíra'l-Mu'mínín                    | Commander of the Faithful  |
| Amir-Divan                     | Amír-Díván                          | position of authority. al-Amírí ad-Díván is the sovereign body and administrative office of an Amír  |
| Amir-i-Kabir                   | Amír-i-Kabír                        | Great Prince   |
| Amir-Nizam                     | Amír-Nizám                          | Grand Vizir or General of the Army   |
| Amiru'l-Kuttab                 | Amíru'l-Kuttáb                      | Prince of Calligraphers  |
| Amiru'sh-Shu'ara'              | Amíru' <u>sh</u> - <u>Shu</u> 'ará' | (The Emir of Poets) (sing. <u>sh</u> á'ir)   |
| Amir-Zada (Amir-Zadiah)        | Amír-Záda or Amírzáda               | Pers. someone of noble birth or family; a king's son, a prince. See Mírzá.   |
| Amiya, ‘Aman                   | ‘Amiya (‘Aman)                      | to be or become blind, lose one's eyesight; to be blind (to something); to be obscure (to someone); Form II to blind, render blind (someone); to blindfold (someone); to obscure, render cryptic, enigmatic or mysterious, mystify (something); Form IV to blind, render blind (someone); to blindfold (someone); to make (someone) blind (to a fact); Form V to be or become blind, lose one's eyesight; Form VI to shut one's eyes |

|                          |                               |   |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Amm                      | ‘Ámm                          | (on something), pretend not to see (something); to be blind (to). That is, ‘to become blind, to be obscure’   |
| Amm, ‘Ammu, ‘Umum, A‘mam | ‘Ámm, pl. ‘Umúm, A‘mám        | public; universal, prevalent; general; common<br>father’s brother, paternal uncle; ibn al-‘amm cousin on the father’s side; bint al-‘amm female cousin on the father’s side. ‘Ammú (in colloquial Arabic), a paternal uncle, can be used out of respect for any older man, also used as a name.   |
| Amma, ‘Ammatan, ‘Awamm   | ‘Ámma[h], pl. ‘Awámm          | (noun) generality; commonalty; the masses, the people;—‘ámmatan (adverb) in general; generally; commonly, altogether, in the aggregate, collectively;—pl. al-‘Awámm the common people, the populace; the laity (Christian). cf. <i>Kháṣṣa</i> .   |
| Amman                    | ‘Ámmán                        | Ancient Philadelphia, capital city of Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan   |
| Ammar                    | Ammár                         | constantly urging, always demanding (to do something); inciting, instigating  |
| Amna‘                    | Amna‘                         | harder to get at, more forbidding; offering greater resistance  |
| Amr al-Baha‘i            | Amr al-Bahá‘í (Amr-i-Bahá‘í)  | “the Glorious Cause”, “the Bahá‘í Cause”, the Bahá‘í Faith  |
| Amr Allah, Amru‘llah     | Amr Alláh, Amru‘lláh          | “command of God”, “House of God’s command” or “cause of God”  |
| Amr va Khalq             | Amr va <i>Khālq</i>           | Revelation and creation, compilation by Fádíl Mázandarání   |
| Amr                      | ‘Amr                          | preserving; living long; visiting; faith, religion. ‘Amr ibn al-‘Áṣ as-Sahmí (c.573–664) was the Arab commander who led the Muslim conquest of Egypt and served as its governor in 640–646 and 658–664. Also an Arab commander for the conquest of Syria. He conquered most of Palestine and appointed governor. He led the Arabs to decisive victories over the Byzantines in 634 and 636. |
| Amr, ‘Amru (‘Amro)       | ‘Amr, ‘Amrú (pronounced ‘Amr) | the final ى being employed solely to distinguish this word from ‘umar (Omar). “prosperous long life”. A proper name. See <i>Ḥadīth-i-Jábir</i> and ‘Amr (‘Amú) bin ‘Abdiwudd.   |
| Amr, Awamir, Umur        | Amr; pl. Awámir, Umúr         | order, command, cause; (in grammar) imperative; affair, business, transaction; event, occurrence, fact, circumstance; matter, case, thing, particular; point, question.—pl. (Awámir) order, command, instruction (to do something); ordinance, decree; power, authority; (grammar) imperative;—pl. (Umúr) matter, affair, concern, business.  |
| Amra                     | ‘Amra[h]                      | headgear (e.g., turban); (e.g.) repair, repair work   |
| Amran                    | ‘Amrán                        | a small city in western central Yemen   |
| Amrani                   | ‘Amrání                       | Muḥammad Muḥammad Ṣa‘íd al-Baqqálí al-‘Amrání, Bahá‘í arrested in Morocco, 1962   |
| Amr-i-Abda‘              | Amr-i-Abda‘                   | (the Most Wondrous New Cause)   |
| Amr-i-Badí‘              | Amr-i-Badí‘                   | (the Wondrous New Cause)  |
| Amrika                   | Amríká                        | America   |
| Amru‘llah                | Amru‘llah                     | “God’s command”. Name given to a house (41.679178, 26.556450) occupied by Bahá‘u‘lláh on the northern side of the Sulṭán Salím Mosque in Erdine.  |
| Amu (Amuya)              | Ámú (Ámúya)                   | Pers. a tumour, swelling, inflation; Ámú Daryú modern name of the ancient Oxus River  |
| Amu, ‘Ammu               | ‘Amú, ‘Ammú                   | Pers. paternal uncle. Mullá Ḥasan ‘Amú. See ‘amm.   |
| Amud, A‘mida, Umud       | ‘Amúd, pl. A‘mida, ‘Umud      | flagpole, shaft (of a standard); pale, post, prop, shore, pier, buttress; lamppost; (telephone, telegraph) pole; column, pillar, pilaster; stem (of a glass); (pl.) column (of a newspaper)   |
| Amud, Awamid (Avamid)    | ‘Ámúd, pl. ‘Awámíd            | (Pers. dictionary, column) Arabic dictionary = ‘Amúd, steering column, steering mechanism (of an automobile)  |
| Amul (Amol)              | Ámul                          | companion. A town (36.466423, 52.354574) in Mázandarán province, on the Haraz River, near the Caspian Sea.  |
| An                       | ‘An                           | (preposition) off, away from; from (designating the source); out of (a feeling); about, on (a topic); according to, as attested or declared by, from what ...   |

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| Anahita   | Anáhítá   | says, on the authority of; on the basis of, on the strength of; for, in defence of; as a substitute for old Pers. immaculate, undefiled. Venus, Aphrodite (Greek) and Venus Erucina (Roman). See modern form Náhíd  |
| Anam  | Anám  | mankind, mortals; creatures; jinn; demons. al-anám mankind, the human race.   |
| Anas  | Anas  | joy, friendliness, delight. Anas ibn Málík ibn Naḍr al-Khazrají al-Ansárí (c. 612-c. 712) was a well-known ṣahábí (companion) of Muḥammad.  |
| Anaya, 'Inaya, 'Inayat                                      | 'Anáya[t], 'Ináya[t], pl. 'Ináyát                               | ("Enayat") meaning, signifying, intending (somewhat by one's words); bestowing pains upon; happening, occurring; agreeing with one (food); guarding, preserving; solicitude, anxiety, care; assistance, aid, favour; a gift, present, bounty. See 'Ináyatu'lláh.  |
| Anbar<br>Anbar, 'Anabir<br>Anbar, Nibr, Anabir              | Anbár<br>'Anbar, pl. 'Anábir<br>Anbár, Nibr, pl. Anábir, Anábír | Pers. full to the brim, replete; a pond, a reservoir ambergris;—pl. sperm whale<br>barn, shed, granary, storeroom, storehouse, warehouse. Anbar-i-Sháhí ("Royal Storehouse", 35.678809, 51.420662—it is south of the Golestan Palace and north of the Síyáh-Chál). Its name later became synonymous with a ḥubús (dungeon) and then a zindán (jail) (i.e. the Anbar Prison).  |
| Anbijaniya  | Anbijániya  | may be a plain, thick sheet or blanket, or a garment from the Syrian town of Manbij. In a ḥadīth, Muḥammad is said to have found a patterned khamísa ("khamisa") distracting Him from His prayers and asked for a plain anbijániya (or a manbijániya garment).  |
| and, 'ind, 'und, 'anda, 'inda                               | 'and, 'ind, 'und  | a side, part, quarter;—'anda, 'inda (adverb of time and place), near, nigh, with, before, about, in, according to. min 'inda'lláh, "on God's part". min 'indaná, "from us" or "on our part".  |
| Andalib, 'Anadil<br>Andar<br>Andarman (Enderman, Endermane) | 'Andalíb, pl. 'Anádíl<br>Andar<br>Ándarmán                      | Pers. a nightingale. See Láhijání.<br>Pers. in, into, within; added to the words<br>small village 10 km south of the centre of Ṭíhrán and 3 km NW of the Sháh 'Abdu'l-'Azim Shrine (in Shahr-i-Ray)   |
| Andarun   | Andarún   | Pers. within; the inside; the heart, bowels; intrinsic, interior, internal. Village 190 km ESE of Ahvaz, Iran   |
| Andaruni<br>Andarz  | Andarúní<br>Andarz  | interior; inner women's apartments. See biruni<br>Pers. a testament, last will. It is most often applied to remarks made by a prominent person to his son, his courtiers, "people of the world," etc., and commonly indicates a spiritual testament. As a literary designation, it denotes the type of literature which contains advice and injunctions for proper behavior, whether in matters of state, everyday life, or religion.   |
| Andirmani (Andarmani)                                       | Ándirmání   | probably Ándarmání, of or from Ándarmán. See Ándarmán.  |
| Andulus<br>Anfusihim<br>Angiz (Angez)                       | al-Andalus<br>Anfusihim<br>Ángíz                                | Spain<br>themselves<br>Pers. raised, elevated; (in compounds) exciting, raising.<br>village 84 km SW Ardabíl, and 95 km east of Tabríz, Iran.   |
| Angur   | Angúr   | Pers. a grape, a raisin; granulations in a healing sore [angoor]  |
| Anis, Anisa   | Anís, fem. Anísa[h or t]  | close, intimate; close friend; friendly, kind, affable, civil, polite, courteous. Close Companion, Anís, is the title of Mírzá Muḥammad-'Alfí-i-Zunúzí, the companion of the Báb in martyrdom, and Ḥájí Muḥammad-Ismá'íl (referred to as Anís in Súriy-i-Ra'ís).  |
| Anisa   | Anísá   | 'Abdu'l-Bahá: By the gathering together under the shade of the symbolic "Tree of Anísá [Pers. شجره انيسا, shajarah anísá] is meant the Tabernacle of the Lord of Grace, the divine Lote-Tree, the Tree of Life, "the Olive [the blessed tree] that belongeth neither to the East nor to the West, whose oil would well nigh shine out even though fire touched it not". (Qur'án 24:35) Shoghi Effendi said at times it refers to the Temple of the Manifestation. See <i>The Hidden Words</i> , Persian 19. |

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| Anjuman (Anjoman)                          | Anjuman   | Pers. a company, assembly, society, banquet, congregation, synagogue, congress, any place where people meet and converse; a multitude   |
| Ankabut, Anakib<br>Anqa' ('Anka)<br>Anqura | 'Ankabút, pl. 'Anákib<br>'Anqá'<br>Ánqura[h or t] | spider<br>a legendary bird, griffon<br>Greek Ánkyra ("anchor"); Ánqurah or Ankara, capital of Türkiye   |
| Ans  | 'Ans  | bending (a stick); a strong she-camel with a long tail; an eagle.   |
| Ansari, Ansariyyah                         | Anşárí, pl. Anşarıyyah                            | related to Anşár, the Helpers. Those who rallied around Muḥammad after His flight from Mecca to Medina. Anşarıyyah is believed to be a mistranscription of Nuşayríyyah. Abú al-Qásim <u>Kh</u> alaf ibn al-'Abbás az-Zahráwí al-Anşárí (936–1013), popularly known as az-Zahrawi, Latinized as Abulcasis, was an Arab Andalusian physician, surgeon and chemist. Considered to be the greatest surgeon of the Middle Ages. See Nášir (helper) and 'Alawí.   |
| Ansi                                       | 'Ansí   | al-'Ansí is an ancient and prolific tribe originating in the Ḥaḍramawt region of Yemen. After the final breach of the Ma'rib Dam about CE 570, its members spread across the Arabian Peninsula. al-Aswad ibn-Ka'b ibn-'Awf al-'Ansí, better known as Abhala bin Ka'b. Also known as <u>Dh</u> ú'l-Ḥimári'l-Aswad. He was a leader of the al-Ansí tribe and was the second false prophet—he declared when Muḥammad became ill after his final pilgrimage to Mecca.   |
| Antun (Anton, Antoun)<br>Anud              | Antún<br>'Anúd                                    | Latin Anthony<br>("anoud", not ánúd) contumacious (stubbornly or wilfully disobedient to authority), refractory, wayward; a cloud big with rain   |
| Anushirwan (Anushirvan, Nushirvan)         | Anúshírwán (Núshírván)                            | "immortal soul" or "eternal spirit". Sásáníyán king of Persia known for his just rule (CE 531–578). The Prophet Muḥammad was born in Arabia at the time of his reign (c. 570–1) (SDC p. 68). Persians sometimes use Anúshírván or even Núshírván. There are instances of Núshírván, Núshíruván and Nawshírván (MF 20).  |
| Anwari (Avari)                             | Anwárí (Anvárí)                                   | name of a famous Persian poet, who died AH 586/CE 1190. See núr.  |
| Anyabuli                                   | Anyábulí  | now Inebolu. A Black Sea port 225 km WNW of Samsun, Türkiye.  |
| Anzali                                     | Anzalí  | Pers. Bandar-i-Anzalí (37.466949, 49.469869), Port of Enzeli, SW end of Caspian Sea, Iran. See nuzl.  |
| Aq, Ak<br>Aqa Baba (Aqa-Baba, Aga Baba)    | Áq<br>Áqá Bábá (Áqá-Bábá)                         | Turkish white<br>small villages in Qazvin Province: "Aka-Baba" 21 km south Qazvin and "Aga-Baba" (Ágha Bábá) 22 km SNW Qazvin   |
| Aqa Buzurg-i-Nishapuri                     | Áqá Buzurg-i-Níshápúrí                            | born in <u>Kh</u> urásán, but was the son of Ḥájí 'Abdu'l-Majíd-i-Níshápúrí. Bahá'u'lláh sent Áqá Buzurg to Iran with a message for Násiri'd-Dín <u>Sh</u> áh. Áqá Buzurg was then martyred. He was given the titles Badí' (Wonderful) and Fak <u>h</u> ru' <u>sh</u> - <u>Sh</u> uhadá' (Pride of Martyrs).  |
| Aqa Fatu'llah<br>Aqa Jan Kashani           | Áqá Fatu'lláh<br>Áqá Ján Kashání                  | (Fatollah)<br>Mírzá Áqá Ján Kashání (1837–1901), the first person to believe in Bahá'u'lláh as "Him Whom God shall make manifest". Bahá'u'lláh chose him to become His amanuensis (despite his limited education) and gave him the title of <u>Kh</u> ádim ("Servant") and later <u>Kh</u> ádimu'lláh ("Servant of God"). Áqá Ján served as Bahá'u'lláh's amanuensis for nearly 40 years, but was dismissed shortly before Bahá'u'lláh died in 1892. During Bahá'u'lláh's retirement to the mountains of Kurdistan, Mírzá Áqá Ján worked for Mírzá Yaḥyá and even went on a secret mission to assassinate Násiri'd-Dín <u>Sh</u> áh. He became a Covenant-Breaker about 1897. |
| Aqa Jan-i-Kaj-Kulah                        | Áqá Ján-i-Kaj-Kuláh                               | Áqá Ján was a native of Salmás in Á <u>dh</u> arbáyján. Originally an officer in the Persian army, he defected to the Ottomans and joined the Ottoman army as an artillery officer. He retired as a Colonel in 1866. He became an accomplice of Siyyid Muḥammad Işfahání  |

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| Aqa Mirza ‘Abdu’-r-Rahim-i-Burujirdi | Áqá Mírzá ‘Abdu’-r-Raḥím-i-Burújirdí | and was known as kaj-kuláh (“Skew-cap”). Seven Bahá’ís murdered Siyyid Muḥammad Iṣfahání, Áqá Ján and Mírzá Riḏá-Qulíy-i-Tafrishí in ‘Akká on 22 January 1872.  |
| Aqa Najaf-‘Aliy-i-Zanjani            | Áqá Najaf-‘Alíy-i-Zanjání            | (Boroodjerdy)   |
| Aqa Siyyid                           | Áqá Siyyid                           | [Asseyid is an abbreviation]  |
| Aqa, Aqayan                          | Áqá, pl. Áqáyán                      | Pers. master, sir, gentleman; when affixed to a name means Mr (a male honorific title—‘the Master’). Sarkár Áqá (Chief Master) or Áqá was a title given by Bahá’u’lláh solely to ‘Abdu’l-Bahá.  |
| Aqaba                                | ‘Aqaba                               | to follow (someone, something or after someone, after something), succeed (someone, something); to come after, ensue; to continue   |
| Aqaba, ‘Iqab                         | ‘Aqaba[h or t], pl. ‘Iqáb            | a tendon; mountain pass; the summit of Miná, where Muḥammad was first publicly acknowledged by a number of persons; steep mountain-summits difficult of approach;—pl. declivities or difficult passages of mountains. al-‘Aqaba (ancient name Elath, Ailath; modern name a shortened form of ‘aqabat Aylah, “the mountain-pass of Ayla”), the only coastal city in Jordan at the northern end of the Gulf of ‘Aqaba. Pledge of al-‘Aqaba (al-bay‘a al-‘Aqaba) is the oath of allegiance of people from Yathrib to Muḥammad, prior to his emigration to Yathrib (later Medina). The first pledge (known as Bay‘at an-Nisá’ since there was no pledge of war) in 621 and the second pledge (Bay‘at al-Ḥarb) in 622. The significance of these pledges is that both were important in the preparation for emigration of Muhammad and Muslims from Mecca to Medina. |
| Aqasi                                | Áqásí                                | Turkish proper name, e.g. Ḥájí Mírzá Áqásí (Grand Vizier of Persia, the Antichrist of the Bábí Revelation)  |
| Aqay-i-Kalim                         | Áqáy-i-Kalím                         | Mírzá Músá, known as Áqáy-i-Kalím, a faithful brother of Bahá’u’lláh  |
| Aqay-i-Munir                         | Áqáy-i-Munír                         |   |
| Aqay-i-Rikab-Saz                     | Áqáy-i-Rikáb-Sáz                     |   |
| Aqay-i-Tabrizi                       | Áqáy-i-Tabrízí                       |   |
| Aqdas                                | Aqdas                                | (MF)<br>more hallowed, more sacred, holier. The most holy. A derivative of qadusa, as is Quds.  |
| Aqida, Aqa’id                        | ‘Aqída[h or t], pl. ‘Aqá’id          | article of faith, tenet, doctrine; dogma; creed, faith, belief; conviction; ideology (modern meaning)   |
| Aqil, ‘Uqala’                        | ‘Aqil, pl. ‘Uqalá’                   | intelligent, wise, judicious (persons)  |
| Aql al-Awwal                         | al-‘Aql al-Awwal                     | first intellect   |
| Aql, ‘Uqul                           | ‘Aql, pl. ‘Uqúl                      | intellect, intelligence, reason, insight, mind, rationality and wisdom;—(pl.) sense, sentience, reason, understanding, comprehension, discernment, insight, rationality, mind, intellect, intelligence  |
| Aqli, ‘Aqliyun                       | ‘Aqlí, pl. ‘Aqlíyún                  | reasonable, rational; ratiocinative; mental; intellectual;—pl. rationalist; an intellectual   |
| Aqliya                               | ‘Aqlíya[t]                           | mentality, mental attitude  |
| Aqsa al-Madina                       | Aqṣá al-Madína[h or t]               | most distant part of a city or the most distant city (in a country or world). e.g. Shíráz and Búshíhr. See Qur’án 36:20.  |
| Aqsa, Quswa, Aqasin                  | Aqṣá, fem. Quṣwá, pl. Aqáṣin         | more distant, remoter, farther (away); al-Masjid al-Aqṣá, “the Farthest Mosque”, built on the claimed site of the Temple of Solomon on the southern end of Fort Antonia or the claimed “Temple Mount” in Jerusalem. See aṣ-Ṣakḥrah and Ḥarám  |
| Ara                                  | Árá                                  | Pers. (in compound, from árástan), embellishing, adorning; ornament (e.g. majlis-árá, gracing the banquet, etc.)  |
| Arab Khayl (Arab Kheyli)             | ‘Arab <u>Kh</u> ayl                  | is a village (36.6962440, 52.751382) in Mazandaran Province near the Caspian Sea.   |
| Arab, Urab, A’rub, Urban, ‘Arabha    | ‘Arab (collective), pl. ‘Urúb, A’rub | Arabs; true Arabs, Arabs of the desert, Bedouins. Other plurals: ‘Urbán, A’ráb. The Arabian Peninsula or simply Arabia: Shíbhū’l-Jazíratí’l-‘Arabíyyah, “Arabian Peninsula” or Jazíratu’l-‘Arab, “Island of the Arabs”. Pers. pl. also ‘Arabhá.   |
| Arabi, ‘Arabiya                      | ‘Arabí, fem. ‘Arabíya[h or t]        | Arab, Arabic, Arabian; truly Arabic; an Arab. al-‘Arabíya, the language of the ancient Arabs; classical, or literary, Arabic. ibn ‘Arabí (1165–1240), full name Abú   |

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| Arabistan<br>Arabiyah al-Fuṣṣā  | 'Arabistán<br>al-'Arabíyah al-Fuṣṣá   | 'Abd Alláh Muḥammad ibn 'Alí ibn Muḥammad ibn 'Arabí al-Ḥátimí aṭ-Ṭá'í, was an Arab Andalusian Muslim scholar, mystic, poet, and philosopher; honorific titles <u>ash-Shaykh</u> al-Akbar ("the Greatest Shaykh") and Muḥyí ad-Dín ("Renewer of the Faith"). Nuṣúṣ 'Arabíya ("Arabic text") consists of rasm, nuqat al-i'jám (points or dots to distinguish between say ص and ض), and at-tashkíl (supplementary diacritics to indicate vocalization, including the al-ḥarakát (to indicate short vowels, long consonants, and some other vocalizations)).<br>the land of Arabia |
| Arad, A'rad   | 'Araḍ, pl. A'ráḍ  | "the most eloquent Arabic". It is the standardised literary form of Arabic used from the 7th century and throughout the Middle Ages, most notably in Umayyad and Abbasid literary texts such as poetry, elevated prose and oratory, and is also the liturgical language of Islam. Modern Standard Arabic is based on classical Arabic.<br>accident (philosophy); contingent, non-essential characteristic; something non-essential, a contingent, something accidental; symptom, manifestation of disease   |
| Arafa ('Arfa), Arafih   | 'Arafa[h or t], Pers. 'Arafih   | a vigil, wake. Yawm 'Arafah (Day of Arafah) is day 9 of the month <u>Dhu'l-Ḥijjah</u> , and is the second day of the Ḥajj—it celebrates the revelation of Qur'án 5:3 to Muḥammad just before sunset while on Jabal 'Arafát for His farewell sermon ( <u>Khuṭbatu'l-Wadá'</u> ). He gathered the Muslims and recited the revelation after sunset, the day then considered to be 10 <u>Dhu'l-Ḥijjah</u> AH 10 (the Islamic Friday and Sunday 8 March 632)—hence part of the confusion over the date, see Yawm. See 'Arafát.   |
| Arafa, Ma'rifa, 'Irfan  | 'Arafa, Ma'rifa[h or t], 'Irfán   | to know (someone, something); to recognize, perceive (someone, something); to be cognizant, be aware (of something), be acquainted (with something), to discover, experience, find out (something)  |
| Arafat  | 'Arafát   | 70 m high granite hill (Jabal 'Arafát (Mount 'Arafát 21.354841, 39.984009)—also known as Jabal ar-Rahmah (the Mount of Mercy), 18.5 km ESE of central Mecca) and adjacent plain. See 'Arafa[h or t].  |
| Araja, 'Uruj<br>Arak<br>Aram (Eram)   | 'Araja, 'Urúj<br>Árák<br>Árám   | to ascend, mount, rise<br>capital of Markazi Province, Iran (formerly Sulṭánábád)<br>Pers. calm, rest, tranquillity, peace, quiet, repose, cessation, inaction; power, obedience, subjection. Can be translated as paradise.  |
| Aramram<br>Aran va Bidgul   | 'Aramram<br>Árán va Bídgul  | strong, violent, vehement<br>a city that grew from an amalgamation of two villages (Árán and Bídgul, 34.060281, 51.478633), 9 km NE of Kashan   |
| Ararat  | Ararat  | European name of the Ararat peaks (Greater and Lesser: Ağrı Dağı, 5,137 m; Küçük Ağrı dağı, 3,896 m) in Türkiye. Prior to the 6th century, the traditional Armenian name was Masis, derived from the name of King Amasya. Genesis 8:4 refers to Noah's ark resting "upon the mountains of Ararat"—the mountainous region of Armenia (Urartu) was known to the ancient Greeks as Ararat. See al-Júdí.  |
| Aras  | Aras  | name of a river near Tiflís, the Araxes of the ancients. See Ra's.  |
| Arastan<br>Arastu<br>Araysh<br>Arba', Arba'a, Arba'un (Arba'in)               | Árástan<br>Arastú<br>al-'Aráysh<br>Arba', fem. Arba'a[h or t], pl. Arbá'ún                        | Pers. to adorn, decorate, embellish; to set in order<br>Pers. a swallow; swallow-wort<br>Larache, harbour town, Morocco<br>four;—pl. forty. Iṣfahání Pers. Arba'ih. "Arba'in" error of the genitive form (arba'in) in <i>The Kitáb-i-Íqán</i> , p. 242 (see <u>Shaykh Bahá'í</u> , author of <i>al-Arba'ún Ḥadíth</i> ).  |
| Arba'ata 'Ashara, Arba'a 'Asharata<br>Arbil<br>Archiya, 'Arshiyya (Arshiyiyh) | Arba'ata[h] 'Ashara, f. Arba'a 'Asharata[h]<br>Arbíl<br>'Arshíya[h or t], Pers. 'Arshiyya[h or t] | fourteen<br>(Arbil, Irbil) city 80 km ESE of Mosul, Iraq<br>follower of Mullá Ṣadrá, DB, p. 207. See 'Arsh and Sadrá'íya.   |

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| Ard al-Muqaddasa   | al-Arḍ al-Muqaddasa  | the Holy Land, Palestine. Shoghi Effendi stated it became the Most Holy Land (al-Arḍ al-Aqdas) after the arrival of Bahá'u'lláh.   |
| Ard wa Sama'   | Arḍ wa Samá'   | earth and heaven. 'Earth' is the earth of knowledge and understanding, the earth of new insight, etc. 'Heaven' is the heaven of new teachings and religion. By the shattering of the heaven (sky) on the day of resurrection, is meant that the heaven of the old religion is removed and a new one is raised through the Advent of a new Manifestation and the earth of recognition of God is decorated with Faith.   |
| Ard, Arz, Aradin, Aradun, Arazi  | Arḍ fem., pl. Aráḍín, Aráḍún   | earth; land, country, region, area; terrain, ground, soil.   |
| Ardabil, Ardibil   | Ardabíl or Ardibil   | Pers. arz, pl. arází<br>city (38.248693, 48.292522) 175 km east of Tabriz in the province of Ádhirbayján, inland of the west coast of the Caspian Sea  |
| Ardabili   | Ardabílí   | of or from Ardabíl. 1. Şafí ad-dín Isháq Ardabílí (1252/1253-1334) was a poet, mystic, teacher and Súfí master. He reformed the Záhidíya (Zahediyeh) and renamed it the Safaviyya, which he led from 1301 to 1334. He was the eponymous ancestor of the Safawiyan (Safavid dynasty), which ruled Iran from 1501 to 1736. 2. Son, and successor, Şadr ad-Dín Músá ibn Şafí ad-Dín Isháq Ardabílí (1305-1391), also known as Şadr ad-Dín aş-Şafaví or Şadr ad-Dín al-Khánagáh. He was the first to use the title Şadr al-Ardibílí. 3. Mírzá Muḥammad Şáliḥ ibn Músá ibn Şafí ad-Dín Isháq Ardabílí (d. 1704), grandson, second Şadr al-Ardibílí. 4. Mírzá Muḥammad Ibráhím (etc.; d. 1738), the third Şadr al-Ardibílí. ... 8. Mírzá Muḥammad Ḥasan (1789-1848), the seventh Şadr al-Ardibílí. He served as a spiritual guide and a political advisor for Muḥammad Şháh Qájár. |
| Ardakan<br>Ardakani (Ardikani)   | Ardakán or Ardikán<br>Ardakání   | city 55 km NW of Yazd<br>of or from Ardakán. Ḥájí Abu'l-Ḥasan-i-Ardikání (1831-1928), also known as Amín-i-Iláhí.  |
| Ardashir, Ardishir (Ardeshir)  | Ardashír, Ardishír   | Pers. "great lion". Name of Persian rulers (Ardishír and Ardashír are derived from Middle Persian Artakhshatr, which was derived from the Greek Artaxerxes) and a small village 85 km NE of Tabriz in East Azerbaijan Province, Iran (38.750145, 46.746858). "the Exalted Spot", name given to the Shrine of the Báb and to the fort of Khájih (Khwájá), Zanján, by the Báb (Zanján upheaval 13 May 1859-c. 2 January 1851).   |
| Ard-i-A'la   | Arḍ-i-A'lá   | the Land of Paradise, Mílán  |
| Ard-i-Jannat<br>Ardikan (Ardakan)<br>Ard-i-Sirr<br>Ardistan<br>Ardshir<br>Arf<br>Arg (Ark) | Arḍ-i-Jannat<br>Ardikán<br>Arḍ-i-Sirr<br>Ardistán<br>Ardshír<br>'Arf<br>Arg    | city 55 km NW of Yazd<br>Pers. the Land of Mystery, Adrianople. See Adirna.<br>Province in Iran<br>Pers. intrepid, courageous<br>fragrance, perfume, scent, aroma<br>Pers. the inner fortress or citadel of a walled city. Ark is a modern colloquialism for a small citadel.  |
| Arghun<br>Ari<br>Arid, Irad<br>Arida, 'Ara'id<br>Arif, 'Arifin                             | Arghún<br>Árí<br>'Aríq, pl. 'Irád<br>'Aríḍa, pl. 'Ará'id<br>'Árif, pl. 'Árifín | an organ; a wild horse<br>Pers. yes, very well, indeed, truly; no<br>broad, wide; extensive, vast<br>petition, application, memorial<br>acquainted, conversant, familiar (with); connoisseur, expert; wise man, mystic, saint, gnostic;—pl. mystics, saints, gnostics  |
| Arif, 'Arifun, 'Arifin   | 'Árif, pl. 'Árifún, 'Árifín  | knowing, perceiving; acquainted, conversant, familiar (with); scientific; wise, skilful, intelligent, sagacious; connoisseur, expert; well known, notorious; patient; a holy man, a saint, the highest grade to which a mystic can attain  |
| Arif, 'Urafa'  | 'Aríf, pl. 'Urafá'   | knowing (something), cognizant, aware (of something); expert, authority, specialist; teaching assistant, monitor (an older pupil assisting the teacher of a Qur'anic school)   |
| Arish, 'Urush, 'Ara'ish  | 'Arísh, pl. 'Urush, 'Ará'ish   | arbor, bower; hut made of twigs; booth, shack, shanty; trellis (for grapevines); shaft, carriage pole. al-'Arísh,  |

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|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Aristu, Arasta (Arast), Arastu | Aristú, Pers. Arastá, Arastú    | city on the northern coast of the modern named Sinai Peninsula.   |
| Arjmand (Arjumand)             | Arjmand                         | Aristotle (“the best purpose”). Greek arast arastá. Dr Aristú <u>Khán</u> , brother of Dr Luṭfu’lláh Ḥakím,   |
| Arjumand, Arjmand, Arzaman     | Arjumand, Arjmand, Arzamán      | Pers. rare, excellent, worthy of great price, valuable, exquisite, beloved, dear, brave, generous, noble, distinguished; wise   |
| Arjumandi                      | Arjumandí                       | Pers. town, formerly Arzamán, in and the capital of Arjumand District, in Firuzkuh County, Ṭíhrán Province, Iran. Also written “Arjomand”.  |
| Arman                          | Ármán                           | of, from Arjumand   |
| Arqam                          | Arqam                           | Pers. desire; a sigh; grief, sorrow; remorse  |
| Arrab, ‘Arraba                 | ‘Arráb, fem. ‘Arrába[h or t]    | (a serpent) speckled with black and white (of a very dangerous species); name of an Arabian tribe   |
| Arsh, ‘Arshiya, Urush, A’rash  | ‘Arsh, fem. ‘Arsha[h or t]      | godfather/godmother, sponsor  |
|                                |                                 | (pl. ‘Urúsh, A’rásh) a throne, chair of state; the throne of God (‘Arsh Alláh, the Shrine of the Báb or more generally, the Bahá’í World Centre); the empyrean (heaven); a palace, citadel; roof of a house; a canopy; a tent; a prop, buttress, stay, support; a leader or chief of the people   |
| Arshi, ‘Arshiyán               | ‘Arshí, pl. ‘Arshiyán           | from the throne (of God) or divine “presence”, heavenly; pl. angels who carry the throne of God, bearers of the celestial throne  |
| Arshin                         | Árshín                          | Russian cubit (аршин)   |
| Arslan                         | Árslán, Arslán                  | Pers. from Turkish. A lion; surname adopted by several kings of Persia. Alp Arslán (honorific in Turkish meaning “Heroic Lion”, given because of his military prowess and fighting skills; full name Diyá’ ad-Dunyá wa ad-Dín ‘Aḍud ad-Dawlah Abú <u>Shujá’</u> Muḥammad Alp Árslán ibn Dáwud (1029–1072), real name Muḥammad bin Dáwud Chaghri (Turkic Çağrı), was the second Sultán of the Seljuk Empire and great-grandson of Saljúq (Seljuk), the eponymous founder of the dynasty.   |
| Arus, ‘Urus, ‘Ara’is, ‘Arusan  | ‘Arús, pl. ‘Urus                | bridegroom; f. (pl. ‘ará’is) bride; doll; al-‘arúsán bride and groom, the newlyweds   |
| Aryamihr (Aryamehr)            | Áryámíhr                        | “Light of the Aryans”   |
| As                             | ‘Áş                             | ‘Amr ibn al-‘Áş as-Sahmí (c.585–664) was the Arab commander who led the Muslim conquest of Egypt and served as its governor in 640–646 and 658–664. He conquered most of Palestine, to which he was appointed governor, and led the Arabs to decisive victories over the Byzantines in 634 and 636. He was a contemporary of Muḥammad and one of the Şahába.  |
| As’ad                          | As’ad                           | happier, luckier  |
| As’ilah wa Ajwiba              | As’ilah wa Ajwiba               | Questions and Answers   |
| Asab, A’sab                    | ‘Aşab, pl. A’şáb                | nerve; sinew  |
| Asabi                          | ‘Aşabí                          | sinewy, nerved, nervy; nervous, neural, nerve-, neuro-, neur- (in compounds); nervous, high-strung  |
| Asad, Usud, Usd                | Asad, pl. Usud, Usd, Usúd, Ásád | lion; Leo (astronomy)   |
| Asadabad (Asad-Abad)           | Asadábád                        | city (34.781937, 48.122466) in Hamadan Province, 130 km by road from Kirmánsháh.  |
| Asadu’llah                     | Asadu’lláh                      | Lion of God. Compound proper name   |
| Asadu’llah-i-Isfahani          | Asadu’lláh-i-Işfahání           | Mírzá Asadu’lláh-i-Işfahání (c. 1826–1930) the emissary who took the remains of the Báb from Iran to the Holy Land. He married a sister of Munírih <u>Khánum</u> (Ḍiyá’ <u>Khánum</u> ). Daughter Farahángíz <u>Khánum</u> (see Farahángíz entry) and son Dr Amínu’lláh (sometimes Amín, or Ameen Ullah Fareed) Faríd (1882–1953), known in Persian as Mírzá Amínu’lláh Asadu’lláh). Mírzá Asadu’lláh-i-Işfahání was sent (1900–1902) to consolidate the American community and to address the effects of Kheiralla’s disaffection. Shortly after (1914?), Mírzá Asadu’lláh and his son were expelled from the Faith. |
| Asadu’llah-i-Mazandarani       | Asadu’lláh-i-Mázandarání        | Mírzá Asadu’lláh Fáḍíl Mázandarání (c. 1880–1957) was a prominent Iranian Bahá’í scholar in Iran  |
| Asadu’llah-i-Sabbagh           | Asadu’lláh-i-Şabbágh            | (GPB 297)   |
| Asadu’llah-i-zadah             | Asadu’lláh-i-Záđih, Ḥusayn      | Ḥusayn Asadu’lláh-i-zadáh   |
| Asadyari                       | Asadyárf, ‘Abdu’l-‘Aíf          |   |

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| Asaf ad-Dawla, Asafu'd-Dawla   | Áşaf ad-Dawla, Áşafu'd-Dawla   | (1748–1797) was the Nawab wazir of Oudh (Awudh, r. 1775–1797)  |
| Asala, Asalatan  | Aşála[t]   | firmness, steadfastness, strength of character; nobility of descent, purity of origin (originality); aşálatan immediately, directly, personally  |
| Asalat-i-Naw'<br>Asara, 'Asr   | Aşálat-i-Naw'<br>'Aşara ('Aşr)   | originality of species<br>to press (out), squeeze (out) (something, e.g., grapes, olives, etc.); to wring (something, especially wet clothes); to compress (something). See 'Aşr listing for other Forms.  |
| Asaran   | Ásárán   | Pers. small village (35.854657, 53.293100) in Semnan Province  |
| Asas, Usus, Asasiyyun  | Asás, pl. Usus, Asásiyyún  | foundation (hence also principle), fundament, groundwork, ground, basis, pedestal; keynote;—pl. Asásiyyún people of principle. The term “assassin” likely has roots in <u>hashsháshín</u> ( <u>hashísh</u> (hashish) smokers or users), a mispronunciation of the original Asásiyyún, but not a mispronunciation of Asásiyyín. The term assassin originally referred to the methods of political control exercised by the Asásiyyún, and it can be seen how it became “assassin” in several languages to describe similar activities anywhere. The Asásiyyún were medieval Nizárí (an-Nizáriyyún) Ismailis (Ismá'íliyyún). |
| Asasi, Asasiyat, Asasiyyin   | Asásí, fem. Asásiya[h or t]  | (pl. Asásiyát, Asásiyyín) fundamental, basic; elementary; essential; principal, chief, main  |
| Asaturiyan Marcard<br>Asbah, Asbahi  | Ásátúriyán Márcárd<br>Aşbah  | (Dr Marcard Assadorian)<br>Pers. of a handsome face; a tearing lion; red-coloured; name of a king of Yemen   |
| Asbahi   | Aşbahí   | (Pers. of Ar. influence) referring to King Aşbah of Yemen  |
| Asbaq  | Asbaq  | earlier, antecedent; preceding, previous, prior; former, ex-; foremost, more or most excellent; surpassing; previous; past times   |
| Asdaq  | Aşdaq  | truer, sincerer. <u>ibn-i-Aşdaq</u> (Mírzá 'Alí-Muḥammad, 1850–1928). Designated by Bahá'u'lláh as <u>Shahíd</u> <u>ibn-i-Shahíh</u> (Martyr, son of the Martyr). Son of Mullá Şádiq-i- <u>Khurásání</u> (formerly known as Muqaddas)—both named a Hand of the Cause of God.   |
| Asdaqí<br>Asdiqa' al-Iman<br>Asfal, Sufla (Sofla), Asafil<br>Asfiya', 'Asfiyyih<br>Asghar, Sughra, Asaghir | Aşdaqí<br>Aşdiqá' al-Ímán<br>Asfal, fem. Suflá, pl. Asáfil<br>Aşfiyá', Pers. Aşfiyyih<br>Aşghar, fem. Şughra, pl. m. Aşághir | friends of the faith<br>lower; lowest; lower or lowest part, bottom<br>Druse village of 'Isfiya, east side Mt Carmel. See Şaffy<br>smaller, younger [comparative form of <u>şaghíra</u> (to belittle)]. <u>Şughra</u> is the name of a half-sister of Bahá'u'lláh and mother of 'Alí Akbar Furútan.  |
| Asgharzada (Asgharzadeh, Asghar zadih)<br>Ash  | Aşgharzáda, Aşghar Záda, Aşgharzádih<br>-aşh   | Pers. surname, e.g. Dıyá'u'lláh Aşgharzádih<br>Pers. (added to a noun ending in soft ʔ he, i.e. not sounded), his, her   |
| Ash  | Ásh  | Pers. meat, victuals, viands, soup, broth, gruel, pottage; drinking, a drinker   |
| Ash'ar<br>Ash'ari  | Aşh'ar<br>Aşh'arí  | hairy, hirsute, long-haired, shaggy<br>Abú al-Ḥasan 'Alí ibn Ismá'íl ibn Isháq al-Aşh'arí (c. 874—936)   |
| Ash'ariyya, 'Asha'ira  | al-'Aşh'aríyya[h] or al-'Aşhá'ira[h]   | Ash'arism or Ash'ari theology—a foremost theological school of Sunni Islam founded by Abú al-Ḥasan 'Alí ibn Ismá'íl ibn Isháq al-Aşh'arí (873–4 to 935–6). Followers: Ash'arites. See <u>Sha'r</u> and Kayfa.  |
| Ash'ath  | Aşh'ath  | Pers. one whose hair is dishevelled and soiled with dust   |
| Ashab al-Aykah   | Aşháb al-Aykah   | “Companions of the Wood”, a name given to the Midianites, since they used to worship a large tree.   |
| Ashab al-Kahf  | Aşháb al-Kahf  | “Companions of the cave”, a Christian and Islamic tradition (Qur'án 18:9–26) that tells the story of the 'Seven Sleepers' (unknown number of youths according to Qur'án 18:22) who hide in a cave near a city around CE 250 to escape religious persecution and to emerge 300 years later. Identified as a cave 1 km east of Ephesus by Christians, and as a south facing (Qur'án 18:17) cave 7 km SE of Amman (31.898860, 35.973800) by Muslims. See şáhib.   |

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| Ashab, Sahba', Suhb<br>Ashar  | Aṣhab, fem. Ṣahbá', pl. Ṣuhb<br>Aṣhar  | reddish; wine<br>liveliness, high spirits, exuberance; wildness; insolence, impertinence   |
| Ashchi<br>Ashhadu<br>Ashhal, Shahla                                   | Áshchí<br>Ashhadu<br>Ashhal, fem. Shahlá   | cook, maker of broth. Áqá Ḥusayn-i-Áshchí. See Ásh.<br>I bear witness, I testify, I declare. See Sháhíid.<br>having bluish-black eyes. (Pers. with Ar. influence)<br>Shahlá, a black eye inclined to red, and having a sly, deceitful, sinister look; a dark-grey-eyed woman<br>(MF p. 68) barley soup with whey   |
| Ash-i-kashk<br>Ashiq, 'Ashiqa   | Ásh-i-kashk<br>'Ashiq, fem. 'Ashiqa[h or t]  | to love passionately (someone, something), be passionately in love (with someone, with something)<br>lover; fancier, fan;—pl. knucklebone; (game of) knucklebones. Fem. 'Ashiqa[h or t]. 'Aváshiq is a village in the Diyálá Valley east of Baghdád.   |
| Ashiq, Ushshaq, Awashiq (Avashiq)                                     | 'Áshiq, pl. 'Ushsháq, 'Awáshiq   |  |
| Ashjari<br>Ashmunin, Ushmunin, Ushmunayn                              | Ashjárí<br>Ashmúnín (Ushmúnayn)  | 'Azízu'lláh Ashjárí<br>al-Ashmúnín (Ashmunein, derived from a Coptic form of the original Egyptian) is a town on the west bank of the Nile River 255 km south of Cairo. The town surrounds the remains of the major ancient city of Hermopolis Magna ("City of Hermes").   |
| Ashr, Ashra, Ashar, 'Ashara, 'Asharat                                 | 'Ashr, 'Ashra[h or t]  | (fem. 'Ashar, 'Ashara[h or t], pl. 'Asharát) ten; al-'Ashara the first ten days of Muḥarram;—pl. decimal numbers, some tens, tens (of); decades  |
| Ashraf, Sharfa'   | Ashraf, fem. Sharfá'   | more or most noble; eminent; a person of noble birth, nobleman; gentleman. City in Iran, see Bihshahr. 'Alí Ashraf Garden—a large garden on the west side of the Riqván Garden (SE east of 'Akká), with the Firdaws (Paradise) Garden to its north. Original owner Mullá Abú-Tálib. 'Alí-Ashraf, his son, later donated it to the Faith. Áqá Siyyid Ashraf-i-Zanjání (mother: Umm-i-Ashraf).       |
| Ashrafi   | Ashrafi  | Pers. a gold coin. Sháh Ashraf Hútak (c. 1700–c. 1730; r. 1725–1729) issued gold coins that were named after him.  |
| Ashtiyān (Ashtian)  | Áshtiyán   | Pers. capital city of Áshtiyán County, Markazí Province, Iran. 81 km WSW of Qum.   |
| Ashu (Asho)<br>Ashura   | Ashu<br>'Áshúrá', 'Ashúrá', Pers. also 'Áshúrá   | Pers. heavenly Ashu Zarathushtra<br>name of a voluntary fast day on the tenth day of the Muslim month Muḥarram—Shí'ih Muslims observe the first 10 days of the month as a period of mourning for the Imáms, ending with the Yawm 'Áshúrá' (on the 10th day), the commemoration of the martyrdom of the Imám Ḥusayn at Karbilá  |
| Ashyab, Shaiba, Shib  | Ashyab, fem. Shaibá, pl. Shíb  | Ar. white, grey (hair); white-haired, grey-haired (person); old, aged; old man.  |
| Asi, Asiyih   | Ásí, fem. Ásíyih   | Pers. Melancholy, solicitous, sorrowful; a physician, surgeon. Ásíyih is the name of Pharaoh's daughter who rescued Moses. See Navváb, title given to Bahá'u'lláh's wife (Ásíyih Khánum)   |
| Asif, 'Asifa, 'Awasif<br>Asifu'd-Dawla, Asifu'd-Dawlih<br>Asir, Aseer | 'Ášif, fem. 'Ášifa[h or t], pl. 'Awášif<br>'Ášifu'd-Dawla (Pers. 'Ášifu'd-Dawlih)<br>'Asír | violent wind, gale, tempest, storm, hurricane<br>"Storm of the State" or "Storm of the Dynasty"<br>difficult, hard, harsh, rough; 'Asír is a mountainous province in SW Arabia, between the Hejaz and Yemen, capital city is Abhá.   |
| Asiya<br>Asiyah (Asiyih, Asiya)                                       | Ásiyá<br>Ásiyah (آسيه) (Ar.), Ásiya (Pers.)  | Asia<br>Ásiya, Pharaoh's wife who educated Moses. Ásíyih Khánum (1820–1886, née Ásíyih Yalrúdí) was the first wife of Bahá'u'lláh and the mother of 'Abdu'l-Bahá. She is also known also known by her titles of Navváb, the Most Exalted Leaf, Búyúk Khánum or Ḥadrat-i-Khánum.  |
| Askar, Asakir<br>Askari   | 'Askar, pl. 'Asákir<br>'Askarí, pl. 'Askariyún, 'Asákir                                    | army, host, troops<br>military, army- (in compounds);—(pl. al-'askariyún) the military;—(pl. 'asákir) soldier; private (military); policeman;—pl. enlisted men, ranks. 'Alí al-Hádí (the tenth Imám) had the title al-'Askarí (military) due to the town (Sámarrá) he had to live in was a military camp). The hidden Imám Mahdí (twelfth), Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥasan al-'Askarí (disappeared CE 874). |
| Asl, Usul, Asliyan  | Aśl, pl. Uşúl, Pers. Aşliyán   | root; trunk (of a tree); origin, source; cause, reason; descent, lineage, stock (especially one of a noble   |

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| Aslam   | Aslam   | character); foundation, fundament, basis; the origins!;—pl. principles, fundamentals, rudiments, elements (e.g., of a science):—Pers. nobles, gentlemen. (adj. of salīm) safer; freer; sounder; healthier (“most peaceful”)  |
| Aslas   | Aslas   | more tractable, more pliable, more obedient; more flexible, smoother, more fluent. See salis   |
| Asli, Usuli   | Aşlí, pl. Uşúlí   | original, primary, primal, initial; genuine, authentic, pure; basic, fundamental, principal, chief, main:—pl. in accordance with the rules, conforming to prevailing principles; traditional, usual; legist.   |
| Asl-i-Kullu'l-Khayr   | Aşl-i-Kullu'l-Khayr                                     | lit. source of all good. “Words of Wisdom” Tablet by Bahá'u'lláh, published in <i>Tablets of Bahá'u'lláh</i> , pp. 153–7.  |
| Asliya, Usuliya   | Aşlíya[h or t], pl. Uşúlíya[h or t]                     | originality; genuineness; nobleness;—pl. fundamentalism (“usulism”). al-Uşúlíya, the school of jurisprudence that emphasizes the study of uşúl al-fiqh. In the 19th century, it is almost synonymous with the mujtahids.   |
| Asma' Allah al-Husna  | Asmá' Alláh al-Ḥusná                                    | the Most Beautiful Names of God (usually 99, drawn mostly from descriptions of God in the Qur'án)  |
| Asma'u'l-Husna  | Asmá'u'l-Ḥusná  | Most Beautiful Names (of God). According to a ḥadīth, Muḥammad said, “Verily there are 99 names of God, and whoever recites them shall enter Paradise.” The traditions also maintain that the “Almighty has a hundredth name, the ‘Most Great Name’, and that whoever calls on God by this Name shall obtain all his desires. Bahá'u'lláh revealed that the Greatest Name (Ism-i-A'zam) is Bahá'.      |
| Asman   | Ásmán   | Pers. heaven, the celestial orb; the ceiling of a house; name of the angel of death  |
| Asmar, Samra', Sumr, Samrawat<br>Asqalan, Ashkelon, Ashqelon, Ascalon | Asmar, fem. Samrá', pl. Sumr<br>'Asqalán, Heb. Ashkelon | brown; tawny;—pl. Samrání brown-skinned women<br>a coastal city of Israel, 50 km south of Tel Aviv and 147 km SSW of 'Akká. See ESW, p. 178.   |
| Asr, 'Asar, 'Usur<br>Asr, A'sur, 'Usur, A'sar                         | 'Aşr, 'Aşar, pl. 'Uşúr<br>'Aşr, pl. A'sur, 'Uşúr, A'sár | (fem.) afternoon; afternoon prayer (Islamic Law)<br>(act of) pressing (out), squeezing (out); (act of) wringing (out);—pl. age, era, time; period; epoch; afternoon  |
| Asrar-i-Shihadat-i-Imam   | Asrár-i-Şihádát-i-Imám                                  | mysteries of the martyrdom of the Imám. Dar Asrár-i-Şihádát-i-Imám Ḥusayn by Siyyid Kázim.   |
| Asraru'l-Athar<br>Ast<br>Ast<br>Astaghfiru'llah                       | Asrárú'l-Áthár<br>Ast<br>Ást<br>Astaghfiru'lláh         | The mysteries of the Writings by Fáḍil Mázanarání.<br>Pers. is (from búdan, to be); he willeth, he seeketh<br>Pers. praise, commendation<br>(“I ask pardon of God”), God forgive me! God forbid!<br>(modern colloquialism) not at all; on the contrary. A common response of those considering themselves deeply learned after meeting 'Abdu'l-Bahá and recognizing themselves as profoundly ignorant. |
| Astan   | Astán   | Pers. a place of rest, a sleeping place; word used for “province”  |
| Astan, Astana (Astane)  | Ástán, Ástána   | Pers. the place where shoes are removed; a threshold; lying supine; a king's court, royal palace; the Ottoman Porte; the tomb of a prophet or saint. Village (36.278167, 54.083907) near Chashma 'Alí and NW of Dámghán, in Semnan Province.   |
| Astani<br>Astar<br>Astarabad (Gurgan, Gurgin or Gorgan)               | Ástání<br>Astar<br>Astarábád (Istarábád)                | Yadu'lláh Ástání<br>Pers. a mule; a bone; a seed, a kernel<br>Pers. (astar+ábád, “city of mules”) (“Istarabad”) city (36.842300, 54.433518) near the south eastern corner of the Caspian Sea. Renamed Gúrgán (Gorgán) in 1937.   |
| Astarabadi  | Astarábádí  | Mullá Muḥammad Amín bin Muḥammad Şharíf al-Akḥbárí Astarábádí was an Iranian theologian and founder or proponent of the conservative (Akḥbárí) strand in Twelver Şhí'a Islamic belief, those who favour aḥádíth over fatáwá. He opposed the uşúlí tendency within the Twelver Şhí'a tradition.   |
| Aswad, Sawda (Sauda), Sud, Sudan                                      | Aswad, fem. Sawdá, pl. Súd                              | black; dark-coloured; more or most illustrious or powerful;—pl. súdán a black, Negro.  |
| Ata az-Zakata<br>Ata, Ityan, Aty, Ma'ta                               | Atá az-Zakáta<br>Atá (Ityán, Aty, Ma'tá[h])             | to give alms<br>to come, arrive  |

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| Ata', 'Atiya ('Ata'iyih), A'tiya, 'Ata'yat, | 'Aṭá', fem. 'Aṭīya[h or t]                | pl. a'tiya, 'aṭá'yát, fem. 'aṭáyá. Gift, present;—pl. 'Aṭá'yát offer, tender. Pers. fem. 'aṭa'iyih, "'aṭa'iyiyih", "ataieh". 'Alí Akbar Furútan married 'Aṭá'iyiyih 'Azíz-Khurásání in 1931.  |
| Ata'u'llah                                  | 'Aṭá'u'lláh                               | Gift of God   |
| Ataba, 'Atab, A'tab                         | 'Ataba[h or t], pl. 'Atab, A'táb          | doorstep, threshold; (door) lintel; also al-'Ataba[h] al-'ulyá step, stair; 'Utbah masc. name   |
| Ataba, 'Atab, A'tab, 'Atabat                | 'Ataba[h or t], pl. 'Atab, A'tab, 'Atabát | a gate, a port; the threshold; the lintel of a door; the round of a ladder, a step; a royal court; anything adverse or disagreeable. Also 'Ataba[h or t] 'ulyá, step or stair. Plural: steps, thresholds. "'Atabát", the Shi'ite holy shrines in Iraq and the cities where they are located: the tombs of the first six Imams; and the cities of Karbalá', Najaf, Kázimayn, and Sámarrá. See al-'Atabát al-'Áliyát.   |
| Atabak                                      | Atábak                                    | Pers. (from <i>atá</i> , a father, and <i>bak</i> , a lord), the lord father (a title given to the governors of Shiraz); a guardian, preceptor, teacher; the prime minister, or vizir; honorary title of an amír  |
| Atabak-i-A'zam (Atabik-i-A'zam)             | Atábak-i-A'zam                            | title of Mírzá 'Alí-Asghar Khán   |
| Atabat al-'Ali, Atabat-i-Aliyat             | al-'Atabát al-'Áliyát                     | (Pers. 'Atabát-i-'Áliyát) (lit. Supreme Shrines). Bahá'í Shrines of the Báb and Bahá'u'lláh. Applied by Shí'a Muslims to the cities of Karbalá', Najaf, Kázimayn and Sámarrá. Also known as al-'Atabát al-Muqaddasa ("holy doorsteps").   |
| Ataturk                                     | Atatürk                                   | Turkish (Ata + türk, father of the turks) honorific surname given to Muşṭafá Kemál Páshá  |
| Athar                                       | Aṭhar                                     | Pers. more or most pure   |
| Athar                                       | Aṭhar, pl. Áṭhár                          | track, trace, vestige; sign, mark; touch; impression, effect, action, influence (on); tradition (relating the deeds and utterances of Muḥammad and his Companions); work (of art, especially of literature); ancient monument;—pl. also antiquities; remnants, vestiges; (religious) relics   |
| Athar-i Qalam-i A'la                        | Aṭhar-i-Qalam-i-A'la                      | "Traces of the Most High Pen". Collected Tablets of Bahá'u'lláh in Arabic and Persian   |
| Athari                                      | Aṭharí, Áṭhárí                            | archaeologic(al); archaeologist; old, ancient, antique  |
| Athim, Athama, Uthama'                      | Áṭhím, pl. Aṭhama, Aṭhím, Uṭhamá'         | sinful, criminal, wicked, evil; sinner  |
| Athir                                       | Aṭhír                                     | marking; marked, chosen, selected;—(from Greek αἰθήρ) sky, ether; fire as an element. Pers. the sphere of fire; the sun; tears  |
| Athiriy, Athiriya                           | Aṭhíríy, fem. Aṭhíríya                    | ethereal  |
| Atifi                                       | 'Áṭífí                                    | sentimental; emotional; emotive, feeling; tender, affectionate, loving  |
| Atiq  | 'Atíq                                     | old, ancient, antique; matured, mellowed, aged (wine); of ancient tradition, long-standing; antiquated, outmoded, obsolete; free, emancipated (slave); noble sweet-smelling, fragrant, aromatic; perfumed, scented  |
| Atir, 'Atira                                | 'Aṭír, fem. 'Aṭíra[t]                     | Pers. fire; light, splendour; rage; levity, fickleness; valour, value, dignity; dearness, scarceness; (metaphorically) the Devil; a courageous man, bold, brave; a lover; fire of Jove; desire, appetite, greed; digestive heat; sulphur. 'Abdu'l-Bahá said Marzieh Gale had átísh and namak. <i>Arches of the years</i> , p. 87.   |
| Atish                                       | Áṭísh                                     | fire-worshippers  |
| Atish-Parast (Atishparast, Atishparastan)   | Áṭísh-Parast, pl. Áṭísh-Parastán          | (Pers. also 'Atíyya[h]) gift, present   |
| Atiya, 'Ataya                               | 'Aṭīya[h or t], pl. 'Aṭáyá                | Hebrew. Atlit is a coastal town 14 km south of Haifa. It was a Crusader outpost until 1291. The ruins of the Crusader Château Pèlerin or Atlit Castle (1218–1291) are 1.5 km to the north on a small peninsula.   |
| Atlit (Athlit)                              | 'Atlít                                    | more perfect, more thorough   |
| Atqan                                       | Atqan                                     | 1. perfumer, perfume vendor; druggist; 2. sweet-smelling, fragrant, aromatic. From the form II root عَطَّرَ. Abú Ḥamíd bin Abú Bakr Ibráhím (c. 1145–c. 1221), better known by his pen-names Faríd ud-Dín and 'Aṭṭár (apothecary), was a 12th-century Persian poet, theoretician of Sufism, and hagiographer from Níshápur who had an immense and lasting influence on Persian poetry and Sufism. Mantíq-uṭ-Ṭayr ("The Conference of the Birds") and Iláhí-Náma ("The Book of Divine") are among his most famous works. |
| Attar, 'Attara                              | 'Aṭṭár, fem. 'Aṭṭára[h or t]              |   |

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| Attari   | ‘Aṭṭārī  | of or relating to a druggist; the business of a perfumer or druggist   |
| Atuf   | ‘Aṭúf  | compassionate, sympathetic, affectionate, loving, tender, kind   |
| Atyab, Atyaban, Atayib   | Aṭyab, dual Aṭyabán, pl. Aṭáyib  | better, best, more or most sweet, fragrant, delicate, pleasant, delightful;—(dual) the two delights, Ceres (goddess of agriculture) and Venus (goddess of love), or youth and gay spirits;—pl. the best parts (of something); pleasures, comforts, amenities; delicacies, dainties. See túbá.  |
| Aw (Au)<br>Awara (Awarah, Avarih, Avareh)  | Aw<br>Áwára (Áwárih, Ávárih)   | or (with following subjunctive) unless, except that<br>Pers. (أوراء) (“Awárih”) an account-book; computation; certainty, assuredness; lost, annihilated; ruined; scattered; destitute of name or character; an exile, outcast, vagabond, vagrant, wanderer, straggler, immigrant; iron filings; oppression, injustice; bane, ruin, desolation. For Arabic, see Ṭaríq. See also Áyatí.<br>Pers. the sacred books of Zoroaster.  |
| Awasta (Avesta)<br>Awf (Auf)   | Awastá<br>‘Awf   | flying round anything (as birds round a watering-place or carcass); state, condition; work, business; a guest; good fortune, happiness; one who takes care of his family   |
| Awih (Avih, Aveh, Awah)  | Áwih   | villages in the provinces of Fárs, Markazí and Qazvín (26 km SSE Sáviḥ (Sáveh) and 45 km NW of Qum).   |
| Awin<br>Awj (“Auj”), Awji  | Áwín<br>Awj  | Áwín Zindán (Evin Prison, Ṭihrán)<br>noun. highest point, acme, pinnacle; culmination, climax; apogee (astron.); peak (fig.; of power. of fame).<br>Adj. Awjí  |
| Awn (‘Aun), A’wan  | ‘Awn, pl. A’wán  | being middle-aged (a woman); helping, assisting; aid, assistance, succour, help; an aider, helper, defender, protector; an ally; a servant;—‘awni iláhi, Divine aid. Muḥammad ibn ‘Abd al-Mu’ín ibn ‘Awn (1767–1858), was Sharíf and Imára (Emir) of Mecca from 1827–1836, 1840–1851 and 1856–1858. The Báḥ was in Mecca on Friday 20 December 1844 (Islamic Friday 10 Dhū’l-Ḥijjah AH 1260), hence Ḥajj-i-Akbar, fulfilling a ḥadīth for the appearance of the Qá’im, in this case, a Friday in both calendars! |
| Awrang (Aurang)  | Awrang   | Pers. a throne; wisdom, understanding; beauty, gracefulness; life; a manufacturing village; fraud, deceit; mirth; a worm which eats into wood; a line whereon things are hung to dry; glory, honour; a man’s name; (metaphorically) heaven. A low mountain near the village of Tákur, in the province of Núr, Persia, the summer residence of Bahá’u’lláh.   |
| Awraq-i-Nariyyih   | Awráq-i-Náriyyih   | Pers. form “the Infernal Letters” See waraq (paper) and nári   |
| Aws (Aus)  | Aws  | giving in exchange or return, requiting, repaying; a gift; name of an Arab tribe (Banú Aws)  |
| Awsa’ (Ausa’)<br>Awsat (“Ausat”), Awasit, Wusta, Wusat<br>Awtad<br>Awwal (Auwal), Ula, Awwalun, Awa’il | Awsa’<br>Awsat, pl. Awásít<br>Awtád<br>Awwal, f. Úlá, pl. m. Awwalún, Awá’il | wider, larger, roomier, more spacious<br>middle, central; the middle finger<br>pegs or tent stakes. See Watad/Autád<br>first; foremost, most important, principal, chief, main; first part, beginning; (with definite article) earlier, previous, former. al-úlá “pre-existence” (cf. ad-dunyá (“earthly life”) and al-ákhira (“afterlife”).—pl. also awwalín.   |
| Awwali   | Awwalí   | prime, primary, primordial, original, initial, first; elemental, fundamental, basic, principal, chief, main; elementary; primitive, pristine, primeval   |
| Awwaliya, Awwaliyat  | Awwalíya[h or t], pl. Awwalíyát  | fundamental truth, axiom; primary constituent, essential component, element; primal; precedence; priority  |
| Awwam  | ‘Awwám   | good swimmer. az-Zubayr ibn al-‘Awwám ibn Khuwaylid (594–656), was one of the companions of Muḥammad and Khadījah’s nephew.  |
| Ay<br>Aya (Ayih), Ay, Ayat   | Ay<br>Áya[h or t], collective Áy, pl. Áyát                                   | that is (to say), i.e.; namely, to wit<br>sign, token, mark; miracle; wonder, marvel, prodigy; model, exemplar, paragon, masterpiece. Commonly used to refer to each of the 6,236 verses in the Qur’án (6,348 áyát if all the Bismi’lláh [no plural] verses are  |

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| Aya Sufiyya (Sofiya)                              | Ayá Şúfiyá (Ayá Şófiyá)                               | included). Muslims regard each áya of the Qur'án as a sign from Alláh. ( <i>The Bahá'í Proofs</i> ). Greek <i>αγία σοφία</i> , <i>agia sofiya</i> , "Holy wisdom". English Hagia Sophia. Turkish based on the Greek sound: Ayasofya or Aya Sofya). Ar. from Greek Ayá Şúfiyá, but translated as al-Ĥikmat al-Muqadasa. The first St. Sophia (360–404) was a Christian cathedral built by Constantine the Great. It was largely destroyed during riots in 404. A second church (415–532) was destroyed by fire. in 532 Construction of the present structure was started that same year by Justinian I. Converted to become one of the most famous Muslim mosques (1453–1935), a museum (1935–2020), and now a mosque again.  |
| Ayati   | Áyatí   | Mírzá 'Abdu'l-Ĥusayn Áyatí Taftí (1871–1953), titled Ra'ís al-Muballighín ("chief of missionaries") and Áváríh (wanderer) by 'Abdu'l-Bahá, was a prominent Iranian Bahá'í. Author of <i>al-Kawákib ad-Durriyya fí Ma'áthir al-Bahá'íya</i> ("The Pearly Stars in the Achievements of the Bahá'í Faith"). After the death of 'Abdu'l-Bahá he pressed for the election of the UHJ in the hope of becoming a member. When he failed, he withdrew from the Bahá'í Faith and began to publicly denounce it and published <i>Kashfu'l-Ĥiyal</i> (Uncovering of Trickery).  |
| Ayatu'l-Kursi<br>Ayatu'llah al-'Uzma              | Áyatu'l-Kursí<br>Áyatu'lláh al-'Uzmá                  | "Verse of the throne", Qur'án 2:255 the greatest sign of God, "Grand Ayatu'llah", a Marji' at-taqlíd ("source to follow") or Marji' ad-Díní ("religious reference"). See a'zam or 'uzm.  |
| Ayatu'llah  | Áyatu'lláh  | "sign of God" A senior <i>Shí'ih</i> religious leader in Írán (title origin 19th century) and a title given to Shoghi Effendi by 'Abdu'l-Bahá in His <i>Will and Testament</i> (MF)  |
| Ayatu'llah-i-Khurasani<br>Ayaz                    | Áyatu'lláh-i- <i>Khurásání</i><br>Áyáz and Ayáz       | Pers. name of a favourite of Sulţán Maĥmúd of <i>Ghaznah</i> ; name of one of the Emirs of Sulţán Ibrahim bin Mas'úd bin Maĥmúd <i>Ghaznawí</i> .  |
| Aydil-Khani<br>Ayk (Aik), Aykatun                 | Aydil- <i>Khání</i><br>Ayk, Ayka[h or t], pl. Aykatún | (collective; nomen unitatis ♂) thicket, jungle, a forest, copse, grove, thicket, wood (أَيْكَة).—pl. the dwellers of woods (an epithet for the people of Midian (Midianites) to whom the prophet <i>Shu'ayb</i> was sent).   |
| Ayman (Aiman)<br>Ayn ('Ain), 'Aynan, 'Uyun, A'yun | Ayman, fem. Yumná<br>'Ayn fem., 'Aynán                | right-hand, right, on the right; lucky (pl. 'Uyún, A'yun, A'yán) eye; evil eye; spring, source, fountainhead (of water); scout, reconnoiterer; hole; mesh; flower, choice, prime (of something);—(pl. a'yán) an eminent, important man, used especially in plural: people of distinction, important people, leading personalities, leaders, notables, prominent persons; substances, essences; self, individuality;—chattel, object of material value, (corporeal or personal) property, personality, capital asset (Islamic Law);—ready money, cash; name of the letter <i>Ḥ</i> (18th in Arabic and 21st in Persian alphabets—see <i>hijá'í</i> ). A'yán can also be used to mean archetypes or ideal forms in the Platonic sense. The Bahá'í Faith transcribes an 'Ayn as a left single quotation mark (') [U+2108]. Two internationally accepted forms are a Greek rough breathing mark (') [U+02BB] and a modifier letter left half ring (') [U+02BF]—see the Special characters section. |
| Ayn-'Ayn (E. E.)<br>Ayni, 'Aini                   | 'Ayn-'Ayn<br>'Ayní                                    | short form for 'Abdu'l-Bahá 'Abbás Pers. (Ar. influence) of or relating to the eye; genuine, essential, real   |
| Aynu'l-Baqar (Aynu'l-Baghar)                      | 'Aynu'l-Baqar   | an ancient spring ("The spring of the cow") about half-way between the moat around 'Akká and Tel 'Akká Eye of God. Brothers Sulaymán and Raĥmán 'Aynu'lláhi, guards in the Disciplinary Forces (NAFA).   |
| Aynu'llah ('Ainullah)                             | 'Aynu'lláh  | "Spring of the woman"—about 200 metres south of 'Aynu'l-Baqar  |
| Aynu's-Sitt                                       | 'Aynu's-Sitt  | "Days of Há", Intercalary days   |
| Ayyam-i-Ha  | Ayyám-i-Há  |  |

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| Ayyam-i-Shidad                   | Ayyám-i-Shidád  | "Days of stress"—the supreme crisis in Adrianople, engineered by the diabolical Siyyid Muḥammad (GPB 163)  |
| Ayyub (Aiyub)<br>Ayyubiyun<br>Az | Ayyúb<br>al-Ayyúbíyún<br>Áz                           | Job (the prophet)<br>Ayyubid dynasty, the Ayubites<br>Pers. desire, love, passion, lust; avidity, avarice, covetousness; (at the end of compounds) greedy; name of a city.   |
| Az                               | Az  | Pers. from; of; for; by; out of; with; belonging to; by means of; in   |
| Azad Bun (Azad Bon)              | Ázád Bun  | Pers. a village (36.662395, 52.963961) 29 km NE Babol and 14 km NW of Sári. Burial place of Ḥaydar, brother of Quddús.   |
| Azad                             | Ázád  | Pers. free, independent, liberated, delivered, manumitted, exempted; fault, less; solitary, lonely; a kind of faqír, or devotee; a lily; a cypress; a fresh date; an evergreen; a delicious kind of fish   |
| Azadi                            | Ázádí   | Pers. liberty; freedom from worldly cares; praise, thanksgiving  |
| Azal<br>Azali                    | Azal<br>Azalí, pl. Azálál                             | Pers. eternity (without beginning). cf. abad.<br>Pers. existing from all eternity, eternal; God; a follower of Mírzá Yaḥyá based on his assumed title of "Şubḥ-i-Azal".  |
| Azaliya<br>Azamat, 'Azamat       | Azalíya[t]<br>'Azamat, 'Azamút, pl. 'Azamát           | life everlasting, eternity<br>Pers. magnitude, magnificence, pride, pomp, grandeur; (metaphorical) a grandee.  |
| Azamatu'llah<br>Azamat<br>Azan   | 'Azamatu'lláh<br>'Azamút<br>Ázán or Azán (also Adhán) | Magnificence of God<br>Ar. greatness, magnitude, grandeur, dominion<br>Pers. announcing, giving notice; the signal for summoning to prayers, by the mu'adhḥin (mu'azzin) or crier, from the minarets or towers of the mosques; listening to  |
| Azar                             | Ázar  | Muslim name for Abraham's father, or, according to others, his uncle's, that of his father being Táriḳh. See Tárah and Tárah.  |
| Azariqa                          | Azáriqa[h]  | al-Azáriqah were an extremist branch of al-Kháríjiyat, who followed the leadership of Náfi' ibn al-Azraq. Adherents participated in armed struggles against the rulers of the Umayyad Caliphate, declared those who avoided this duty infidels, and allowed them to be murdered. The Azraqites did not extend the principle of killing "apostates" to Christians and Jews, since they believed that they did not betray the teachings of the prophets Jesus and Moses. |
| Az-Bagh-i-Ilahi<br>Azghand       | Az-Bágh-i-Iláhí<br>Azghand                            | "From the Garden of Holiness" by Bahá'u'lláh village (35.259502, 58.800555; 130 km SW Mashhad) and rural district  |
| Azhar<br>Azhar, Zahra, Zahra'i   | Azhar<br>Azhar, fem. Zahrá                            | more distinct, more manifest, clearer<br>shining, luminous, radiant, brilliant; bright. al-Azhar University, Cairo. Zahrá ehite splendid, clear, serene, bright, shining, beautiful, flourishing, blooming. Comparative form zahrá' "bright". Fátima bin Muhammad is commonly known as Fátimah az-Zahrá', the "radiant one". Surname Zahrá'í a radiant one, a dazzling beauty. See Zahra.  |
| Azib                             | Ázib  | unmarried; distant pasture; a camel which feeds abroad all night; name of a mountain. Bará' ibn 'Ázib of the Anşár was a companion of Muḥammad and narrator of ḥadīth. He fought beside Muḥammad in 15. In 645, during the caliphate of 'Uṭhmán, he was made governor of ar-Ray (in Persia). He died in 690.   |
| Azim (Azzaam)                    | 'Azím   | applying the mind to, undertaking; determined to accomplish; a powerful enemy  |
| Azim, Uzama, Izam, Aza'im        | 'Azím, pl. 'Uzamá, 'Izám, 'Azá'im                     | great, big, large; strong, powerful, mighty; significant, important; grand, grandiose, imposing, stately, magnificent; lofty, exalted, august, sublime, splendid, gorgeous, glorious, superb; huge, vast, prodigious, enormous, tremendous, immense, stupendous; hard, distressing, gruesome, trying, oppressive (see A'zam) Mullá Shayḳh 'Alí of Khurásán was given the name  |

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| Azima, 'Aza'im                     | 'Azíma[h or t], pl. 'Azá'im              | 'Azím by the Báb. The Great One (Superlative form of 'azuma).<br>determination, firm will, firm intention;—pl. resolution (to do something), decision; incantation; spell   |
| Azim-i-Khu'i                       | 'Azím-i-Khu'í                            | (MF)  |
| Azim-i-Tafrishi                    | 'Azím-i-Tafríshí                         | he killed Ṭáhirih   |
| Aziz Khan-i-Sardar                 | 'Azíz <u>Khán</u> -i-Sardár              | mighty, powerful, respected, distinguished, notable; strong; noble, esteemed, venerable, august; honorable; rare, scarce, scarcely to be found; difficult, hard (for); precious, costly, valuable; dear, beloved (to), cherished, valued (by); friend; ruler, overlord  |
| Aziz, A'izza', A'izza              | 'Azíz, pl. A'izzá', A'izza[h or t]       | (Ar. element) greatness, valuableness<br>"Dear God". 'Azízu'lláh <u>Khán</u> Bahádur ( <i>Unfolding Destiny</i> , p. 44)  |
| Azizi                              | 'Azízí                                   | determination, firm will, firm intention, decision, resolution; energy  |
| Azizu'llah                         | 'Azízu'lláh                              | bone  |
| Azm                                | 'Azm                                     | blue; blue eyed; heaven, the sky. al-Azraq ash-Shámí, a Damascene blue dye, also name of a Syrian notorious for causing grave suffering to the captive family of Imám Husayn after the tragedy of Karbila.  |
| Azm, A'zum, 'Izam                  | 'Azm, pl. A'zum, 'Izám                   | to be or become great, big, large, grand, grandiose, magnificent, imposing, powerful, or mighty; etc.   |
| Azraq, Zarqa', Zurq                | Azraq, fem. Zarqá', pl. Zurq             | Pers. name<br>to be or become strong, powerful, respected; etc.   |
| Azuma, Izam, Azama                 | 'Ażuma, 'Iżam, 'Ażáma                    |   |
| Azurdigán (Azordegan, Azordigan)   | Ázúrdigán                                |   |
| Azza, Izz, Azaza                   | 'Azza ('Izz, 'Izza 'Azáza)               |   |
| <b>B</b>                           |  |   |
| Ba                                 | Bá'                                      | name of the second Arabic letter, b. This "lying down" letter (Persian can be transcribed as bih) can be used to represent humility.  |
| Ba'ata (ba't)                      | Ba'ata (Ba't)                            | to send, send out, dispatch; to forward; to delegate; to emit; to evoke, arouse, call forth, awaken; to stir up, provoke, bring on; to revive, resuscitate; to resurrect (someone from death); to incite, induce, instigate; to cause (something; e.g., astonishment)   |
| Ba'da                              | Ba'da                                    | (preposition) after; in addition to, beside; aside from   |
| Ba'is, Bu'asa' (Buasa, Buassa)     | Ba'ís, pl. Bu'asá'                       | miserable, wretched   |
| Ba'ith, Bawa'ith                   | Bá'ith, pl. Bawá'ith                     | incentive, inducement, motive, spur, reason, cause, occasion. Root is ba'ata, so can also mean to resurrect from death.   |
| Ba'qubah, Baqubah, Baquba, Baqouba | Ba'qúbah                                 | city 51 km NNE of Baghdad, on the Diyala River. Bahá'u'lláh passed here en route to Baghdad.  |
| Ba'th, Bu'uth                      | Ba'th, pl. Bu'úth                        | sending out, emission, dispatching, delegation, etc.; resurrection;—pl. delegations, deputations. Yawm al-Ba'th Day of Resurrection (from the dead)   |
| Ba'tha (Bi'tha), Ba'atat           | Ba'tha[h or t], pl. Ba'athát             | delegation, deputation, mission; expedition; student exchange; group of exchange students; revival, rebirth, renaissance, rise. The Báb is said to calculate the beginning of the Islamic revelation from the year Ba'tha (the Call in CE 612) instead of the year of the Hijra (CE 622) when Muḥammad migrated from Mecca to Medina.   |
| Bab, Babayn (Babain), Abwab, Abvab | Báb, dual Bábayn, pl. Abwáb, Pers. Abváb | door; gate; opening, gateway; entrance; chapter, section, column, rubric; group, class, category; field, domain (figurative). Title assumed by Siyyid Mírzá 'Alí Muḥammad (al-Báb, the Gate; born 1 Muḥarram 1235, 20 October 1819; executed 27 <u>Sh</u> abán 1266, 9 July 1850 in the Tabriz barrack square) after the declaration of His Mission in <u>Sh</u> íráz two hours and eleven minutes after sunset on 22 May 1844. Father was Mírzá Muḥammad-Riḍá, who died (1828) while he was still an infant. House location in <u>Sh</u> íráz, see Baytu'l-Mahdí. He left to go on pilgrimage to Mecca, arriving in time to perform the sacrifice on Friday 10 <u>D</u> hu'l-Ḥijjah 1260 (Friday 20 December 1844). Before leaving He addressed a Tablet to the <u>Sh</u> aríf of Mecca (Muḥammad ibn 'Abd al-Mu'ín, see the 'Awn entry) to proclaim His advent. He arrived in Medina on 1 Muḥarram 1261 (Friday 10 January 1845), His birthday. From Medina He travelled to Jiddah and sailed back to Búshíhr. His wife was <u>Kh</u> adíjih-Bagum. |

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| Baba, Babawat<br>Baba-Iski<br>Babak   | Bábá, pl. Bábawát, Pers. Bábáyán<br>Bábá-Iskí<br>Bábak  | Writings: Qayyúmu'l-Asmá', the Persian and Arabic Bayán, Dalá'il-i-Sab'ih ("Seven Proofs") and the Kitáb-i-Asmá'. Second wife, Fáṭimih (sister of Mullá Rajab 'Alí Qahír and Mullá 'Alí Muḥammad Siráj), married 6 months in Iṣfahán in 1847; Mírzá Yaḥyá married her for a few days (Bahá'u'lláh was in Kurdistán), on the basis that he was the Báb's "successor", then passed her to Siyyid Muḥammad. Some designations of the Báb are: Siyyid-i-Dhikr, Ṭal'at-i-A'lá, Siyyid-i-Báb, 'Abdu'dh-Dhikr, Ḥaḍrat-i-A'lá, Bábu'lláh, Rabb-i-A'lá, Nuḡṭiy-i-Úlá and Nuḡṭiy-i-Bayán. (DB 72).<br>pope; papa, father, daddy<br>Babaeski, 50 km SE Adrianople, Türkiye<br>Pers. (diminutive of báb), a little father; one who educates; faithful, constant, firm, strong; a turquoise stone; name of a king. |
| Babawayh  | Bábawayh  | Persian family name. Abú Ja'far Muḥammad ibn 'Alí ibn al-Ḥusayn ibn Músá ibn Bábawayh al-Qummí (c. 923–991), usually known as ibn Bábawayh or by the title ash-Shaykh aṣ-Ṣadúq ("the truthful scholar"), was a Persian Shí'a Islamic scholar.   |
| Babawi<br>Babawiya<br>Baba-zadih (Babazadih)<br>Babi, Babiyun   | Bábawí<br>Bábawíya[h or t]<br>Bábá-Zádih<br>Bábí, pl. Bábíyún (Pers. Bábíyyún)  | papal, relating to the Pope<br>papacy, office of the Pope   |
| Bab-i-Amin<br>Bab-i-Ashraf  | Báb-i-Amín<br>Báb-i-Ashraf  | a follower of the Báb. Generally, the hybrid plural Bábís is used.<br>Shrine of the Báb door—centre NW side<br>Shrine of the Báb door—centre NE side (Tomb 'Abdu'l-Bahá)  |
| Bab-i-Bala<br>Bab-i-Fadl<br>Bab-i-Giachery<br>Bab-i-Ioas<br>Bab-i-Karim<br>Bab-i-Makhsus<br>Bab-i-Maxwell<br>Bab-i-Qassabchi<br>Babiya, Babiyya, Babigari | Báb-i-Bálá<br>Báb-i-Faḍl<br>Báb-i-Giachery<br>Báb-i-Ioas<br>Báb-i-Karím<br>Báb-i-Makhsús<br>Báb-i-Maxwell<br>Báb-i-Qaṣṣábchí<br>Bábíya[h or t], Bábíyya[h or t] | Shrine of the Báb door—centre SE side<br>Shrine of the Báb door—northern end NW side<br>Shrine of the Báb door—southern end NW side<br>Shrine of the Báb octagon door—SW side<br>Shrine of the Báb door—northern end SE side<br>Special or specific gate<br>Shrine of the Báb door—centre SW side<br>Shrine of the Báb door—southern end, SE side<br>the Bábí place (Pers. Bábígarí). Name given to the house Quddús asked Mullá Ḥusayn to build in Maṣḥad. al-Bábíya[h or t] or al-Bábíyya, Babism, or more commonly, the Bábí Faith. Also possible is al-Ímán al-Bábí.  |
| Babr, Bubur<br>Babri  | Babr, pl. Bubúr<br>Babrí  | (babur, babor, babar and baber) tiger<br>of Babr. Babrí Masjid—formerly a famous mosque in Ayodhya, India. See Záhír.   |
| Babu'd-Din<br>Babu'l-Bab, Bab-i-Bab   | Bábu'd-Dín<br>Bábu'l-Báb, Pers. Báb-i-Báb   | "The Gate of Religion"<br>"gate of the Gate", name given to Mullá Muḥammad-Ḥusayn-i-Buṣhrú'í (also Janáb-i-Bábu'l-Báb)  |
| Babu'llah<br>Babu'llahu'l-A'zam<br>Babul (Babol), Babil   | Bábu'lláh<br>Bábu'lláhu'l-A'zam<br>Bábul, Babil   | "The Gate of God" (a designation of the Báb)<br>the Most Great Báb<br>Babel, Babylon, renowned for wine and magic; the planet Jupiter; the East. City (36.538588, 52.676906) in Mazandaran Province, formerly known as Bárfurúsh.   |
| Babulsar, Babul Sar, Mashhad-i-Sar  | Bábulsar, Bábul Sar   | Pers. also known as Maṣḥadsar, Maṣḥad-i-Sar and Meshed-i-Sar; is a city and capital of Babolsar County, Mazandaran Province, Iran. It is located alongside the Caspian Sea north of Bábul. A busy seaport during the 18th and 19th centuries.   |
| Bad<br>Bad'a, Badi'a, Bidaya<br>Bada  | Bád<br>Bad'a[h or t], Badi'a[h or t]<br>Badá  | Pers. wind, air, breath<br>Bidáya[h or t] (Badáya[h or t]) beginning, start<br>Ar. to appear, show, become evident, clear, plain or manifest, come to light; to be obvious; to seem good, acceptable, proper (to someone). Form III to show, display, evince, manifest, reveal, declare openly  |
| Bada'   | Badá'   | Pers. coming in the mind; appearing; beginning. Two meanings: 1. Appearance after hiding involving alteration of the Divine Will or the non-fulfilment of the Divine Will. A Shí'a concept where God may alter the course of human history as is seen to be fit. 2. Origination of a new idea. The Sunní view on Badá' is that it is not applicable to God. The Báb made  |

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|                                   |                                       | significant reinterpretations of the concept of <i>badá'</i> . 1. Change in divine revelation according to the principle of progressive revelation. 2. Acceptance embodies the recognition of God's absolute power and authority and thus is the highest sign of spiritual maturity. 3. The concept of magnification ( <i>takbír</i> ), as the symbol of the completion of the four layers of the divine covenant. One's faith is complete and will not be subject to alteration or negation if one believes in all four supports or pillars of the covenant. See <i>Gate of the heart</i> , pp. 207–11. |
| Bada', Bada'a                     | Badá' and Badá'a                      | Ar. obscenity, ribaldry, foulness (of language); disgust, loathing, aversion, contempt   |
| Badakhshan                        | Badakhshán                            | "Badakh Mountains". NE Afghanistan province  |
| Badasht                           | Badasht                               | a village (36.421145, 55.052742) 7 km east of Sháhrúd and 8.5 km SE of Bastám in Semnan Province, venue of the first Bábí conference.  |
| Badawi, Badw                      | Badawí, pl. Badw                      | Bedouin, nomadic; rural (as distinguished from urban); a Bedouin;—pl. desert, nomads, Bedouins   |
| Badawiya, Badawiyat               | Badawíya, pl. Badawíyát               | Bedouin woman, Bedouin girl  |
| Badayi' u'l-Athar                 | Badáyi' u'l-Áthár                     | "initial impressions", diary of Mírzá Maḥmúd-i-Zarqání. Given English title of "Travels of 'Abdu'l-Bahá to the West.   |
| Bad-Gir (Badgir), Bad-Gir-Ha      | Bád-Gír (Bádgír), pl. Bád-Gír-Há      | Pers. an airy house; a funnel perforated in every part for the admission of air. Also wind catcher, wind tower, or wind scoop—a traditional architectural element used to create cross ventilation and passive cooling in buildings.   |
| Badhinjan, Baydhinjan (Baidinjan) | Bádhinján and Baydhinján              | (collective; nomen unitatis ♂) pl. -át. eggplant, aubergine  |
| Badí' al-Jamal, Badí' u'l-Jamal   | Badí' al-Jamál, Pers. Badí' u'l-Jamál | of astonishing beauty  |
| Badí' az-Zaman, Badí' u'z-Zaman   | Badí' az-Zamán, Pers. Badí' u'z-Zamán | the wonder of the age  |
| Badí'                             | Badí'                                 | unique, marvellous, wonderful, astonishing, surprising, wondrous, rare. Name of the calendar introduced by the Báb in the Kitabu'l-Asmá' ("Book of Divine Names) and used by the Bahá'ís. See <i>abda'</i> and Áqá Buzurg-i-Níshápúrí. Mírzá Badí' Khurásání delivered Bahá'u'lláh's Epistle to Náṣir ad-Dín Sháh Qájár (Lawḥ-i-Sultán).   |
| Badí'a (Badí'ih), Bada'i          | Badí'a[h or t], pl. Badá'í'           | (fem. of Badí') an astonishing, amazing thing, a marvel, a wonder; original creation. Pers. also Badí'ih or Badí'yiyh?   |
| Badí'i                            | Badí'í                                | rhetorical   |
| Badí' u'l-Hayat                   | Badí' u'l-Ḥayát                       | "Wondrous Life" A name give by Bahá'u'lláh to Mírzá Ja'far.  |
| Badí' u'llah                      | Badí' u'lláh                          | "wonder of God". Mírzá Badí' u'lláh, son of Bahá'u'lláh. He wrote his "confession, <i>at-Ta'límu'l-Bahá'iyat</i> , which was translated as <i>An Epistle to the Bahai World</i> .  |
| Badil, Badila, Budala'            | Badíl, fem. Badíla[h], pl. Budalá'    | substitute; stand-in, double (theatrical art); a good, just, religious man; (fem.) serving as a replacement or substitute. Budayl (Badíl) ibn Warqá' al-Khuzá'í was a Meccan Companion of the Prophet and one of the <i>shaykhs</i> of the Khuzá'ah tribe.   |
| Badkubah (Badkubih), Bad-Kubah    | Bádkúbah, Bád-Kúbah                   | "Wind-pounded city". See Bákú  |
| Badkubi'i (Badkoubei)             | Bádkúbí'í                             | Pers. (bád + kúb)  |
| Badr, Budur                       | Badr, pl. Budúr                       | full moon. Badr Ḥunayn is a city 80 km SE of Yanbú'. Site of the famous Battle of Badr, between the Quraysh led polytheists, and the Muslims under the leadership of Muḥammad, in 624.   |
| Badri                             | Badrí                                 | of or relating to the full moon; plenilunar; one who had been present at the battle of Badr; a purse full of money   |
| Badshah, Padshah                  | Bádasháh, Pádasháh                    | Pers. an emperor, sovereign, monarch, king. Also Pád-Sháh ("Padeshah")   |
| Badw                              | Badw                                  | desert; nomads, Bedouins   |
| Bagh                              | Bágh                                  | garden   |
| Bagh                              | Bágh                                  | Pers. a ditch; name of an idol; a god (enters into composition of names, as <i>bagh-dád</i> —"god-given")  |
| Baghban, Bagh-Pira                | Bághbán, Bágh-pírá                    | Pers. a gardener; a vine-dresser   |
| Baghban-Bashi                     | Bághbán-Báshí                         |  |
| Baghcha                           | Bághcha                               | Pers. a little garden, a garden  |

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| Baghdad  | Baghdád   | the original circular city of <u>Baghdád</u> (about 3 km NW of the present city centre) was built on the site of an earlier village by the Abbasid Caliph al-Mansúr in CE 762–766 as the official residence of the Abbasid court. Its official name in Abbasid times was Madínat as-Salám (“The City of Peace”), Dár as-Salám (“the Abode of Peace”) or Madínatu’lláh (“the City of God”, because peace is an attribute of God). <u>Baghdád</u> may have derived from ancient Persian <u>Bagh</u> (“God”) and <u>Dád</u> (“gift”), i.e. “Gift of God” or “God-given”. Alternatively, also from Persian, <u>Bagh</u> and <u>Dádh</u> (“founded”), hence city “Founded by God”. In Islamic times, the west bank was known as az-Zawrá and the east bank as ar-Rawhá’. |
| Baghdadi, Baghdadyun, Baghdida<br>Bagh-i-Firdaws | Baghdádí, pl. Baghdádyún, Baghádida<br>Bágh-i-Firdaws | native of <u>Baghdád</u><br>“Garden of Paradise”, agricultural land west of the Riḍván Garden, and east of old Akko (‘Akká)   |
| Bagh-i-Jannat<br>Bagh-i-Takht                    | Bágh-i-Jannat<br>Bágh-i-Takht                         | “Garden of Paradise”<br>“Garden of the Throne” or “Garden of the Level”, in north western <u>Shíráz</u> (29.634226, 52.542910). A garden with a spring that once flowed over 7 terraces to a pool. Pers. “garden of early man”; eastern district of Tabriz (38.075720, 46.384497)   |
| Bagh-Misha (Bagh-Mishih, Baghmisheh)             | Bágh-Mísha  | “cotton garden”. Bagh-Panbeh is an old district of Qum (≈ 2 km NE of city centre; 34.647643, 50.891723)   |
| Bagh-Panba (Bagh-Panbih)                         | Bágh-Panba  | (Turk) dame. Feminine form of ‘Big’. A title placed after the name.   |
| Bagum (Begum, Bigum)                             | Bagum   | Pers. far be it!  |
| Baha<br>Baha<br>Baha’ ad-Din, Baha’u’-d-Din      | Baha<br>Bahá<br>Bahá’ ad-Dín, Bahá’u’-d-Dín           | Pers. price, value<br>literally “splendour of the faith”. Bahá’u’lláh was known by the locals in the Haifa ‘Akká area as Bahá’u’-d-Dín, a name that was less theologically problematic than Bahá’u’lláh.  |
| Baha’  | Bahá’ (بهاء)  | beauty, magnificence, splendour; brilliancy; glory or light. Title of Bahá’u’lláh. See Abhá. An Islamic Tradition states the Most great Name ( <i>Huwu</i> ) consists of four names: 1. “God” ( <i>Alláh</i> ), 2. “the Blessed” ( <i>Tabáraka</i> ), 3. “the Exalted” ( <i>Ta’álá</i> , from the same root as <i>‘Alí</i> ), 4. The hidden name of God—identified by the Báb as hidden in <i>Ta’álá</i> , i.e. <i>‘Alí</i> , but the ultimate name is <i>Bahá’</i> [the Greatest Name]. See <i>Gate of the heart</i> , pp. 105–7. Abjad of Bahá’ (B = 2, h = 5, á = 1, hamza (apostrophe) = 1) is = 9, hence the significance of the number 9 in the Bahá’í Faith. Refer to the Bearers of the throne of God (8) section.  |
| Baha’i Holy Year                                 | Bahá’í Holy Year                                      | 1. Centennial of “year nine” AH 1269/CE 1952 (Revelation received by Bahá’u’lláh about two months after imprisonment in Siyáh <u>Chál</u> )—October 1952 to October 1953. 2. Centennial Ascension Bahá’u’lláh, Riḍván 1992 to Riḍván 1993.  |
| Baha’i Khun                                      | Bahá’i <u>Khún</u>                                    | Pers. the price of blood (which is paid to the relations of a person killed, as an atonement)   |
| Baha’i, Baha’iyun (Baha’iun)                     | Bahá’í, pl. Bahá’iyún (بهائين)                        | precious, valuable. “Follower of the Glory”. Generally, the hybrid plural Bahá’ís is used. A follower of Bahá’u’lláh; a person of light, of enlightenment. al-Ímán al-Bahá’í: Bahá’í Faith. “Bahá’íán” (the Bahá’ís) by Siyyid Muḥammad Báqir Najafí.   |
| Baha’iya, Baha’iyya, Baha’igari                  | Bahá’iya[h or t], Bahá’iyya[h or t]                   | (Pers. Bahá’igari) (Ar. pl. Bahá’iyyát (“Baha’iyyat”). Fem. of Bahá’í “Radiant” or “Full of Glory”. Bahá’iyyih <u>Khánum</u> (also known by Persians as the variant Bahíyyih <u>Khánum</u> ), the Greatest Holy Leaf, daughter of Bahá’u’lláh. al-Bahá’iya or al-Bahá’iyya, Baha’ism, the doctrine of practice of the Bahá’ís, or more commonly, the Bahá’í Faith. Also possible is al-Ímán al-Bahá’í.  |
| Baha’u’l-Abha                                    | Bahá’u’l-Abhá   | (“Baha-el-Abhá”) “The Glory of the All-Glorious”, “The Glory of the Most Glorious”.   |
| Baha’u’llah                                      | Bahá’u’lláh (بهاء الله or بهاء الله)                  | (“The Glory of God”) Title of Mírzá Ḥusayn-‘Alí of Núr, founder of the Bahá’í Faith (1233–1309; 1817–1892). Born (2 Muḥarram 1233; 12 November 1817) in Tihrán. His parents were Mírzá ‘Abbás-i-Núrí (or Mírzá Buzurg   |

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|  |   | Núrf) and his second wife <u>Khadíjih Khánum</u> . When Bahá'u'lláh, the Supreme Manifestation for this age, first heard of the Báb's Revelation prior to His own declaration, He instantly acclaimed its truth, and arose to champion and promote its cause. He became known incorrectly as a "follower" and a "disciple" of the Báb. Wives: Ásíyih <u>Khánum</u> , Fátimih <u>Khánum</u> and Gawhar <u>Khánum</u> . |
| Bahadur, Bahaduran                     | Bahádur, pl. Bahádurán                  | Pers. brave, bold, valiant, courageous, magnanimous, warlike, strong, athletic; a soldier, champion, hero, chevalier, knight, horseman; a title of honour conferred by the Great Mogul and other Eastern potentates, bearing some resemblance to the European title of military knighthood. Abú Sa'íd Baḥádur—should be Bahádur   |
| Bahar                                  | Bahár                                   | Pers. spring, beginning of summer; a blossom; orange-flower; a Buddhist temple; an idol; the harem of a prince  |
| Bahar, Baharat                         | Bahár, pl. Bahárát                      | spice; a species of odoriferous herb; anything beautiful and splendid; name of a village 14 km NW Hamadan   |
| Bahari                                 | Bahárí                                  | Pers. belonging to the spring, vernal   |
| Baharistan                             | Baháristán                              | Pers. spring; vernal blossoms; title of a celebrated work of Šúfí, Persian poet, native of Jám, Bushihir Province, Iran   |
| Bahariya, Bahariyya                    | Baháriya[h or t], Baháriyya             | Pers. (Bahariyyih, Bahareh), fem., "someone or something that arises in the spring". Baháriyyih Rúhání Ma'ání.  |
| Bahhaj                                 | Bahháj                                  | delightful, blissful. Form of the word bahija   |
| Bahij                                  | Bahij, Bahj                             | magnificent, splendid, beautiful; happy, joyous; delightful   |
| Bahija                                 | Bahija                                  | to be glad, he happy (about), he delighted (at)   |
| Bahir                                  | Báhir                                   | dazzling, brilliant, splendid, sparkling  |
| Bahira                                 | Baḥírá                                  | known as Sergius the Monk to the Latin West, was a Syriac or Arab Arian, Nestorian or possibly Gnostic Nasorean monk who, according to Islamic tradition, foretold to the adolescent Muḥammad his future as a prophet. His name derives from the Syriac bḥírā, meaning "tested (by God) and approved".  |
| Bahiri                                 | Báhirí                                  | Mihdí Báhirí (martyr)   |
| Bahiy al-Abhá, Bahiyu'l-Abhá           | Bahíy al-Abhá, Bahíyu'l-Abhá            | most glorious, magnificent and brilliant. "Ere long God will shine from the face of Bahíyu'l-Abhá with the name of Bahá', on the Day of Absolute, in the plain of 'Akká." ( <i>Dalá'il al-'Irfán</i> , p. 156)  |
| Bahiy                                  | Bahíy                                   | beautiful, magnificent, splendid; brilliant, radiant, shining   |
| Bahiy, Bahiya                          | Bahíy, fem. Bahíya[h], Pers. Bahiyya[h] | beautiful, glorious, magnificent, splendid; brilliant, radiant, shining, gorgeous. Bahíyyih <u>Khánum</u> , "Greatest Holy Leaf" (born Fátimih Sultán, 1846–1932).  |
| Bahja (Bihja, Bihjat, Behjat, Bahajah) | Bahja[h or t]                           | splendour, magnificence, beauty, resplendence; joy, delight; being joyful and glad; being beautiful; beauty, elegance, grace, excellence; gladness, cheerfulness, alacrity; exultation; happiness. The area around Bahjí was known as al-Bahja, "Place of Delight".   |
| Bahjatu's-Sudur (Bihjatu's-Sudur)      | Bahjatu'ş-Şudúr, Bihjatu'ş-Şudúr        | "Delight of hearts" by Ḥájí Mírzá Ḥaydar-'Alí. See bahja and şadr   |
| Bahji, Bahij                           | Bahjí, Bahj                             | magnificent, splendid, beautiful; happy, joyous; delightful. That part of the plain of 'Akká where the Shrine and the Mansion of Bahá'u'lláh are located. See Núr 'Alá Núrf, and " <u>Khammár</u> , 'Údí" for his doorway inscription.  |
| Bahman                                 | Bahman                                  | Pers. intelligent, acute, adroit; the supreme intelligence; a cloud pouring rain; (also bahmani barf, "snow") an avalanche of snow. The 11th month of the Persian solar calendar.   |
| Bahnimir (Behnamir)                    | Bahnimír                                | city (36.667845, 52.761898) near southern coast of the Caspian Sea  |
| Bahr, Bihar, Buhar, Abhar, Abhur       | Baḥr, pl. Biḥár, Buḥúr, Abḥár, Abḥur    | sea; large river; a noble, or great man (whose magnanimity or knowledge is comparable to the vastness of the sea); meter (poetry). Dual forms: Baḥrán ("Bahran") (nominative, not used for the modern nation) and Baḥrayn ("Bahrayn, Bahrain")  |

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| Bahram Shahi, Bahramshahi<br>Bahram                          | Bahrám <u>Sháhí</u> , Bahrám <u>sháhí</u><br>Bahrám   | (genitive and accusative). al-Baḥrán or al-Baḥrayn: “the two seas or rivers”. Qur’án 25:53 “two bodies of flowing water, one sweet and fresh and the other salty and bitter”. Dual form occurs 5× (figuratively?) in the Qur’án, only once in the nominative case, they do not refer to the modern nation (originally known to the Arabs as “Awwal”) but possibly to the oases of al-Qatíf and Ḥadjár (modern al-Ḥasá). The Bahrain nation consists of 50 natural and 33 artificial islands in the western Persian Gulf. See Yamm and Biḥáru’l-Anwár. Rūḥu’lláh Bahrám <u>sháhí</u><br>Pers. the planet Mars; name of several kings of Persia, and of other kingdoms in the East (corrupted by the Greeks into Varanes); name of several heroes; the twentieth day of every month. The older form is Vahrám (Middle Persian), also spelled Wahrám, literally meaning “smiting of resistance” or “victorious”.<br>Pers. bravery, valour; slaughter<br>Bahrain Islands   |
| Bahrami<br>Bahran (Bahrain, Bahrein)<br>Bahrani              | Bahrámí<br>Baḥrán<br>Baḥrání                          | of the Bahrain Islands. <u>Shaykh</u> ‘Abdu’lláh bin Núru’lláh al-Baḥrání al-Iṣfahání (d. CE 1711) compiled 11 vol. collection of traditions and Islamic history known as ‘Awálim or ‘Awálim al-Ulúm (‘Awálim al-Ulúm wa al-Ma’árif wa al-aḥwál min al-Áyát wa al-Akḥbar wa al-Aqwál, “The worlds of science, knowledge and conditions of verses, news and sayings”). The books are a revised arrangement and consummation of Biḥáru’l-Anwár, the famous collection of <u>Shí’a</u> traditions compiled by ‘Allámah Majlisí. The books are also known as Ḥadítḥ al-Gḥadír. See ‘Awálim and Biḥáru’l-Anwár.<br>“sea of all knowledge”<br>Pers. “calm sea” or Sea of paradise”, name of a lake with a large island (the lake has since been reclaimed; 36.530251, 52.676284) on which a palace was built (Bágh-i- <u>Sháh</u> ). Bágh Baḥru’l-Iram, an island garden.<br>search (for), quest (of); examination, study; research; investigation, exploration; discussion; treatise;—pl. study, scientific report (on)<br>a city (34.517094, 58.184451; 232 km SW of Mashḥad) and capital of Bajestan County, Iran.<br>Mullá Ḥasan-i-Bajistání, a Letter of the Living.<br>Pers. sister; miss, lady (modern colloquialism)<br>Abú Bakr Muḥammad ibn Yaḥyá ibn aṣ-Ṣá’igh at-Tujíbí ibn Bájjah[h], best known by his Latinised name Avempace (c. 1085–1138), was an Arab Andalusian polymath, whose writings include works regarding astronomy, physics, and music, as well as philosophy, medicine, botany, and poetry. |
| Baḥru’l-Ulum<br>Baḥru’l-Iram                                 | Baḥru’l-Ulúm<br>Baḥru’l-Iram                          | to cry, weep (over); to bemoan, lament, bewail (someone), mourn (for) II and IV to make (someone) cry X to move (someone) to tears, make (someone) cry<br>lucky, fortunate<br>Pers. fate, destiny, portion, share, fortune, lot, part (a land division equal to a district)<br>Pers. liberality; pardon<br>Pers. fortune, prosperity, felicity, happiness; luck (good or bad); a horoscope, nativity, planet, constellation; the nightmare<br>Pers. the east<br>Pers. name of Kirmán <u>sháh</u> (1987–1995)<br>lucky, fortunate<br>Pers. prosperity, riches. Tribe of western Írán (Bachtiari)<br>bruising, knocking; tearing, rending; crowding (verb) to crowd as in a bazaar. Believed to be an ancient name of Mecca (the <i>b</i> and <i>m</i> were interchangeable in the Arabic used in that area at the time of Muḥammad), but Muslim scholars say Bakkah refers to the Ka’ba and the sacred site immediately   |
| Baḥth, Buhuth, Abḥath  | Baḥṭḥ, pl. Buḥúṭ, Abḥáṭḥ                              |  |
| Bajastan (Bajestan, Bejestan, Bijestan)                      | Bajastán, Bajistán                                    |  |
| Bajastani (Bajestani, Bejestani, Bijestani)<br>Baji<br>Bajja | Bajastání, Bajistání<br>Bájí<br>Bájja[h]              |  |
| Baka, Buka, Bukan  | Baká (Buká’, Bukan)                                   |  |
| Bakhit<br>Bakhsh   | Baḥít<br>Baḥsh  |  |
| Bakhshandagi (Bakhshandegi)<br>Bakht                         | Baḥshandagí<br>Baḥht                                  |  |
| Bakhtar<br>Bakhtaran<br>Bakhtawar (Bakhtavar)<br>Bakhtiyari  | Baḥtar<br>Baḥtarán<br>Baḥtáwar<br>Baḥtíyárí (بختیاری) |  |
| Bakk<br>Bakka (Bacca, Becca)                                 | Bakk<br>Bakka[h or t]                                 |  |

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| Bakr, Bakra, Abkhur, Bukran<br>Bakri, Bakriyun  | Bakr, fem. Bakra[h or t]<br>Bakrí, pl. Bakríyún        | surrounding it (due to the crowding and congestion of people in the area), while Mecca is the name of the city in which they are both located.<br>(pl. Abkur, Bukrán) young camel. Caliph Abú-Bakr. follower of Abú-Bakr (i.e. traditionalist), used by Shi'as to refer to Sunnis.  |
| Bakshish<br>Baku (Bad-kubah, Badkubah)  | Bakshísh<br>Bákú                                       | Pers. See Baqshísh<br>Baku, capital city of Azerbaijan. The name is derived from the old Persian name for the city Bád-kúbah (or Bád-kúbah), meaning "wind-beaten", thus referring to a place where wind is strong and pounding.  |
| Bakus (Bakos, Bacos, Bacus, Bakkos)<br>Bala   | Bákús<br>Bálá  | suburb of Alexandria, Egypt.<br>upper, up, above, better quality or prestigious. Where there are two nearby villages, it can be used to indicate one is above the other or is of a better quality. See 'ulyá, and contrast with pá'in and suflá (asfal) (used for lower parts of villages)  |
| Bala, Balih (Bale)<br>Bala'<br>Bala'  | Balá (Pers. Balih)<br>Bala'<br>Balá'                   | yes, yes indeed, certainly, surely<br>to test, to afflict<br>trial, tribulation, visitation, affliction, distress, misfortune; scourge, plague; creditable performance, bravery, gallantry, heroic action   |
| Balad, Bilad, Buldan  | Balad m. and f., pl. Bilád, Buldán                     | country; town, city; place, community, village;—(pl. bilád) regions, habitations; provinces, territories; an inhabited country;—(pl. buldán) cities, countries. bilád al-ḥabash, Ethiopia; bilád. aṣ-ṣín, China; bilád al-hind, India.  |
| Balada (Baladeh)  | Balada   | Pers. the first woman, eve. A village (36.200139, 51.807656) 18 km west of Tákur. The family home of the prime minister, Mírzá Áqá Khán.  |
| Baladu'l-Amin<br>Balagh, Balagha, Balaghat  | Baladu'l-Amín<br>Balágh, fem. Balágha[h], pl. Balághát | "protected land" or "safe city", i.e. Makkah<br>communication, information, message, report; announcement, proclamation; communiqué; statement; notification (of the police). Balágha eloquence; art, of good style, art of composition; literature.  |
| Balah (Balih, Baleh), Bali (Bale)<br>Bala-Khana (Bala-Khanih)<br>Bala-Khiyaban<br>Balal | Balah (Balí)<br>Bálá-Khána<br>Bálá-Khíyábán<br>Balál   | Pers. yes<br>balcony, attic, loft<br>a neighbourhood (36.293903, 59.612958) in Mashhad<br>Pers. moisture, humidity, freshness (of youth or young plants); water   |
| Bala-Rastaq<br>Bala-Sari, Balasari, Balasariyun   | Bálá-Rastáq<br>Bálá-Sarí, Bálásarí, pl. Bálásaríyún    | a village in Iran<br>Pers. "above the head". A term used by Shaykhis (Shaykhí followers) to distinguish ordinary (later only those hostile to the Shaykhis) Shi'ites (the Bálá-Sarí—those who pray standing at the head of the Imam while facing the Qiblah; i.e. with their backs to the Imám) from members of their own sect—they preferred to call themselves Kashfíya ("those who reveal") or the Pusht-sarí ("behind the head" [of the Imám]). Persians may use bálásarí-há (balasari-ha). |
| Balat, Balata, Ablita   | Balát, fem. Baláṭa, pl. Ablíṭa[h]                      | pavement, tiled floor; floor tiles; palace;—pl. floor tiles. Tall Baláṭa (Nablus, West Bank) is believed to be the site of Sychar (or Shechem).   |
| Balinus<br>Balkh  | Bálinus<br>Balkh                                       | Apollonius was also known as Bálinus<br>city (formerly Bámí; 36.758235, 66.898352) and province in Afghanistan. The city is in what was Ancient or Greater Khurásán, a historical eastern region in the Iranian Plateau between Western and Central Asia.   |
| Ballur, Billaur, Bulur<br>Baluch  | Ballúr, Billaur, Bulúr<br>Balúch                       | Pers. crystal; beryl<br>Iranian tribe who live mainly in the Balochistan region of the southeastern-most edge of the Iranian plateau in Pakistan, Iran, and Afghanistan.  |
| Baluchistan<br>Baluz, Baluza, Baluzat<br>Balyuz   | Balúchistán<br>Balúz, Balúza, pl. Balúzát<br>Bályúz    | SW province of Pakistan<br>blouse<br>said to derive through Turkish (from Balius, Baylus (باليوز, "balyoz") and Baliuz) from Venetian Italian balio (or bailo, meaning governor, later ambassador), which is derived from Latin (bájulus, pl. bájulí: porter, carrier; manager, steward, bailiff; administrator)  |

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| Balyuzi<br>Bamdad, Bamdadan<br>Bana, Bayan                  | Bályúzi<br>Bámdád, Bámdádán<br>Bána (Bayán)           | Ḥasan Muwaqqar Bályúzi (1908–1980)<br>Pers. early morning<br>to be or become plain, evident, come out, come to light;<br>to be clear (to someone)  |
| Banadak Sadat<br>Banan<br>Banani<br>Band Amir (Band-e Amir) | Banádak Sádát<br>Banán<br>Banání<br>Band Amír         | village (31.574338, 54.206706) 40 km south Yazd<br>finger tips<br>Hand of the Cause Músá Banání, and wife Samíhah<br>“The ruler’s dam”. National Park in Afghanistan<br>(34.840170, 67.234339) consisting of six intensely blue<br>lakes created by natural travertine dams high in the<br>Hindu Kush. “Bendemir” in Thomas Moore’s “Lalla<br>Rookh”, see Lála-Rukn.   |
| Banda (Bandih), Bandagan<br>Banda Astanash                  | Banda, pl. Bandagán<br>Banda Ástánash                 | Pers. bondsman, servant, slave<br>“the servant of His Threshold”. Shoghi Effendi’s well-<br>known signature on his correspondence with the East<br>was <i>Bandih ástánash</i> , <i>Shoghi</i> [the servant of His<br>Threshold, Shoghi].   |
| Bandar, Banadir<br>Bandar-i-‘Abbas, Bandar ‘Abbás           | Bandar, pl. Banádir<br>Bandar-i-‘Abbás, Bandar ‘Abbás | seaport; commercial centre; district capital (Egyptian)<br>Pers. a port city and capital of Hurmúzgán Province on<br>the southern Persian Gulf coast of Iran   |
| Bandar-i-Gaz  | Bandar-i-Gaz (Bandar-i-Jaz)                           | Pers. port city (36.775484, 53.949476) in Golestan<br>Province, on the Caspian Sea (SE corner). It is the “port<br>of Gaz”, a village (36.738585, 53.972901) 4 km to the SSE.  |
| Bandiy-i-Bab-i-Baha   | Bandiy-i-Báb-i-Bahá                                   | Pers. bondsman at the door of Bahá (Bahá’u’lláh). A<br>designation used by Miṣḥkín-Qalam. See banda.   |
| Bandiy-i-Khuda<br>Bani-Hashim                               | Bandiy-i-Khudá<br>Baní-Háshim                         | bondsman or slave of God. See banda.<br>The sons or children of Háshim, great-grandfather of<br>Muḥammad. That is, the people deriving from the<br>quasi-mythical Shem (Sám), son of Noah.   |
| Bank  | Bánk  | Pers. bank (money). Bánk Millí Írán (BMI; the<br>“National Bank of Iran”)  |
| Banna<br>Banu an-Nadir, Banu’n-Nadir                        | Banná’ (Banná)<br>Banú an-Naḍír or Banú’n-Naḍír       | Pers. a builder, mason, architect<br>(Pers. Banú Naḍír) were a Jewish Arab tribe who lived<br>in northern Arabia until the 7th century at the oasis of<br>Medina. The tribe challenged Muḥammad’s leadership<br>of Medina, planned along with allied nomads to attack<br>Muḥammad and were expelled from Medina as a result.<br>The Banú an-Naḍír then planned the battle of the<br>Trench (Ghazwat al-Khandaq) together with the<br>Quraysh. They later participated in the battle of<br>Khaybar. |
| Banu Tamim  | Banú Tamím  | Arabian tribe. Tamím ibn Murr, the ancestor of the<br>tribe, is a direct descendant of Abraham. Hence this<br>large tribe is considered to be an Ishmaelite tribe.   |
| Banu Umayya   | Banú Umayya   | was a clan in the Quraysh tribe named after Abd Shams<br>ibn Abd Manaf’s adopted son Umayya ibn Abd Shams.   |
| Banu  | Bánú  | Pers. a princess; a lady; a bride; a flagon of wine; a<br>goblet of rose-water   |
| Baqá’   | Baqá’   | remaining, staying, lingering, abiding; continuation,<br>continuance, duration; survival, continuation of<br>existence after life; immortality, eternal life; existence;<br>permanence. See Faná’  |
| Baqar<br>Baqara, Baqarat<br>Baqi                            | Baqar<br>Baqara, pl. Baqarát<br>Báqí                  | cattle<br>cow<br>remaining, left; alive; permanent, durable, fixed, firm;<br>immortal, everlasting, eternal; one of the names of God;<br>remainder, rest; balance, arrears; (adverb) for the rest;<br>upon the whole   |
| Baqi’   | Baqí’   | a place in which there are a number of trees; Jannat al-<br>Baqí’ or Baqí’u’l-Gharqad (because it formerly<br>abounded large boxthorn trees), the cemetery of<br>Medina (demolished in the 19th and 20th centuries). It<br>was the resting place of many of Muḥammad’s relatives<br>and companions. It is SE of the Prophet’s Mosque<br>containing the tomb of Muḥammad.   |
| Baqila’<br>Baqillani  | Báqilá’<br>Báqillání                                  | a bean ( <i>Faba sativa</i> )<br>(Ar. influence) a vendor of beans; nickname of a<br>celebrated scholar. Abú Bakr Muḥammad ibn aṭ-<br>Ṭayyib al-Báqillání (c. 940–1013), <i>I’jáz al-Qur’án</i> (The<br>Inimitability of the Qur’án). See Báqilá’  |

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| Baqir                              | Báqir                               | (“One who expands or breaks”) Title of the fifth <u>Shí’a</u> Imám and an Ethiopian slave who was one of the very early converts to Islám.   |
| Baqir-Abad, Baqirabad (Baghirabad) | Báqirábád                           | now Báqirshahr (35.532500, 51.402500) a city in Rayy County, Teheran Province. 18 km south of Tíhrán. Baqer Abad caravanserai (34.930381, 50.823423) on Teheran-Qom Old Rd.  |
| Baqiri                             | Báqirí                              | descendant of Imám Muḥammad al-Báqir   |
| Baqir-i-Bastami                    | Báqir-i-Bastámí                     |  |
| Baqir-i-Kafsh-Duz                  | Báqir-i-Kafsh-Dúz                   |  |
| Baqir-i-Kandi                      | Báqir-i-Kandí                       |  |
| Baqir-i-Kashani                    | Báqir-i-Káshání                     |  |
| Baqir-i-Qa’ini                     | Báqir-i-Qá’íní                      |  |
| Baqir-i-Rashti                     | Báqir-i-Rashtí                      |  |
| Baqir-i-Sabbagh                    | Báqir-i-Şabbágh                     |  |
| Baqir-i-Shiraz                     | Báqir-i-Şhíráz                      |  |
| Baqir-i-Tabrizi                    | Báqir-i-Tabrízí                     |  |
| Baqiriya (Bakiriya)                | Báqiríya                            | followers of the fifth Imám  |
| Baqíya as-Sayf                     | Baqíya as-Sayf                      | “remnant of the sword”, a title given to the survivors of the <u>Şhaykh</u> Ṭabarsí upheaval.  |
| Baqiya, Baqaya                     | Baqíya[h or t], pl. Baqáyá          | remainder, rest; remnant, residue  |
| Baqiya, Baqiyat                    | Báqíya[h or t], pl. Báqiyát         | remaining; remainders;—pl. remainders, balances, arrears   |
| Baqiyatu’llah, Baqiyatu’llah       | Baqíyatu’lláh (Pers. Baqiyatu’lláh) | “Remnant of God”. Abjad 183. A title of the Twelfth Imám that is also applied to the Báb and Bahá’u’lláh.  |
| Baqlava                            | Báqlavá                             | a sweetmeat  |
| Baqqal (Bakkal), Baqqalun, Baqqala | Baqqál, pl. Baqqálún, Baqqála       | greengrocer; grocer  |
| Baqshish                           | Baqshísh, pl. Baqáshísh             | present of money; tip, gratuity, baksheesh   |
| Bar                                | Bar                                 | Pers. (preposition) on, upon, onto   |
| Bara’, Bara’a, Bara’at             | Bará’, fem. Bará’a, pl. Bará’át     | free, exempt (from); fem. being free; disavowal, withdrawal, repudiation; innocence, guiltlessness; naiveté, guilelessness, artlessness;—pl. license, diploma, patent. See Bismi’lláhi’r-Raḥmání’r-Raḥím for Súra 9:1.   |
| Barafrukhta (Bar-afrokhta)         | Barafrúkhta[h]                      | Pers. inflamed, fired, lit up. Dr Ali Mohammed Barafroukhteh, the only member of the 1960 French NSA to reject Mason Remy’s claims. Three others later repented and asked for forgiveness.   |
| Barak                              | Barak                               | Pers. a firm and durable woven cloth used for coats, overcoats, shawls (in Afghanistan) and leggings. Good quality barak is made from mohair, inferior quality from camel hair.  |
| Baraka, Barakat                    | Baraka[t], pl. Barakát              | blessing, benediction; abundance, prosperity   |
| Baraka’llahu Fikum                 | Baraka’lláhu Fíkum                  | “May God bless you”  |
| Barakatu’llah                      | Barakatu’lláh                       | “God bless you”  |
| Baramaki, Baramika                 | Barmakí, pl. Barámika[t]            | a hero, a noble, liberal man; of the Persian family of Barmacides (highly celebrated all over the East for their generosity, magnificence, and distinguished patronage of men of genius) founded by <u>Khalid</u> ibn Barmak (705–782). When <u>Balkh</u> , the native town of Barmakids fell to the Arabs, <u>Khalid</u> ibn Barmak and his brothers moved to the garrison town of Basra in Iraq, where they converted to Islam. Their ancestor was a Pramukh (pronounced in Arabic as Barmak), a title borne by the high priest in the Buddhist temple of Nawbahár (naw + bahár, new monastery). |
| Baraqan (Baraghan), Savojbolagh    | Baraqán                             | village, in Sávajbulágh county, 14 km north of Karaj and 52 km WNW of Tíhrán   |
| Baraqani (Baraghani)               | Baraqání                            | from Baraqán (Baraghán). Fátima Zarrín Táj Baraqání (Táhirih).   |
| Barazat                            | Barázát                             | Temptation   |
| Barbad                             | Barbad or Bárbad                    | late 6th–early 7th century CE Persian poet-musician, lutenist, music theorist and composer of Sasanian music who served as chief minstrel-poet under <u>Sháhán-Sháh</u> <u>Khusraw</u> II  |
| Barbat, Barbut                     | Barbaṭ, Barbuṭ                      | Pers. a harp or lute   |
| Barfurush                          | Bárfurúsh                           | a town in Mázindarán, now known as Bábul (Babol)   |
| Bari’                              | Bári’                               | skilled, skilful, proficient, capable, efficient; brilliant, outstanding (work of art)   |
| Bari’                              | Bári’                               | the creator, God, the Deity. Hence, al-Bári’   |

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| Barid                             | Baríd                               | Pers. a fast or light breed of horse; courier's horse; hunter; courier, messenger, running footman; a measure of two parasangs or twelve miles   |
| Barik                             | Bárik                               | Pers. thin, slender, minute  |
| Baris, Paris                      | Báris, Pers. Páris                  | Paris  |
| Barmakiyan, Baramika              | Barmakíyán, Ar. Barámika[h]         | Pers. the Barmakids (Ar. al-Barámikah), also spelled Barmecides, were an influential Iranian family from Balkh where they were originally hereditary Buddhist leaders (in the Nawbahar monastery), and subsequently came to great political power under the Abbasid caliphs of Baghdád.  |
| Barq, Buruq                       | Barq, pl. Burúq                     | lightning; flash of lightning; telegraph   |
| Barqi (Barki)                     | Barqí (Barkí)                       | pertaining or relating to lightning; electric; telegraphic, telegraph- (in compounds). Aḥmad bin Muḥammad bin Khálid bin 'Abd ar-Raḥmán al-Barqí (b. ~200/815–816—d. 274/887–888 or 280/893–894) was a renowned Twelver Shí'a muḥaddith (ḥadīth scholar) and historian of 3rd/9th century.   |
| Barr                              | Barr                                | land (as opposed to sea), terra firma, mainland; open country  |
| Barr, Abrar, Barara               | Barr and Bárr, pl. Abrár and Barara | reverent, dutiful (+ preposition bi—toward), devoted (+ preposition bi—to); pious, godly, upright, righteous; kind   |
| Bartalla (Bartella, "Baratallih") | Barṭalla[h or t]                    | to bribe. A town (36.351768, 43.379366) 21 km east of Mosul, 'Iráq.  |
| Barzakh, Barazikh                 | Barzakḥ, pl. Barázikh               | interval, gap, break, partition, bar, obstruction; isthmus. An interworld, boundary between the mundane and celestial realms. Example: between this life and the next, between Heaven and Hell, the period between two manifestations etc.   |
| Bas                               | Bas                                 | Pers. a great number, many, more; very much, greatly; enough, sufficient; often; yes, indeed, certainly, it is so, very true, surely, undoubtedly, unquestionably  |
| Basar ("Bassar"), Absar           | Başar, pl. Abşár                    | vision, eye-sight; glance, look; insight; sight, discernment, perception. Name ("Başşár") given by Bahá'u'lláh to blind poet Mírzá Baqir Bihishtí  |
| Bash                              | Básh                                | Ar. senior, chief (in compounds). Pers. (imperative of búdan) be, stay, remain, wait, be still.  |
| Basha, Bashawat, Pasha            | Báshá, (Pers. Páshá), pl. Báshawát  | Ar. being, existing; English a basha or pasha (corruptions of bádsháh (a king), pádsháh, pádisháh, etc.); governor of a province, counsellor of state, great lord (or boy, prince); also sometimes the grand vazir. Former honorary title given to Turkish officers of high rank. bin-bashí (Turkish binbaşı) rank of major (1,000 men). Pers. pl. Pásháhá. Turkish paşa, pl. paşalar. |
| Bashar                            | Başhar                              | man, human being; men, mankind; mortals, the human race  |
| Bashi                             | Báshí                               | (in compounds) chief, head or commander of   |
| Bashir wa Nadhir                  | Başír wa Nadhír                     | Bahá'u'lláh appeared as the "Announcer and Warner", cf. Qur'án 35:22.  |
| Bashir, Bushara'                  | Başír, pl. Buşará'                  | bringer of glad tidings (announcer), messenger, herald, harbinger, forerunner, precursor; evangelist (Christian)   |
| Bashiri                           | Başírí                              | Announcer of God   |
| Bashir-i-Ilahi                    | Başír-i-Iláhí                       | a village (29.362013, 54.834977) 53 km ENE of Nayríz; a town (28.793284, 55.036605) 85 km SE Nayriz. Both are in Fars Province.  |
| Bashnih (Beshneh)                 | Başnih                              |  |
| Basir                             | Başír                               | (most insightful, discerning, endowed with insight, seeing). Adjective, superlative form of Başár (sight).   |
| Basira                            | Başíra, pl. Başá'ir                 | (keen) insight, penetration, discernment, understanding, (power of) mental perception, mental vision   |
| Basir-i-Hindi                     | Başír-i-Hindí                       | Siyyid Başír-i-Hindí, the blind Indian Bábí  |
| Basit                             | Básiṭ                               | Pers. one who spreads abroad or stretches out; an attribute of God, who dispenses riches to whom he will; distant from water (pasture). "open"   |
| Basit, Busata'                    | Basít, pl. Busatá'                  | simple; plain, uncomplicated; slight, little, modest, inconsiderable, trivial, trifling;—pl. simple souls, ingenuous people  |
| Basita                            | al-Basíta[h or t]                   | the earth, the world   |

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| Basmala                 | Basmala, pl. Basmalát               | “word” meaning to utter the invocation bismi’lláh ar-raḥmání ar-raḥími “In the name of God, the Benificent, the Merciful”. The “word” is derived from “in the name of” and is the act of uttering the above invocation.   |
| Basra (Basrih)          | Başra[h or t] (Pers. Bahá’í Başrih) | a single pimple or pustule. Başrah “port” in southern Iraq (untranscribed variations: The new al-Fáw Grand Harbour (Míná’ al-Fáw al-Kabír), about 100 km SE of Basrah, on the Persian Gulf is under construction. Basra, Bosrah, Basorah, Balsora)  |
| Basri, Basriyun         | Başrí, pl. Başriyún                 | native of al-Başrah. Başriyún (English Basran, school of) grammarians. See Kúff   |
| Bast                    | Bast                                | Pers. (verbal noun) stretching out (the hand); distension; diffusiveness; being wide enough for; preferring, exalting   |
| Bast                    | Bast                                | Pers. be bound or connected; a lover, a sweetheart, one in whom the heart is bound up; a turban, wreath for the head; a knot; a hundred; a sanctuary, asylum; a bank, a rampart; a mountain; distribution of water into canals, ditches, or drains  |
| Bastam, Bistam, Bustam  | Bastám, Bistám or Bustám            | city (36.483790, 55.000131) in and capital of the Bastam District of Shahrud County, Semnan Province, Iran. 8 km north of Sháhrúd. Home of Mullá ‘Alí, the fourth Letter of Living.   |
| Bastami, Bistami        | Bastámí, Bistámí                    | from or of Bastám. Abú Yazíd Ṭayfúr bin ‘Ísá bin Surúshán al-Bistámí (804–874), commonly known in the Iranian world as Báyzíd Bistámí, was a Persian Šúfí. Known to later Sufis as Sulṭán al-‘Árifín (“the king among those who have Knowledge (of God)”, metaphorically, “the first among the Wise”; or “King of the Gnostics”). Shrine is in central Bastám.  |
| Bastan                  | Bástán                              | Pers. ancient, preceding, old; the past; the world, fortune; solitary   |
| Batara (Batr)           | Batara (Batr)                       | to cut off, sever (something); to amputate (something); to mutilate, render fragmentarily (a text) Form VII to be cut off, be severed, be amputated   |
| Batha’, Bitah, Bathawat | Baṭhá’, pl. Biṭáh, Baṭhawát         | basin-shaped valley; plain, level land, flatland, open country. Baṭhá’ Quraysh is a southern neighbourhood of Mecca. See Makkah.  |
| Batil, Abatil           | Bátíl, pl. Abátíl                   | nugatory (of no value or importance), vain, futile; false, untrue; absurd, groundless, baseless; worthless; invalid, null, void;—deception, lie, falsehood;—pl. vanities, trivialities, trifles, flimflam, idle talk, prattle   |
| Batin, Bawatin          | Bátín, pl. Bawátín                  | inner, interior, inward, inmost, intrinsic; hidden (concealed), secret. Derived from baṭn. See Záhír. <i>bátín al-bátín</i> —inner inward meaning.  |
| Batini                  | Bátiní                              | internal  |
| Batn, Butun, Abutun     | Baṭn, pl. Buṭún, Abṭun              | belly, stomach, abdomen; womb; interior, inside, inner portion; depth   |
| Batt (Butt)             | Batt                                | settlement, decision  |
| Battah                  | Baṭṭáh                              | village on coast of Libya, 115 km east of Bengazi   |
| Battani                 | Battání                             | Battán is thought to be a street or a part of Ḥarrán. Abú ‘Abdu’lláh Muḥammad ibn Jábir ibn Sinán ar-Raqqí al-Ḥarrání aṣ-Šábi’ al-Battání (Latinized as Albategnius, Albategni or Albatenius) (c. 858–929) was an Arab astronomer, astrologer, and mathematician. He is perhaps the greatest and best known astronomer of the medieval Islamic world. He was the author of a set of Astronomical Tables, which in its Latin version provided the groundwork of astronomy in Europe for several centuries. |
| Battuta, Batuta         | Baṭṭúṭa[h]                          | Muḥammad ibn Baṭṭúṭa or Ibn Baṭúṭah; 1304–1368 or 1369), was a Moroccan scholar who widely travelled the medieval world.  |
| Batul                   | Batúl                               | virgin  |
| Batuli                  | Batúlí                              | virginal  |
| Batum                   | Bátúm                               | now Batumi, Black Sea port city, Georgia  |
| Batun                   | Baṭún                               | interior, inside; heart, mind; concealed.   |
| Bawanat (Bavanat)       | Bawánát                             | Bawánát-i-Fárs, county (whose boundary has changed a number of times) in Fars Province. County capital city of Súriyán (Surian) renamed (2001) Bavánát (30.489738, 53.593380).  |

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| Bawil, Bawil                 | Báwíl, Bávíl                      | village 23 km SW of Tabríz. It consists of Báwíl ‘Ulyá or Báwíl Bálá (Upper Bawil), and Báwíl Suflá or Báwíl Pá’ín (Lower Bawil). See Mílán and Uskú   |
| Bawwab, Bawwaba, Bawwabun    | Bawwáb, pl. Bawwábún              | a porter, warder, doorkeeper, gatekeeper. Feminine bawwába[h or t], pl. bawwábát: (large) gate, portal. As the <u>Shí’a</u> Muslims were awaiting the return of the “Hidden Imám”, the Báb’s initial use of the title reflected the gate-hood” (al-bawwába), figurative, of the four consecutive “báb”s (gates or portals) through whom the Hidden Imám communicated with the faithful before going into his “Greater Occultation”. “Babhood” should be replaced by Gate-hood or Door-ship] (-hood or -ship—state of being, quality or condition).   |
| Bay, Baya, Bayat             | Báy, fem. Báya[h or t], pl. Báyát | formerly, in Tunisia, a title after the names of the members of the Bey’s family. See Beg.   |
| Bay’a (Ba’á)                 | Bay’a[h or t]                     | agreement, arrangement; business deal, commercial transaction, bargain; sale; purchase; homage; inauguration, salutation, or acknowledging the authority of a great man; swearing allegiance; homage, fealty. Bay’ah originally referred to the striking together of hands between buyer and seller to mark an agreement. Bay’at is sometimes taken under a written pact given on behalf of the subjects by leading members of the tribe with the understanding that as long as the leader abides by certain requirements towards his people, they are to maintain their allegiance to him. The Pledge of the Tree (bay’at <u>ash-shajarah</u> ), Pledge of Satisfaction or of Riḍwán (bay’at ar-riḍwán) was a pledge that was sworn to Muḥammad by his Ṣaḥába (companions) prior to the Treaty of Ḥudaybiyyah (AH 6/ CE 628). The pledge, sworn under a tree, was to avenge the rumoured death of ‘Uthmán ibn ‘Affán. |
| Bayad, Bayadat               | Bayáḍ, Bayáḍát                    | white, whiteness: whitewash;—pl. barren, desolate, uncultivated land, wasteland; gap, blank space (in a manuscript); blank; leucoma (medicine); linen  |
| Bayan, Bayanat               | Bayán, pl. Bayánát                | clearness (particularly of the meaning of revelation), plainness, patency, obviousness; statement, declaration, announcement; manifestation; explanation, elucidation, illustration; information, news; (official) report, (official) statement; enumeration, index, list; eloquence. Also exposition or utterance. Title given by the Báb to His Revelation, and, in particular, to His Books. Muslims are puzzled by the chronology given in Qur’án 55:2–4. “ <i>Bayán</i> (exposition) [“speech”, 55:4] signifies the Revelation of the Báb, which unveils the hidden truth of the Qur’án. ‘Man’ [55:3] signifies the ‘Perfect Human Being’—the Manifestation of the Names and attributes of God ....” <i>Gate of the heart</i> , p. 262. al-Bayán (نايبل or “ا ن ا ي ب ل ا”) has an abjad value of 94 (“al” (value 31) consists of an unstressed Alif and Lám). Compare lilláh                                     |
| Bayani, Bayaniya (Bayanis)   | Bayání, fem. Bayáníya             | (pl. bayáníyún, fem. bayáníyát) explanatory, illustrative; rhetorical. A follower of the Báb, but not Bahá’u’lláh. Some also followed Mírzá Yaḥyá (Ṣubḥi-i-Azal).  |
| Bayan-i-‘Arabi, Arabic Bayan | Bayán-i-‘Arabí                    | “Arabic Bayán” by the Báb, completed after the Bayán-i-Fársí   |
| Bayan-i-Farsi, Persian Bayan | Bayán-i-Fársí                     | “Persian Bayán” (Mother Book of the Bábí Revelation) by the Báb  |
| Bayat                        | Bayát                             | Ar. passing the night; doing anything in the night; a nocturnal invasion; place name, name of a tribe. Pers. grief, anxiety, care.   |
| Bayazid, Bayizid             | Báyazíd, Báyizíd                  | Pers. (Turkish beyazıt) Bayezid I, also known as Bayezid the Thunderbolt (Yıldırım Beyazıt; c.1360–1403), was the sultan of the Ottoman Empire from 1389 to 1402. Born in Bursa (first capital of the Ottoman Empire), moved court to Edirne in 1393 (second capital), captured by Timur in 1402 in Ankara. See İldirim. Doğubeyazıt (East Beyazıt, 39.547069,   |

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|---|---|--|
| Bayda (Baida, Baiza), Baydun, Baydat                              | Bayḍa[h], pl. Bayḍún, Bayḍát  | 44.069424), Türkiye, 47 km NW Máh-Kú Qal'a. Hence, unlikely to be the "Báyazíd" in DB p. 244. See Bázargán. egg; helmet; main part, substance, essence. Pers. also Bayza. 'Abdu'l- <u>G</u> haní Bayḍún owned 14.5 ha of land adjacent to Bahjí, but he and his family fled in 1948 and the land reverted to the state. The land was swapped in 1952 for the land purchased by 'Abdu'l-Bahá for <u>D</u> hikru'lláh SE of the Sea of Galilee, near the Jordan River. |
| Baydi (Baidi, Baizi), Baydawi                                     | Bayḍí, Bayḍawí and Bayḍáwí  | egg-shaped, oviform, oval, ovate. "bayḍ" is often written as "baid", "beyd", "bayz", "beyz" and "baiz".  |
| Baydun  | Bayḍún  | white (a pl. form of abyad). 'Abdu'lláh Páshá built a palace south of Bahjí (now part of the Atidot Research Institute) that was purchased by 'Abdu'l- <u>G</u> haní Bayḍún, he was from a prominent Muslim family of 'Akká, who were always antagonistic to the Bahá'í Faith.   |
| Bayg (Bag, Big), Bayk   | Bayg, Bayk  | Pers. town (35.374245, 59.038781) in Razavi Khorasan Province. Áqá Bálá Bayg from <u>S</u> híshaván was the Naqqásh-Báshí, chief artist in the court of the crown prince. He made the only portrait of the Báb.  |
| Bayhaq (Baihaq)   | Bayhaq  | See Sabzivár. Abú Bakr Aḥmad ibn Ḥusayn ibn 'Alí ibn Músá al- <u>K</u> husrawjirdí al-Bayhaqí, also known as Imám al-Bayhaqí was born 994 in <u>K</u> husrawjird, near Bayhaq. During his lifetime, he became a famous Sunní ḥadíth expert, following the <u>S</u> háfí'í school in fiqh and the <u>A</u> sh'arí school of Islamic Theology.   |
| Bayigani<br>Bayn (Bain)<br>Bayram (Bairam)                        | Báyigání<br>Bayn<br>Bayrám  | Pers. Siyyid Muḥammad-i-Báyigání<br>separation, division; interval; difference<br>Turkish festival. Due to past influence of Ottoman Turkish, many Muslims have adopted the use of the word Bayrám, using the term "Lesser Bayrám" to refer to their own Eid al-Fitr ('Íd al-Fiṭr) celebrations; "Greater Bayrám" refers to Eid al Adha ('Íd al-Aḍḥá) (see Aḍḥan).   |
| Bayrut (Bairut)<br>Bayt (Bait), Buyut, Buyutat, Abyat             | Bayrút<br>Bayt, pl. Buyút, Buyútát                                    | Beirut (capital of Lebanon). See Lawḥ-i-Arḍ-i-Bá.<br>house, building, temple, edifice; fabric, tent (of nomads); room; apartment, flat; (garden) bed; family; case, box, covering, sheath; verse, couplet;—pl. large, respectable houses; respectable families;—(pl. abyát) verses, couplets. Baytu'l-Ḥarám (Baytu'd-Du'á, Baytu'l-'Atíq, Baytu'llah) = The temple of Mecca.   |
| Bayt al-'Iffat, Buyút al-'Iffat<br>Bayt al-Maqdis<br>Bayt-i-A'zam | Bayt al-'Iffat, pl. Buyút al-'Iffat<br>Bayt al-Maqdis<br>Bayt-i-A'zam | house of chastity<br>the Holy Land<br>"The Most Great House" (House of Bahá'u'lláh in the <u>K</u> akh quarter of Baghdád, occupied by the family shortly before Bahá'u'lláh returned from Kurdistán)<br>See Madad, house of.  |
| Bayt-i-Zahlan<br>Baytu'l-'Adl<br>Baytu'l-'Adl-i-A'zam             | Bayt-i-Zahlan<br>Baytu'l-'Adl<br>Baytu'l-'Adl-i-A'zam                 | German zählen ("to count")?, hence "Counting house"<br>Pers. House of Justice<br>Pers. Universal House of Justice. See Universal House of Justice listing.   |
| Baytu'l-Funduq (Bayt-i-Fanduq)                                    | Baytu'l-Funduq (Bayt-i-Funduq)  | "hotel house". A house in the German Templar colony, Haifa, where Bahá'u'lláh stayed, 1883.  |
| Baytu'l-Hazan<br>Baytu'llah<br>Baytu'l-Ma'mur                     | Baytu'l-Ḥazan<br>Baytu'lláh<br>Baytu'l-Ma'múr                         | house of sadness<br>the House of God—the Ka'bah in Mecca<br>Frequented Fane. In Islám, the Ka'bah or its archetype in heaven.  |
| Baytu'l-Mahdi (Beitol Mahdi)                                      | Baytu'l-Mahdí   | Masjid Baytu'l-Mahdí (29.612247, 52.540839) built on the site of the House of the Báb in <u>S</u> híráz. It is across the main street from the huge Masjid Naw (29.610966, 52.541609).   |
| Baytu'l-Maqdis<br>Baytu'l-Muqaddas<br>Bayyin (Baiyin), Abyina'    | Baytu'l-Maqdis<br>Baytu'l-Muqaddas<br>Bayyin, pl. Abyiná'             | al-Aqsa Mosque, Jerusalem<br>"the House of Holiness"—name given to Jerusalem<br>clear, plain, evident, obvious, lucid, manifest, patent;—pl. eloquent  |
| Bayyina, Bayyinat   | Bayyina[h or t], pl. Bayyínát   | clear proof, indisputable evidence; evidence (Islamic Law); a document serving as evidence   |
| Bazar, Bazarat  | Bázár, pl. Bázárát  | bazaar, permanent, enclosed oriental market (Pers. origin, and Middle Persian wázár)   |
| Bazargan (Bayazid)  | Bázargán  | Pers. a merchant, a trader. An Iranian (since 1913) border city (39.391611, 44.387709) about a 20 km walk  |

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| Bazari                             | Bázárí                       | from Máh-Kú Qal'a. An area marked as the village of "Bayazid" on old maps—the "Báyazíd" in DB p. 244? See Báyazíd.   |
| Baz-Av-u-Bidih-Jami                | Báz-Áv-u-Bidih-Jámí          | merchant or craftsman of the bazaar  |
| Bazzaz                             | Bazzáz                       | "Return and grant a chalice" by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Bedikian                           | Bedikian                     | draper, cloth merchant; the mercer Armenian. "Auntie" Victoria Schnabel (1879–1955) married Díkrán (Տիգրան, tigran (pronounced díkrán) "fighting with arrows") Mardiros (Մարտիրոս, "martyr") Bedikian (Պետիկյան, petikyan, pronounced bítíkyán) (1866–1945), in 1901.  |
| Beg (Big, Bag), Bey, Begum, Beygum | Beg (Big), fem. Begum        | Turkish from old Turkic Bey (gentleman, chieftain, lord, prince). Variations used: Bayk (Persian), "Beik", "Beyk", "Beyg", "Baig", etc. Title for a chieftain, and an honourific, traditionally applied to leaders or rulers. A title placed after the names of servants and petty officials. Today, a social title for men, similar to the English "sir" and "mister". See Báý. |
| Ben Gurion                         | Sderot Ben Gurion            | Ben Gurion Ave passes through the German Colony from Haifa Harbour up to the base of the Bahá'í terraces. As part of the restoration of the German Templer Colony 2003 and onwards, the Haifa municipality moved the upper end of Ben Gurion Avenue 1.86 m to bring it into alignment with the terraces' central stairs.   |
| Bethulia, Bethulie                 | Bethulia, Bethulie           | Bethulia is a Biblical city (location uncertain), situated on a mountain overlooking the plain of Jezrael, whose deliverance by Judith, when besieged by Holofernes, forms the subject of the Book of Judith. Hebrew בתוליה (a virgin). Similar to Ar. Batúlí (virginal).  |
| bi                                 | bi                           | (prep.) in, at, on (place and time); with (indicating connection, association, attendance); with, through, by means of (designating instrumentality or agency, also with passive = by); for (= at the price of); by (= to the amount of); by (introducing an oath)   |
| bi                                 | bí                           | Pers. be (a privative particle or preposition), without; when prefixed to nouns, implying wanting, or being destitute  |
| bi'l-Haqq                          | bi'l-Ḥaqq                    | of a truth   |
| bi'llah                            | bi'lláh                      | "by God!", "with God" or "through God"   |
| bi'l-Quwa                          | bi'l-Qúwa[t]                 | with power, powerfully, vigorously   |
| Bi'r (Ber), Abar, Bi'ar            | Bi'r (fem.), pl. Ábár, Bi'ár | well, spring   |
| bi't-Tasrih                        | bi't-Taşríḥ                  | Pers. in detail; expressly, distinctly, explicitly   |
| Biba (Beba, "Babba")               | Bibá                         | city (28.922043, 30.980567) in Bibá district, Muḥáfẓat Baní Sawíf (Beni Suef Governorate), 130 km SSW of Cairo, Egypt. See Kawm aş-Şa'áydah.   |
| Bibi                               | Bíbí                         | Pers. a lady, a matron; wife, mistress of the house  |
| Bibi-Dukhtaran                     | Bíbí-Duḵhtarán               | Shrine of Bíbí Duḵhtarán in Shíráz (29.613000, 52.538959) where the Báb's son, Aḥmad, is buried  |
| Bibinid (Bebeened)                 | Bibíníd ببينيد               | Pers. look and see; behold. A favourite word of Shoghi Effendi and Zikrullah Khadem.   |
| bi-Chara, bi-Charawar              | bí-Ḥára, bí-Ḥárawár          | Pers. without remedy; remediless; hopeless; helpless, destitute, desperate, miserable, reduced to the last extremity, or even "poor".  |
| Bid', Bid'a                        | Bid', Bid'a[t]               | (commonly, with genitive pl. of fem. nouns, bid'a[t] with genitive pl. of m. nouns; in classical Arabic bid' with both genders) some, a few, several   |
| Bid', Bid'a, Abda', Bida'          | Bid', fem. Bid'a[h or t]     | (pl. Abdá', fem. Bida') innovator; new, original; unprecedented, novel;—fem. innovation. novelty; heretical doctrine, heresy;—fem. pl. creations (of fashion, of art). ahl al-bida' heretics.  |
| Bid'a, Bida'                       | Bid'a[h or t], pl. Bida'     | innovation, novelty; heretical doctrine, heresy;—pl. creations (of fashion, of art). A belief or practice without any precedent in the time of Muḥammad or the Imams, usually prohibited because it may represent unbelief (al bid'a kufr, "innovation is unbelief")   |
| Bidil                              | Bídíl                        | Pers. heartless, dispirited, out of heart; pusillanimous; love-sick; ignorant; melancholy, dejected, sad, stupid.  |

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| Bidil, Abdu'l-Qadir             | Bídil, Abdu'l-Qádir             | Mawláná Abu'l-Ma'ání Mírzá 'Abdu'l-Qádir Bídil (1642–1720), a famous representative of Dari poetry and Sufism in Afghanistan. He is considered the most difficult and challenging poet of Safavid-Mughal poetry. The pairing of Bídil's patronymic, Abu'l-Ma'ání, "The Father of Meanings", with his devastating nom de plume, Bídil, "The Heartless", illustrates perfectly the conceptual coupling of Love and Meaning in the sensibilities of the literary self-expression of his audiences.   |
| Bidpay (Pilpay)                 | Bídpáy (Pílpáy)                 | friendship; a famous Indian philosopher and author of the celebrated collection of fables about animals (in reality moral stories about kings, ministers, etc.). Better known by the Arabic version <i>Kalílah wa Dimnah</i> (after the names of two jackals), and the Persian version <i>Anwár-i-Suḥaylí</i> (Lights of Canopus)—both derived from the Sanskrit Panchatantra (of Bídpáy) and Hitopadesa stories.   |
| bi-Farmayid (Bifarmayid)        | bi-Farmáyíd                     | Pers. "here you are", please come and eat, please come and sit, ..., etc.   |
| Bigliyirbigi                    | Biglíyirbigí                    | Beylerbey or Beylerbeyi (Ottoman Turkish: "Bey of Beys", meaning "the Commander of Commanders" or "the Lord of Lords"). Initially designating a commander-in-chief, it eventually came to be held by senior provincial governors. In Ottoman usage it designated the governors-general of some of the largest and most important provinces. Equivalents in Arabic were <i>ámir al-umará</i> , and in Persian, <i>mír-i mírán</i> .  |
| Bih                             | Bih                             | Pers. good, excellent; elegant; better; safe, sound   |
| Biharu'l-Anwar (Bihar al-Anwar) | Biháru'l-Anwár (Biḥár al-Anwár) | "Seas of Lights". A 26 vol. compilation of <i>Shí'í</i> traditions ( <i>aḥádíth</i> ) compiled by <i>Shí'a</i> scholar Muḥammad-Báqir Majlisí. The full title: <i>Biḥár al-Anwár al-Jámi'ah li-Durar 'Akhbár al-'A'immah al-Aṭhár</i> ("Oceans of lights, an encyclopedia for pearls of traditions of the pure imams"). See Majlisí.  |
| Bihbahan, Behbahan, Behbahan    | Bihbahán                        | Pers. city and capital of Behbahan County, Khuzestan Province, Iran. 100 km east of Bandar Máshhahr.  |
| Bihbahani                       | Bihbahání                       | of or from Bihbahán. Áqá Muḥammad Báqir al-Bihbahání (b. 1118/1706–7—d. 1205/1791) known as al-Wahíd al-Bihbahání, was a twelver <i>Shí'a</i> scholar in fiqh, uṣú'l. He was titled as Wahíd al-'Aṣr (The exceptional of the time) by as-Sayyid Muḥammad aṭ-Ṭabáṭabá'í al-Iṣfahání. His son was Sayyid Muḥammad 'Alí b. Wahíd Bihbahání (b. 1144/1731–32, d. 1216/1801) known as Áqá Muḥammad 'Alí Kirmánsháhí. He was an influential <i>Shí'a</i> jurist, uṣú'lí and rijál (biographical evaluation) in twelfth/eighteenth and thirteenth/nineteenth century. His fame was mostly due to his serious broad fight with Sufism at the time of the Qájárs, so that some Sufis called him "Şúfí-kuṣh" (Sufi-killer). |
| Bihi                            | Bihi                            | with, for, from, in, or by him, or it   |
| Bihmard                         | Bihmard                         | Pers. bih + mard  |
| Bihmardi                        | Bihmardí                        | Pers. Faríd Bihmardí. Bih + Mardí   |
| Bihnam                          | Bihnám                          | Pers. bih + nám. Bihnám Páshá'í   |
| Bihnaz (Behnaz)                 | Bihnáz                          | Pers. fem. name   |
| Bihruz                          | Bihrúz                          | Pers. (Behrouz, Behrooz, Behruz Behrus, Bihuroz) Bih+rúz + "good day or lifetime", success  |
| Bihshahr (Behshahr)             | Bihshahr                        | Pers. city (36.696676, 53.545713) in Mazindaran, 47 km NE Sárf. Formerly named <i>Ashraf</i> and <i>Ashraf al-Bilád</i> .   |
| Bijan, Bizhan                   | Bíjan or Bízhan                 | Pers. "hero". One of the main Iranian heroes in the <i>Sháhnámih</i>  |
| Bika (not Baka)                 | Bika                            | A composite comprising the prefix "bi" with the suffix "ka", which stands for the 2nd person singular masculine pronoun "Thou" or "Thee". "Bika" can be translated as "upon Thee", "to Thee", "on Thee" or "about Thee", depending on the context. "Baka" in <i>Tablets of Abdul-Baha Abbas</i> should be Bika.   |
| Biktash, Baktash, Bektashi      | Biktáshí, Baktáshí, Bektáshí    | Turkish. Dervish order, mainly in Antolia and the Balkans.  |
| Bilad al-Kurd, Kurdistan        | Bilád al-Kurd, Pers. Kurdistán  | Kurdistan (English) or the land (bilád) of the Kurds (al-Kurd). Greater Kurdistan, a roughly defined geo-   |

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|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Bilal                               | Bilál                                     | cultural historical region wherein the Kurdish people form a prominent majority population and Kurdish culture, languages and national identity have historically been based.<br>Bilál ibn Rabāḥ (580–640) also known as Bilál ibn Riyāḥ and Bilál al-Ḥabaṣhī, a freed Ethiopian slave born in Mecca, he was one of the most trusted and loyal companions of Muḥammad, who appointed him as the first muezzin. He was criticized for his pronunciation because a speech defect caused him to mispronounce the letter “ <u>sh</u> ín” as “sín”.   |
| Billahi'l-'Aliyyi'l-'Azim<br>Bilqis | Billáhi'l-'Alíyyi'l-'Aẓím<br>Bilqís       | “in God, the Exalted, the Mighty” (bi + Alláh)<br>queen of “Sheba” in Arabian tradition. She is also known as Queen Makeda in Ethiopian tradition, her capital was in the Azeba district, Tigray Region, Ethiopia (about 13 km SW Adigrat). See Saba’<br>Pers. sick, infirm, afflicted; the eye of a mistress<br>hospital; lunatic asylum  |
| Bimar                               | Bímár                                     |  |
| Bimaristan                          | Bímáristán                                |  |
| Bin                                 | Bin                                       | the son of   |
| Bint                                | Bint                                      | daughter of  |
| Binyamin                            | Binyámín                                  | Benjamin   |
| bi-Qamis al-Babiyya                 | bi-Qamís al-Bábiyya                       | garment of Gatehood  |
| bi-Qamis al-Wilaya                  | bi-Qamís al-Wiláya                        | garment of Sanctity  |
| Biradar                             | Birádar                                   | Pers. brother  |
| Biradar-zadar                       | Birádar-záda                              | Pers. brother’s son, nephew  |
| Biraw (Birau)                       | Biraw                                     | Pers. (“biro”, “buro”, “burro”) go!, get away!, get off!   |
| Birjand                             | Bírjand                                   | city in eastern Iran   |
| Birjis                              | al-Birjís                                 | Jupiter (astronomy). Martyr, Dr Sulaymán Birjís, Káshán (1897–1950)  |
| Birkas                              | Birkás                                    | now Lüleburgaz (“Lule Burgas”), Türkiye. It is 23 km ESE Babaeski and 75 SE Edirne.  |
| Birujird                            | Birújird                                  | Capital city of the province of Luristán, Mírzá Bururg was governor  |
| Birun                               | Bírún                                     | Pers. without, out of doors; exterior, extrinsic, foreign; the outside; from, a great way from   |
| Biruni                              | Bírúní                                    | Pers. outer or men’s quarters. See andarúní  |
| Bisat, Bisatat, Absita, Busut       | Bisát, pl. Bisátát, Absita[h or t], Busut | (anything spread out such as) carpet, rug; bedding; goods, wares   |
| Bishara, Bisharat, Basha’ir         | Bishára[t], pl. Bishárát, Bashá’ir        | good news, glad-tidings; annunciation, prophecy; gospel; bashá’ir good omens, propitious signs. Glad-Tidings by Bahá’u’lláh<br>Supreme Glad-tidings  |
| Bisharat-i-'Uzma                    | Bishárát-i-'Uẓmá                          |  |
| Bishr                               | Bishr                                     | joy  |
| Bisitun (Bisotun)                   | Bísítún                                   | city (34.396402, 47.444158) in Kermanshah Province   |
| Bismi’llah                          | Bismi’lláh                                | “word” derived from the expression “In the name of God” = bi-ismi-alláh = bi’smi-alláh. Basmala is the act (verb) of saying the recurring Islamic phrase “Bismi’lláhi ar-Raḥmání ar-Raḥími”—“In the name of God, the Most Compassionate (or Gracious), the Most Merciful”. Bismi’lláh is the first phrase of the first verse of every súra of the Qur’án except the ninth, and is repeated in 27:30, i.e. it occurs 114 times in the Qur’án. The verse/expression consists of 19 letters.  |
| Bismi’llahi'l-Bahiyyi'l-Abha        | Bismi’lláhi'l-Bahíyyi'l-Abhá              | “In the name of God, the Glorious, the Most Glorious” (used in calligraphic bird design by Mishkín-Qalam—described as a “bird of paradise in the form of the Greatest Holy Name sitting on the tree of Túbá (tree of paradise)”) or Bismi’lláh ar-Raḥmán ar-Raḥím (there are 19 consonants in بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ and it has an abjad value of 786) “In the Name of God, the Most gracious, the Most Merciful”—it appears at the start of every sura, except Súra 9, and constitutes the first verse of Súra 1 in the traditional order. Súra 9:1 also starts with the letter “B”, the word Bará’at”. It is claimed that ‘Alí said: “All that is in the Qur’án is contained in the first sura, all that is in the first sura is contained in Bismi’lláhi’r-Raḥmání’r-Raḥím, all that is in Bismi’lláhi’r-Raḥmání’r-Raḥím is contained in the B of Bismi’lláh, all that is contained in the B of Bismi’lláh is |
| Bismi’llahi’r-Rahmani’r-Rahim       | Bismi’lláhi’r-Raḥmání’r-Raḥím             |  |

|                              |                               |   |
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| Bismi'llahu'l-Amna'u'l-Aqdas | Bismi'lláhu'l-Amná'u'l-Aqdas  | contained in the point which is beneath the B—and I am that Point.”<br>(“In the Name of God, the Most Unapproachable, the Most Holy”—Báb) (DB 66), the formula substituted by the Báb for the Muslim <i>Bismi'lláhi'r-Raḥmání'r-Raḥím</i> .   |
| Bistami                      | Bisṭámí                       | native of Bastám  |
| Bistum                       | Bistum, Bístum                | Pers. the twentieth   |
| Bisutun (Bisotun)            | Bísutún                       | Pers. pillarless. Bísutún city 36 km NE Kirmásháh, at the foot of Mount Bísutún on which there is the huge Bísutún Inscription in 3 cuneiform scripts (crucial to the decipherment of one of the cuneiform scripts)   |
| Bisyar Khub                  | Bisyár <u>K</u> húb           | Pers. very well, all right, very or most good   |
| Bisyar                       | Bisyár                        | Pers. many, much; numerous; frequent; copious; very; exceedingly  |
| Bitra', Batra'               | Bitrá', Batrá'                | from Greek for “rock”. al-Bitrá' (Petra) is a ruined ancient city of the Edomites and Nabataeans; 185 km SSW of Amman in SW Jordan. Original name was Raqmu.  |
| Biyainja                     | Biyá ínjá                     | Pers. come here   |
| Biya                         | Biyá                          | Pers. (imperative of ámadan), come, come hither, approach   |
| Biyaban, Bayaban             | Biyábán, Bayábán              | Pers. uncultivated, desert; a desert. A mountain (30.563130, 57.439224; 2,724 m) 47 km NE of Kirmán. A village, Qal'ah Biyábán (28.526147, 54.872187). The mountain range to the south of Nayríz. It lies between the Nayriz plain and the Biyábán Plain. It is accessed via the “Bísámán” track from the mill on the Farusht Stream. |
| Biyarjumand (Beyarjomand)    | Bíyárjumand                   | a small village (36.080803, 55.804240) in Semnan Province   |
| Bronlundfjord                | Brønlundfjord                 | (error “Bronlunsfjord”) a former research and radio station on the shore of Jørgen Brønlund Fjord (a northern branch of Independence Fjord) in southern Peary Land, north Greenland. MBW p. 149 (“147”)   |
| Brummana (Broummana)         | Brummáná                      | (Beit Roumana, Aramaic name possibly meaning the “house of Rammana, the God of Air, Storm and Thunder”) town 13 km east of Beirut, Lebanon  |
| Budan                        | Búdan                         | Pers. to be; to become; to exist; existence   |
| Buddha                       | Búdhá (Ar.)                   | Buddha Maitreya-Amitábha, the Buddha of the future, the Lord of the Age. Maitrya or Maitreya—“Kindness”; Amitábha—“Infinite light”.   |
| Budhi                        | Búdhí                         | Buddhistic; Buddhist  |
| Budhiya                      | Búdhíya[h or t]               | Buddhism  |
| Bughḍ, Bighda and Baghda'    | Bughḍ, Bighḍa[h] and Baghḍá'  | hatred, hate  |
| Bujnurd (Bojnord)            | Bujnúrd                       | city (37.474359, 57.324294) in North Khurasan province. 242 km NW of Mašhad.  |
| Bukhar, Bukharat, Abkhira    | Bukhár, pl. Bukhárát, Abkhira | vapour, fume; steam   |
| Bukhara                      | Bukhárá                       | city in Uzbekistan  |
| Bukharan                     | Bukhárán                      | people of Bukhárá   |
| Bukhari                      | Bukhárí                       | steam (adjective), steam-driven. Abú 'Abd Alláh Muḥammad ibn Ismá'íl ibn Ibráhím ibn al-Mughírah ibn Bardizbah al-Ju'fí al-Bukhárí (810–870), Persian Islamic scholar, author of the <i>aṣ Ṣaḥíḥ al-Bukhárí</i> collection of hadiths (aḥádfih).  |
| Bulbul, Balabil              | Bulbul, Balabil               | nightingale   |
| Buli, Bolu                   | Búlí                          | Ar. for town (Bolu) 260 km east of Istanbul.  |
| Buluk                        | Bulúk                         | Pers. a tract of country that a subject obtains either by gift, purchase, or succession, holding of the sovereign upon feudal tenure; a district (modern colloquialism)   |
| Bulus                        | Búlus                         | Arabic form of Paul   |
| Bun (Bon)                    | Bún                           | Pers. foundation, root, origin; end, limit  |
| Bun                          | Bun                           | Pers. root, basis, foundation; the bottom; the stern of a ship; extremity, point, end, tip (of anything); a cluster of dates; the trunk of a tree   |
| Bunab                        | Bunáb                         | Pers. the bottom or depth of water  |
| Bunduq, Banadiq              | Bunduq, pl. Banádiq           | hazelnut(s), filberts; hazel, hazel tree. Pers. Funduq, Turk. Findík  |
| Buni                         | Búní                          | 'Abdu'lláh Búní (SDC 104)   |
| Bunn                         | Bunn                          | coffee beans; coffee  |
| Buq'a, Buqa', Biqa'          | Buq'a, pl. Buqa', Biqá'       | spot, blot, smudge, stain; place, site, plot, patch, lot  |

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| Buq'atu'l-Hamra   | Buq'atu'l-Ḥamrá'   | "Crimson Spot"—a term used in several allegorical and symbolic senses in the Bahá'í Writings, including for the prison-city of 'Akká. Samaríyyih Hill (32.961469, 35.092595, designated Buq'atu'l-Ḥamrá' by Bahá'u'lláh), 2 km north of Bahjí, opposite the kibbutz of Lohamei HaGeta'ot, where red flowers grew in abundance in the time of Bahá'u'lláh.  |
| Buq'atu'l-Khadra'   | Buq'atu'l- <u>K</u> hadrá'   | "The Verdant Spot", a former private cemetery near the government "castle", Yazd. Designated as such by Bahá'u'lláh.   |
| Buqrat  | Buqrát   | Hippocrates, from the Greek Ippokrátis. Hippocrates II of Kos, usually known simply as Hippocrates. The most celebrated physician of ancient Greece and the grandson of Hippocrates I.   |
| Bur   | Búr  | uncultivated, fallow   |
| Buratha (Baratha)   | Buráthá  | Buratha Mosque (Jámi' Buráthá or Majid <u>S</u> haykh Junayd; 33.351195, 44.361215) is between central Baghdád and Kazímayn (now a suburb of Baghdád)  |
| Burhan (Borhan), Barahin<br>Burhani'd-Din<br>Burhan-i-Lami'<br>Burida Gush (Borideh Gosh) | Burhán, pl. Baráhín<br>Burhání'd-Dín<br>Burhán-i-Lámi'<br>Burída[h] Gush | proof, demonstration<br>Proof of religion<br>(Burhane Lame) published as "The Brilliant Proof"   |
| Burj, Buruj, Abraj<br>Burj-i-Azadi (Burj-i-Shahyad)                                       | Burj, pl. Burúj, Abráj<br>Burj-i-Ázadí                                   | Pers. crop-eared, i.e. ear cut off. Name applied to 'Abdu'l-Karím (assisted with the internment of the remains of the Báb)<br>tower, castle, sign of the zodiac<br>Pers. "Freedom Tower" since 1979, formerly known as the Burj-i- <u>S</u> hahyád ("Shah's Memorial Tower"). Designed by the Bahá'í architect Ḥusayn Amánát. Since moving to Canada in 1980, he has designed three administrative buildings on the Bahá'í Arc in Haifa, and the Bahá'í House of Worship in Samoa. |
| Burnus, Baranis, Barnus, Burnus   | Burnus, pl. Baránis  | (also barnús, burnús, pl. baranis) burnoose, hooded cloak; casula, chasuble (of Coptic priests)  |
| Burqa, Burqu', Baraqi'<br>Burujiird   | Burqu', (Pers. also Burqa'), pl. Baráqi'<br>Burújird                     | veil (worn by women; long, leaving the eyes exposed)<br>capital city of the province of Luristán, place of the governorship of Mírzá Buzurg  |
| Busayra, Busayrah, Busaira, Bozrah  | Buṣayrá (Ar.), Boşrah (Heb.)   | historical site and former capital of Edom. Adjacent to the town of Basira (Bouseira, Busaira), Jordan—about 30 km SE of the "southern end" of the Dead Sea.   |
| Bushihr (Bushehr or Bushire)  | Búshihir   | also known as Bandar Búshihir, previously Beh Ardasher, Antiochia in Persis and Bukht Ardashir. Iranian city (once the primary port of Iran) and province on the Persian Gulf.   |
| Bushr<br>Bushru'i<br>Bushruiyih (Boshrouyeh)  | Bushr<br>Buşhrú'í<br>Buşhrúyih   | glad-tidings<br>(of or from Buşhrúyih)<br>a town in <u>K</u> hurásán, 55 km NE of Ṭabas and 70 km WSW of Tún. It is the birthplace of Mullá Ḥusayn, first disciple of the Báb.   |
| Busra (Bosra, Bozra, Bozrah)  | Buṣrá  | officially named Buṣrá <u>a</u> sh- <u>S</u> hám, town SW Syria where 12-year old Muḥammad met the monk Baḥírá   |
| Bustan, Basatin   | Bustán, pl. Basátín  | garden or orchard. <i>Tablets of Abdul-Baha Abbas</i> "Boston"   |
| Bustani<br>Butrus<br>Buy  | Bustání<br>Buṭrus<br>Búy   | gardener; garden (adj.); horticultural<br>Peter (Petros). See batrá<br>Pers. odour, fragrance, perfume; scent, spice; hope, wish, desire; search, quest; love; nature, disposition; portion, part, lot   |
| Buya (Boya)   | Buya   | Pers. hope, desire; fumitory; a Persian dynasty (Buyid) of the Daylamites (Daylamígán) founded by 'Alí ibn Buya.   |
| Buy-i-Juy-i-Muliyán   | Búy-i-Júy-i-Múliyán  | Pers. "The fragrance of the Muliyán Brook" poem by Rudaki  |
| Buyuk<br>Buyuk-Aqa<br>Buyuk-Chakmachih  | Búyúk<br>Búyúk-Áqá<br>Búyúk- <u>C</u> hakmachih                          | Turkic (Büyük), great, big, large, major, grand<br>Büyükçekmece, a district and municipality of Istanbul Province (about 30 km west of the city), on the European side of the Sea of Marmara coast. It is west of Küçükçekmece.  |
| Buzurg-Banna<br>Buzurg-Mihr   | Buzurg-Banná<br>Buzurg-Mihr  | Ustád Áqá Buzurg-Banná<br>Pers. "large sun". Buzurg-Mihr-i-Bú <u>k</u> htagán was an Iranian sage and dignitary, who served as minister of   |

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| Buzurj, Buzurg                      | Buzurj, Pers. Buzurg                                    | the Sasanian king Kavad I (r. 498–531), and the latter's son and successor <u>K</u> husraw I (r. 531–579). He also served as a military commander under <u>K</u> husraw I and his successor Hurmúzd IV (r. 579–590). He was regarded as a man of “exceptional wisdom and sage counsels” and later became a characterisation of the expression. |
| Buzurjzada, Buzurgzada              | Buzurjzáda, Pers. Buzurgzáda                            | great, grand. The title given by Fath-'Alí <u>S</u> háh to Mírzá 'Abbás-i-Núrfí (better known as Mírzá Buzurg-i-Vazír of Núrf, hence also Buzurg-i-Núrf). Bahá'u'lláh was his third child by second wife, <u>K</u> hadíjih <u>K</u> hánúm. (Buzurgzadeh) Bozorgadeh Kahn   |
| <b>C</b>                            |   |  |
| Caelum, Cælum, Coelo, Coelo         | <i>ex caelo</i>   | Latin. <i>cælum</i> is sky, heaven. <i>Cælum</i> is a variation of <i>cælum</i> . Hence, <i>ex caelo</i> is “from the sky” or “from heaven”. Compare with <i>ex cathedra</i> “from the chair”, with the full authority of office. The Catholic pope is said to occupy the “chair of Peter”. Refer to <i>The heart of the Gospel</i> , p. 66.   |
| <b>Ch</b>                           |   |  |
| Chadar, Chadur (Chador)             | <u>Ch</u> ádar, <u>Ch</u> ádur                          | Pers. A tent, pavilion; a mantle, scarf; a veil; a sheet; a shroud, winding-sheet; a table-cloth. Shawl or a long, loose cloak worn over other garments by Muslim women.   |
| Chah                                | <u>Ch</u> áh  | Pers. a well, pit; a prison, dungeon; a snare  |
| Chahar (Char, Chihar), Chahar juy   | <u>Ch</u> ahár  | Pers. four, a crab. Contraction <u>ch</u> ár. <u>Ch</u> ahár júy, the rivers of Paradise; the elements; name of a province in <u>K</u> hurasán.  |
| Chahar Bagh, Charbagh (Chihar Bagh) | <u>Ch</u> ahár Bágh                                     | Pers. “four gardens”, a Persian, Indo-Persian, and Islamic quadrilateral garden layout based on the four gardens of Paradise mentioned in the Qur'án. The quadrilateral garden is divided by walkways or flowing water into four smaller parts.  |
| Chahar Sham' Pish                   | <u>Ch</u> ahár <u>S</u> ham' Písh                       | “four candles ahead” or the time to burn four candles. A shrine (36.553683, 52.685930) in Babol, a former suburb and the area of the Áq-rúd village where Quddús was born.   |
| Chahar Vadi (Chihar-Vadi)           | <u>Ch</u> ahár Vádí                                     | “Four Valleys” by Bahá'u'lláh. Addressed to <u>S</u> haykh 'Abdu'r-Rahmán-i-Karkúti. See <u>ch</u> ahár and wádí   |
| Chahardar                           | <u>Ch</u> ahárdah                                       | Pers. fourteen   |
| Chahishk                            | <u>Ch</u> áhishk  | Pers. village on the NW side of Mashhad  |
| Chah-Qilan                          | <u>Ch</u> áh-Qílán                                      | locality, near Kirmán <u>sh</u> áh. Mentioned in DB p. 13.   |
| Chal                                | <u>Ch</u> ál  | Pers. a hole wherein one may stand upright without being buried, pit, cavern, trench   |
| Chaman, Chamman                     | <u>Ch</u> amán ( <u>Ch</u> ammán)                       | Pers. walking, giving oneself haughty, swinging, or graceful airs in walking; a goblet of wine; a party of friends   |
| Changiz                             | <u>Ch</u> angíz   | Genghis Khan (c. 1162–1227)  |
| Chap, Chapa                         | <u>Ch</u> áp, fem. <u>Ch</u> ápa                        | Pers. a seal, stamp, print   |
| Chapan, Chupan (Chuppan)            | <u>Ch</u> apán, <u>Ch</u> upán                          | Pers. tattered garments  |
| Chapar                              | <u>Ch</u> ápár  | Turkish a runner, mounted messenger, courier; post; mail. Persian government post, called in old times, Baríd, where post horses may be hired by private individuals.  |
| Chapar-chi, Chaparchi               | <u>Ch</u> ápár- <u>ch</u> í, <u>Ch</u> ápár <u>ch</u> í | Turkish courier  |
| Chaq                                | <u>Ch</u> áq  | Pers. time; health; healthy, well; stout, obese  |
| Chardivari                          | <u>Ch</u> árdívári                                      | private home or four walls   |
| Chashm, Chashmha                    | <u>Ch</u> ashm, pl. <u>Ch</u> ashmhá                    | Pers. the eye; hope; an amulet or charm (particularly of holy writ) against fascination or enchantment; the individual himself (as 'ayn in Arabic); anything resembling an eye, as the hole of a sieve, the eye of a needle, the mesh of a net, etc.   |
| Chashma (Cheshmeh, Chashmih)        | <u>Ch</u> ashma (چشمه)                                  | Pers. (also “ <u>Ch</u> ashmih”) a fountain, source, spring; the sun; spectacles; eye of a needle; a vaulted arch  |
| Chashma 'Ali (Chashmih-'Ali)        | <u>Ch</u> ashma 'Alí or <u>Ch</u> ashmah-i-'Alí         | Pers. “spring of 'Alí”, “ <u>Ch</u> ashmih-'Alí”, “Cheshmeh-'Alí”, “ <u>Ch</u> ishmih-'Alí”. Name of many locations. A spring (35.607392, 51.444928) 10 km SSE city centre of Tíhrán. A village (36.278167, 54.083907) near Ástána and NW of Dámghán, all are in Semnan Province.  |

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| Chawush                      | <u>Cháwush</u>                               | Turkish a sergeant, a beadle; a herald; the leader of an army or caravan; a guide. A guide who would chant poems praising the Prophet or the Imams, and he would call on people to take him as a guide for a pilgrimage either to Mecca, the 'Atabát, or Mashhad. He would hoist a special banner to announce the imminent pilgrimage. This may explain why Mullá Husayn's party were able to carry a black banner without arousing any suspicions.   |
| Chawush-Khwani               | <u>Cháwush-Khwání</u>                        | recitation by a guide   |
| Chay (Cha'i)                 | <u>Cháy (Chá'í)</u>                          | Pers. tea. See <u>Sháy</u>  |
| Chi or Chih, Chiha           | <u>Chi</u> or <u>Chih</u> , pl. <u>Chihá</u> | Pers. something; who? what? which? a Turkish affix to form words denoting the agent   |
| Chigan, Jigan                | <u>Chígán, Jígán</u>                         | village (32.897875, 50.334005) 128 km WNW of Işfahán  |
| Chihal (Chihil)              | <u>Chihal, Chihil</u>                        | Pers. forty   |
| Chihra, Chihra               | <u>Chihra</u> , fem. <u>Chihra</u> (چهره)    | Pers. face, visage; original essence; a map; small shot   |
| Chihra-Nama (Chehreh-Nama)   | <u>Chihra-Namá</u>                           | Pers. "Face view", "portrait painter" or "real face of people". Iranian newspaper first published (possibly 1890s) in Alexandria and then Cairo. It acted as a conduit of ideas (unable to be published in Iran) between Egypt and Iran in the campaigns of political, social, and cultural reform.   |
| Chihriq, Chehriq, Chahriq    | <u>Chihríq</u>                               | (Čahrík, Turkic "challenge") Qal'ah <u>Chihríq</u> ("Shimko Castle", see <u>Şikák</u> ) is a citadel in Kurdish Ádhirbayján, designated by the Báb as Jabal-i- <u>Shadíd</u> (the "Grievous Mountain"), name chosen based on <u>Chihríq</u> and <u>Shadíd</u> ("grievous") having the same abjad value of 318. He was imprisoned there May 1848–July 1850. There are two villages: <u>Chihríq-i-Ulya</u> ("Upper" <u>Chihríq</u> , 38.079311, 44.599834), about 70 km NW of Urmia; and <u>Chihríq-i-Suflá</u> ("Lower" <u>Chihríq</u> , 38.076439, 44.611989) is 1 km ESE of <u>Chihríq-i-Ulya</u> . The ruins of the fortress (38.080166, 44.589550) is on the end of a ridge with steep sides between the now largely dry Zúlá <u>Cháy</u> River and a side stream. It is about 0.8 km to the west of <u>Chihríq-i-Ulya</u> and 19 km SE of the modern Türkiye border. Access to the fort was only possible by crossing the river, making it more difficult for the Báb's followers to reach him. Armenian Christians (they left about 1830) lived in the walled village (with a church) below the castle. They had a second church (38.078982, 44.591295) 200 m to the south and a cemetery west of this church. |
| Chilaw-kabab                 | <u>Chiláw-kabáb</u>                          | "national dish" of Iran; cooked rice with one of many varieties of kebab  |
| Chinar                       | <u>Chinár</u>                                | Pers. chenar or Oriental plane tree   |
| Chinar-Sukhtih               | <u>Chinár-Súkhthih</u>                       | "burnt tree", a section of Nayriz (south and SW of city centre) that includes the Masjid Jámi' Kabír. Varqá's house ≈ 29.189037, 54.326549. Qal'ah-i- <u>Khwájah</u> (≈ 29.194332, 54.337368) was ≈ 1 km to the east.   |
| Chiragh (Cheragh, Chiraq)    | <u>Chirágh</u>                               | Pers. a lamp; light; the wick of a candle; a guide, director; a client, dependant; a horse's rearing; a pasture. <u>Sháh Chirágh</u> (29.609674, 52.543340) is a funerary monument and mosque in Shiraz. See Ar. Siráj.   |
| Chisht                       | <u>Chisht</u>                                | town (now city, <u>Chishti Sharíf</u> , 34.342240, 63.738131) 140 km east of Heart, Afghanistan (formerly eastern Persia)   |
| Chishtí                      | <u>Chishtí</u>                               | <u>Chishtí</u> Šúfí Order is known for its emphasis on love, tolerance and openness. It began with Abú Isháq <u>Shámí</u> (d. 940) in <u>Chisht</u> , c. CE 930. It was the first of the four main Sufi orders ( <u>Chishtí</u> , Qádiríya, Suhrawardí and Naqshbandí) to be established in this region.  |
| Chiz, Chi                    | <u>Chíz, Chí</u>                             | Pers. something; who? what? which? a Turkish affix to form words denoting the agent   |
| Chub (Chob)                  | <u>Chúb</u>                                  | Pers. a log; wood; a tree; a staff, rod, baton, stick; a drumstick; a beam; a plough-tail; a shoot of a tree, sucker  |
| Chubin Dar, Chubindar, Jubin | <u>Chúbín Dar</u>                            | (Choobindar Choubindar; also known as Júbín Dar, <u>Chúbín</u> , and Chundar) is a village to the SW of Qazvín.   |

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| Chula (Chuleh, Chulih, Choleh) | <u>Chúla</u> (چوله)          | <u>Chúbín</u> Dar Zindán (Prison) is on the west side of the village. See Sijn-i-Matín  |
| Chulaw (Chulav), Chilaw        | <u>Chuláw</u> (Chuláv)       | Pers. porcupine   |
| Chupan                         | <u>Chúpán</u>                | Pers. plain boiled rice   |
| Comforter                      | Comforter                    | Pers. (Chopan, Copan) a shepherd. Amír <u>Chúpán</u> and Dr <u>Chúpán</u> .<br>(Gk. Paracletos) Muḥammad and Aḥmad (“the Praised One”, “a Mercy for all creatures” and “most kind and merciful to the Believers”) are almost a translation of the Greek word <i>Pericyltos</i> . The use of “Comforter” in the John 14:16 and 16:7 is based on the Greek word <i>Paracletos</i> (“Advocate”, “one called to the help of another, a kind friend”). Muslims argue that Paracletos is a corrupt reading for Pericyltos.  |
| Cunningham                     | Cunningham                   | 1919 model car arrived Port Said early January 1920 ( <i>Prelude to the Guardianship</i> , p. 126). Recently restored and stored in an air conditioned building at the front of 7 Har-Parsim St, Haifa.   |
| <b>D</b>                       |                              |   |
| Da’a, Du’a’                    | Da’á, Du’á’                  | Ar. to call (someone); to summon, call or send for someone; to call up; to call upon someone, appeal to someone for something or to do something; to propagate, propagandize (something), make propaganda, make publicity (for)   |
| Da’i or Du’at                  | Dá’í, pl. Du’át              | Pers. who or what invites or stimulates (others) to anything; who prays for, invokes a blessing upon; the Muezzm who calls to prayers; Muhammad (as caller to the faith). Meaning also a missionary, see da’wa.   |
| Da’if, Du’afa                  | Ḍa’if, pl. m. Ḍu’afa’        | weak, feeble; frail, weakly, delicate, debilitated, impotent, languid, flabby, slack  |
| Da’im                          | Dá’im                        | lasting, enduring; endless, eternal, perpetual, everlasting; perennial; continued, continuous, continual, incessant, unceasing, constant; permanent, standing, established; durable. As in permanent marriage. Compare with munqaṭi’.   |
| Da’iman                        | Dá’iman                      | continually, forever  |
| Da’ir                          | Dá’ir                        | turning, revolving, spinning; circulating; current (e.g., expression), common; ambulant, itinerant; in progress, under way; working, in operation; running (machine, engine); round   |
| Da’ira, Dawá’ir                | Dá’ira[h], pl. Dawá’ir       | circle (also mathematics); ring; circumference, perimeter, periphery; sphere, scope, range, compass, extent, circuit; field, domain (figurative); official agency, department (especially Ir., Syr., Leb.); office, bureau; department of a court of justice (e.g., Tun.); farm, country estate (e.g.); misfortune, calamity, affliction. The Dá’ira represents the Sun of Truth (the Manifestation of the Names and attributes of God) (from the Báb). Hence, women are called the “possessors of the circle ( <i>dá’ira</i> )” because the Manifestation of the Names and attributes of God is enshrined within the heart of each individual. See haykal. |
| Da’ish (Daesh)                 | Dá’ish                       | The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, ad-Dawlah al-Islámiyah fí’l-’Iráq wa <u>sh-Shám</u> ), officially known as the Islamic State (IS) and also known by its Arabic-language acronym Daesh (Dá’ish), is a terrorist militant group that follows a fundamentalist, Salafi jihadist doctrine of Sunni Islam.   |
| Da’iya (Da’i), Dawa’in         | Dá’iya (“Dá’i”), pl. Dawá’in | one who calls for something, invites to something; propagandist, herald;—(pl.) motive, reason, cause, occasion; requirements, exigencies. Hence, ad-dá’iya, the caller.   |
| Da’wa, Da’awa, Da’awin         | Da’wá, pl. Da’áwá, Da’áwin   | allegation, pretension; claim; lawsuit, case, action, legal proceedings (Islamic Law).  |
| Da’wa, Da’awat                 | Da’wa[h], pl. Da’awát        | call; appeal; bidding, demand, request; call, convocation, summons (to), calling up, summoning; (official) summons, citation; invitation; claim, demand, plea; missionary activity, missionary work, propaganda;—pl. invocation, imploration, supplication,   |

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| Dabb, Dabab, Adubb, Dubban<br>Dabba, Dawabb                        | Ḍabb, pl. Ḍabáb, Aḏubb, Ḍubbán<br>Dábba[h or t], pl. Dawább  | prayer; good wish. The summons to Islam that precedes or replaces holy war; Islamic missionary endeavour, proselytization.<br>lizard<br>animal (including man), beast; riding animal (horse, mule, donkey). See Qur'án 11:59 and 27:19.   |
| Dabir, Dibir   | Dabír, Dibír   | Pers. a writer, secretary, notary; a writing-master; dabíru'l-mulk, Secretary of State  |
| Dabiristan (Dabistan), Dibiristan                                  | Dabíristán, Dibíristán   | Pers. a high school; a record office. Dabistán ("Debistan") is either a contraction of dabíristán or an abbreviation of adabistán.  |
| Dabistan al-Madhhab  | Dabistán al-Madhhab  | title of a book ("School of doctrines") containing historical records of religions and creeds, we find stories and traditions concerning the Brahman and Zoroastrian miracles. Persian Dabistánu'l-Madhhab  |
| Dabit, Dubbat, Dawabit   | Ḍabīṭ  | controlling device, control, governor, regulator (techn.); prepositor entrusted with discipline (in e.g. schools); (pl. ḏubbát) officer; (pl. ḏawábīṭ) general rule, canon, (moral) precept or order  |
| Dabita, Dawabit<br>Dad   | Ḍabīṭa, Ḍawábīṭ<br>Dád   | police; (pl.) curbing force, order<br>Persian. He gave; a gift; justice, equity; redress of grievances; complaint, lamentation (under oppression); measure; a part, portion; revenge; a ringworm; life; age; a year   |
| Dada   | Dada (Dadih)   | Pers. a grandfather; a title given to dervishes, especially qalandars; a nurse who brings up children   |
| Dada<br>Dada   | Dáda<br>Dádá   | governess, dry nurse, nurse<br>Pers. a female servant, particularly an old one who has attended upon anyone from her youth; a handmaid.   |
| Dadash<br>Dah  | Dádásh<br>Dah  | Pers. brother<br>Pers. ten; indicating sometimes a large, sometimes a small number; displeasure; annoyance, trouble; curses, imprecations; commanding what is right and forbidding what is wrong  |
| Dahaj (Dehaj)  | Dahaj (Daháj)  | town (30.690764, 54.877358) between Shíráz and Kirmán   |
| Dahaji   | Dahají   | from Dahaj. Siyyid-i-Mihdíy-i-Dahají was named Ismu'lláhu'l-Jamál by Bahá'u'lláh. He rebelled against 'Abdu'l-Bahá after the death of Bahá'u'lláh.  |
| Dahan, Dihan<br>Dahiya, Dawahin<br>Dahmubidi<br>Dahr, Duhur, Adhur | Dahán, Dihán<br>Dáhiya[t], pl. Dawáhin<br>Dahmúbidí (Dah + múbidí)<br>Dahr, pl. Duhúr, Adhur (دهر) | Pers. the mouth; an orifice<br>calamity, disaster, catastrophe; misfortune<br>Dáryúsh Dahmúbidí<br>time; long time, age, epoch; lifetime; eternity; fate, destiny; "world of duration". Note adhur plural has the letters d and h, not dh.  |
| Dai'a, Diya'   | Ḍai'a, pl. Ḍiyá'   | landed estate, country estate, domain; small village, hamlet  |
| Daidanaw (Day Da Naw)  | Daidanaw   | Burmese. Daidanaw, known as "Abdu'l-Bahá's village", is 4.25 km NE along the road to Kawhmu from the main road junction in Kungangon, Burma (Myanmar). Siyyid Muṣṭafá Rúmí's shrine is to the north of the Bahá'í Centre (16.465353, 96.040762). Refer to <a href="https://bahai-library.com/history_bahai_faith_myanmar">https://bahai-library.com/history_bahai_faith_myanmar</a> |
| Dajjal, Dajjalun, Dajajila   | Dajjál, pl. Dajjálún, Dajájila   | ("dedjal") swindler, cheat, imposter; quack, charlatan; Antichrist (false Christ or anti-Christ). The Antichrist (Siyyid Muḥammad Iṣfahání, the "Antichrist of the Bahá'í revelation"), who would appear at the Advent of the Promised One (Bahá'u'lláh), to contend with and ultimately be defeated by Him. See Sufyání and Áqásí.   |
| Dakhan<br>Dakhil, Dukhala'   | Dakhan<br>Dakhíl, pl. Dukhalá'   | smoke, fume, vapour. Town 98 km ENE Hamadan<br>inner, inward, internal; inner self, heart, core;—pl. extraneous; foreign, alien; exotic; foreigner, alien, stranger; not genuine, false, spurious; newly added (to); novice; (new) convert; guest; protégé, charge, ward  |
| Dakhili<br>Dakhma (Dakhmih, Dakhmeh)                               | Dakhílí<br>Dakhma  | Masrúr Dakhílí executed 1981<br>a Pársí word for a circular stone building in the form of a cylinder (so-called "tower of silence", tower of khámushí "silence"). Zoroastrians lay the bodies of their dead on its flat top surface (the receptacle for the   |

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| Dal                                     | Dál                                  | dead); a tomb; a coffin; a mausoleum (modern colloquialism)  |
| Dala'il al-'Irfan, Dala'ilu'l-'Irfan    | Dalá'il al-'Irfán, Dalá'ilu'l-'Irfán | letter 'D'   |
| Dala'il-i-Sab'a (Dala'il-i-Sab'ih)      | Dalá'il-i-Sab'a (Dalá'il-i-Sab'ih)   | "Signs of knowledge" by Hájí Mírzá Haydar 'Alí Işfahání  |
| Dalaki                                  | Dálakí                               | "The Seven Proofs" in Persian by the Báb   |
|   |                                      | city 73 km NE of Búshihir and 15 km SW Kunár Takhta. The Báb was arrested in this city in 1846.  |
| Dalal                                   | Ḍalál                                | a straying from the right path or from truth; error  |
| Dalil, Adilla, Dala'l, Adilla', Dala'il | Dalíl, pl. Adilla, Dalá'l, Adillá'   | (the latter of persons) indication (of); sign, token; symptom; proof, evidence (of); guide; tourist guide; pilot (of a ship, of an airplane); guidebook, guide manual, handbook; directory, telephone directory; railroad guide, timetable; guide rail (technical); roller path (in steel construction). pl. also dalá'il.   |
|   |                                      | Guide of the astonished, bewildered, helpless or perplexed   |
| Dalilu'l-Mutahayyirin                   | Dalílu'l-Mutahayyirín                | ("fragrant vine") a Palestinian village 24.5 km SE of Haifa. The Jewish colony of Dalia was established on land purchased in the village in 1939. It was depopulated of its Arab inhabitants in late March during the 1948 Palestine War.  |
| Daliyat ar-Rawha'                       | Dálíyá[t] ar-Rawḥá'                  | straying, roaming, wandering; astray, lost; erroneous, false. Ḍállín (gone astray)   |
|   |                                      | auctioneer; broker, jobber, middleman, agent, commission merchant; hawker  |
| Dall, Dawall, Dallin                    | Ḍáll, pl. Ḍawáll, Ḍállín             | Sháhín Dálvand   |
| Dallal                                  | Dallál                               | city (58 km east Tehran), county and mountain (5,609 m, 27 km north of the city)   |
| Dalvand                                 | Dálvand                              | one who comprehends, contains, grasps, or holds everything; anything that contains, surrounds, or comprises another  |
| Damawand, Damavand                      | Damáwand, Damávand                   | city (36.162988, 54.333824) 125 km SE Sari and 60 km SW of Sháhrúd   |
| Damdam                                  | Ḍamḍám                               | loan, skinny, thin; slender, slim, svelte, lank (camel or any riding animal). See Qur'án 22:27 where it is often translated as "lean camel".   |
| Damghan                                 | Dámghán                              | the vowel point for the short vowel u;—pl. embrace, hug. See kasra and faṭḥa   |
| Damir                                   | Ḍámir                                | Pers. grain; a berry; stone of fruit, seed of grain or fruit; a pimple; grain or bait scattered for catching birds; a cannon-ball; knowledge, science, learning; learned   |
| Damma, Dammat                           | Ḍamma, pl. Ḍammát                    | two carats (2 qíráṭ, 1/6 dirham); an ancient coin; small coin; a square measure. Abú Dawáníq, a nickname of the Caliph Abú-Ja'far Manşúr on account of his avarice.  |
| Dana (Danih)                            | Dána <i>dāmir</i>                    | low, base, mean, vile, despicable, contemptible; inferior, second-rate, of poor quality. Adná' also "lowest" or "even closer"—being the second station (the other is that of divinity) of the Báb, that of servitude. ( <i>Gate of the heart</i> , p. 223)   |
| Danaq, Daniq, Dawaniq                   | Dánaq, Dániq, pl. Dawáníq            | Pers. science, knowledge, learning; excellence   |
| Dani', Adniya', Adna'                   | Daní', pl. Adniyá', Adná'            | Pers. (dánish + níyá[t]) knowledgeable or learned. Adíb Dánishníyá.  |
| Danish                                  | Dánish                               | shrines of Shaykh Dannún (32.991081, 35.147904) and Shaykh Dawúd (32.993921, 35.150093) in small villages of the same name are now merged as the village of Sheikh Dannun, 5 km ESE of the city of Nahariya, Israel. Bahá'u'lláh would have passed through or near here enroute to the former village of an-Nahr in 1880. See Nahr. For "thulnoon", see Dhú'n-Nún. |
| Danishniya                              | Dánishníyá[t]                        | particle; nicety ("subtlety"); intricacy; detail, particular; minute (time unit)   |
| Dannun (Danun, Dunnun, Thulnoon)        | Dannún                               | museum, archives   |
|   |                                      | building or centre for arts and sciences) The first technical college of Irán in Teheran founded by Prime Minister Mírzá Taqí Khán. BKG 72   |
| Daqiqa, Daqa'iq                         | Daqíqa, pl. Daqá'iq                  | (Darussalam, Dar es Salaam) paradise, heaven; epithet of Baghdád (Abode of Peace or the City of God since peace is an attribute of God). See <i>Bahá'u'lláh King of Glory</i> , p. 296. Dar es Salaam (seaport and capital of Tanzania).   |
| Dar al-Athar, Daru'l-Athar              | Dár al-Áthár, Pers. Dáru'l-Áthár     |  |
| Dar al-Funun, Daru'l-Funun              | Dár al-Funún, Dáru'l-Funún           |  |
| Dar as-Salam, Daru's-Salam              | Dár as-Salám, Pers. Dáru's-Salám     |  |

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| Dar Kula, Darkula, Darab Kola, Dara Kola | Dár Kulá (Dárkulá)                         | a village (36.512137, 52.301776) in the Central District of Amol County, Mazandaran Province  |
| Dar                                      | Dar  | Pers. 1. (preposition) in, into, within, among; on, upon, above; of, concerning, about; by, for; because of; near, hard by, at; to, as far as, according to; before, in presence of; against; with; under; at length; after; so much; out, out of doors. 2. (noun) a door, gate, passage, door-way or gate-way; a chapter (of the Zand); a subject, topic; way, manner, method; genus, sort, kind; turn, step, degree; a kind of wild bird; a gnat; a blackberry; a valley; a mountain-pass; the foot, also summit, of a mountain. 3. (imperative of <i>daridan</i> ), tear thou; (in composition) tearing, as <i>parda-dar</i> , veil-tearing, dishonouring. |
| Dar, Daran                               | Dár, pl. Dárán                             | Pers. wood; a gallows; a beam; the roofing of a house; a tree, stake; (imperfect of <i>dáshtan</i> , in compounds) holding, possessing, keeping; a keeper, possessor, lord, master  |
| Dar, Dur, Diyar, Diyarat, Diyara         | Dár f., pl. Dúr, Diyár, Diyárát, Diyara[h] | house; building, structure, edifice; habitation, dwelling, abode; residence, home; seat, side, locality; area, region; land, country (especially <i>diyár</i> ). <i>dár al-baqá'</i> the eternal abode, the hereafter; <i>dár as-sa'áda</i> and <i>dár as-salṭana</i> Constantinople (designation before World War I); <i>dár as-salám</i> paradise, heaven; <i>dár al-hijra</i> Medina. Example <i>Dúru'l-Bahá'íyya</i> . Pers. in compounds as an imperative of <i>dáshtan</i> : holding, possessing, keeping; a keeper, possessor, lord, master.   |
| Dara                                     | Dará                                       | Pers. holding fast; a possessor; God; Darius, son of Dáráb; the Darii, kings of Persia; a sovereign   |
| Dara, Darra, Daraha                      | Dara, Darra, Darahá                        | Pers. a valley (especially between hills through which a stream flows), a gully   |
| Darab                                    | Daráb (Dar Áb)                             | Pers. dar + áb (در آب), in the water  |
| Darab                                    | Dáráb                                      | a town in Fárs, southern Persia, home of Vaḥíd's ancestors  |
| Darabi                                   | Dárábí                                     | Sayyid Yaḥyá Dárábí (1811–1850), Bábí leader usually known as Waḥíd Akbar (Peerless One), a title given to him by the Báb. The eldest son of Sayyid Ja'far al-Kashfí Iṣṭahbánátí.   |
| Daraja, Darajat                          | Daraja, pl. Daraját                        | step, stair; flight of steps, stairs, staircase; degree, step, tone (of a scale; music); degree (mathematics, geography; of temperature); grade, fate; degree, order, rank; club (also, e.g., in trains, of a decoration); phase state, stage (of a development); mark, grade (in school)   |
| Darb, Durab, Adrab                       | Ḍarb, pl. Ḍurúb, Aḍráb                     | beating, striking, hitting, rapping; shooting, shelling, gunning, bombing, bombardment; multiplication; coining, formation; minting (of money);—(pl. <i>ḍurúb</i> ) kind, sort, specimen, species, variety; (pl. <i>aḍráb</i> ) similar, like   |
| Darband                                  | Darband                                    | Pers. gateway or mountain door. City (renamed Derbent) in the province of Dághistán (Russia) on the western banks of the Caspian Sea (gateway to the Caucasus). Also a village (gateway to Mt. Tochal (Tuchál), mountain and ski resort) that is now a neighbourhood on the north side of Tīhrán.   |
| Dard, Darad                              | Dárd, Dárad                                | Pers. an attribute of God; <i>dárad</i> he holds, has, is possessed of  |
| Dargaz (Dar Gaz)                         | Dargaz (Dar Gaz)                           | also known as Darreh Gaz; formerly, Muḥammadábád, Muḥammadábád Arbáb, and Abíward (Abivard), is a city 65 km NE of Qúchán, in Raḍawí Khurásán Ústán (province), Iran.   |
| Dari                                     | Darí                                       | Pers. belonging to a door; belonging to the royal court, courtly; one of the three surviving dialects of the seven anciently spoken in Persia, said to prevail chiefly in Balkh, Bukhárá, and Badakhshán, and called the language of the court and of Paradise  |
| Daridan                                  | Darídan                                    | Pers. to tear, rend, lacerate; to cut out (cloth); to lay open; to subtract; to be loosed; to be torn   |
| Darkala or Dar-Kala (Dar-Kola)           | Dárkalá or Dár-Kalá                        | (“Kalaa”, “Dhakala”) a village (36.161685, 51.939188) in Núr County (8 km SW of Tákur) in Mázindarán, a second ancestral home of Mírzá Ḥusayn-'Alí. A village (36.464393, 52.193668) 14 km west of Ámul where   |

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| Darr   | Ḍarr  | Bahá'u'lláh's family stayed away from the winter cold of Tákur.<br>harmful, injurious, detrimental, noxious, disadvantageous. Abú <u>Dharr</u> al- <u>Ghifári</u> al-Kinání, also Jundab ibn Junádh, was the 4th or 5th convert to Islam, and a Muhájirún  |
| Dars, Durus  | Dars, pl. Durús   | effacement, obliteration, extinction;—pl. study, studies; lesson, chapter (of a textbook); class, class hour, period; lecture; lesson (taught by experience, etc.)   |
| Darsu'l-Akhláq, Dars-i-Akhlaq  | Darsu'l- <u>Akhláq</u> , Pers. Dars-i- <u>Akhláq</u>  | "Lessons in morals, good behaviour and character building" ("Dars <u>Akhláq</u> ")   |
| Daru'l-Tabigh or Daru'l-Tarwij<br>Daru'l-Tashri'<br>Daru'sh-Shafa                                      | Dáru'l- <u>Tabígh</u> or Dáru'l- <u>Tarwíj</u><br>Dáru'l- <u>Tashrí'</u><br>Dáru' <u>sh-Shafá</u>                           | (Teaching or Propagation Centre, for the Hands)<br>(House of Legislation, Universal House of Justice)<br>Pers. house of treatment, a building constructed for medical purposes, equivalent of a modern hospital or health clinic   |
| Daru'sh-Shafay-i-Masjid-i-Shah<br>Daru's-Surur<br>Darugha (Darogha, Darughih)                          | Dáru' <u>sh-Shafáy</u> -i-Masjid-i- <u>Sháh</u><br>Dáru's- <u>Surúr</u><br>Dárú <u>gha</u> (Pers. Bahá'í Dárú <u>ghih</u> ) | Pers. hospital at the Shah Mosque in Tehran<br>"the happy home"<br>Pers. from Chinese, a territorial subdivision (later a province) in the Mongol Empire that was ruled by a <u>darughachí</u> . In Safavid Persia, a <u>dárúgha</u> was the head man of an office, prefect of a town or village, overseer, or superintendent of any department. Similarly, in the Mughal Empire of South Asia, <u>dárúgha</u> was the title of the district police officer or police magistrate.  |
| Darughagi (Darughachi)   | Dárú <u>ghagí</u>   | Pers. from Mongolian <u>dárúghachí</u> . A superintendency. He was in charge of administration and taxes—sometimes referred to as a governor.  |
| Darvish Muhammad-i-Irani<br>Darvish Sidq-'Ali<br>Darvish-Salah<br>Darwaz, Darwaza (Darvarza, Darvazih) | Darví <u>sh</u> Muhammad-i-Írání<br>Darví <u>sh</u> Šidq-'Alí<br>Darví <u>sh</u> -Šaláh<br>Darwáz, Darwáza                  | Name used by Bahá'u'lláh while in Sulaymáníyyih  |
| Darwaza Kazirun  | Darwáza Kázirún   | Pers. large gates, or doors of a city, palace, or fortress (always open); a square, market-place; mendacity;—fem. a door; a gate; a square, market-place, or exchange where merchants meet, and mendicants beg; (hence) begging; a pass through mountains.   |
| Darwaza Qur'an   | Darwáza Qur'án  | Kázirún Gate (29.609111, 52.532378) is the west side old city gate (destroyed) of <u>Shíráz</u> on the Kázirún to <u>Shíráz</u> road. The Báb met Mullá <u>Husayn</u> here on 22 May 1844. (or Darwáza <u>Shíráz</u> ) "Qur'án Gate", was at the northern entrance gate to <u>Shíráz</u> on the <u>Işfahán</u> road. The gate once had two very large and heavy, hand-written "Qur'áns" (i.e. <u>maşhafayn</u> ; named <u>hafdah</u> man (weight 51 kg)) stored in a room on top of the arch. The <u>maşhafayn</u> were moved in 1937 and are now in the Pars Museum. The modern gate is a "recreation". All the other city gates have been destroyed. |
| Darwish (Darvish), Darawish  | Darwí <u>sh</u> , pl. Daráwí <u>sh</u>  | poor, indigent; dervish or monk. A beggar or faqír (poor one) "... those who are completely severed from all but God, who cleave to His laws, are firm in His Faith, loyal to His Covenant, and constant in worship." Attributed to Bahá'u'lláh in MF 39. May be written as Darwesh or Darvesh in Persian.   |
| Darya  | Daryá   | Pers. a sea, ocean; a river; (in the language of mysticism) pure, uncreated, divine essence  |
| Daryay-i-Nur (Daryay-i-Noor)   | Daryáy-i-Núr  | Pers. the Sea of Light or the Ocean of Light—the Shrine of Bahá'u'lláh. Name of the famous and largest pink cut diamond (≈182 carats, from India), the colour is a very rare pale pink. See Kúh-i-Núr.   |
| Daryun (Dariun), Daryan (Darian)   | Dáryún (Dáryún), Dáryán (Dáryán)  | city (29.563709, 52.931288; 35 km east of <u>Shíráz</u> ) in the Central District of <u>Shíráz</u> County, Fárs Province; city (38.216401, 45.628214; 60 km WNW Tabriz) in East Azerbaijan; village (35.145114, 46.315736) 1 km SE of the Daryan Dam in Kirmán <u>sháh</u> Province. An area (32.677209, 51.707902) in <u>Işfahán</u> (5 km NE of city centre).  |
| Daryush (Dariush, Darioush)  | Dáryú <u>sh</u>   | Pers. ("Dáryú <u>sh</u> ", Darioush) a common Persian male given name. Old Persian <u>Darayavush</u> = Dáraya- [hold] + <u>vush</u> ( <u>wash</u> ) [good], i.e. "holding firm the good". Historically it has been translated into English and Latin as "Darius". Dáryú <u>sh</u> Dahmúbidí.   |

|                                      |                                 |   |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Darz, Duruz                          | Darz, pl. Durúz                 | seam, hem; suture   |
| Darzi                                | Darzí                           | Pers. a tailor  |
| Dasht                                | Dasht                           | Pers. a desert, plain without water; a burial-ground; a chess-board; dry musk   |
| Dashtan                              | Dáshtan                         | Pers. to have; to hold; to possess; to profess, maintain  |
| Dast, Dast ba Dast                   | Dast, Dast bá Dast              | Pers. the hand; the forearm; a cubit. dast bá dast, hand in hand; very near; agile, quick, speedy.  |
| Dast, Dust                           | Dast, pl. Dusút                 | place of honour, seat of honour, seat of office; council; dast al-ḥukm (a ruler's) throne   |
| Dastan                               | Dastán                          | Pers. history, romance, fable; song, melody, trill, shake; the key of a musical instrument; foolish, idle talk; fraud, imposture, stratagem   |
| Dastjird                             | Dastjird                        | (Dastjerd) city 60 km WSW of Qum, Iran  |
| Dastjirdan                           | Dastjirdán                      | people of Dastjird  |
| Dastmal, Dast-mal                    | Dast-mál, Dastmál               | Pers. rubbing the hands; a towel; a handkerchief; a kettle-holder; dinner-plate; easy, smooth; bare; a prisoner; wealth   |
| Dastmal-Girih-Zan                    | Dastmál-Girih-Zan               | Pers. literally "handkerchief-knot-woman"   |
| Dastur, Datwar, Dasturan             | Dastúr, pl. Dasátír or Dastúrán | Pers. (borrowed from Arabic dustúr) leave, permission, licence; congé; a prime minister, vazír, senator, councillor of state; a confidential person; a model, exemplar, rule, basis, foundation, canon, original of a book, record, formula, or any writing of authority to which people have recourse; custom, mode, manner, fashion; constitution, privilege; a customary fee, tax, or percentage; fulfilment of a promise; a bolt, bar; a large log laid across a ship as ballast; a high Zoroastrian priest; a powerful man; in India a Pársí priest. See dustúr. |
| Dasturi                              | Dastúrí                         | Pers. perquisites paid to servants by one who sells to their master, fees; leave; custom; anything thrown in, or placed upon another (as if one should buy a pound of sugar, and an apple should be put on the top)   |
| Dawachi (Davachi)                    | Dawachí                         | an old district of Tabriz to the north of the city centre   |
| Dawla (Daula, Daulih, Dawlih), Duwal | Dawla[h or t], pl. Duwal        | originally: alternation, rotation, cycle, change; change of time, period of rule. Used in particular by the early Abbasid caliphs to denote "the time of their success", i.e. the period of their rule, and soon became associated specifically with the ruling house and acquired the connotation of "dynasty". Since 19th century: dynasty; state or government, country; power, empire. e.g. Dawlat-Ábád and Dawlat-Ábádí. Pers. also dawlih.  |
| Dawli (Dauli), Duwali                | Dawlí                           | state (adjective); duwalí international   |
| Dawr (Daur), Adwar                   | Dawr, pl. Adwár                 | Pers. (Ar. influence) time, age; a revolution, period of years; a period of 360 solar years; evil times; days of oppression; a state of poverty; the world, fortune; the repetition of a lesson; a cup handed round by the guests; intelligence which spies transmit to the court of their sovereign;—pl. orbs, orbits, revolutions, circles; periods, ages   |
| Dawr (Dur, Daur), Adwar              | Dawr, pl. Adwár                 | round (of a patrol; in sports); role, part (played by someone or something); film role, stage role; periodic change, rotation, alternation; crop rotation; period; (one's) turn; phase, stage, step, degree, station; epoch, age, era, cycle; fit, attack, paroxysm (of a disease); floor, story; musical composition; number, single performance (within a program)  |
| Dawr an-Nabawi, Dur-i-Nabuwwat       | Dawr an-Nabawí, Dur-i-Nabuwwat  | Prophetic Cycle   |
| Dawra (Daura, Zorah), Dawrat         | Dawra[h or t], pl. Dawrát       | (fem. of Dawr) turn, revolution, gyration, rotation; circulation; cycle; circuit; round, patrol; procession (Christian); round trip; tour (in general, of an artist or performer); detour; period (also electricity); session (of parliament); course (of instruction). ad-Dawra is a neighbourhood of southern Baghdád.  |
| Dawran (Dauran), Dawaran             | Dawrán, Dawarán                 | Pers. (Ar. influence) a revolution, period, circle, cycle; time, an age; fortune, vicissitude; rolling round.   |
| Daws (Daus)                          | Daws                            | treading, trampling, tread, step  |
| Dawud (Davud), Da'ud (Daoud)         | Dáwud, Dáwúd, Dá'úd             | David. Hebrew Daoud. Other variants: Daut, Dawood and Davut. Abú Dáwud Sulaymán ibn al-Ash'ath al-Azdí as-Sijistání, commonly known simply as Abú Dáwúd, was a Persian scholar of prophetic ḥadīth who  |

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|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Dawudi (Daoudi), Daiudi             | Dáwúdí, Dá'údí  | compiled the third of the six "canonical" ḥadīth collections recognized by Sunnī Muslims.  |
| Day (Dai)                           | Day   | of David. Followers (Daoudis) of David, a small sect of Islām. Dr 'Alī Murád Dávúdí (1922–1979)  |
| Dayf (Daif), Duyuf, Adyaf, Difan    | Ḍayf, pl. Ḍuyúf, Aḍyáf, Ḍifán                                   | Pers the 10th month of the Persian solar year  |
| Daylam (Dailam), Dayalima           | Daylam, pl. Dayálima  | guest; visitor   |
| Dayr (Dair), Adyar, Adyira, Duyura  | Dayr, pl. Adyár, Adyira, Duyúra                                 | Pers. a misfortune; enemies. Old Province SW cnr Caspian Sea (now Gílán).—al-Dayálima, the Dailamites.   |
| Dayyan (Daiyan)                     | Dayyán  | ("deir") monastery, convent, cloister  |
|                                     |   | pious, godly, devout, religious, a requiter (rewarder) of good and evil; metaphorical accountant who rewards people for their deeds on the Day of Resurrection: hence an epithet of God; a conqueror, a subduer; a judge, umpire, administrator. Mirza Asadu'lláh was given the title Dayyán (Judge) by the Báb and "the third Letter to believe in Him whom God shall make manifest" by Bahá'u'lláh.  |
| <b>Dh</b>                           |   |  |
| Dha Kifl, Dha'l-Kifl (Dha'u'l-Kifl) | <u>Dhá</u> Kifl, <u>Dha</u> 'l-Kifl ( <u>Dh</u> 'á'u'l-Kifl)    | or <u>Dhú</u> Kifl, <u>Dhu</u> 'l-Kifl ( <u>Dh</u> 'ú'u'l-Kifl) "Possessor of the Fold". Kifl occurs in Qur'án 21:85 and 38:48. Name believed to be Elijah, Joshua, Zachariah or Ezekiel. Sometimes zul, <u>dhul</u> , etc. are used.  |
| Dhabih Allah, Dhabihu'llah          | <u>Dhabíh</u> Alláh, <u>Dhabíhu</u> 'lláh                       | "Sacrifice of God", reference to Abraham's willingness to sacrifice His eldest and patient (Qur'án 37:101, 21:85) son, Ismá'íl (Ishmael).  |
| Dhabih, Dhaboha, Dhaba'ih           | <u>Dhabíh</u> , fem. <u>Dhabíha</u> [h or t]                    | pl. <u>Dhabíhiyún</u> fem. pl. <u>dh</u> abá'ih. sacrifice or slaughtered. fem. slaughter animal; sacrificial victim, blood sacrifice; sacrifice, immolation; offering, oblation. Pers. zabíh. Hájí Muḥammad Ismá'íl was known as <u>Dhabíh</u> . The name Ismá'íl in Bábí-Bahá'í history is associated with the soubriquet ' <u>Dhabíh</u> '. Ismá'íl (Ishmael), the son that Abraham had by Hagar, and according to the Qur'án, it was Ishmael whom Abraham offered to sacrifice—hence the association of the name Ismá'íl with <u>Dhabíh</u> . (Balyuzi, <i>E. G. Browne</i> ) Azízu'lláh <u>Dhabíhiyán</u> , martyred in Yazd in 1980. |
| Dhahab                              | <u>Dhahab</u> (m. and f.), pl. <u>Dhiháb</u>                    | gold; gold piece, gold coin; having the eyes dazzled at the glare of gold, or on entering suddenly into a glittering mine; the yolk of an egg  |
| Dhahaba, Dhahab, Madhhab (Mazhab)   | <u>Dhahaba</u> ( <u>Dhaháb</u> , <u>Madhhab</u> )               | to go (to); to betake oneself, travel (to); to go away, leave, depart; to disappear, vanish, decline, dwindle; to perish, die, be destroyed; with to carry something off, take something away, abduct, steal something, sweep something or someone away, annihilate, destroy something or someone  |
| Dhahabi                             | <u>Dhahabí</u>  | golden, of gold; precious, excellent, apposite (e.g., advice, saying, etc.)  |
| Dhahabiya, Dhahabiyyat              | <u>Dhahabíya</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Dhahabíyát</u>                | Pers. (English dahabeah) a long, light-draft houseboat, used on the Nile. Pers. <u>dhahabiyya</u> [h]. <u>adh</u> - <u>Dhahabiyya</u> , <u>Shí'í</u> Ṣúfí order in Iran.   |
| Dhaka', Dhuka'                      | <u>Dhaká'</u>   | acumen, mental, acuteness, intelligence, brightness;— <u>dhuká'</u> , the sun  |
| Dhakawa (Dhakava, Zakawa)           | <u>Dhakáwa</u> [h or t]   | brightness of genius, wit, intelligence, sharp-mindedness  |
| Dhaki                               | <u>Dhakí</u>  | Pers. acute; strong, diffusive musk  |
| Dhakir, Dhakirun                    | <u>Dhakír</u> , pl. <u>Dhakírún</u>                             | rememberer; a praiser of God   |
| Dhakira                             | <u>Dhakíra</u> [h or t]   | memory; the faculty of remembering, the retentive memory   |
| Dhakiy, Adhkiya'                    | <u>Dhakíy</u> , pl. <u>Adhkiyá'</u>                             | person of discernment, penetration, or understanding; acute, witty   |
| Dhanb, Dhunub                       | <u>Dhanb</u> , pl. <u>Dhunúb</u>                                | offence, sin, crime, misdeed   |
| Dhaqa, Dhawq (Dhauq), Madhaq        | <u>Dháqa</u> , ( <u>Dhawq</u> , <u>Dhawáq</u> , <u>Madháq</u> ) | to taste, sample (food, etc.); to try, try out, test (something); to get a taste (of something), experience, undergo, suffer (something), go through something; form IV to have (someone) taste or sample (something), give (someone something) to taste; form V to taste (something) slowly, repeatedly, thoroughly; to get a taste (of something); to sense, perceive (something); to enjoy thoroughly, savour, relish (something); to derive pleasure (from)  |

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|---|---|--|
| Dhar'                                   | <u>Dhar'</u>  | (verbal noun of <u>dhara'a</u> ) power, ability, capability (to do something)  |
| Dhara'a                                 | <u>Dhara'a</u>  | (verb) to measure (something); to take the measure or measurements (of something); to cover (a distance); to cross, travel (a country), travel through; to intercede, intervene, mediate, put in a word (for someone, on behalf of someone, with someone else)   |
| Dhariyatun, Dhariyat                    | <u>Dháriyatun</u> , pl. <u>Dháriyát</u>                           | quick-scattering wind; that which scatters, that which blows away  |
| Dharkara, Dhikr, Tadhkar                | <u>Dharkara</u> , <u>Dhikr</u> , <u>Tadhkár</u>                   | to remember, bear in mind (something), think (of); to keep in mind (something); to recall, recollect (something)   |
| Dharr                                   | <u>Dharr</u>  | strewing, scattering, sprinkling; (collective) tiny particles, atoms, specks, motes. Root word <u>dharra</u> has another derivative, <u>dhurriya</u> , so <u>dharr</u> can be understood as "seeds", as in progeny. See <u>dharra</u> and <u>dhurriya</u> .  |
| Dharra, Dharr                           | <u>Dharra</u> ( <u>Dharr</u> )                                    | to strew, scatter, spread (something); to sprinkle (on something, something)   |
| Dharw                                   | <u>Dharw</u>  | scattering, dispersing, the act of blowing away  |
| Dhat, Dhawat, Dhatan                    | <u>Dhát</u> , pl. <u>Dhawát</u>                                   | (fem. of <u>dhú</u> ) being, essence, nature; self; person, personality; the same, the self-same; <u>adh-Dhawát</u> people of rank, people of distinction, notables; <u>dhátan</u> personally. Examples: <u>dhátu's-sadr</u> , <u>dhátu'l-'amúd</u> , (Pers.) <u>dháti sharif</u> .  |
| Dhatiya, Dhatiyat                       | <u>Dhátíya</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Dhátíyát</u>                      | personality; subjectivism (philosophy); identity (of a person)   |
| Dhawq (Dhauq), Adhaq                    | <u>Dhawq</u> , pl. <u>Adhwáq</u>                                  | gustatory sense; taste (for; also, e.g., literary taste); perceptivity, responsiveness (for); sensitivity, sensitiveness; savoir-vivre, suavity, urbanity, tact; liking, inclination; taste, flavour (of food, etc.)   |
| Dhawqi (Dhauqi)                         | <u>Dhawqí</u>   | of taste, gustative, gustatory. Form V "of sensing, perceiving"—see <u>Dháqa</u>   |
| Dhi'b, Dhi'ab, Dhu'ban                  | <u>Dhi'b</u> , pl. <u>Dhi'áb</u> , <u>Dhu'bán</u>                 | wolf, jackal. Bahá'u'lláh named <u>Shaykh</u> Muḥammad Báqir (1819–1883) the "Wolf" and his son, <u>Shaykh</u> Muḥammad-Taqíy-i-Najafí (1846–1914), <u>ibn-i-Dhi'b</u> ("Son of the Wolf"). The son forbade people from chanting the Muslim Pre-Dawn Prayer because of its mentions of Bahá'.  |
| Dhi'l-Hijjih                            | <u>Dhi'l-Hijjih</u>   | Pers. twelfth month in Islamic calendar  |
| Dhi'l-Jawshan                           | <u>Dhi'l-Jawshan</u>  | [Ar.] "clad in armour". Term applied to Mullá 'Abdu'lláh the arch-killer of Imám Ḥusayn  |
| Dhi'l-Qa'dih                            | <u>Dhi'l-Qa'dih</u>   | Pers. eleventh month in Islamic calendar   |
| Dhibh                                   | <u>Dhibh</u>  | sacrificial victim, blood sacrifice  |
| Dhikr, Adhkar                           | <u>Dhikr</u> , pl. <u>Adhkár</u>                                  | recollection, remembrance (e.g of God), reminiscence, memory, commemoration; reputation, repute, renown; naming, stating, mention(ing), quoting, citation; report, account, narration, narrative; invocation of God, mention of the Lord's name; (in Sufism) incessant repetition of certain words or formulae in praise of God, often accompanied by music and dancing. A name of the Qur'án. |
| Dhikra, Dhikayat                        | <u>Dhikrá</u> , pl. <u>Dhikrayát</u>                              | remembrance, recollection, memory;—pl. reminiscences, memoirs  |
| Dhikran                                 | <u>Dhikrán</u>  | remembrance  |
| Dhikriya, Dhikriyya (Dhikriyyih)        | <u>Dhikríya</u> , Pers. <u>Dhikriyya</u>                          | remembrance  |
| Dhikru'llah (Dhikr Allah, Zikhru'llah)  | <u>Dhikru'lláh</u> ( <u>Dhikr Alláh</u> )                         | "Remembrance of God" (Pers. Zikru'lláh), an early title used by the Báb. Zikru'lláh <u>Khádim</u> (Zikrullah Khadem, 1904–1986) Hand of the Cause of God.  |
| Dhikru'llah-i-A'zam                     | <u>Dhikru'lláh-i-A'zam</u>  | "Greater remembrance of God", term used by Siyyid Kázim to refer to the Báb.   |
| Dhimmi, Dhimmiyun                       | <u>Dhimmi</u> , pl. <u>Dhimmíyún</u>                              | a non-Muslim, but follower of another religion mentioned in the Qur'án, who lives as a protected subject in an Islamic state   |
| Dhira', Adhru', Dhur'an                 | <u>Dhirá'</u> , pl. <u>Adhru'</u> , <u>Dhur'án</u>                | arm; forearm; connecting rod; cubit  |
| Dhu, Dhi, Dha, Dhat, Dhawu, Ulu, Dhawat | <u>Dhú</u> gen., <u>Dhí</u> accus., fem. <u>Dhá</u> , <u>Dhát</u> | pl. masc. <u>Dhát</u> , <u>Dhawú</u> , <u>Ulu</u> ; pl. fem. <u>Dhawát</u> (with following genitive) possessor, owner, holder or master of, endowed or provided with, embodying or comprising something. <u>ulú'l-amr</u> ("ulu'l-amr"), the companions of Muhammad; also their followers in learning and authority. <u>ulú'l-'azm</u> ("ulu'l-'azm"), those                                   |

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|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Dhu'l-Awtad                       | <u>Dhu'l-Awtád</u>                                       | resolved to obey the commands of God (Noah, Abraham, Moses, and Muhammad); those with constancy and patience (Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Job, Moses, David and Jesus). See <u>Dhát</u> for fem. examples: <u>dhú</u> aḍ'áf, <u>dhú</u> 'l-jalál, <u>dhú</u> 'n-najmat.  |
| Dhu'l-Faqar (Zulfiqar, Dhulfiqar) | <u>Dhu'l-Faqár</u>                                       | is variously rendered by translators of the Qur'án as The Impaler, The Contriver of the Stakes, The Lord of a Strong Dominion, The One Surrounded by Ministers, etc.<br>"that which possesses a spine". The name of the well-known sword of Muḥammad and Imám 'Alí. So named because it had projections and jags, like the spinal cord, on its back.  |
| Dhu'l-Faqar Khan                  | <u>Dhu'l-Faqár Khán</u>                                  | Fort in "vicinity" of <u>Sháhrúd</u> . Possibly Qal'ah Naw-Rúz <u>Khán</u> (36.405557, 54.965566), <u>Sháhrúd</u> .   |
| Dhu'l-Hijjah, Dhu'l-Hijjih        | <u>Dhu'l-Hijjah</u> (Pers. <u>Dhu'l-Hijjih</u> )         | twelfth month of Islamic calendar (the one of pilgrimage or "Possessor of the Pilgrimage")  |
| Dhu'l-Qa'da                       | <u>Dhu'l-Qa'da</u>                                       | eleventh month of Islamic calendar (the one of truce/sitting)   |
| Dhu'l-Qarnayn, Dhu'l-Qarnain      | <u>Dhu'l-Qarnayn</u>                                     | a prophet in Qur'án 18:83-101—"the one with two horns (of the world)" or "He of the Two Ages". In traditional scholarship, the character is usually identified as Alexander the Great. See Sikandar.  |
| Dhu'n-Nun, Dha'n-Nun              | <u>Dhú Nún</u> ( <u>Dhú'n-Nún</u> )                      | fem. <u>Dhá Nún</u> ( <u>Dhá'n-Nún</u> ) ("dhu'l-nun", "dha'l-nun", "dhul-nun", "dhal-Nun", "zu'l-nun", "zul-nun", "thulnoon", etc.) "him of the fish" or "one with a fish", the Prophet Jonah. <u>Dhú'n-Nún</u> Abú'l-Fayḍ <u>Thawbán</u> bin Ibráhím al-Miṣrî (d. Giza 245/CE 859 or 248/CE 862), often referred to as <u>Dhú'l-Nún</u> al-Miṣrî or <u>Zúl-Nún</u> al-Miṣrî, was an early Egyptian Muslim mystic and ascetic. progeny, descendants, children, offspring. See root <u>Dharra</u> |
| Dhurriya, Dhurriyat, Dharariy     | <u>Dhurriya</u> , pl. <u>Dhurriyát</u> , <u>Dharáriy</u> | Pers. to see, look, observe; to perceive, feel; to expect, hope for; to visit (modern colloquialism). <u>Dídam</u> , saw. <u>Dídam</u> ín Bahá'u'lláh ast, "I beheld the countenance of Bahá'u'lláh in Him".  |
| Didan, Didam                      | <u>Dídan</u>   | Pers. a horse or mule of an ash-colour; a dark colour; a fortress   |
| Didha (Deza, Dezah, Dizah, Dizeh) | <u>Dídha</u> (d- <u>dh</u> -h)                           | a handful of herbs partly green and partly dry. Also translated as "a handful of worldly goods". Word used in Qur'án 38:44.   |
| Dighth, Adghath                   | <u>Dighth</u> , pl. <u>Ádgháth</u>                       | village, country<br>(Deh-i-Bala) common place name in Iran (GPB p. 298)   |
| Dih (Deh), Dihak                  | Dih, pl. <u>Dihák</u>                                    | a village ((29.367806, 54.464782)) 23 km NNE Nayríz   |
| Dih-Bala                          | Dih-Bálá   | peasant, villager   |
| Dih-Chah (Deh Chah)               | Dih- <u>Cháh</u>   | Pers. a small village (36.272722, 54.755498) in Semnan Province   |
| Dihi                              | Díhí   | man of importance, one who plays an important role, leading personality; grandee (in ancient Persia). Pers.: also <u>duhqán</u> (from Per. dih- <u>khán</u> or dihgán), chief man or magistrate of a village, prince or head of the farmers (among the Persians); a husbandman, cultivator of the ground; a historian; a minstrel, bard.  |
| Dih-Mulla (Deh-Mulla)             | Dih-Mullá  | (Ar. element) tillage, husbandry; a husbandman  |
| Dihqan, Dahaqina, Dahqin, Duhqan  | <u>Dihqán</u> , pl. <u>Daháqina</u> , <u>Daháqín</u>     | "channel", the Tigris river   |
| Dihqani, Dahqani                  | <u>Dihqání</u> , <u>Dahqání</u>                          | Pers. the heart, mind, soul; marrow; pith of a tree; trunk of a tree; the centre; the eye; a dot; an enigma; cote (animal shelter)  |
| Dijla                             | Dijla[h or t]  | Pers. quieting the mind; heart-approving; a lovely woman, sweet-heart; anything admired or wished for   |
| Dil                               | Dil  | Pers. demonstrations of love; comfort, consolation  |
| Dilaram (Dil-aram)                | <u>Dilárám</u>   | Pers. exhilarating; "expansion" or "delight" of the heart (Delli Abbas) a small town 12 km NW of al-Miqdádiyah (or al-Muqdádiyah) and 90 km NE of Baghdad, in Iraq  |
| Dil-Dari                          | Dil-Dárí   | Pers. brave, valiant, intrepid; audacious, fearless, insolent, bold   |
| Dil-Gusha (Dilgusha)              | Dil-Gu <u>shá</u>  | pl. <u>Admigha</u> [h or t] brain. Pers. also the palate; the nose; pride, haughtiness, consequential airs.   |
| Dili-'Abbas                       | Dilí-'Abbás  | Damascus, capital of Syria, colloquially known in Syria as <u>ash-Shám</u> and titled the "City of Jasmine" (Madínat al-Yásamín)  |
| Dilir                             | Dilír  |   |
| Dimagh (Damagh), Admigha          | <u>Dimágh</u> (Pers. <u>Damágh</u> )                     |   |
| Dimashq (Damashq), Dimishq        | <u>Dimashq</u> , <u>Dimishq</u>                          |   |

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| Dimashqi (Damashqi), Dimishqi   | Dimashqí, Dimishqí   | of Damascus, e.g. Damashqí Gate, the city gate facing Damascus near a mosque in 'Akká, or the gate on the NW side of old Jerusalem   |
| Din al-Qayyin<br>Din, Adyan   | ad-Dín al-Qayyim<br>Dín, pl. Adyán                                   | True Religion (Qur'án 30:30)<br>religion, creed, faith, belief. Suffix in proper names, i.e. Şaláh ad-Dín, Pers. Şaláh-ud-Dín  |
| Dinar, Dananir  | Dínár, pl. Danánír   | (originally dinnár), a coin; a gold coin, a ducat, a dinar, a monetary unit; a weight of gold (variously stated); (metaphorically) the sun;—pl. money  |
| Dini<br>Din-i-Ilahi<br>Din-Muhammad-Vazir<br>Dinur, Dinwar (Dinyar)                                 | Díní<br>Dín-i-Iláhí<br>Dín-Muḥammad-Vazír<br>Dínúr, Dínwar           | religious; spiritual<br>(The Divine Faith)<br><br>(Pers. with Ar. influence) religious, faithful; who knows the law  |
| Dirakh (Derakh)<br>Dirakhshani (Derakhshani)<br>Dirbas, Darabis (Pers. Zarrabis)<br>Dirham, Darahim | Dirakh<br>Dirakhshání<br>Dirbás, Darábís<br>Dirham, pl. Daráhim      | Pers. (for dirakht), a tree; a beam<br>Pers. name<br>bolt, door bolt<br>dirhem, drachma; a weight; money, cash. Dirham = 6 dáníq = 12 qírát.   |
| Disatir (Desatir)   | Disátír  | Pers. is a literary forgery with Sufi leanings published in Bombay in 1818 from an Iranian manuscript  |
| Disciples of 'Abdu'l-Baha   | Disciples or Heralds of 'Abdu'l-Bahá                                 | Designated by Shoghi Effendi: Dr John Ebenezer Esslemont, Thornton Chase, Howard MacNutt, Sarah Farmer, Hippolyte Dreyfus-Barney, Lillian Kappes, Robert Turner (first Afro-American Bahá'í in America), Dr Arthur Brauns, W. H. Randall, Lua Getsinger (née Louisa Aurora Moore—Livá (banner)), Joseph Hannan, Chester I. Thatcher, Charles Greenleaf, Mrs J. D. Brittingham, Mrs Thornburgh, Helen S. Goodall, Arthur P. Dodge, William H. Hoar and Dr J. G. Augur.  |
| Diwan (Daywan, Divan), Dawawin  | Díwán (Díván), pl. Dawáwín   | Pers. origin, loaned to Ar. Original meaning was "bundle (of written sheets)", hence "book", especially "book of accounts", and hence "office of accounts", "custom house", "council chamber". The meaning of the English divan, "long, cushioned seat" is because such seats were placed along the walls in Middle Eastern council chambers. A royal court; tribunal of justice or revenue; a council of state, senate; account books of the treasury (in older Islamic administration); collection of poems by an author; governmental office, administrative office; chancellery, office, bureau, secretariat; council or state, cabinet; council, consultative assembly, board of advisers, executive committee; government; hall. Used in titles, as in Amír-Díwán, Head of the Court, or Prime Minister. |
| Diwan-Khanih, Divan-Khanih<br>Diya (Deya), Dia, Ziya, Zia   | Díwán-Khánih<br>Ḍiyá' (ضياء)   | Court<br>light, brightness, glow. Ḍ may be used instead of ḍ. Bahá'í authors use ḍiyá' (ضياء) or ḍiyá. The same issue with the "iyá" letter combination also occurs with díyár.  |
| Diya Baghdadi   | Ḍiyá' Baghdádí   | Dr Zia (Ḍiyá') Baghdádí (1882–1937). Named Ḍiyá' and Afandí by Bahá'u'lláh (He also called him Mabsút Afandí, "the happy one")   |
| Diya' ad-Din, Diya'u'd-Din<br>Diya'i<br>Diya'iya, Diya'iyyih  | Ḍiyá' ad-Dín, Ḍiyá'u'd-Dín<br>Ḍiyá'í<br>Ḍiyá'íya[h or t], Ḍiyá'iyyih | light of faith or light of religion<br>of Ḍiyá'. Nuşratu'lláh Ḍiyá'í<br>(Ziaiyyih or Zia'iyyih) Ḍiyá'íyyih Khánum, eldest daughter of 'Abdu'l-Bahá and mother of Shoghi Effendi.   |
| Diya'u'l-Hajiyiyih<br>Diya'u'llah   | Ḍiyá'u'l-Hájíyyih<br>Ḍiyá'u'lláh                                     | title of 'Udhra Khánum<br>light of God (Ziá'u'lláh or Ziaoullah). Mírzá Ḍiyá'u'lláh, a son of Bahá'u'lláh.   |
| Diyafa  | Ḍiyáfa[t]  | hospitable reception, entertainment as guest, accommodation; hospitality; "feast"  |
| Diyala, Sirwan  | Diyálá (in Iraq), Sírwan (in Iran)                                   | 445 km tributary of Tigris River in eastern Iraq, flowing on east side of Baghdad and joining the Tigris River to the south side of the city. Given incorrectly as Dajli in <i>Star of the West</i> .  |
| Diyar-Bakr (Diar-Bakr)  | Diyár-Bakr   | (Diyár Bakr or Diyárbakir, "land of Bakr" tribe) city (37.925386, 40.205236) in SE Türkiye, 630 km NW of Baghdád. Transcribed Díyár-Bakr by Shoghi Effendi. Arabic: ديار بكر (Diyár Bakr). Renamed Diyabakir   |

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| Diyar-i-Khatt   | Díyár-i- <u>Khatt</u>  | (Turkish, "land of copper") by Atatürk in 1931. See Ma'dan-i-Mis.<br>"domain of writing" or "realm of calligraphy". Verse inscribed by Nabíl when asked by <u>Mishkín-Qalam</u> :<br>Dar díyár-i-khatt <u>sháh-i-sháhib</u> -‘alam<br>Bandiy-i-báb-i-Bahá, <u>Mishkín-Qalam</u> .<br>"In the realm of calligraphy, the king who possesses the Banner, is the servant of the gate of Bahá [the Báb], <u>Mishkín-Qalam</u> ."   |
| Diz-Abad, Dizabad   | Díz-Ábád (Dízábád)   | a village (34.490278, 49.181111) in Markazi Province. A village (36.423725, 52.806759; "Dízvá" ("Dizva"); 1.3 km south of the Shrine of <u>Shaykh</u> Ṭabarsí) in the Central District of Qaem Shahr County, Mazandaran Province.   |
| Dizful (Dezful)   | Dizfúl   | a city and capital of Dezful County, Khuzestan Province, Iran. 120 km NNW of Ahvaz.   |
| Dizij Abad (Dizaj Abad)                                       | Dízij Ábád   | village (36.628908, 48.595490) 11 km ESE of the centre of Zanjan  |
| Dolgorukov (Dolgorouki)                                       | Dolgorukov   | Prince Dimitri Ivanovich Dolgorukov (1797–1867) was a Russian career diplomat born into one of the most prominent Russian families. He held a number diplomatic posts: Constantinople and Madrid (1826–1830); The Hague (1832–1837), Naples (1838–1842), and again in Constantinople (1842–1845). He was the Russian Minister in Iran (1845–1854).  |
| Droshky (Doroshky, Durushkih)<br>Du, Do<br>Du‘a‘ al-Baha‘     | Droshky, Pers. Durushkih<br>Dú, Du, Do<br>Du‘á‘ al-Bahá‘             | a low four-wheeled open carriage once used in Russia<br>Pers. two<br>(also known as Du‘á‘ as-Saḥar, "Supplication of pre-dawn") is a prayer recommended to Muslims to recite during the pre-dawns of Ramaḍán. The prayer contains the names (and in the same order), which refer to attributes of God, of the months adopted by the Báb for the Badí‘ calendar. This prayer also gives precedence to the name Bahá‘ (4 times in the first verse), which apparently does not appear in the Qur‘án. "I beseech Thee by Thy Splendour (Bahá‘) at its most splendid (abhá‘) for all Thy Splendour (Bahá‘) is truly resplendent (bahíy). I, verily, O my God! beseech Thee by the fullness of Thy Splendour (bahá‘). See <u>Shaykh</u> Bahá‘í. |
| Du‘a‘   | Du‘á‘, pl. Ad‘iya[h or t], Pers. Ad‘iyyih                            | call; invocation of God, supplication, prayer; request, plea; good wish; imprecation, curse. Prayer (supplication) for certain occasions and requirements.  |
| Du‘ab (Doab)  | Dú‘áb  | Pers. "two" + "water", water-rich tract of land lying between two converging, or confluent, rivers. Village (36.017927, 53.046496) in Mazandaran Province.  |
| Dudman  | Dúdmán   | Pers. a great tribe, family, illustrious house; generation, race; fragrance; dynasty  |
| Dugh  | Dúgh   | Pers. a mixture of yoghurt and water, to which mint salt and pepper may be added.   |
| Dugh-Abad (Dughabad)  | Dúgh-Ábád  | village (35.085454, 58.854295) in Razavi Khorasan Province, Iran. It is 150 km SW of <u>Mashhad</u> . Named Fúru <sup>gh</sup> by Bahá‘u’lláh.  |
| Duhan, Duha, Zuha, Zuhwat<br>Dukhan, Dukkan, Adkhina<br>Dukht | Ḍuḥan, Ḍuḥá, Pers. Ḍuḥwat<br>Dukhán (Dukhkhán), pl. Adkhina<br>Dukht | forenoon, luncheon-time<br>smoke, fume, vapour; tobacco<br>Pers. a daughter; a virgin; ability, strength; contempt and hatred   |
| Dukhtar, Dukhtaran<br>Duldul, Daladil                         | Dukhtar, pl. Dukhtarán<br>Duldul and Duldúl, pl. Daládil             | Pers. a daughter; a girl; a virgin; power, strength<br>porcupine; the name of a mule gifted to Muḥammad by al-Muqawqis, probably the governor of Egypt. See Ya‘fúr.   |
| Dumit   | Ḍúmiṭ  | ‘Azíz Sulaymán Ḍúmiṭ (fanatical Christian)—his house (since demolished) was on eastern side of the Pilgrim House near the Shrine of the Báb. He erected a large illuminated cross on the roof of his house.   |
| Dunam   | Dunam  | Ottoman Turkish origin. Modern metric unit is 0.1 ha of land (about 0.25 acre).   |
| Durar al-Baha‘iya, Durar‘u‘l-Baha‘iya                         | ad-Durar al-Bahá‘iya   | Pers. Duraru‘l-Bahá‘íyyah (or -ih) or ad-Durar al-Bahiyyah (Dorar-ul-Bahiyyih) "The Brilliant Pearls" by Mírzá Abu‘l-Faḍl, translated into English and published as <i>Miracles and Metaphors</i> .   |
| Durr  | Durr   | (collective) pearls   |

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| Durra, Durrun, Durar<br>Durri, Darri, Dirri                              | Durra[t], Durrun, pl. Durar<br>Durrí, (Pers. Darrí, Dirrí)                | pearl, e.g. Durratu'l-Bahá'íyya<br>glittering, twinkling, brilliant (star), a sparkling star<br>glittering like a gem   |
| Durriya<br>Durud<br>Durukhshan, Derakhshan<br>Durzi, Darzi, Duruz        | Durríya[h or t]<br>Durúd<br>Durukhshán<br>Durzí, Darzí, pl. Durúz         | brightly shine<br>(Dorud) place 260 km NW of Isfahan<br>Pers. (pronounced Derakhshan) shining, flashing<br>Druze. The name is derived from the name of<br>Muḥammad bin Ismá'íl Nashtakín ad-Darazí (from<br>Persian darzí, "tailor") who was an early preacher.<br>However, the people prefer the name al-Muwahhídún<br>("Unitarian" or "people of monotheism") |
| Dust (Dost), Dustan  | Dúst, pl. Dústán  | Pers. friend; lover; mistress, sweetheart. Dúst<br>Muḥammad, friend of Muḥammad, town (31.145648,<br>61.791519) in eastern Iran, and 16th century Persian<br>painter of miniatures, calligrapher, and art historian.  |
| Dusti (Dosti)  | Dústí   | Pers. friendship; love, affection. Insán-dústí, "love of<br>humankind in general" or philanthropy.  |
| Dustur, Dasatir  | Dustúr, pl. Dasátír   | Pers. (Ar. influence) a note or common-place book; a<br>senator, grandee; a pillar; a canon, copy, exemplar,<br>model   |
| Dustur, Dasatir  | Dustúr, pl. Dasátír   | statute; regulations; by-laws; (basic) constitutional<br>law; constitution (politics);—(colloquial) dastúr<br>permission  |
| Dustur, Dasatir  | Dustúr, pl. Dasátír   | statute; regulations; by-laws; (basic) constitutional<br>law; constitution (politics);—(colloquial) dastúr<br>permission  |
| Dusturi<br>Dusturiyya<br>Duwaliya<br>Duz (Doz)<br>Duzd, Duzdan<br>Duzdab | Dustúrí<br>Dustúríyya[h]<br>Duwalíya<br>Dúz<br>Duzd, pl. Duzdán<br>Duzdáb | constitutional<br>constitutionality<br>internationality; internationalism; the International ...<br>Pers. (in compound word) sewing<br>Pers. A thief, robber, assassin; theft<br>Pers. "water thieves", renamed Záhidán (pl. "pious")<br>late 1920s, capital of Sístán, Írán  |
| Duzdgah (Duzd-gar)   | Duzdgáh   | Pers. home or hiding-place of thieves   |
| <b>E</b>   |   |   |
| Eirene, Eirenion   | Eiréné (Greek)  | one, peace, quietness, rest. Greek goddess of peace<br>(Roman counterpart is Pax). The Eirenion Hall was<br>built in 1897 on the Green Acre property and was used<br>as a lecture hall during the summer lecture series at<br>Green Acre. 'Abdu'l-Baha gave a number of talks in the<br>hall in 1912.   |
| El<br>Elders   | El<br>Elders  | Hebrew אֵל (l-e), a god, supreme deity.<br>'Abdu'l-Bahá has named 20 of the 24 elders of<br>Revelation 4:4 and 11:16: the Bááb, the 18 Letters of the<br>Living, and Ḥájí Mírzá Muḥammad Taqí, a cousin of the<br>Bááb.   |
| Erzurum  | Erzurum   | city in eastern Turkey ("Erzeroum"). Known as<br>Theodosiopolis in Roman times. Neighbouring city of<br>Artsn (Arzan) was destroyed 1048–49 and citizens<br>moved to Theodosiopolis and called it Artsn Rum<br>(Arzan of the Romans). Muslim citizens changed it to<br>Arzan ar-Rúm (or Arz ar-Rúm) and then to Erzurum.  |
| <b>F</b>   |   |   |
| Fa   | Fa  | (conjunction, often as a prefix, e.g. fatabayyanú) then,<br>and then; and so, thus, hence, therefore; but then, then<br>however; for, because; (with subjective) so that  |
| Fa'id, Fa'ida, Fawa'id (Fava'id)   | Fá'id, fem. Fá'ida[h or t], pl. Fawá'id                                   | utility, avail, benefit, advantage; gain, profit; interest<br>(on money); useful lesson, moral; use (e.g. of a<br>medicine). The Qur'án forbids usury, but not<br>reasonable interest. See riban.   |
| Fa'il, Fa'ilun, Fa'ala   | Fá'il, pl. Fá'ilún, Fa'ala  | effective; efficacious, efficient; (with pl. fá'ilún) doer,<br>actor, perpetrator; (with pl. fa'ala) worker, workman,<br>labourer; active subject of a verbal clause (grammar).<br>See maf'úl, manşúb and marfú'  |
| Fa'iq  | Fá'iq   | superior; surpassing, excellent, exquisite, first-rate;<br>outstanding, remarkable, striking; pre-eminent;<br>exceeding, extraordinary; going far beyond (a<br>restriction, etc.); awake, waking, wakeful. Aḥmad Fá'iq<br>Afandí (Armenian) rebelled against Shoghi Effendi.  |

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| Fa'iz, Fa'iza, Fa'izun  | Fá'iz, fem. Fá'iza, pl. Fá'izún  | successful, victorious, triumphant; victor, winner; reaching, attaining. Fá'izih (Pers. variation)—name given to Gulsur <sup>kh</sup> Bagum by 'Abdu'l-Bahá.  |
| Fada, Fayd, Fayadan (Fayazan)   | Fáḍa (Fayḍ, Fayaḍán)   | to overflow, flow over, run over; to inundate, flood, flood, inundation, deluge   |
| Fadak   | Fadak  | a large, formerly Jewish owned oasis region (25.978874, 40.470053) south of the city of al-Há'it, and 122 km ENE of <u>Khaybar</u> . See Taymár' and Wádí al-Qurá'.   |
| Fad-dan<br>Fadhlaka   | Fad-dán<br>Fadh <sup>h</sup> laka  | (feddan) about an acre in size<br>brief summary, résumé, survey, outline, abstract, epitome   |
| Fadil (Fazil), Fadila, Fudala, Fada'il  | Faḍíl, fem. Faḍíla[h or t], pl. Fuḍalá'  | (fem. pl. Faḍá'il) outstanding, eminent, very good, first-rate, excellent; distinguished, deserving; learned, erudite. As the day of the Badí' week, Faḍíl: grace, favour. Fem. moral excellence, excellent quality, virtue; merit, advantage, excellence, exquisiteness.   |
| Fadil (Fazil), Fawadil, Fadilun, Fudala   | Fáḍil, pl. Fawáḍil, Fáḍilún, Fuḍalá  | Ar. (Fazel is an old Persian form) remaining, leftover, left, surplus, exceeding, in excess; (pl. fawáḍil) remainder, remnant, residue, rest, leftover, surplus, excess;—(pl. fáḍilún, fuḍalá) outstanding, eminent, very good, first-rate, superior, excellent, distinguished, deserving; learned; man of culture and refinement. Persian (z may be used instead of ḍ): fáḍil, fem. fáḍilat, fáḍila, pl. fáḍilát.        |
| Fadilabad (Fazelabad)   | Fáḍilábád  | 28 km ENE of Gurgán (SE corner of the Caspian Sea), Iran  |
| Fadil-i-Furughi<br>Fadil-i-Mazandarani<br>Fadil-i-Qa'ini                                      | Faḍíl-i-Furúghí<br>Fáḍil-i-Mazandarání<br>Fáḍil-i-Qá'ini   | Pers. savant of Furúgh. See Furúghí<br>Persian Bahá'í scholar (1880–1957)<br>the Learned One of the Qá'in. A district in the province of <u>Khurásán</u>  |
| Fadil-i-Yazdi   | Fáḍil-i-Yazdí  | “scholar of Yazd”. Fáḍil-i-Yazdí ('Alí Muntazi' of Nadúshun) was a poet, religious scholar, and a devoted servant of Bahá'u'lláh.   |
| Fadl (Fazl), Fudul, Afdal   | Faḍl, pl. Fuḍúl, Afḍál   | surplus, excess, superfluity, overflow; leftover, remainder, remnant, rest; matter of secondary importance, subordinate matter;—pl. fuḍúl that which is superfluous, redundant or in excess, a surplus, superfluity; waste, refuse; droppings, excrement;—pl. afḍál merit, desert (on behalf of, with respect to), credit (for, in), service(s) (to); benefit, favour, gift, present. Persian—z may be used instead of ḍ) |
| Fadla, Fadalat  | Faḍla[t], pl. Faḍalát  | remnant, remainder, residue, leftover, rest, surplus; waste, scrap, discard, offal, waste product; pl. excretions (physiology), excrements  |
| Fadlu'llah (Fazlu'llah), Fadl Khuda<br>Fahandizh<br>Fahd, Fuhud, Afhud<br>Fahima, Fahm, Faham | Faḍlu'lláh, Faḍl Alláh (Faḍlalláh)<br>Fahandizh<br>Fahd, pl. Fuhúd, Afhud<br>Fahima, Fahm, Faham | Grace or bounty of God. Pers. Faḍl <u>Khudá</u><br>Pers. a family name<br>lynx (also the term for cheetah and panther)  |
| Fahm, Afham   | Fahm, pl. Afhám  | to understand, comprehend, realize (something); to note (something), take note, take cognizance (of something); to hear, learn (of something from), be informed (of something by)   |
| Fahnih (Faneh), Panah, Dakhin   | Fahnih   | understanding; comprehension, grasp; perceptive faculty, perceptivity; brains, intellect; discernment, acumen, penetration, insight, intelligence<br>(also known as Panáh and <u>Ḍakhín</u> ) is a small village 72 km SSW Qúchán in Razavi Khorasan Province, Iran. See Panábandán.  |
| Fajr  | Fajr   | dawn, daybreak, morning twilight; dawn (figuratively), beginning, outset, start; (fem.) morning prayer (Islamic Law)  |
| Fakara, Fakr  | Fakara (Fakr)  | to reflect, meditate, cogitate, ponder, muse, speculate (on), revolve in ones mind, think over, contemplate, consider (something) form V to reflect, meditate, cogitate, ponder, muse, speculate (on), revolve in ones mind, think, over, contemplate, consider (something); to think (of) forms V & VIII to remember, recall, recollect (someone, something)   |
| Fakhkhar  | Fakh <sup>h</sup> khár   | (fired) clay; earthenware, crockery, pottery. Tel 'Akká (inaccurately also called Tel al-Fakh <sup>h</sup> khár (Hill of Shards) or “Napoleon's Hill”. See Tall al-Fakh <sup>h</sup> khár   |

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| Fakhm                                 | Fakhm                                      | stately, imposing, splendid, superb, magnificent, grand, grandiose  |
| Fakhr                                 | Fakhr                                      | glory, pride; honor; vainglorious poetry (as a literary genre)  |
| Fakhrū'd-Dawlih                       | Fakhrū'd-Dawlih                            | (MF)  |
| Fakhrū'd-Din                          | Fakhrū'd-Dín                               | (Fakr ed Din)   |
| Fakhrū'sh-Shuhada'                    | Fakhrū'sh-Shuhadá'                         | Pride of Martyrs. Note final Hamza. See Áqá Buzurg-i Níshápúrí.   |
| Fakhura (Fakhurih)                    | Fákhúra[h or t]                            | pottery, earthenware manufactory. al-Fákhúra is a SW quarter of 'Akká—location of the Khán al-'Awámíd ("Inn of Pillars").   |
| Falah                                 | Faláh                                      | thriving, prosperity; salvation; welfare; success   |
| Falaj, Aflaj                          | Falaj, pl. Aflaj                           | split into parts. The irrigation system (see qanáh) in Oman and UAE that conducts underground water into channels that is then evenly divided between farms.  |
| Falak, Aflak                          | Falak, pl. Aflák                           | celestial sphere; celestial body, star; circuit, orbit (of celestial bodies). Hence, falak al-burúj (the celestial spheres); falak al-manázil (the celestial stations); falak az-zuhal (the sphere of Saturn); falak al-mushṭarí (the sphere of Jupiter); falak al-mirriḳh (the sphere of Mars); falak ash-shams (the sphere of the Sun); falak az-zuhrah (the sphere of Venus); falak 'utárid (the sphere of Mercury); falak al-qamar (the sphere of the moon) |
| Falaq                                 | Falaq                                      | daybreak, dawn  |
| Falaqa (Falaka, Falakih)              | Falaqa[h or t]                             | a device (pole, stick) to hold the feet of a person when the bastinado is given. A rope is fixed to the ends of the stick to form a loose loop. The feet are passed through the loop and two men turn the stick to tighten the rope, and then lift the stick. A third man strikes the soles of the person's feet with a cane.   |
| Falasifiyya sharq                     | Falásifiyya sharq                          | "philosophers of the East". See faylasúf  |
| Fallah, Fallahun, Fallaha             | Falláh, pl. Falláhún, Falláha[h or t]      | tiller of the soil, husbandman; peasant, farmer, fellah   |
| Fallscheer                            | Fallscheer                                 | Dr Josephina Therese Fallscheer-Zürcher (1866-1932), a Swiss physician who lived in the Middle East for many years, including Haifa (1905-1912). Dr Fallscheer served as physician for the family of 'Abdu'l-Bahá and was a confidant of the women of the household of 'Abdu'l-Bahá. Married Heinrich Samuel Fallscheer (b. 1872) in 1899. Daughter Gerda Margarethe Sdun-Fallscheer (1901-1990).   |
| Falsaf, Falsafa                       | Falsaf, fem. Falsafa[h or t], pl. Falsafát | to philosophize; philosophy   |
| Falsafi                               | Falsafí                                    | Pers. philosophical; a philosopher  |
| Fam Ghadir                            | Fam Ghadír                                 | ("Fama Ghadir") Fam Ghadír (Khumm), i.e. the mouth or orifice of the pool (ghadír). Symbolically, talk or speech.   |
| Fam, Afwah                            | Fam, pl. Afwáh                             | mouth; muzzle; orifice, aperture, hole, vent; mouth (of a river), head (of a canal, etc.)   |
| Fana' Fi'lláh                         | Faná' Fí'lláh                              | the annihilation of self in God (Scholl, <i>Remembrance of God</i> , p. 5)  |
| Fana' wa Baqa                         | Faná' wa Baqá'                             | annihilation and subsistence (Scholl, <i>Remembrance of God</i> , p. 5)   |
| Fana'                                 | Faná'                                      | passing away, perish, cessation of being; perdition, ruin, destruction, annihilation; evanescence, vanishing, termination, extinction; exhaustion; non-being, non-existence, non-entity; extinction of individual consciousness, recedence of the ego, obliteration of the self (mysticism)   |
| Fana'yan (Fana'ian, Fanaian, Fanaian) | Faná'yán (Faná'íyán)                       | Mírzá Faraju'lláh Faná'yán (Junún) (CE 1871-1945)—a shoemaker, Bahá'í and poet  |
| Fanan, Afnan                          | Fanan, pl. Afnán                           | bough or twig. Afnán used to denote those indirectly related to the Báb (there were no surviving children), specifically of His three maternal uncles and His wife's two brothers. Family name of Túbá Khánum (daughter of 'Abdu'l-Bahá) who married Mírzá Muhsin. Children: Rúhí, Suhayl, Fu'ád and Thurayyá.  |
| Fani, Faniyat (Faniyyat)              | Fání, pl. Fáníyát (Fáníyyát)               | frail, transitory, perishable, inconstant; tottering (old man); (in the parlance of the Sufis) one who has reached the state of faná', or annihilation  |
| Fanin                                 | Fánin                                      | evanescent, transitory, transient, ephemeral, vain; exhausted; far advanced in years, very old  |

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| Faniya, Fana'  | Faniya (Faná')   | to pass away, perish, cease to exist, come to nought; to come to an end, cease, wane, dwindle, evanesce, vanish; to be extinguished, become extinct; to be exhausted, be consumed, be spent; to undergo obliteration of the self; to become totally absorbed (by). See Baqá'   |
| Fann, Funun, Afnan, Afanin                                 | Fann, pl. Funún, Afnán, Afánín   | kind, specimen, variety;—pl. Afánín various sides (of something), diversity;—pl. Funún sciences, arts; modes, ways, manners; tricks, artifices; arts and sciences or technology. <i>Thamarát al-Funún</i> (1875–1908) "The fruits of the arts", first Syrian Islamic newspaper.  |
| Fannan (Fananan), Fannana, Fannanun<br>Faqa, (Fawq, Fawaq) | Fannán, fem. Fannána, pl. Fannánún<br>Fáqa (Fawq, Fawáq)                                   | artist. Khazeh Fananapazir ( <u>K</u> hazih Fannánpazír)<br>to surpass, excel, overtop (someone, something), tower (above); to be superior (to someone); to outweigh, outbalance; to transcend, exceed (something)   |
| Faqara, Faqar<br>Faqih, Fuqíha, Fuqaha<br>Faqir, Fuqara'   | Faqára[h or t], pl. Faqár<br>Faqíh, fem. Fuqíha[h or t], pl. Fuqahá'<br>Faqír, pl. Fuqara' | back joint or vertebra<br>legist, jurist and theologian, expert of fiqh, jurist<br>poor, poverty-stricken; poor man, pauper; mendicant<br>dervish, Sufi mendicant  |
| Faqnas<br>Faqr<br>Far, Farr                                | Faqnas<br>Faqr<br>Far, Farr  | phoenix<br>poverty; need, lack, want<br>Pers. beauty, comeliness, ornament, elegance, decoration; light, splendour, brilliancy, lustre; voice, sound; a feather; a torrent of water; justice; government; infliction of punishment; magnificence, glory, power, dignity, dominion, pomp, state   |
| Far', Furu', Afru'   | Far', pl. Furú', Afru'   | twig, branch, bough, limb, (also colloquial) branches, twigs; derivative; section, subdivision; branch office, subsidiary establishment, branch; branch line, feeder line; branch wire (electricity); a fundamental institution or doctrine. al-farú' or 'ilm al-farú' the doctrine of the branches, i.e., applied fiqh, applied ethics (consisting in the systematic elaboration of canonical law in Islam)   |
| Farab  | Fáráb  | land watered by irrigation. There are a number of places with this name: a village 60 km south of Ardabil, Iran; Fáráb (Farap) a town in Turkmenistan adjacent to Alat (Olat), Uzbekistan; Farob a town in western Tajikistan.   |
| Farabi   | Fárábí   | Abú Naşr Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad al Fárábí (known in West as Alfarabius). Renowned Arab philosopher and jurist. Possibly born in Fáráb or Fáyáb, which one?  |
| Faraburz, Fariburz   | Faráburz, Farfiburz  | Pers. glorious and mighty. Name of a mighty champion and minister of Iran.   |
| Farada, Faruda, Furud                                      | Farada and Faruda (Furúd)  | to be single, be alone; to be singular, be unique;—farada (furúd) to withdraw, retire, segregate (from)  |
| Faraghih (Farugh)<br>Farah, Afrah                          | Farághih<br>Faraḥ, pl. Afráḥ   | (Faraghe, Faragheh) village 160 km SW Yazd<br>joy, gladness, glee, gaiety, hilarity, mirth, exhilaration, merriment, happiness; wedding;—pl. feast of rejoicing, celebration, festival, festivity; wedding (feast).  |
| Farah-Abad   | Faraḥ-Ábád   | "The Fair Abode of Joy", palace near Tehran that was built by Muẓaffarí'd-Dín  |
| Farahan  | Faráhán  | merry, gay, cheerful, joyful, glad, delighted, happy. County in Markazi Province, Iran.  |
| Farahangiz (Farahangise)                                   | Faraḥángíz (Faraḥ+ángíz)   | Faraḥángíz (Faraḥ) <u>K</u> hánúm (1894–1967) was a niece of Fáṭimah Naḥrí (Muníríh <u>K</u> hánúm), sister of Dr Amínu'lláh (Amín) Faríd (their father was Mírzá Asadu'lláh-i-Işfahání), she married Sydney Sprague (1875–1943). All (including the father) were Covenant-Breakers. She owned a small piece of land in the area of the International Bahá'í Archives Building and resisted all efforts to purchase it for over 30 years—expropriated by the government in 1954. Sydney changed his mind in 1937, and eventually returned to the Bahá'í Faith in 1941. |
| Farahmand, Farhmand, Farhamand<br>Faraj, Faraja            | Farahmand, Farhmand, Farhamand<br>Faraj, fem. Faraja[h or t]                               | Pers. intelligent, wise; near<br>freedom from grief or sorrow, release from suffering; joy; relaxation; relief, ease, repose, pleasure, comfort; happy ending  |

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| Faraju'llah Dhaki al-Kurdi          | Faraju'lláh <u>Dh</u> akí al-Kurdí             | (not Zakí) <u>Shaykh</u> Faraju'lláh <u>Dh</u> akí al-Kurdí, a religious student at al-Azhar University who became a Bahá'í; and later an editor and publisher in Cairo  |
| Faraju'llah Tafrishi                | Faraju'lláh Tafrí <u>sh</u> í                  | (MF) (from Tafrí <u>sh</u> )   |
| Faraju'llah                         | Faraju'lláh                                    | God's relief or rescue   |
| Faramarz                            | Farámarz                                       | Pers. keeper of a citadel or fortress; name of the son of Rustam   |
| Faramush                            | Fáramú <u>sh</u>                               | Pers. forgotten, forgetfulness   |
| Faramush-Khanih                     | Farámú <u>sh</u> - <u>Kh</u> ánih              | Pers. house of oblivion, Freemasonry headquarters, a corruption of <i>franc-maçonnerie</i> (Freemasonry)   |
| Faran                               | Fárán  | desert, mountain, wilderness, etc. A small village in Ardistán (32.989358, 52.624571). See Párán.  |
| Farang, Firing                      | Farang (hence Farangí), Firing                 | Pers. from old French word franc ("Frank"), an Italian, European; a Christian; all nations that wear short garments; ruddy, of pleasing aspect; a galley. See afranj and ifranjí   |
| Farangis                            | Farangís                                       | Pers. character in <i>Sháhnáma</i> , daughter of Afrásyáb, married to Siyáwush and mother of Kay <u>Kh</u> usraw.  |
| Faraqлит                            | Fáraqlít (Fáriq + lít)                         | Arabic rendering of the Greek Paráklētos (Paraclete). "The Comforter"; defender, deputy, or intercessor; a distinguisher between truth and error. Bahá'u'lláh claimed to be the Father foretold by Isaiah and the Comforter covenanted by Jesus. (SLH p. 63)   |
| Farash, Farasha, Farashah, Farashun | Fará <u>sh</u> , fem. Fará <u>sh</u> a[h or t] | (Pers. "Fará <u>sh</u> áh") moth; butterfly; flighty, fickle person. Fará <u>sh</u> áh (now Islámiyih, Eslamiyeh) is a town SW of Yazd, Iran. pl. fará <u>sh</u> ún, fem. fará <u>sh</u> át.   |
| Faraz                               | Faráz  | Pers. above, up, upon, on, upwards, aloft, on the top; above and below, up and down; back, behind; after, hereafter  |
| Farazistan                          | Farázistán                                     | "The heavenly world", title of a volume by Muḥammad Ismá'íl <u>Kh</u> án   |
| Fard, Afrad, Furada                 | Fard, pl. Afrád, Furádá                        | alone, single; sole, only; solitary, lone, lonely; singular, unique, matchless, unrivaled, peerless, incomparable; one, a single one, a single thing, a single person, individual; odd, uneven (number)  |
| Fard, Furud                         | Fard, pl. Furúd                                | notch, incision; duty, precept, injunction, order, decree, ordinance, command; religious duty (Islamic Law); statutory portion, lawful shore (Islamic Law); assumption, supposition, presupposition, premise, postulate, hypothesis  |
| Farda                               | Fardá  | Pers. tomorrow. A reply sometimes given to creditors since it never arrives.   |
| Farda                               | Farda[h or t] (fem. of Fard)                   | one part, one half, one of a pair  |
| Farhad                              | Farhád   | Pers. elation, happiness. A deserted village 12 km SSW of Ní <u>sh</u> ápúr (36.113013, 58.741850), in the Central District of Nishapur County, Razavi Khorasan Province, Iran. Farhád is a famous character in Persian literature and Persian mythology. The story of his love with <u>Sh</u> írín is one of the most famous love stories in Persian culture. |
| Farhan                              | Farhán   | joyful, joyous, glad, happy; saucy   |
| Farhand                             | Farhand  | Pers. an excavation formed by a torrent; an artificial canal newly dug; a ditch; a stream above ground flowing from one spot to another; a subterranean canal which works its way from one well to another; anything falling to pieces from age.   |
| Farhang                             | Farhang  | Pers. good-breeding; greatness; excellence; gravity; wisdom, science; jurisprudence, a dictionary, lexicon, vocabulary, glossary; a vine-branch bent under ground, so that the other extremity shoots up at a distance from the other trunk; a subterranean canal  |
| Farhangi                            | Farhangí                                       | Pers. a preceptor, tutor, teacher, instructor; a man learned in the law.   |
| Farhumand (Fahomand, Farhoumand)    | Farhúmand                                      | Pers. virtuous and enlightened   |
| Fariba                              | Faríbá   | Pers. charming, attractive, fem. name  |
| Fariburz (Fariborz, Faribarz)       | Faríburz                                       | Pers. name of the son of Kay Káwús   |
| Farid                               | Fáriḍ  | old, advanced in years. 'Umar ibn 'Alí ibn al-Fáriḍ (1181-1234) was an Arab poet.  |
| Farid, Farida, Fara'id              | Faríd, fem. Farída[h or t], pl. Fará'id        | alone, one, lonely, solitary; singular, unique, incomparable, matchless, peerless, unrivalled, incomparable; bright, glittering (sword); a precious  |

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|  |  | gem, pearl, especially one of a larger size, or a bead of gold placed alternately between smaller ones in a necklace or bracelet. <i>Kitábu'l-Fará'id</i> (Book of peerless gems) by Mírzá Faḍl. <i>Fará'id as-Simṭayn</i> ("Two chains of pearls (on the virtues of 'Alí, Fátima, the Imams and their descendants) i.e. two vols) by Ibráhim bin Muḥammad al-Ḥamawí al-Juwaynī (1246–1322), mostly hadiths that are also found in Shi'ite sources.   |
| Farida, Fará'd                                   | Farída[h], pl. Fará'd                            | religious duty (Islamic Law); divine precept, ordinance of God (Islamic Law); obligatory prayer (Islamic Law);—pl. distributive shares in estate (Islamic Law)  |
| Faridu'd-Din 'Attar<br>Faridun, Firidun, Afridun | Farídu'd-Dín 'Aṭṭár<br>Farídún, Firidún, Afrídún | Great Persian mystic poet "the druggist"<br>Pers. also Faraydún, Firaydún (Fereydun, Fereidun, Firaydun, Fraydun, Freydun) an ancient and celebrated Persian king (mythical?), the commencement of whose reign is placed about 750 BCE. His sons were sons Túr (Túraj), Salm and Íraj.  |
| Fariq, Fawariq                                   | Fáriq, pl. Fawáriq                               | distinguishing, differential, distinctive, discriminative, separative;—pl. a separating or distinctive factor; distinctive characteristic, criterion; difference, distinction, dissimilarity, disparity   |
| Faris, Farisa, Farisat, Fursan, Fawaris          | Fáris, pl. Fursán, Fawáris                       | (fem. Fárisa[t], pl. Fárisát) mounted upon any solid-hoofed animal; a horseman, a cavalier (hence, a knight), rider; a lion; the Persians; Persia (also balad Fáris—land of Persia);—pl. cavalry. Shoghi Effendi used various terms for "Knights (Fárisán) of Bahá'u'lláh": "Fárisán-i-Maydán-i-lláhi", the similar "Fárisán-i-Miḍmár-i-lláhi" ("The knights of the divine arena"); "Fárisán-i-Jaysh-i-lláhi" ("The knights of the divine army"), "Fárisán-i-Dilír-i-Ḥadrat-i-Bahá'u'lláh" ("The valiant knights of Bahá'u'lláh"), etc. |
| Farisi<br>Farkhunda (Farkhundih)<br>Farma        | Fárisí<br>Farkhunda<br>Farmá                     | Persian; a Persian<br>Pers. fem. happy; fortunate, prosperous<br>one who issues orders. From the infinitive Farmúdan (to bid, to order), but never used alone, i.e. Farmán-Farmá, the one who establishes order; the Governor.  |
| Farma<br>Farmahin, Farahan                       | Farma<br>Farmahín, Farahán                       | Pers. violet<br>Farmahín is in Farahán County and is 40 km north of Arák, Iran  |
| Farman, Firman, Faraman                          | Farmán, Pers. also Firmán, pl. Farámán           | royal decree, command, order or edict. Ar. plural also Faramát or Farámín   |
| Farman-Farma                                     | Farmán-Farmá                                     | the one who establishes or issues the order; the commander or governor. Title of Prince Ḥusayn 'Alí Mírzá, grandson of Fath-'Alí-Sháh   |
| Farmaniyiyih                                     | Farmáníyyih                                      | ("Farmanieh") once a garden named after Prince Ḥusayn 'Alí Mírzá, now a district in NE of Teheran   |
| Farnaz   | Farnaz   | Old Pers. fem. name = far+náz: "the most beautiful", "the most elegant", "the most charming"  |
| Farnush<br>Farrash, Farrashun                    | Farnúsh<br>Farrásh, pl. Farráshún                | Pers. fem. name<br>one who spreads the carpets; servant, attendant; house servant, valet; office boy, errand boy  |
| Farrash-Bashi<br>Farrukh<br>Fars                 | Farrásh-Báshí<br>Farrukh<br>Fárs                 | chief or head of the servant<br>Pers. beautiful-faced; happy, fortunate<br>Pers. Persia, Parthia. Párs is the proper and original name of Írán, Arabs, who do not have the letter p in their language, replaced it by an F: Fárs. Also the name of a southern province.   |
| Farsakh, Farasikh                                | Farsakh, pl. Farásikh                            | Ar. a farasang, a league, an hour; a long time; an interval; a chink, cleft; quiet, repose; perpetual; much. See farsang.   |
| Farsang, Farsang-ha                              | Farsang, pl. Farsang-há                          | Pers. a historical Persian unit of distance; a parsang, league; the distance a laden mule can travel in an hour, which varied according to terrain and the speed of travel (about 4.8 to 5.6 km); 6.23 km in 19th century Persia; and 10 km in modern Iran and Türkiye. Derived from the Persian parsang (sang, "stone", for stone markers (sára) placed by the road).  |
| Farsh, Furush                                    | Farsh, pl. Furúsh                                | furnishing; furniture, household effects; mat, rug, carpet; anything spread on the ground as bedding; foundation (architecture)   |

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| Farsi, Farsiyan   | Fársí, pl. Fársiyán  | modern (or new) Persian, also known by its endonym Fársí, has been “enriched by the wealth of Arabic, far more expressive, far more mellifluous than its Pársík forbear”. <i>Muḥammad and the Course of Islám</i> , p. 232 See Pársí and Pahlawí.   |
| Fars-Namah (Farsnamah), Fars an-Nama  | Fárs-Námih (Ar. Fárs an-Náma)  | “The Book of Fárs”. A Persian-language history and geography of the Fars province, written between 1105 and 1116 during the Seljuk period.  |
| Faruhar<br>Faruq (Faroogh)  | Farúhar<br>Fárúq   | Pers. possibly a form of Furúhar (same consonants) very timorous. al-Fárúq “he who distinguishes truth from falsehood” (epithet Caliph ‘Umar ibn al- <u>Kh</u> attáb (2nd)). A village (29.965218, 53.046784) in Fars Province.   |
| Farwardin (Farvardin)   | Farwardín  | Pers. first month of the Persian solar year; the 19th day of every month  |
| Faryab, Faryaw, Firyab  | Fáryáb, Fáryáw   | Pers. ground watered by irrigation. Fáryáb (also Fíryáb), a village 140 km NE of Bandar Abbas, Iran; and another 195 km SW of Balkh, Afghanistan.   |
| Farzad  | Farzád   | Pers. Far+zád (“greatness” or “majesty” + “born”), a male name “born into a great family”   |
| Farzam<br>Farzan  | Farzám<br>Farzán   | Pers. worthy, suiting, befitting. Dr Arbáb Farzám<br>Pers. science, learning; strength, constancy; wise, learned  |
| Farzanih-Mu’ayyad<br>Fas, Fez or Fes  | Farzáníh-Mu’ayyad<br>Fás   | Manúchihir Farzáníh-Mu’ayyad, martyred 1982<br>a city in northern inland Morocco. It is the second largest city in Morocco after Casablanca. For the fez (hat), see <u>ṭarbúsh</u> .  |
| Fasa<br>Fasaha<br>Fashar, Fishar  | Fasá<br>Faṣáha[h]<br>Fa <u>sh</u> ar, Fi <u>sh</u> ár                            | village (28.948488, 53.637617) SW Nayriz.<br>purity of the language; fluency, eloquence<br>Pers. a scattering; diffusion; compression, constriction, squeezing; the piercing of one thing with another  |
| Fasih, Fusaha’, Fisah, Fusuh  | Faṣíh, pl. Fuṣaḥá’, Fiṣáḥ, Fuṣuḥ   | pure, good Arabic (language), literary; skilful in using the correct literary language; clear, plain, distinct, intelligible (language, speech); fluent, eloquent   |
| Fasiq, Fasiqun, Fussaqa, Fasaqa   | Fásiq, pl. Fásiqún, Fussáq, Fasaqa   | godless, sinful, dissolute, wanton, licentious, profligate, vicious, iniquitous, nefarious; trespasser, offender, sinner; fornicator, adulterer; a person not meeting the legal requirements of righteousness (Islamic Law)   |
| Fasl al-Khitab, Faslu’l-Khitab  | Faṣl al- <u>Kh</u> iṭáb, Pers. Faṣlu’l- <u>Kh</u> iṭáb                           | “sound or unmistakable judgement” ( <i>Faṣṣl-ul-Khitab</i> ). <i>The Conclusive Proof</i> or <i>The Decisive Decree</i> by Mírzá Faḍl   |
| Fasl, Fusul   | Faṣl, pl. Fuṣúl  | parting, disjunction, detachment, severance, sunderance, cutting off; separation; division, partition; discharge, dismissal.—pl. section, part; chapter; act (of a play); movement (of a symphony, etc.); article (in a newspaper); class, grade (school); season   |
| Fass, Fusus   | Faṣṣ, pl. Fuṣúṣ  | stone of a ring; clove (of garlic); segment (of an orange); lobe (anatomy, botanical); joint; essence   |
| Fassala, Fussila  | Faṣṣala, Fuṣṣila   | to detail, to enumerate; to expound, to elucidate, to explain; to make understandable, to clarify; to be made distinct  |
| Fata<br>Fata’<br>Fata’l-Malih<br>Fata’l-Qazvini<br>Fatah, Fatayat<br>Fataha | Fatá’<br>Fata’<br>Fatá’l-Malīḥ<br>Fatá’l-Qazvíní<br>Fatáh, pl. Fatayát<br>Fataḥa | youth, boy, adolescence; a young man; a man-servant<br>forgetting; desisting<br>handsome young man<br>youth of Qazvín<br>(young) girl, young woman<br>to open (something); to turn on (a faucet); to switch on, turn on (an apparatus); to dig (a canal); to build (a road); to open, preface, introduce, begin (something); to conquer, capture (something); to reveal, disclose (to someone or something); to grant victory or success (to someone over or in something; of God). |
| Fatama, Fatm<br>Fath, Futuh, Futuhāt  | Faṭama, Faṭm<br>Fath, pl. Futúḥ, Futúḥát   | to wean (an infant or a young animal)<br>opening; introduction, commencement, beginning;—(pl. futúḥ, futúḥát) conquest; victory, triumph;—pl. futúḥát alms; donations, contributions  |
| Fath-‘Ali   | Fath-‘Alí  | Fath-‘Alí <u>Sh</u> áh Qájár (1772–1834), father of Muḥammad <u>Sh</u> áh   |
| Fatha   | Faṭha[h or t]  | the vowel point, the short vowel a (grammar). See ḍamma and kasra   |
| Fath-al-Futuh   | Fath-al-Futúḥ  | Victory of Victories  |

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| Fath-i-A'zam   | Faṭḥ-i-A'zam   | ("Fatheazam") "supreme victory". Hushmand Fatheazam [Húshmand Faṭḥ-i-A'zam] (1924–2013), member of the Universal House of Justice for 40 years (1963 until he retired in 2003). "God's opening" or "God's conquest"   |
| Fathu'llah<br>Fathu'llah-i-Hakkak<br>Fathu'llah-i-Hakkak-i-Qumi<br>Fathu'llah-i-Qumi<br>Fatih, Fatiha (Pers. Fatihih), Fawatih | Faṭḥu'lláh (Faṭḥ+Alláh)<br>Faṭḥu'lláh-i-Ḥakkák<br>Faṭḥu'lláh-i-Ḥakkák-i-Qumí<br>Faṭḥu'lláh-i-Qumí<br>Fátih, fem. Fátihā[h or t], pl. Fawátih | opener; beginner; conqueror, victor; light (colour). Feminine: start, opening, beginning, commencement, inception, incipience; introduction, preface, preamble, proem. al-Fátihā (or as-Sab'a al Mathání (the seven oft-repeated) since the verses of al-Fátihā must be read in every prayer) is the first surah (with 7 verses) of the Qur'án. See Qur'án 15:87. According to aḥádíth and <i>Tablets of Bahá'u'lláh</i> , this súra was revealed twice—in Mecca and Medina—as was the Preamble to Lawḥ-i-Ishráqát. Ishfahání Pers. Fátihih. See Ḥurúf Muqaṭṭa'át. weaned. Fem. a woman who weans her child; a female proper name. Fátima bint Muḥammad (CE 605 or 15–632), commonly known as Fátima az-Zahrá', was the daughter of Muḥammad and wife of the Imám 'Alí. Fátimih-Bagum was the mother of the Báb. Fátimih Khánum (b. 1828, m. 1849, d. 1904; referred to as Mahd-i-'Ulyá), was the second wife of Bahá'u'lláh. Her children were: Šamadíyyih (daughter), and sons Muḥammad, Díyá'u'lláh and Badí'u'lláh. See umm al-Kitáb. |
| Fatim, Fatima (Fatimih), Futum   | Faṭím, fem. Fátima[h or t], pl. Fuṭum  | sister of the eighth Imam. Pers. Fátimih-i-Ma'šúmih. DB p. 224 is incorrect.  |
| Fatima-i-Ma'sumih (Fatima Masumeh)   | Fátima-i-Ma'šúma   | Fatimite, a dynasty that reigned in Egypt from 908 to 1171  |
| Fatimi, Fatimiya   | Fátimí, pl. Fátimíya[h or t]   | Fatimid (adj. and n.); al-Fátimíyún, the Fatimids   |
| Fatimi, Fatimiyun<br>Fatiq   | Fátimí, pl. Fátimíyún<br>Fátíq   | unstitched, ripped, ripped open, slit, rent, torn; sharp, shining (dawn), eloquent  |
| Fatir<br>Fatra (Fitra), Fatarat  | Fátir<br>Fatra[h or t], Fatarát  | originator or creator. al-Fátir, the Creator (God)  |
| Fattah   | Fattáh   | lassitude, languor, listlessness, slackness, weakness, feebleness, debility; tepidity, indifference, coolness (of a feeling); also original reality, creating and gap;—(pl.) interval of time, intermission, pause; period, spell, while; an interregnum; an interval of time between two apostles or prophets (e.g. the time between the martyrdom of the Báb and the rise of Bahá'u'lláh)   |
| Fattuh (Fattouh, Fatou, Fatoó)<br>Fatwa (Fatva), Fatwin, Fatawa  | Fattúh<br>Fatwá, pl. Fatáwin, Fatáwá   | an opener (of the gates of profit, of sustenance); a conqueror; a judge, an arbiter; one of the names of God (al-Fattáh); name of a bird. Derived from Fataḥa. little conqueror; diminutive of Fattáh   |
| Fawa'id al-Hikmiyyah   | al-Fawá'id al-Ḥikmiyyah  | formal (possibly non-binding) legal opinion (Islamic law), a judgement or sentence made by a recognized authority, a qualified jurist (muftí), in response to a question posed by a private individual, judge or government. The stature of a muftí, and hence of their fatwá, derives from their reputation for scholarly expertise and upright character.   |
| Fawj (Fauj, Fouj, Fuj), Afwaj, Afwajan   | Fawj, pl. Afwáj  | (written by <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad-i-Aḥsá'í) observations in wisdom  |
| Fawj-Dar (Fuzdar)  | Fawj-Dár ("Fúzdár")  | group, crowd, troop, band; detachment; party; shift (in a mine); battalion; regiment. Afwájan in droves, in crowds.   |
| Fawq   | Fawq   | Pers. (Fauj-dar, Fouj-dar, Foj-dar, Fuj-dar, Fauz-dar, Fouz-dar, Foz-dar, Fozdar, etc.). A police or military officer; a criminal judge.  |
| Fawwar   | Fawwár   | being above, superior to (one's fellows); superiority, excellence; the top, upper part; above, more than, beyond; besides, except. az fawq ámadan, Bahá'í expression for "come from on high" (i.e. from Haifa, or Shoghi Effendi, etc.)   |
| Fawz (Fauz, Faouz)   | Fawz   | boiling up, ebullient; effervescent, fizzing; bubbling (spring, etc.); foaming, frothy; hot-headed, irascible   |
|  |  | success, triumph, victory; obtainment, attainment, achievement, accomplishment; escape  |

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| Fawzi (Fauzi, Faouzi)                  | Fawzí                                     | triumphal, triumphant   |
| Fayd (Faid, Faiz), Fayz, Fuyud, Fiyud  | Fayḍ, Pers. Fayz, pl. Fuyúḍ, Fiyúḍ        | flood, inundation, deluge; emanation; superabundance, plenty, copiousness, abundance;—pl. stream.—pl. Fayúdát (Fayudat) emanations, bounties.   |
| Faydi (Faidi, Faizi), Fayzi            | Fayḍí, Pers. Fayzí                        | e.g. Afnán Fayḍí  |
| Fayd-i-Aqdas                           | Fayḍ-i-Aqdas                              | (“most holy outpouring”) Signifies revelation in the realm of absolute divine unity itself.   |
| Fayd-i-Muqaddas                        | Fayḍ-i-Muqaddas                           | (“holy outpouring”) and “most holy outpouring” (fayḍ-i-aqdas), as symbols of differential stages of divine revelation (as discussed in <i>The Kitáb-i-Íqán</i> ), may also be inferred from the title of <i>The Kitáb-i-Aqdas</i> . Fayḍ-i-Muqaddas signifies revelation and manifestation of the divine in the realm of creation. See Fayḍ.  |
| Faydu'llah (Fazu'llah)                 | Fayḍu'lláh                                | abundance from God  |
| Faylasuf (Failasuf), Falasifa          | Faylasúf, pl. Falásifa                    | philosopher   |
| Fayruz (Fairuz), Fayruzaj (Fairuzaj)   | Fayrúz and Fayrúzáj                       | turquoise. In Egypt, the Sinai Peninsula (a modern name) is called Arḍ al-Fayrúz (Arabic) or in ancient Egyptian Ta Mefkat (both meaning “the land of turquoise”), or Khetiu Mafkat (“ladders of turquoise”). Muḥammad ibn Ya'qúb al-Fayrúzábádí (1329–1414) was a lexicographer and the compiler of a comprehensive Arabic dictionary, al-Qámús, that was one of the most widely used for nearly 500 years |
| Fayruzabadi (Fairuzabadi, Firuz Abadi) | al-Fayrúzábádí                            | decisive criterion; arbitrator, arbiter. Fayṣal bin 'Abdu'l-Ázíz, King of Saudi Arabia (1964 to 1975).  |
| Faysal (Faizal)                        | Fayṣal                                    | overflowing, effusive, exuberant; elaborate, exhaustive (speech); munificent, bountiful, liberal, generous  |
| Fayyad                                 | Fayyád                                    | during; in the course of, within, in a given period of (preposition) in; at; on; near, by; within, during; among, in the company of, with; about, on; concerning, regarding, with reference to, with regard or respect to, as to dealing with, treating of, consisting in (in book titles); for the sake of, on behalf of, because of, for; according to; in proportion to.                                 |
| Fi Khalali and Fi Khilali              | Fí <u>K</u> halali and Fí <u>K</u> hiláli | activity, doing, work, action, performance; function;—  |
| Fi                                     | Fí  | (pl. af'ál, fi'ál) deed, act, action; effect, impact;—(pl. af'ál) verb (grammar);—(pl. afá'íl) great deeds, exploits, feats; machinations   |
| Fi'l                                   | Fi'l, pl. Af'ál, Afá'íl                   | “On the Virtuous Journey” by the Báb [elided form of: fí as-Sulúk]  |
| Fi's-Suluk                             | Fi's-Sulúk I and II                       | redemption, ransoming; ransom; price (one has to pay for something), sacrifice (one makes for something).   |
| Fida'                                  | Fidá'                                     | one who sacrifices himself (especially for his country); especially the plural. Fadá'iyán-i-Islám: “Fedayeen of Islam” or “Devotees of Islam” (literally “Self-Sacrificers of Islam”) is a Shi'a fundamentalist group in Iran with a strong activist political orientation. An alleged terrorist organization that sought to purify Islam in Iran by assassinating ‘corrupting individuals’.                |
| Fida'i, Fida'iyān                      | Fidá'í, pl. Fidá'iyán                     | grace, favour. Name given to Tuesday in Badí' calendar. See Faḍíl   |
| Fidal                                  | Fiḍál                                     | silver. Name of the maid of the wife of the Báb. Pers. may be written as Fizza.   |
| Fidda, Fiddih (Fizza)                  | Fiḍḍa[h or t] (Pers. fem. Fiḍḍih)         | ransom; redemption (from the omission of certain religious duties, by a material donation or a ritual act—Islamic law)  |
| Fidya, Fidayat, Fidan                  | Fidya[h or t], pl. Fidayát, Fidan         | table of contents, index; catalogue; list. <i>al-Fihrist</i> or <i>Kitáb al-Fihrist</i> by Muḥammad ibn Isháq. See Isháq.   |
| Fihris, Fihrist, Faharis               | Fihris and Fihrist, pl. Faháris           | meditation or reflection  |
| Fikr                                   | Fikr                                      | Fí + kum, on you  |
| Fikum                                  | Fíkum                                     | (ivory) elephant; bishop (chess)  |
| Fil, Fiyala, Fuyul, Afyal              | Fíl, pl. Fiyala, Fuyúl, Afyál             | Pers. city (27.632331, 55.886223) and capital of Fín District in southern Iran. Bagh-i-Fín, a very old recreational garden (33.946123, 51.372367) with many water features fed by a spring, in southwestern Káshán, Írán. To the east is the former village of Fín-i-Buzurg (33.953073, 51.403053).   |
| Fin                                    | Fín                                       | Pers. a small village (37.032943, 55.030977) west of the small city of Daland (60 km NE of Gúrgán and 12 km SW of Ázáds̄hahr) in Golestan Province, Iran.   |
| Findarisk, Galand, Garland             | Findarisk or Garland                      |   |

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| Findariski                             | Findariskí                                  | of or from Findirisk. Abu'l-Qásim Findiriskí, known as Mír Findiriskí (b. ~1562–d. ~1640), was a philosopher and a scholar of Işfahán in the Safavid period.  |
| Findik                                 | Findík                                      | Turkish “hazelnut”  |
| Fiqh                                   | Fiqh  | understanding, comprehension; knowledge. Islamic jurisprudence  |
| Fir'awn, Fara'ina                      | Fir'awn, pl. Fará'ina[h or t]               | Pharaoh   |
| Firaydan (Faridan, Feredan)            | Firaydán (alt. pronunciation Farídán)       | Pers. county in Işfahán Province. The capital of the county is Dárán (or Dárún).  |
| Firaydani (Faridani, Feredani)         | Firaydání                                   | person from Firaydán  |
| Firayjat                               | Firayját                                    | a place where Bahá'u'lláh stayed. It is 5 km north of the Riḍván Garden, Baghdad.   |
| Firdaws (Firdaus, Ferdows), Faradis    | Firdaws, pl. Farádís                        | a garden, vineyard, paradise; a fertile valley. (“Ferdos and Ferdous”) Firdaws (34.020364, 58.174475, formerly Tún), capital city of Firdaws County in the southern part of South Khurasan Province, Iran.  |
| Firdawsi (Firdausi, Ferdowski)         | Firdawsí                                    | paradisiacal, heavenly. Abu'l-Qásim Firdawsí Ṭúsi (c. 940–1020), or Ferdowski (“Firdusi, Firdosi”) was a Persian poet and the author of <i>Sháhnámah</i> . Ferdowski is celebrated as the most influential figure in Persian literature and one of the greatest in the history of literature. |
| Firdawsiyah (Ferdowsieh)               | Firdawsíyah                                 | Pers. paradise. Iranian city (35.602251, 51.063356) in Tehran Province.   |
| Firdaws-i-A'la                         | Firdaws-i-A'lá                              | “Supreme Paradise”  |
| Firishta, Firishtagan                  | Firish <u>t</u> a, pl. Firish <u>t</u> agán | Pers. an angel; a messenger, apostle. Pers. form Firish <u>t</u> ih (Fereshteh). See Ar. Mal'ak/Malak   |
| Firman                                 | Firmán                                      | Pers. See Farmán  |
| Firq                                   | Firq  | part, portion, division, section, unit; band, company, party, detachment, troop, group; herd, flock   |
| Firqa, Firaq                           | Firqa[h or t], pl. Firaq                    | part, portion, division, section, unit; band, company, party, detachment, troop, group; class; grade, class (in school); pupils or students of a course; troupe, ensemble; team, crew; division (military); sect. al-Firqa[h] an-Nájiya[h] the saved sect                                     |
| Firush (Firosh, Furush)                | Firúsh (Furúsh)                             | Pers. selling, a seller. Often hyphenated after another word indicating what type of goods are sold.  |
| Firutan (Firotan), Furutan             | Firútan, Furútan                            | Pers. lowly; humble, depressed; submissive. 'Alí-Akbar Furútan (1905–2003), educator, author and Hand of the Cause of God.  |
| Firuz (Firoz)                          | Fírúz                                       | victorious, triumphant, prosperous, successful; victory; prosperity; the third of the five supplemental days added to the Persian year; name of several Persian kings. See Záfir.   |
| Firuzabad (Fayruzabad)                 | Fírúzábád (Fayrúzábád)                      | city (28.845032, 52.571049) 85 km south of Shiraz   |
| Firuz-Kuh, Firuzkuh                    | Fírúz-Kúh or Fírúzkúh                       | city (35.759529, 52.775432) 125 km east of Teheran  |
| Firydunkinar (Fereydunkenar)           | Firaydúnkinár (Firaydún Kinár)              | also known as Qaşabih, is a city (36.684245, 52.524089) and capital of Fereydunkenar County, Mazandaran Province. It is a Caspian Sea resort.   |
| Fishar-i-Qabr                          | Fishár-i-Qabr                               | Pers. constriction in the grave. Promised after death tortures leading to a fear of being squeezed in the grave.  |
| Fisq                                   | Fisq  | sinfulness, viciousness, moral depravity, dissolute life  |
| Fitna, Fitan                           | Fitna[h or t], pl. Fitan                    | temptation, trial; charm, attractiveness; enchantment, captivation, fascination, enticement, temptation; infatuation; intrigue; sedition, riot, discord, dissension, civil strife. Occurs when a Manifestation appears. See also Imtiḥán.   |
| Fitr                                   | Fiṭr  | breaking fast, alms giving at 'Íd al-Fiṭr (a Muslim festival marking the end of Ramaḍán)  |
| Fitr, Aftar                            | Fitr, pl. Aftár                             | small span (the space between the end of the thumb and the end of the index finger when extended); corner   |
| Fitra, Fitar                           | Fiṭra[t], pl. Fiṭar                         | creation; idiosyncrasy; tendency; wisdom, sagacity; deceit, trick; religion; the power of the Creator;—(pl.) nature, (natural) disposition, constitution, temperament, innate character, instinct   |
| Fizan (Fezan), Fizzan (Fezzan, Fazzan) | Fízán (Turkish), Fizzán (Ar.)               | “rough rocks”, a large south-western region (one of three) of modern Libya. It is largely desert, but broken by mountains, uplands, and dry river valleys (wadis) in the north, where oases enable ancient towns and  |

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| Friedberg   | Friedberg                                       | villages to survive deep in the otherwise inhospitable Sahara Desert. The capital (near the centre) is Sabhá. Beyle Friedberg (1864–1944), a Russian-Jewish novelist, poet, and dramatist; better known by the pen names Isabella and Isabella Arkadevna Grinevskaya. 'Abdu'l-Bahá sent a Tablet to her.   |
| Fu'ad (Fuad), Fu'ada, Afida                       | Fu'ád, fem. Fu'áda[h or t], pl. Afida[h or t]   | heart. Shoghi Effendi described the Shrine of the Báb as being the "Heart" of Mt. Carmel.  |
| Fu'adiya, Fu'adiyya (Fu'adiyyih)                  | Fu'ádiya, Pers. Fu'ádiyya                       | Fu'ádiyyih, daughter (died in infancy) of 'Abdu'l-Bahá and Munírih <u>Khánum</u>   |
| Fuhayra   | Fuhayra[h]                                      | 'Ámir ibn Fuhayra (586–625) (also known by the kunya Abú 'Amr) was a companion of Muḥammad. Of African ancestry, he was born a slave. He became a Muslim in Mecca and later was bought and manumitted by Abú Bakr. When Abú Bakr and Muḥammad escaped from Mecca in 622, 'Ámir grazed Abú Bakr's flocks by day, then brought them at evening to the cave on Mount Thawr (5 km south of Mecca) where Abú Bakr and Muḥammad were hiding, presumably so that the sheep would cover the tracks of Abú-Bakr's son, 'Abdu'lláh, who stayed near the cave overnight. When they left the cave to travel to Medina, 'Ámir accompanied them. |
| Fujita  | Fujita  | Mr Saichirō Fujita (1886–1976), a native of Yamaguchi Prefecture, was the second Japanese to become a Bahá'í. He was also distinguished by serving at the Bahá'í World Centre for 'Abdu'l-Bahá, Shoghi Effendi, the Custodians, and the Universal House of Justice.  |
| Fulad Maḥallih (Foulad-Mahalleh)<br>Fulad, Fuladi | Fúlád Maḥallih<br>Fúlád, adj. Fúládí and Fuládí | a village (36.060963, 53.707101) in Semnan Province  |
| Fulan, Fulana                                     | Fulán, fem. Fulána                              | steel, of steel, made of steel; steely, steel-like, steel-hard   |
| Fulk<br>Funduq, Funduqa (Findik)                  | Fulk (m. and f.)<br>Funduq, Funduqa             | (substituting for an unnamed or unspecified person or thing) so and so<br>ship, (also collective) ships; Ark (as in Noah's)  |
| Furat   | Furát   | Pers. hazelnut of filbert-nut; a nut good against the sting of a scorpion; a ball for cannon, musketry, or cross-bow. Ar. Bunduq, Turk. Findík   |
| Furqan  | Furqán  | Pers. very fine, sweet water or waters; the river Euphrates; the sea   |
| Furs<br>Fursi<br>Furugh                           | Furs<br>Fursí<br>Furúgh                         | proof, evidence, discriminator, distinguishing; whatever discriminates between truth and falsehood, the Qur'án, any sacred book. An important attribute of <i>al-Qur'án</i> (see 2:185) is that of distinction ( <i>furqán</i> ), for the word Qur'án describes how <i>al-Qur'án</i> is recited, whereas the word Furqán describes the criterion that distinguishes between truth ( <i>ḥaqq</i> ) and falsehood ( <i>báṭil</i> ) (see 25:1). Name of sura 25.  |
| Furugh  | Furúgh  | Persia; the Persians<br>(Pers. Ar. influence) Persian<br>Ar. emptiness, vacuity; vacancy; termination, expiration, exhaustion  |
| Furughi   | Furúghí   | Pers. splendour, light, brightness, flame. Name given by Bahá'u'lláh to the remote village of Dúghábád. See Dúgh-Ábád  |
| Furughiyyih<br>Furuhar, Farawahar (Faravahar)     | Furúghíyyih<br>Furúhar, Farawahár               | (Forooghy) the erudite Mírzá Maḥmúd Furúghí came from the village of Dúghábád. That is why Mírzá Maḥmúd is known as Furúghí. Faḍíl-i-Furúghí—the Savant of Furúgh—is also an appellation by which he is remembered. 'Abdu'l-Bahá described him as a leader of the legion of the believers. <i>Eminent Bahá'ís in the Time of Bahá'u'lláh</i> , pp. 157, 164. See <i>jaysh</i> 'aramram.<br>name of a daughter of Bahá'u'lláh   |
|   |   | classical Pers. matter, essence (distinguished from accident). The new Persian reading of Furúhar (FRWHR <i>فروهر</i> ) is Farawahár, Faravahár, Forouhar. The Farawahár, also known as Farr-i-Kiyání ( <i>فرکیانی</i> ) or <i>Ashu</i> Farúhar, is one of the best-known symbols of Iran. It symbolizes Zoroastrianism and Iranian nationalism. The Farawahár is the most worn pendant among Iranians and has become a secular national symbol, rather than a religious symbol. It symbolizes   |

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|  |                                | good thoughts (pindár-i-nik), good words (speech) (guftár-i-nik) and good deeds (kirdár-i-nik), which are the basic tenets and principles of Zoroastrianism. The winged-disc symbol (“guardian angel”) of Zoroastrianism is traditionally interpreted as a depiction of a frawashi—the Avestan language term for the Zoroastrian concept of a personal spirit of an individual, whether dead, living and yet-unborn.  |
| Fustat, Fasatit                        | Fuṣṭát, pl. Fasáṭīf            | (large) tent made of haircloth; tent, pavilion, canopy; al-Fuṣṭát ancient Islamic city 5 km south of present-day Cairo. It was the first capital of Egypt under Muslim rule. Built by the Muslim general ‘Amr ibn al-‘Aṣ immediately after the Muslim conquest of Egypt in 641, and featured the Mosque of ‘Amr, the first mosque built in Egypt and in Africa.   |
| Fususu’l-Hikam                         | Fuṣūṣu’l-Ḥikam                 | <i>The Bezels of Wisdom</i> by Ibnu’l-‘Arabí. See Faṣṣ and Hikma  |
| Futa, Fuwat                            | Fúṭa[t], pl. Fuwat             | apron, pinafore; napkin, serviette; towel. Wrap-around male skirt worn by men in Yemen.   |
| Futuh ar-Rasul                         | Futúḥ ar-Rasúl                 | “Victories of the Messenger”. It is possible the Báb travelled on a ship of this name from Búshíhr to Jiddah in   |
| Futuh al-Makkiyah                      | Futúḥát al-Makkiyyah           | Kitáb al-Futúḥát al-Makkiyyah, “The Book of Meccan Revelations” by <u>Shaykh</u> ibn ‘Arabí. See Fataḥa and Makkí.  |
| <b>G</b>                               |                                |   |
| Gabr                                   | Gabr                           | Pers. (Persian ethnic slur for non-Muslims; also historically equivalent to the Arabic Majús) a guebre (also geubre, gabrak, gawr, gaur, gyaur, gabre) originally an ancient Persian (i.e. a Zoroastrian), one of the Magi of the sect of Zoroaster (a priest of the worshippers of fire); by the 13th century the word denoted a pagan, an infidel; a plant resembling ginger; a vest; a stone. After gabr came to have a pejorative implication, it was superseded in literature by the respectable Zartuṣṭí (“Zoroastrian”). See gawr. |
| Gach                                   | Gach                           | Pers. a kind of white earth of which lime is made of; a plaster of lime and gypsum mixed with sand and pounded marble.  |
| Gaf                                    | Gáf                            | Persian letter representing g—a form of the Arabic letter káf   |
| Gah-bar, Gah.Barba, Gahanbarha         | Gáh-bár, Gáh-bárhá, Gáhanbárhá | Pers. “proper season”, the six days or periods in which (according to the cosmogony of the ancient Persians) God created the world.   |
| Gallipoli                              | Gallipoli                      | Italian form of the Greek Kallipolis (“beautiful city”), Turkish Gelibolu. Gallipoli is a coastal city on the Gallipoli peninsula, which was a district of the Rumelia province of the Ottoman Empire, later Turkey, and now Türkiye.   |
| Ganavih (Genaveh)                      | Ganávih                        | Bandar (Port) Ganávih, or Ganávih, formerly Jannáb, is a city in and capital of Genaveh County, Bushehr Province, Iran. It is on the Persian Gulf coast 75 km NNW of Búshíhr  |
| Gand                                   | Gand                           | Pers. anything fetid, bad smell, stink, funk. Can result from a mispronunciation of qand  |
| Gandum                                 | Gandum                         | Pers. wheat   |
| Gandum-Pak-Kun                         | Gandum-Pák-Kun                 | Mullá Muḥammad Ja’far—the first person in Iṣfahán to accept the Faith of the Báb  |
| Ganj Panhan, Ganj Pinhan               | Ganj Panhán                    | Pers. “hidden treasure”. The Báb called Quddús a Ganj Pinhán <u>Khudá</u> (a “Hidden treasure of God”). <i>Ganj-i-Pinhán</i> by Hooshmand Dehghan.  |
| Ganj                                   | Ganj                           | Pers. a store, hoard, (hidden) treasure; a magazine, granary, grain-market, storehouse; a mart; a case  |
| Ganja, Ganjih, Ganjeh, Ganzha, Gandzha | Ganja                          | city (40.691348, 46.376470; 3rd largest) in <u>Ádharbayján</u> . It was named Yelizavetpól (Elisabethpol) in the Russian Empire period. Under the Soviet Union (1920), the city regained its original name, then changed to Kirovabád in 1935. In 1989 the city regained its original name. Known as Gyandzha, Gandzak, and Ganjeh in Russian, Armenian and Persian, respectively.  |

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| Gar   | Gár  | Pers. a suffix that, subjoined to a word, denotes agency or possession   |
| Garb  | Garb   | west; occident; vehemence, violence, impetuosity, tempestuousness; al-Garb—the West, the Occident  |
| Garbi   | Garbí  | western, westerly; occidental, Western; European; an Occidental, a Westerner;—al-Garbíyún the Western Church (Christian)   |
| Gardan  | Gardán   | Pers. turning, winding, changing, inverting, converting; one who turns or goes round; conjugation, inflexion; meat parboiled and roasted with spices   |
| Gardanih-i-Asad-Abad  | Gardánih-i-Ásad-Ábád   | (Gardaneh-ye-Asadabad) a stopping place (34.812973, 48.162259) for Bahá'u'lláh during exile between Hamadán and Ásad-Ábád.   |
| Gari  | Garí   | Pers. any standard of measure, whether for land, cloth, grain, liquids, or time; a measure of time, twenty-two minutes and thirty seconds; the itch, scab. Practice, trade, craft, office (when used as a suffix).   |
| Garm Rud, Garmrud (Garmroud)  | Garm Rúd (or Garmrúd)  | village northern Iran (16 km SSE of Sárí). Pers.: warm or hot (garm) flowing water (rúd)   |
| Garm-Siri<br>Gawhar (Gohar, Gauhar, Guhar)                                      | Garm-Sírí<br>Gawhar  | “warm place”<br>Pers. a gem, jewel, pearl, precious stone; lustre of a gem or sword; root, origin; of a noble family; essence, substance, form; offspring; any hidden virtue; intellect, wisdom; a substitute. See jawhar  |
| Gawhar Khanum   | Gawhar <u>Khán</u> um  | third wife of Bahá'u'lláh (broke Covenant after the passing of Bahá'u'lláh)—her daughter is Furúghíyyih (“Gohardasht”) formerly Rajá'í <u>Shahr</u> , a neighbourhood (with prison, Gawhardasht Zindán) on north side of Karaj   |
| Gawhardasht (Gawhar Dasht)  | Gawhardasht (Gawhar + Dasht)   | Royal jewel<br>“joyful or shining jewel”. Name (“Gowharshad Begum”) of the wife of <u>Sháhrukh</u> , and a large congregational mosque in Mashhad (36.287504, 59.614551).  |
| Gawr (Gaur), Gawran (Gauran)<br>Gawr (Gavr), Gawur<br>Gaziantep, 'Ayntab, Antep | Gawr, pl. Gawrán<br>Gáwr, Gáwur<br>Gaziantep, 'Ayntáb  | Pers. a pagan, infidel, guebres, or worshipper of fire<br>Pers. (for gabr?), an infidel<br>Turkish previously and still informally called Aintab or Antep, is a city (37.068339, 37.386658) in the westernmost part of Turkey's South-eastern Anatolia Region.           |
| <b>Gh</b>   |  |  |
| Gha'i   | <u>Gh</u> á'í  | final  |
| Gha'ib  | <u>Gh</u> á'ib   | absent, latent, concealed, invisible; the future; the invisible world; the invisible being, God, the Deity; (in grammar) the third person. See Ghayb.  |
| Ghadanfar<br>Ghadir Khumm   | <u>Gh</u> aḍanfar<br><u>Gh</u> adír <u>Kh</u> umm  | lion<br>is a pool fed by a spring. Muḥammad gave a speech (during which he designated 'Alí as the leader of the Muslim ummah) on 18th of <u>Dhu</u> 'l-Hijjah AH 10 (CE 632) at <u>Gh</u> adír <u>Kh</u> umm (22.739690, 39.137236), 4.5 km WNW of al-Juḥfah. See Juḥfa. |
| Ghadir, Ghudur, Ghudran<br>Ghafara, Gafr, Maghfira, Ghufrán                     | <u>Gh</u> adír, pl. <u>Gh</u> udur, <u>Gh</u> udrán<br><u>Gh</u> afara, <u>Gh</u> afr, Maghfira, <u>Gh</u> ufrán | pond, pool, puddle; stream, brook, creek, river<br>to forgive (someone something), grant pardon (to someone for something), remit (something)  |
| Ghaffar (“Gaffar”)  | <u>Gh</u> affár  | readily inclined to pardon, much-forgiving (especially of God). 'Abdu'l- <u>Gh</u> affár is claimed to be the real name of Noah. See Núḥ.  |
| Ghaffari<br>Ghafir<br>Ghafr, Ghufur   | <u>Gh</u> affárí<br><u>Gh</u> áfír<br><u>Gh</u> afr, pl. <u>Gh</u> ufúr  | Pers. Iranian family name.<br>forgiving; merciful, compassionate<br>covering; pardoning (sins); laying up, enclosing in a case or in a repository; rankling, being raw (a wound); relapsing (a sick person); relapse; tingeing, dyeing (grey hair)                       |
| Ghafra<br>Ghafur  | <u>Gh</u> afrá<br><u>Gh</u> afúr   | forgiving. Abí <u>Gh</u> afráy-i-Ṭá'í'. See SDC 48.<br>readily inclined to pardon, much-forgiving (especially of God)  |
| Ghali<br>Ghalib   | <u>Gh</u> alí<br><u>Gh</u> alíb  | Pers. dear, highly-priced<br>overcoming, overpowering; prevailing, predominant; triumphant, victorious; a conqueror; Port <u>Gh</u> alíb, Red Sea, Egypt. Mírzá Asadu'lláh Baig <u>Khán</u> (1797–1869),   |

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| Ghalin, Ghula   | <u>Gh</u> álin, pl. <u>Gh</u> ulá[h or t]  | was a prominent Urdu and Persian poet during the last years of the Mughal Empire. His pen names were <u>Gh</u> álib and Asad. Honourifics: Dabíru'l-Mulk, Najmu'd-Dawla.   |
| Ghalwa, Ghalwat   | <u>Gh</u> alwa[h or t], pl. <u>Gh</u> alwát  | expensive, high priced; valuable, costly; dear, beloved;—pl. adherent of an extreme sect; extremist; exaggerator, radical; fanatic adherent, fanatic. A <u>Sh</u> í'a term for theological extremists who go beyond what is considered reasonable in what they claim about Muhammad and the Imams. The Shaykhis and Babis fall into this category.   |
| Ghamam, Ghamamun, Ghama'im<br>Ghamim  | <u>Gh</u> amám, pl. <u>Gh</u> amá'im<br><u>Gh</u> amím   | the shooting of an arrow as far as possible; bow-shot distance (≈230 m); the utmost stretch of a horse. See Manzil.  |
| Ghaní ad-Dahr<br>Ghani  | <u>Gh</u> aní ad-Dahr<br><u>Gh</u> aní   | clouds (collective noun <u>Gh</u> amámun)<br>milk thickened by boiling; sour, coagulated milk; Kurá'u'l- <u>Gh</u> amím (Kurá' al- <u>Gh</u> amím), a valley NW of Mecca on the main route to Madínah  |
| Ghani, Ghunat<br>Ghanim<br>Ghanima, Ghana'im<br>Ghannam                     | <u>Gh</u> ání, pl. <u>Gh</u> unát<br><u>Gh</u> ánim<br><u>Gh</u> aníma[h], pl. <u>Gh</u> aná'im<br><u>Gh</u> annám                                     | the appreciative<br>rich, wealthy; independent, self-sufficient (able to do without, detached). <u>Kh</u> ájih <u>Gh</u> aní or 'Abdu'l- <u>Gh</u> aní Baydún  |
| Ghar, Aghwar, Ghiran<br>Gharb   | <u>Gh</u> ár, pl. <u>Agh</u> wár, <u>Gh</u> írán<br><u>Gh</u> arb  | rich; able to do without, detached<br>successful<br>spoils, booty, loot, prey<br>shepherd. House of Sulaymán-i- <u>Gh</u> annám in Baghdád. See Bayt-i-A'zam.  |
| Gharbi  | <u>Gh</u> arbí   | cave, cavern   |
| Ghariq, Gharqa  | <u>Gh</u> aríq, pl. <u>Gh</u> arqá   | being hid; going, departing, going to a great distance or to one side; the place where the sun sets; sunset; the West; Africa; being shed (tears); the flowing of tears  |
| Ghars, Aghras, Ghiras   | <u>Gh</u> ars, pl. <u>Agh</u> rás, <u>Gh</u> írás  | west, western, westerly; exposed to the setting sun; e.g. Gaz-i- <u>Gh</u> arbí, western Gaz, village located west of the village of Gaz, and south of Bandar-i-Gaz  |
| Gharsa (Gharasa, Gharasih)<br>Gharsi<br>Ghashiya, Ghawashin                 | <u>Gh</u> arsa[h or t]<br><u>Gh</u> arsí<br><u>Gh</u> áshiya[h or t], pl. <u>Gh</u> awáshin  | drowned; a drowned person; immersed, engrossed, absorbed (in). Abjad value of 1,310. Nabíl drowned in AH 1310—the year began 26 July 1892.   |
| Ghashiyatun, Ghawash  | <u>Gh</u> áshiyatun fem., pl. <u>Gh</u> awash  | planted (abjad 1,260);—pl. plant, layer, cion, nursery plant, seedling   |
| Ghasil<br>Ghassan, Ghassinah  | <u>Gh</u> asíl<br><u>Gh</u> assán  | plant. Abjad value of 1,265.<br>abjad value of 1,270   |
| Ghataf  | <u>Gh</u> ataf   | pericardium; misfortune, calamity, disaster; faint, swoon; insensibility, stupor; servants, attendants, retinue; a covering. al <u>Gh</u> áshiyah, the overwhelming event, Súra 88.  |
| Ghatafan<br>Ghawgha' (Ghaugha')<br>Ghawr<br>Ghawth<br>Ghawthiya, Ghawthiyih | <u>Gh</u> atafán<br><u>Gh</u> awghá' (Pers. also <u>Gh</u> awghá')<br><u>Gh</u> awr<br><u>Gh</u> awth<br><u>Gh</u> awthiya[h or t], <u>Gh</u> awthiyih | something that covers or overwhelms; a covering, an overwhelming calamity. Qur'án 12:107.<br>washed; (dirty or washed) clothes, washing<br>prime; vigour (of youth); the impetuosity of youth. al- <u>Gh</u> asásinah (Ghassanids), also Banú <u>Gh</u> assán ("Sons of <u>Gh</u> assán"), were a pre-Islamic Arab tribe that founded an Arab kingdom. The Christian Ghassanid Dynasty were descendants of the al-Azd tribe from Yemen who migrated in the early 3rd century to the Levant region. |
| Ghayb (Ghaib)   | <u>Gh</u> ayb, pl. <u>Gh</u> uyúb  | comforts (of life); bigness of the eye; length of the eyelashes  |
| Ghayba (Ghaiba)   | <u>Gh</u> ayba[t]  | name of an Arab tribe  |
| Ghaybat al-Kubra  | al- <u>Gh</u> aybat al-Kubrá   | mob, rabble, ruffraff, din, noise, clamour<br>place near Tiberias, Israel<br>call for help; help, aid, succour<br>The state or quality of a <u>gh</u> auth ( <u>gh</u> auth), saintship, sanctity; devoteism. Garden of <u>Gh</u> awthiyih—riyáḍ al- <u>gh</u> awthiyia—(loosely) "Garden of Intercessory Sainthood".  |

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|------------------------------------|--|---|
| Ghaybat as-Sughra                  | al- <u>G</u> haybat aṣ-Ṣ <u>u</u> ghrā                     | Minor Occultation (AH 260/CE 874–c. 941). The “Deputies” or “Gates” during the Minor Occultation: ‘Uṭhmán ibn Sa’íd, his son Muḥammad ibn ‘Uṭhmán, Ḥusayn ibn Rūḥ and ‘Alí ibn Muḥammad Símarí. See appended Occultation note.  |
| Ghaym (Ghaim), Ghuyum, Ghiyam      | <u>G</u> haym, pl. <u>G</u> huyúm, <u>G</u> hiyám          | (collective) clouds; mist, fog  |
| Ghaym ar-Raqiq                     | <u>G</u> haym ar-Raqíq                                     | thin cloud  |
| Ghayn                              | <u>G</u> hayn  | Arabic letter transcribed as <u>gh</u>  |
| Ghayr (Ghair)                      | <u>G</u> hayr  | other than (with dependent genitive), different from, unlike, no, not, non-, un-, in-, dis-; (preposition) <u>gh</u> ayra except, save, but   |
| Ghayr (Ghair), Ghayra (Ghair)      | <u>G</u> hayr  | other than (with dependent genitive), different from, unlike, no, not, non-, un-, in-, dis-; (preposition) <u>gh</u> ayra except, save, but   |
| Ghayr Mutashabih                   | <u>G</u> hayr Mutashábih                                   | unambiguous   |
| Ghayra (Ghaira)                    | <u>G</u> hayra[h or t]                                     | jealously; zeal, fervor, earnest concern, vigilant care, solicitude (for); sense of honour, self-respect  |
| Ghayra (Ghaira)                    | <u>G</u> hayra[h or t]                                     | jealously; zeal, fervor, earnest concern, vigilant care, solicitude (for); sense of honour, self-respect. <u>G</u> hayrah ar-Rabb (“zeal of the Lord”), Isaiah 9:7.   |
| Ghayriya (Ghairiya)                | <u>G</u> hayríya[h or t]                                   | altruism. Also change, alteration; strangeness, unreality; jealousy.  |
| Ghayur (Ghayoor), Ghuyur, Ghayuran | <u>G</u> hayúr, pl. <u>G</u> huyur, Pers. <u>G</u> hayúrán | (very) jealous; zealous, fervid, eager (in, in the pursuit of), keen, eagerly intent (on), earnestly concerned (with), enthusiastic (for). A character, infamous for his moral laxity and indifference to honour and fidelity, mentioned in Ottoman Turkish sources.                                  |
| Ghaz, Ghazat                       | <u>G</u> ház, pl. <u>G</u> házát                           | gas; petroleum, oil (north African)   |
| Ghazal                             | <u>G</u> hazal   | to sweet-talk, to flirt, to display amorous gestures; a poetic form consisting of rhyming couplets and a refrain, with each line sharing the same metre. See <u>G</u> hazl.   |
| Ghazal, Ghazala, Ghizla, Ghizlan   | <u>G</u> hazál, fem. <u>G</u> hazála[h]                    | gazelle; a village near or now in Tús (see <u>G</u> hazálí); —pl. <u>G</u> hizla, <u>G</u> hizlán   |
| Ghazali                            | <u>G</u> hazálí  | a native of <u>G</u> hazál. Abú Ḥámíd Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad at-Ṭúsí al- <u>G</u> hazálí (c. 1058–1111), Persian, was one of the most prominent and influential philosophers, theologians, jurists, and mystics of Sunni Islam. His tomb is on the northern edge of Tús. Known in the West as Algazel. |
| Ghazi                              | <u>G</u> hází  | gaseous, gas-like. <u>gh</u> ází a conqueror, hero, gallant soldier (especially combating infidels); a general, leader of an expedition; see <u>G</u> házín.  |
| Ghazin, Ghuzah, Ghazi              | <u>G</u> házín, pl. <u>G</u> huzáh                         | one who carries out a military expedition or a foray; raider, invader, aggressor, conqueror; al- <u>gh</u> ází the war lord, warrior champion, ghazi  |
| Ghazl, Ghuzul                      | <u>G</u> hazl, pl. <u>G</u> huzúl                          | spinning; —pl. spun thread, yarn. Same Arabic letters as <u>G</u> hazal.  |
| Ghazna                             | <u>G</u> hazná or <u>G</u> hazní                           | “jewel”, city (historically known as <u>G</u> haznín or <u>G</u> hazna[h]) in Afghanistan 128 km SW of Kabul  |
| Ghazwa, Ghazawat                   | <u>G</u> hazwa[h or t], pl. <u>G</u> hazawát               | military expedition, foray; raid, incursion, inroad, invasion, attack, aggression; conquest; campaign of conquest. See Mu’tah   |
| Ghazwat al-Khandaq                 | <u>G</u> hazwat al- <u>K</u> handaq                        | “Battle of the Trench”, also known as the Battle of Khandaq (Ma’arakah al- <u>K</u> handaq) and the Battle of the Confederates ( <u>G</u> hazwat al-Aḥzáb), was a 30-day-long siege of Yathrib (now Medina) by Arab and Jewish tribes, Jan-Feb 627 (AH 5)   |
| Ghazwat Khaybar                    | <u>G</u> hazwat <u>K</u> haybar                            | the Battle of <u>K</u> haybar, fought in 628 between Muslims and the Jews living in the oasis of <u>K</u> haybar, 140 km NNW of Medina  |
| Ghazza                             | <u>G</u> hazza   | Gaza (seaport in the Gaza strip)  |
| Ghazzi                             | <u>G</u> hazzí   | gauze   |
| Ghifar                             | <u>G</u> hifár   | a helmet; father of the Banú <u>G</u> hifár   |
| Ghill, Aghlal                      | <u>G</u> hill, pl. <u>A</u> ghlál (used by Bahá’u’lláh)    | rancour, hatred, spite, malice. See <u>gh</u> ull and <u>mugh</u> ill.  |
| Ghina                              | <u>G</u> hiná  | being rich, riches, wealth. “Guinea” may be derived from a contraction of Balad al- <u>G</u> hiná (“land of riches”)  |
| Ghina’                             | <u>G</u> hiná’   | singing, vocal song without music   |
| Ghirsh, Ghursh, Ghurush            | <u>G</u> hirsh, <u>G</u> hursh, pl. <u>G</u> hurúsh        | silver coin, piaster  |
| Ghita’, Aghitiya                   | <u>G</u> hitá’, pl. <u>A</u> ghitiya[h]                    | cover, covering, integument, wrap, wrapper, wrapping, envelope; covering (= clothing); lid  |

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| Ghiyath                        | <u>Ghiyáth</u>  | help, succour. Abjad 1,511.   |
| Ghulam, Ghilman, Ghilma        | <u>Ghulám</u> , pl. <u>Ghilmán</u> , <u>Ghilma</u> [h or t] | boy, youth, lad; slave; servant, waiter   |
| Ghulam-Ahmad                   | <u>Ghulám-Aḥmad</u>   | Mírzá <u>Ghulám-Aḥmad</u> (1839–1908) of Qádiyán, India. Followers later split into <u>Aḥmadíyyah</u> and <u>Qádiyáníyyah</u> .   |
| Ghulaman, Gholaman, Qulaman    | <u>Ghulámán</u> , <u>Qulámán</u>                            | is a village (38.057515, 57.141576) in Gholaman Rural District, Raz and Jargalan District, Bojnord County, North Khorasan Province, Iran (on the Turkish-Iranian border)  |
| Ghulam-Husayn                  | <u>Ghulám-Husayn</u>  |   |
| Ghulam-Rida                    | <u>Ghulám-Riḍá</u>  |   |
| Ghulam-Riday-i-Kuchik          | <u>Ghulám-Riḍáy-i-Kúchik</u>                                |   |
| Ghulam-Riday-i-Yazdi           | <u>Ghulám-Riḍáy-i-Yazdí</u>                                 |   |
| Ghulamu'llah                   | <u>Ghulámu'lláh</u>   | servant of God. Son of Javád-i-Qazvíní.   |
| Ghull, Aghlal, Ghullun         | <u>Ghull</u> , pl. <u>Aghlál</u> , <u>Ghullún</u>           | burning thirst; (—pl. <u>aghlál</u> ) iron collar; manacles, handcuffs;—pl. chains, shackles, fetters   |
| Ghuluw                         | <u>Ghulúw</u>   | exceeding of proper bounds, excess, extravagance; exaggeration  |
| Ghuluww, Ghaliyya              | <u>Ghuluww</u> , <u>Gháliyya</u>                            | exaggeration, extremism   |
| Ghusl, Aghsal                  | <u>Ghusl</u> , pl. <u>Aghsál</u>                            | washing, ablution; the major ritual ablution, i.e., a washing of the whole body (Islamic Law); wash water   |
| Ghusn, Ghusun, Aghsan          | <u>Ghuṣn</u> , dual <u>Ghuṣún</u> , pl. <u>Aghsán</u>       | twig, bough, limb, branch. <u>Aghsán</u> (branches) denotes the descendants of Bahá'u'lláh. Only two <u>Aghsán</u> are mentioned in the Kitáb-i-'Ahd: <u>Ghuṣn-i-A'zám</u> ('Abdu'l-Bahá) and <u>Ghuṣn-i-Akbar</u> (Mírzá Muḥammad-'Ali)  |
| Ghusn-i-A'zam                  | <u>Ghuṣn-i-A'zám</u>  | Most Great or Greatest Branch, 'Abdu'l-Bahá   |
| Ghusn-i-Akbar                  | <u>Ghuṣn-i-Akbar</u>  | Greater Branch, Mírzá Muḥammad-'Ali. Later described as the Greater Firewood since his deeds demonstrated that a dead branch is worthy of a fire.   |
| Ghusn-i-Athar                  | <u>Ghuṣn-i-Aṭhar</u>  | "Purest Branch" or "Purer Branch". Title given to Mírzá Mihdí.  |
| Ghusn-i-Mumtaz                 | <u>Ghuṣn-i-Mumtáz</u>                                       | The Chosen Branch, i.e. Shoghi Effendi  |
| Ghusniyyih                     | <u>Ghuṣniyyih</u>   | Pers. followers of Mírzá Muḥammad 'Alí, the " <u>Ghuṣn-i-Akbar</u> ", the half-brother of 'Abdu'l-Bahá  |
| Ghusnu'llahu'l-A'zam           | <u>Ghuṣnu'lláhu'l-A'zám</u>                                 | "The Greatest Branch of God" BKG 250, 311, 420, 485   |
| Ghusnu'llahu'l-Athar           | <u>Ghuṣnu'lláhu'l-Aṭhar</u>                                 | "The Purest Branch of God"  |
| Gilan                          | <u>Gílán</u>  | a northern province of Írán on the Caspian Sea.   |
| Gilani                         | <u>Gílání</u>   | Pers. a native of Gílán   |
| Gilim (Kilim)                  | <u>Gilím</u>  | Pers. (Turkish kilim, Azerbaijani kílím) a garment made of goats' hair or wool; a carpet or rug to lie on; a blanket  |
| Giltughi                       | <u>Giltúghí</u>   | <u>Hájí Kázim Giltúghí</u>  |
| Giran (Garan)                  | <u>Girán</u>  | Pers. heavy, weighty, ponderous; slow; great, important, difficult; precious, dear, valuable; gain, profit; penury  |
| Gird                           | <u>Gird</u>   | Pers. round; a circle, orbit, circumference, circuit; environs, parts adjacent; a collection, assembly; a host; a city; a tent, pavilion; (adverb) around   |
| Girih                          | <u>Girih</u>  | Pers. a knot, a knur (as in a thread or on wood), a knob, a joint; a button or anything for fastening garments; a gland; a kernel; a purse; an abscess; a knuckle; articulation; three finger-breadths; a difficulty; the seed of a thorny tree used for tanning; the heart   |
| Gisu (Gesu), Gisuwan (Gesuwán) | <u>Gísú</u> , pl. <u>Gísuwán</u>                            | Pers. a ringlet of hair, a forelock, a sidelock, curl;—pl. hair, locks. Daughter of Dr Raḥmatu'lláh Muhájir.  |
| Giwah (Givah, Giveh, Giwa)     | <u>Giwah</u>  | Pers. a soft, comfortable, durable and hand woven-top shoe common in several parts of Iran especially in rural and mountainous areas of Kirmánsháh Province.  |
| Goumoens                       | <u>Goumoëns</u>   | city in Switzerland. Austrian Captain Alfred von Goumoëns witnessed and reported on the attempted assassination of Násir ad-Dín <u>Sháh</u> on 15 August 1852. His 29 August 1852 letter was first published in German in the Austrian newspaper <i>Oesterreichischer Soldatenfreund</i> ("Austrian Soldier Friend"), 12 October 1852, vol. 123, p. 514.                |
| Guardian                       | <u>Guardian</u>   | Title given to Shoghi Effendi by 'Abdu'l-Bahá: " <i>After the passing away of this wronged one, it is incumbent upon the <u>Aghsán</u>, the <u>Afnán</u> of the Sacred Lote-Tree, the Hands of the Cause of God and the loved ones of the <u>Abhá Beauty</u> to turn unto Shoghi Effendi—the youthful branch branched from the two hallowed and sacred Lote-Trees</i> " |

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|                                     |  | <i>and the fruit grown from the union of the two offshoots of the Tree of Holiness,—as he is the sign of God, the chosen branch, the Guardian of the Cause of God [Walīy-i-Amru'lláh].... He is the Interpreter of the Word of God ...." (The Will and Testament, p. 11)</i>   |
| Guftar                              | Guftár                                 | Pers. speech, conversation; a saying; a chapter  |
| Guftgu                              | Guftgú                                 | Pers. parley   |
| Gugan (Gavgan (Gav-Gan), Gavkan)    | Gúgán                                  | village 50 km SW of Tabriz. Letters transcribe as "Gawgán".  |
| Guhar (Gohar), Gawhar (Gauhar)      | Guhar, Gawhar                          | Pers. a gem, jewel, pearl, precious stone; lustre of a gem or sword; root, origin; of a noble family; essence, substance, form; offspring; any hidden virtue; intellect, wisdom  |
| Gul, Gulan, Gulha                   | Gul, pl. Gulán (Gulhá)                 | Pers. a rose; a flower; embers; a red colour. See Ar. Jull   |
| Gulab                               | Guláb                                  | Pers. rose water. gul (flower) + áb (water).   |
| Guldán, Guldána (Guldáníh)          | Guldán, fem. Guldána[h]                | Pers. gul (flower) + dán (suffix, holder, pot, vase). Guldáníh 'Alipúr   |
| Gul-i-Gulab                         | Gul-i-Guláb                            | red rose, literally, "the flower of the rose-water". See Ar. Jull and Julláb   |
| Gul-i-Mawla                         | Gul-i-Mawlá                            | "the master's rose". name given to Darviṣh Siḏq-'Alí   |
| Gulistan (Golestan)                 | Gulistán                               | Pers. flower garden, rose garden; place where flowers grow. <i>Gulistán-i-Sa'dí</i> , a celebrated Persian book (CE 1258) in prose and verse, by Abú-Muḥammad Muṣliḥ ad-Dín bin 'Abdu'lláh <u>Shírází</u> (better known by his pen-name Sa'dí) (1175–1291). Book structure: Introduction and 8 chapters, each consisting of a number of stories and poetry: 1. The Manners of Kings; 2. On the Morals of Dervishes; 3. On the Excellence of Contentment; 4. On the Advantages of Silence; 5. On Love and Youth; 6. On Weakness and Old Age; 7. On the Effects of Education; 8. On Rules for Conduct in Life. <u>Kákh-i-Gulistán</u> (Golestan Palace) is the former royal Qajar complex in <u>Ṭíhrán</u> . |
| Gulistan-i-Javid                    | Gulistán-i-Jávid                       | Pers. "eternal garden", name given to Bahá'í cemeteries in Iran  |
| Gul-Muhammad (Gulmuhammad)          | Gul-Muḥammad                           | GPB p. 200   |
| Gul-Muhammadi (Gulmuhammadi)        | Gul-Muḥammadí                          | Ar. <u>Dhabīḥu'lláh</u> Gul-Muḥammadí or Pers. Zabīḥu'lláh Gulmuḥammadí  |
| Gulnar (Golnar)                     | Gulnár                                 | (for gul+anár) pomegranate flowers; sour cherry. <u>Gūlnar</u> (Azerbaijani, Turkish), pseudonym of Olga Sergeevna Lebedeva (1854–193?), translator, linguist and Orientalist (first Russian woman) from the Russian Empire.   |
| Gulpayigan, Gulpayagan (Gulpayegan) | Gulpáyigán, Gulpáyagán, Gulpáygán      | Pers. (Bahá'ís use Gulpaygan) "fortress of flowers", "land of red tulips" or "land of red flowers" (supposedly derived from sar-zamín-i-gul-háy-i-sur <u>kh</u> , "land, tulips/flowers, red"). Gulpáyigán is a city (33.457344, 50.288305) in and the capital of Gulpáyigán County, Isfahan Province, Iran (about 160 km NW of Isfahan). See Abu'l-Faḏl.  |
| Gulpayigani                         | Gulpáyigání                            | from or of Gulpáyigán. Siyyid Muḥammad-i-Gulpáyigání, pen-name Ṭá'ir, styled Fatá'l-Malīḥ by Ṭáhirih. Mullá Ibráhím-i-Gulpáyigání was martyred. See Abu'l-Faḏl and <u>Kashf al-Ghīṭá'</u> .  |
| Gul-Saba                            | Gul-Sabá                               | Pers. Sheba rose   |
| Gulshan (Golshan)                   | Gul <u>sh</u> án                       | Pers. a rose or flower-garden; a bed of roses or flowers; a delightful spot; a place where a person enjoys himself; a pleasure-palace; florid, cheerful, agreeable. Former name of Ṭabas—city in South Khorasan Province, Iran.  |
| Gulshani                            | Gul <u>sh</u> aní                      | a Sufi order founded by Ibráhím al-Gul <u>sh</u> aní, an influential Sufi shaykh from Azerbaijan   |
| Gulu, Galu                          | Gulú, Galú                             | Pers. the neck, gullet, throat; the wind-pipe; the voice   |
| Gumruk, Gamarik                     | Gumruk, pl. Gamárik                    | customs; customhouse   |
| Gunabad (Gonabad)                   | Gunábád                                | city 225 km SW of Mashhad, Khurasan province   |
| Gundishapur, Jund-i-Shapur          | Gundí <u>sh</u> ápúr (Ar. Jundaysábúr) | ("Gundeshapur"; Jund-i- <u>Sh</u> ápúr) city ruins (32.286493, 48.514108) of what was once a major city of the Persian empire, 2 km south of the village of Islámábád (Eslamabad, or <u>Sh</u> áhábád), which is 12 km SE of Dizfúl (Dezful); in Khuzestan province.   |

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| Gunjishk                                | Gunjishk                              | Pers. a sparrow; a chick; any small bird. gáf or káf (kafara, “renounce”) + nún (nazih, “purify”) + jím (jánib, “draw back”) + shín (ush’kur, “thank”, “be grateful”) + káf (kafara)—see <i>The Seven Valleys</i> 1st edn.   |
| Guran                                   | Gúrán                                 | Pers. the rendezvous of an army; an assembly-room; rice browned in the oven. A village (33.297500, 49.758333) in Lorestan Province, 174 km SW of Káshán.   |
| Gurgin (Gurgan, Gorgan), Jurjan         | Gurgín or Gurgán, Jurján              | city near the Caspian Sea (formerly Astrabád or Astarábád), east of Sári (36.844352, 54.442692)  |
| Gurgin Khan                             | Gurgín Khán                           | nephew and successor of Governor Manúchihir Khán in Işfahán.   |
| Gusha                                   | Gushá                                 | Pers. opening, loosening, solving  |
| Gusht, Gosht                            | Gúsh̄t                                | Pers. flesh, meat; pulp of fruit   |
| Gushtasb, Gushasb                       | Gush̄tásb, Gush̄ásb (also Gushtásp)   | Pers. an ancient king of Persia (Darius Hystaspes)   |
| Guzel (Guzal, Ghuzal)                   | Güzel (Guzal)                         | Turkish “beautiful” (Persian zíbá) Mírzá ‘Adí-Guzal-i-Marághih’í, the messenger (Sayyáh) for the Báb, hence the title ‘Alfí-i-Sayyáh (Mírzá ‘Alfí-i-Sayyáh-i-Marághih’í).  |
| Gyawur-Kyuy                             | Gyáwur-Kyuy                           | probably the Turkish village of Güneyli Köyü (“Southern Village”), 11 km north of Gallipoli  |
| <b>H</b>                                |                                       |  |
| Ha, Ha’at                               | Há’, pl. Ha’át                        | name of the thirty-first letter (ه) of the Arabic-Persian alphabet, it is a slight aspirate, like the <i>h</i> in “hope”   |
| Ha, Had, Hadihi, Hadi, Ha’ula’i, Hadani | Há                                    | look! there! <i>há huwa</i> look, there he is! <i>há antum</i> you there! as a prefix (mostly written defectively): <i>hádá</i> , f. <i>hádihí</i> , <i>hádí</i> ,—pl. <i>há’ulá’i</i> , dual m. <i>hádání</i> , f. <i>hátáni</i> this one, this   |
| Ha’                                     | Ḥa’                                   | name of the eighth letter (ح, transcribed as ḥ) of the Arabic-Persian alphabet, is a strong aspirate generated deep in the throat.   |
| Ha’ik, Haka                             | Ḥá’ik, pl. Ḥáka                       | weaver; (Moroccan) an outer garment consisting of a long piece of white material, covering body and head   |
| Ha’it (Hait)                            | Ḥá’it̄                                | wall, enclosure, fence; a garden. al-Ḥá’it̄ (25.993191, 40.466906) is a city 191 km NNE of Medina and just to the north of the Fadak oasis.  |
| Habash, Ahbash                          | al-Ḥabash, pl. al-Aḥbash              | Abyssinia, Ethiopia;—pl. the Abyssinians, Ethiopians   |
| Habashi                                 | Ḥabashí, pl. Aḥbash                   | Abyssinian, Ethiopian  |
| Habb, Hubub                             | Ḥabb, pl. Ḥubúb                       | (collective; <i>nomen unitatis</i> ♂) grains; seed;—pl. grain, cereals, corn; seed(s); grains, kernels; granules; pellets; pills, pastilles; berries; acne, pustules, pimple   |
| Habba, Habbat                           | Ḥabba[h], pl. Habbát                  | ( <i>nomen unitatis</i> ; see also ḥabb) grain, granule; seed; kernel; pill, pastille; berry; pustule, pimple; triviality; a square measure  |
| Habba, Hubb                             | Ḥabba, Ḥubb                           | to love, like; form II to evoke (in someone), love or a liking (for something or someone); to endear (something to someone), make (something) dear, lovable, attractive (for someone), make (something) palatable, acceptable (to someone); to urge (something on someone), suggest (something to someone) |
| Habib, Ahibba,                          | Ḥabīb, pl. Aḥabbá’, Aḥibba[h or t]    | beloved, sweetheart, lover; darling; dear one, friend; dear  |
| Habiba (Habibih, Habibeh), Haba’ib      | Ḥabíba[h or t], pl. Ḥabá’ib           | (fem. of ḥabīb) sweet-heart, darling, beloved woman  |
| Habibi                                  | Ḥabíbi                                | my love. my dear   |
| Habibu’llah, Ahibba                     | Ḥabíbu’lláh                           | “beloved of God”   |
| Habibu’llah-i-Afnan                     | Ḥabíbu’lláh-i-Afnán, Hájí Mírzá       |  |
| Habr, Hibr, Ahbar                       | Ḥabr, Ḥibr, pl. Aḥbár                 | a non-Muslim religious authority, learned man, scribe; bishop; rabbi.— <i>ḥabr</i> beautifying, adorning; putting ink into an inkstand; making glad; joy, gladness, cheerfulness;— <i>ḥibr</i> , ink; beauty; a sign; signs of joy.  |
| Habs, Hubus                             | Ḥabs, pl. Ḥubús                       | (act of) holding or keeping back, obstruction, check, repression; blocking off, barring, confinement; damming up, staving off; safekeeping, custody, retention; imprisonment, arrest, detention, jailing;—pl. prison, jail   |
| Hada, Hadihi, Hadi                      | Hádá, fem. Hádihí, Hádí, pl. Há’ulá’i | this one, this   |
| Hada, Hadihi, Hadi, cont.               | Hádání dual m., f. Hátáni             |  |
| Hada, Hadihi, Hadi, Ha’ula’i, Hadani    | Hádá (demonstrative pronoun)          | fem. hádihí, hádí, dual masc. hádání, dual fem. hátáni (hatani);—pl. há’ulá’i: this one, this  |
| Hadatha, Huduth                         | Ḥadath̄a (Ḥudúth̄)                    | to happen, occur, take place, come to pass. Root of ḥadíth̄  |

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| Hadba, Ahdab  | Ḥadbá', fem. Aḥḍab, pl. Ḥudb   | hunchbacked, humped. The historic Great Mosque of an-Núrí in Mosul is famous for its leaning minaret which gave the city its nickname "the hunchback" (al-Ḥadbá'). See root word Ḥadiba   |
| Hadd, Hudud   | Ḥadd, pl. Ḥudúd  | (cutting) edge (of a knife, of a sword); edge, border, brink, brim, verge; border (of a country), boundary, borderline; limit (figurative), the utmost, extremity, termination, end, terminal point, terminus; a (certain) measure, extent, or degree (attained); (mathematics) member (of an equation), term (of a fraction, of a proportion); divine ordinance, divine statute (limit, prohibition or penalty fixed by God); legal punishment (Islamic Law)   |
| Haddad  | Ḥaddád   | a smith, a worker in iron, ironsmith, blacksmith; a farrier. Anton F. Haddad (1862–1924) was a Lebanese Christian who became a Bahá'í. He emigrated to the United States in 1892 and was the first Bahá'í there. Haddad returned to Lebanon in later life where he reportedly became a Protestant Minister.   |
| Hadha, Hadhihi, hadhi, Ha'ula'i   | Hádhá (demonstrative pronoun)  | fem. hádhíhí, hádhí, pl. há'ulá'i, dual m. hádháni, fem. hátáni this one, this  |
| Hadi, Hadiya  | Hádí, fem. Hádíya[h or t]  | a director, leader, guide; one who enjoys rest or peace; the neck; head or point of an arrow; an ox in the centre of a threshing-floor, round which the other oxen move when treading out the grain. 'Alí ibn Muḥammad al-Hádí (829–868) was the tenth Imám. He is commonly referred to by the title al-Hádí (the guide to the right path), and sometimes as 'Alí an-Naqí (the pure one).   |
| Hadiba, Hadab   | Ḥadiba, (verbal noun Ḥadab)  | to be convex, dome-shaped, cambered, bent outward; to be hunchbacked; to be nice, kind, friendly  |
| Hadid, Hada'id  | Ḥadíd, pl. Ḥadá'id   | iron;—pl. iron parts (of a structure); forgings, hardware, ironware   |
| Hadid, Hidad, Ahidda<br>Hadin, Hadinun, Huha<br>Hadiqat, Hada'iq<br>Hadiqatu'r-Rahman | Ḥadíd, pl. Ḥidád, Aḥiddá', Aḥidda<br>Hádin, pl. Hádinún, Hudá[h]<br>Ḥadíqa[h or t], pl. Ḥadá'iq<br>Ḥadíqatu'r-Raḥmán | sharp (knife, eye, tongue, etc.), keen (mind)<br>leading, guiding; leader, guide<br>an enclosed garden; an orchard, a palm-plantation the "Orchard of the Merciful". Name given by 'Abdu'l-Bahá to the burial site (in Ábádah or Abadeh) of the heads (200?) of the martyrs of Nayríz. NW of the city and near the cemetery? Wrecked by a fanatical mob in 1955.  |
| Hadir, Huddar, Hudur, Hadara  | Háḍir, pl. Ḥuḍḍar, Ḥuḍúr, Ḥaḍara   | present; attending;—(pl. ḥuḍḍar, ḥaḍara) settled, sedentary, resident, village or town dweller, not nomadic. (pl. ḥuḍúr) presence; visit, participation, attendance. ḥáḍirihim (their present, hadirihim). See ḥázir  |
| Hadith, Ahadith   | Ḥadíth, pl. Aḥadíth, Ḥadíthán  | speech; chat, chitchat, small talk; conversation, talk, discussion; interview; prattle, gossip; report, account, tale, narrative; Prophetic tradition, hadith, narrative relating deeds and utterances of the Prophet and his Companions. Root of ḥadíth is ḥadathá. Aḥadíth are the oral sayings of the Prophet Muḥammad and the Imáms. Two distinct types: al-Ḥadíth an-Nabawí and al-Ḥadíth al-Qudsí. The former (Prophetic or regular) being restricted to the sayings of Muḥammad (a ḥadíth where one of the Companions reports Muḥammad's statements, his deeds, or things that happened in his presence and he approved of them), while the latter (Divine) pertains to the sayings of the Prophet through the medium of Divine inspiration. Note: الأحاديث is written al-aḥadíth. |
| Hadith, Hawadith  | Hádíth, pl. Ḥawadíth, also Ḥawadíthát  | occurring, happening, taking place; new, recent; fresh;—(pl.) occurrence, incident, event, happening; episode; case (jurisprudence) accident, mishap  |
| Haditha, Hawadith   | Hádíthá, pl. Ḥawadíth  | occurrence, event, happening; plot (of a play); incident, episode; accident, mishap   |
| Hadith-i-Jabir  | Ḥadíth-i-Jábir   | ḥadíth collection by Jábir ibn 'Abdu'lláh ibn 'Amr ibn Ḥarám al-Anṣarí, a companion of Muḥammad   |
| Hadiya<br>Hadiya, Hadaya  | Ḥadíya<br>Hadíya[h or t], pl. Hadáyá   | to remain, stay (at a place), stick (to a place)<br>gift, present, donation; offering, sacrifice. Shaykh Aḥmad al-Aḥsá'í, the leader of the Shaykhís, died near   |

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| Hadiy-i-Dawlat-Abadi<br>Hadiy-i-Nahri               | Hádíy-i-Dawlat-Ábádí<br>Hádíy-i-Nahrí          | or in Hadíyah (25.533724, 38.749921, about 145 km NW of Medina) while travelling on pilgrimage to Medina.<br><br>Mírzá Hádíy-i-Nahrí, uncle of Munríh <u>Khán</u> um, married <u>Shamsu</u> ’ <u>ḍ</u> - <u>Ḍuḥá</u> ( <u>Khurshíd</u> Bagum)  |
| Hadiy-i-Qazvini<br>Hadj                             | Hádíy-i-Qazvíní<br>Ḥadj                        | loading a camel (particularly with a ḥidj (litter); charging a man with fraud  |
| Hadra (Hadrat), Hazrat                              | Ḥaḍra[t], Pers. Ḥaḍrat                         | presence, threshold; dignity; majesty; dominion, power; an epithet often joined with the names of the Deity; also a title by which kings and great men are addressed, similar to majesty, highness, lordship, worship. Used broadly by mystics as a synonym of ḥuḍúr, “being in the presence [of Alláh]”. Holiness (‘his excellency’ or ‘his honour’). Placed before the name of the Manifestation or other figures with a high spiritual station.   |
| Hadramawt (Hadramaut), Hadhramaut                   | Ḥaḍramawt (Ḥaḍramút)                           | a region in the south of the Arabian peninsula—part of Yemen (claimed burial place of Húd)   |
| Hadrami, Hadarim<br>Hadrat-i-A’la or Hadrat-i-‘Ala  | Ḥaḍramí, pl. Ḥaḍárim<br>Ḥaḍrat-i-A’lá          | man from Hadhramaut; Hadhramautian (adjective)<br>“His Holiness the Most Exalted One” (a designation of the Báb)   |
| Hadrat-i-Ghusnu’llahu’l-Athar                       | Ḥaḍrat-i- <u>G</u> huṣnu’lláhu’l-Aṭhar         | “His Holiness, the Most Pure Branch of God”. Title by A. H. <u>Ishráq-Khávarí</u> regarding Mírzá Mihdí (“Purest Branch”).   |
| Hadrat-i-Mubashshir<br>Hadrat-i-Nuqtíy-i-Bayan      | Ḥaḍrat-i-Mubashshir<br>Ḥaḍrat-i-Nuqtíy-i-Bayán | “His holiness the Herald”<br>Pers. His Holiness the Point of the Bayán, i.e. the Báb (Ḥaḍrat an-Nuḡṭa al-Bayán)  |
| Hadrat-i-Walidah                                    | Ḥaḍrat-i-Wálidah (Ḥaḍrat-i-Válidih)            | (her eminence, the Mother). Form of address used by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá in His letters to His mother, Ásíyih <u>Khán</u> um.  |
| Hadratu’llah (Hazratu’llah)<br>Hafid, Ahfad, Hafada | Ḥaḍratu’lláh<br>Ḥafíd, pl. Aḥfád, Ḥafada[h]    | The Lord God<br>grandson; descendant, offspring, scion. Qur’án 16:74 sons (banín) and grandsons (ḥafadah) [male only]  |
| Hafiz, Huffaz                                       | Ḥáfíẓ, pl. Ḥuffáz                              | a keeper, preserver, guardian; a commander, governor; the Preserver of all things (God); gifted with a good memory; one who has learnt the whole Qur’án; a blind man (because such fall frequently under the preceding category); master of ḥadíth, known for the large quantity of ḥadíth expertly memorized; pen name of the greatest lyric, mystical poet of Persia, <u>Kh</u> wája <u>Shams</u> ad-Dín Muḥammad Ḥáfíẓ-i- <u>Sh</u> írází (1320–1390), author of odes in the <u>gh</u> azal form. The Tomb of Ḥáfíẓ and its associated memorial hall, the Ḥáfíẓih, are two memorial structures erected in the northern edge of Shiraz, in his memory. |
| Hafizu’llah<br>Hafizu’s-Sihhih                      | Ḥáfíẓu’lláh<br>Ḥáfíẓu’s-Şihhih                 | “Remembrance of God”<br>Mírzá ‘Abdu’r-Rahím <u>Khán</u> Ḥáfíẓu’s-Şihhih, <i>Bahá’í World</i> , vol. ix, pp. 613–4.   |
| Hafs, Hafsa   | Ḥafṣ, fem. Ḥafṣa[h or t]                       | collecting, gathering; throwing from the hand; a leathern sack with which they draw earth out of wells; a name given to ‘Umar ibn al- <u>Kh</u> aṭṭáb by Muḥammad. Ḥafṣah bint ‘Umar, daughter of ‘Umar, married Muḥammad (625) after her husband was killed at Badr in 624.   |
| Haft-Dast<br>Haft-Sad (Haftsad)<br>Haft-Vadi        | Haft-Dast<br>Haft-Şad<br>Haft-Vádí             | Pers. seven hands<br>Pers. (Ar. influence) 700<br>“Seven Valleys” by Bahá’u’lláh written in answer to questions from <u>Sh</u> aykh Muḥyi’ <u>d</u> -Dín, the Qáḍí of <u>Kh</u> áníqayn  |
| Hahut   | Háhút  | the level of unknowable divinity; the essence of God unmanifested; the “Hidden Mystery”; the “Hidden Treasure”, the Absolute Unknown; the Primal Oneness. Realm of the “Absolute Unknown”, where God’s essence has been hidden from time immemorial and will continue to remain so for eternity. <sup>1</sup> See Láhút, Jabarút, Malakút, and Násút.  |

<sup>1</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bah%C3%A1%27%C3%AD\\_cosmology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bah%C3%A1%27%C3%AD_cosmology)

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| Haja, Hajat, Hawa'ij                             | Ḥāja[h or t], pl. Ḥáját             | need; necessity, requirement, prerequisite; natural, bodily need; pressing need, neediness, poverty, indigence, destitution; object of need or desire; desire, wish, request; necessary article, requisite; matter, concern, business, job, work; thing, object;—pl. ḥawá'ij needs, necessities, necessaries; everyday objects, effects, belongings, possessions, stuff; clothes, clothing  |
| Hajar al-Aswad                                   | al-Ḥajar al-Aswad                   | Pers. al-Ḥajaru'l-Aswad. the Black Stone in the eastern corner of the Ka'ba at Mecca. Size about 160 (6.3") × 200 (7.9") mm.  |
| Hajar  | Hájar                               | Hagar, wife of Abraham and the mother of Ismá'íl  |
| Hajar, Hijarat, Ahjar, Hijar                     | Ḥajar, pl. Ḥijára[t], Ahjár, Hijár  | stone; the philosopher's stone; weight (placed as an equipoise on the scale of a balance)   |
| Hajara, Hajr, Hijran                             | Hajara, Hajr, Hijrán                | to emigrate; to dissociate oneself, separate, part, secede, keep away   |
| Haji Abad, Hajiabad, Hajjiabad                   | Ḥájí Ábád                           | Pers. a small village (34.340598, 47.351340) 25 km east of Kirmanshah. This may be the meeting place (Tadj Abad) mentioned by A. L. M. Nicolas, <i>Essai sur le Chéikhisme</i> , I, p. 30, and DB, p. 13.   |
| Haji Baba Afshar                                 | Ḥájí Bábá Afshár                    | He was one of the first medical practitioners in Iran who studied modern medicine in Europe. Although he stayed for eight years in England, he did not receive a degree. Upon return to Iran in 1819 he was the court physician under the Crown Prince, who later became Muḥammad Sháh Qájár (r. 1834–1848). He may have been an inspiration for the best-selling novels, <i>The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan</i> (1824) and <i>The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan in England</i> (1828), by James Justinian Morier. See <a href="#">lchí</a> .   |
| Haji Shah-Muhammad                               | Ḥájí Sháh-Muḥammad                  | Ḥájí Sháh-Muḥammad Manshadí, Amín'l-Bayán (Trustee of Ḥuqúqu'lláh)  |
| Hajib, Hujjab                                    | Ḥájib, pl. Ḥujjáb, Ḥajaba           | concealing, screening, protecting; doorman, gatekeeper; court official, equivalent to a chamberlain. Classical Arabic grammarian 'Uṭhmán ibn 'Umar ibn al-Ḥájib, author of grammars <i>aṣh-Sháfiya</i> and <i>al-Káfiya</i> .   |
| Hajibu'd-Dawla (Hajibu'd-Dawlih)                 | Ḥájibu'd-Dawla                      | grand usher. Title given to the "bloodthirsty fiend" (GPB p. 83), Ḥájí 'Alí Khán Muqaddam Marágha'í (1807–1867).  |
| Hajipur  | Ḥájípur (Ḥájí + Púr)                | Pers. Mr. Jamáli'd-Dín Ḥájípur. Also name of city in Indian state of Bihar. It is to the north of Patna.  |
| Hajir  | Hájir                               | elegant, excellent (thing); delirious, speaking foolishly or deliriously; emigrating; name of a tribe   |
| Hajiyyat   | Ḥájíyyát                            | everyday commodities, utensils, utilities, necessaries, necessities   |
| Hajj, Haji (Hajji), Hajja, Hajjaj, Hajij, Hajjat | Ḥájj (Pers. Ḥájf), pl. Ḥujjáj, Ḥájf | pilgrim; hadji; Mecca pilgrim, honorific title of one who has performed the "greater" pilgrimage to Mecca. Fem. ḥájja[h or t], pl. ḥájját. Pers. also ḥájjiya[h] ("ḥájjiyyih"), pl. ḥájjiyán.   |
| Hajj, Hijja, Hijaj                               | Ḥajj, fem. Ḥijja[h or t], pl. Hijaj | the official "greater" pilgrimage to Mecca (performed over 5 days). English hadj. Yawm al-Ḥajj al-Akbar (the day of the greater pilgrimage) understood as being on the 9th (if the evening is considered to be the next day) and 10th of <i>Dhu'l-Hijjah</i> . In AH 9 (CE 631) Muḥammad sent Abú Bakr and 'Alí to perform the first Islamic Ḥajj al-Akbar (see Qur'án 9:3). al-Ḥajj al-Aṣghar is the minor pilgrimage performed at any time of the year. Persians use the term Ḥajj-i-Akbar ("Most Great Hajj") whenever the 'Id-al-Adha (10 <i>Dhu'l-Hijjah</i> ) falls on an Islamic Friday as occurred for the only pilgrimage of Muḥammad in AH 10 (Sunday 8 March 632) and for the Báb in AH 1260 (Friday 20 December 1844). There is an Islamic tradition that the Qá'im will appear in a year of the Ḥajj-i-Akbar. See Yawm, the Báb and 'umra. |
| Hajjaj   | Ḥajjáj                              | a litigious man, a squabbler; name of the celebrated governor of Arabia and Iraq, Abú Muḥammad al-Ḥajjáj ibn Yúsuf ibn al-Ḥakam ibn 'Aqíl <i>ath-Thaqaffi</i>   |
| Hajr   | Hajr                                | abandonment, forsaking, leaving, separation; avoidance, abstention; separation from the beloved one; hottest time of the day. Variation hijr.   |
| Hajr   | Ḥajr                                | restriction, curb(ing), check(ing), obstruction, impeding, limitation, curtailing (of something); barring,  |

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|  |  | closing, debarment, preclusion; detention; blocking, confinement, containment, suppression (as a protective measure); interdiction, prohibition, ban. Pre-Islamic name of modern Riyadh (ar-Riyáḍ), capital of Saudi Arabia.  |
| Haka, Hikaya, Hikayat  | Ḥaká, fem. Ḥikáya[h or t], pl. Ḥikáyát   | to tell, relate (something), report, give an account (of); to speak, talk (Syr., Leb.); to imitate, copy (something); to resemble (someone, something). Fem. story, tale, narrative, account; (grammar) literal quotation (of the words of others).   |
| Hakam, Hukkam<br>Ḥakamanish<br>Hakim Abu'l-Qasim Firdawsi Tusi | Ḥakam, pl. Ḥukkám<br>Ḥakámanish (Ḥaká + manish)<br>Ḥakím Abu'l-Qásim Firdawsí Ṭúsí | arbitrator, arbiter; umpire, referee<br>Pers. Írándukht Ḥakámanish<br>commonly referred to as Ferdowsi, is a revered Persian poet, the author of the epic of <i>Shahnameh</i> (Book of Kings)   |
| Hakim, Hakimun, Hukkam   | Ḥákím, pl. Ḥákímún, Ḥukkam   | ruling, governing; decisive;—pl. ruler, sovereign; governor; judge  |
| Hakim, Hukama'   | Ḥakím, pl. Ḥukamá'   | wise, judicious; wise man, sage; philosopher; physician, doctor. al-Ḥakím, the divine name for the All-Wise.  |
| Hakiman<br>Hakim-Bashi<br>Hakim-Ilahi<br>Hakkak                | Ḥakímán<br>Ḥakím-Báshí<br>Ḥakím-Iláhí<br>Ḥakkák                                    | Raḥmatu'lláh Ḥakímán<br>Chief physician<br>the Divine Philosopher<br>a jeweller; a polisher of precious stones; a borer of pearls; a lapidary   |
| Hal, Ahwal   | Ḥál m. and f., pl. Aḥwál   | condition, state; situation; position, status; circumstance; case; present, actuality (as opposed to future); circumstantial expression or phrase (grammar);—pl. conditions, circumstances; matters, affairs, concerns; cases; ḥála (preposition) during; immediately upon, right after; just at; in case of ..., in the event of ..., ḥálan presently, immediately, at once, right away, without delay; now, actually, at present. Pers. Ḥal-i-Shumá, (pl.) Aḥwál-i-Shumá (How are you?) halo (around moon or sun, also, e.g., of a saint); ring around the eye; nimbus, aureole, glory; fem. name |
| Hala, Halat  | Hála, pl. Hálát  | condition, state; situation; (possible, actual) case; ḥálata (preposition) during.—pl. states, fleeting and ephemeral, of the Shúfí spiritual journey   |
| Hala, Halat  | Ḥála[h or t] (fem. of Ḥál), pl. Hálát  | halo (around moon or sun, also, e.g., of a saint); ring around the eye; nimbus, aureole, glory; fem. name   |
| Halab<br>Halabi  | Ḥalab<br>Ḥalabí  | milk; milking; Aleppo in Syria<br>belonging to a milch cow; native of Aleppo; white iron, tin-plate   |
| Halaku, Hulagu   | Halákú, Pers. Hulágú   | Hulagu Khan (c. 1217–1265). Hülegü or Hulegu (Mongolian). Grandson of Genghis Khan, conquered Baghdad (1258) and Syria (1260).  |
| Halal  | Ḥalál  | that which is allowed, permitted or permissible; allowed, permitted, permissible, allowable, admissible, lawful, legal, licit, legitimate; lawful possession  |
| Halawa   | Ḥaláwa   | sweetness; candies, confectionery, sweetmeats; grace, gracefulness, charm, refinement, wittiness, wit; present of money; ransom   |
| Halawi<br>Halih Halih Ya Bisharat                              | Ḥaláwí<br>Halih Halih Yá Bishárát  | Ḥusayn-i-Ḥaláwí<br>"Hallelujah, Hallelujah, O Glad-Tidings" by Bahá'u'lláh (hallilúyá, hallelujah)  |
| Halim, Halima, Hulama  | Ḥalím, fem. Ḥalíma[h], pl. Ḥulamá  | mild, mild-tempered, gentle; patient; forbearing. Ḥalímah was Muḥammad's foster-mother until aged 6.  |
| Hallaj   | Ḥalláj   | cotton ginner. Manşúr al-Ḥalláj (Abú'l-Mughíth al-Ḥusayn bin Manşúr al-Ḥalláj) (c. 858–922) was a Persian mystic, poet and teacher of Sufism. See Ṭáwásín.  |
| Halliluya  | Hallilúyá  | hallelujah (from Hebrew) or alleluia, praise (God). Hallilúyá (praise) ash-shukr (returning thanks (to God) Alláh (God)   |
| Halqa, Halaqa, Halaq, Halaqat                                  | Ḥalqa[t], Ḥalaqa pl. Ḥalaq, Ḥalaqát  | ring (also earring, etc.); link (of a chain); circle (also of people); group of students studying under a professor, hence: lecture, course (e.g., at Al Azhar University); part of a sequence or series; ringlet; disk; decade; market   |
| Halqat adh-Dhahabiyya<br>Ham<br>Hama, Hamw                     | al-Ḥalqat adh-Dhahabiyya<br>Ḥám<br>Hamá, Hamw                                      | the golden circle<br>Ham, son of Noah<br>to flow; to pour forth   |

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| Hamad   | Ḥamad  | Pers. a village in Mahshahr County, <u>Khúzistán</u> Province, Iran (may no loner exist)   |
| Hamadan   | Hamadán  | “quelled or subsided”. Hamadán city in Írán, 144 km NE Kirmán <u>sháh</u> . Originally Ecbatana of the ancient Medes.  |
| Hamadani  | Hamadání   | Badí’ az-Zamán (“The Wonder of the Age”) al-Hamadání (969–1007) was a medieval Arabo-Persian man of letters.   |
| Hamam, Hamama, Hamamat, Hama’im<br>Haman                        | Ḥamám, pl. Ḥamámát, Ḥamá’im<br>Hamán                                 | Ar. dove, pigeon. nomen unitatis ḥamáma[h]<br>Pers. only, solely; self-same, all one, one and the same, even that, that very; in this manner, exactly so, thus, equally; always, continually. Name of Abraham’s brother; name of Pharaoh’s vizier; name of a place in Kirmán where <u>Sháh</u> Ni’matu’lláh Walí is buried to bite, or burn, the tongue (taste)  |
| Hamaza, Hamz<br>Hamaza, Hamz                                    | Ḥamaza, Ḥamz<br>Hamaza, Hamz   | to prick; to drive, urge on, prod, goad on (someone, something); to spur (one’s horse); (grammar) to provide with hamza (a letter or word)   |
| Hamd<br>Hamdan<br>Hamdaniyun                                    | Ḥamd<br>Ḥamdán<br>Ḥamdáníyún   | commendation, praise, laudation<br>praise, one who praises (God)<br>al-Ḥamdáníyún, the Hamdanid dynasty, was a <u>Shí’a</u> Muslim Arab dynasty of northern Mesopotamia and Syria (890–1004); was founded by Ḥamdán ibn Ḥamdún ibn al-Ḥáarith at-Taghlibí (flourished 868–895). “praise be” to God   |
| Hamdi<br>Hamdu lillah, al-                                      | al-Ḥamdí<br>al-Ḥamdu Lilláh  | thank God!, praise be to God! or praised be the Lord! “Alhamdulillah”. A longer variant is al-ḥamdu lilláhi rabbi al-‘álamín, meaning “all praise is due to God, Lord of all the worlds” (Qur’án 1:2)  |
| Hamdu’llah<br>Hami<br>Hamid<br>Hamid, Hamida (Hamidih, Hamideh) | Ḥamdu’lláh<br>Ḥámí<br>Ḥámíd<br>Ḥamíd, fem. Ḥamída[t] (Pers. Ḥamídih) | Praise of God.<br>a son or descendant of Ham, Hamitic<br>one who praises, a praiser<br>praiseworthy, laudable, commendable; benign, harmless (disease)   |
| Hamida  | Ḥamida   | to praise, commend, laud, extol (someone for something) Form II to praise highly (someone)   |
| Hamidu’llah<br>Hamma, Hammayat                                  | Ḥamídu’lláh<br>Ḥamma[h or t], pl. Ḥammayát                           | praised by God<br>fever or hot spring. al-Ḥamma was a Palestinian Arab village 12 km SE of Tiberias, famous for its hot springs (on the south side of the village), which are considered therapeutic due to their high sulphur content. ‘Abdu’l-Bahá visited the springs in 1914. The village was depopulated in July 1949. In 1977 the health resort of Hamat Gader, “hot springs of (the ancient city of) Gadara”, opened on the site of al-Ḥamma as-Súriyá (“the Syrian ḥamma”) hot springs (32.683087, 35.662995). |
| Hamma, Humma  | Ḥamma  | heat, make hot (something); passive ḥumma to be feverish, have a fever. Root of Ḥamma[h or t], Ḥumma[h or t].  |
| Hammad (Hamad)<br>Hammal, Hammala                               | Ḥammád<br>Ḥammál, fem. Ḥammála[h or t]                               | much praising (God)<br>(pl. ḥammálún) a porter, carrier of burdens. Fem. (carrier) beam, girder, support, base, post, pier, pillar; suspenders.  |
| Hammam  | Hammám   | careworn, worried; anxious, solicitous; eager, active, energetic   |
| Hammam, Hammamat  | Ḥammám, pl. Ḥammámát   | (vulgate ḥamám) (warm or hot) bath; a Turkish bath; swimming pool; spa, watering place (public baths). Error: Bahá’í writings may omit the underdot.   |
| Hamsaya (Hamsayih), Hamsayagan                                  | Hamsáya (Hamsáyih), pl. Hamsáyagán                                   | Pers. under the same shade, i.e. neighbouring, neighbour   |
| Hamza (Hamzeh)  | Ḥamza[h or t]  | the herb rocket. Muḥammad’s uncle, Ḥamzah ibn ‘Abdu’l-Muṭṭalib.  |
| Hamza, Hamazat  | Hamza[h or t], pl. Hamazát   | Arabic glottal stop consonant that is pronounced as an a. Since a hamza is not actually a letter, it is sometimes counted as an a, and sometimes it is disregarded. Thus, the abjad value of Bahá’ (the hamza is usually dropped) can be read as either eight or nine.   |
| Hana  | Ḥaná   | to bend, curve, twist, turn; to lean, incline (toward someone); to feel for someone, sympathize (with someone), commiserate, pity (someone), feel compassion, feel pity (for someone)  |

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| Hanafi, Hanafyun           | Ḥanafí, pl. Hanafyún, Ḥunafá'   | orthodox. One of the four (the Ḥanafí, the Ḥanbalí, the Málíkí and the <u>Sháfi'</u> ) religious Sunní Islamic schools of jurisprudence (fiqh). It is named after the scholar Abú Ḥanífa an-Nu'man ibn <u>Thábit</u> .  |
| Hanafiya, Hanafiyya        | Ḥanafíya[t], Ḥanafíyya[t]       | true religion, orthodoxy  |
| Hana-Sab                   | Ḥaná-Sáb                        | Muhammad-i-Ḥaná-Sáb   |
| Hanbal                     | Ḥanbal                          | Aḥmad ibn Ḥanbal  |
| Hanbali, Hanabilat         | Ḥanbalí, pl. Ḥanábila[t]        | Hanbalitic, of or pertaining to the madḥab of Aḥmad ibn Ḥanbal; puritanical, strict in religious matters. A system of traditional Sunní jurisprudence—smallest of the four (the Ḥanafí, the Ḥanbalí, the Málíkí and the <u>Sháfi'</u> )   |
| Hani, Hani'a               | Háni', fem. Háni'a[h]           | happy, delighted, glad; servant; fem. servant girl, maid  |
| Hani'                      | Hani'                           | healthful, salutary, salubrious, wholesome, beneficial; pleasant, agreeable; easy, smooth, comfortable  |
| Hanif, Hunafa'             | Ḥaníf, pl. Ḥunafá'              | true believer, orthodox; one who scorns the false creeds surrounding him and professes the true religion; true (religion)   |
| Hanifa                     | Ḥanífa[h]                       | al-ḥanífa as-samḥá' the true and tolerant (religion, i.e., Islám). Ḥanífih (Pers. form)   |
| Hanifiya                   | al-Ḥanífíya[h]                  | the true (i.e., Islamic) religion   |
| Hanza                      | Hanzá                           | village 110 km south of Kirmán, in Kirman Province, Irán (also known as Hamzá)  |
| Hanzal (Handal), Hanzala   | Ḥanzal, fem. Ḥanzala[h or t]    | (collective noun; <i>nomen unitatis</i> ♂) colocynth ( <i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> ). Also called a wild gourd, bitter apple and bitter cucumber. Ḥanḍal and ḥanḍala are dialect variations. Ḥanḍala is the name given to a Palestinian cartoon defiance symbol. Pre-Islamic Christian, Ḥanzala ibn Abí Ḥafráy-i-Ṭá'i' ( <i>SDC</i> pp. 48–51). Ḥanzala ibn Abí 'Ámir (c. 601–625), son of Abú Amír al- <u>Asharf</u> ), a companion of Muḥammad, entitled <u>Ḥasíl</u> al-Malá'ika ("the one cleansed by the angels"); father of 'Abdu'lláh ibn Ḥanzala. In the Lawḥ-i-Sarráj, Mírzá Yaḥyá, the "one time 'Blessed Fruit'" ( <u>thamara ṭúba</u> ), whose rejection of Bahá'u'lláh is said have transformed him into a mere ḥanzal. |
| HaParsim                   | HaParsim                        | Hebrew. Rechov HaParsim "Street of the Persians". House of 'Abdu'l-Bahá is 7 Rechov HaParsim.   |
| Haq-guy (Haq-goy, Haqguy)  | Ḥaq-gúy (Ḥaqgúy)                | Pers. (Ar. influence) speaking truth ("truth speaker"); the essence of a thing; name of a bird that hangs by a tree and vociferates all night   |
| Haqiq, Ahiqqa'             | Ḥaqíq, pl. Aḥiqqá'              | worthy, deserving (of something), fit, competent, qualified; entitled (to)  |
| Haqiqa, Haqa'iq, Haqiqatan | Ḥaqíqa[h or t], pl. Ḥaqá'iq     | truth, reality (also philosophy); fact; the true state of affairs, the facts; true nature, essence; real meaning, true sense; the object of the mystic searcher ( <u>ṣúfí</u> ). ḥaqíqatan really, in reality, in effect, actually, in fact, indeed, truly, in truth  |
| Haqiqatu'l-Haqa'iq         | Ḥaqíqatu'l-Ḥaqá'iq              | reality of realities or truth of truths   |
| Haqiqi                     | Ḥaqíqí                          | real, true; actual; proper, intrinsic, essential; genuine; authentic; positive  |
| Haqq (Haq, Hagh), Huquq    | Ḥaqq, Pers. also Ḥaq, pl. Ḥuqúq | truth; correctness, rightness; rightful possession; property; ones due; duty; proper manner; true, authentic, real; right, fair and reasonable; correct, sound, valid; al-Ḥaqq an attribute of God;—pl. rights, titles, claims, legal claims.   |
| Haqq, Haqqa                | Ḥáqq, fem. Ḥáqqa[h or t]        | middle of anything; that which sorts out truth from falsehood; that which is inevitable (an epithet of the Day of Judgement). Qur'án 69. The Sure Reality or the Reality  |
| Haqqa                      | Ḥaqqa[h or t]                   | (fem. of ḥaqq) to be true, turn out to be true, be confirmed; to be right, correct; (also passive ḥuqqa) to be necessary, obligatory, requisite   |
| Haqqan                     | Ḥaqqan                          | really, in reality, in effect, actually, in fact, indeed, truly, in truth; justly, rightly, by rights   |
| Haqqani                    | Ḥaqqání                         | correct, right, proper, sound, valid, legitimate, legal   |
| Haqqu'llah, Huququ'llah    | Ḥaqqu'lláh, pl. Ḥuqúqu'lláh     | "Right of God"  |
| Haq-shinas (Haqshinas)     | Ḥaq-shínás (Ḥaqshínás)          | Pers. knowing and performing one's duty; rendering to everyone his due; able to appreciate; grateful ("truth-knower")   |

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| Hara<br>Haraka, Harakat  | Hará[h or t]<br>Ḥaraka[h or t], pl. Harakát                               | Herat (city in NW Afghanistan)<br>movement, motion; commotion; physical exercise; stirring, impulse; proceeding, procedure, policy; action, undertaking, enterprise; military operation; continuation, progress; traffic (rail, shipping, street); movement (as a social phenomenon); vowel (grammar)   |
| Haram ash-Sharif<br>Haram, Ahram                                     | al-Ḥaram <u>ash-Sharíf</u><br>Ḥaram, dual Ḥaramayn, pl. Ahrám             | “the Noble Sanctuary” or Temple Mount in Jerusalem forbidden, prohibited, interdicted; taboo; holy, sacred, sacrosanct; something sacred, sacred object; sacred possession; wife; sanctum, sanctuary, sacred precinct; the two Holy Places, Mecca and Medina, and <u>thálich</u> al-ḥaramayn the third Holy Place, i.e., Jerusalem. The sacred sanctuary at Mecca where no blood may be spilled, and the four months with the same sanction in the Arabic calendar. Fort Antonia or “Temple Mount” in Jerusalem is also known by Muslims (in the belief that it is the site of the Jewish Temples) as al-Ḥaram <u>ash-Sharíf</u> , “the Noble Sanctuary”, or al-Ḥaram al-Qudsí <u>ash-Sharíf</u> , “the Noble Sanctuary of Jerusalem”. Compare with <u>Hill</u> . |
| Haram, Ahram   | Haram, pl. Ahrám, Ahrámát   | pyramid. <i>al-Ahrám</i> (“The Pyramids”) (5 August 1875–) is the most widely circulating Egyptian daily newspaper, and the second oldest after <i>al-Waqá’i’ al-Masriyyah</i> . It is majority owned by the Egyptian government.   |
| Haram, Hurum   | Ḥarám, pl. Ḥurum  | forbidden, interdicted, prohibited, unlawful; something forbidden, offense, sin; inviolable, taboo; sacred, sacrosanct; cursed, accursed. Ḥarám is a variation of Ḥaram.  |
| Haramayn (Haramain)  | al-Ḥaramayn   | (dual pl. form of Ḥaram, sanctuary) “The Two Holy Places” or “The Two Sanctuaries”, traditional Islamic appellations of the two holy cities of Islam, Mecca and Medina. The “Twin Sacred Shrines” now refers to the places in <u>Shíráz</u> where the Báb was born (house of His uncle, Hájí Mírzá Siyyid ‘Alí) and where He made His public declaration (House of the Báb).  |
| Haram-i-Aqdas  | Ḥaram-i-Aqdas   | Most Holy Sanctuary or Precincts, i.e. the Shrine of Bahá’u’lláh in the Jannat-i-Abhá (Abhá paradise) (according to Shoghi Effendi) and the surrounding gardens at Bahjí.   |
| Haram-i-Fatimih-i-Ma’sumih   | Ḥaram-i-Fáṭimih-i-Ma’súmiḥ  | Pers. form of Ḥaram (Shrine of) Fáṭima al-Ma’súma (34.641822, 50.879045), sister of Imám ‘Alí ar-Riḍá (8th Imám), in Qum, Iran. See Ma’súm.   |
| Haram-zada<br>Harat (Herat)  | Ḥarám-záda<br>Harát   | Pers. “illicit born”, illegitimate, spurious; a bastard city (30.055184, 54.372201) in Iran, 180 km ENE Shiraz. Also the third largest city in Afghanistan.   |
| Harati<br>Harawi, Hirawi<br>Harb, Hurub<br>Harf, Hiraf, Huruf, Ahruf | Harátí<br>Harawí<br>Ḥarb fem., pl. Ḥurúb<br>Ḥarf, pl. Ḥiraf, Ḥurúf, Ahruf | from Harat (Herat), Iran<br>from Herat, Afghanistan<br>war, warfare; fight, combat, battle; enemy, enemies (cutting) edge (of a knife, of a sword); sharp edge; border, edge, rim, brink, verge; a letter of the alphabet.—(pl. ḥurúf, ahruf) letter; consonant; particle (grammar); type (typography). Ḥurúf al-‘Arabíya (Arabic letters)  |
| Harfi<br>Harf-i-Baqa<br>Hargah (Har-gah)<br>Harim, Hurum             | Ḥarfí<br>Ḥarf-i-Baqá<br>Hargáh<br>Ḥarím, pl. Ḥurum                        | literal<br>“Letter of Eternity”<br>Pers. whenever, wherever; constantly<br>a sacred, inviolable place, sanctum, sanctuary, sacred, precinct; harem; female members of the family, women; wife   |
| Harir, Hara’ir<br>Hariri   | Ḥarír, pl. Ḥará’ir<br>Ḥarírí  | silk;—pl. silken wares, silks<br>silken, silky, of silk. Abú Muḥammad al-Qásim ibn ‘Alí ibn Muḥammad ibn <u>Uḥmán</u> al-Ḥarírí, popularly known as al-Hariri of Basra (1054–1122) was an Arab poet, scholar of the Arabic language and a high government official of the Seljuk Empire.  |
| Harith, Haritha, Hurrath   | Ḥáriḥ, fem. Ḥáriḥa[h], pl. Ḥurráḥ   | ploughman, cultivator, farmer. Banú al-Ḥáriḥ Jewish tribe of Arabia. Naḍr-ibn-i-Ḥáriḥ: religious leader during the time of Muḥammad. Ubaydah ibn al-Ḥáriḥ (c. 562–624) was a cousin and a companion of  |

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|  |  | Muḥammad. Zayd ibn Ḥārithah (c. 581–629) a companion of Muḥammad and adopted as his son. He is the only Muslim apart from Muḥammad who is mentioned by name (as Zayd) in the Qur’án (33:37).   |
| Harj                                   | Harj   | excitement, agitation, commotion; disorder, muddle, confusion. Harj can be interpreted as “killing”.   |
| Harra, Harrat                          | Ḥarra[h or t], pl. Ḥarrát                                | stony area; volcanic country, lava field. The Battle of al-Ḥarra (Yawm al-Ḥarra, “the day of al-Harra”) was fought between the Syrian army of the Umayyad caliph Yazíd I (r. 680–683) led by Muslim ibn ‘Uqba and the local defenders of Medina who had rebelled against the caliph. The battle occurred at the lava field of Ḥarrat Wáqim (Black stone land of Waqim to the east of Medina) in the northeastern outskirts of Medina on 26 August 683. Ḥarrat Rahát is a large volcanic lava field located south of Medina and extending 300 km south. It has a number of volcanic cones. In CE 1256 a lava flow travelled to within 4 km of Medina. |
| Harran, Harra, Hírar, Harara           | Ḥarrán, fem. Ḥarrá, pl. Ḥírár, Ḥárará                    | thirsty; passionate, fervent, hot (figurative). Ḥarrán (once the major ancient Parthian Empire city of Carrhae in Upper Mesopotamia; now Türkiye), 40 km SE of Urfa (officially Şanlıurfa, ancient Edessa) and 100 km north of ar-Raqqah (Syria). See Battání.   |
| Harun, Arina (Arna)                    | Hárún, fem. Arnína                                       | Aaron (Hebrew אהרן אהרן, Ahrwn); chief, leader; a messenger, courier; helplessness, indigence; astonishment; amazement. Fem. Arnína (ארנינה, Arnính), can be shortened to Arna.  |
| Harun-Abad<br>Harunu’r-Rashid<br>Harut | Hárún-Ábád<br>Hárúnu’r-Rashíd<br>Hárút                   | now Islám-Ábád-i-Ḥarab, Írán<br>Aaron the Just. Fifth Abbasid Caliph. See Zubayda.<br>name of an angel, who, together with another named Márút (Qur’án 2:102), having severely censured mankind before the throne of God, was sent with him down to earth in human shapes to judge of the temptations to which man is subject. They could not withstand them: they were seduced by women, and committed every kind of iniquity; for which they were suspended by the feet in a well in Babylon, where they are to remain in great torment till the day of judgement. They are said to be teachers of magic to man. See Márút                         |
| Hasan, Hisan                           | Ḥasan (حسن), pl. Ḥisán                                   | (masculine) beautiful, handsome, lovely; pretty, nice; good, agreeable; excellent, superior, exquisite. Ḥasan is the name of the second Imám. Compare Ḥassán.  |
| Hasan-‘Alí                             | Ḥasan-‘Alí   | Siyyid Mírzá Ḥasan-‘Alí, youngest maternal uncle of the Báb  |
| Hasan-‘Amu Murtada<br>Hasana, Hasanat  | Ḥasan-‘Amú Murtaḏá<br>Ḥasana[h or t] (حسنة), pl. Ḥasanát | (MF)<br>(feminine of Ḥasan) good deed, benefaction; charity, alms; —pl. advantages, merits.  |
| Hasan-Abad (Hasanabad)                 | Ḥasan Ábád   | an old and historical area (District 3) to the north side of Ṭíhrán (35.769492, 51.432398). A town (also known as Ḥasanábád-i-Fasháfúyih) in Rayy County, Tehran Province (3rd stop from Ṭíhrán for Bahá’u’lláh’s exile to Baghdad)  |
| Hasani                                 | Ḥasaní   | of Ḥasaní, descendant of Ḥasan   |
| Hasan-i-‘Ammu                          | Ḥasan-i-‘Ammú  |  |
| Hasan-i-Hakím-Bashi                    | Ḥasan-i-Ḥakím-Báshí                                      |  |
| Hasan-i-Khurasani                      | Ḥasan-i-Ḥurásání   |  |
| Hasan-i-Mazindarani                    | Ḥasan-i-Mázindarání                                      |  |
| Hasan-i-Níku                           | Ḥasan-i-Níkú   |  |
| Hasan-i-Safa                           | Ḥasan-i-Şafá   |  |
| Hasan-i-Vazir                          | Ḥasan-i-Vazír  |  |
| Hasan-i-Zunuzi                         | Ḥasan-i-Zunúzí   |  |
| Hasanzadiah-Shakiri                    | Ḥasanzádih-Şhákírí                                       | (Ḥasan-i-Zádih-Şhákírí)  |
| Hashara, Hashr                         | Ḥashara, Ḥashr   | 1. to gather, assemble, rally (people), raising from the dead; to cram, crowd, pack, jam (together); to squeeze, press, force, stuff. 2. migration, evacuation, exile.   |
| Hashim                                 | Háshim   | breaker of bread into a broth; surname of an ancestor (Háshim ibn ‘Abd Manáf al-Mughírah, great grandfather) of Muḥammad, on account of his providing broth to the poor at the time of a great   |

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| Hashimi<br>Hashish, Hasha'ish                                | Háshimí, pl. Háshimíyún<br>Ḥashísh, pl. Ḥashá'ish | famine. The Banú-Háshim were Muḥammad's ancestors, a tribal group in southern Arabia. From 'hashama', "to destroy or smash to pieces". Hashemite, member of the Banú-Háshim herbs, grasses; weeds; hay; hemp ( <i>Cannabis sativa</i> ), hashish, cannabis; stillborn child. Known by many names in Persia: 'Parrot of all mysteries', plain 'Mysteries'; 'Secrets' or 'Master Sayyid'—it being green, and the Sayyids, descendants of the Prophet, wear a turban as green as parrot feathers. An ode of Háfız which must have puzzled translators is addressed to hashish and begins, 'O thou parrot, speaker of secrets, may thy beak never lack for sugar!' <i>Summon up remembrance</i> , p. 87.  |
| Hashishi, Hashishiyya, Hashishiyyin                          | Ḥashíshí  | (e.g.) sap-green, reseda green (RGB 108, 124, 89; CMYK 13, 0, 28, 51)—a standard colour whose name derives from the colour of the leaves of <i>Reseda odorata</i> , commonly known as mignonette;—pl. Ḥashíshíyya or Ḥashíshíyyín (Pers. Ḥashshíyan) known in English (due to a mispronunciation) as the Assassins, and applied to a Nizárí Ismá'ílí sect who lived in the mountains of Persia and Syria (1090–1275). See Asás. border; seam, hem; edge; margin (of a book); marginal gives; marginal notes; commentary on certain words and passages of a book, supercommentary; footnote; postscript; retinue, entourage, suite, servants; dependents;—pl. critical apparatus smoker or chewer of hashish, hashish addict. Plural also Ḥashsháshín. See Asás. |
| Hashiya, Hawashin  | Ḥashíya, pl. Ḥawashín                             | The eight paradises by <i>Shaykh Aḥmad-i-Rúhí</i> eight city and capital of Sávujbulagh County in Alborz Province, Iran. 27 km NW of Karaj (also known as Ádharán, Saráskand, Sar Eskand, Sar Eskandar, and Sar Eskand Khan) is a city (93 km SE Tabríz) and capital of Hashtrud County, East Azerbaijan Province, Iran   |
| Hashshash, Hashshashun, Hashshashin                          | Ḥashshásh, pl. Ḥashsháshún                        | respected, esteemed; noble, of noble birth, highborn. Also a revenger or resenter of an injury; a reckoner (al-Ḥasíb, an attribute of God).   |
| Hasht Bihisht<br>Hasht<br>Hashtjird, Hashtgird (Savujbulagh) | Hasht Bihisht<br>Hasht<br>Hashtjird, Hashtgird    | beautifier, doer of good, benefactor. Ḥassán ibn Thábit (c. 563–674) was an Arabian poet and a Ṣahába, hence he was best known for his poems in defence of Muḥammad. Compare Ḥasán.   |
| Hashtrud (Hashtrood)   | Hashtród  | Pers. is, exists, remains; existence, being. hastam (I am), hastí (you are), hast (he, she, it is), hastím (we are), hastíd (you are), hastand (they are)   |
| Hasib, Husaba'   | Ḥasíb, pl. Ḥusabá                                 | close, confinement, avaricious; chaste  |
| Hassan   | Ḥassán (حَسَّان)                                  | Rúḥu'lláh Ḥasúrí wood cutter. Ḥáṭib ibn Abí-Balta'ah was a ṣahábí (companion), a veteran of the Battle of Badr, who carried a letter to Muqawqis, an Egyptian Coptic Christian official. He returned (CE 628) with gifts, including two slaves, Máriaḥ al-Qibṭiyah (see Qibṭí) and her sister Shírín. Muhammad married Máriaḥ. The Maqawqis also sent a white mule, named Duldul, and a donkey named Ya'fúr.  |
| Hast   | Hast  | shouting, calling loudly; (in earlier Sufism) invisible caller, voice;—pl. telephone; loudspeaker; exclamations, shouts, cries, calls. Siyyid Aḥmad Hátif Iṣfahání (d. 1783), a famous Iranian poet of the 18th century. He wrote: <i>Split the atom's heart, and lo! Within it thou wilt find a sun.</i> Quoted by Bahá'u'lláh, <i>The Seven Valleys and the Four Valleys in Call of the Divine Beloved</i> , p. 8.  |
| Hasur<br>Hasuri<br>Hatib                                     | Ḥasúr<br>Ḥasúrí<br>Ḥátib                          | Arab poet known for his generosity/liberality. Also transcribed as Ḥátim at-Ṭáyý ("Hatim at-Tai" or "Hatim at-Taaey"), Ḥátim of the Ṭáyý or Ṭá'í tribe, but formally Ḥátim bin 'Abdu'lláh bin Sa'd at-Ṭá'íyy. The nisba (patronymic) of Ṭayy is at-Ṭá'í.  |
| Hatif, Hawatif   | Hátif, pl. Hawátif                                |   |
| Hatim at-Ta'i, Hatim-i-Ta'i                                  | Ḥátim at-Ṭá'í, Pers. Ḥátim-i-Ṭá'í                 |   |

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| Hatim, Hatam  | Ḥátim, Pers. Ḥátam                        | who or what renders necessary; one who decrees, ordains or pronounces judgement; a judge; a black crow, “the raven of separation”; name of a man of the Arabian tribe Tayy, celebrated for his liberality  |
| Hatta   | Ḥattá                                     | (preposition) until, till, up to, as far as; (conjugated with perfect) until, so that; (with subjunctive) until, that, so that, in order that  |
| Hattab  | Ḥaṭṭáb                                    | wood gatherer; wood-cutter, lumberjack; vendor of firewood   |
| Hattin  | Ḥaṭṭín                                    | Qurún Ḥaṭṭín “The Horns of Hattin” (7 km west of Tiberias) is an extinct volcano with twin peaks overlooking the plains of Hattin, Israel. It is the “supposed” site of the Mount of Beatitudes, where Jesus delivered his Sermon on the Mount. The Battle of Hattin (Ma‘arakah Ḥaṭṭín or the Battle of the Horns of Hattin) on 4 July 1187, was between the Crusader states of the Levant and the forces of the Ayyubid Sulṭán Ṣalāḥ ad-Dín. The Muslim armies captured or killed the vast majority of the Crusader forces. As a result, Muslims again became the eminent military power in the Holy Land, re-conquering Jerusalem and many other Crusader-held cities. Two years later these Christian defeats prompted the Third Crusade. |
| Hawari, Hawariyyun (“Hawariyun”)                    | Ḥawárí, pl. Ḥawáriyyún                    | disciple, apostle (but not a Rasúl) (of Jesus Christ); disciple, follower. <u>الْحَوَارِيُّونَ</u> —the disciples in Qur‘án 3:52.  |
| Hawd (Haud), Ahwad, Hiyad                           | Ḥawḍ, pl. Aḥwáḍ, Ḥiyáḍ                    | basin; water basin; trough, tank, cistern, reservoir, container; basin of a river or sea; pool; (in the Egyptian irrigation system) a patch of land surrounded by dikes, flooded by high water of the Nile; pond; (garden) bed; dock; pl. (ḥiyāḍ) ground, area, domain (to be protected), sanctum  |
| Hawda (Hauda)                                       | Ḥawḍa                                     | Pers. basin, a basin-shaped litter to ride in upon an elephant   |
| Hawdaj (Haudaj, Houdaj)                             | Hawdaj, pl. Hawádij                       | camel litter or bed, howdah (from Hindi); sedan chair, litter. Carried by a camel, mule, horse or elephant for travelling purposes.  |
| Hawl (Haul), Ahwal, Hu‘ul<br>Hawran, Hauran, Houran | Hawl, pl. Aḥwál, Hu‘úl<br>Ḥawrán          | terror, fright, alarm, shock, horror, dismay; power the Hauran, a mountainous plateau in SW Syria and N Jordan. The Druze of the area.   |
| Hawz (Hauz), Ahwaz (Ahvaz)                          | Ḥawz, pl. Aḥwáz, Pers. also Aḥváz         | possession, holding, tenure; obtainment, attainment, acquisition; taking possession, occupation, occupancy; (jurisprudence) tenancy;—pl. enclosed area, enclosure; precinct(s), boundary, city limits. al-Aḥwáz, city in south-west Írán, 460 km SE of Baghdad.  |
| Hawza (Hauza)<br>Hawzah ‘Ilmiyah                    | Ḥawza[h or t]<br>Ḥawzah ‘Ilmiyah          | possession, holding, tenure; property; area, territory is a seminary where <u>Shí‘a</u> Muslim scholars are educated   |
| Haya, Hayawat<br>Hayat-i-Bagh                       | Ḥayá[h or t], pl. Ḥayawát<br>Ḥayát-i-Bágh | life, life-time; life-blood<br>land was purchased in ‘Udláján district 12 of Ṭíhrán (35.680768, 51.429470; east of the Gulistan Palace) in 1800 by Mírzá Buzurg-i-Núrí. A house completed in 1802 was called Saráy-i-Naw Sákhṭ (“The newly built House”). It was later known as Ḥayát-i-Bágh (“Garden life”) and the House of Bahá‘u’lláh. Bahá‘u’lláh’s father later added six more houses. He was forced to sell them about 1835. ‘Abdu’l-Bahá later purchased an enclave of Bahá‘í homes around a large garden (same?) and it was named Ḥayát-i-Bágh.   |
| Hayat-Quli Khan                                     | Ḥayát-Qulí <u>Khán</u>                    | Governor of Karand and a member of the ‘Alíyulláhís, a sect that equates Imám ‘Alí with God.   |
| Hayawan, Hayawanat                                  | Ḥayawán, pl. Ḥayawánát                    | animal, beast; (collectively) animals, living creatures. Alternative spelling: ḥaywán (haiwan), etc.   |
| Hayawaniya  | Ḥayawáníya[h or t]                        | bestiality; animality, animal nature. Alternative spelling ḥayawán (haiawan).  |
| Haydar (Haidar)<br>Haydar-‘Ali                      | Ḥaydar<br>Ḥaydar-‘Alí, Ḥájí Mírzá         | Pers. a lion; a proper name noted early Bahá‘í, born into <u>Shaykhí</u> family of Iṣfahán. Known as the “Angel of Carmel”.  |
| Haydari   | Ḥaydarí                                   | Pers. of or belonging to Ḥaydar; an adherent of Quṭb ad-Dín Ḥaydar, the founder of the Ḥaydariya mystic sect.  |

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| Haydariya (Haydariyya)           | Ḥaydaríya                            | Persian Sufi mendicant, mystical order known for their celibacy and mortification of the flesh through piercing their bodies with iron rings (cannabis was used to deaden the pain). Compare with the Ni'matu'lláhí sufi order.  |
| Hayf (Haif)                      | Ḥayf                                 | wrong, injustice; harm, damage, prejudice  |
| Hayfa' (Haifa')                  | Ḥayfá'                               | Haifa. Heb. Hefa or Hepha  |
| Hayiya, Hayya, Yahya             | Ḥayíya, Ḥayya, Yahyá (Ḥayáh)         | to live; hayya to live to see, experience, witness (something), live (through a time)  |
| Haykal (Haikal), Hayakil         | Haykal, pl. Hayákil                  | temple; large building, edifice; altar; skeleton; framework (of a structure), frame; chassis (of an automobile); colossal, gigantic, huge. Broader definition from: a figure, image, face, form, stature or shape of the body; a long or tall horse; anything large-sized; a giant; a tall plant; a temple of idolaters; a palace, stately edifice; a Christian church; a monastery; an amulet or talisman inscribed with magic figures, hung round the body, as a defence against fascination or misfortune. The haykal (as used by the Báḅ) represents the temple of a human being, the Perfect Man (the Manifestation of the names and attributes of God). Hence, men are called the "possessors of the pentagram ( <i>haykal</i> )" because the Manifestation of the names and attributes of God is enshrined within the heart of each individual. See dá'ira. |
| Haykalu't-tawhid                 | Haykalu't-tawḥíd                     | "posture of unity", or freely translated as cross-legged   |
| Hayra (Haira)                    | Ḥayra[h or t]                        | confusion, perplexity, bewilderment, embarrassment, helplessness, embarrassed, at a loss, helpless   |
| Hayran (Hairan), Hayara, Huyara  | Ḥayrán, f. Ḥayrá, pl. Ḥayará, Ḥuyará | confused, perplexed, startled, dismayed, disconcerted, baffled, nonplused, bewildered, appalled, taken aback, stunned; embarrassed, at a loss, at one's wit's end; uncertain, helpless, sheepish (smile, etc.), confused, incoherent (words, and the like)   |
| Haytham (Haitham)                | Hayṯham                              | young eagle. Abú 'Alí al-Ḥasan ibn al-Ḥasan ibn al-Hayṯham (c. 965–c. 1040), Muslim Arab scientist, mathematician, astronomer, and philosopher. Known in the West as Alhazen or Alhacen. Author of <i>Kitáb al-Manázir</i> (The Book of Optics).   |
| Hayula, Hayyula                  | Hayúlá, Hayyúlá                      | primordial matter; matter; substance   |
| Hayy                             | Ḥayy, pl. Ḥayyá'                     | living, live, alive; lively, lusty, animated, active, energetic, unbroken, undaunted, undismayed; living being, organism; tribe, tribal community; block of apartment houses; section, quarter or neighbourhood (of a city). al-Ḥayy, divine name the Ever-Living. e.g. al-Ḥayy al-Manyal (El Manial district) of Cairo.   |
| Hayyan                           | Ḥayyán                               | lively, energetic. Abú Músá Jábir ibn Hayyán (Geber)   |
| Hazar (Hizar), Hazaran           | Hazár, pl. Hazárán                   | Pers. a thousand; a bird called the thousand voices, having an uncommon variety of melodious notes, a species of nightingale; a term employed in the game of nard. Hazár dara ("thousand valleys"), a barren area of conical hillocks to the east of Iṣfahán.  |
| Hazara (Hizara, Hizarih)         | Hazára                               | Pers. a double flower; a divided stream or water jet; name of a tribe of Afghans.  |
| Hazir, Haziran                   | Ḥázir, pl. Ḥázirán                   | present, at hand, ready, prepared; at the service of, willing, content; (in grammar) the present tense; the second person; a large tribe;—pl. the people present, the audience. See ḥáḍir  |
| Hazira, Haza'ir                  | Ḥazíra[h or t], pl. Ḥazá'ir          | enclosure, railing, fence, palisade, hedge; compound, yard, pound, pinfold; corral, pen, paddock, coop; hangar, shed; field, domain, realm (figurative). Pers. a city, a fixed residence.  |
| Haziratu'l-Quds, Haza'iru'l-Quds | Ḥazíratu'l-Quds, pl. Ḥazá'iru'l-Quds | Sacred Fold or Paradise. al- used in transcription, but not in Persian script. Title (sometimes shortened to Ḥazíra) given to Bahá'í administrative headquarters owned by the Bahá'ís—local, regional and national. If rented it is a Bahá'í Centre.   |
| Hiba, Hibat                      | Hiba[t], pl. Hibát                   | gift, present, donation, grant   |
| Hibatu'llah                      | Hibatu'lláh                          | gift from God  |
| Hibb, Ahbab                      | Ḥibb, pl. Aḥbáb, Ḥababa[h or t]      | darling, dear, dearest (one), lover, friend  |
| Hidayat (Hedayat)                | Hidáya[h or t]                       | guidance; showing the way and guiding in the right path to the goal of perfection. Riḍá Qulí <i>Khán</i> Hidáyat   |

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| Hidayatu'llah<br>Hidayatu't-Taliban (Hidayatu't-Talibin) | Hidáyatu'lláh<br>Hidáyatu'ṭ-Ṭálibán                                     | (1800–1871), Persian literary historian, administrator, and poet of the Qájár period.<br>Guidance of God<br>Pers. “Guidance for students”, by Ḥájí Mírzá Muḥammad Karím <u>Khán</u> Kirmání   |
| Hidj, Huduj, Ahday                                       | Ḥidj, pl. Ḥudúj, Aḥdáj  | load, burden, encumbrance; a camel's litter in which women ride   |
| Hifz   | Ḥifẓ  | preservation; maintenance, sustentation, conservation, upholding; protection, defense, guarding; custody, safekeeping, keeping, storage; retention; observance, compliance (with); memorizing, memorization; memory; (jurisprudence) discontinuance, stay, suspension (of legal action, of a judicial investigation); expert mastery of ḥadīth (including expert memorization of a large number thereof. See ḥáfiẓ. |
| Hija'i   | Ḥijá'í  | alphabetical; satiric. Modern dictionaries and other reference books use the hijá'í order wherein the Arabic letters are partially grouped together by similarity of shape.   |
| Hijab  | Ḥijáb, pl. Ḥujub, Aḥjiba  | cover, wrap, drape; curtain; woman's veil, head scarf; screen, partition, folding screen; barrier, bar; diaphragm. A veil that covers the head and chest.   |
| Hijaz  | Ḥijáz   | prohibiting, keeping asunder; a barrier, or anything similar, by which two things are separated; a rope; one of the principal musical modes or styles of the Persians. al-Ḥijáz (Hejaz, “the barrier”) is a region in the west of present-day Saudi Arabia. It is bordered on the west by the Red Sea, on the north by Jordan, on the east by Najd, and on the south by Asir.                                       |
| Hijazi, Hijazun  | Ḥijází, pl. Ḥijázūn   | of or pertaining to Hejaz; an inhabitant of Hejaz; the 7th century dialect of Arabic of the Hejaz was selected as the basis of classical or Qur'anic Arabic. The mother tongue of the Prophet Muḥammad was Arabic, and He spoke using the dialect of the Quraysh tribe, the people of Makkah in the Ḥijáz region.   |
| Hijr   | Ḥijr  | forbidden, interdicted, prohibited; northern wall of the Ka'ba; lap; mare. Name of chapter 15 of the Qur'án (from 15:80, which refers to the rocky country of the <u>Thamúd</u> tribe to the north of al-Madínah) and translated as “rocky tract”. For al-Ḥijr, see Madá'in Šálih   |
| Hijra  | Hijra[h]  | departure, exit; emigration, exodus; immigration to; al-Hijra (the Hegira), the emigration of the Prophet Muḥammad from Mecca to Medina in CE 622 and start of Islamic calendar (assumed to be 15 July 622).  |
| Hijri  | Hijrí   | of the Hegira pertaining to Muḥammad's emigration in CE 622. A year (sana) of the Hegira, a year of the Muslim era (beginning with Muḥammad's emigration. Muslim lunar calendar.  |
| Hijriya  | Hijriya   | Muslim era, after the Hegira, until the end of the time of the Imams in CE 873 (AH 260), i.e. 260 years   |
| Hikaya, Hikayat  | Ḥikáya, pl. Ḥikáyát   | story, tale, narrative, account; (grammar) literal quotation (of the words of others)   |
| Hikma, Hikam<br>Hikmat-i-Ishraqi<br>Hila, Hiyal, Ahayil  | Ḥikma[h or t], pl. Ḥikam<br>Ḥikmat-i-Ishráqí<br>Ḥíla, pl. Ḥiyal, Aḥáyíl | prudence and wisdom, philosophy<br>(Hekmat-i-Eshrakieh)—a system of old philosophies<br>artifice, ruse, stratagem, manoeuver, subterfuge, wile, trick; device, shift; a means to accomplish an end; expedient, makeshift, dodge, way-out; legal stratagem (for the purpose of <i>in fraudem legis agere</i> (in circumvention of the rules of law)  |
| Hilal, Ahilla, Ahalil                                    | Hilál, pl. Ahilla[h], Ahálíl  | new moon; half-moon, crescent; parenthesis; any crescent-shaped object  |
| Hilali<br>Hill   | Hilálí<br>Ḥill  | lunar; crescent-shaped, lunate, sickle-shaped<br>Pers. being lawful; a lawful thing; the dissolution of an oath; doffing the pilgrim's garb; a butt or mark for archers   |
| Hill, Hillin   | Ḥill, Ḥillin  | he was free to ..., he was at liberty to ...; he had free disposal of .... The unprotected area (outside the Sanctuary) and the unprotected months. Compare with Ḥaram.   |

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| Hilla, Hillih                    | Ḥilla[h], Pers. also Ḥillih             | way station, stopping place, stop, stopover; encampment; absolution (Christian); dispensation (Christian). A city in central 'Irāq on the river Euphrates, 100 km south of Baghdād  |
| Hilm, Hulum, Ahlam               | Ḥilm, pl. Ḥulúm, Aḥlám                  | gentleness, clemency, mildness; forbearance, indulgence; patience; insight, discernment, understanding, intelligence, reason  |
| Hilmi                            | Ḥilmí                                   |   |
| Hiltit, Haltit, Hiltith, Angizha | Ḥiltít, Ḥáltít, Ḥiltítih, Pers. Anguzha | asafoetida (assafoetida, asafoetida) hard, aromatic, resinous gum that is extruded from the rhizome or tap root of several species of <i>Ferula</i> , large perennial herbs of the Apiaceae or umbelliferae family. The pungent odour of this resin-based spice dissipates upon cooking, where it delivers a smooth flavour reminiscent of leeks or other onion relatives. The Báb banned its use.  |
| Himar, Hamir, Humur, Ahmira      | Ḥimár, pl. Ḥamír, Ḥumur, Aḥmira         | donkey, ass   |
| Himma, Himam                     | Ḥimma, pl. Himam                        | endeavour, ambition   |
| Himmat-Abad                      | Himmat-Ábád                             | city in Raḍawí <u>K</u> hurásán Ústán Province, Iran  |
| Himmis, Hammas, Hummus, Nukhud   | Ḥimmiṣ, Ḥimmaṣ, Pers. Nuḵhúd            | (ḥummuṣ (collective; nomen unitatis ʿ)) chickpea; dried pea unit of weight ≈ 0.2 gm, Pers. a vetch [a legume], pulse [e.g. dried beans, chick peas and lentils].  |
| Hims                             | Ḥimṣ                                    | Homs, city in Syria 140 km north of Damascus. Previously known as Emesa or Emisa (Greek).   |
| Himyar                           | Ḥimyar                                  | place and tribe of Yemen (Himyarites)   |
| Himyarí                          | Ḥimyarí                                 | of Ḥimyar. Ḥarbí al-Ḥimyarí was an Arab scholar from Yemen  |
| Hin, Ahyān, Ahayin               | Ḥín, pl. Aḥyán, Aḥáyín                  | time, an age; propitious time, good time, opportunity; the day of judgement. Abjad value of ḥín is 68. Hence, <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad's "year of Ḥín" refers to AH 1268 or CE 1851-1852. Hin is an ancient Hebrew liquid measurement (mentioned in the Bible) of 3.8 to 6 litres.   |
| Hind, Hindat                     | Hind, pl. Hindát                        | India; the (East) Indians; fem. name (in particular Hind bint 'Utbah, a wife of Abú Sufyán, and the mother of Mu'áwiyah I)  |
| Hindi, Hunud                     | Hindí, pl. Hunúd                        | Indian  |
| Hindiya (Hindiyyih)              | al-Hindiya[h] (Pers. Hindíyyih)         | 1. city (on the Euphrates River, 20 km SE Karbilá) and district in the Karbilá Governorate. The city used to be known as Ṭuwaírj. 2. Saddat al-Hindíya[h] is a city on the Euphrates River in Iraq, 25 km NE of Karbilá and 8 km south of Musayyib (المسيب). Name derived from the Arabic word for "Indian", in reference to the dozens of Indian manual labourers imported to the area by the British post World War I, to work on the cities vast agricultural lands. |
| Hindiyan (Hindian, Hinijan)      | Hindíyán (Hindíján)                     | (Hendijan, Hendian) a city in and the capital of Hendijan County, Khuzestan Province, SW Iran   |
| Hindu, Hinduwan                  | Hindú, pl. Hinduwán                     | Pers. Indian; black; servant; slave; robber; infidel; watch-man   |
| Hindustan                        | Hindústán                               | Pers. India   |
| Hinna' (Hina)                    | Ḥinná' (vulgate Ḥiná)                   | henna, a reddish-orange dye contained in the leaves. The leaves are crushed (to release the chemical lawsone) and sold as a powder. The skin and hair is dyed by the application of freshly soaked powder. Muḥammad Ḥiná-Sáz. Pers. ṣifat-i-ḥiná-i-sáz is a manufacturer of henna (a job done by a "mázár").  |
| Hiqf, Ahqaf                      | Ḥiqf, pl. Aḥqáf                         | wavy heap of sand;—pl. hills of sand extending a great way; name of a large district in Arabia formerly inhabited by the people of 'Ád. Qur'án 46: al-Aḥqáf "The Wind-curved Sand Hills" or "The Winding Sand-tracts".  |
| Hira                             | Ḥirá'                                   | <u>Ghár</u> Ḥirá' (the Cave of Hira, 21.457561, 39.859395) is located at the western end (6.3 km from the centre of Mecca) of Jabal Ḥirá' (Mount Hira). The "mountain" was renamed Jabal an-Núr after Muḥammad's revelation in the cave. See Jabal an-Núr.  |
| Hirah, Hirih                     | Ḥíra[h], Ḥíri[h]                        | al-Ḥírah was an ancient city (31.887078, 44.4804) in Mesopotamia. Located in the modern city of al-Ḥírah, it is 18 km SSE of al-Kúfah.  |

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| Hirat                             | Hirát                             | Pers. good fortune; a man of good fortune. Herat, Afghanistan, was once in Greater <u>K</u> hurásán, a historical eastern region in the Iranian Plateau between Western and Central Asia.  |
| Hirawi                            | Hirawí                            | Pers. a native of Herat  |
| Hirbud (Hirbod, Herbod, Herbud)   | Hirbud                            | Zoroastrian religious teacher, lower in rank than a priest   |
| Hirman                            | Ĥirmán                            | deprivation, bereavement, dispossession (of someone, of something) debarment, exclusion, preclusion (from); excommunication (Christian); privation   |
| Hirz (Harz), Ahraz                | Ĥirz (Ĥarz), pl. Aĥráz            | a fortification; garrison town, castle; an amulet or charm against fascination or enchantment. Ĥirz Alláh, protection of God.  |
| Hisa', Ahsa'                      | Ĥisá', pl. Aĥsá'                  | accumulated sand with an impermeable layer underneath. Rain will soak through the sand, be protected from evaporation by the upper sand, and be retained by the base layer, forming an aquifer. Wáĥat al-Aĥsá' (25.429444, 49.621944) is largest oasis (also known as Wáĥat al-Ĥasá' or Ĥadjár (locally Wáĥat al-Aĥsá')) in the world, largest date production, and birthplace of <u>S</u> haykh Aĥmad al-Aĥsá'í. al-Hufúf (al-Hufuf) is the major urban centre in the oasis. It is in eastern Saudi Arabia, about 125 km SW of Bahrain. See Qurayn. |
| Hisab, Hisabat                    | Ĥisáb, pl. Ĥisábát                | arithmetical, reckoning, calculus; computation; calculation, estimation, appraisal; accounting, settlement; consideration; caution;—pl. bill, invoice; statement of costs (bank) account   |
| Hisan, Husan, Ahsina              | Ĥiṣán, pl. Ĥuṣun, Aĥsina          | horse; stallion; Ĥiṣán al-baĥr: hippopotamus (Ancient Greek, Hippos, Aramaic, Sussita, names of ancient city east side Sea of Galilee)   |
| Hisar                             | Ĥiṣár                             | block, blockage, barrier; blockade; siege. A town in <u>K</u> hurásán province.  |
| Hisham                            | Ĥiṣhám                            | Pers. beneficence, liberality. Ĥiṣhám ibn 'Abdu'l-Malik, 10th Umayyad Caliph   |
| Hishma                            | Ĥiṣhma[h or t] (fem.)             | shame, bashfulness, timidity, diffidence; modesty; decency, decorum  |
| Hishmatu'd-Dawlih                 | Ĥiṣhmatu'd-Dawlih                 |  |
| Hishmatu'llah                     | Ĥiṣhmatu'lláh                     | "chaste one of God"  |
| Hisn, Husun                       | Ĥiṣn, pl. Ĥuṣún                   | fortress, fort, castle, citadel, stronghold; fortification, entrenchment; protection   |
| Hitta                             | Ĥiṭṭa[t]                          | remission of sins (pardon), taxes, or burdens; a prayer for a remission (of sins); alleviation, relief, mitigation; abasement, debasement, demotion, degradation (in rank, dignity, prestige); humiliation, insult, indignity  |
| Hizam, Hizamat, Ahzima, Huzum     | Ĥizám, pl. Ĥizámát, Aĥzima, Ĥuzum | belt, girth; girdle; cummerbund, waistband (worn over the caftan to fasten it); sword belt   |
| Hizar (Hezar)                     | Hizár                             | joking, jesting, fun-making. Used in Persian with the same meaning as Ĥazár. A village (29.886533, 52.518113) in Fars Province.  |
| Hizar Dastan                      | Hizár Dastán                      | Pers. "thousand songs"   |
| Hizavih                           | Hizávih                           | (Hazaveh, Hazareh, Hizaveh, and Hizawah) village 17 km NW of Arák (Sultán Ábád), Markazi Province, Iran  |
| Hizb ash-Shaytan                  | Ĥizb ash-Shayṭán                  | "Party of Satan" Qur'án 58:19  |
| Hizb, Ahzab                       | Ĥizb, pl. Aĥzab                   | group, troop, band, cohort, gang; associates, auxiliaries, confederates; arms, armour; party (politics); a 60th part of the Qur'án   |
| Hizbu'llah (Hezbollah, Hizbullah) | Ĥizbu'lláh                        | "Party of Allah" or "Party of God". Name of a <u>S</u> hí'a Islamist political party and militant group based in Lebanon.  |
| Hizqil                            | Ĥizqíl                            | Pers. Ezekiel  |
| Hubal (Hobal)                     | Hubal                             | a god worshipped in pre-Islamic Arabia, notably by Quraysh at the Ka'bah in Mecca. His idol was a human figure, believed to control acts of divination, which was in the form of tossing arrows before the statue. The direction in which the arrows pointed answered questions asked of the idol.   |
| Hubb                              | Ĥubb                              | love; affection, attachment. ĥubbu'l-waṭan, love of one's country, patriotism. ĥubbu'l-waṭani mina'l-i'mán, love of country (is an article) of religion (a Muslim saying) (cited by Bahá'u'lláh, <i>Gleanings</i> , p. 95).  |

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|---|---|--|
| Hubbu'llah  | Ḥubbu'lláh  | Love of God  |
| Hubur   | Ḥubúr   | joy. Hubúr (Hobour) <u>Khán</u> um   |
| Hud   | Húd   | a prophet sent to the tribe of 'Ád. He is a descendant of Noah.  |
| Huda  | Hudá  | guiding, showing the right way, right guidance   |
| Hudaybiyyah (Hudaibiyah, Hodaybiyah)  | Ḥudaybiyya[h]   | Treaty of Ḥudaybiyyah (Ṣalaḥ al-Ḥadaybiyyah), in 628 (AH 6), at al-Ḥudaybiyyah spring 20 km WNW of Mecca on the Old Mecca-Jiddah Road. This was a pivotal treaty between Muḥammad, representing the state of Medina, and the Quraysh tribe of Mecca. The ruins of an old mosque marking the site is at 21.441960, 39.625601. Sometimes written as Ḥudaybiya and Ḥudaybiyya.  |
| Huduri  | Ḥuḍúrí  | ḥuḍúrí (presence of) aḥkám (judgements)—judgements delivered in the presence of the litigant parties after oral proceedings. Imám's knowledge is inspired since it is obtained "in the presence of" (ḥuḍúrí) God.  |
| Huduth  | Ḥudúth  | setting in (of a state or condition), occurrence, incidence (of a phenomenon); occurrence, incident, happening; appearing; being new, fresh, young; novelty, originality, invention (creation). "originated nature"—contrast with Imkán ( <i>Gate of the heart</i> , p. 189) (Pers. al-Ḥújaja'l-Bahiyyih) beautiful proofs, translated as <i>The Bahá'í Proofs</i> , by Mírzá Abu'l-Faḍl   |
| Hujaja'l Bahiya   | al-Ḥújaja'l-Bahíya  | "proof for all". The Báb's praise for Qurratu'l-'Ayn   |
| Hujja ala al-kull<br>Hujja, Hujaj   | Ḥujja alá al-kull<br>Ḥujja[h or t], pl. Ḥújaj   | argument; pretense, pretext, plea; proof, evidence; document, writ, deed, record; authority. A term used in <u>Shí'í</u> terminology meaning "proof [implied: proof of God]". It is usually used to refer to a single individual in any given human era who represents God's "proof" to humanity. The ḥujja is a prophet or an Imám who possess a relationship with God that is greater than anyone else. "Ḥujahs" in <i>The Promised Day is Come</i> , p. 97 should be Ḥújaj. |
| Hujjat'u'llah   | Ḥujjat'u'lláh   | the proof of God. The last Imám is known as the Proof of God. Title given to an aspiring mujtahid.   |
| Hujjatiya (Hojjatieh)   | Ḥujjatíya[h]  | Ḥujjatíyya Society, Iran, was started by <u>Shaykh</u> Maḥmúd Ḥalabí to persecute and harass the Bahá'ís. <u>Ān</u> juman <u>Khayr</u> íya Ḥujjatíyah Maḥdíyah ("Charitable Society of Allah's Proof Over Creation"). The Hojjatieh Society (1953–1983), Iran, was a traditionalist Iranian Shi'a lay religious organization that promoted orthodoxy through non-violent evangelism. Both groups aimed to counter the proofs offered by the Bahá'í Faith.                      |
| Hujjatu'l-Islam   | Ḥujjatu'l-Islám   | Proof of Islám. Mullá Muḥammad-'Alí of Zanján was called Ḥujjatu'l-Islám. The Báb called him Ḥujjatu'l-Zanjání.  |
| Hujr, Hajara, Hijr, Hujr, Hijran, Hujran<br>Hujra, Hujarat, Hujar<br>Hujrat (Hujrih), Hujra, Hujarat<br>Hujwiri | Ḥujr, Ḥajara<br>Ḥujra, pl. Ḥujarát, Ḥujar<br>Ḥujrat, Ḥujra, pl. Ḥujarát<br>al-Hujwírí | to deny access (Ḥajr, Ḥijr, Ḥujr, Hijrán, Ḥujrán)<br>Ar. room; cell; (railroad) compartment; chamber<br>Pers. a chamber, closet, cell; a box in a theatre, circus<br>Abu'l-Ḥasan 'Alí bin 'Uḥmán bin 'Alí al-Ḥaznawí al-Jullábí al-Hujwírí (c. 1009–1072/77), known reverentially as <u>Shaykh</u> Sayyid 'Alí al-Hujwírí by Muslims of South Asia, was an 11th-century Sunní Muslim mystic, theologian, and preacher from Ghaznavid Empire.                                   |
| Hukm, Ahkam   | Ḥukm, pl. Aḥkám   | (logic) judgement, valuation, opinion; decision, (legal) judgement, verdict, sentence; condemnation, conviction; administration of justice; jurisdiction, legal consequence of the facts of a case (Islamic Law); regulation, rule, provision, order, ordinance, decree; judiciousness, wisdom, judgeship, command, authority, control, dominion, power; government, regime;—pl. statutes, by-laws, regulations, rules, provisions, stipulations, principles, precepts         |
| Hukuma, Hukumat<br>Hulayfa  | Ḥukúma[t], pl. Ḥukúmát<br>Ḥulayfa[h]  | government<br>a name of a medicinal seed. <u>Dhu</u> 'l-Ḥulayfah (now a suburb), 5 km SW of the centre of Medina one of several Mawáqí (places where the iḥrám is put on) for Muslims  |

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|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Hulul                              | Ḥulúl                                   | on pilgrimage to Mecca for 'Umrah or Ḥajj. Ritual established by Muḥammad in 628, when He and about sixteen hundred men set out on pilgrimage to Mecca. stopping, putting up, staying; descending, coming on, befalling, overtaking; incarnation; setting in, advent, arrival (of a time, of a deadline), beginning, dawn; substitution (for someone). In the sense of incarnation: the descent of God or the spirit of God into a person.   |
| Huma (Homa)                        | Humá                                    | Pers. a bird of Eastern fable, supposed to fly constantly in the air without touching the ground, and looked upon as a bird of happy omen, prognosticating a crown to every head it overshades; a bird of paradise, phoenix, large royal eagle, or pelican. Fem. name.   |
| Humay                              | Humáy                                   | Pers. a queen of Persia, grandmother to Dáráb II; name of a sister of Isfandyár; name of a daughter of Bahman; name of a daughter of the Emperor of Constantinople married to Bahrám Gúr; name of the lover of Humáyún; a standard bearing a figure of the bird humá.  |
| Humayun                            | Humáyún                                 | Pers. blessed, sacred, fortunate, august, royal, imperial; name of several kings; name of the mistress of Humáy one who defames or reproaches (especially a person present)  |
| Humaza                             | Humaza[h or t]                          | one given to backbiting, defamer, slander-monger   |
| Humazatun                          | Humazatun                               | blackness, swarthinness, dark colouration; fever.  |
| Humma, Hummayat                    | Ḥumma[h or t] fem., Ḥummayát            | al-Ḥums is the name traditionally given to the inhabitants of the ḥaram of Mecca at the time of Muḥammad's appearance, in so far as they were distinguished by special customs during the iḥrám from the other tribes who were together known as al-Ḥilla.   |
| Hums                               | Ḥums                                    | Pers. skill, science, knowledge, ingenuity, art, industry, excellence, virtue; profession; a bill of exchange  |
| Hunar                              | Hunar                                   | Battle of Ḥunayn (Qur'án 9:25) in a valley (21.523122, 40.141720) between Mecca and the city of Ṭá'if to the east of Mecca   |
| Hunayn (Hunain)                    | Ḥunayn                                  | rights   |
| Huquq                              | Ḥuqúq                                   | a little cat or kitten. Spelling variations of i or y, and endings of "ah" or "ih". Abú Hurayrih is a surname ("Father of the kitten") given to 'Abdu'r-Raḥmán bin Sakḥr Dawsí (a companion of Muḥammad, but there is uncertainty regarding his name) because he carried a kitten with him. He is described as "the most prolific narrator (Sunní) of ḥadíth", but this and his reliability are questioned. A village (33.669543, 36.120067) 24 km NW of central Damascus, Syria.                          |
| Hurayra (Huraira), Hurayrih        | Hurayra[h], Pers. also Hurayrih         | "The Wondrous Maiden" by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Hur-i-'Ujab                        | Ḥúr-i-'Ujáb                             | Pers and Turkish short form for houri ("huri"). Plural ḥúr also used as sing. with plural ḥúrán. See ḥúriya.   |
| Huriy, Huri, Hur ("Huris"), Huran  | Ḥúriy (Pers. Ḥúri), pl. Ḥúr             | hourí (a beautiful young woman), virgin of paradise; nymph; young locust. Adjective, literally, "white one". Assumed meaning attached to a number of verses in the Qur'án where "Companions" in Paradise, those with "with large and beautiful eyes" or biḥúrin ("fair ones (with) large eyes") are mentioned. "Most Great Spirit" symbolized by the "Maiden" (Bahá'u'lláh); formerly the "Sacred Fire" (Zoroastrian), "Burning Bush" (Mosaic), "Dove" (Christian) and "Angel Gabriel" (Islam). See aḥwár. |
| Huriya, Huriyat, Hur               | Ḥúriya[h or t] (fem.), pl. Ḥúriyát, Ḥúr | Hormodok, small village 55 km SW of Yazd. 5.5 km by road from the village of Sakḥvíd (Sakhoid) (to the NW)   |
| Hurmuduk (Hurmuzak)                | Húrmudúk                                | Pers. name of an angel; the first day of the solar month; the planet Jupiter; name of the grandson of Isfandyár; Strait of Hurmúz (Tang-i-Hurmúz) between Iran and Oman  |
| Hormuz (Hormuz), Hormuzd (Hormuzd) | Hurmúz, Hurmúzd                         | was an Iranian aristocrat who served as the governor of Khuzestan, and was one of the Sasanian military officers at the Battle of al-Qádisiyyah. He was later taken prisoner by the Muslims after the fall of Shúshhtar in 642.  |
| Hormuzan (Hormuzan, Hormazdan)     | Hurmuzán                                |  |

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|---|---|---|
| Hurqalya, Havarqalya  | Húrqualyá, Havarqalyá (speculative Pers.)   | intermediary world between the physical and spiritual worlds. Everything in the physical world has its counterpart in the world of Húrqualyá. Each individual human being has two bodies, one of which exists in the physical world and one in Húrqualyá. The occulted but living twelfth Imám and the cities of Jábulsá and Jábulqá, where he is supposed to live, all exist in the realm of Húrqualyá. <i>Introduction to Shi'í Islam</i> , Moojan Momen, p. 227. From Hebrew שָׁרָף (firmament, sky, ductile, heaven, expanse, canopy). <sup>1</sup>   |
| Hurr, Ahrar, Hara'ir  | Ḥurr, pl. m. Aḥrár, f. Ḥará'ir  | noble, free-born; genuine (jewels, etc.), pure, unadulterated; free; living in freedom; freeman; independent; free unrestrained; liberal. al-Ḥurr ibn Yazíd bin an-Nájjyah at-Tamímí al-Yarbú'í ar-Riyáḥí was the general of the Umayyad army dispatched from Kúfa, 'Iráq to intercept al-Ḥusayn ibn 'Alí ibn Abú Ṭálib.  |
| Hurriya al-'Ibada<br>Hurriya al-Fikr<br>Hurriya al-Kalam<br>Hurriya an-Naşr<br>Hurriya, Huriyat               | Ḥurriya al-'Ibada<br>Ḥurriya al-Fikr<br>Ḥurriya al-Kalam<br>Ḥurriya an-Naşr<br>Ḥurriya, Pers. Ḥurriyyah, pl. Ḥurriyát | freedom of worship<br>freedom of thought<br>freedom of speech<br>liberty of the press<br>freedom, liberty; independence, unrestraint, licence (e.g. poetic)   |
| Huruf al-Hayy, Huruf-i-Hayy   | Ḥurúf al-Ḥayy, Pers. Ḥurúf-i-Ḥayy   | Letters of the Living. Supposedly 18 in Islam: Muḥammad, Fátimah, 12 Imams, and 4 gates. The 18 Bábí "Letters of the Living" (see the table towards the end of this document), were the "first Letters generated from the Primal Point" (the Báb, who is not a "Letter of the Living"). The abjad value of Ḥayy is 18, hence Ḥurúf al-Ḥayy refers to the number 18. See Muḥammad Afnán, "Number of the Letters of the Living". <i>Lights of Irfán</i> , Vol. 5, p. 217. <a href="https://bahai-library.com/afnan_number_letters_living">https://bahai-library.com/afnan_number_letters_living</a> . See Ḥarf and Sábiq. |
| Huruf Muqatta'at  | Ḥurúf Muqatta'át (or just Muqatta'át)   | "disjoined letters", "disconnected letters", and also "mysterious letters" are combinations of one to five Arabic letters following the Bismi'lláh at the beginning of 29 suras of the Qur'án. The Arabic text of the Qur'án is written with full diacritical marks. However, the disconnected letters are written together <i>without</i> diacritical marks and are pronounced <i>individually</i> . The letters are also known as fawátiḥ or "openers" as they form the opening verse of their respective suras. Four suras are named for their muqatta'át: Ṭá' Há', Yá-Sín, Śád and Qáf. See Muqatta'at and Fátíḥa.  |
| Huruf Qamariya  | al-Ḥurúf al-Qamaríya[h]   | (Pers. Ḥurúfi Qamaríyya[h]) the moon letters (grammar) (to which the l of the definite article "al" does not assimilate   |
| Huruf Shamsiya  | al-Ḥurúf aṣḥ-Shamsíya[h]  | (Pers. Ḥurúfi Shamsíyya[h]) the solar (sun) letters (grammar) which assimilate the l of the definite article "al"   |
| Hurufat-i-'Alin<br>Hurufi   | Ḥurúfát-i-'Álín<br>Ḥurúfí   | "The Exalted Letters" by Bahá'u'lláh. See Ḥarf (Pers. with Ar. influence) a relator of traditions, a traditionist. See singular Ḥarf  |
| Hurufiyya<br>Husam (Hisam)<br>Husam-i-Din, Hisam-i-Din<br>Husamu's-Sultana, Hisamu's-Saltanah                 | Ḥurúfiyya<br>Ḥusám (Ḥisám)<br>Ḥusám-i-Dín (Ḥisám-i-Dín)<br>Ḥusámu's-Sulṭana (Ḥisámu's-Salṭanah)                       | Hurufism, Sufi doctrine. Not ḥurúffis (MCI p. 403)<br>(sharp) sword, sword edge<br>sword of faith<br>"Sword of the sovereign". Title of Prince Sulṭán Murád Mírzá, son of 'Abbás Mírzá and grandson of Faṭḥ-'Alí Śháh.  |
| Husayn  | Ḥusayn  | (diminutive form of Ḥaṣan "Good") Name of the third Imám, Ḥusayn. <u>Ḥ</u> awlí bin Yazíd al-Aṣḥabí al-Iyádí ad-Dárimí and Ḥumayd bin Muslim az-Azdí took Ḥusayn's head to Ibn Ziyád  |
| Husayn-'Ali<br>Husayn-'Aliy-i-Isfahani<br>Husayn-'Aliy-i-Jahrumi<br>Husayn-'Aliy-i-Nur<br>Husayn-'Aliy-i-Nuri | Ḥusayn-'Alí<br>Ḥusayn-'Alíy-i-Isfahání<br>Ḥusayn-'Alíy-i-Jahrúmi<br>Ḥusayn-'Alíy-i-Núr<br>Ḥusayn-'Alíy-i-Núrí         | (GPB p. 338)<br>Ḥusayn-'Alíy-i-Núrí, Mírzá Bahá'u'lláh  |

<sup>1</sup> See [www.scribd.com/document/21263244/HURQALYA-HAVARQALYA](http://www.scribd.com/document/21263244/HURQALYA-HAVARQALYA) and *The development of Shaykhí thought in Shi'í Islam*, pp. 106–7.

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|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Husayn-Abad                   | Ḥusayn-Ábád                           |   |
| Husayn-Aqa                    | Ḥusayn-Áqá                            | (MF)  |
| Husayn-Aqay-i-Tabrizi         | Ḥusayn-Áqáy-i-Tabrízí                 | (MF)  |
| Husayni                       | Ḥusayní                               | of Ḥusayn   |
| Husayn-i-Ashchi               | Ḥusayn-i-Áshchí                       |   |
| Husayn-ibn-Ruh                | Ḥusayn-ibn-Rúh                        | (one of "Four Gates")   |
| Husayn-i-Bushru'i             | Ḥusayn-i-Bushrú'í                     | Mullá Muḥammad-Ḥusayn-i-Bushrú'í (1813-1849). He was a <u>Shaykhí</u> and the first "Letter of the Living". He was given the titles "Jináb-i-Bábu'l-Báb" ("Gate of the Gate") and "Siyyid 'Alí" by the Báb.   |
| Husayn-i-Kashani              | Ḥusayn-i-Káshání                      |   |
| Husayn-i-Kashi                | Ḥusayn-i-Káshí                        |   |
| Husayn-i-Shirazi-y-i-Khurtumi | Ḥusayn-i-Shírázíy-i-Khurṭúmí          |   |
| Husayn-i-Turshizi             | Ḥusayn-i-Turshízí                     |   |
| Husayniya, Husayniyyih        | Ḥusayníya, Pers. Ḥusayniyyih          | a congregation hall for <u>Shí'a</u> Muslims to hold commemoration ceremonies to mourn the death of Imám Ḥusayn   |
| Husayn-i-Yazdi                | Ḥusayn-i-Yazdí                        |   |
| Husayn-Khan                   | Ḥusayn-Khán                           | (the <u>Mushiru'd-Dawlih</u> )  |
| Husaynzada                    | Ḥusaynzáda                            | Pers. (Ḥusayn+záda), a surname  |
| Husban                        | Ḥusbán                                | calculation, reckoning, accounting; computation. bi-Ḥusbán "by final calculation"   |
| Hushang (Hoshang)             | Húshang                               | Pers. name of the second king of Persia, of the Peshadian dynasty; wisdom, prudence, intellect. "The first emanation, intelligence"   |
| Hushidar (Hoshidar)           | Hushídár                              | Pers. (or <u>Úshídár</u> ) attend, be careful, warning. One who increases holiness or promotes righteousness; name of a future saviour (the Báb). Zoroastrian origin. See <u>Úshídár-Máh</u> .  |
| Hushmand                      | Húshmand                              | Pers. wise  |
| Husn al-Madkhal               | Ḥusn al-Madkhal                       | good manners, good conduct  |
| Husn                          | Ḥusn                                  | beauty, handsomeness, prettiness, loveliness; excellence, superiority, perfection   |
| Husni-Farang                  | Ḥusní-Farang                          | Pers. white, as the complexion of Europeans   |
| Husniya, Husniyyih            | Ḥusniya[h or t] fem., Pers. Ḥusníyyih | possessing beauty   |
| Huss                          | Ḥuṣṣ                                  | saffron. See za'farán   |
| Huwa (Pers. Huva), Hum        | Huwa, pl. Hum                         | he; it (3rd pers. m. sing. of the pers. pronoun); God (or "the Most Great Name of God" according to the Báb). Huwa ("he" or "he is") in the context of "He is' God" is often incorrectly understood (as in the definition) to be the name of God. In the Bible it is represented in Hebrew by the tetragrammaton "YHWH", sometimes pronounced as Yahweh. However, the Jews were forbidden to utter the name of God, and as ancient Hebrew script did not use vowels, it is not known how YHWH would have been pronounced, if it was permitted. If we say "yá huwa" in Arabic in reference to God, it means "O He is ...". Since Hebrew and Arabic are sister languages, it is not surprising that "yá huwa" sounds like Yahweh, which has commonly been represented by Jehovah. (In some European languages the "J" is pronounced as "Y", "V" as "U", and "W" as "UU".) See note under Bahá'. |
| Huwa'llah                     | Huwa'lláh                             | "He is God" (Huwa + Alláh). Replacement phrase for the Islamic "There is none other God but God" in this dispensation (removal of the negation) (see Lawḥ-i-Salmán I). The command confirming the removal of the letter of negation, as described in the Tablet of Salmán I, is believed to be in the Kitáb-i-'Ahd, the Will and Testament of Bahá'u'lláh, that established the Covenant of Bahá'u'lláh and appointed its Centre, 'Abdu'l-Bahá.   |
| Huwayda (Huwaida, Hoveida)    | Huwaydá                               | Pers. clear, evident, open, manifest, conspicuous; pale; clearly, publicly. Amír 'Abbás Hoveyda (1919-1979) was an Iranian economist and politician. He was tried by the new (1979) Revolutionary Court and executed.   |
| Huwaydar, Huvaydar            | Huwaydar, Pers. Huvaydar              | village north of the city Ba'qúba, which is 60 km NE of Baghdad   |
| Huwiya (Huviyya)              | Huwiya[h or t], Huviyya[h or t]       | essence, nature; co-essentiality, consubstantiality; identity; identity card; "Essence of Divinity"; ipseity, selfhood. Iṣfahání Pers. Huviyyih. Name given by  |

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|   |                              | 'Abdu'l-Bahá to Inez Cook (later Greeven) (1889–1983). Also name of one of four daughters of ibn-i Aşdaq and Diyá'u'l-Hájjiyyih.   |
| Huzn, Hazan, Ahzan                      | Ḥuzn, Pers. Ḥazan, pl. Aḥzán | grief, sadness, affliction, sorrow   |
| <b>I</b>                                |                              |  |
| I'tidal                                 | I'tidál                      | moderation   |
| I'jam                                   | I'jám                        | marking a consonant (Arabic) with diacritical points   |
| I'jaz                                   | I'jáz                        | inimitability, wondrous nature (of the Qur'án—I'jáz al-Qur'án). See ahdá   |
| I'qilhá wa tawakkal                     | I'qilhá wa tawakkal          | Tie up (your camel) and trust (in God)—in Tirmidhi's collection of traditions  |
| I'rab ("a'rab", "A'rabs")               | I'ráb                        | manifestation, declaration, proclamation, pronouncement, utterance; expression (of a sentiment); desinential inflection (grammar: inflectional endings (nom., accus. and gen.)). However, also more broadly defined as speaking or reasoning in Arabic; inflecting, declining in an Arabic noun or verb; the vowels and diacritical points in Arabic.  |
| I'rab (A'rab)                           | I'ráb                        | manifestation, declaration, proclamation, pronouncement, utterance; speaking, reasoning in Arabic; inflecting, declining in an Arabic noun or verb; the vowels and diacritical points in Arabic. An Arabic term for the system of nominal, adjectival, or verbal suffixes of Classical Arabic. Literally means "making [the word] Arabic", "making a thing expressed, disclosed or eloquent" (variation IV of 'Arab). Grammatical cases: the nominative (al-marfú'); the accusative (al-manşúb); the genitive case (al-majrúr). For fully declined nouns the case endings are -u, -a, -i (nominative, accusative, and genitive case respectively), with the addition of a final "n" (nunnation, or tanwín) when the word is indefinite. Also applies to feminine nouns ending in ̣ (tá' marbúṭah) (i.e. "-a" or "-at)and ء (hamzah), but for these, ʾ (alif) is not written in the accusative case. When the noun is made definite, such as by adding the definite article (al-) to it, then there is no nunation, that is, without the "n" at the end of the suffix. The masculine plural endings are: -ún, -án and -ín. Feminine plural endings are generally -át. |
| I'tidad (I'tizad, E'tezad)              | I'tidád                      | begging assistance; taking or putting under the arm  |
| I'tidad as-Saltana (E'tezadol-Saltaneh) | I'tidád as-Salṭana           | honorary title, one given to 'Alí Qulí Mírzá Qájár (1822-1880), a son of Faṭḥ-'Alí Sháh. Chancellor of the Dár'u'l-Funún ("polytechnic") school, he established the Iranian Ministry of Science in 1855 and he was first minister of Science for its first 22 years. He was also the Minister of Telegraphic Industries and served as head of Persia's printing office a number of times.  |
| I'tikaf                                 | I'tikáf                      | continuing in prayer, remaining constantly in the mosque; retirement, seclusion (in a place of worship); restraining one's passions from religious motives; constant devotions.  |
| I'timad, I'timadat                      | I'timád, pl. I'timádát       | reliance, dependence (on), confidence, trust (in); confirmation; sanction, approbation, authorization; accreditation (of diplomats);—(pl.) credit, loan  |
| I'timadu'd-Dawlih                       | I'timádu'd-Dawlih            | "Trusted of the state". Mírzá Áqá Khán-i-Núrí, the I'timádu'd-Dawlih, chief minister of state at time of the attempt on the Sháh's life by a crazed Bábi, August 1852.   |
| I'timadu't-Tujjar                       | I'timádu't-Tujjár            | (firm) belief, faith, trust, confidence, conviction;—pl. (religious) creed, faith; article of faith; principle of faith, tenet; doctrine; dogma  |
| I'tiqad, I'taqadat                      | I'tiqád, pl. I'tiqádát       | recognition, acceptance; acknowledgment, avowal, admission, confession; (Christian) confession   |
| I'tiraf, I'tirafat                      | I'tiráf, pl. I'tiráfát       | clinging, adherence (to), maintenance, preservation, guarding, safeguarding  |
| I'tisam (E'tisam)                       | I'tiṣám                      | worship, adoration, veneration; devotional service, divine service (Christian);—pl. acts of devotion, religious observances (Islamic Law)  |
| Ibada, 'Ibadat                          | 'Ibáda[t], pl. 'Ibádát       | worshippers of God   |
| Ibadu'llah                              | 'Ibádu'lláh                  |  |

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| Ibaha, Ibahih   | Ibáha[h], Pers. Ibáḥih  | divulgence, disclosure (of a secret); permission, authorization; licentiousness. "Permission" or abrogation of Islamic law on return of the Hidden Imám.   |
| Ibda'   | Ibdá'   | creation, fashioning, shaping; a marvellous, unique achievement; uniqueness, singularity, originality; creative ability  |
| Ibda'i  | Ibdá'í  | romantic (literally)   |
| Ibda'iya  | Ibdá'íya  | romanticism (literally)  |
| Ibdal   | Ibdál   | exchange, interchange, replacement (by), substitution (of); change; phonetic change.   |
| Iblis (Eblis), Abalisa  | Iblís, pl. Abáalisa   | devil, Satan. A figure often occurring in the Qur'án, regarded by many classical scholars as an angel, but as a jinn in most contemporary scholarship.   |
| Ibn 'Arabi  | Ibn 'Arabí  | 'Abd Alláh Muḥammad ibn al-'Arabí aṭ-Ṭá'í al-Ḥátimí (1165-1240), nicknamed al-Qushayrí and Sulṭán al-'Árifín ('Sultan of the Knowers'), was an Arab Andalusian Muslim scholar, mystic, poet, and philosopher. He was extremely influential within Islamic thought.   |
| Ibn, Abna', Banun, Bani, Banin, Banu                            | Ibn, (colloquial bin), pl. Abná', Banún   | son; descendant, scion; offspring, son (of a nation or people). Use ibn at the start of a name, not bin. Other plurals: baní, banín and banú. Sometimes bin is contracted as "b.". Usually lowercase used in names. Turkish oğlu (son (of), ughlú, "oghlu", "oghlu", is also used as a suffix). In Persian also púr ("pur"), e.g. púri Síná. See 'Amm.   |
| Ibna, Bint, Banat   | Ibna[t] (colloquial bint), pl. Banát  | feminine of ibn. daughter; bint girl. Usually lowercase used in names. See 'Amm.   |
| Ibnu'l-, Ibn-i-<br>Ibnu'l-Alusi                                 | Ibnu'l-, Pers. Ibn-i-<br>Ibnu'l-Álúsí   | elided forms of ibn<br>the chief jurisconsult [muftí] of Baghdád—one of the five sons of the famous <u>Shaykh</u> Maḥmúd al-Álúsí. Probably one of the three eldest: 'Abdu'lláh, Bahá'u'd-Dín; 'Abdu'l-Baqí'; and Siyyid Na'mán, <u>Khayru</u> 'd-Dín.   |
| Ibrahim   | Ibráhím   | Abraham. Patriarch of the people of Israel. Variations: ibráhim, ibráhum, ibráham, or ibráhúm.   |
| Ibrahim-i-Isfahani<br>Ibrahim-i-Khalil<br>Ibrahim-i-Khayru'llah | Ibráhím-i-Isfahání<br>Ibráhím-i- <u>Kh</u> alíl<br>Ibráhím-i- <u>Kh</u> ayru'lláh | Syrian doctor, the first Bahá'í teacher in America, and later joined forces with Muḥammad-'Alí, the half-brother of 'Abdu'l-Bahá. His English wife, Miriam, remained loyal to 'Abdu'l-Bahá, and later they were divorced. Refer to Balyuzi: <i>Edward Granville Browne and the Bahá'í Faith</i> , pp. 114–117.   |
| Ibrani<br>Ibtihaj<br>Ibtihaju'l-Mulk<br>Id (Eid), 'Ayad         | Ibrání<br>Ibtiháj<br>Ibtiháju'l-Mulk<br>'Íd, pl. 'Ayád                            | Hebrew, Hebraic; a Hebrew<br>joy, rejoicing, delight (at)<br>Ibtiháju'l-Mulk of Gílán<br>anything which returns (of care, grief, or sickness); a solemnity, feast, festival, holiday;—pl. manners, customs, habits   |
| Id al-Adha  | 'Íd al-Aḏhá   | the Feast of Immolation (see Aḏhan), or Greater Bayrám, on the 10th of <u>Dhu</u> 'l-Ḥijjah  |
| Id al-Fitr  | 'Íd al-Fiṭr   | Feast of Breaking the Ramaḏán Feast, or Lesser Bayrám, celebrated on the 1st of <u>Shawwál</u>   |
| Id al-Mab'ath   | 'Íd al-Mab'ath  | Feast of Resurgence commemorating revelation of first verses to Muḥammad in 10 August CE 610, celebrated on 27 Rajab   |
| Id ar-Ridwan<br>Idafa (Izafa, Izafe, Ezafe, Izofa)              | 'Íd ar-Riḏván<br>Iḏáfa[h or t]  | Feast of Riḏván.<br>Arabic (إِضَافَةٌ): addition, apposition; annexation, appending, attachment, augmentation, supplementation; assignment, allocation; ascription, attribution (to); genitive construction (grammar) mostly used to indicate possession. In Persian (اضافه), literal meaning "extra" or "added", it is a grammatical particle (also Persian influenced languages, e.g. Turkish), that links two words together. In Persian it consists of the unstressed short vowel -e or -i- (y-e or y-i- after long vowels) between the words it connects and often approximately corresponds to the English preposition "of". The iḏáfah is generally not indicated |

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| Idafiya (Idafiyyah)                  | Idáfiya[h]                           | in Persian script, which is also normally written without short vowels. Possessive: barádar-i-Maryam "Maryam's brother" (it can also apply to pronominal possession, barádar-i-man "my brother". Adjective-noun: barádar-i-buzurg "the big brother". Given name/title-of family name: Muḥammad-i-Muṣaddiq, ágháy-i-Muṣaddiq "Mr Mosaddeq". Linking two nouns: khiyábán-i-Tiḥrán "Tehran Street" or "Road to Tehran". |
| Idal                                 | 'Idál                                | relativity or correlational (philosophical)  |
| Iddah                                | Idbár                                | justice. See 'adl  |
| Idda ('Iddah, 'Iddat)                | 'Idda                                | flight, retreat; "turn around"   |
| Idha                                 | Idhá                                 | number; several, numerous, many. 'iddat, legally prescribed period of waiting during which a woman may not remarry after being widowed or divorced (Islamic Law)   |
| Idhn                                 | Idhn                                 | 1. (introducing a nominal clause the subject of which may be expressed by ب ("b") with following genitive) and then, and all of a sudden; (with noun in nominative case or with ب) there was ... and all of a sudden there was ...; 2. (conjunction) when; if, whenever; whether, if (introducing indirect questions)  |
| Idris (Edris)                        | Idrís                                | permission, authorization  |
| Idrisiyah                            | Idrísyah                             | Idris. Islamic Prophet typically identified as Enoch (akhnúk), but Bahá'u'lláh identifies him with Hermes. Mentioned in Qur'án 19:56 (Rodwell 19:57) and 21:85. See Urmus.   |
| Iffatiya, Iffatiyyah                 | 'Iffatíya[h or t], Pers. 'Iffatiyyah | Imárah 'Asír Idrísyah (the Idrisid Emirate of Asir) was a state located on the Arabian Peninsula. See 'Asír.   |
| Iflat                                | Iflát                                | place of chastity, used in the sense of 'Iffatíyah school for girls. See 'Affa.  |
| Ifranji, Afranj                      | al-Ifranji, Pers. Afranj             | ("Aflát") escape   |
| Ifranji                              | Ifranjí                              | the Franks, French; the crusaders; the Europeans   |
| Ifridaws                             | al-Ifrídaws                          | European   |
| Ifrít ('Afrít), 'Afarit              | 'Ifrít, pl. 'Afarit                  | Garden of Innermost Paradise ( <i>Gate of the Heart</i> 60)  |
| Iftar                                | Iftár                                | a giant, demon, any fancied spectre of a horrible appearance, a fright; powerful, independent; one who does a thing in a careful and masterly way, skilful, clever. 'ifrít, 'afirít, a sly, dangerous, inhuman man (Qur'án 27:39).   |
| lhata                                | Iḥáṭa                                | fast breaking; breakfast; first meal after sunset during Ramaḍán   |
| Ihram                                | Iḥrám                                | encirclement, encompassment; comprehension, grasp, understanding, knowledge, cognizance (of something), acquaintance, familiarity (with); information, communication   |
| Ihsan (Ehsan)                        | Iḥsán                                | state of ritual consecration of the Mecca pilgrim (during which the pilgrim, wearing two seamless woollen or linen sheets, usually white, neither combs nor shaves, and observes sexual continence); garments of the Mecca pilgrim   |
| Ihsanu'llah                          | Iḥsánu'lláh                          | beneficence, charity, almsgiving, performance of good deeds  |
| Ihtifal, Ihtifalat                   | Iḥtifál, pl. Iḥtifálát               | beneficence of God   |
| Ihtiraq                              | Iḥtiráq                              | celebration, ceremony, festival, festivities   |
| Ihtisham ad-Dawla, Ihtisham-i-Dawlih | Iḥtishám ad-Dawla                    | burning, combustion; fire, conflagration   |
| Ihtisham                             | Iḥtishám                             | (Pers. Iḥtishám-i-Dawlih) "The modesty of the state"   |
| Ihtiyaj, Ihtiyajat                   | Iḥtiyáj, pl. Iḥtiyáját               | being ashamed; bashfulness, chastity, modesty, decency, decorum; having many dependants, followers, or domestics; pomp, retinue, magnificence, grandeur, state. See Tahashshum   |
| Ihtiyat, Ihtiyatat                   | Iḥtiyát, pl. Iḥtiyátát               | want, need, requirement, (pre)requisite, necessity;—pl. needs, necessities, necessaries  |
| Ihya'                                | Iḥyá'                                | caution, cautiousness, prudence, circumspection, carefulness; provision, care, attention, precaution, prevention; (pl.) precautionary measures, precautions  |
|                                      |                                      | animation, enlivening; revival, revitalization, revivification; arranging, staging, conducting, putting on, holding (of a celebration)   |

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| Ijaba   | Ijába[h or t]  | answer(ing), reply(ing), response, responsiveness; compliance; fulfilment, granting (of a request); accession, consent, assent   |
| Ijad  | Íjád   | creation, procreation, production, origination; procuring, procurement, furnishing, supply; calculation, computation, evaluation   |
| Ijadiyah (Ijadiyyah)                                    | Íjádíya[h]   | an Islamic school of mystical philosophy—creationists or transcendentalists, who believe in a God separate from His creation   |
| Ijaza (Ijazih), Ijazat                                  | Ijáza[h], Pers. also Ijazih, pl. Ijázát                              | licence or diploma bestowed by higher-ranking members of the ulama on those deemed knowledgeable in particular aspects of Islamic sciences (e.g. the golden calf, al-'ijl <u>adh-dhahabí</u> )   |
| Ijl, 'Ujul, 'Jala<br>Ijma'                              | 'Ijl, pl. 'Ujúl, 'Jala<br>Ijmá'                                      | agreement, unanimity; unanimous resolution; (Islamic Law) consensus (of the authorities in a legal question; one of the four <u>uṣúl</u> of Islamic Law)   |
| Ijtihad   | Ijtihád  | effort, exertion, endeavour, pains, trouble; application, industry, diligence; (Islamic Law) independent judgement in a legal or theological question, based on the interpretation and application of the four <u>uṣúl</u> , as opposed to <u>taqlíd</u> ; individual judgement. The power of a <u>Shí'ih</u> divine to issue <i>ex cathedra</i> decrees and judgements.                               |
| Ijtihadi<br>Ijtima', Ijyima'at, ijtima'yya              | Ijtihádí<br>Ijtimá', pl. Ijtimá'át                                   | term sometimes used for the <u>Uṣúlí</u> school in Shi'ism. meeting; get-together, gathering, assembly; reunion; rally; convention; conjunction, constellation (astronomy); confluence (of rivers); life in a social group, community life, social life  |
| Ijtima'i  | Ijtimá'í   | community, group (used attributively); social; socialist(ic); sociological. <u>ijtimá'íya[h]</u> socialism   |
| Ikhlas  | <u>Ikh</u> láš   | purifying, rendering sincere; purity, sincerity, candour; affection, pure friendship, sincere attachment; loyalty, fidelity; intimacy; show or pretence of friendship  |
| Ikhtisas<br>Ikhtiyar, Ikhtiyarat                        | <u>Ikh</u> tisáš<br><u>Ikh</u> tiyár, pl. <u>Ikh</u> tiyárát         | distinguishing; peculiarity, speciality; appropriation choice; election (pl. also politics); selection; preference (to); option; free will (philosophy)  |
| Ikhwan as-Safa  | <u>Ikh</u> wán aṣ-Ṣafá   | The Brethren of Purity, The Brethren of Sincerity. A secret society of Muslim philosophers in Basra, Iraq, in the 8th or 10th century CE.  |
| Ikram   | Ikrám  | honour, respect, deference, tribute; hospitable reception, hospitality; kindness; honorarium   |
| Ikrima ('Akrima, 'Akrama)                               | 'Ikrima[h or t]  | a female dove. 'Ikrima ibn Abí Jahl Amr ibn <u>Hishám</u> (598–634 or 636) was a leading opponent-turned companion of Muḥammad. 'Ikrima's father was Amr ibn <u>Hishám</u> ibn al-Muḥíra. See Abú Jahl.  |
| Iksir<br>Il, Ilat<br>Ilah, Ilaha (Elahe), Aliha, Ilahat | Iksír<br>Íl, pl. Ílat<br>Iláh, fem. Iláha[t], pl. Áliha, fem. Ilahát | elixir, the philosopher's stone; alchemy. See <u>Kímiyá'</u> Turkish. tribe (especially nomadic)   |
| Ilahi (Alahi), Ilahiya, Ilahiyat                        | Iláhí, fem. Iláhíya[h or t], pl. Iláhíyát                            | a god, deity, godhead. Dual <u>iláhayn</u> . Normally, if the dual form is used, the word for "two" ( <u>ithnán</u> ) is implied and is not added. However, in Qur'án 16:51, not only is the word for "two" included, but it itself is used in its dual form: " <u>iláhayn ithnayn</u> ". This emphasizes the prohibition of worshipping "more than one deity"—i.e., anything but the One God (Alláh). |
| Ilahiya, Ilahiyat                                       | Iláhíya[t], pl. Iláhíyát   | divine, of God; my God; theological; (Ar. influence) referring or belonging to God. <u>Bashír-i-Iláhí</u> divinity, deity, divine revelation; theophany (Christian). al-iláhíyát theological, spiritual concerns. 'ilm al-iláhíyát theology.   |
| Ilan  | Ílán   | a village 60 km NE of Qazvín and another 70 km SW <u>Shíráz</u>  |
| Ilchi   | Ílchí  | Turkish, an envoy. Mírzá Abu'l-Ḥasan <u>Khán-i-Ílchí</u> , Persian envoy to Britain, original for a character in <i>The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan</i> . See <u>Hájí Bábá Afshár</u> .  |
| Ildirim   | Íldirím  | from Turkish <u>yıldırım</u> (lightning or thunderbolt). <u>Íldirím</u> ( <u>Yıldırım</u> ) <u>Báyizíd Mírzá</u> , younger brother of Muḥammad Mírzá (later Muḥammad <u>Sháh Qájár</u> ) and <u>Khánlar Mírzá</u> , all were sons of 'Abbas Mírzá (1789–1833) and grandsons of Fath-'Alí <u>Sháh Qájár</u> . <u>Íldirím</u>  |

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| Ilhad                       | Ilḥád                            | Mírzá died as a result of torture ordered by <u>Khánlar</u> Mírzá.   |
| Ilham, Ilhamat              | Ilhám, pl. Ilhámát               | apostasy; heterodoxy, heresy   |
| Iliya'                      | Íliyá', Íliyá'                   | inspiration; instinct; divine revelation   |
| Il-Khan or Ilkhan           | Íl-Khán or Ílkhán                | Elia   |
| Ilkhani                     | Ílkhání                          | Pers. a commander; a title of the Mogul emperors   |
|                             |                                  | Pers. belonging or referring to an Íl-khán; the leader of an army. Bagh-i-Ílkhání, garden described as being "next" to the Russian legation, just outside the Ṭíhrán city walls, where Ṭáhirih was martyred.   |
| Ilkhchi                     | Ílkhchí                          | is a town and capital of Ílkhchí District, East Azerbaijan Province, Iran.   |
| Illa, 'Illat, 'Ilal         | 'Illa[t], pl. 'Illát, 'Ilal      | illness, sickness, disease, malady; deficiency, defect, weakness; weakness, defectiveness (of a letter or word; grammar); a cause, reason; metrical variation or irregularity (prosody);—(pl. 'Ilal) cause, reason, occasion; excuse, pretence, pretext, plea. Aristotle claimed that there are four causes (or explanations) needed to explain change in the world: 'illat al-máddí, material cause, matter of which a thing is made; 'illat aṣ-ṣúrí, formal cause, i.e. that form in which the essence of a thing consists; 'illat al-fá'ílí, notional or efficient cause (as the maker, if the work of man); and 'illat agh ghá'í, final cause for which it was made. |
|                             |                                  | "but God" or "save God"  |
| Illa'llah                   | Illa'lláh                        | (plural form of 'ulúw or 'illiyy) high, sublime; high places or the persons who sit in high places; the upper apartments of heaven; a place in the seventh heaven, where the records of men's actions are laid up; the books themselves; a ledger for the righteous deeds. See Qur'án 83:18–20. The opposite of sajín.   |
| Iliyun or 'Iliyyun          | 'Iliyún or 'Iliyyún              | intuitive insight ( <i>Remembrance of God</i> , p. 5, Scholl)  |
|                             |                                  | theology   |
| Ilm adh-Dhawqi              | al-'Ilm adh-Dhawqi               | existential knowledge  |
| Ilm al-Ilahi                | 'Ilm al-Iláhí                    | theologian   |
| Ilm al-wujudi               | 'ilm al-Wujudi                   | knowledge, learning, lore; cognizance, acquaintance; information; cognition, intellection, perception, knowledge; (pl.) science; al-'ulúm, the (natural) sciences  |
| Ilm Ilahiyat, 'Ilm Ilahiyun | 'Ílm Iláhíyat, pl. 'Ílm Iláhíyún | "certain knowledge" or knowledge that is impossible to deny or disprove  |
| Ilm, 'Ulum                  | 'Ilm, pl. 'Ulúm                  | scientific; erudite (book); learned (society)  |
|                             |                                  | learning, scholarship  |
| Ilm-al-Yaqin                | 'Ilm-al-Yaqín                    | al-'Ilmu't-Tajwíd or 'Ilmu'l-Qira'ah—the science of reading the Qur'an correctly.  |
| Ilmi                        | 'Ilmí                            | confusion, tangle, intricacy, obscurity, ambiguity, dubiousness, doubt. Also veiled or disguised.  |
| Ilmiya, 'Ilmiyyih           | 'Ilmíya[t], Pers. also 'Ilmiyyih | Elia is a name which may be a variant of the names Elias, Elijah, Eli or Eliahu  |
| Ilmu't-Tajwid               | 'Ilmu't-Tajwíd                   | Hebrew ליהו, Eliahu or Eliyahu, "One whose God is the Lord"; English Elijah (alternative spelling: Elyas, Ilias, Eliasor, Elias, Eliahu, Elyahu, Eliyahu)  |
| Iltibas                     | Iltibás                          | coercion, compulsion   |
| Ilya                        | Ílyá                             | forced, compulsory, obligatory, required. As a philosophical term, "necessary" may give a clearer meaning of the word.   |
| Ilyas, Alias (Alyaz)        | Ilyás, Alyás                     | support, prop, stay (also figuratively); bracket, buttress, post, pole, pillar. Mír 'Imád famous calligrapher.   |
|                             |                                  | "the Mainstay of the State"  |
| Ilzam                       | Ilzám                            | pillar of the Faith  |
| Ilzami                      | Ilzámí                           | imam, prayer leader; leader; master; plumb line. The person who leads the congregation in the mosque, in prayer (hence, "prayer leader"). The A'imma are called the "Kindred of God", "Suns of immaculacy and Moons of majesty" by Bahá'u'lláh (GDM). Imáma[h or t] (English imamah), function or office of the prayer leader; imamate; leading position; precedence.  |
| Imad, Amad                  | 'Imád, pl. 'Amad                 | function or office of the prayer leader; imamate; leading position; precedence   |
| Imadi'd-Dawlih              | 'Imádi'd-Dawlih                  |  |
| Imadu'd-Din                 | Imádu'd-Dín                      |  |
| Imam, A'imma                | Imám, pl. A'imma[h or t]         |  |
| Imama                       | Imáma[h or t]                    |  |

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| Imam-Husayn                            | Imám-Ḥusayn                          | the third Imám. One wife, <u>Shahrbánú</u> , was a daughter of Yazdigird III  |
| Imam-Jum'ih                            | Imám-Jum'ih                          | Pers. (Imam-Jom'a or Imam Jomai) The leader of the <u>Shí'ah</u> Friday prayers in the mosque of a city or town.  |
| Imam-Zada, Imam-Zadagan                | Imám-Záda, pl. Imám-Zádagán          | Pers. ("Emamzadeh", "Emamzadegan") descendant of an Imám; son of a priest; term for a shrine-tomb of the descendants (not the Imám) of Imams, who are directly related to Muḥammad. There are many Imám-Zádagán shrines in Qum. Pers. imám-zádih. |
| Imam-Zadih Ma'sum                      | Imám-Zádih Ma'súm                    | also known as the Shrine of ibn Bábuyyih (Babawayh) in the ibn Bábuyyih Cemetery, south of Ṭīhrán. Place where the Báb's body was kept at the instruction of Bahá'u'lláh. Nabíl suggests the Shrine of Imám-Zádih-Ḥasan.                          |
| Iman                                   | Ímán                                 | faith, belief   |
| Imanu'llah                             | Ímánu'lláh                           | Faith of God  |
| Imara                                  | Imára[h]                             | position or rank of an emir; princely bearing or manners; principality, emirate; authority, power   |
| Imara, Imarat                          | 'Imára[h or t], pl. 'Imárát, 'Amá'ir | building, edifice, structure; real estate, tract, lot   |
| Imarat-i-Khurshid                      | 'Imárát-i- <u>Khurshíd</u>           | structure of the sun or sun room. Name of private house in Iṣfahán of the Mu'tamidu'd-Dawliḥ (Manúchihir <u>Khán</u> ) where the Báb stayed for four months.  |
| Imda'                                  | Imdá'                                | realization, execution, accomplishment, completion; signing, signature  |
| Imkan, Imkanat                         | Imkán, pl. Imkánát                   | power, capacity, capability; faculty, ability; possibility. "inherent contingency"—contrast with <u>Ḥudúth</u> ( <i>Gate of the heart</i> , p. 189)   |
| Imkani                                 | Imkání                               | possible, potential; contingent   |
| Imma                                   | Immá                                 | if; be it—or, either—or   |
| Imra', Imru', al-Mar'                  | Imra' and Imru'                      | (with definite article, al-mar') a man; person, human being; al-mar' frequently for son, human being; al-mar' frequently for English "one", as yazunnu'l-mir' "one would think". See Rajul.   |
| Imra'a, al-Mar'a, Niswa, Niswan, Nisa' | Imra'a[h or t]                       | (pl. Niswa[h or t], Niswán, Nisá'), fem. of Imra'. With definite article, al-mar'a[h or t]. A woman, lady, a wife. Nisá' <u>Khánum</u> was a younger sister of Bahá'u'lláh.   |
| Imran (Omran)                          | 'Imrán                               | (Amran in Bible, and Joachim is known as 'Imrán in the al-Qur'án); prosperity; father of Moses, Mary and of Abú Tálīb   |
| Imru' al-Qays (Imru'u'l-Qays)          | Imrú' al-Qays ibn Ḥujr al-Kindí      | 6th century Arab poet   |
| Imruz                                  | Imrúz                                | today or this day. See yúm  |
| Imtihan, Imtihanat                     | Imtiḥán, pl. Imtiḥánát               | test, experiment; examination. Tests occur when a Manifestation appears. See also Fitna.  |
| Imtiyaz, Imtiyazat                     | Imtiyáz, pl. Imtiyazát               | distinction, (mark of) honour; advantage, benefit, merit; difference, distinction, differentiation, discrimination; special right, privilege; concession, patent, permit, license, franchise; (oil) concession; prerogative, priority right       |
| In                                     | Ín                                   | Pers. this, the demonstrative pronoun for the nearer object; doubt; irresolution  |
| Inab, Inabun, A'nab                    | 'Inab (coll.; n. 'Inabun), pl. A'náb | grape(s). Not 'Anab as in PUP 248.  |
| Inayatu'llah                           | 'Ináyatu'lláh                        | (Enayet'o'llah) meaning or care of God. Male given name and surname. 'Ináyatu'lláh <u>Ishráqí</u> . Mírzá 'Ináyatu'lláh <u>Khán</u> , the son of Ḥájí Mullá Ismá'íl (martyred at <u>Shaykh Ṭabarsí</u> )  |
| Infi'al, Infi'alat                     | Infi'ál, pl. Infi'álát               | (state of) being affected, acted upon, or influenced, passivity; stimulation, irritation (biology);—pl. agitation. excitement, excitation, commotion  |
| Infi'ali                               | Infi'álí                             | excitable, irritable, susceptible (biology); caused by affect, affective (philosophy)   |
| Infisal                                | Infiṣál                              | separation; disengagement, dissociation, withdrawal; secession; interruption  |
| Infitar                                | Infiṭár                              | being split, cleft, riven   |
| Inhitat                                | Inḥiṭát                              | decline, fall, decay, decadence; inferiority  |
| Inja                                   | Ínjá                                 | Pers. this place; here  |
| Injil, Anajil                          | Injíl, pl. Anájíl                    | (Gk. Evangel) gospel. Injíl occurs twelve times in the Qur'án (as Gospel in English) and refers to the book given to Jesus by God. It is believed to be the true lost original Gospel promulgated by Jesus.                                       |

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| Inkar                          | Inkár                          | denial, disavowal, negation, contestation; refusal, rejection, non-acceptance, e.g. of Imám ‘Alí   |
| Ins                            | Ins                            | (colloquial) man, mankind, human race  |
| Insaf                          | Inṣáf                          | justice, equity  |
| Insan, Insana                  | Insán, fem. Insána[h or t]     | man (in general), human being. Insán al-‘ain pupil (of the eye). See gender based words: rajul and imra’.  |
| Insani                         | Insání                         | human; humane; humanitarian, philanthropist  |
| Insan-i-Kamil                  | Insán-i-Kámil                  | perfect human being  |
| Insaniya                       | Insáníya[h or t]               | humanity, humaneness; politeness, civility; mankind, the human race  |
| Insha’                         | Inshá’                         | (from ‘in shá’a) creation; origination; bringing about; setting up. Establishment, organization, institution; formation; making, manufacture, production; erection; building, construction; founding, foundation; installation; composition, compilation, writing; letter writing; style, art of composition; essay, treatise.   |
| Insha’allah                    | Inshá’alláh (‘in shá’a lláhu)  | literally “If God has willed (it)”, “God willing” or “if it is God’s will”; it is to be hoped; I hope; we hope so. The phrase comes from a Quranic command (Qur’án 18:23–4) that commands Muslims to use it when speaking of future events.  |
| Inshaqqa                       | Inshaqqa                       | (verb, form VII intransitive of Shaqqa) to split up, to crack, be cleft; to split, crack, burst; to split off, separate, segregate, secede, break away (Qur’án 54:1)   |
| Inshaququ’l-Qamar              | ‘Inshaququ’l-Qamar             | splitting, cleaving or cracking the moon. A miracle or “an impossible act”. Refer to Qur’án 54:1.  |
| Inshiqaq                       | Inshiqáq                       | separation, segregation, dissociation, spilt; schism (Christian); dissension, discord, disunion  |
| Inshirah                       | Inshiráh                       | relaxedness, relaxation, joy, delight, glee, gaiety  |
| Insi                           | Insí                           | human; human being   |
| Intifada                       | Intifáda[h]                    | (nomen vicis, single instance), (derived from Nafaq), shiver, shudder, tremor. A key concept (as a rebellion, uprising or a resistance movement) in contemporary Arabic usage referring to a legitimate uprising against oppression. In the Palestinian context, the word refers to attempts to “shake off” the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip in the First and Second Intifadas, where it was originally chosen to connote “aggressive non-violent resistance”.               |
| Intizam                        | Intizám                        | (a variation of nizám), being arranged, strung in a line; arrangement, regulation, disposition, order, method, system; plan, scheme; administration, government  |
| Intizar                        | Intizár                        | waiting, wait; expectation   |
| Iqab                           | ‘Iqáb                          | infliction of punishment, punishment; penalty. Translated by Shoghi Effendi as “retribution” in <i>The Hidden Words</i> #93 (Persian). Mistaken for “eagle” in an early translation. See ‘uqáb   |
| Iqal, ‘Uqal                    | ‘Iqál, pl. ‘Uqul               | cord used for hobbling the feet of a camel; a headband made of camel’s hair, holding the kúfiya (headdress) in place   |
| Iqan                           | ‘Iqán                          | being sure, knowing for certain; certitude   |
| Iqbal (Eqbal)                  | Iqbál                          | drawing near, advance, approach; coming, arrival, advent; turning, application, attention, response, responsiveness. Sir Muhammad Iqbal (1877–1938), widely known as Allama Iqbal, was a poet, philosopher and politician, academic, barrister and scholar from the Punjab (now part of Pakistan). He had close contact with Bahá’ís and was influenced by them. ‘Abbás Iqbál Ashiyání (1896/97–1956) was an Iranian literary scholar, historian, translator, and an attacker of the Bahá’í Faith. |
| Iqbal-i-Dawla (Iqbal-i-Dawlih) | Iqbál-i-Dawla (Iqbál-i-Dawlih) | “Fortune of the state”   |
| Iqd, ‘Uqud                     | ‘Iqd, pl. ‘Uqúd                | chaplet, necklace  |
| Iqlim, Aqalim                  | Iqlím, pl. Aqálim              | climate; area, region; province, district; administrative district.  |
| Iqrar                          | Iqrár                          | establishing, fixing (in a place); promise, agreement, assurance, pledge; consent, acquiescence, acceptance; confirmation, ratification, affirmation, attestation, declaration; settlement, compact, bargain; confession, acknowledgment.  |

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| Iqtidar, Iqtidarāt                | Iqtidár, fem. pl. Iqtidárát               | might, power, strength, potency; ability, capability, faculty, capacity, efficiency, aptitude. <i>Iqtidárát wa chand lawḥ-i-dígár ḥaḍrat-i-Bahá'u'lláh</i> (Magnificences and select other Tablets of His Holiness Bahá'u'lláh)—a compilation of Tablets by Bahá'u'lláh.  |
| Iqtiran                           | Iqtirán                                   | connection, conjunction, union, association, affiliation; link, connectedness, simultaneous interaction; conjunction (astron.); new moon (as an astronomical aspect); marriage, wedding   |
| Irada (Iradih), Iradat            | Iráda[h or t], (Pers. Irádih), pl. Irádát | will, volition; wish; desire;—(pl.) irade (a decree of an Islamic ruler), decree (of a ruler); will power   |
| Iraj (Iradj, Eraj)                | Íraj                                      | Pers. the sun; name of the youngest son of Farídún; name of a king of Babylon. Dih Íraj, a village, near Nayríz.  |
| Iram (Erum, Errum, Eyrom), Aram   | Iram (Arim), pl. Áram                     | Pers. heaven, paradise; stone placed in the desert to guide travellers. Iram of the Pillars (Iram <u>dhát</u> al-'imád), also called "Aram", "Irum", "Irem", "Erum", or the "City of the tent poles", is a reference to a lost city, country or area mentioned in Qur'án 89:7. Fabulous gardens said to have been devised by <u>Shaddád</u> bin 'Ad in emulation of the gardens of Paradise. <u>Bágh</u> i Iram, "heaven on Earth", the "terrestrial paradise", fabulous gardens said to have been devised by <u>Shaddád</u> bin 'Ad to emulate and out compete with the heavenly gardens of Paradise. <u>Bágh</u> Baḥru'l-Arim (≈500 m dia., centre 36.531656, 52.676842), a famous Persian "island-garden", set in the Baḥru'l-Arim ("Sea of Paradise"), a lake (≈1 km dia., centre 36.532487, 52.675997), now reclaimed, in <u>Bárfurush</u> . Now the campus of the Babol University of Medical Sciences. |
| Iran                              | Írán                                      | Iran; "land of the Aryans", derived from 3rd-century Sasanian Middle Persian <i>érán</i> ("of the Iranians"); a region in southwestern Asia—the Islamic Republic of Iran managed to hold on to most of it. Formerly known in the west as Persia until 21 March 1935 when Muḥammad Riḍá <u>Sháh</u> Pahlaví requested it be called Írán.   |
| Irاندukht                         | Írandukht                                 | Írán + dukht  |
| Irani, Iranun                     | Írání, pl. Íránún                         | Iranian, Persian;—(pl.) a Persian, an Iranian   |
| Iranzad                           | Íránzád                                   | Pers. son of Iran   |
| Iraq al-'Ajam                     | 'Íraq al-'Ajam, 'Íraq-i-'Ajam             | Persian 'Íraq. 'Íraq between the 11th to 19th centuries consisted of two neighbouring regions: Arabic Iraq ('Íraq al-'Arab) and Persian Iraq ('Íraq al-'Ajam). Arabic Iraq = ancient Babylonia (now central-southern Iraq), and Persian Iraq = ancient Media (now central-western Iran). The two regions were separated by the Zagros Mountains.  |
| Iraq al-'Arab                     | 'Íraq al-'Arab, 'Íraq-i-'Arab             | Arabic 'Íraq. See 'Íraq al-'Ajam.   |
| Iraq al-'A'zam                    | 'Íraq al-A'zam, 'Íraq-i-A'zam             | historical region (Media or Mád) of western Iran, once incorrectly known as Persian 'Íraq ('Íraq-i-'Ajamí). It consisted roughly of a triangle formed by the ancient cities of Ecbatana (believed near Hamadan), Rhagae (southern <u>Ṭihrán</u> ) and Aspadana ( <u>Iṣfahán</u> ).  |
| Iraq                              | al-'Íraq                                  | Iraq  |
| Iraqan (Iraqain, Iraqayn)         | al-'Íraqán, Pers. al-'Íraqayn             | cities of Baṣra and Kúfa. Shaykhu'l-'Íraqayn (Mujtahid <u>Shaykh</u> 'Abdu'l-Ḥusayn-i-Ṭihrání) opposed Bahá'u'lláh when He was in Iraq.   |
| Iraqi, Iraqun                     | 'Íraqí, pl. 'Íraqún                       | Iraqi, Iraqian;—pl. an Iraqi  |
| Irbil                             | Irbíl                                     | (Erbil) capital of 'Íraqí Kurdistán   |
| Irfan                             | 'Írfán                                    | cognition, knowledge, perception; recognition, acknowledgment; gnosis, mystic knowledge, true or spiritual understanding  |
| Irhaq                             | Irháq                                     | pressure, oppression; suppression; heavy load (e.g., of work)   |
| Irhas, Irhasat                    | Irhás, pl. Irhását                        | "laying a foundation"; term used for any miracle performed by a prophet before his assumption of the prophetic office.  |
| Irivan, Iravan                    | Iriván, Irván                             | (Azerbaijani) Yerevan, Erivan or Erevan (40.166688, 44.510875), capital of Armenia, west of Lake Sevan  |
| Irshad al-'Awamm, Irshadu'l-'Avam | Irshád al-'Awámm, Pers. Irshádu'l-'Avám   | "Guidance unto the ignorant" by Hájí Muḥammad-Karím <u>Khán</u>   |

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| Irshad, Irshadat                     | Irshád, pl. fem. Irshádát             | guidance; a conducting, showing the way (to); guiding hand; care; spiritual guidance; instruction; direction; directive; information; advising, advice;—pl. directives, directions, instructions, advice  |
| Irtidad                              | Irtidád                               | retreat, withdrawal; retrogression; renunciation, desertion; apostasy (withdraw from Islam)   |
| Irtifa'                              | Irtifá'                               | rise (e.g., of prices); elevation; increase; height, altitude (e.g., of a mountain). The Báb uses <i>irtifá'</i> to simultaneously have two meanings: one is negation, abrogation or cancelation, and the other is exaltation and elevation; this is in relation to the abrogation of a former Dispensation and its fulfilment and exaltation by a new Dispensation. "Each Revelation, in simultaneously abrogating and exalting the previous Dispensation, is the return of the previous Revelation in the station of its perfection." <i>Gate of the heart</i> , p. 277.  |
| Irtiqá'                              | Irtiqá'                               | climbing, mounting; ascension; ascent; progress, rise, progressive development; "evolution"   |
| Isa                                  | 'Ísá                                  | Jesus. See Yasú'  |
| Isam, A'sima, 'Usum                  | 'Işám, fem. 'Işámí, pl. A'şima, 'Uşum | ("Essam") strap, thong. Also safeguard. Male given name and surname. Derived from 'Işma.  |
| Isawi                                | 'Ísawí                                | Christian   |
| Isfahan                              | Işfahán                               | Pers. city 340 km south of Tīhrán (sometimes given as Işfáhán, Ispáhán and Şifáhán). Described as Işfahán nişf-i-jáhán ást, "Isfahan is half (of) the world".   |
| Isfahani                             | Işfahání                              | of or from Işfahán. Hájí Mírzá Haydar 'Alíy-i-Işfahání (b. Işfahán, 1834; d. Haifa, 1920). Bahá'u'lláh gave him the titles "The Angel of Carmel" and "Sultán-i-Mu'allimún" (The king of teachers). Author of <i>Bihatu's-Şudúr (Delight of Hearts)</i>  |
| Isfand                               | Isfand                                | Pers. a species of rue; a province of Nishábúr; 12th month of Persian solar calendar  |
| Isfandabad (Esfandabad, Isfand-Abad) | Isfandábád                            | (Esfand Abad) village between Yazd and Shiraz (30.918674, 53.434260)  |
| Isfandiyar                           | Isfandíyár                            | Pers. Esfandiyár, Sepandiár, Sepandiyar, Esfandiyar, Isfandiar, Isfandiyar or Esfandiar. Legendary Iranian hero. ("Created holy and pure") Name of loyal servant of Bahá.   |
| Isfiya                               | 'Isfiya                               | is a Druze-majority town (32.717905, 35.064655) on Mount Carmel, to the south of the highest point. 'Abdu'l-Bahá owned land in the area.  |
| Isha                                 | Íshá (for íshán)                      | Pers. they. An honorific form of Persian pronoun for the third person singular. Íshá, a designation (also Jináb Íshá, derived from Şúfí usage) by which Bahá'u'lláh was known: "When the followers of the Báb gathered under special circumstances at Badashht, it was there that everyone received a new name. It was then that they knew this shining diadem of majesty and might found its eternal manifestation, not on the forehead of one who was clad in the garments of the learned; but shone instead on that of a Youth who was majestic in appearance, glorious in gait and manners, and-godly in every atom of His being. So exalted was He in the eyes of the people, so highly respected and adored, that out of sheer homage and love they did not dare to mention His name. Instead He was referred to as 'Íshá.'" (Abu'l-Qasím Fayzí, <i>An Explanation of the Greatest Name</i> , p. 9) |
| Isha'                                | 'Íshá'                                | evening; (feminine) evening prayer (Islamic Law)  |
| Ishan, Ishanan                       | Íshán, pl. Íshánán                    | Pers. they (rational beings)  |
| Ishaq                                | Işhâq                                 | Isaac; becoming threadbare; shrinking after milking (the teats); drying up. Muḥammad ibn Işhâq ibn Yasár ibn ibn Khibyár; according to some sources, ibn Khabbár, or Kúmán, or Kútán, or simply ibn Işhâq ("the son of Isaac") (d. 767) was an Arab Muslim historian and hagiographer. Abú al-Faraj Muḥammad ibn Işhâq an-Nadím; ibn Abí Ya'qúb Işhâq ibn Muḥammad ibn Işhâq al-Warrâq and erroneously known as ibn an-Nadím (ca. 932–995 or 998). Işhâq an-Nadím was a 10th-century Arab Muslim bibliographer of Baghdad who compiled the bibliographic encyclopaedia <i>Kitáb al-</i>   |

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| Ishara, Isharat                 | <u>Ish</u> ára[h or t], pl. <u>Ish</u> árát                        | <i>Fihrist</i> (“The Book Catalogue” of all books in Arabic). His epithets were an-Nadím (“the Court Companion” and al-Warráq (“the copyist of manuscripts”). sign, motion, nod, wink, wave; gesture; signal; indication; allusion, hint, intimation; symbolic expression; (silent) reminder; advice, counsel, suggestion; instruction, order, command   |
| Ishq, ‘Ishiqá                   | ‘ <u>Ish</u> q, fem. ‘ <u>Ish</u> qa[h or t]                       | love, ardour of love, passion. e.g. ‘ <u>Ish</u> qábád is also known as ‘ <u>Ish</u> q.  |
| Ishqabad (‘Ishq-Abad)           | ‘ <u>Ish</u> qábád   | “City of Love” (Ashkhabad or Ashgabat) capital of Turkmenistan. Location of the first <u>Mash</u> riqu’l- <u>Adh</u> kár.  |
| Ishqi                           | ‘ <u>Ish</u> qí  | belonging to love  |
| Ishqiy-i-Qarn-i-Bistum          | ‘ <u>Ish</u> qíy-i-Qarn-i-Bístum                                   | “ <u>Ish</u> qí of the twentieth century” (abjad value 1342 (AH 1342 or CE 1923.). See <i>Arches of the Years</i> , p. 257.  |
| Ishraq, Ishraqa, Ishraqat       | <u>Ish</u> râq, fem. <u>Ish</u> râqa[h or t], pl. <u>Ish</u> râqát | radiance; radiation, irradiation, emanation; illumination; Pers. rising (the sun); sunrise, morning; splendour, lustre, beauty. Tablet of <u>Ish</u> râqát (Splendours) by Bahá’u’lláh published in <i>Tablets of Bahá’u’lláh</i> , pp. 99–134. <u>Ish</u> râq <u>Kh</u> ávarí ‘Abdu’l- <u>Ham</u> íd.   |
| Ishraqi Namaz                   | <u>Ish</u> râqí Namáz  | Pers. morning prayer   |
| Ishraqi, Ishraqiyan, Ishraqiyun | <u>Ish</u> râqí, pl. <u>Ish</u> râqíyán, <u>Ish</u> râqíyún        | (Pers. with Ar. influence) of or pertaining to sunrise; eastern, oriental; having the splendour of the East.—pl. a sect of philosophers, illuminati, the Illuminists, adherents of Illuminism. Platonists. A term applied to a school of <u>Sh</u> í’a mystical philosophers during the reign of the Safavids and, to a lesser extent, the present.  |
| Ishraqiya, Ishraqiyyih          | <u>Ish</u> râqíya[h or t], Pers. <u>Ish</u> râqíyyih               | a Persian mystical order founded by <u>Sh</u> aháb ad-Dín Yaḥyá ibn Ḥabash <u>Suh</u> rawardí (c. 1155–1191), a Persian theologian and philosopher. Ideas arose out of perpatetic philosophy.  |
| Ishraqu’llah                    | <u>Ish</u> raqu’lláh   | “light or radiance of God”   |
| Ishrun, Bist                    | ‘ <u>Ish</u> rún, Pers. Bíst                                       | twenty   |
| Ishti’al                        | <u>Ish</u> tí’ál   | ignition, inflammation, combustion, burning. Name/pen name <u>Ish</u> tí’ál (“afire” or “blazing fire”) ibn-i-Kalantár given to Ali-Kuli Khan by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá.   |
| Ishtihard (Eshtehard)           | <u>Ish</u> tihárd  | a village (35.721649, 50.368472) 69 km SE of Qazvín and 54 km SW of Karaj  |
| Iskaf (Uskaf), Iskafi           | Iskáf and Iskáfí, pl. Asákifa                                      | shoemaker. Iskáf (33.110695, 45.015302) was an ancient and medieval city on the Nahrawan Canal, about 65 km ESE of Baghdad. Abú ‘Alí Muḥammad bin Aḥmad bin al-Junayd al-Kátib al-Iskáfí, known as Ibn al-Junayd al-Iskáfí, was an Imámí scholar of jurisprudence and theology in the tenth century. See Yanbú’.   |
| Iskandar, Askandar              | Iskandar, Askandar   | Greek (iskandarús, garlic) Alexander, said to be the son of Dárá (Darius, the last king of the Kayanian dynasty), who married Náhíd, daughter of Filqús (Philippus). On account of her fetid breath, her husband sent her back to her father, who cured her by the use of <i>iskandarús</i> , Garlic, whence her son’s name.   |
| Iskandariya                     | al-Iskandaríya   | Alexandria, Egypt (sixteen cities of this name are ascribed to Alexander)  |
| Iskandarun                      | Iskandarún   | (Turkish Ískenderun, Arabic Iskandarúna) originally Alexandria, later Alexandretta, on Turkish coast north of Syria  |
| Iski-Shahr                      | Iskí- <u>Sh</u> ahr  | Turkish eski şehir or eski+ <u>sh</u> ahr, “old town”. “Old” <u>Ch</u> ihríq?  |
| Islah, Islahat                  | <u>Ish</u> láh, pl. <u>Ish</u> láhát                               | restoration, restitution, redressing, reparation; improvement, amelioration, betterment, mending, correction; reconstruction; reconditioning, repair; renovation, refurbishing; adjustment, settling, remedying, removal, elimination; restoration of order, establishment of peace, happiness and order; reformation, reform; reclamation, cultivation (of land); (re) conciliation, settlement, compromise, peace making. “he who is the possessor of armaments ( <u>ish</u> láhát) arose to redress the wrongs [ <u>asliḥa</u> ]” play on words in a Tablet of Bahá’u’lláh. |
| Islam                           | Islám  | submission, resignation, reconciliation (to the will of God in every age); or the total surrender of oneself to God. Titled “Perspicuous Religion” and “Well-established Path”. Redefined by the Báb as “Verily, the   |

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| Islamabad<br>Islami   | Islámábád (Islám Ábád)<br>Islámi   | essence of religion is none other than submission unto This Remembrance [the Báb].” Root is as-Silm rather than as-Salima or as-Salám.<br>Pers. & Urdu “city of Islam”, capital city of Pakistan<br>Islamic (no accents for the English Islamic). Muslims object to the English words Muhammadan and Muhammadic because they imply Islam is the religion of Muḥammad.   |
| Islamiya  | Islámiya[h or t]   | the idea of Islam, Islamism; status or capacity of a Muslim   |
| Islamshahr (Eslamshahr, Islam-Shahr)<br>Ism al-A'zam, Ism-i-A'zam                                       | Islámshahr<br>al-Ism al-A'zam, Pers. Ism-i-A'zam   | city on SW side of Tīhrán<br>The Greatest Name (of God), the 100th, is Bahá'. There is a Sufi tradition that the 99 names of God point to a mystical “Most Supreme and Superior Name” (al-Ismu'l al-A'zam). A ḥadīth narrated by 'Abdu'lláh ibn Masúd states some names of God have been hidden from mankind (they are not in the Qur'án). See Asmá'u'l-Ḥusná and Ism Alláh al-A'zam.   |
| Ism al-Abha, al-Ismu'l-Abha<br>Ism Allah al-A'zam<br>Ism, Asma, Asamin<br>Isma (Asmat, Esmat), 'Isam    | al-Ism al-Abhá, al-Ismu'l-Abhá<br>Ism Alláh al-A'zam<br>Ism, pl. Asmá', Asámin<br>'Išma[h or t], pl. 'Išam       | “the most beautiful name” or “the most splendid name”<br>The Greatest Name of God<br>name; appellation; reputation, standing, prestige<br>hindering, hindrance, prevention, obviation; preservation, guarding, defending, safeguarding; keeping back (from sin or danger); a defence, guard; protection; chastity, purity, modesty, virtuousness; impeccable, sinlessness; a necklace, collar, belt. A male and female given name meaning purity, chastity or modesty and in classical Arabic infallibility, immaculate, impeccability, faultlessness. ‘immunity from sin and error’, (from 'ašama, ya'šimu = to protect, to save from) |
| Isma adh-dhatiyya<br>Isma as-sifatiya   | al-'Išma adh-Dhātiyya<br>al-'Išma aṣ-Ṣifātiya  | Essential infallibility<br>Conferred infallibility (bestowed rather than innate). Immunity from error and infallibility of judgement—not freedom from sin, sinlessness or immaculateness.<br>Ismael (Ishmael in Hebrew, “God listens or hears”), the son of Abraham and the Egyptian Hagar, who was considered to be the forerunner of the desert Arabs.  |
| Isma'il   | Ismá'íl  | disciple, follower, Ismaelite; descendant of Ismá'íl  |
| Isma'ili, Isma'iliyyun<br>Isma'il-i-Kashani<br>Isma'il-i-Kashi<br>Isma'iliya, Isma'iliyya, Isma'iliyyun | al-Ismá'ílí, pl. al-Ismá'íliyyún<br>Ismá'íl-i-Kašhání<br>Ismá'íl-i-Káshí<br>Ismá'íliya[h or t], pl. Ismá'íliyyún | Pers. Ismá'íliyya[h or t] (“Ismá'íliyyih”) Isma'ilism—branch of <u>Shí'a</u> Islam that followed the Imam succession through the eldest son (he died before his father) of Ja'far aṣ-Ṣádiq. A <u>Shí'a</u> sect of great intellectual significance whose adherents believe that Ismá'íl, eldest son of the sixth Imam, was the rightful seventh Imam (and last, hence called Seveners), and who diverge from the more numerous Twelver <u>Shí'a</u> . Their imamate continues to the present day, running in the line of the Áqá Kháns. al-Ismá'íliyah (30.596618, 32.271465) is a city in north-eastern Egypt.                         |
| Isma'il-i-Zavari'i<br>Ismat Khanum  | Ismá'íl-i-Zavari'í<br>'Išmat Khánum  | 'Išmat Khánum Tīhrání, Bahá'í, journalist, feminist, known as Tá'irih (“Bird”)  |
| Ismatu'l-Kubra, Ismat-i-Kubra   | al-'Išmatu'l-Kubrá, Pers. 'Išmat-i-Kubrá   | “the Great or Most Great Infallibility” of the Manifestation of the Names and attributes of God, doctrine enunciated by Bahá'u'lláh<br>Name of Eternity (Mírzá Yaḥyá)   |
| Ismu'l-Azal<br>Ismu'llah<br>Ismu'llahi'l-A'zam<br>Ismu'llahi'l-Akhar                                    | Ismu'l-Azal<br>Ismu'lláh<br>Ismu'lláhi'l-A'zam<br>Ismu'lláhi'l-Ákhar   | “Name of God”<br>Name of God, Greatest<br>“The Last Name of God”. Name the Báb bestowed on Quddús.  |
| Ismu'llahi'l-Akhir  | Ismu'lláhi'l-Ákhir   | The Last name of God. Title given to Quddús by the Báb.   |
| Ismu'llahi'l-Asdaq  | Ismu'lláhi'l-Ašdaq   | “The Name of God, the Most Truthful”, name given to Mullá Ṣádiq-i-Khúrasání (formerly known as Muqaddas).   |
| Ismu'llahi'l-Fatīq<br>Ismu'llahi'l-Jamal  | Ismu'lláhi'l-Fatīq<br>Ismu'lláhi'l-Jamál   | “In the Name of God, the Eloquent”<br>“The Name of God, Jamál”. Name given to Siyyid-i-Mihdíy-i-Dahají by Bahá'u'lláh.  |

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| Ismu'llahi'l-Javad                          | Ismu'lláhi'l-Javád                        | "The Name of God, the All-Bountiful". Title given to Muḥammad Javád-i-Qazvíní by Bahá'u'lláh.   |
| Ismu'llahi'l-Jud                            | Ismu'lláhi'l-Júd                          | "The Name of God, the Bounteous" (name given to Muḥammad Javád-i-Qazvíní by Bahá'u'lláh)  |
| Ismu'llahi'l-Mihdi                          | Ismu'lláhi'l-Mihdí                        | "The Name of God, Mihdí". Name given to Siyyid Mihdí-i-Dahají.  |
| Ismu'llahi'l-Munib<br>Isnad, Asanid         | Ismu'lláhi'l-Muníb<br>Isnád, pl. Asáníd   | "The Name of God, the Patron"<br>ascription (of an Islamic tradition), the (uninterrupted) chain of authorities on which a tradition is based   |
| Ispahan<br>Isr, Asar                        | Ispáhán<br>Isr, pl. Ášár                  | Middle Persian. Arabicized modern form is Iṣfahán<br>covenant, compact, contract; load, encumbrance, burden; sin;—pl. bonds, ties   |
| Isra'<br>Isra'                              | Isrá'<br>Isrá'                            | acceleration, speed-up; hurry<br>nocturnal journey; al-Isrá' ("the night journey") of Muḥammad to al-Aqṣá [understood to be Jerusalem]  |
| Isra'il                                     | Isrá'íl                                   | Israel. Banú Isrá'íl—the Israelites; Dawlat Isrá'íliya[h or t] the State of Israel.   |
| Isra'ili, Isra'iliya                        | Isrá'ílí, fem. Isrá'íliya[h or t]         | Israelitish (Jewishness); Israelite; Israeli (adjective, of or relating to the Israelites; Hebrew) and noun.  |
| Israfil                                     | Isráfíl                                   | Uncommon usage since the 1910s: Israelite, Israelitic.<br>"the burning one" (Israfel) seraph. The angel whose function is to sound the trumpet (ram's horn) on the Day of Judgement. See 'Izrá'íl.  |
| Istahbanat (Estahbanat), Istahban           | Iṣṭahbánát, Pers. Istahbán                | Istahbán (pre-1970 name was Iṣṭahbánát, "Iṣṭahbánát"), is a city (29.127187, 54.038803) 29 km WSW of Nayríz and 150 km ESE Shíráz) and capital of Estahban County, Fars Province, Iran.   |
| Istanbul, Islambul                          | Istanbúl                                  | Istanbul, Constantinople. Islámbúl ("full of Islam") appeared after Ottoman conquest in 1453. Modern Turkish, İstanbul.   |
| Istanbuli<br>Isti'ara<br>Istidlal           | Istanbúlí<br>Isti'ára[h]<br>Istidlál      | of Istanbul<br>borrowing; metaphor<br>reasoning, argumentation, demonstration; conclusion, inference, deduction; proof, evidence (of)   |
| Istidlaliya, Istidlaliyya                   | Istidláliya[h or t], Istidláliyya[h or t] | testimony (book) or (book) of apologetics. Iṣfahání Pers. Istidláliyyih.  |
| Istifham, Istifhamat                        | Istifhám, pl. Istifhámát                  | desiring to know or to be taught, informing oneself by asking questions; interrogation  |
| Istiftah                                    | Istiftáh                                  | start, beginning, commencement, inception, incipience; asking assistance; opening; conquering   |
| Istijlal<br>Istikhlaf                       | Istijlál<br>Istikh <sup>h</sup> láf       | majesty<br>appoint someone to be successor. In the Qur'anic context, appointing a trustee or vicegerent, or "Law of Succession of Prophets".  |
| Istikhraj                                   | Istikh <sup>h</sup> ráj                   | taking out, moving out, pulling out, removal; withdrawing; extraction, derivation, gaining (of industrial products, etc.), mining, recovery (of mineral resources); preparation of an extract; excerpting, copying; deduction, inference; solution (of a problem).<br><i>Istikh<sup>h</sup>ráj az Mufáwaḍát 'Abdu'l-Bahá</i> ("Extracts from Talks by 'Abdu'l-Bahá"). |
| Istilah, Istilahat                          | Iṣṭiláh, pl. Iṣṭiláhát                    | being reconciled; phraseology, phrase, idiom; technical term, terminology; cant, slang.—pl. forms of speech; idioms; technicalities.  |
| Istilahi<br>Istintaq (Istintak)<br>Istiqama | Iṣṭiláhí<br>Istintáq<br>Istiqáma[t]       | technical, conventional<br>examination, interrogation, hearing; questioning<br>straightness; sincerity, uprightness, rectitude, integrity, probity, honesty; rightness, soundness, correctness. Lawḥ Istiqámat, "Tablet of Constancy", by Bahá'u'lláh.  |
| Istiqbal, Istiqbalat                        | Istiqbál, pl. Istiqbálát                  | reception; opposition (astron.); full moon (as an astronomical aspect); the future  |
| Istiqlal<br>Itabaki-A'zam                   | Istiqlál<br>Íṭabakí-A'ẓam                 | independence<br>"the greatest tutor". Probably should be Atábak-i-A'ẓam   |
| Itabaki-Chupan                              | Íṭabakí-Chúpán                            | probably should be Atábak-i-Chúpán ( <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. 421)   |
| Ithbat                                      | Iṭh <sup>h</sup> bát                      | establishment; assertion; confirmation; affirmation, attestation; demonstration; proof, evidence; registration, entering, listing, recording;   |
| Ithna 'Ashara, Ithnata 'Ashrata             | Iṭhná 'Aṣh <sup>h</sup> ara               | documentation, authentication, verification<br>(fem. Iṭhnátá 'Aṣh <sup>h</sup> rata[h or t]) twelve   |

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| Ithna-‘Ashariya, Ithna-‘Ashariyya                                   | Iṭhná-‘Ashariya[h or t]  | (Pers, Iṭhná-‘Ashariyya[h or t]) “twelver”. The followers of the twelve Imams, the Twelvers, or the Twelver Shí‘í Muslims (also known as Imámíya[h or t] or the Imamites). It is the largest branch of Shí‘a Islám that believes 12 Imams (A‘imma) succeeded Muḥammad.  |
| Ithnan, Ithnatan<br>Itmam   | Iṭhnán, fem. Iṭhnatán, dual Iṭhnayn<br>Itmám                                       | two<br>completion; perfection; termination, conclusion; consummation, execution, fulfilment, realization, effectuation, accomplishment  |
| Itmam-i-Ni‘mat<br>Itmi‘nan (Itminan)                                | Itmám-i-Ni‘mat<br>Iṭmi‘nán   | completion of favour<br>calm, repose, serenity, peace, peacefulness, tranquillity; reassurance, peace of mind, composure, calmness, equanimity; trust, confidence   |
| Itmi‘nan-i-Qalb (Itminan-i-Qalb)<br>Itqan                           | Iṭmi‘nán-i-Qalb<br>Itqán   | heart attaining tranquillity or composure of the heart<br>perfection; thoroughness, exactitude, precision; thorough skill, proficiency; mastery, command (e.g., of a special field, of a language)  |
| Itr, ‘Utur, ‘Uturat   | ‘Iṭr, pl. ‘Uṭúr, ‘Uṭúráṭ   | perfume, scent; essence, fragrance, attar, attar (of roses). From the form II root عطر. Pers. ‘Iṭr-sáz “perfume maker”. ‘Iṭr al-ward attar of roses, rose oil.  |
| Itra, ‘Itrat  | ‘Itra[t]   | little balls formed of musk or other aromatics, and worn as a necklace; a progeny, family, near relations; a bit of pure musk; sweet marjoram;—‘Itrat an-Nabí “Family of the Prophet”   |
| Itri, ‘Atri<br>Ittaqa, Ittaqu‘lláh                                  | ‘Iṭrí (Pers. ‘Aṭrí)<br>Ittaqá, Ittaqu‘lláh   | sweet-smelling, fragrant, aromatic.<br>to beware, be wary (of), guard, be on one’s guard, protect oneself, make sure (against). Ittaqu‘lláh, to fear God, is the command or imperative form of taqwá and Alláh. It is found in several Qur’anic verses. Various translated as “fear God”, “keep your duty to God and fear Him”, “guard your duty to God”, “be careful of (your duty to) God”, “be pious to God”, “be aware of God”, and to “love and be faithful to God”. |
| Ittihad   | Ittiḥád  | oneness, singleness, unity; concord, accord, unison, harmony, unanimity, agreement; combination; consolidation, amalgamation, merger, fusion; alliance, confederacy; association; federation; union. Symbolically, the identification of man with God   |
| Ittihadi, Ittihadíyyih<br>Ittila’, Ittila’a, Ittila’at              | Ittiḥádí, Pers. also Ittiḥádiyyih<br>Iṭṭilá’, fem. Ittila’a[h or t], pl. Iṭṭilá’át | unionist; unionistic; federal<br>study, examination, inspection; perusal; information, intelligence, knowledge; notice, cognizance; acquaintance, conversance, familiarity  |
| Iwil, Ivil  | Íwil, Ívil   | (“Ivel”, also known as Ídel) is a small village (36.240230, 53.677921) 12 km east of Kiyásar, 90 km SE of Sárí, 45 km west of Dámghán in Sari County, Mazandaran Province.  |
| Iyala (Iyalih), Iyalat  | Iyála[h or t], pl. Iyálát  | province; regency; governing, administering; government, dominion   |
| Izadi<br>Izar, Uzur<br>Izdiwaj (Izdivaj)<br>Izhaq (Azhaq)<br>Izhar  | Ízadí<br>Izár m. and f., pl. Uzur<br>Izdiwáj<br>Izháq<br>Izhár                     | Pers. God; an angel<br>loincloth; wrap, shawl; wrapper, covering, cover<br>Pers. marrying; marriage, wedding<br>destroying, crushing<br>presentation, exposition, demonstration, exhibition, disclosure, exposure, revelation, announcement, declaration, manifestation, display; developing (photography)  |
| Izmir (Smyrna)  | Izmír  | city in western extremity of Anatolia, Türkiye. Formerly ancient city of Smyrna   |
| Izra‘il<br>Izz, ‘Izza   | ‘Izrá‘íl<br>‘Izz, fem. ‘Izza[h or t]   | Azrael, the angel of death<br>might, power, standing, weight; strength, force; honour, glory, high rank, fame, celebrity, renown; pride   |
| Izzatu‘llah Zahra‘i<br>Izzatu‘llah<br>Izzu‘d-Dawla (‘Izzu‘d-Dawlih) | ‘Izzatu‘lláh Zahrá‘í<br>‘Izzatu‘lláh<br>‘Izzu‘d-Dawla (‘Izzu‘d-Dawlih)             | (Ezzat Zahráí)<br>Might or Power of God<br>“glory of the state”   |
| <b>J</b><br>Ja‘ba, Ji‘ab  | Ja‘ba[t], pl. Ji‘áb  | quiver; tube, pipe; gun barrel; a case, box, desk, a cabinet  |
| Ja‘far as-Sadiq, Ja‘far-i-Sadiq<br>Ja‘far                           | Ja‘far aṣ-Ṣádiq, Pers. Ja‘far-i-Ṣádiq<br>Ja‘far                                    | the sixth Imám<br>little river, creek (Djaffar). Abu‘l-‘Abbás Aḥmad ibn Ja‘far (c. 842–892, r. 870–892), better known by his  |

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|  |   | regnal name al-Mu'tamid 'alá 'lláh ("Dependent on God"), was the 15th Caliph of the (restored) Abbasid Caliphate.   |
| Ja'fari                                | Ja'farí   | Pers. the finest kind of gold (named after a celebrated alchemist); a kind of cupola; a sort of screen (the interstices of the frame being lozenged); lattice-work; name of a yellow flower; parsley; name of a fortress. Ja'farí jurisprudence, derived from the name of the sixth Imám  |
| Ja'far-i-Istarabadi                    | Ja'far-i-Istarábádí                                     |   |
| Ja'far-i-Tabrizi                       | Ja'far-i-Tabrízí  |   |
| Ja'fariya, Ja'fariyyih                 | Ja'fariya[t], Pers. Ja'fariyya, Ja'fariyyih             | followers of the sixth Imám   |
| Ja'far-i-Yazdi                         | Ja'far-i-Yazdí  | (MF)  |
| Ja'far-Quli                            | Ja'far-Qulí   |   |
| Jabal al-Basit, Jabal-i-Basit          | Jabal al-Básiṭ, Pers. Jabal-i-Básiṭ                     | "the Open Mountain"—Máh-Kú (same numerical value as Básiṭ, 72) al-Básiṭ "the one who expands or stretches")   |
| Jabal al-Lawz                          | Jabal al-Lawz   | "Almond mountain" (light-coloured granite), a mountain located in NW Saudi Arabia (28.654166, 35.305833) 72 km south of the Jordan border and 51 km east of the Gulf of Aqaba, and elevation of 2,580 m. Logic suggests that this is the true Mountain of Moses or the biblical "Mt. Sinai" (a modern name), also known (in Exodus, Deuteronomy, 1 Kings 8:9 and 2 Chronicles 5:10) as Mount Horeb (Jabal al-Ḥúrb). See Jabal al-Maqlá, Ṭúr as-Síná, and Ṭúr.   |
| Jabal al-Maqla                         | Jabal al-Maqlá  | "burnt mountain" (dark-coloured hornfels), about 7 km to the south (28.596194, 35.334111), and slightly lower (2,326 m) than Jabal al-Lawz.   |
| Jabal an-Nur                           | Jabal an-Núr  | ("Mountain of the Light" or "Hill of the Illumination") a ridge of hills on the north side of Mecca. The "mountain" (Jabal Ḥirá') was renamed Jabal an-Núr after Muḥammad's revelation in Ghár Ḥirá' (the Cave of Hira). See Ḥirá'.   |
| Jabal ash-Shadid, Jabal-i-Shadid       | Jabal aṣh- <u>Shadíd</u> , Pers. Jabal-i- <u>Shadíd</u> | "the Grievous Mountain"—fortress of <u>Chihríq</u>  |
| Jabal Mar Ilyas                        | Jabal Már Ilyás   | Mount Saint Elijah, Arabic name for Mt. Carmel  |
| Jabal Qaf, Qaf-Kuh (Kaf-Qaf)           | Jabal Qáf, Pers. Qáf-Kúh, Kúh-Qáf                       | Mount Qaf (Koh-Qaf, Qaf-i-Kuh, and Gapkuh "unknown mountain") is a legendary mountain in the popular mythology of the Middle East. In Iranian tradition, the northern Caucasus mountains, and ancient lore shrouded these high mountains in mystery. In Arabian tradition, a mysterious mountain renowned as the "farthest point of the earth" owing to its location at the far side of the ocean encircling the earth. Also the mountains surrounding the terrestrial world. The name of the Caucasus mountains is said to have ultimately come from Kapkof or Kafkaz, corrupted variants of Gapkuh. |
| Jabal Sahyun (Jabal Sahioun)           | Jabal Şahyún  | Mount Zion. #1 the Lower Eastern Hill (southern end of the City of David), #2 the Upper Eastern Hill ("Temple Mount" to the north of the Jewish Temple site), and today #3 the Western Hill to the southwest of Old Jerusalem.  |
| Jabal, Jibal, Ajbal                    | Jabal, pl. Jibál, Ajbál                                 | mountain; mountains, mountain range   |
| Jabalaq wa Jabalas, Jabulqa wa Jabulsa | Jábalaq wa Jábalaş                                      | (Pers. Jábulqá wa Jábulsá, the west and the east) twin mythical cities (in <u>Shí'í hadíth</u> ), the dwelling place of the Hidden Imám (the Promised One), whence He will appear on the Day of Resurrection.   |
| Jabalaq, Jabulqa                       | Jábalaq, Pers. Jábulqá                                  | the east; name of another city, the limits of the world towards the east  |
| Jabalas, Jabursa, Jabulsa              | Jábalaş, Pers. Jábursá, Jábulsá                         | the west; name of a city in the west, beyond which there is no habitation.  |
| Jabari                                 | Jabarí  | an adherent of the doctrine of predestination and the inescapability of fate; fatalist  |
| Jabarut                                | Jabarút   | omnipotence; power, might; tyranny. 'álamí <i>jabarút</i> , "the highest heaven", "the All-highest Dominion" or "the Empyrean Heaven"—realm of being. See Háhút, Láhút and Násút.   |
| Jabban                                 | Jabbán  | cheese merchant   |
| Jabbani                                | Jabbání   | Siyid Jabbání   |

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| Jabbar, Jabbarun, Jababir, Jababira   | Jabbár, pl. Jabbárún, Jabábir, Jabábira   | giant; colossus; tyrant, oppressor; almighty, omnipotent (God); gigantic, giant, colossal, huge; Orion (astronomy)  |
| Jabir and Mujabbir  | Jábir and Mujabbir  | bonesetter; a repairer of anything broken. Abú Músá Jábir ibn-i-Ḥayyán (d. c. 806–816) was a follower of Imám Šádiq who handed down his traditions.   |
| Jabr wa'l-muqabala  | Jabr wa'l-muqábala  | <i>al-Jabr wa'l-muqábala</i> (“completing” or “restoring”, and “simplifying” or “balancing”). Part of a book title from which the word “algebra” is derived. See <i>Khwárizmí</i>   |
| Jabr  | Jabr  | setting (of broken bones); force, compulsion; coercion, duress; power, might; (predestined, inescapable) decree of fate. ‘ilm al-jabr—algebra   |
| Jabra’il (Jibra’il), Jibril<br>Jabri, Jabariyan<br>Jabríya and Mujabbira              | Jabra’íl (Jibra’íl), Jibríl<br>Jabrí, pl. Jabariyán<br>Jabríya[h] and Mujabbira[h or t]   | Gabriel<br>algebraic; compulsory, forced. See <i>Jabarí</i> .<br>“believers in forceful fate”, an early Islamic philosophical school that believes man has no free-will and are controlled by predestination. Mujabbira forced. See <i>Qadaríya</i> .   |
| Jadal   | Jadal   | quarrel, argument; debate, dispute, discussion, controversy   |
| Jadhb (Jazb)  | Jadh <b>h</b>   | attraction; gravitation; appeal, lure, enticement, captivation  |
| Jadhba (Jazba), Jadhbat (Jazbat)<br>Jadhbatu’llah (Jazbatu’llah)<br>Jadhhab<br>Jadhib | Jadh <b>h</b> a (Jazba), pl. Jadh <b>h</b> át (Jazbat)<br>Jadh <b>h</b> átu’lláh (Jazbátu’lláh)<br>Jadh <b>h</b> áb<br>Jadh <b>h</b> ib | Pers. passion, rage, fury; strong desire, craving for<br>Pers. rages of God<br>attractive; magnetic; suction; winning; charming<br>attractive; magnetic (figuratively); winning, fetching, engaging; charming, enticing, captivating, gripping<br>gravitation; attraction; attractiveness; charm; fascination; magnetism (figuratively); lure, enticement.  |
| Jadhibiya, Jadhbiyyih   | Jadh <b>h</b> íbya[h], Pers. also Jadh <b>h</b> íbyih   | <i>Eminent Bahá’ís in the Time of Bahá’u’lláh</i> has Jadh <b>h</b> íyyih.  |
| Jadid, Jadida, Judud, Judad, Jadidan  | Jadíd, fem. Jadída[h], pl. Judud, Judad   | new, recent; renewed; modern; novel, unprecedented. al-jadídán (dual form) day and night. al-judayda (diminutive) “the little new”.   |
| Jadidu’llah<br>Jaffa, Jafaf, Jufuf<br>Jafr  | Jadídu’lláh<br>Jaffa, Jafáf, Jufúf<br>Jafr  | “New one of God” Jadídu’lláh <i>Ashraf</i><br>to dry, become dry; to dry out<br>numerical symbolism, science of numbers, numerical symbolism of letters, numerology, science of letters, alphabetical symbolism or divination. Islamic science of the numerical values of 28 letters of the Arabic alphabet, ‘ilm al-ḥurúf; numerology. It is applied to words, phrases, and letters of the Qur’án, the prophetic traditions (hadith), and other sources considered divinely inspired. ‘ilm al-jafr (“science of jafr”): divination, fortune telling. |
| Jahada, Jahd  | Jahada (Jahd)   | to endeavour, strive, labour, take pains, put oneself out; to over-work, overtax, fatigue, exhaust (someone). Form III to endeavour, strive; to fight (for something); to wage holy war against the infidels. Form IV to strain, exert (something); to tire, wear out, fatigue (someone), give trouble (to).  |
| Jahan (Jihan)<br>Jahangir   | Jahán (Jihán)<br>Jahángir   | Pers. the world; an age; worldly possessions<br>Pers. “conqueror of the world” Núri’-d-Dín Muḥammad Salím ( <i>Mughul</i> Emperor)  |
| Jahansuz<br>Jahil, Jahala, Juhhal, Juhala   | Jahánsúz<br>Jáhil, pl. Jahala, Juhhal, Juhhál, Juhalá’  | Pers. Jahán + súz “the burning of the world”<br>not knowing (something, how to do something); ignorant, uneducated, illiterate; foolish; fool   |
| Jahiliya, Jahiliyyih  | Jáhiliya[h or t], Pers. Jáhiliyyih  | state of ignorance; pre-Islamic paganism, pre-Islamic times (before CE 610), often translated as “Age of Ignorance”. The dark age of ignorance among the Arabs before the appearance of Muḥammad.   |
| Jahiz   | Jáhiz   | one who has prominent eyes. Abú ‘Uṭhman ‘Amr ibn Baḥr al-Kinání al-Bašrí, commonly known as al-Jáhiz (The Bug Eyed, 776–c. Dec. 868/Jan. 869) was a prose writer and author of works of literature, theology, zoology, and politico-religious polemics.   |
| Jahiz   | Jahíz   | running, flowing; fleet, agile; (Pers.) vestments and furniture of every kind which a bride brings to her husband’s house; a dowry. Also called jahízíya. it is separate from mahr.   |

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| Jahl, Jahal  | Jahl and Jahála                                       | ignorance; folly, foolishness, stupidity. Amr ibn Hishám, often known as Abú Jahl (556–624), was one of the Meccan polytheist pagan Qurayshí leaders known for his critical opposition towards Muḥammad and early Muslims in Mecca.  |
| Jahrum (Jahram, Jahrom)  | Jahrum  | city and county 155 km SE of Shíráz  |
| Jahsha, Jihash, Jihshan, Ajhash, Juhush                        | Jahsh, fem. Jahsha                                    | pl. Jihásh, Jihshán, Ajhásh young donkey;—(pl. Juhúsh) trestle, horse  |
| Jahul  | Jahúl   | ignorant; foolish, stupid. Jahúl (translated as “ignorant”) in Qur’án 33:72 is a different form of the word meaning “unknown” according to the Báb (see SWB, p. 70) and ‘Abdu’l-Bahá (Má’idiy-i-Ásmání, vol. 2, p. 50). See zalúm.   |
| Jajim  | Jájim, Jájim  | Pers. a fine bedding or carpet (often wool and with vertical stripes)  |
| Jalal ad-Dawla, Jalalu’d-Dawlih<br>Jalal Khadih                | Jalál ad-Dawla, Pers. Jalálu’d-Dawlih<br>Jalál Kháḏih | a title, “the glory of the state”<br>Jalál Kházeh (1897–1990) was a Hand of the Cause of God   |
| Jalal<br>Jalal<br>Jalali                                       | Jalal<br>Jalál<br>Jalálí                              | important, significant, momentous, weighty<br>loftiness, sublimity, augustness; splendour, glory<br>Ar.? great, illustrious, majestic, glorious; terrible, awe-inspiring; an era reckoned from Jalálu’d-Dín (Akbar Sháh), and beginning CE 1079  |
| Jalaliya, Jalaliyyih   | Jalálíya[t], Pers. also Jaláliyyih                    | name of a sect who worships the more terrible attributes of the deity; the followers of Jalál Bukhárí  |
| Jalalu’d-Din Rumi  | Jalálu’d-Dín Rúmí                                     | (called Mawláná (“our Master”), is the greatest of all Persian Súfí poets, and founder of the Mawlawí “whirling” dervish order)  |
| Jalalu’d-Din<br>Jalálu’d-Dín-Dawla, Jalálu’d-Dín-Dawlih        | Jalálu’d-Dín<br>Jalálu’d-Dín-Dawla                    | (or Jalálí’-Dín or Jalála’-Dín) “Glory of the Faith” (Pers. Jalálu’d-Dín-Dawlih) title, “Glory of the Faith of the State”. Seven Bahá’ís were executed on the order of the governor of Yazd, Ḥusayn Mírzá (name also given as Maḥmúd Mírzá), the Jalálu’d-Dín-Dawlih (the grandson of Násir ad-Dín Sháh and the son of Mas’úd Mírzá, the Zillu’s-Sulṭán) in 1891. As a result, Baha’u’llah referred to him as the tyrant of the land of Yá (Yazd). |
| Jali, Jaliy  | Jalí, Jálí, Jaliy                                     | clear, plain, evident, patent, manifest, obvious, conspicuous; shining, polished. Loudly and publicly, as in prayers, etc.   |
| Jalil, Ajilla’, Ajilla, Jala’il                                | Jalíl, Ajillá’, Ajilla, Jalá’il                       | great, important, significant, weighty, momentous; lofty, exalted, sublime; revered, honourable, venerable; glorious, splendid   |
| Jalil-i-Khu’i<br>Jalil-i-Tabrizi<br>Jalinus, Ghalinua, Isqinus | Jalíl-i-Khu’í<br>Jalíl-i-Tabrízí<br>Jálinús           | from Greek Galenus. Aelius or Claudius Galenus (CE 129–c.200/216), commonly known as Galen of Pergamon, a very famous physician, surgeon and philosopher in the Roman Empire. Also from Greek, Ghálinús or Isqilínus.  |
| Jallabiya, Jallabiyat, Jalalib, Jalabiya                       | Jallábíya, pl. Jallábíyát, Jalálíb, Jalabiya          | (Egyptian) a loose, shirtlike garment, the common dress of the male population in Egypt. Gallábíya, pl. Gallábíyát, Galálíb, Galabiya  |
| Jalwa, Jilwa   | Jalwa[t], Jilwa[t]                                    | splendour, lustre, effulgence, transfiguration; pesenting a bride to her husband adorned and unveiled; the meeting of the bride and bridegroom; the nuptial bed; the bridal ornaments. See jilwa   |
| Jam  | Jam   | Pers. name of an ancient king of Persia, whom they confound with Solomon and Alexander the Great; a monarch, a great king; the pupil of the eye; pure, free, exempt; essence, nature, person. (Zend or Avestan: yima and Sanskrit: yama [“the twins”]. Yama became Jam). See Jamshíd.  |
| Jam, Jamat<br>Jam’, Jumu’                                      | Jám, pl. Jámát<br>Jam’, pl. Jumú’                     | cup; drinking vessel; bowl<br>gathering; collection; combination; connection, coupling, joining; accumulation; (arithmetic) addition; union, merger, aggregation, integration (of) holding together (of divergent, separate things);—(pl.) gathering, crowd, throng; gang, troop   |
| Jam’i  | Jam’í   | a total, assembly, a many.   |

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| Jam'íya, Jam'íyat  | Jam'íya[t], pl. Jam'íyát   | club, association, society; corporation, organization; assembly, community   |
| Jam'íyat<br>Jama'a, Jama'at  | Jam'íya[h or t]<br>Jamá'a[h or t], pl. Jamá'át                               | a collection; a collected state; composure, tranquillity<br>group (of people); band, gang, party, troop;<br>community; squad (military unit)   |
| Jamad, Jamadat   | Jamád, pl. Jamádát   | a solid; inorganic body; mineral; inanimate body, inanimate being  |
| Jamadiyu'l-Awwal (Jamadiyu'l-Avval)  | Jamádíyu'l-Awwal   | fifth month in Islamic calendar or Jamádíyu'l-'Úla (both as transcribed in Bahá'í writings). See Jumádá al-Awwal.  |
| Jamadiyu'th-Thani  | Jamádíyu'th-Thání  | sixth month in Islamic calendar or Jamádíyu'l-'Ákhirah (both as transcribed in Bahá'í writings). See Jumádá ath-Thání.   |
| Jamal Afandi (Jamal Effendi)<br>Jamal<br>Jamal, Jimal                        | Jamál Afandí (Effendi)<br>Jamál<br>Jamal, pl. Jimál, Ajmál                   | name given to Sulaymán <u>Khán</u> -i-Tunukábání<br>beauty<br>camel. Qur'án 7:40 expresses an impossibility ("a camel passing through a needle's eye"), and it is unlikely that al-jamal within the verse should be translated as "camel". A better reading is obtained using jummal ("a thick rope" or "a twisted cable"). It is argued that God would not have coined such an inappropriate metaphor, whereas, "a twisted rope passing through a needle's eye" has a relationship between the rope and needle. Source Imám 'Alí. Muhammad Asad in <i>The Message of the Qur'án</i> , fn. 32, p. 292. |
| Jamal-Abha<br>Jamali<br>Jamali'd-Din<br>Jamal-i-Burujirdi<br>Jamal-i-Mubarak | Jamál-Abhá<br>Jamáli<br>Jamáli'd-Dín<br>Jamál-i-Burújirdí<br>Jamál-i-Mubárak | Abhá Beauty, a title of Bahá'u'lláh<br>(Ar. influence) amiable, lovable<br>Beauty of the Faith   |
| Jamal-i-Qidam<br>Jamalu'd-Din-i-Afghani<br>Jami                              | Jamál-i-Qidam<br>Jamálu'd-Dín-i-Afghání<br>Jámí                              | "The Blessed Beauty". Title used by some Bahá'ís for Bahá'u'lláh.<br>The Ancient Beauty. A title of Bahá'u'lláh.<br>of or from Jámí (modern Ghor Province, Afghanistan) in Khorasan. Núr ad-Dín 'Abd ar-Raḥmán Jámí, also known as Mawlaná Núr ad-Dín 'Abd ar-Raḥmán or 'Abd ar-Raḥmán Núr ad-Dín Muḥammad Dašhtí, or simply as Jámí or Djámí (1414–1492), was a Persian Sunní poet who is known for his achievements as a prolific scholar and writer of mystical šúfí literature.  |
| Jami', Jami' an-Nas, Jami'an   | Jamí'  | (with following genitive) total; whole, entire; all; entirety; e.g., jamí' an-nás all men, all mankind; al-jamí' all people, everybody; the public at large; jamí'an in a body, altogether, one and all, all of them; entirely, wholly, totally  |
| Jami', Jawami'   | Jámí', pl. Jawámí'   | comprehensive, extensive, broad, general, universal; collector; compiler (of a book); compositor, typesetter;—pl. comprehensive, full; temples, mosques. Masjid jámí' great, central mosque where the public prayer is performed on Fridays. Jafr or Jafr al-Jámí' ("Universal Jafr") is a collection of esoteric knowledge of an apocalyptic nature reserved to the Imams.  |
| Jami'a, Jami'at  | Jámí'a[h or t], pl. Jámí'át  | (fem. of jámí') league, union, association; community; federation; religious community, communion; commonness, community of interests or purpose; university   |
| Jami'i   | Jámí'í   | academic, collegiate, university (adj.); university graduate   |
| Jami'íya<br>Jamil, Jamila, Jamilih   | Jámí'íya[h or t]<br>Jamíl, fem. Jamíla[h], Pers. Jamlíh                      | universality, generality<br>beautiful, graceful, lovely, comely, pretty, handsome;   |
| Jammal, Jammalun   | Jammál, pl. Jammálún   | friendly act, favour, service, good turn; courtesy<br>camel driver. Gardens of Jammál are at the south entrance of the Mansion of Bahjí.   |
| Jamra, Jamarat   | Jamra[t], Jamarát  | a live coal; gravel or small pebbles; heat from the ground; vapours, a sacred solemnity or peregrination performed in the valley of Miná, near Mecca, in which pilgrims defy and throw stones at a figure (3 pillars, now walls) representing the devil: Jamrat al-'Aqaba (east, largest), Jarat al-Wuštá (middle) and Jamrat aš-Šughra (west, smallest). See ramy and Ašghar.   |

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| Jamshid  | Jamshíd   | ("Djemsheed") mythical King in Iranian traditions and culture. A compound of Jam and shíd formed by changes to the original Avestran names.  |
| Jamshid-i-Gurji<br>Jan Aqa Big<br>Jan  | Jamshíd-i-Gurjí<br>Ján Áqá Big<br>Ján   | (MF)<br>known as a Kaj Kuláh<br>Pers. soul, vital spirit, mind; self; life; spirit, courage; wind; the mouth; arms; the father of demons; name of a race said to have inhabited the world before Adam; in modern conversation a word of endearment. See nafs   |
| Janab (Jinab)  | Janáb (Jináb)   | side, margin, brink; an inner court, yard, vestibule; threshold; a place of refuge, hence, as a title of respect, your honour, excellency, majesty, etc.; power, dignity, dominion   |
| Janami<br>Jandal, Janadil  | Jánamí<br>Jandal, pl. Janádíl   | you are my life and soul; you are close to me<br>stone. Dúmat al-Jandal ("Dúmah of the Stone", 29.8110412, 39.875476), also known as al-Jawf ("depression", i.e. the Wádf Sirhán), is an ancient city of ruins and town in north western Saudi Arabia. It is located 37 km SW of the city of Sakáká. Dúmah (Aramaic "silence") was the sixth son (of 12) of Ishmael. August 626 Muḥammad led an expedition to Dúmat al-Jandal. |
| Jandaq<br>Jang   | Jandaq<br>Jang  | city 230 km north of Yazd and 178 km NE of Ná'ín, Iran<br>Pers. war, battle, combat, engagement, fight, skirmish, rencounter; brawling, squabbling, litigating   |
| Jang   | Jang  | Pers. war, battle, combat, engagement, fight, skirmish, rencounter; brawling, squabbling, litigating   |
| Jangal   | Jangal  | Pers. a wood, forest, thicket; a country overgrown with wood, reeds, or long grass; a jungle   |
| Jangali  | Jangalí   | Pers. wild, untilled, jungle-like. Insult referring to uncultured people (raised in jungles)   |
| Jani   | Jání  | Pers. soul; cordial, heartily loved, devoted. Title of a merchant of Kashán, Hájí Mírzá Jání, early historian of the Bábí Cause and a martyr.  |
| Jani, Junat<br>Janib, Jawanib  | Jání, pl. Junát<br>Jánib, pl. Jawánib   | one who gathers fruit; sinning, a sinner<br>side; lateral portion; sidepiece; flank; wing; face (geometry); part, portion, partial amount; partial view, section (of a scene, picture or panorama); quantity, amount; a certain number (of), a few, some. "draw back"? <i>Seven Valleys</i> , p. 43  |
| Jan-i-Khamsih<br>Janna, Jannat ("Jinnat"), Jinan<br>Jarib<br>Jariya, Jariyat | Ján-i-Khamsih<br>Janna[h or t], pl. Jannát, Jinán<br>Jaríb<br>Járiya[h], pl. Járiyát, Jawárin | garden; paradise, heaven<br>10,000 sq metres<br>girl; slave girl; maid, servant; ship, vessel. Ḥadíth al-Járiyah   |
| Jarra (Jarrih), Jirar<br>Jarrah, Jarrahun<br>Jasad, Ajsad<br>Jasb<br>Jashn   | Jarra [جرار]<br>Jarráh, pl. Jarráḥun<br>Jasad, pl. Ajsád<br>Jásb<br>Jashn                     | a jar (earthenware or copper) water-vessel, ewer<br>surgeon<br>body. Compare Jism<br>rural district, Markazí Province, Iran<br>Pers. a feast, social entertainment; convivial meeting; a solemn feast  |
| Jashn-i-A'zam  | Jashn-i-A'zám   | the Greatest Festival because 'Abdu'l-Bahá was known as the Ghusn-i-A'zám [the Greatest Branch]—Day of the Covenant  |
| Jasim  | Jásim   | healthy, strong, powerful, good healthBahá'u'lláh sent Hájí Jásim-i-Baghhdádí to Sudan. Small city in southern Syria.  |
| Jasim, Jisam   | Jasím, pl. Jisám  | great, big, large; voluminous, bulky, huge; vast, immense; stout, corpulent; weighty, most significant, momentous, prodigious  |
| Jasus<br>Jathiya<br>Jatt (Jat)   | Jásús<br>Játhiya[h or t]<br>Jatt  | Pers. a spy; an emissary<br>fem., the kneeling or crouching one<br>Muslim town nearly 50 km south of Haifa. Area is the source of strong atzmon or jatt stone used on the Bahá'í terraces.   |
| Javad-i-Karbila'i<br>Javad-i-Qazvini   | Javád-i-Karbilá'í<br>Javád-i-Qazvíní  | Muḥammad Javád-i-Qazvíní. He went to Adrianople in 1867 and worked for many years as one of Bahá'u'lláh's amanuenses. Bahá'u'lláh gave him the title Ismu'llahu'l-Javad (The Name of God, the All-   |

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| Javad-i-Tabataba'i<br>Javahiru'l-Asrar   | Jawád-i-Ṭabáṭabá'í<br>Javáhiru'l-Asrár                                      | Bountiful). He later joined Mírzá Muḥammad 'Alí in opposing 'Abdu'l-Bahá.  |
| Jaw'an (Jau'an), Jaw'a' (Jau'a), Jiya'<br>Jawab (Javab), Ajwiba, Jawabat             | Jaw'án, fem. Jaw'á', pl. Jiyá'<br>Jawáb, fem. Jawába[h or t]                | "Gems of Divine Mysteries" or "The Essence of Mysteries" by Bahá'u'lláh. See jawhar and sirr hungry, starved, famished (pl. Ajwiba[h or t], fem. Jawabát) answer, reply;—pl. jawabát letter, message   |
| Jawad (Jaouad), Ajwad, Ajawid, Jud   | Jawád, pl. Ajwád, Ajáwid, Ajawíd, Júd                                       | openhanded, liberal, generous, magnanimous;—pl. jiyád, ajyád, ajáwid race horse, racer; charger  |
| Jawahiri<br>Jawan (Javan), Jawanan<br>Jawanmardi<br>Jawhar (Jauhar), Jawahir, Jawwal | Jawáhirí<br>Jawán, pl. Jawánán<br>Jawánmardí<br>Jawhar, pl. Jawáhir, Jawwál | Pers. (Ar influence) a dealer in jewels, a jeweller<br>Pers. young; young man, youth, lad<br>loosely translated as chivalry. See lúṭṭigárí.<br>wandering, migrant, itinerant, roving; cruising; traveling; ambulant; traveler, tourist   |
| Jawhar (Jauhar), Jawhara, Jawahir  | Jawhar, fem. Jawhara[h], pl. Jawáhir  | intrinsic, essential nature, essence; content, substance (as opposed to form; philosophy); matter, substance; atom; jewel, gem, pearl;—pl. jewellery. From Persian Gawhar  |
| Jawhara (Jauhara), Jawharat<br>Jawhari (Jauhari)                                     | Jawhara[t], pl. Jawharát<br>Jawharí   | jewel, gem<br>substantial (opposite to accidental); intrinsic, essential, inherent; fundamental, main, chief, principal; material; jeweler   |
| Jawhariya (Jauhariya, Jawhariyyah)<br>Jawid<br>Jawidukht, Javidukht                  | Jawhariya[h]<br>Jáwid or Jáwíd<br>Jáwidukht (Jáwid-ukht)                    | substantiality, essentiality<br>Pers. eternal; eternity<br>sister of Jáwid. Jáwidukht, wife of Dhikru'lláh Khádim (Khádem). See ukht   |
| Jawsh (Jauish)   | Jawsh   | Pers. the breast; the middle of a man; midnight; a large section of the night, or the latter part of it; a march during the whole of the night. See Jayb   |
| Jawshan (Jaushan)<br>Jawshan Kabir   | Jawshan<br>Jawshan Kabír  | breast plate, steel plate or chain mail<br>long ("big") Islamic prayer with 1,000 names and attributes of God that is Muḥammad's "coat of amour" to protect Him from injuries  |
| Jayb (Jaib), Juyub   | Jayb, pl. Juyúb   | breast, bosom, heart; hole, hollow, cavity, excavation, opening; pocket (Latin <i>sinum</i> , English sine in mathematics); purse  |
| Jayhun   | Jayhún  | Bactrus River (now the Balkháb or Balkh River)—it once flowed into the Oxus River  |
| Jaysh (Jaish), Juyush<br>Jaysh 'Aramram<br>Jaz                                       | Jaysh, pl. Juyush<br>Jaysh 'Aramram<br>Jaz                                  | army, troops, armed forces<br>a numerous, huge army. See furúghí<br>Pers. an island; name of a country between Euphrates and Tigris (Mesopotamia, al-Jazírat)  |
| Jazira (Jazirih), Jaza'ir, Juzur   | Jazíra[h or t], pl. Jazá'ir, Juzur  | island. Cizre (Kurdish), Jazírat ibn 'Umar (Ar.), Jazírih (Pers.), town and district in SE Türkiye. NW or upper Mesopotemia became known as al-Jazíra after the Arab Islamic conquest of the mid-7th century CE.   |
| Jazira al-Khadra, Jaziray-i-Khadra   | al-Jazíra al-Khadrá'  | (Pers. Jazíray-i-Khadrá') "The Verdant Isle" or "The Green Island", a reference by the Báb to the forests of Mázandarán Province (Quddús and Mullá Husayn), and Bahá'u'lláh to the Riḍván Garden of Na'mayn near 'Akká.  |
| Jazirat al-Bahr<br>Jazzar, Jazzarun<br>Ji'rana (Jarana)                              | Jazírat al-Baḥr<br>Jazzár, pl. Jazzárún<br>Ji'rána[h]                       | name given to Búshihr by the Báb<br>butcher<br>al-Ji'ránah (21.551166, 39.952983) is a town that Muḥammad returned to after the Battle of Hunayn. The booty and the prisoners taken at Hunayn were gathered together at al-Ji'ránah. Masjid al-Ji'ránah (on the north side) is one of the Míqát al-ḥájj rendezvous points. |
| Jibt   | Jibt  | sorcery, divination or any false belief. Name of a pagan idol (Qur'án 4:51).   |
| Jidal, Mujadala, Mujadalat   | Jidál (m.), Mujádala (f.), pl. Mujádalát                                    | quarrel, argument; dispute, discussion, debate; "rational argumentation" (see Mujáhada)  |
| Jidda  | Jidda[h]  | newness, novelty; modernity; rebirth, renaissance. Judda[h]—Jidda, seaport western Saudi Arabia.   |
| Jiha, Jihat, Juhat   | Jiha (Pers. Jihat, Juhat), pl. Jihát  | side; direction; region, part, section, area; district, precinct, city quarter; agency, authority; administrative agency   |
| Jihad  | Jihád   | fight, battle, combat; jihad (English), holy war (against the infidels, as a religious duty); a crusade; endeavour,  |

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| Jihadi                                     | Jihádí                                 | effort. Literally means “striving” (see root <i>jahada</i> )—a witness or martyr. During and immediately after the time of Muḥammad, jihád was directed against pagans and idolaters—the polytheists—and was undertaken in defence of the realm of Islám. Two main forms: 1. jihádí <i>aṣghar</i> (the lesser warfare), war against infidels (which is further subdivided into jihád of the pen/tongue (debate or persuasion) and jihád of the sword); 2. jihádí <i>akbar</i> (fem. <i>kubrâ</i> ; the greater warfare, and more important), war against one’s own inclinations. Shoghi Effendi used the expressions “Jihád-i-Kabír-i-Akbar” (“The supremely great crusade”) and “Jihád-i-Kabír” (“The great crusade”) in Persian for the “Ten Year Crusade”. See Qítál. |
| Jihan                                      | Jihán                                  | fighting, military; one who fights against the infidels, a crusader  |
| Jihat-i-Mahiyiyati                         | Jihat-i-Máhiyyatí                      | Pers. world  |
| Jihat-i-Vujudi                             | Jihat-i-Vujúdí                         | Pers. essential aspect   |
| Jihun                                      | Jíhún                                  | Pers. existential aspect   |
| Jilard, Gilard (Jiliard, Giliard)          | Jílárd, Gílárd                         | (from Gihon) Ar. for Oxus River  |
| Jilf, Ajlaf                                | Jilf, pl. Ajláf                        | village 4 km SSW of Damávand. Táhiriḥ was a guest of Áqá Naṣru’lláh Gílárdí in Wáz-i-’Ulyá, in 1849.   |
| Jilf-ast                                   | Jilf-ast                               | Ar. boorish, rude, uncivil. Pers. i) any empty vessel, pot or pan; an animal disembowelled, and skinned; anything empty in the middle; ii) silly, trifling   |
| Jillabiya (Jilabiya, Jellabiya, Gallabiya) | Jillábíya, pl. Jilábi                  | “he is a light-weight”   |
| Jilwa                                      | Jilwa                                  | galabia or galabieh, a loose, shirt-like garment, the common dress of the male population in Egypt, Sudan and Eritrea. Gallábíya, pl. Gallábíyát, Galálíb in Egyptian Arabic.  |
| Jim  | Jím                                    | Pers. (with Ar. influence) splendour; blandishment, loveliness; (metaphorically) the world. See jalwat.  |
| Jinab-i                                    | Jináb-i-                               | Arabic letter (j)  |
| Jinab-i-’Azim                              | Jináb-i-’Azím                          | (Janabe)   |
| Jinab-i-Amin                               | Jináb-i-Amín                           |  |
| Jinab-i-Avarih                             | Jináb-i-Áváríḥ                         | ( <i>Unfolding Destiny</i> , p. 13.)   |
| Jinab-i-Fadil-i-Mazandarani                | Jináb-i-Fáḍíl-i-Mázindarání            | (Jenabi Fazel)   |
| Jinab-i-Husayn                             | Jináb-i-Ḥusayn                         |  |
| Jinab-i-Ibn-’Abhar                         | Jináb-i-Ibn-’Abhar                     | (Jenabe Ayadi, Ibn Abhar)  |
| Jinab-i-Ismu’llah                          | Jináb-i-Ismu’lláh                      |  |
| Jinab-i-Ismu’llahu’l-Asdaq                 | Jináb-i-Ismu’lláhu’l-Aṣdaq             |  |
| Jinab-i-Khan                               | Jináb-i-Khán                           |  |
| Jinab-i-Mirza                              | Jináb-i-Mírzá                          |  |
| Jinab-i-Mishkin                            | Jináb-i-Miṣhkín                        | (MF p. 100)  |
| Jinab-i-Muhammad-Taqi                      | Jináb-i-Muḥammad-Taqí                  |  |
| Jinab-i-Mulla                              | Jináb-i-Mullá                          |  |
| Jinab-i-Munib                              | Jináb-i-Muníb                          | ( <i>Memorials of the Faithful</i> , GPB & <i>Child of the Covenant</i> 73)  |
| Jinab-i-Munir                              | Jináb-i-Munír                          | Bahá’í exile who died at Smyrna en route to ‘Akká prison   |
| Jinab-i-Nabil-i-Akbar                      | Jináb-i-Nabíl-i-Akbar                  |  |
| Jinab-i-Quddus                             | Jináb-i-Quddús                         |  |
| Jinab-i-Sayyah                             | Jináb-i-Sayyáh                         | (MF)   |
| Jinab-i-Shaykh                             | Jináb-i-Shaykh                         |  |
| Jinab-i-Tahirih                            | Jináb-i-Táhiriḥ                        |  |
| Jinab-i-Varqa                              | Jináb-i-Varqá                          |  |
| Jináb-i-Zayn                               | Jináb-i-Zayn                           | (Jinabi Zain)  |
| Jinaza, Janaza, Jinazat, Janazat, Jana’iz  | Jináza[t], Janáza[t], pl. -át, Janá’iz | bier; funeral procession. Pers. singular also jinázih.   |
| Jinn                                       | Jinn (collective noun)                 | jinn, demons (invisible beings, either harmful or helpful, that interfere with the lives of mortals). ‘Abdu’l-Bahá stated that jinn can be people whose faith or denial is veiled and concealed. He also said it refers to evil passions in man, such as lusts (Louis Gregory, <i>A Heavenly Vista</i> , p. 9) Others, including Sayyid Abul A’lá Mawdúdí, state jinn can include foreigners from afar, or be those with hitherto unknown skills that appear magical to the uninitiated.   |
| Jinni, Jinniya                             | Jinní, Jinníya (fem.)                  | jinní, (demonic); jinni (demon); Jinníya (female demon)  |

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| Jins, Ajnas  | Jins, pl. Ajnás   | kind, sort, variety, species, class, genus; category; sex (male, female); gender (grammar); race; nation   |
| Jirjis   | Jirjís  | Pers. George, particularly St. George of England; ranked among the prophets by Muslims.  |
| Jism al-Kull<br>Jism, Ajsam, Jusum   | Jism al-Kull<br>Jism, pl. Ajsám, Jusúm  | the universal substance<br>body (also [new meaning] of an automobile); substance, matter; mass; form, shape. Compare <i>jasad</i>  |
| Jisr as-Sirat, Pul-i-Sirat   | al-Jisr aṣ-Ṣirát, Pers. Pul-i-Ṣirát   | The Bridge on the Path or the Bridge of Sirat. The hair-narrow bridge (symbolic) that every person must cross on the <i>Yawm ad-Dín</i> ("Day of the Way of Life", i.e. the Day of Judgement) to enter Paradise. It is said to be covered in hooks similar to the thorns ( <i>shawk</i> ) of <i>as-Sa'dán</i> (a thorny tree).   |
| Jisr, Ajsur, Jusur, Jusura   | Jisr, pl. Ajsur, Jusúr  | bridge; dam, dike, embankment, levee;—pl. <i>jusúra[h]</i><br>beam, girder; axle, axletree.  |
| Jiwar, Juwar   | Jiwár, Juwár  | becoming a neighbour; neighbourhood; remaining constantly in the mosque (for prayer); receiving under protection, giving security from oppression. <i>Jiwár</i> (protection, particularly for members of a tribal clan) was a governing custom in pre-Islamic times.   |
| Jizya (Pers. Jizyah), Jizan, Jiza'   | Jizya[h], pl. Jizan, Jizá'  | tax; tribute; head tax on free non-Muslims under Muslim rule   |
| Ju<br>Ju'an<br>Jubayl (Jubail, J(e)beil)                                       | Jú'<br>Jú'án<br>Jubayl  | hunger, starvation<br>be hungry<br>coastal city of Jubayl or Byblos in Lebanon, 30 km NNE of Beirut. A tradition states 'Akká is on a plain between Mt. Carmel and Mt. Jubayl (location unknown)   |
| Jubayr (Jubair)  | Jubayr  | masculine given name meaning mender, unbreaker. Sa'íd bin Jubayr (665–714), also known as Abú Muhammad, was originally from Kufá. He was a leading <i>Shí'a</i> jurist of the time.  |
| Jubba, Jubab, Jibab, Jaba'ib   | Jubba[h or t], pl. Jubab, Jibáb, Jabá'ib  | a long outer garment, open in front, with wide sleeves. Pers. also <i>Jubbih</i> .   |
| Jubbiy-i-Hizari'i<br>Jud<br>Judi   | Jubbiy-i-Hizári'í<br>Júd<br>al-Júdí   | a type of overcoat<br>open-handedness, liberality, generosity, bounty<br>Jabal al-Júdí, Türkiye (Cudi Daği in Turkish, 2,089 m peak, the Tigris River flows along its western side), mentioned in Qur'án 11:44 as the landing site for Noah's ark. 134 km NW Mosul, 15 km WNW Silopi and 15 km ENE of Cizre. Modern Mt Ararat is 310 km ENE of Jabal al-Júdí.  |
| Juhd<br>Juhfa, Jihfa (Jehfa)   | Juhd<br>Juḥfa[h], Jiḥfa[h]  | strain, exertion<br>al-Juḥfah (22.700209, 39.145654) is a small settlement 4.5 km SSE of <i>Ghadír Khumm</i> and 13 km from the Red Sea. It is 16 km SE of <i>Rábiḡh</i> and 158 km NNW of Mecca. Muḥammad stopped near al-Juḥfah during His flight from Mecca to Medina. It is now one of the five main meeting points ( <i>míqát</i> , i.e. <i>Míqát al-Juḥfah</i> ) for pilgrims before heading to Mecca. See <i>Ghadír Khumm</i> . |
| Juj (Jujih), Jawj (Jauj)<br>Jujih Khanum                                       | Júj, Jawj<br>Jújih <i>Khánum</i>  | Pers. a cock's comb; a crest; a pennant, vane<br>The minuscule Leona Barnitz was called <i>Jújih Khánum</i> (Little Chick Lady) by 'Abdu'l-Bahá  |
| Juk  | Júk   | <i>Jug-Basisht</i> (Book of Juk), the Persian translation of the <i>Yoga Vasistha</i> , a syncretic philosophic text   |
| Julab<br>Julfa (Jolfa)   | Juláb, Julláb<br>Julfá  | rose water<br>"new" <i>Julfá</i> (since CE 1606) is an Armenian-populated area (one of the world's largest) of <i>Işfahán</i> , located south of the <i>Záyandí-Rúd</i> . The people migrated from the Armenian city of <i>Julfá</i> in Azerbaijan.  |
| Juljul, Jalajil<br>Jull, Gul<br>Jullah, Julah<br>Jum'a, Jum'ih, Juma', Juma'at | Juljul, pl. Jalájjil<br>Jull, Pers. Gul<br>Julláh, Juláh<br>Jum'a[h or t], pl. Juma', Juma'át | (little) bell, sleigh bell; cowbell; jingle<br>rose<br>Pers. a weaver. <i>Yulláh</i> may be a variation.<br>(Pers. <i>Jum'ih</i> ) week; Friday, gathering, "the gathering together of people". See <i>jam'</i>  |
| Jum'a-Bazar, Jum'ih-Bazar  | Jum'a-Bázár, Jum'ih-Bázár   | Pers. Friday Bazaar. Normal market with many temporary traders on Friday.  |
| Jumad, Jumada  | Jumúd, fem. Jumúda[h or t]  | frozen state; solid, compact state, compactness, solidity; rigor, rigidity, stiffness; inorganic state; hardening, induration; hardness, inflexibility; deadlock, standstill; inertia, inaction, inactivity; lethargy, apathy, passivity, indifference   |

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| Jumada al-Awwal, Jumada al-Ula                    | Jumádá al-Awwal   | “the initial Jumádá”, the fifth Islamic calendar month (the first of parched land). Also known as Jumádá al-‘Úlá (fem.) “the first Jumádá”.   |
| Jumada ath-Thani, Jumada al-Akhir                 | Jumádá ath-Thání  | “the second Jumádá”, sixth Islamic calendar month (the second/last of parched land). Also known as Jumádá al-Ákhir, “the last Jumádá”.  |
| Jumada  | Jumádá  | dry. Name of the fifth and sixth months of the Muslim year.   |
| Jumhur, Jamahir                                   | Jumhúr, pl. Jamáhír   | multitude; crowd, throng; general public, public; a community; a republic   |
| Jumhuriya, Jumhuriyat<br>Juml, Jumal, Jummal      | Jumhúriya, pl. Jumhúriyát<br>Juml, Jumal                    | republic<br>a cable. Jumal, addition; the whole, aggregate, sum. Jummal, a cable; addition. All consist of the letters جمل.   |
| Jumu‘at   | al-Jumu‘at  | [a proper name] [the day of gathering, the day of congregating] Friday. Súra 62 named al-Jumu‘ah because verse 9 mentions the call for the “Congregational Prayer on Friday”. See jum‘a   |
| Junayd (Junaid)<br>Junayn, Junayna, Junaynat      | Junayd<br>Junayn, fem. Junayna[h or t], pl. Junaynát        | soldier or warrior<br>(“Junain”, “Junaina”) garden; little garden. Junaynih Garden (32.993857, 35.095354)—a garden NW of Mazra‘ih, Israel. Pers. fem. also junaynih.  |
| Jund, Junud, Ajnad, Junayd (Junaid)               | Jund m. and f., pl. Junúd, Ajnád                            | soldiers; army. Junayd (a name, soldier or warrior) is a diminutive of jund. Abu‘l-Qásim al-Junayd ibn Muḥammad ibn al-Junayd al-Khazzáz al-Qawáirí was a mystic and one of the most famous of the early Saints of Islam.                                     |
| Jundab  | Jundab  | (born Jundab bin Junáda) Jundab bin Junáda bin Sufyán al-Ghifáirí (590–653) known as Abú Dḥar al-Ghifáirí was one of the greatest companions of Muḥammad and a companion of Imám ‘Alí   |
| Jundub, Jundab, Janadib<br>Junun                  | Jundub, pl. Janádib<br>Junún                                | grasshopper<br>possession, obsession; mania, madness, insanity, dementia; foolishness, folly; frenzy, rage, fury; ecstasy, rapture. Pen name of Mírzá Faraju‘lláh Fanáyán, see Fanáyán.   |
| Jurayn, Jurayna, Juraynat                         | Jurayn, fem. Jurayna[h or t], pl. Juraynát                  | (“Jurain”, “Juraina”) green. Pers. fem. also juraynih. Juraynah (31.766670, 35.799831) is a settlement in Jordan.   |
| Jurj<br>Justan                                    | Jurj<br>Justan  | Pers. wallets; saddlebags. Jurjí Zaydán<br>Pers. to search, seek, inquire, ask for, examine, investigate; to heap up, accumulate; to find, acquire.   |
| Juwayn, Juvayn<br>Juwayni                         | Juwayn, Pers. Juvayn<br>Juwayní                             | Joveyn, area about 50 km NNW of Sabzivár, Írán.<br>Imám al Ḥaramayn Diyá‘ ad-Dín ‘Abd al-Malik ibn Yúsuf al-Juwayní ash-Sháfi‘í (1028–1085), abbreviated as al-Juwayní, was a Persian Sunní Sháfi‘í jurist and mutakallim theologian                          |
| Juy (Joy)   | Júy   | Pers. (imperative and participle of justan), seek thou; seeking, desiring, wishing, asking. A running stream, rivulet; a canal or gutter cut for the purposes of irrigation; a groove in the back of a sword.   |
| Juz‘, Ajza‘                                       | Juz‘, pl. Ajzá‘   | part, portion; constituent, component; fraction; division; section; a 30th part (of varying length) of the Qur‘án (= 2 ḥizb), into which the Qur‘án was divided due to printing costs in medieval times or to facilitate recitation of the Qur‘án in a month. |
| <b>K</b><br>Ka                                    | Ka  | (an inseparable adverb of similitude prefixed to Arabic nouns or particles, never to pronouns), as, like; as though   |
| Ka‘aba, Ku‘ub                                     | Ka‘aba (Ku‘úb)  | (verb) to be full and round, be swelling (breasts) Form II to make cubic, to cube (something); to dice (something)  |
| Ka‘b, Ka‘ba, Ka‘aba, Ka‘iba<br>Ka‘b, Kí‘ab, Ku‘ub | Ka‘b, Ka‘ba[h], Ka‘ába[h], Ka‘iba<br>Ka‘b, pl. Kí‘áb, Ku‘úb | to be dejected, dispirited, downcast, sad<br>knot, knob, node (of cane); joint, articulation; ankle, anklebone; heel (of a shoe); ferrule; die; cube; high rank, fame, glory, honour  |
| Ka‘ba (Ka‘bih), Ka‘abat                           | Ka‘ba[h or t] (Pers. Ka‘bih), pl. Ka‘abát                   | cube, cubic structure; (figurative) shrine; object of veneration, focus of interest. The cubic building (al-Ka‘ba or al-Ka‘ba al-Muḥarrarafah, “the exalted cube”) in the centre of the main Mosque in Mecca (Masjid al-                                      |

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|                                       |   | Haram) that contains the Black Stone ( <i>al-Ḥajar al-Aswad</i> ). The sanctuary is believed to have been originally built by Ibráhím (Abraham) and Ismá'íl (Ishmael), and appointed by Muḥammad as the Qiblah (the Point of Adoration) to which people turn in prayer in Mecca. The structure is 13.1 × 11.03 × 12.86 m (H × W × D)  |
| Ka'b-ibn-i-Ashraf                     | Ka'b-ibn-i-A <u>sh</u> raf                    | a Jewish leader in Medina and a poet. He condemned by Muḥammad after the Battle of Badr (CE 624).   |
| Kabab (Kebab)                         | Kabáb   | fried or broiled meat; meat roasted in small pieces on a skewer; meatballs made of finely chopped meat (Syria, Egypt)   |
| Kabara, Kabr, Kabri                   | Kabara, Kabr                                  | to exceed in age (someone by), be older (than someone). Aqueduct from Kabrí (NE of Nahárya) to 'Akká.   |
| Kabir, Kibar, Kubara, Akabir          | Kabír, pl. Kibár, Kubará, Akabír              | great, big, large, sizable; bulky, voluminous, spacious; extensive, comprehensive; significant, considerable, formidable, huge, vast, enormous; powerful, influential, distinguished, eminent; important; old. e.g. Amír Kabír. Superlative form of kabura.   |
| Kabira, Kabirat, Kaba'ir, Kubar Kabri | Kabíra[h], pl. Kabírát, Kabá'ir, Kubur Kabrí  | (fem. Kabír) great sin, grave offense, atrocious crime possibly derived from kabír referring to the plentiful water from the springs. al-Kabrí (33.015543, 35.150862) former Arab town 0.25 km south of kibbutz Kabri (centre 33.020988, 35.147014). Well known for its springs, including (NE to SW): Ein HaShayara ("the caravan") or 'Ayn Kabrí (33.015173, 35.151351—in al-Kabrí); Ein Tzuf ("nectar") or 'Ayn al-'Asal ("honey") (33.014761, 35.151093—in al-Kabrí); Ein Giah (or Gea) or 'Ayn Fawwár ("effervescent") 33.009398, 35.141897 (ENE of Tel Kabri); Ein Shefa ("abundance") or 'Ayn Maf <u>sh</u> uh (33.008332, 35.138160—on Tel Kabri). <sup>1</sup> The number of springs made al-Kabri the main supplier of water in the District of Acre. Ancient aqueducts supplied water from the springs to Acre, and two additional canals were built in 1800 and 1814. |
| Kabul                                 | Kábul   | capital of Afghanistan  |
| Kabura                                | Kabura  | to be or become great, big, large, to grow, increase  |
| Kad, Kad-ha                           | Kad, pl. Kad-há                               | Pers. a house; beginning, first   |
| Kadhdhab                              | Kad <u>hdh</u> áb                             | liar, swindler; lying, untruthful; false, deceitful   |
| Kadhub                                | Kad <u>h</u> úb                               | liar  |
| Kad-Khuda, Kad-Khudayan               | Kad-K <u>h</u> udá, pl. Kad-K <u>h</u> udáyán | Pers. master of a family; a bridegroom, married man; anyone looked up to with reverence and respect; a magistrate; a king; an alderman, a sheriff (modern colloquialism); the soul; God; chief officer of a district; a mayor, magistrate, alderman or bailiff. Head man of a village, town, district or ward.  |
| Kaf                                   | Káf   | Arabic letter (k)   |
| Kafan, Akfan                          | Kafan, pl. Akfán                              | shroud, winding sheet   |
| Kafara                                | Kafara  | to disbelieve (in), to close oneself off to; to be ungrateful; to disclaim association with, to renounce  |
| Kaffara                               | Kaffara[h]                                    | to cover, hide; to expiate, do penance, atone; to forgive, grant pardon; to make an infidel, seduce to unbelief; to accuse of infidelity, charge with unbelief. A religious donation of money or food, made to help those in need, when someone deliberately misses a fast or intentionally breaks their fast.  |
| Kaffara, Kaffarih                     | Kaffára[h], Pers. also Kaffárih               | penance, atonement ( <i>'an</i> for a sin), expiation ( <i>'an</i> of); reparation, amends; expiatory gifts, expiations (distributed to the poor at a funeral)  |
| Kafi                                  | Káfi  | Pers. sufficient, enough; efficacious, effective; entire, perfect. <i>Kitáb al-Káfi</i> (The Sufficient Book) is a Twelver <u>Sh</u> í'í <u>h</u> ad <u>íth</u> collection compiled by Muḥammad ibn Ya'qúb al-Kulayní.  |
| Kafir, Kafirun, Kuffar, Kafara, Kifar | Káfir, pl. Káfirún, Kuffár, Kafara, Kifár     | irreligious, unbelieving; unbeliever, infidel, atheist; ungrateful  |
| Kafiya                                | Káfiya or Káfiya                              | Pers. name of a celebrated grammatical work by al-Ḥájib   |

<sup>1</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tel\\_Kabri#/media/File:TelKabriRegion.png](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tel_Kabri#/media/File:TelKabriRegion.png)

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| Kafshgarkula, Kafshgar Kula   | Kafshgarkulá, Kafshgar Kulá                          | ("Kafshgar Kola", "Khafagarkolah") 1) village 12 km south of Babol, in Babol County, Mazandaran Province. It is near and to the west of the Shrine of <u>Shaykh</u> Ṭabarsí. 2) Kafshgar Kulá-i-Áraṭah (also known as Kafshgar Kulá) is a village 8 km NE of Qá'im Shahr.  |
| Kafur   | Káfúr  | (kafur) (a fountain intended to be drunk by the true and firm believers)—literally camphor, a medicine that is given as a soothing tonic in Eastern medicine. It is cool and it may have a good odour. Symbolically it is referred to as a spring in heaven or an added spiritual flavour etc. Used to denote whiteness—a compound of all colours  |
| Kahf, Kuhuf<br>Kahin, Kuhan, Kahana                                 | Kahf, pl. Kuhúf<br>Káhin, pl. Kuhhán, Kahana         | cave, cavern; depression, hollow, cavity<br>diviner, soothsayer, prognosticator, fortuneteller; priest   |
| Kahraba<br>Kahraba'i, Kahrabi                                       | Kahrabá' and Kahrabá<br>Kahrabá'í and Kahrabí        | amber; electricity<br>electric(al); electrician. Áqá Muḥammad Husayn 'Alí Akbarúf ("Akbaroff"), known as Kahrubá'í because he worked on the electrical lighting of the holy shrines in Haifa and Bahjí.  |
| Kahrabiya, Kahrabiya<br>Kahruba'i                                   | Kahrabá'íya and Kahrabíya<br>Kahrubá'í               | electricity<br>Pers. electricity   |
| Kaj Kulah (Kaj-Kulah)   | Kaj Kuláh (or Kaj-Kuláh)                             | Pers. a beau, literally "wearing the cap awry" or "skew cap"; a beloved object. A name given to Áqá Ján, a native of Salmás.   |
| Kaj   | Kaj  | Pers. crooked, curved, wry, distorted, bent, dislocated; a hook; a grappling iron; a kind of silk of little value. A dishonest person is described in Persian as "his hat is kaj".   |
| Kajawa (Kajawih, Kajavih, Kijawih)                                  | Kajawa, Kajáwa, Kazáwa                               | Pers. a type of pannier, a less elegant form of a howdah or litter for women, placed on camels and mules. See hawdaj.  |
| Kala<br>Kalam   | Kalá<br>Kalám  | Pers. a frog; potash<br>talking, speaking; speech; language, mode of expression, style; talk, conversation, discussion; debate, dispute, controversy; words, word, saying, utterance, statement, remark; aphorism, maxim, phrase, idiom, figure of speech; (grammar) sentence, clause. Described as "speculative theology" by Momen. In Islam "the term 'theology' has never been used. Instead, the term kalám (discourse on the divine) was coined because the term 'theology' was identified with the doctrine of the holy trinity." <i>Making the crooked straight</i> , p. 786. |
| Kalantar, Kalantar-ha   | Kalántar, pl. Kalántar-há                            | Pers. bigger, greater, larger; the chief man (especially for life) in a town, in whose name everything is done; sherrif—kalántarí <u>shahr</u> , mayor (of town). Hájí Ibráhím Kalántar <u>Shírází</u> (1745–1801), also known as I'timád ad-Dawla. Lord mayor ( <i>kalántar</i> ) of <u>Shíráz</u> during the late Zand era, the first grand vizier (Ṣadr-i-A'zam), and a major political figure of the Qájár period. See 'umad.  |
| Kalardasht (Kelardasht, Kalar-Dasht)                                | Kalárdasht   | Pers. (kalár+dasht, frog + desert) elevated (1,270 m) city (36.498399, 51.145966) in Mazandaran that is now often used as a summer retreat   |
| Kalat-i-Nadiri<br>Kalb, Kilab                                       | Kalát-i-Nádirí<br>Kalb, pl. Kiláb                    | Kalat Nader, city 80 km north of Mashhad<br>dog. The Banú Kalb ("Kalbites") was an Arab tribe. Nisba Kalbí.  |
| Kalbasi<br>Kaldah (Kaldih)<br>Kaldah, Kalda<br>Kalim, Kalma, Kulama | Kalbásí<br>Kaldah<br>Kaldah (Kaldih), Kalda<br>Kalím | Hájí Muḥammad-Ibráhím-i-Kalbásí<br>Pers. dry, barren ground; a name<br>Pers. dry, barren ground; a name. Mas'súd-Kaldih two meanings: 1. wounded, injured; sore; (pl. kalmá). 2. person addressed; speaker, spokesman, mouthpiece (pl. kulamá'). Hence, "The Interlocutor" (i.e. Moses)—title of Mírzá Músá, Bahá'u'lláh's faithful brother; also Áqáy-i Kalím, Master of Discourse, his usual full title.   |
| Kalima, Kalimat, Kalim  | Kalima[h or t] fem., pl. Kalimát, Kalim              | (Kalim is the collective masc. pl.) word; speech, address; utterance, remark, saying; aphorism, maxim; brief announcement, a few (introductory) words; short treatise; importance, weight, influence, authority, ascendancy, powerful position   |

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| Kalimat al-Firdawsiyah   | Kalimát al-Firdawsíyah  | “The Words of Paradise” in Persian by Bahá’u’lláh. Pers. Kalimát-i-Firdawsiyah, Kalimát-i-Firdawsiyyah or Iṣfahání Pers. Kalimát-i-Firdawsíyyih (Kalimat-i-Firdawsiyyih).   |
| Kalimat-i-Maknunih   | Kalimát-i-Maknúnih  | “The Hidden Words” by Bahá’u’lláh. Once (1858 to c. 1885) known as “Hidden Book of Fatimih” (Şahífiyyih-Maknúniyh-Fátimíyyih). Now also known as Şahífiy-i-Fátimíyyih (Book of Fatimih) and Muşḥaf Fátimah (“Book of Fatimah”).   |
| Kalimu’llah  | Kalímu’lláh   | “One who converses with God”. Title given to Moses in the Islamic Dispensation.   |
| Kalisa   | Kalísá  | Pers. a church, synagogue   |
| Kam  | Kam   | Pers. few, little; deficient, defective, mutilated, wanting, diminished, scarce, less (hence frequently imparting a negative sense); worse; poor, wretched; base; abandonment; deficiency, destitution; excellent, precious, glorious, honoured; the waist, side. Kam-kam, little by little |
| Kam, Chand   | Kam, Pers. <u>Ch</u> and  | (interrogative and exclamatory particle with following noun in accusative) how much? how many! how much!  |
| Kamal, Kamalat   | Kamál, pl. Kamalát  | perfection; completeness; completion, consummation, conclusion, termination, windup; maturity, ripeness   |
| Kamalu’d-Din-i-Naraqí<br>Kamana, Kamina, Kumun   | Kamálu’d-Dín-i-Naráqí<br>Kamana and Kamina (Kumún)                                | to hide; to be hidden, concealed, latent; to have its secret seat (in); to ambush, waylay (someone) Form V to lie in wait (for someone), ambush, waylay (someone) Form X to hide, lie concealed   |
| Kamil, Kamila, Kamala  | Kámil, fem. Kámila, pl. Kamala[h]   | perfect, consummate; genuine, sterling; complete, full, plenary, full-strength; completed, concluded; whole, entire, total, integral. al-Kámil, the second commonest metre (after the aṭ-ṭawíl) used in pre-Islamic and classical Arabic poetry.  |
| Kamil-Muqaddam<br>Kammun (Kumun, Kamoun)<br>Kamran<br>Kan<br>Kana, Kawn (Kaun), Kiyán, Kainina | Kámil-Muqaddam<br>Kammún<br>Kámrán<br>Kán<br>Kána (Kawn, Kiyán, Kainína)          | cumin-seed<br>Pers. successful, blessed, fortunate<br>Pers. a sheath; a mine or quarry; digging, excavating<br>to be (past tense); to exist; to happen, occur, take place. Kuntu (I was)  |
| Kanad<br>Kand (Kond-e-olya, Kond Sofla)  | Kanáđ<br>Kand   | Pers. a turtle-dove<br>Ar. cutting. Pers. hemp; sugar; a wound; a pick-axe; flight. Kand-i-’Ulyá (upper; 35.871498, 51.653033) and Kand-i-Suflá (lower; 35.866553, 51.645985) villages 32.5 and 33.5 km ENE from the centre of Ṭíhrán.  |
| Kandag   | Kandag  | Pers. a ditch, a moat. Middle Persian meaning “that which has been dug”. See <u>Khandaq</u> .   |
| Kangavar   | Kangávar  | Persian town (34.502416, 47.960880) 50 km SW of Mt. Alvand (Qulla Alvand, 3,580 m) and 60 km SW of Hamadán.   |
| Kani<br>Kanisa, Kana’is<br>Kaniz<br>Kanz, Kunuz<br>Kar, Karat                                  | Kání<br>Kanísá[h or t], pl. Kaná’is<br>Kaníz<br>Kanz, pl. Kunúz<br>Kár, pl. Karát | Pers. mineral. Hájí Mullá ‘Alí Kání.<br>church (Christian); synagogue, temple (Judaism)<br>Pers. a female slave, maid-servant; a maid, virgin, girl<br>treasure<br>work, job, occupation, business; calling, vocation, profession, trade. e.g. Ustáđhkar                                    |
| Karaj  | Karaj   | becoming stale and mouldy (bread). Karaj is the capital of Alborz Province, Iran, and effectively a suburb on the NW side of Tehran.  |
| Karam  | Karam   | noble nature; high-mindedness, noble-mindedness, noble-heartedness, generosity, magnanimity; kindness, friendliness, amicability; liberality, munificence.  |
| Karama (Kirama, Kiramat), Karamat  | Karáma[t], Karámát  | Muḥammad Mahdí ibn Karbalá’í <u>Sháh</u> -Karam<br>nobility; high-mindedness, noble-heartedness; generosity, magnanimity; liberality, munificence; honour, dignity; respect, esteem, standing, prestige; mark of honour, token of esteem, favour;—(pl.) miracle (worked by a saint)         |
| Karama, Karamat  | Karáma, pl. Karámát   | nobility; high-mindedness, noble-heartedness; generosity, magnanimity; liberality, munificence; honor, dignity; respect, esteem, standing, prestige; mark of honor, token of esteem, favour;—pl. miracle  |

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| Karand, Kirand (Kerand)         | Karand, Kirand                             | wonders wrought by saints for the good of the people as well as in proof of their own saintship.<br>a village about 100 km SE of Tīhrán (35.231533, 52.339868), home of the ‘Alíyū‘lláhís (an Islamic sect, followers of Imám ‘Alí).  |
| Karand-i-Gharb (Kerend-e Gharb) | Karand-i- <u>G</u> harb                    | a city 31 km NW of Islám-Ábád-i- <u>G</u> harb, Kermanshah Province, Iran   |
| Karb                            | Karb                                       | pressing heavily, weighing down the spirits (grief); drawing tight (a fetter); ploughing; twisting a rope; being near setting (the sun), almost extinguished (fire); affliction, anguish, vexation, distress  |
| Karbala, Karbila                | Karbalá’, Karbilá’, Pers. Karbalá, Karbilá | Shi’ite holy city in ‘Iráq where the Ḥusayn ibn ‘Alí was murdered (AH 61/CE 680), along with most of his family and many companions, and is buried. Imám Ḥusayn said of the name: “Anguish and distress” (a combination of karb, the land that will cause many agonies; and balá’, afflictions). There are two villages of the same name in Fars and Zanjan Provinces. See Karb and Balá’.  |
| Karbala’i, Karbila’i            | Karbalá’í, Karbilá’í                       | prefixed title given to those performing/performed the pilgrimage to Karbalá. Karbalá’í Mihdí Mílání (Kerbelaíy Mehdi Milani). Ḥájí Sayyid Javád-i-Karbilá’í was given the title Sayyid-i-Núr (“Radiant Sayyid”) by Bahá’u’lláh. Abbreviation “Kal”.  |
| Karij                           | <u>Kh</u> árij                             | outer, outside, outward, exterior; external, foreign; outside, exterior (noun); foreign country or countries; quotient (arithmetic)   |
| Karim Khan                      | Karím <u>Kh</u> án                         | Ḥájí Mírzá Muḥammad Karím <u>Kh</u> án Kirmání (1810–1873), a <u>Shi’a</u> scholar, a self-appointed leader of the <u>Shaykhí</u> community after the death of his mentor, Sayyid Kazím Raṣhtí, a writer described as “ambitious and hypocritical” (GPB 91), and condemned by Bahá’u’lláh for advocating the study of the science of metaphysical abstractions, of alchemy and natural magic, which Bahá’u’lláh described as “vain and discarded learnings”. He wrote a vicious attack on the Bábí Faith at the request of the <u>Sháh</u> . (GPB 91) He developed the doctrine of (and the claim to be) the Rukn ar-Rábi’ (“the fourth pillar”) of Islam.  |
| Karim, Kurama’, Kiram           | Karím, pl. Kuramá’, Kirám                  | noble; distinguished, high-ranking, eminent; high-minded, noble-minded; noble-hearted; generous, liberal, munificent, hospitable, beneficent; benefactor; kind, kindly, friendly, amicable, obliging, gracious; respectable, honourable, decent; precious, valuable, costly; thoroughbred; “All-Bountiful”  |
| Karima, Kara’im                 | Karíma[h] (fem. of Karím), pl. Kará’im     | noble, precious thing, object of value, valuable; vital part (of the body; especially the eye); the hand; generous; a princess, lady  |
| Karkh                           | Kar <u>kh</u>                              | Pers. mansion, habitation, turreted building; al-Kar <u>kh</u> is a quarter in Baghdad bounded by the west bank of the Tigris River. Bahá’u’lláh’s family moved to al-Kar <u>kh</u> prior to His return from Kurdistan  |
| Karkuk (Kirkuk)                 | Karkúk                                     | city (35.466009, 44.380987) in northern ‘Iráq between Mosul and Baghdad   |
| Karm, Kurum                     | Karm, pl. Kurúm                            | (collective) (Hebrew כַּרְמִי (k-r-m), plantation, etc.) vine, grapes, grapevines; vineyard; garden, orchard  |
| Karmal, Karmil, Karmel (Carmel) | Karmal, Karmil                             | Hebrew karm+el “fresh (planted)” or “vineyard (planted)” of God (assumed). Karm+ suffix l may be used as the name for the scrubby woodland typical of the area. Mount Carmel (Har HaKarmel, Jabal al-Karmil) is defined as: 1. the 39 km long mountain range; 2. North-western 19 km of the mountain range; and 3. the headland at the north-western end of the range (Shoghi Effendi said the temple site (elev. 192 m) is the “Head” of Mt. Carmel and the Shrine of the Báb (elev. 134 m) is the “Heart” of Mt. Carmel). The highest point (32.741851, 35.048391) is 545.9 m. The Bahá’í terraces rise from 47 to 258 m over a length of 730 m, but the ridge above rises to 273 m. The description Jabal al-Quds (the Holy Mountain) in <i>Miracles &amp;</i> |

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| Karmali                           | Karmalí                                      | <i>Metaphors</i> , p. 45, may refer to Mt. Carmel. See Jabal Már Ilyás and Muḥraqa.   |
| Karwan (Karvan)                   | Kárwán                                       | Carmelite. Carmelite Monastery (Kamalí Dayr)  |
| Karwan-saray (Karvan-saray)       | Kárwán-saráy (Kárwánsaráy)                   | Pers. a caravan (derived from the Persian, as is “van”), a large company of travellers or merchants   |
| Kas                               | Kas  | Pers. “caravan” + “palace” or “building with enclosed courtyard”, a “caravan house”. Derivation of the English a caravanserai or caravansary (a roadside inn for travellers, often travelling together as a caravan for safety)   |
| Kasa (Kasih, Kase, Kasse)         | Kása   | Pers. a man, person; one, anyone  |
| Kasagiran (Kasihgaran, Kasagaran) | Kásagirán (Kása+girán)                       | Ar. to be smart, clever, intelligent; to be nice, fine, pretty, comely, handsome, attractive, chic. Pers. a cup, goblet; a plate, saucer, large or small, of brass, wood, or clay; porcelain; the body of a violin or guitar; a large drum; the firmament; the sun; the earth, world.   |
| Kashan                            | Káshán                                       | Pers. Madrasa Kásagirán is a school (built 1694) in the Grand Bazaar of Isfahan, Iran. Also “Kasegaran” and “Kassegaran”.   |
| Kashani                           | Káshání                                      | one of the oldest cities of Írán, located in north central Persia.  |
| Kashanih                          | Kásháníh                                     | from Káshán. Mullá Muḥsin Fayḍ Káshání, <i>Kalimát al-Maknúnah</i> (Hidden Words)   |
| Kashf al-Ghita’                   | Kashf al- <u>G</u> hiṭá’ ‘an Ḥiyal al-A’ dá’ | town (Keşan, Türkiye) that Bahá’u’lláh passed through on His way to Gallipoli (100 km south of Edirne)  |
| Kashf al-Ḥiyal’                   | Kashf al-Ḥiyal                               | “Removal of the veil from the schemes of the enemies”, refutation of <i>Nuqṭatu’l-Káf</i> started by Mírzá Abu’l-Faḍl-i-Gulpáygání and his notes used by nephew, Áqá Sayyid Mahdí Gulpáyigání, to complete it.  |
| Kashf, Kushuf, Kushufat           | Kashf, pl. Kushúf, Kushúfát                  | “Uncovering the Deceptions” by ‘Abdu’l-Ḥusayn-i-Áyatí (Áváríh)  |
| Kashfi                            | Kashfí                                       | uncovering, disclosure; baring, exposure, unveiling; revelation, illumination (mysticism); investigation, inquiry, search, quest, study; examination, scrutiny; inspection; boy scout movement;—pl. report, account; statement, specification, enumeration; table, schedule, chart; list, roster, index, register, inventory;—(pl. kushúfát) discoveries  |
| Kashfiya                          | Kashfíya                                     | of or pertaining to boy scouts. The “Discloser” or “one who discovers and explains the divine secrets”.   |
| Kashghar                          | Káshghar                                     | alternative name for the Shaykhis because God lifted ( <i>kashf</i> ) from their intellect and from their vision the veil of ignorance and lack of insight into the Religion, and removed the darkness of doubt and uncertainty from their minds and their hearts. They are the ones whose hearts God illumined with the light of guidance. <i>The development of Shaykhí thought in Shí’í Islam</i> , p. 48. |
| Kashi                             | Káshí  | (Kashgar) part of Sinkiang, China   |
| Kashif, Kashafa                   | Káshif, pl. Kashafa                          | Pers. short form of Káshání   |
| Kashifi (Kashefi)                 | Káshifí                                      | uncovering, revealing, etc.; serving exploratory purposes, instrumental in reconnaissance, conducive to discovery, detection or disclosure; examiner, investigator, discoverer; supervisor, inspector   |
| Kashifu’l-Ghita’                  | Káshifu’l- <u>G</u> hiṭá’                    | (Pers. with Ar influence) revelation, manifestation   |
| Kashkul                           | Kashkúl                                      | Muhammad Ḥusayn Káshif al- <u>G</u> hiṭá’ (b. 1294/1877–d. 1373/1953), a Shí’a intellectual and marja’ of Najaf.  |
| Kashmar (Keshmar), Turshiz        | Káshmar                                      | beggar’s bag; scrapbook; album. Described as a globe-shaped alms-basket (originally made from a sea-coconut) carried by dervishes.  |
| Kashmir                           | Kashmír                                      | formerly Turshíz (Torshiz), Turaythíth (Turaythith) or Sulṭánábád (Soltanabad); is a city (35.243022, 58.468591; 155 km SW Mashhad) and the capital of Kashmar County, in Razaví (Raḍawí) Khorasan Province, Iran.  |
| Kashmiri                          | Kashmírí                                     | cashmir—a soft, twilled woolen fabric. Jammu and Kashmir is a state in northern India.  |
| Kasr, Kusur                       | Kasr, pl. Kusúr                              | a native of Kashmír   |
|                                   |  | breaking, fracturing; shattering, fragmentation; (pl.) break, breach, fracture; crack, rupture; fracture of a bone  |

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| Kasra  | Kasra  | defeat, breakdown, collapse; the vowel point for the short vowel i (grammar); nook of the house. See <i>ḍamma</i> and <i>fathā</i>   |
| Kasr-i-Hudud<br>Katama, Katm, kitman   | Kasr-i-Ḥudúd<br>Katama (Katm, Kitmán)  | lift or break bounds imposed by God<br>to hide (something, from someone); to conceal, secrete, keep secret (something, from someone); to suppress, repress, restrain, check, curb, subdue (anger, passion); to hold (one's breath); to lower, muffle (the voice); to stifle, smother, quench (fire)  |
| Kathir, Kithar   | Kathír, pl. Kithár   | much, many, numerous, abundant, plentiful, copious; frequent; a large portion, a great deal, a great many, a lot   |
| Kathiran<br>Kathiri  | Kathíran<br>Kathírí  | very, much, to a large extent; often, frequently<br>al-Kathírí, officially the Kathiri State of Seiyun in Hadhramaut (Arabic: as-Salṭanah al-Kathíríyah-Say'ún-Ḥaḍramawt) was a sultanate in the Hadhramaut region of the southern Arabian Peninsula, in what is now part of Yemen and the Dhofar region of Oman.  |
| Kathr<br>Kathra  | Kathr<br>Kathra[t]   | much; surplus<br>large quantity, great number, multitude, abundance, copiousness, numerousness, frequency, multiplicity, plurality; majority, major portion (of)   |
| Katib, Katibun, Kuttab   | Kátib, pl. Kátibún, Kuttáb, Kataba   | writer; scribe, scrivener; secretary; clerk typist; office worker, clerical employee; clerk, registrar, actuary, court clerk; notary; writer, author. Kátib áyát, "verse writer" or amanuensis.  |
| Katiba, Katibat<br>Katibpur-Shahidi<br>Katibu's-Sirr, Katib-i-Sirr<br>Katurah<br>Kawih (Kavih) | Kátiba[h or t], pl. Katibát<br>Kátibpúr-Shahídí<br>Kátibu's-Sirr, Pers. Kátib-i-Sirr<br>Katúráh<br>Káwih | (fem. of kátib) woman secretary; authoress, writer<br>Ni'matu'lláh Kátibpúr-Shahídí<br>private secretary<br>Abraham's third wife<br>Pers. "Kaveh" in Iranian mythology is a blacksmith (Áhangar) from Isfahan. Pers./Kurdish Káwa. May mean strength, vigour. May have derived from the Ar. Qahwa.   |
| Kawkab, Kawkaba, Kawakib   | Kawkab, fem. Kawkaba[h], pl. Kawákib   | (Kaukab, Kokab) star (also, figuratively, of screen, stage, etc.); group, troop, party; white opacity in the cornea of the eye. Name (Kawkab) given to Miss H. A. MacCutcheon.   |
| Kawm (Kaum), Akwam, Kiman  | Kawm, pl. Akwám, Kímán   | heap, pile; hill;—pl. kímán especially garbage piles, refuse dump  |
| Kawm as-Sa'ayidah, Kawmu's-Sa'ayidih   | Kawm aṣ-Ṣa'á'idah  | ("Kom al-Sa'ida", Per. "Kawmu's-Ṣa'á'idih"). A village or town (28.887858, 30.913262) 7.5 km WSW of the city of Bibá, Egypt. It is in Hayy al-Fuqqá'í (district), Markaz Bibá (region), Muḥáfázah Baní Suwayf (governorate). A fierce attack on a small band of Bahá'ís in this village ended in being the "initial step", Shoghi Effendi said, in "the eventual universal acceptance of the Bahá'í Faith, as one of the independent recognized religious systems of the world" ( <i>Bahá'í Administration</i> , p. 101) by the Appellate religious court of Bibá, which delivered its judgement on 10 May 1925. ( <i>Priceless Pearl</i> , p. 318). See entry for Bibá. See also <i>The Bahá'í World</i> , III:48–50, <i>God Passes By</i> , pp. 364–6. |
| Kawmu<br>Kawn, Akwan   | Kawmú<br>Kawn, pl. Akwán   | gathering, assembly, group of people<br>being; existence; event, occurrence, incident. al-kawn the existent, the existing, reality; the world; the cosmos, the universe al-Kawn al-A'lá, the Supreme Being, God.   |
| Kawthar (Kauthar, Kawsar)  | Kawthar  | much, ample, abundant, plentiful, large quantity; al-Kawthar—name of a lake or river in Paradise (that Muḥammad saw on his mystic night journey, Qur'an 108:1) whence all the other rivers derive their source. See Tasním.  |
| Kawus (Kavus)  | Káwús  | Pers. name of an ancient king of Persia; pure; elegant, graceful; radical; firm, constant; generous, noble; strengthened by divine aid; a subduer, conqueror; a spark; light, splendour, coruscation; swiftness, impetuosity.  |

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| Kay (Kai), Kayan   | Kay, pl. Kayán   | Pers. a star; the point made by the compasses at the centre of a circle; (pl.) great kings; the surname of the second dynasty of the Persian kings   |
| Kayani, Kayaniyan  | Kayání, pl. Kayáníyán                                  | Pers. of the Kayanian race; imperial, royal. Dynasty [time of Alexander the Great] of the Kayáníyán (Keyanian) kings of Persia. See Kiyání.  |
| Kayf (Kaif, Kief, Keef, Kif), Kuyuf                          | Kayf, pl. Kuyúf  | state, condition; mood, humor, state of mind, frame of mind; pleasure, delight, well-being, good humor, high spirits; discretion, option, will;—pl. narcotic, opiate   |
| Kayfa (Kaiyha)   | Kayfa  | (interrogative and exclamatory particle) how? how ...! The Arabic phrase bi-la kayfa, also bilá kayfa, is roughly translated as “without asking how”. It was a way of resolving theological problems in Islám over apparent questioning in áyát (verses of the Qur’án) by accepting without questioning. This becomes an impediment to free thought and speculation. al-Ash’arí originated the use of the term in his development of the orthodox Ash’arí school against some of the paradoxes of the rationalist Mu’tazila. This view was held by the vast majority of the early Sunní Muslims. |
| Kayfiya (Kayfiyya, Kaifiya)                                  | Kayfiya[t], Pers. also Kayfiyya[t]                     | manner, mode, fashion; property, quality; nature, state, condition; particulars, particular circumstances (e.g., of an event); story, statement, account, relation; detailed circumstances, particulars, news  |
| Kaykhusraw (Kaikhusraw)                                      | Kaykhusraw   | Pers. Also Kay Khushraw, Kay-Khushraw. Legendary Persian warrior   |
| Kaynuna (Kainuna), Kaynunat<br>Kaysaniya, Kaysaniyya         | Kaynúna[h or t], pl. Kaynúnat<br>Kaysáníya, Kaysániyya | being, existing; happening, coming to pass<br>Kaysanite, see Mukhtáriyya. Name may have been based on the kunya (surname) Kaysán, allegedly given to al-Mukhtár (see Mukhtár) by ‘Alí, or the name of a freed Mawlá of ‘Alí who was killed at the Battle of Šifín called Kaysán. More likely named after Abú ‘Amra Kaysán, a prominent Mawlá and chief of al-Mukhtár’s personal bodyguard. The Kaysanites were also known as Ḥanafiyya (after Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥanafiyyah)  |
| Kayumarth (Kayumart, Kayumars)                               | Kayúmarth  | Pers. first of Adam’s offspring who ever exercised regal authority; he is generally considered as the first king of the Pišdádiyán dynasty, and is sometimes confounded with Adam and Noah. First mythical king mentioned at the beginning of the Sháhnáma.  |
| Kaywan (Kaiwan, Kayvan)                                      | Kaywán   | the planet Saturn; like-wise his orbit; a bow; the seventh heaven  |
| Kazim (Kadhim)<br>Kazim (Kazem, Kadhim), Kazima              | Kazím<br>Kázim, fem. Kázima[h or t]                    | filled with anger<br>tolerant, forgiving, and having patience. “One who suppresses his passion or anger”. The title of the seventh Imám of Shí’a Islám.  |
| Kazimayn (Kadhimayn)   | Kázimayn   | (“Kazemain”) dual of Kázim, “Two who swallow their anger”, referring to “the two Kazims” (Músá ibn Ja’far al-Kázim (d. CE 799) and his grandson Muḥammad ibn ‘Alí al-Jawád (d. CE 835), the seventh and ninth A’imma respectively). al-Kázimayn Shrine (Ḥaram al-Kázimayn), also known as Masjid al-Kázimíyah, is a combined Shí’a Muslim mosque and shrine built over their graves. It is now located in the al-Kázimíyah suburb of Baghdád. The mosque is also known as Jámi’ al-Yásín, al-Yassin Mosque.  |
| Kazimi-Manshadi<br>Kazimiya (Kadhimiya)                      | Kázimí-Manshádí<br>Kázimíya[h or t]                    | followers of Kázim or “Kazimism”. al-Kázimíyah was a city built around the shrines of two A’imma (al-Kázim and al-Jawád), and is now a suburb of Baghdád (about 7 km north of the city centre). Pers. Kázimiyya[h or t].   |
| Kazim-i-Zanjani<br>Kazimzada (Kazenzadeh)<br>Kazirun, Kazrun | Kázim-i-Zanjání<br>Kázimzáda (Kázim + záda)<br>Kázirún | son of Kázim (Pers. Bahá’í Kázimzádih)<br>(Kazerun, Kázirán, Kázarún) also known as Kasrun, is a city (90 km west of Shíráz) and capital of Kazeroun County, Fars Province, Iran. See Darwáza Kázirún.   |

**Kh**

Kha **Khá**

name of an Arabic letter. Land of **Khá**: reference to the Khurasan Province and neighbouring areas, including the city of ‘Ishqábád (Ashkhabad).

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| Khobar, Akhbar                    | <u>Khobar</u> , pl. <u>Akhbár</u>                                    | news; information, intelligence: report, communication, message; notification; rumour; story; matter, affair. Traditions, sayings attributed to Muḥammad and to the Imams.   |
| Khobar-Dar                        | <u>Khobar-Dár</u>  | Pers. informed, appraised, certified; aware; careful, cautious; an informer, scout, spy; take care! beware! look out!  |
| Khabir                            | <u>Khábir</u>  | experienced, expert (in); familiar, conversant, well-acquainted (with), cognizant (of)   |
| Khada (Khadih), Khawd, Khiyad     | <u>Kháda</u> ( <u>Khawd</u> , <u>Khiyád</u> )                        | to wade (into water); to plunge, dive, rush (into something), tackle courageously (something), embark boldly (on). Pers. also <u>kháḍih</u> (“khadeh” or “khazeh”). Jalálu’lláh <u>Kháḍih</u> , last name also transcribed <u>Kházih</u> or <u>Kházeh</u> (1897–21 February 1990), a Hand of the Cause of God appointed by Shoghi Effendi in 1953.   |
| Khadar                            | <u>Kháḍár</u>  | green, greenness, green colour; greens, herbs, pot-herbs   |
| Khadhala, Khadh, Khidhlan         | <u>Khadhala</u> ( <u>Khadh</u> , <u>Khidhlán</u> )                   | to leave, abandon, forsake, desert, leave in the lurch (or someone); to stay behind; to disappoint; pass   |
| Khadi’, Khuda’, Khud’an, Khid’an  | <u>Kháḍi’</u> pl. <u>Khuḍa’</u> , <u>Khuḍ’án</u> , <u>Khid’án</u>    | submissive, humble; obedient, pliant, tractable; subject, liable, prone (to something). Pers. “ <u>Kháḍih</u> ”. Jalál <u>Kháḍih</u> , Hand of the Cause of God.   |
| Khadi’, Khudda’, Khud’an, Khid’an | <u>Kháḍi’</u> , pl. <u>Khuḍḍa’</u> , <u>Khuḍ’án</u> , <u>Khid’án</u> | submissive, humble; obedient, pliant, tractable; subject, liable, prone (to something). Pers. may use <u>Kházih</u> ( <u>Khazih</u> )  |
| Khadi’i                           | <u>Kháḍi’í</u>   | [Doubtful <u>Kháḍi’í</u> in <i>MUHJ</i> 1963–86, p. 502.]  |
| Khadij                            | <u>Kháḍij</u>  | premature child  |
| Khadija, Khadijih                 | <u>Kháḍija</u> [h or t], Pers. <u>Kháḍijih</u>                       | <u>Kháḍijah</u> bint <u>Khuwaylid</u> (555–619), Muḥammad’s first wife and first female follower of Muḥammad. <u>Kháḍijah</u> was the daughter of <u>Khuwaylid</u> ibn Asad, a leader of <u>Quraysh</u> tribe in Mecca, and a successful businesswoman in her own right.   |
| Khadijih Khanum                   | <u>Kháḍijih Khánum</u>   | Mother of Bahá’u’lláh. Children of second marriage—Daughters Sárih <u>Khánum</u> and Nisá’ <u>Khánum</u> . Sons Bahá’u’lláh, Mírzá Músá and Mírzá Mihdí.   |
| Khadijih-Bagum                    | <u>Kháḍijih-Bagum</u>  | <u>Kháḍijih-Bagum</u> (1820–1882) was the wife of her second cousin, the Báb. She was the daughter of Sayyid Mírzá ‘Alí, a merchant, the paternal uncle of the Báb’s mother. Her brother, Hájí Mírzá Abu’l-Qásim, was the father of Sayyid Muḥammad-Ḥusayn, the grandfather of Hájí Mírzá Hádí <u>Shírází</u> , and the great grandfather of Shoghi Effendi.   |
| Khadijih-Sultan                   | <u>Kháḍijih-Sultán</u>   |  |
| Khadim (Khadem), Khuddam, Khudama | <u>Kháḍim</u> , fem. <u>Kháḍima</u> [h or t]                         | pl. <u>Khuddám</u> , <u>Khudama</u> . domestic servant, help; manservant; woman servant; employee; attendant; waiter; deacon (Christian) ( <u>Dhikru’lláh Khádem</u> (sic), appointed Hand of the Cause of God, 1957)  |
| Khadimu’llah, Khadimatu’llah      | <u>Kháḍimu’lláh</u> , fem. <u>Kháḍimatu’lláh</u>                     | “Servant of God” or “Maid-servant of God”. Bahá’u’lláh gave this title to Mírzá Áqá Ján (1837–1901), the first believer in Him, his personal attendant, later also His amanuensis. He broke the Covenant after the death of Bahá’u’lláh.   |
| Khadir                            | <u>Kháḍir</u>  | green, verdant; verdure, greenery; young green crop (of grain)   |
| Khadir, Khidir, Khidr             | al- <u>Kháḍir</u> , al- <u>Khidir</u> (al- <u>Khidr</u> )            | a well-known legendary figure (“The Green One”) or immortal saint. Identified as “One of our servants”, Qur’án 18:65. His name is not mentioned in the Qur’án, but tradition gives it as <u>Khidr</u> . His knowledge is fresh and green, and drawn out of the living sources of life (Alláh). Equivalent in the Bible is considered to be Melchizedek. <i>Bahíyya Khánum</i> , p. 99 states the Cave of <u>Khidr</u> is the Cave of Elijah. |
| Khafid                            | <u>Kháfiḍ</u>  | a depressor; one of the attributes of God (as depressing the proud)  |
| Khafiy                            | <u>Kháfiy</u>  | hidden, concealed; secret, unknown; unseen, invisible; mysterious  |
| Khafiya, Khafiyih, Khafaya        | <u>Kháfíya</u> [h], (Pers. <u>Khafiyih</u> ), pl. <u>Khafáyá</u>     | fem. of <u>kháfíy</u> . A secret, a secret affair. Quietly and privately, as in prayers, etc.  |
| Khal, Akhwal, Khu’ul, Khu’la      | <u>Khál</u> , pl. <u>Akhwál</u> , <u>Khu’úl</u> , <u>Khu’úla</u>     | (maternal) uncle;—(pl. <u>khílán</u> ) mole, birthmark (on the face); patch, beauty spot   |
| Khalaf, Akhlaf                    | <u>Khálaf</u> , pl. <u>Akhláf</u>                                    | substitute; successor; descendant, offspring, scion  |

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| Khalaj                                   | <u>Khalaj</u>  | Pers. the aching of the bones from excessive labour. The <u>Khalaj</u> people (also spelt Xalaj or Khaladz; Persian: Xalajhá) are primarily classified as a Turkic people likely of Indo-Iranian origin that speak the <u>Khalaj</u> language. Became largely Persianized in the mid-20th century.                                      |
| Khalajabadi<br>Khalal, Khilal            | <u>Khalajábádí</u> ( <u>Khalaj</u> + <u>Ábádí</u> )<br><u>Khalal</u> , pl. <u>Khilál</u> | Pers. Kayván <u>Khalajábádí</u><br>gap, interval, interstice; cleft, crack, rupture, fissure; a defective, unbalanced state, imbalance; defectiveness, imperfection; fault, flaw, defeat, shortcoming; disturbance, upset, disorder; damage, injury, harm (that something suffers or suffered); <u>khilála</u> during; between; through |
| Khalaqa, (Khalq)                         | <u>Khalaqa</u> ( <u>Khalq</u> )  | to create, make, originate (something); to shape, form, mould (something)   |
| Khaldi, Khaldun                          | <u>Khaldí</u> , pl. <u>Khaldún</u>   | adjective eternity (from root <u>khalada</u> and noun <u>khald</u> ). ibn <u>Khaldún</u> (1332–1406, “Ibn-Kalduon”, “son of immortals”) is a famous Arab philosopher and historian.   |
| Khali (Khalin)                           | <u>Khálí</u> ( <u>Khálin</u> )   | free, unrestrained, open, vacant (office, position), void; idle, unemployed; free (from), devoid  |
| Khal-i-A'zam                             | <u>Khál-i-A'zam</u>  | “the Greatest Uncle”, Hájí Mírzá Siyyid ‘Alí, middle maternal uncle and guardian of the Báb   |
| Khal-i-Akbar                             | <u>Khál-i-Akbar</u>  | “the greater uncle”, Hájí Mírzá Siyyid Muḥammad, eldest maternal uncle  |
| Khal-i-Asghar                            | <u>Khál-i-Asghar</u>   | “younger or junior uncle”, Siyyid Mírzá Ḥasan-‘Alí, youngest maternal uncle of the Báb  |
| Khalid, Khwalid                          | <u>Khálid</u> , pl. <u>Khwálid</u>   | everlasting, perpetual, eternal; immortal, deathless, undying; unforgettable, glorious;—pl. mountains   |
| Khalidiya, Khalidiyyih                   | <u>Khálidíya</u> [h], Pers. <u>Khálidíyyih</u>   | al- <u>Khálidíya</u> “belonging to <u>Khálid</u> ”. Naqshbandíya <u>Khálidíya</u> , <u>Khálidíya</u> or <u>Khálidí</u> is the title of a branch of the Naqshbandíya Šúfí lineage, from the time of <u>Khálid</u> al-Baghdádí  |
| Khalifa, Khulafa, Khala'if               | <u>Khálífa</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Khulafá'</u> , <u>Khálá'if</u>                           | caliph, literally successor. The vicar, deputy, successor or representative of the Messenger of God. See <u>Khiláfa</u> .   |
| Khalij, Khulj, Khuljan                   | <u>Khálj</u> , pl. <u>Khulj</u> , <u>Khulján</u>   | bay, gulf; canal; al- <u>Khálj</u> —name of Cairo's ancient city canal that was abandoned and leveled at the end of the 19th century. al- <u>Khálj</u> Fársí, the Persian Gulf. <u>Khálj</u> Gurgán, Gulf of Gorgon or Gorgon Bay, SE corner of the Caspian Sea.  |
| Khalil                                   | <u>Khálíl</u> , pl. <u>Akhillá</u> , <u>Khullán</u>                                      | friend, bosom friend; lovers. al- <u>Khálíl</u> , the Friend, i.e. Abraham.   |
| Khalil-i-Khu'i<br>Khalilu'llah<br>Khaliq | <u>Khálíl-i-Khu'í</u><br><u>Khálílu'lláh</u><br><u>Kháliq</u>                            | the Friend of God (Abraham is known as) creative; Creator, Maker (God). Used as a name, preceded by ‘Abd (servant)—‘Abdu'l- <u>Kháliq</u> “Servant of the Creator”.   |
| Khalis, Khalisa, Khullas                 | <u>Kháliš</u> , fem. <u>Kháliša</u> [h], pl. <u>Khullas</u>                              | clear; pure, unmixed, unadulterated; sincere, frank, candid, true; free, exempt (from); name of a stream in the east of Baghdad on the banks of which a castle of the same name is situated. In Persian, also government revenue department office; lands under government management.  |
| Khalisizádih                             | <u>Khálišizádih</u>  | itinerant traveller, <u>Ákhúnd</u> Turábí, <u>Shaykh</u> Muḥammad <u>Khálišizádih</u>   |
| Khalji                                   | <u>Khálj</u>   | ‘Alá'ud-Dín <u>Khálj</u> (r. 1296–1316) was the second and the most powerful ruler of the <u>Khálj</u> dynasty in India   |
| Khalkhal, Khalakhil                      | <u>Khalkhál</u> , <u>Khálakhil</u>   | anklet. Azerbaijani <u>Khálkhál</u> ; formerly and local Azerbaijani Híruw; Persian Híruwábád or Hírábád. A city and capital of <u>Khalkhál</u> County, in Ardabil Province, Iran.  |
| Khall<br>Khalq                           | <u>Khall</u><br><u>Khálq</u>   | vinegar. See Pers. Sirka<br>creation; making; origination; something which is created, a creation; creatures; people, man, mankind; physical constitution. <u>Khálqan</u> a creation  |
| Khalq-i-Jadid<br>Khalwa, Khalawat        | <u>Khálq-i-Jadíd</u><br><u>Khálwa</u> [t], pl. <u>Khálawat</u>                           | Pers. (spiritual) rebirth<br>privacy, solitude; seclusion, isolation, retirement; place of retirement or seclusion, retreat, recess; secluded room; hermitage; religious assembly hall of the Druses; booth, cabin  |

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| Khamanih Khamaneh, Khameneh                           | <u>Khámānih</u> , <u>Kháminih</u>  | Pers. (also Khamneh, Khumla and Khumna) is a town 60 km WNW of Tabriz.  |
| Khaminiy (Khamenei)                                   | <u>Kháminíy</u>  | Pers. Sayyid ‘Alí Ḥusaynī <u>Kháminíy</u> (family are from <u>Kháminih</u> , the h is silent in his name), known in the Western world as Ayatollah Khamenei (second “supreme leader” of Iran)   |
| Khamir  | <u>Khámír</u>  | leavened (dough); ripe, mature, mellow; leaven; leavened bread  |
| Khamis, Khamisa                                       | <u>Khámís</u> , fem. <u>Khámísa</u> [h]                                    | a fifth; the fifth day of the week (Thursday); a garment or piece of cloth of five cubits; anything consisting of five parts (especially an army composed of van, centre, rear, and two wings)  |
| Khammar<br>Khammar, ‘Udi                              | <u>Khámmár</u><br><u>Khámmár</u> , ‘Udí                                    | vintner, wine merchant, keeper of a wineshop<br>d. 1879. Previous owner of the House of ‘Abbúd, in ‘Akká. In 1870 he completed the restoration and expansion of the mansion at Bahjí as a summer palace. He placed the following interesting inscription over the mansion door: “Greetings and salutations rest upon this mansion which increaseth in splendour through the passage of time. Manifold wonders and marvels are found therein, and pens are baffled in attempting to describe them.” ( <i>Shoghi Effendi: recollections</i> , p. 138).<br>Grid co-ordinates 32.921563, 35.067297. |
| Khamsa, Khams<br>Khamsih (Khamseh)                    | <u>Khamsa</u> [h or t], fem. <u>Khams</u><br><u>Khamsih</u>                | five; the five fingers, the hand<br>former name of Zanjan Province. <u>Khamsih</u> , “the five” tribes in an area that is now divided between the provinces of Fárs, Kirmán and Hurmuzgán.  |
| Khamsun, Khamsin, Khamasin                            | <u>Khámsún</u>   | (“chasin”, “hamsin”) fifty. <u>Khámsún</u> is derived from <u>khámsún</u> . ‘id al- <u>khámsín</u> Whitsuntide, Pentecost; aḥad al- <u>khámsín</u> Whitsunday; ayyám al- <u>khámasín</u> the period of about 50 days between Easter and Whitsuntide; and <u>khámsín</u> and <u>khámasín</u> , khamsin (English), a dry, hot, sandy, southerly windstorm in Egypt—these windstorms blow sporadically over a fifty-day period in spring, hence the name. Similar winds in North Africa and the Arabian Peninsula have local names, e.g. <u>sharav</u> in Israel.                                  |
| Khamush   | <u>Khámush</u>   | Pers. silent; discreet; tame; dead; extinguished. Often used in connection with the dead.   |
| Khamushi  | <u>Khámushí</u>  | Pers. silence, taciturnity. The dead are alluded to as being <u>Khámush</u> , i.e., silent.   |
| Khan al-‘Umdan  | <u>Khán al-‘Umdán</u>  | “the Inn of the Pillars” (32.919986, 35.069020), large merchant’s inn, ‘Akká. Also known as <u>Khán al-‘Avámíd</u> , <u>Khán al-Jurayn</u> .  |
| Khan al-Ifranj (Khan al-Franj)                        | <u>Khán al-Ifranj</u>  | “the Franks (or Europeans) Inn” (32.921118, 35.069777), ‘Akká   |
| Khan ash-Shawarda or Khan at-Tujjar<br>Khan ash-Shuna | <u>Khán ash-Shawárda</u> or <u>Khán at-Tujjár</u><br><u>Khán ash-Shúna</u> | “the Merchant’s Inn” (32.921852, 35.071308), ‘Akká<br>“the Granary Inn” (36.197565, 37.160959), oldest inn in ‘Akká   |
| Khan, Khana, Khanat, Khawanin                         | <u>Khán</u> , fem. <u>Khána</u> [h or t]                                   | (pl. <u>Kháwánín</u> , fem. <u>Khánát</u> ) hostel, caravanserai; inn, pub, tavern. Fem. column (e.g., of a newspaper); square (e.g., on a chessboard). Pers., originally from the Mongolian term for a ruler; a title meaning prince, chieftain, warrior or man of rank. The political entity ruled by a <u>Khán</u> is a <u>Khánát</u> or Khanate (Khaganate).  |
| Khana (Khanih), Khana-ha                              | <u>Khána</u> (خانه), pl. <u>Khána-há</u>                                   | (Iṣfahání <u>Khánih</u> ) Pers. a house, dwelling, habitation; a tent, pavilion; a receptacle; a drawer, partition, compartment; department; the arm from the shoulder to the elbow; a field; a woman; a page of paper; a heap of corn; a hillock of sand; verse, poetry  |
| Khanadan (Khandan)<br>Khanadan                        | <u>Khánadán</u> ( <u>Khándán</u> )<br><u>Khánadán</u>                      | Pers. to echo; to obtain celebrity<br>Pers. a family; house; household; the court, king’s household; of noble blood; the master of a family   |
| Khanaqin (Khanaqayn)                                  | <u>Khánaqín</u> ( <u>Khánaqín-i-‘Iráqí</u> )                               | a town in ‘Iráq on the border of Írán, 143 km NE Baghdád and 155 km west of Kermanshah  |
| Khandaq, Khanadiq                                     | <u>Khandaq</u> , pl. <u>Khánádiq</u>                                       | ditch; trench. Arabized form of kandag following suggestion of Salmán to build a trench north of Medina in December CE 626.   |
| Khandil   | <u>Khándil</u>   | pronunciation of Turkish Kandil (candle or oil lamp). Arabic qindíl   |

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| Khangah, Khanagah Khan-gah, Khana-gah | <u>Khánagáh</u> ( <u>Khángáh</u> )                     | Pers. <u>khána-gah</u> ( <u>khán-gah</u> ), a monastery for Sufis or Darwishes; a convent, chapel; a hospice. Also with “q” instead of “g”.   |
| Khani Abad (Khan-i-Abad, Khaniabad)   | <u>Khání Ábád</u>                                      | Pers. a village “near” Tíhrán may be: 35.663238, 51.409908 neighbourhood District 12, south of Gulistan Palace; 35.633734, 51.390302 North <u>Khání Ábád</u> , District 19; 35.619525, 51.394887 South <u>Khání Ábád</u> , District 19; or the village of village (35.568146, 51.526189) of <u>Ghání Ábád</u> ( <u>Khání Ábád</u> ).  |
| Khani                                 | <u>Khání</u>   | Pers. a fountain, pure water; a vessel in which water is cooled; a bath; gold; imperial rank  |
| Khan-i-‘Arab                          | <u>Khán-i-‘Arab</u>                                    | Inn of Pillars, ‘Akká. Also known as <u>Khán-i-Jurayní</u> or <u>Khán al-‘Umdán</u> . See ‘awámíd.  |
| Khan-i-‘Avamid                        | <u>Khán-i-‘Avámíd</u>                                  | Mírzá Majíd <u>Khán-i-Áhí</u> , a secretary of Russian Legation   |
| Khan-i-Ahi                            | <u>Khán-i-Áhí</u>                                      |   |
| Khan-i-Kalantar                       | <u>Khán-i-Kalántar</u>                                 |   |
| Khan-i-Kashi                          | <u>Khán-i-Káshí</u>                                    |   |
| Khan-i-Khudi (Khankowdi)              | <u>Khán-i-Khúdí</u>                                    | small village (36.023428, 55.982993) in Semnan Province   |
| Khan-i-Kirmani                        | <u>Khán-i-Kirmání</u>                                  | Ḥají Mírzá Muḥammad Karím <u>Khán Kirmání</u> (1810–1873), was a <u>Shaykhí-Shí’a</u> Muslim scholar. He was the third leader of Kirmání <u>Shaykhí</u> community. He is believed to be among the first <u>Shaykhí</u> scholars to have rejected the messianic claims of the Báb. He wrote a dozen anti-Bábí books, one such being <i>Risála izhāq al-bāṭil fī radd al-bábíya</i> (“The Crushing of Falsehood in Refutation of Bábism”) |
| Khan-i-Larijani                       | <u>Khán-i-Larjání</u>                                  |   |
| Khan-i-Nuri                           | <u>Khán-i-Núrí</u>                                     |   |
| Khaniq, Khawaniq                      | <u>Kháníq</u> , <u>Khawáníq</u>                        | choking, strangling; suffocating, asphyxiating, stifling, smothering; throttling, throttle (in compounds; tech.); (pl.) choke coil, reactor (radio); gorge, ravine, canyon  |
| Khan-i-Qazvini                        | <u>Khán-i-Qazvíní</u>                                  |   |
| Khaniqiyi                             | <u>Khángiyí</u>  | Pers. homemade  |
| Khan-i-Shavirdi                       | <u>Khán-i-Shávirđí</u>                                 | (A caravanserai in ‘Akká)   |
| Khan-i-Tanakabuni                     | <u>Khán-i-Tanakábúni</u>                               | (GPB) <u>Khán-i-Tunukábúni</u> , Sulaymán (MF)  |
| Khanjar, Khanajir                     | <u>Khanjar</u> , pl. <u>Khánájir</u>                   | dagger. <u>Shaykh Khanjar</u> was given the name Salmán by Bahá’u’lláh—thereafter known as <u>Shaykh Salmán Khánlar Mirza</u> (1812–1856) (royal title <u>Ihtishám-i-Dawla</u> )  |
| Khanlar                               | <u>Khánlar</u>   | name of a village in Iran and Azerbaijan  |
| Khanlar                               | <u>Khánlar</u>   | the devil; a wicked person; al- <u>khannás</u> epithet of the Devil (properly speaking, “he who withdraws when the name of God is mentioned”), i.e. “Evil Whisperer”  |
| Khannas                               | <u>Khannás</u>   | Pers. fem. lady, wife (placed after the proper name)  |
| Khanum (Khanam)                       | <u>Khánum</u> ( <u>Khánam</u> )                        | overlord, ruler, sovereign, monarch, emperor  |
| Khaqan, Khawaqin                      | <u>Kháqán</u> , pl. <u>Khawáqín</u>                    | Pers. an ass; a stupid fool; black viscous clay; sediment; the bridge of a violin; the commonest, ugliest, largest, or coarsest of its kind   |
| Khar                                  | <u>Khar</u>  | ruin, ruination; state of destruction or dilapidation; desolation;—pl. (site of) ruins  |
| Kharab, Akhriba                       | <u>Kharáb</u> , pl. <u>Akhriba</u>                     | (fem. of <u>Kharáb</u> ) disintegrating structure, ruin, ruins, desolation; destroyed, deserted, depopulated, spoiled; debauched; overcome by wine, drunk, intoxicated; reprobate; noxious, vicious; indecent; miserable. (Pers. with Ar. influence) <u>Kharábát</u> , a tavern; a gaming-house.  |
| Kharaba, Kharabat, Khara’ib           | <u>Kharába</u> , pl. <u>Kharábát</u> , <u>Khara’ib</u> | tax; land tax (Islamic Law)   |
| Kharaj                                | <u>Kharáj</u>  | to go out, walk out; to come out. An act of rebellion against authorities.  |
| Kharaja, Khuruj                       | <u>Kharaja</u> , <u>Khurúj</u>                         | Pers. agricultural settlement (35.935449, 53.441426) in Seman Province  |
| Kharand                               | <u>Kharand</u>   | a wild ass. <u>Shaykh al-Kharashí</u> .   |
| Kharash                               | <u>Kharash</u>   | (Pers.) or Chorasmia, is a large (former) oasis region on the Ámú Daryá (river) delta in western Central Asia to the south of the (former) Aral Sea   |
| Kharazm (Khwarazm)                    | <u>Khárasm</u>   | from <u>Khárazm</u> (a Khorasmian). Muḥammad ibn Músá al- <u>Khárazmí</u> (Persian and a native of Baghdád) extended the work in astronomy of Muḥammad ibn Ibráhím al-Fazárí and produced the famous Astronomical Tables (Zīj). His work in the field of mathematics even more important. He who adopted  |
| Kharazmi (Khwarazm)                   | <u>Khárazmí</u>  |   |

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| Kharazmshah (Khwarazmshah)  | <u>Khárazmsháh</u>   | Indian numerals and made use of zero. al- <u>Khárazmí</u> was also the originator of algebra whose name appeared in Europe as Algorism or Algorithm. Pers. generic title of the rulers of two dynasties who were based on <u>Khárazm</u> , especially of 'Alá' ad-Dín Muḥammad II (r. 1200–1220).  |
| Kharif<br>Khariji, Kharijiya, Khawarij                                    | <u>Khárif</u><br><u>Khárijí</u> , fem. <u>Khárijíya</u> , pl. <u>Khawárij</u>  | autumn, fall<br>outer, out- (in compounds), outside, outward, exterior, external; foreign; non-resident; a member of the al- <u>Khárijíyat</u> (the Kharijite sect), the first identifiable sect of Islam;—pl. dissenters, dissidents, backsliders, rebels, outsiders or seceders, especially those who rebelled against 'Alí—the Kharijite sect (the oldest religious sect of Islam). al- <u>khárijíya</u> foreign affairs. (Khareki-Adat) Things that are contrary, rend or change the habits of men. Hence, sometimes 'miracles'. Harput/ <u>Khárpút</u> , ancient fortress about 5 km NE of Elâziğ, Türkiye  |
| Khariq-i-'Adat  | <u>Kháriq-i-'Ádat</u>  | liar, slanderer, calumniator   |
| Kharput   | <u>Khárpút</u>   | turner (of wood), lather; braggart, bluffer, storyteller. Ustád 'Abdu'l-Karím <u>Kharrát</u> from Isfahan secretly and stealthily associated with Covenant-breakers, he was their spy in Palestine.  |
| Kharras (Kharraz), Kharrasun<br>Kharrat, Kharratun                        | <u>Kharrás</u> , pl. <u>Kharrásún</u><br><u>Kharrát</u> pl. <u>Kharrátún</u>   | (collective; nomen unitatis ÷) carob, locust; carob bean, locust pod, St. John's-bread. Also <u>kharnúb</u> , <u>khurnúb</u> .   |
| Kharrub, Kharnub, Khurnub   | <u>Kharrúb</u>   | proboscis, trunk (of the elephant); hose. al- <u>Kharrútum</u> (Khartoum)—capital of the Sudanese Republic   |
| Khartum, Kharatim   | <u>Kharrútum</u> , pl. <u>Kharrátim</u>  | "The Seven Proofs or Qualifications" by the Báb  |
| Khasa'il-i-Sab'ih<br>Khash<br>Khasilat, Khasa'il<br>Khasm, Khusum, Akhsam | <u>Khásá'il-i-Sab'ih</u><br><u>Khásh</u><br><u>Khásílat</u> , pl. <u>Khásá'il</u><br><u>Khásh</u> , pl. <u>Khushúm</u> , <u>Akhsám</u> | city in SE of Iran<br>Pers. manner, custom, usage, moral   |
| Khass (Khas), Khassan   | <u>Khássh</u> , pl. Pers. <u>Khásshán</u>  | adversary, antagonist, opponent; opposing party (in a lawsuit)   |
| Khassa, Khawass   | <u>Khásshá</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Khawássh</u>   | special, particular; specific, peculiar; relative, relevant, pertinent (to), concerning (something); earmarked, designated, destined, set aside (for); especially valid or true (for), especially applicable (to), characteristic (of); distinguished; private; exclusive, not public;—pl. men of rank   |
| Khassiya, Khassiyat, Khasa'is   | <u>Khásshíya</u> , pl. <u>Khásshíyát</u> , <u>Khásá'is</u>   | exclusive property; private possession; specialty, particularity, peculiarity, characteristic, property, attribute; essence, intrinsic nature; leading personalities, people of distinction. al- <u>khásshá</u> the upper class, the educated. cf. 'Ámma.  |
| Khata<br>Khataba, Khutba, Khataba   | <u>Khátá</u><br><u>Khataba</u> , <u>Khutba</u> [h or t], <u>Khatabá</u> [h or t]   | specialty, particularity, characteristic, peculiarity, property, special attribute, feature, trait, qualification; prerogative, privilege; jurisdiction, competence  |
| Khatam al-Abwab<br>Khatam al-Anbiya', Khatam an-Nabiyyun                  | <u>Khátam</u> al-Abwab<br><u>Khátam</u> al-Anbiyá', <u>Khátam</u> an-Nabiyyún  | Pers. region in Tibet known for musk production<br>to deliver a public address, make a speech; to preach, deliver a sermon   |
|   |  | Seal of the Gates, an early title of the Báb<br>the Seal (of approval, i.e. that he fulfilled or confirmed the earlier Revelations) of the Prophets. Form used in Qur'án 33:40 is <u>Khátama'n-Nabiyyína</u> (accusative) or "the best of prophets" ( <u>khayr an-nabiyyín</u> ). <sup>1</sup> Endings: -ún (nom.), -ín (gen.) and -án (accus.). Muḥammad was the last Manifestation to prophesy the coming of Bahá'u'lláh, and His Dispensation the last of the prophetic cycle of religion. The appearance of the Báb closed this cycle. The Báb's Mission was to announce the Day of God, not to foretell it ( <i>Revelation of Bahá'u'lláh</i> I:66) Umayyah ibn Abí aṣ-Ṣalt (a contemporary of Muḥammad) says Muḥammad was the one through whom "Allah sealed the prophets before him and after him", thus clearly indicating an expectation of prophets after Muḥammad. See "A |

<sup>1</sup> When used independently (not as a quotation), the first term should be presented in the nominative, i.e. Khátamu. In an-Nabiyyína, the double 'yy' transcribes the 'y + ṣhadda'. This is transcribed as 'yy' rather than 'íí' because the 'y's are used here as consonants (i.e. producing the 'yy' sound) rather than as long vowels. The 'ína' ending of 'n-Nabiyyína indicates the genitive (i.e. "of the Prophets"), which in the plural has the same ending as the accusative.

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|                                   |  | Bahá'í approach to the claim of finality in Islam", Seena Fazel and Khazeh Fananapazir, <i>Journal of Bahá'í Studies</i> , 5:3, pp. 17-40; <i>Islam and the Bahá'í Faith</i> , Momen, chapter 3. Some adult sons of Prophets were also known as prophets, but Muḥammad had none (Qur'án 33:40). Zayd was an adopted slave and 'Alí a son-in-law. Pers. see Muhr-i-Payámbarán.   |
| Khatam al-Wasiyyun                | <u>Khátam</u> al-Wasiyyún                                      | (nom.) Seal of the Successors ('Alí, son-in-law of Muḥammad)  |
| Khatam, Khatim, Khawatim          | <u>Khátam</u> , <u>Khátim</u> , pl. <u>Khawátim</u>            | seal or signet ring; ring, finger ring; seal, signet; stamp. <u>Khátam</u> in Qur'án 33:40 can be interpreted as a "seal of approval", "seal of perfection", "beauty of" or the "best of". <u>ath-Tha'labí</u> stated that "al- <u>khátim</u> is the one who sealed the prophets and al- <u>khátam</u> is the best of the prophets in character and physical constitution". Do not confuse with <u>khítám</u> ("last"). |
| Khatama                           | <u>Khátama</u>   | (derivatives <u>khátm</u> and <u>khítám</u> ) to seal, provide with a seal or signet (something); to stamp, impress with a stamp (something); to seal off, close, make impervious or inaccessible (something); to put one's seal (on), conclude, terminate (something); to wind up, finish, complete (something); to close, heal, cicatrize (wound). Five forms in Qur'án 2:7, 6:46, 36:65, 42:24 and 45:23.            |
| Khatb, Khutb                      | <u>Khátb</u> , pl. <u>Khutb</u>                                | matter, affair, concern, business; situation, conditions, circumstances; misadventure, mishap   |
| Khatib, Khatiba, Khutaba, Khuttab | <u>Khátib</u> , fem. <u>Khátiba</u> [h]                        | public speaker, an orator, a preacher; suitor; matchmaker;—pl. <u>Khutábá'</u> , <u>Khuttab</u>   |
| Khatib, Khutaba'                  | <u>Khátib</u> , pl. <u>Khutábá'</u>                            | (public) speaker; orator; lecturer; preacher; suitor (for the hand of a girl); fiancé   |
| Khatima, Khwatim                  | <u>Khátima</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Khawátim</u> , <u>Khawátím</u> | end, close, conclusion, termination; epilogue (of a book); final stage <u>khawátim</u>  |
| Khatir, Khatirat                  | <u>Khátir</u> , pl. <u>Khátirat</u>                            | Pers. whatever occurs to or passes in the mind; cogitation, thought, suggestion; memory, remembrance; mind, soul, heart; inclination, propensity; affection, favour; pleasure, will, choice; sake, account, behalf  |
| Khatirat-i-Malmiri                | <u>Khátirat</u> -i-Málmírí                                     | Pers. <i>Memoirs of Málmirí</i>   |
| Khatirat-i-Nuh-Saliy-i-'Akka      | <u>Khátirat</u> -i-Nuh-Sáliy-i-'Akká                           | Pers. Yúnis <u>Khán</u> , <i>Memories of Nine Years in 'Akka</i>  |
| Khatm, Akhtam, Khutum             | <u>Khátm</u> , pl. <u>Akhtám</u> , <u>Khutum</u>               | sealing;—pl. seal, signet, seal imprint; stamp, stamp imprint   |
| Khatt, Khutut                     | <u>Khátṭ</u> (Pers. <u>Khāt</u> ), pl. <u>Khutút</u>           | line; stroke; stripe, streak; (railroad) line, line of communication; telephone line; frontline (military); furrow, ridge; handwriting; writing, script; calligraphy, penmanship  |
| Khattab                           | <u>Khátṭáb</u>   | a name derived from the word "sermon" ( <u>Khátib</u> ) (literally book-narration). 'Umar ibn al- <u>Khátṭáb</u> , c. 584-3 November 644, was one of the most powerful and influential Muslim caliphs in history.   |
| Khatt-i-Badi'                     | <u>Khátṭ</u> -i-Badí'  | Pers. an unauthorized new script devised by Mírzá Muḥammad 'Alí, written from left to right and the letters are separated from one another. Each letter is essentially an oblique straight line running downwards to the left, to which are appended various thin curved lines and hooks.   |
| Khatt-i-Murghi                    | <u>Khátṭ</u> -i-Murghí   | writing or calligraphy in the shape of a bird   |
| Khatun Jan                        | <u>Khátún</u> Ján  | wife of Hádíy-i-Qazvíní (MF)  |
| Khatun, Khawatin                  | <u>Khátún</u> , pl. <u>Khawátín</u>                            | Pers. lady, matron, socially prominent woman; proper fem. name  |
| Khatunabad                        | <u>Khátúnábád</u> ( <u>Khátún ábád</u> )                       | Pers. a town (30.00805, 55.42111) 160 km WSW Kerman and 278 km ENE of Shiraz, in Kerman Province. Name is written in Persian as two words.  |
| Khatunabadi                       | <u>Khátúnábádí</u> ( <u>Khátún ábádí</u> )                     | Pers. of or from <u>Khátúnábád</u> . The <u>Khátúnábádí</u> family (i.e. <u>khándán Khátún ábádí</u> ) was a well-known and influential scholarly family in Isfahan and Tehran. Its ancestors moved from Medina to Isfahan and Qum. After an outbreak of plague in Isfahan, the head of the family sought temporary refuge in the village of <u>Khátúnábád</u> .  |
| Khawaja, Khawajat                 | <u>Khawája</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Khawáját</u>                   | sir, Mr (title and form of address, especially for Christians and Westerners, used with or without the  |

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| Khawar (Khavar)                       | <u>Kháwar</u>  | name of the person so addressed), e.g. <u>Khwája Naşíru'd-Dín Túsí</u> .<br>Pers. the west, but often used by poets for the east; the sun; a thorn. Pers. also <u>Khávar</u> .  |
| Khawaran                              | <u>Kháwarán</u>  | Pers. east and west; a district in <u>Khurásán</u>  |
| Khawari (Khavari)                     | <u>Kháwarí</u> or <u>Khávarí</u>                                   | Pers. western; (poetical) eastern; the sun; surname of the poet Anwárí; from <u>Kháwar</u> . 'Abdu'l-Ĥamíd <u>Ishráq-Khávarí</u> (1902–1972), a prominent Iranian Bahá'í scholar.   |
| Khawf (Khauf), Khawfan (Khaufan)      | <u>Khawf</u> , <u>Khawfan</u>                                      | fear, dread (of); <u>khawfan</u> for fear (of), fearing (for). al- <u>Khawf</u> —mystical station of fear of the wrath and displeasure of God.  |
| Khawli (Khauli, Khuli)                | <u>Khawlí</u>  | supervisor, overseer (of a plantation); gardener  |
| Khawwam, Khavvam                      | <u>Khawwám</u> , Pers. <u>Khavvám</u>                              | a surname   |
| Khaybar                               | <u>Khaybar</u>   | a famous oasis 138 km north of Medina. The Battle of <u>Khaybar</u> was fought in the year 628 between Muslims and the Jews of <u>Khaybar</u> .   |
| Khayl (Khail), Khuyul                 | <u>Khayl</u> , pl. <u>Khuyul</u>                                   | (collective) imagining, thinking; horses; horsemen, cavalry; a tribe (especially of horsemen); horsepower (hp). When Zayda'l- <u>Khayl</u> of the tribe of Ĥátim accepted Islám, Muĥammad called him Zayda'l- <u>Khayr</u> —Zayd of Goodness (or Zayd the Good).                    |
| Khayli (Khaili)                       | <u>Khaylí</u>  | Pers. many, very much; very long  |
| Khayli Khub                           | <u>Khaylí Khúb</u>   | Pers. ("Kheili Khoob") very good, very well, all right  |
| Khayli khush (khosh) amidad           | <u>Khaylí khush ámadíd</u>   | Pers. a very blessed/welcome arrival that can be translated as "your coming gives me most great pleasure and delight". See <u>Khawush</u>   |
| Khayma (Khaima), Khaymat              | <u>Khayma</u> , pl. <u>Khaymát</u> , <u>Khíyám</u> , <u>Khíyam</u> | tent; tarpaulin; arbor, bower; pavilion   |
| Khayr (Khair), Khiyar, Akhyar, Khuyur | <u>Khayr</u> , pl. <u>Khíyár</u> , <u>Akhyár</u>                   | good; excellent, outstanding, superior, admirable; better; best;—(pl. <u>Khuyúr</u> ) good thing, blessing; wealth, property; good, benefit, interest, advantage; welfare; charity  |
| Khayriya (Khairiya)                   | <u>Khayríya</u>  | charity, charitableness, benevolence, beneficence   |
| Khayrkhah                             | <u>Khayrkháh</u>   | Ibráhím <u>Khayrkháh</u> from Bábulsar  |
| Khayru'llah (Khairu'llah)             | <u>Khayru'lláh</u>   | "God's Blessing" ("Kheiralla"). Ibrahim George Kheiralla (1849–1929) [Ibrahim Jurj <u>Khayru'lláh</u> ] ("PhD" was purchased)   |
| Khayru'l-Qura (Kheirul-Gora)          | <u>Khayru'l-Qurá</u>   | "best of villages". Name given by Bahá'u'lláh to Zírak, a small village (33.811111, 57.306944) 13 km SW Bushrúyih. See Zírak.   |
| Khayru'l-Ummah (Khairu'l-Ummah)       | <u>Khayru'l-Ummah</u>  | good people/community Qur'án 3:110  |
| Khayru'n Nisa' (Khairu'n Nisa')       | <u>Khayru'n Nisá'</u>  | "The Most Virtuous among Women"—a title that Bahá'u'lláh gave to <u>Khadíjih Bagum</u> (wife of the Báb), and forbade all women, save Fátimih Bagum (the Báb's mother) from adopting the title.   |
| Khayyam                               | <u>Khayyám</u>   | tentmaker   |
| Khayyat, Khayyatun                    | <u>Khayyát</u> , pl. <u>Khayyátún</u>                              | tailor  |
| Khazan                                | <u>Khazán</u>  | Pers. creeping, slow walk; reptiles; autumn. <u>Khazán</u> (also known as <u>Khízu</u> ) is a village (62 km ENE of Birjand) in Shakhen Rural District, in the Central District of Birjand County, South Khorasan Province, Iran.   |
| Khazana, Khazn                        | <u>Khazana</u> ( <u>Khazn</u> )                                    | to store, stock, lay up, hoard, amass, accumulate; to keep secret, keep (a secret) Form II and VIII to store, stock, lay up, warehouse (something); to store up, accumulate (something); to dam (something); to put in safekeeping, keep (something)                                |
| Khazar                                | <u>Khazar</u>  | inhabitants of the shores of the Caspian; a member of a confederation of Turkic-speaking tribes that in the late 6th century CE established a major commercial empire covering the southeastern section of modern European Russia. Baĥr al- <u>Khazar</u> (the Caspian Sea).        |
| Khazina (Khazinih), Khaza'in          | <u>Khazína</u> , pl. <u>Khazá'in</u>                               | treasure house; public treasury, exchequer; treasury, treasury department (of an official agency), any office for the deposit and disbursement of funds; cashier's office; vault, coffer, safe; cashbox, till (of a merchant). Persian also <u>khazínih</u> . Root <u>khazana</u> . |
| Khazmshahiyan (Khazmshahiyan)         | <u>Kházms háhiyán</u>  | Kharazmian dynasty centred on <u>Khárazm</u>  |
| Khazraj                               | <u>Khazraj</u>   | Banú al- <u>Khazraj</u> , a tribe of Arabia up to the time of Muĥammad; renowned for their generosity and hospitality   |

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| Khidiw, Khidiwar, Khidaywi   | <u>Khidíw</u> ( <u>Khidív</u> ), <u>Khidíwar</u> , pl. <u>Khidaywí</u>   | (“Khidiw, Khidiv, Khidaiwi”) Pers. <u>Khidív</u> (a king, great prince, sovereign; a benevolent, excellent man; master, possessor, rich man; a friend). Khedive (English, title of the viceroy of Egypt under Turkish rule), adjective <u>Khidíwí</u> (English khedivial) and plural <u>Khidaywí</u> (“ay” or “i” may better represent the <u>ﺉ</u> after the letter d in the singular and plural forms) |
| Khidma, Khidam, Khidamat   | <u>Khidma</u> [t], pl. <u>Khidam</u> , <u>Khidamát</u>   | a service (rendered); attendance, service; operation; office, employment, occupation, job; work  |
| Khil’a, Khila’   | <u>Khil’a</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Khila’</u>  | robe of honor; a honorific dress with which princes confer dignity upon subjects, consisting at the least of turban, robe, and girdle  |
| Khilafa  | <u>Khiláfa</u> [h or t]  | vicarship, deputyship; succession; caliphate, office or rule of a caliph; (formerly) administrative department of caliphate  |
| Khilqa, Khilaq   | <u>Khilqa</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Khilaq</u>  | creation; innate peculiarity of character, natural disposition, nature; constitution; physiognomy  |
| Khilt, Akhlat  | <u>Khilt</u> , pl. <u>Akhlát</u>   | component of a mixture; ingredient;—pl. mixture, blend (Siyyid Muhammad Akhlate)   |
| Khirman, Kharman   | <u>Khirman</u> , <u>Kharman</u>  | Pers. the harvest; reaped corn, but unthreshed, and piled up in a large circular stack   |
| Khirqat, Khirqa  | <u>Khirqat</u> , <u>Khirqa</u>   | Pers. a patch, rag; a garment made of shreds and patches; a religious habit  |
| Khirqiy-i-Sharif   | <u>Khirqiy-i-Sharíf</u> al-Masjid  | the Mosque of the Prophets’ Cloak, Istanbul. See <u>Khirqa</u>   |
| Khitab, Khitabat, Akhtiba  | <u>Khitáb</u> , pl. <u>Khitábát</u> , <u>Akhtiba</u>   | public address, speech; oration; letter, note, message. <u>Khitábát</u> (Talks of ‘Abdu’l-Bahá, corresponds to <i>Paris Talks</i> )  |
| Khitabat dar Urupa va Imrika<br>Khitam al-Anbiya’, Khitam an-nabiyun<br>Khitam | <u>Khitábát</u> dar <u>Urúpá</u> va <u>Imríká</u><br><u>Khitám</u> al-Anbiyá’, <u>Khitám</u> an-Nabíyún<br><u>Khitám</u> | Letters to Europe and America by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá<br>the “last” of the Prophets<br>sealing wax; end, close, conclusion, termination. Qur’án 83:26. <u>fi</u> al- <u>khítám</u> , at the end, at last, finally, eventually.   |
| Khiva, Khivah, Khiwah  | Khiva, <u>Khívah</u> (Pers.)   | modern name for <u>Khárazm</u> . Xiva (Uzbek) and <u>Khívah</u> (Persian). Alternative or historical names include: Kheeva, Khorasam, Khoresm, Chorezm, <u>Khárazm</u> (Persian); Khwarezm, <u>Khwárizm</u> , <u>Khwárazm</u> , <u>Khawárazm</u> (“Arabic”). <sup>1</sup> City in Uzbekistan (41.389706, 60.335722) located west of the <u>Ámú</u> (or <u>Ámúya</u> ) Daryú (the ancient Oxus River).    |
| Khiyaban (Kheyaban, Khiaban)   | <u>Khíyábán</u>  | Pers. a parterre (formal garden), flower-bed; an avenue (modern meaning). Two central intersecting avenues in <u>Mashhad</u> (Bala- <u>Khíyábán</u> (upper) and Pa’in- <u>Khíyábán</u> (lower)—since renamed Shirazi Ave and Ayotolah Bahjet Ave resp.); a village in eastern Iran 200 km SE of <u>Mashhad</u> (34.739307, 60.580232).   |
| Khu’i (Kho’i)<br>Khub  | <u>Khu’í</u><br><u>Khúb</u>  | Pers. mood<br>Pers. good; beautiful, elegant, pleasant, graceful, lovely, amiable, charming, excellent, gracious; beautifully, excellently; firm, strong   |
| Khuda (Khoda), Khudayan<br>Khuda Bakhsh (Khudabakhsh)<br>Khudarahm<br>Khudayar | <u>Khudá</u> , pl. <u>Khudáyán</u><br><u>Khudá Bakhsh</u> ( <u>Khudábakhsh</u> )<br><u>Khudaráhm</u><br><u>Khudáyár</u>  | Pers. master, prince, Lord, God, owner<br>Pers. “Gift of God”<br>Pers. compassion of God<br>Pers. <u>khudá</u> + <u>yár</u> . <u>Khudáyár Akhtarkhawárí</u> ( <u>Akhtar</u> + <u>khawárf</u> )   |
| Khujand, Khuqand, Khukand<br>Khujasta, Khujastah (Khujasteh)                   | <u>Khujand</u> , <u>Khúkand</u><br><u>Khujasta</u> ( <u>Khujastah</u> )  | city in Chinese Turestan about 110 km SSE Tashkent<br>Pers. (ends with an “h”) happy, fortunate, auspicious, blessed; a flower yellow without and black within; a woman’s name.  |
| Khul   | <u>Khul</u>  | Pers. bent, curved, crooked; mad; ashes; fundament. Possible word for ‘ashes’ in <i>Arches of the years</i> , p. 304.  |
| Khulafa’u’r Rashidun   | al- <u>Khulafá’u’r-Ráshidún</u>  | The Rightly-Guided Caliphate—consisting of the first four caliphs in Islám’s history—was founded after Muhammad’s death in 632. (sometimes al- <u>Khulafá’a’r-Ráshidín</u> , <u>Khulafá’</u> <u>Ráshidún</u> or al- <u>Khiláfah</u> ar- <u>Ráshidún</u> ). See Caliphs section below this alphabetical list.   |

<sup>1</sup> Khárazm is an example of a word where the “v” (váv, Persian) or “w” (wáv, Arabic) after the Khá’ is not pronounced and should not be included in the transcription. The same applies to al-Khárazmí, Khárazmsháh and Khárazmsháhiyán.

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| Khulasa, Khulasat             | <u>Khuláṣa</u> [t], pl. <u>Khuláṣát</u>           | excerpt; extract, essence; quintessence, substance, gist (of something); abstract, resume, summary, epitome; synopsis  |
| Khuld                         | <u>Khuld</u>                                      | infinite duration, endless time, perpetuity, eternity  |
| Khuluq, Khuluq, Akhlaq        | <u>Khuluq</u> , <u>Khuluq</u> , pl. <u>Akhláq</u> | innate peculiarity; natural disposition, character, temper, nature;—pl. character (of a person); morals; morality. <u>Akhláq</u> is the practice of virtue, morality and manners in Islamic theology and falsafah (philosophy). Bahá'íy-i-bihí'l- <u>akhláq</u> ("a Bahá'í of high ethical standards"), can be used as a reference to Bahá'u'lláh.   |
| Khulus                        | <u>Khulús</u>                                     | clearness, purity; sincerity, candor; frankness  |
| Khulusiya                     | <u>Khulúṣiya</u> [t]                              | purity, candour, honesty.  |
| Khumasi                       | <u>Khumāsí</u>                                    | fivefold, quintuple; consisting of five consonants (grammar)   |
| Khumayn                       | <u>Khumayn</u>                                    | Pers. (Khomein, Khomeyn, Khowmeyn, and Khumain) a city (28 km NW Gulpáygán) in and the capital of Khumayn County, Markazí Province, Iran   |
| Khumayni (Khomeini)           | <u>Khumayní</u>                                   | Pers. of or from <u>Khumayn</u> . Sayyid Rúḥu'lláh Músaví <u>Khumayní</u> (1902–1989), known in the Western world as Ayatollah Khomeini (first "Supreme Leader" of Iran), was an Iranian politician and cleric. Succeeded by Ayatollah Khamenei.   |
| Khummm                        | <u>Khumm</u>                                      | name of a wadí with a spring that ran into a pond ( <u>ghadír</u> ). Some believe <u>khumm</u> means deceiver, and the valley was so named because the water of the pond was saline and unfit for consumption.   |
| Khums, Akhmas                 | <u>Khums</u> , pl. <u>Akhlmás</u>                 | one fifth. An additional religious tax (one-fifth) paid by <u>Shí'í</u> Muslims to the Imám or his deputies  |
| Khun                          | <u>Khún</u>                                       | Pers. blood; bloody; killing; revenge; a shedder of blood; life, soul; selfishness; pride; a table; reading; singing   |
| Khun-Baha                     | <u>Khún</u> -Bahá                                 | blood price or value, "blood-money". See Bahá'í <u>Khun</u>  |
| Khuqan                        | <u>Khúqand</u>                                    | <u>Khánát Khúqand</u> was a Central Asian polity (1709–1876) in eastern part of the Fergana ( <u>Firghána</u> ) Valley, Central Asia, within the territory of eastern Uzbekistan, modern Kyrgyzstan, eastern Tajikistan and south eastern Kazakhstan.  |
| Khur                          | <u>Khur</u>                                       | Pers. the sun  |
| Khurasan (Khorasan, Korasan)  | <u>Khurásán</u>                                   | Pers. sunrise or east, "where the sun arrives from". Province in the northeastern part of Írán until 2004—replaced by North <u>Khurásán</u> , South <u>Khurásán</u> and Raḍawí (Razaví) <u>Khurásán</u> (also called Markazí (Central) <u>Khurásán</u> ) Provinces. The former Greater Khorasan (with 4 main and historical quarters: Nishapur, Merv, Herat, and Balkh) was a region that included parts that are today in Iran, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. |
| Khurasani                     | <u>Khurásání</u>                                  | Mírzá Abu'l-Qásim-i- <u>Khurásání</u> caretaker of the Shrine of Bahá'u'lláh and the gardens   |
| Khurdad (Khordad)             | <u>Khurdád</u>                                    | Pers. third month of the Persian solar calendar  |
| Khuri, Khawarina              | <u>Khúrí</u> , pl. <u>Khawárina</u> [h]           | parson, curate, priest   |
| Khuriyih (Khureyeh)           | <u>Khúríyih</u>                                   | Pers. two small agricultural settlements in Semnan Province: <u>Khúríyih-Bálá</u> (35.907770, 53.364087; "upper") and <u>Khúríyih-Pá'ín</u> (35.890498, 53.309956; "lower") on the <u>Khúríyih</u> Road.   |
| Khurma                        | <u>Khurmá</u>                                     | Pers. date (fruit)   |
| Khurma'i                      | <u>Khurmá'í</u>                                   | Mrs Írán Raḥímpúr (née <u>Khurmá'í</u> )   |
| Khurramabad (Khorramabad)     | <u>Khurramábád</u> , <u>Khurram-Abád</u>          | Pers. a city (33.465808, 48.339875) in Loristan Province; a city (36.539747, 51.924426) in Tunikábun (Tonekabon) County (formerly <u>Shahsawár</u> ), Mazandaran Province.   |
| Khursand, Khursanda           | <u>Khursand</u> , <u>Khursanda</u>                | Pers. ( <u>Khursanda</u> ends with an "h") content, satisfied, pleased. Town 190 km west of Kirman   |
| Khurshid (Khorshid, Khurshed) | <u>Khurshíd</u>                                   | Pers. a name; the sun; sunshine; radiant sunshine. See <u>Áftáb</u> .  |
| Khuruj                        | <u>Khurúj</u>                                     | exit; egression, emergence; departure; exodus; emigration; raid, foray, sortie (against), attack, assault (on)   |
| Khusf (Khosf)                 | <u>Khúsf</u>                                      | name of towns in South Khorasan Province (32 km WSW Birjand; Bahá'í martyrs; mentioned in <i>The Bahá'í World</i> : 32.778556, 58.887931) and Kerman Province  |

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| Khusha (Khosha)   | <u>Khúsha</u>   | (31.594244, 56.096502). It is possible that <u>Khúsif</u> in <i>Bahíyyih Khánúm</i> should be <u>Khúsif</u> .<br>Pers. a cluster or bunch of grapes or dates; an ear of corn; the constellation Virgo; gleanings; the rainbow. <u>Khúshih-i-Há'í</u> Az <u>Kharman-i-Adab va Hunar</u> "from the rich harvest of Persian culture and literature", 20 volumes of scholarship in Persian, based on proceedings and papers from the Society of Persian Arts and Letters conferences (1989–2018).   |
| Khushk  | <u>Khushk</u>   | Pers. dry, withered; useless, barren; pure, mere, genuine; avaricious, tenacious  |
| Khushkhu<br>Khushnud (Khosnud), Khushnudan  | <u>Khushkhú</u> ( <u>Khush-khú</u> )<br><u>Khushnúd</u>   | Pers. good-natured, of an excellent disposition<br>Pers. content, pleased, happy;—pl. <u>khushnúdán</u> , happy people. Rúzbih <u>Khushnúdán</u> , born in Kázirún, Fars Province. Later known as Salmán al-Fárisí. A Zoroastrian who became a Christian and, being told a Prophet was about to arise in Arabia, journeyed there. He met Muḥammad at Qubá' on His migration to Medina, recognized His station and became a Muslim (the first Persian). He became a Companion of Muḥammad and is credited with suggesting a trench be dug around Medina before it was attacked by non-Muslims in the Battle of the Trench. |
| Khusraw (Khusrav, Khusrau)  | <u>Khusraw</u>  | Pers. a celebrated Persian king (Khosrow, Khosroe, Khosru or Cyrus). Kay <u>Khusraw Khudádád</u> , believed to be the first to embrace the Faith of Bahá'u'lláh from the Zoroastrian community.   |
| Khusraw Parviz (Parvez)<br>Khusrawjird<br>Khusus<br>Khutan (Khotan, Khoten)           | <u>Khusraw Parvíz</u><br>Khusrawjird<br><u>Khushús</u><br><u>Khutan</u>   | (Chosroes II), the Sasanian monarch<br>village 7 km west of Sabzivár<br>specialness<br>Pers. ancient Buddhist city/region west of modern Hotan, Tibet, known for musk production from the Siberian musk deer ( <i>Moschus moschiferus</i> ).  |
| Khutba, Khutbih, Khutab   | <u>Khutba</u> [t], Pers. <u>Khutbih</u> , pl. <u>Khutab</u>   | fem. public address; speech; lecture, discourse; oration; sermon, specifically, Muslim Friday midday sermon   |
| Khutbat ash-Shaqshaqiya   | al- <u>Khutbat ash-Shaqshaqiya</u>  | (al- <u>Khutbatu'sh-Shaqshaqiya</u> , also al- <u>Khutbat ash-Shiqshiqiya</u> ) "the roaring camel sermon" or the Shaqshaqiya sermon, a sermon preached by Imám 'Alí (a favourite among <u>Shí'í</u> Muslims because it is a rare statement by 'Alí on the usurpation of the caliphate by Abú Bakr) that was interrupted by a member of the audience asking a question. When begged by Ibn 'Abbás to continue his address, 'Alí answered, "The <u>shiqshiqi</u> has roared and subsided", meaning the inspiration of the moment has gone.   |
| Khutbat at-Tutunjiya  | <u>Khutbat at-Tutunjiya</u> [h]   | Ar. loosely "Sermon of the Gulf" or "Sermon of the Twin Gulfs"—a sermon or discourse attributed to Imám 'Alí who delivered it between Kufah and Medina. Name derived from the occurrence (5×—in singular and dual forms) of the Arabic quadrilateral طتنج (Ṭ-T-N-J=ṭutunj) or تننج (T-T-N-J = ṭatanj). Pers. <u>Khutbih-i-Tutunjiya</u> or <u>Khutbatu'l-Tutunjiyah</u> .   |
| Khutbiy-i-Dhikriyyih  | <u>Khutbiy-i-Dhikriyyih</u>   | "Sermon of Remembrance" by the Báb. Also called <u>Tafsír-i-Há'</u> (Interpretation of the Letter Há') and <u>Ṣahífiy-i-Ja'fariyyih</u> (Epistle of Ja'far)   |
| Khutbiy-i-Jiddah<br>Khutbiy-i-Qahriyyih<br>Khutbiy-i-Salawat                          | <u>Khutbiy-i-Jiddah</u><br><u>Khutbiy-i-Qahriyyih</u><br><u>Khutbiy-i-Ṣalawát</u>   | "Sermon of Jiddah" by the Báb<br>"Sermon of Wrath" by the Báb<br>"Sermon of Salutations" by Bahá'u'lláh. "Extols the Cause of the Báb and encourages His followers to seek out and turn to the 'countenance of light'."   |
| Khutbiy-i-Shahadat-i-Azaliya<br>Khuwan, Khiwan, Akhwina, Akhawin<br>Khuwar ("Khu'ar") | <u>Khutbiy-i-Sháhádát-i-Azalíya</u><br><u>Khuwán</u> , <u>Khiwán</u> , pl. <u>Akhwina</u> , <u>Akháwín</u><br><u>Khuwár</u> | Pers. "the sermon on the Eternal Witness" by Quddús<br>table<br>the lowing or mooing of oxen, bleating of sheep, goats, or fallow deer; the whiz of an arrow. Mullá Javád Qazvíní Baraqání (or <u>Ghazvíní Baraghání</u> ) (cousin of Táhirih), Mullá 'Abdu'l-'Alíy-i-Harátí and Mírzá Ibráhím-i- <u>Shírází</u> were expelled by the Báb ( <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. 161). The first two were described by the Báb as "the Jibt and Tághút, the twin idols of this perverse people." ( <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. 162; see  |

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| Khuwayt                           | <u>Khuwayt</u>  | Qur'án 4:51) Nabíl-i-Zarandí likened all three to the lowing ( <u>khuwár</u> ) of the golden calf (al-'ijl adh-dhahabí). Mullá Javád, in particular, is often referred to in Bábí and Bahá'í literature as " <u>khuwár</u> ". 'Abdu'l-Bahá on the same topic includes other Covenant Breakers, such as Mírzá Yaḥyá. See Sámirí.   |
| Khuy                              | Máh-Kú  | diminutive of kut ("a fort"). al- <u>Khuwayt</u> or State of Khuwait.<br>(Khoy) city in and the capital of Khoy County, West Azerbaijan Province, Iran  |
| Khuza'<br>Khuza'i                 | <u>Khuzá'</u><br><u>Khuzá'í</u>                         | name of a great man at the time of Iskandar<br>al- <u>Khuzá'í</u> is the nisbah for a member of the al- <u>Khuzá'ah</u> tribe founded by 'Amr ibn Luḥay al- <u>Khuzá'í</u> . Sa'd bin Hárith al- <u>Khuzá'í</u> (martyred 61/680 in Karbala), agent of Imám 'Alí, the companion of Imám al-Ḥasan and Imám al-Ḥusayn. Brigadier-General Husayn <u>Khuzá'í</u> , army commander in Maṣḥad, 1924.  |
| Khuzistan                         | <u>Khúzistán</u>  | Iranian Province at the north end of Persian Gulf (Khuzestan)   |
| Khuzzan, Khuzzanat, Khazazin      | <u>Khuzzán</u> , pl. <u>Khuzzánát</u> , <u>Khazázín</u> | dam; reservoir; basin, sump, pool; storage tank (also for oil);—(pl. <u>khuzzánún</u> ) storehouse man, warehouse man. Same root, <u>khazana</u> , as <u>khazína</u> .  |
| Khwaja, Khawaja, Khwajah, Khwajih | <u>Khwája</u> , <u>Khwájah</u> , <u>Khwájih</u>         | Pers. (variation <u>khájih</u> , "khajih") master, lord; honorific title of a wazír or other great dignitary, particularly for Sufi teachers. is a small village (29.177653, 54.330066) 2 km south of central Nayríz—site of the fort "outside of Nayríz" ( <i>The Báb</i> , p. 179) that was "burned to the ground" (DB, p. 495). See Arabic <u>Khawája</u> .  |
| Khwān                             | <u>Khwán</u>  | Pers. a table, covered table, and the meat upon it; a spacious tray; household furniture; rubbish of sticks and straws; weeds, tares; (imperative of <u>khwandan</u> , in compounds) reading; a reader; asking, begging; a chanter; a crier, invoker, inviter. See <u>khuan</u> .   |
| Khwanda, Khwandagan               | <u>Khwánda</u> , pl. <u>Khwándagán</u>                  | Pers. read, sung; called, invited; knowing how to read and write; a lecture or lesson; (in comp.) adopted;—pl. <u>learned people, readers</u>   |
| Khwandagi<br>Khwandan, Khundan    | <u>Khwándagí</u><br><u>Khwandan</u> , <u>Khúndan</u>    | reading, recital; invocation; calling; adoption<br>Pers. to read, to recite; to invite, invoke, convoke, call; to sing, to chant; to decipher, to explain; to study   |
| Khwani (Khani)                    | <u>Khwání</u>   | Pers. reading. Note: since a و (wáw) after a خ (kh) may not be pronounced, it may be written as <u>khání</u> (see PDC p. 93).   |
| Khwarazm (Chorasmia)              | <u>Khwárazm</u>   | a huge oasis region (centred on 42.189608, 59.326172) on the Ámú Daryá (Amu River, formerly the Oxus River) delta south of the (former) Aral Sea (45.338444, 59.946321; in Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan) in Turkmenistan. Near the centre of the oasis is Köneürgenç (Turkmen), Kuhnah Gurgánj (Pers.), a city (42.322890, 59.168301) in north Turkmenistan. Near the southern end of the oasis is the site of the ancient town of Ürgenç (Urgenç; 41.553738, 60.621765), which contains the ruins of the capital of <u>Khwárazm</u> . Oasis was part of the Achaemenid Empire from about 550 BCE to about CE 100. |
| Khwarizmi                         | <u>Khwárizmí</u>  | Muḥammad ibn Músá al- <u>Khwárizmí</u> (c. 780–c. 850), a Persian scholar who produced works in mathematics, astronomy, and geography. "Algorithm" derived from Latin form of surname. His <i>The Compendious Book on Calculation by Completion and Balancing</i> (Arabic: <i>al-kitáb al-mukhtaṣar fí ḥisáb al-jabr wa'l-muqábala</i> ; Latin: <i>Liber Algebrae et Almucabola</i> ), also known as <i>al-jabr</i> . The Latin translation introduced his solution of quadratic equations and the codification of the various Indian numerals (including zero (ṣifr) and the decimal point) to the Western world.            |
| Khwush, Khwash                    | <u>Khwush</u> , <u>Khwash</u>                           | Pers. good, sweet, excellent, beautiful, fair, charming, pleasant, delightful, agreeable, cheerful, amiable, lovely, delicate, tender, kind, gentle, humane, mild, meek, elegant; healthy, wholesome, temperate; happy, well, pleased; willingly  |
| Khwush-Amad                       | <u>Khwush</u> -Ámad                                     | Pers. flattery; welcome; gratification  |

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| Khush-Amadi (Khush Amadid)      | <u>Khush</u> -Ámadí (“ <u>Khush</u> Ámadíd”) | Pers. (“Khushamadid”) flattery; assenting; you are welcome. A blessed arrival?  |
| Khush-Qadam (Khush Ghadam)      | <u>Khush</u> -Qadam (“ <u>Khush</u> Ghadam”) | Pers. a person who brings good fortune, welcome news, good omen ( <i>Mahmúd’s Diary</i> )   |
| Kibdani (Kebdani)               | Kibdání                                      | Dar al-Kibdání, town in Morocco. Kibdání Muhammad Muhammad ‘Alí, Bahá’í arrested in Morocco, 1962.  |
| Kifl, Kiflayn                   | Kifl, dual Kiflayn                           | part, portion, share. Also archaic Arabic “double” or “duplicate”, from a root meaning “to double” or “to fold”. Kifl can be interpreted as a prophet or Messenger of God. Kiflayn two share, double share or large share. Qur’án 57:28 can be understood as referring to two Messengers of God.  |
| Kimiya’                         | Kímiyá’                                      | chemistry, alchemy; the philosopher’s stone; al-Kímiyá’ alchemy   |
| Kimiya’i, Kimawi, Kimiya’un     | Kímiyá’í, Kímáwí                             | chemical;—pl. Kímiyá’ún chemist; alchemist  |
| Kinan, Kinanat                  | Kínán, pl. Kinánát, Akinna                   | shed roof, pent roof, awning  |
| Kinana, Kanan’in                | Kinána (Kinánih), pl. Kaná’in                | quiver (for arrows). The Banú Kinánah is a tribe south of Mecca.  |
| Kinar                           | Kínár  | Pers. the lap; the bosom; an embrace; dalliance   |
| Kinar-Gird                      | Kínár-Gird                                   | a small fortress (caravanserai 35.375999, 51.253600) and village about 40 km SSW of Tíhrán on the old Işfahán road. The Báb paused (28 March 1846, before being moved to the village of Kulayn) in the village on His exile journey to Máh-Kú. Possibly the village of Kínár Gird-i-Pá’in (Kenar Gerd-i-Pain, 35.368333, 51.269722), 4 km NW of the village of Kulayn.  |
| Kinari                          | Kinári                                       | Pers. (gold or silver) lace   |
| Kindi                           | Kindí  | from the South Arabia tribe of Kinda. Abú Yúsuf Ya’qúb ibn Isháq aş-Şabbáḥ al-Kindí (Latin: Alkindus) (c. CE 801–873) was an Arab Muslim philosopher, polymath, mathematician, physician and music theorist. al-Kindí was the first of the Islamic peripatetic philosophers and is hailed as the “father of Arab philosophy”.   |
| Kinya, Kunya, Kuna, Kaniy, Kani | Kinya[h or t], Kunya[h or t]                 | (pl. Kuná, Kaníy, Kaní) surname, teknonym, agnomen (honourable adult nickname consisting of <i>abú</i> (father or ancestor, a patronymic) or <i>umm</i> (mother) followed by the name of the eldest child (often a son, a filionymic). Işfahání Pers. also Kuniyih. Calling or naming (anyone) by a word that has another meaning. By extension, it may also have hypothetical or metaphorical references, e.g. as a nickname or reference of an attachment (Abú Bakr, “father of the young camel”, given because of this person’s love for camels), without literally referring to a son or a daughter. Contrast with <i>nasab</i> . |
| Kirdar                          | Kirdár                                       | Pers. work, business, continued labour; employment in which a man is constantly engaged; profession, trade, art, occupation; effect; manner, conduct; action (good or bad)  |
| Kirin, Kirind                   | Kirin, Kirind                                | (southern Kurdish: Kirin, Persian: Kirind-i-Gharb (“Kerend-e Gharb”); also known as Kerend (“Krend”), Karand, and Karínd. A city 75 km west of Kirmánsháh in Kermanshah Province.   |
| Kirman                          | Kirmán                                       | capital city of Kirmán province, Iran   |
| Kirmani                         | Kirmání                                      | of or from Kirmán. Hájí Mírzá Muḥammad Karím <u>Khán</u> Kirmání (1810–1871), a polymath and polemical opponent of the Bábí-Bahá’í religions. Regarded by a proportion of the <u>Shaykhí</u> admirers or followers of <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad and Sayyid Kazím Raşhtí as the “third” <u>Shaykhí</u> leader and the first Kirmání <u>Shaykhí</u> leader.   |
| Kirmanshah (Kermanshah)         | Kirmánsháh                                   | city and province in western Írán.  |
| Kisa’                           | Kisá’, pl. Aksiya                            | garment; dress  |
| Kishik                          | Kíshík                                       | Pers. a guards-man, a guard   |
| Kishikchi                       | Kíshíkchí                                    | Pers. a sentinel, night watchman  |
| Kishon                          | Kishon River, Nachal HaKishon                | flows to the north side of Haifa into the Mediterranean Sea. Arabic Naḥr al-Muquṭṭa’ (the river of slaughter or dismemberment) or al-Kíshwan.   |
| Kisra, Akasira, Akasir          | Kisrá, pl. Akásira, Akásir                   | (Khosraw) Chosroes; designation of the Persian kings in general   |

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| Kiswa, Kusan, Kisan, Kasawin   | Kiswa[h or t], pl. Kusan, Kisan, Kasáwin | clothing, clothes, apparel, attire, raiment; dress, garment; suit of clothes; uniform; draping, lining, casing, facing, panelling, wainscoting (e.g., of walls). Persian Kiswat (Kisvat), Kuswat, pl. Kusá   |
| Kitab al-Asma'                 | Kitáb al-Asmá'                           | Book of Divine Names (also known as the <i>Chahár Sha'n</i> , "The [Book of the] Four Grades") written by the Báb in Arabic during his imprisonment in Máh-Kú and <i>Chihriq</i> in Iran (1847–1850). With over 3,000 pages, it is the largest revealed scripture in religious history.  |
| Kitab al-Badi', Kitab-i-Badi'  | al-Kitáb al-Badí', Pers. Kitáb-i-Badí'   | "The Wondrous or Unique Book" by Bahá'u'lláh in 1867–68 in Adrianople. Written mainly in Persian, but it contains many passages in Arabic. Twice the size of the <i>Kitáb-i-Íqán</i> , it contains insights into the prophecies of the Báb concerning "Him Whom God shall make manifest" and was written in defence of the Bahá'í Revelation. Recipient was Mírzá Mihdíy-i-Gílání (a Bábí of "perfidy and hypocrisy", Adib Taherzadeh).  |
| Kitab al-Hayy                  | al-Kitáb al-Ḥayy                         | "The Living Book", the Manifestation of God for the time being considered. An alternative expression is "The Speaking Book" (al-Kitáb an-Nátiq). See al-Kitáb aṣ-Ṣámit.  |
| Kitab al-Mubin                 | al-Kitáb al-Mubín (Pers. Kitáb-i-Mubín)  | "the clear or perspicuous book". Expression used in Qur'án 5:15, 6:59, 11:6. 12:1, 26:2, 27:1, 28:2, 34:3, 37:117, 43:2 and 44:2. Verses 12:1, 27:1, 28:2, 43:2 and 44:2 state that this expression refers to the Qur'án. Qur'án 3:7 states there are muḥkamát ("precise") and mutashábihát ("allegorical") verses.  |
| Kitab al-Yawaqit wa al-Jawahir | al-Kitáb al-Yawáqit wa al-Jawáhir        | (Pers. Kitábu'l-Yawáqit-i-wa'l-Javáhir, also with v instead of w) by Siyyid 'Abd al-Wahháb ibn Aḥmad ash-Sha'rání (1492/3–1565, AH 898–973) was an Egyptian <i>Sháfi'í</i> scholar and mystic, founder of an Egyptian order of Sufism, eponymously known as <i>Sha'ráwiyyah</i> . Full title: <i>Kitáb al-Yawáqit wa al-jawáhir fí bayán 'aqá'id al-akábir</i> (The book of rubies and jewels: an explanation of the tenets of faith of mystic luminaries).                                  |
| Kitab as-Samit                 | al-Kitáb aṣ-Ṣámit                        | "The Silent Book" is the previous Manifestation of God for the time being considered. e.g. at the time of the Báb, Muḥammad and the Qur'án is His Mute Book (al-Kitáb al-Abkam)—it cannot be used to refute the "Living Book", the Báb or now Bahá'u'lláh. See al-Kitáb al-Ḥayy.   |
| Kitab, Kutub                   | Kitáb, pl. Kutub                         | piece of writing, record, paper; letter, note, message; document, deed; contract (esp. marriage contract); book. Kitábun, a book   |
| Kitab-i-'Ahd                   | Kitáb-i-'Ahd                             | "Book of the Covenant" or Testament of Bahá'u'lláh written in Persian, designated by Him as His "Most Great Tablet" and alluded to by Him as the "Crimson Book" (once known as the "Red Epistle"), and the 'word' recorded in it is the power of the Covenant—the power for unity that the Covenant possesses and radiates.  |
| Kitab-i-'Ahdí                  | Kitáb-i-'Ahdí                            | "Book of My Covenant" (a name that is sometimes used for Kitáb-i-'Ahd)   |
| Kitab-i-Haykal                 | Kitáb-i-Haykal                           | "Book of the Temple" by the Báb. Alternative name, <i>Kitáb-i-Hayákil</i> (Book of Temples or Talismans), or more loosely, as <i>Kitábí dar Hayákil-i-Wáhid</i> (Book concerning the Temples (Talismans) of Unity). Information provided by Bahá'u'lláh "... serve to identify the work referred to by these varying titles as ... the final five sections ... of the" <i>Kitáb-i-Panj-Sha'n</i> , pp. 405–47. <i>The sources for early Bábí doctrine and history</i> , Denis MacEoin p. 89. |
| Kitab-i-Iqan                   | Kitáb-i-Íqán                             | "Book of Certitude" by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Kitab-i-Mubin                  | Kitáb-i-Mubín                            | Pers. form, "the clear book", a selected compilation of Bahá'u'lláh's Writings in the handwriting of his half brother, Mírzá Muḥammad-'Alí. He was sent to Bombay to have the compilation printed, but He altered passages (easily exposed when compared with the originals) that alluded to 'Abdu'l-Bahá's exalted station. See <i>The Covenant of Bahá'u'lláh</i> , p. 130.  |
| Kitab-i-Natiq                  | Kitáb-i-Nátiq                            | "The Speaking Book"  |

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| Kitab-i-Panj-Sha'n<br>Kitab-Khana<br>Kitabu'l-Aqdas, Kitab-i-Aqdas                         | Kitáb-i-Panj- <u>Sh</u> a'n<br>Kitáb- <u>Kh</u> ána<br>al-Kitábu'l-Aqdas, Pers. Kitáb-i-Aqdas   | "Book of the Five Modes of Revelation" by the Báb<br>Pers. a library; a study; a bookseller's shop<br>"The Most Holy Book" by Bahá'u'lláh in Arabic. The first authorised English translation was published in 1992 as <i>The Kitáb-i-Aqdas: The Most Holy Book</i> (the title is based on Persian pronunciation). The book in Arabic has been given in both forms. It is the main source of Bahá'í laws and practices, and is sometimes known as the "Book of Laws". |
| Kitabu'l-Asma', Kitab-i-Asma'<br>Kitabu'l-Fara'id<br>Kitabu'l-Fihrist<br>Kitabu'l-Haramayn | Kitábu'l- <u>Asm</u> á', Pers. Kitáb-i- <u>Asm</u> á'<br>Kitábu'l- <u>Far</u> á'id<br>Kitábu'l- <u>Fih</u> rist<br>Kitábu'l- <u>H</u> aramayn | "Book of Divine Names" by the Báb<br>" <i>Priceless Things</i> " (by Mírzá Abu'l-Faḍl)<br>"Indexical Tablet" by the Báb<br>"Kitáb [ <u>Ṣ</u> ahífa] bayn al- <u>H</u> aramayn" ("The Book [Treatise] revealed between the Two Shrines [Mecca and Medina]") written by the Báb.<br>The Most Holy Book  |
| Kitabu'l-Muqaddas<br>Kitabu'r-Ruh<br>Kitman  | al-Kitábu'l- <u>Muq</u> addas<br>Kitábu'r- <u>Rú</u> ḥ<br>Kitmán  | "Book of the Spirit" by the Báb<br>Pers. the act of paying lip service to authority while holding personal opposition. Saying something that is not true. See Taqíya (Ar.)  |
| Kiya   | Kiyá  | Pers. a king, protector, defender; a hero, champion; a lord, master; a lord marcher, landgrave, margrave; a peasant; powerful; work, labour; the four elements; pure, clear, innocent; heat, cold, dryness, or moisture; the mouth; mastic. [MUH] 521 has Kiyá  |
| Kiyan<br>Kiyani  | Kiyán<br>Kiyání, pl. Kiyáníyán  | (keyan) being, existence; essence, substance; nature.<br><u>Kh</u> ujastah <u>Kh</u> ursand (Khojasteh Khorshand) Kiyání (1917–2002) and Ḥusayn-Qulí (Hossein-Gholi) Kiyání. See MBW p. "141" (143) and Hugh C. Adamson, <i>Historical Dictionary of the Bahá'í Faith</i> , p. 276. Pers. also Kiyání. See Kayání.  |
| Kiyasar  | Kiyásar   | ("Kiasar", "Kíasar", "Keyásar" and "Kíya Sar") is a small city 57 km SE Sari, in Sari County, Mazandaran Province   |
| Kosher, Treyf (Taraf)  | Kosher, Ṭreyf (Ṭaraf)   | Yiddish kásh'r ("fit", "proper"), kosher. Yiddish treyf, derived from Hebrew "torn" (by wild animal), treyf (treyste, treifa, treife, treif, trayf, traif, traife) or non-kosher.   |
| Ku   | Kú  | Pers. where? where is he gone? a broad street, square, market-place; a narrow street, an alley  |
| Kub  | Kúb, pl. Akwáb  | drinking glass, tumbler, (Iraq) cup, or any vessel without spout or handle, an ewer   |
| Kubidan<br>Kucha (Kuchih)  | Kúbídan<br>Kú <u>ch</u> a   | Pers. to beat, strike, bruise, pound<br>Pers. a narrow street; a lane, slum, row, passage; a street, square, market-place;—kú <u>ch</u> a'i bázár, a street leading to the market; the market-quarter;—kú <u>ch</u> a'i bágḥ, the street leading to the gardens; the quarter of the gardens.  |
| Kuchak (Kuchik)  | Kú <u>ch</u> ak (also Kú <u>ch</u> ik)  | Pers. small, little; a musical mode or style; diminutive; younger, junior; a youngster, a child   |
| Kuchik-Chakmachih  | Kú <u>ch</u> ik- <u>Ch</u> akmachih   | Küçükçekmece ("little depression"), now an eastern suburb of Istanbul, 23 km west of the city centre, on the European shore of the Sea of Marmara, Türkiye  |
| Kuduk (Kodok, Kothok), Fashuda   | Kúdúk, Fa <u>sh</u> úda[h or t]   | Kúdúk is a town (9.892291, 32.108312; 9.848296, 32.019305) on the west bank of the White Nile in South Sudan. Known as Fa <u>sh</u> úda prior to 1904.  |
| Kufa, Kufah, Kufih   | Kúfa[h], Pers. Kúfih  | a round tumulus of sand (especially red and mixed with gravel); a blemish. al-Kúfah, city on the west bank of the Euphrates River 110 km south of Baghdád. The Imám 'Alí made it the centre of his operations, and was murdered in its mosque.  |
| Kufi, Kufiyun  | Kúfí, pl. Kúfíyún   | of or from al-Kúfah. Kufic, Kufic writing—ancient Arabic letters. Kúfíyún (English Kufan, school of grammarians. See Başrí.   |
| Kufiya, Kufiyat  | Kúfíya, pl. Kúfíyát   | English keffiyeh or kaffiyeh, square kerchief diagonally folded and worn under the 'iqál as a headdress   |
| Kufr, Kufran<br>Kuh (Koh), Kuh-ha<br>Kuh-i-Nur, Jabal an-Nur                               | Kufr and Kufrán<br>Kúh, pl. Kúh-há<br>Kúh-i-Núr (Ar. Jabal an-Núr)  | unbelief, infidelity<br>Pers. a mountain, hill<br>Pers. (Koh-i-Noor, Kohinoor and Koh-i-nur) Mountain of Light—Shrine of the Báb. Name of a famous colourless diamond (once 191 carats, from India). See Daryáy-i-Núr.  |

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| Kujur (Kojur)                                    | Kujúr  | a town 23 km south of the Caspian Sea in Mazandaran Province, Iran (36.384099, 51.729516)  |
| Kulah Darrih                                     | Kulah Darrih                                     | Pers. (Kolāh Darreh, Kaleh Darreh, Kolá Darreh, Kulāh Darreh, "Kuldarih") is a small village in Zahray-i-Pain (Zahráy-i-Páyín) Rural District, Qazvín Province. 17 km WNW of the village of <u>Ish</u> tihárd.   |
| Kulah  | Kuláh  | Pers. a conic hat of (usually) black lambskin worn by Muslim priests, dervishes, government employees and civilians; any head-gear, a Tartar cap, a turban; a mitre, tiara, fillet, wreath; a crown; a night-cap (European hat—PDC p. 92)  |
| Kulah-i-Farangi<br>Kulayn (Koleyn, Kolin, Kulin) | Kuláh-i-Farangí<br>Kulayn                        | a village (35.340106, 51.298575) near Rey. 41 km SSW of Tehran. It was here that the Báb received some gifts and a message from Bahá'u'lláh. The Báb's response described in GPB p. 68 and that in DB p. 228 regarding a physical meeting are not to be taken literally, but merely a way of describing events in human terms. See Kinár-Gird.   |
| Kull   | Kull   | totality, entirety; everyone, each one, anyone; (with following definite noun) whole, entire, all; (with following indefinite noun) every  |
| Kulli  | Kullí  | total, entire, all-round, overall, sweeping, comprehensive, complete; absolute, universal  |
| Kulliyya, Kulliyat                               | Kullíya[t], pl. Kullíyát                         | totality, entirety; integrity, wholeness, entireness, completeness;—pl. faculty, school (of a university); college; institute of higher learning, academy, secondary school  |
| Kulliyya   | Kulliyya fem.                                    | totality, entirety; completeness, fullness, wholeness; universality, generality; integrity   |
| Kullu't-Ta'am                                    | Kullu't-Ṭa'ám                                    | "Tablet of All Food" by Bahá'u'lláh. Qur'án 3:93 is known as Kullu't-Ṭa'ám, begins with "All food ...". Error: Kullu't-Ṭa'ám ("Qullu't-Ta'am")   |
| Kullu-Shay', Kull-i-Shay'                        | Kullu- <u>Shay'</u> , Pers. Kull-i- <u>Shay'</u> | "all things", abjad value of 361 (19 × 19) and a time period of 361 years). Note: ʾ or "II" is counted once as 30. See Váhid ("unity", 19)   |
| Kulthum  | Kulṭhúm  | full of flesh about the face and cheeks; an elephant; the silken pennant at the top of a standard  |
| Kumayl   | Kumayl bin-i-Ziyád an-Nakha'í                    | Companion of Imám 'Alí. Known as Kumayl. It is also the name of a prayer narrated to him by Imám 'Alí.   |
| Kun fayakun                                      | Kun Fayakún (Fa+ yakún)                          | (God said) Be, and it was or it is (Qur'án 2:117; 3:47, 59; 6:73; 16:40; 19:35; 36:82 & 40:68). Tablet of Visitation ( <i>Bahá'í Prayers</i> pp. 230–3) uses "Be Thou". An older translation in <i>Star of the West</i> used "káf and nún" for "kun fayakún" (the first and last letters of the words).  |
| Kun  | Kun  | Pers. with Ar. influence (imperative Be!) be thou, the creative word. The word kun contains the consonants káf and nún ( <i>káf wa nún</i> ), which in English, by happy circumstance, Shoghi Effendi was able to represent using the letters 'B' and 'E'. The 'B' has been identified with the primal will and the 'E' with the divine purpose, which is the subsequent stage of unfoldment. Alternatively, 'B' "means the creative Power of God Who through His command causes all things to come into being" and 'E' "the power of the Manifestation of God, His great spiritual creative force". |
| Kunar Takhteh, Konartakhteh                      | Kunár Takhta                                     | (Konar Takhteh) city on Búshih-r- <u>Sh</u> íráz road in Kazerun County, Fars Province. 15 km NE Dálakí.   |
| Kur (Kor, Qor, Qur)                              | Rúd Kur  | Pers. river runs NW to SE along the Zagros Mountains to the east of <u>Sh</u> íráz. Possible water (Qor) mentioned by A. L. M. Nicolas, "Siyyid 'Alí-Muḥammad dit le Báb", p. 334.   |
| Kur  | Kúr  | Pers. blind; one-eyed; blind in a moral sense  |
| Kura, Kurat                                      | Kura[h], pl. Kurát, Kuran                        | globe, sphere; ball. Hence, kura al- <u>ath</u> íríy (the ethereal globe); kura al-hawá (the atmospheric globe); kura al-má' (the water globe); kura at-turáb (the earth globe)  |
| Kura'  | Kurá'  | sheep or cow shin; the rocky projection of a mountain; a troop of horses; the side or extremity of anything  |
| Kurash (Kurush)                                  | Kúrash (Kúrush)                                  | Pers. Cyrus, king of Persia  |
| Kurd   | al-Kurd  | the Kurds  |
| Kurdi, Akrad                                     | Kurdí, pl. Akrád                                 | Kurdish;—pl. Kurd. Pers. kurdí a native of Kurdistán   |
| Kurji (Gurji)                                    | Kurjí  | Georgian (adj and n). al-Kurj the Georgians  |

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| Kurr                                  | Kurr                                | sandy ground that filters and cleans water flowing through it; a well; a small cistern or reservoir; a Babylonian dry measure of six ass-loads (assumed to be 480 kg)—a volume of water that is considered pure in Islamic law  |
| Kursi, Karasiy                        | Kursí, pl. Karásý, Karásin          | chair; throne; seat; professorial chair; base, pedestal, socle (architecture); bearing (technology). A low, square wooden table over which a large quilt is spread. Under the kursí is placed a brazier of charcoal fire covered with ashes. People sit on mattresses round the kursí and lean against cushions, their legs stretched under the kursí and covered with the quilt. <i>Fire on the mountain-top</i> , p. 71.  |
| Kurur                                 | Kurúr                               | return, comeback, recurrence; succession, sequence, order. A crore (10 million in India, 500,000 in Persia)   |
| Kurush                                | Kurush                              | Cyrus II of Persia c. 600–530 BC, commonly known as Cyrus the Great. Koresh in the Bible.   |
| Kush                                  | Kush                                | Pers. a male; (imperative of <i>kuštan</i> (“kill”) in compound words) a killer, who kills, slays, murders, oppresses, as in <i>azhdaha-kuš</i> , a dragon-killer   |
| Kushk                                 | Kushk                               | Pers. an upper chamber, gallery, or balcony on the top of a house; a hall, parlour  |
| Kushk-i-Nusrat (Khooshk Nosrat)       | Kushk-i-Nušrat                      | A very small village (35.109773, 50.896706) on the Tihran-Qom Old Rd  |
| Kushtan                               | Kush <span>tan</span>               | Pers. to kill, murder; to slay, sacrifice; to be killed, to beat, bruise; to extinguish (a fire or candle); to dilute (wine); to melt (metals)  |
| Kusti (Kasti, Kushti, Koshti)         | Kustí                               | Pers. wrestling; a belt or sacred cord worn by the Zoroastrians and Brahmins; also by the wrestlers of <i>Khurásán</i> . See <i>šadrí</i> .   |
| <b>L</b>                              |                                     |   |
| La ilaha illa Huwa                    | Lá iláha illá Huwa                  | [10 letters] “There is no God but He”   |
| La ilaha illa'llah                    | Lá iláha illa'lláh                  | [12 letters] “There is no God [Letters of Denial (5)] but/save God” [Letters of Affirmation (7)] or “There is none other god but God”. The <i>shaháda</i> , the Muslim profession of faith, starts with this phrase, and it contains the most fundamental truth upon which the religion of Islam is based. All else besides the Letters of Paradise is in Denial, while whatsoever appertaineth to the Letters of Paradise is Affirmation. <i>Lá iláha illa'lláh</i> , <i>Muhammadun rasúlu'lláh</i> (“There is no God but God and Muhammad is His Messenger”), the <i>Shí'a</i> call to prayer ( <i>adhán</i> ) contains the additional statement: <i>'Alíun valíu'lláh</i> (“Alí is God's friend, helper, defender and/or vice-gerent”). See <i>Huwa'lláh</i> . (intensifying particle) truly, verily; certainly, surely (particle) not, no!; (for <i>laysa</i> ) it is not, there is no “Pearls of Wisdom” |
| La                                    | La                                  | censure, rebuke, reproof, blame, reproach   |
| La                                    | Lá                                  | cursed; confounded; damned; outcast, execrable; detested, abhorred, abominable  |
| La'ali al-Hikmat                      | La'álí al-Hikmat                    | imprecation, curse, anathema; objurgation, reproach   |
| La'ima, Lawa'im                       | Lá'ima, pl. Lawá'im                 | Pers. any outer wet weather garment   |
| La'in and Mal'un, Mala'in             | La'in and Mal'un, pl. Malá'in       | Pers. (for Arabic <i>lubbádát</i> ) a rain cloak; a quilted cloak; a 'great-coat, pelisse; a wrapper  |
| La'nat                                | La'nat                              | milk; (Syrian) leban, coagulated sour milk;—pl. albán   |
| Labad                                 | Labád                               | dairy products, milk products   |
| Labada (Labbadih)                     | Labáda                              | to follow, obey (a call, an invitation)   |
| Laban, Alban, Liban                   | Laban, pl. Albán, Libán             | felt-maker; felt  |
| Labba                                 | Labbá                               | a phrase that can mean: “here I am!”, “at your service!”, “I am obedient to thee”, or “what is your command?”   |
| Labbad                                | Labbád                              | understanding, reasonable, sensible, intelligent  |
| Labbayka (Labbayk, Labbaika, Labieck) | Labbayka (Labbá + ká)               | Pers. boast, brag; a historian; a poet  |
| Labib, Alibba'                        | Labíb, pl. Alibbá'                  | proposing to anyone anything obscure or confused, mystifying; mixture, confusion, ambiguity   |
| Labid                                 | Labíd                               | laudanum  |
| Labs                                  | Labs                                | (other plurals: <i>Lidád</i> , <i>Aliddá'</i> ) fierce, grim, dogged, tough. al-Ludd or the city of Lod 15 km SE Tel Aviv; formerly Lydda (Latin).  |
| Ladan, Ladin (Laden)                  | Ládan, Ládin                        |   |
| Ladud, Aladd, Ladda', Lidad, Alidda'  | Ladúd, Aladd, fem. Laddá', pl. Ludd |   |

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| Ladun   | Ladun   | (preposition) at, by, near, close to; in the presence of, in front of, before, with; in possession of   |
| Laduni  | Laduní  | (i.e. from near God) mystic; (from on high) inspired, infused (knowledge); “innate”; hidden (knowledge); ‘ilm al-laduní, “direct knowledge” (from God) or “divinely inspired knowledge” (from God)  |
| Lafz, Alfaz   | Lafz, pl. Alfáz   | sound-group, phonetic complex; expression, term; word; wording; formulation; articulation, enunciation, pronunciation (of Qur’anic text)  |
| Lafzi   | Lafzí   | of or pertaining to words, verbal; literal; pronounced; oral  |
| Lahab, Lahib, Luhab   | Lahab, Lahíb, Luháb   | flame, blaze, flare. Abú Lahab (the ‘Father of Flame’) is known for his hatred of his nephew, Muḥammad.   |
| Lahay, Lahih<br>Lahijan   | Láháy, Pers. Láhih<br>Láhíján   | The Hague (city in SW Netherlands)<br>(láh+ján, “a place to obtain silk fibre”) Caspian sea resort (37.206573, 50.003119) and the capital of Láhíján County   |
| Lahijani  | Láhíjání  | ‘Alí Aṣḥraf Láhíjání (1853–1919), famous Bahá’í poet and known by his sobriquet, ‘Andalíb (“nightingale”)   |
| Lahm, Luhum, Liham<br>Lahut   | Laḥm, pl. Luḥúm, Liḥám<br>Láhút   | flesh; meat<br>godhead, deity; divine nature, divinity. (world of the Heavenly Court ( <i>‘álami láhút</i> )—realm of being, “divinity”). See Háhút, Jabarút, Malakút, and Násút  |
| Lahuti<br>Lahutiya (Lahutiyya)<br>Lakhm<br>Lakhmiyun                    | Láhútí<br>al-Láhútíya[h or t]<br>Laḵm<br>al-Laḵmíyún                            | theological; theologian; divine<br>theology; “realm of the primal will”<br>a cutting, amputation; a box, a blow<br>Lakhmids or Lakhmid (“Lakhmite”) dynasty CE 300–602. Lakhmids (al-Laḵmíyún (الـلـخـمـيـون—“fwn” transcribed as “fyún”), in Arabic usually referred to as al-Manáḏhirah or Banú Laḵm) in southern Iraq (capital al-Hírah, near modern al-Kúfah).                                  |
| Lakin, Lakinna<br>Lala (Lalah, Laleh)                                   | Lákin, lákinna<br>Lála  | however, yet, but<br>Pers. a tulip; any wild flower; a passionate lover; the lip of a mistress.   |
| Lala (Lalih)<br>Lala-Rukh (Lalla Rookh)                                 | Lala<br>Lála-Rukn   | Pers. a mentor, a tutor. Riḏá-Qulí <i>Khán-i-Lalih-Báshí</i> . “Tulip-cheeked”. “Lalla Rookh” is an Oriental romance by Irish poet Thomas Moore, published in 1817.   |
| Lam<br>Lam’, Lam’a, Lama’an, Lama’at                                    | Lám<br>Lam’ and Lama’án, fem. Lam’a[h or t]                                     | Arabic letter transcribed as L<br>(pl. fem. lama’át, splendours, effulgencies) lustre, sheen, shine; shimmer, gleam, glow, brightness, light  |
| La-Madhab<br>Lamha, Lamhat  | Lá-Madḥhab<br>Lamḥa[t], pl. Lamaḥát   | Persian without religion, non-religious, “atheist”<br>quick, casual look, glance; wink; glow of light, light, brightness, flash (of lightning)  |
| Lami, Lamiya (Lamiyya)  | Lámí, fem. Lámíya[h or t]   | lám-shaped, resembling the letter ل. Fem. a poem rhyming on the letter ل. <i>Sharḥ al-Qaṣídah al-Lámíyah</i> “Explanation of the Lámíya poem” by ibn Qá’id.   |
| Lami’, Lami’a, Lawami’<br>Landan<br>Lang                                | Lámí’, fem. Lámí’a[h or t], pl. Lawámí’<br>Landan<br>Lang                       | brilliant, lustrous, shining, gleaming, shimmering<br>London<br>Pers. lame; maimed; the halting of a caravan for a day or two   |
| Laqab, Alqab  | Laqab, pl. Alqáb  | agnomen; cognomen; nickname; title, honourific; last name, surname, family name (as opposed to <i>ism</i> , given name, first name). The laqab is typically descriptive of the person.  |
| Lar<br>Larijan<br>Las<br>Las-Furush<br>Lashkar-Nivis<br>Lastu<br>Latafa | Lár<br>Lárfján<br>Lás<br>Lás-Furúsh<br>Laṣḥkar-Nivís<br>Lastu<br>Laṭáfa[h or t] | city in province of Fars<br>district of Mazandaran Province<br>Pers. refuse of silk; coarse silk<br>Pers. silk merchant. See <i>Farsh</i> .<br>Paymaster-General<br>(from negative verb laysa), I am not<br>thinness fineness, delicateness; gracefulness, loveliness, charm; kindness, benevolence; friendliness; politeness, esprit, intellectual refinement, sophistication; suavity, urbaneness |
| Latafa, lutf, Altaf   | Laṭáfa, Luṭf, pl. Alṭáf   | to be kind and friendly;—pl. benefits, favours; kindnesses  |
| Latif, Litaf, Lutafa’   | Laṭíf, pl. Liṭáf, Luṭafá’   | thin; fine; delicate, dainty; little, small, insignificant; gentle, soft, light, mild; pleasant, agreeable; amiable, friendly, kind, nice; civil, courteous, polite; affable, genial; pretty, charming, lovely, graceful; intellectually  |

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| Latifa (Latifah), Lata'if            | Laṭīfa[h or t], pl. Laṭā'if            | refined, full of esprit, brilliant, witty; elegant; al-Laṭīf the Kind (one of the attributes of God) (fem. Laṭīf) witticism, quip; joke, jest; subtlety, nicety. Name given to Helen Hotchkiss Lielnors by 'Abdu'l-Bahá.   |
| Lavasan                              | Lavásán                                | affluent town in Shemiranat County, Tehran Province. 23 km NE of the centre of Tehran.   |
| Law (Lau)                            | Law                                    | (conjunction) if (as a rule, introducing hypothetical conditional clauses)   |
| Lawh (Lauh), Alwah (Alavah), Alawih  | Lawḥ (Lauh), pl. Alwáḥ, Aláwīḥ         | (masculine) board, blackboard; slate; tablet, epistle; slab; plate, sheet; pane; plank, board, table; panel; small board, signboard; shoulder blade, scapula   |
| Lawh Ahmad                           | Lawḥ Aḥmad                             | "Tablet of Aḥmad" in Arabic by Bahá'u'lláh. Revealed for Aḥmad-i-Yazdí.  |
| Lawh al-Ayyi an-Nur                  | Lawḥ al-Áyyi an-Núr                    | "Tablet of the Verse of Light" by Bahá'u'lláh in Arabic. Also known as Tafsír al-Ḥurúfát al-Muqaṭṭa'ih   |
| Lawh al-Mahfuz, Lawh-i-Mahfuz        | al-Lawḥ al-Maḥfúz, Pers. Lawḥ-i-Maḥfúz | Guarded or Preserved Tablet, a symbol for the knowledge of God Who "knoweth all things and is known of none". Mentioned in Qur'án 85:22.   |
| Lawh az-Ziyara li-Tumas Brikwul      | Lawh az-Ziyara li-Tumás Brikwúl        | "Tablet of Visitation for Thomas Breakwell" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá. The first English Bahá'í. Thomas Breakwell worked in a cotton mill in the south of the United States that was buttressed by child labour. 'Abdu'l-Bahá advised him to resign. He did. He returned to Paris from 'Akká and made it his home. |
| Lawh Basit al-Haqiqa                 | Lawḥ Basit al-Ḥaqiqa                   | "Tablet of the Uncompounded Reality, of the Ground of Being" by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Lawha (Lauha), Lawhat, Alwah (Alvah) | Lawḥa[h or t], pl. Lawḥát, Alwáḥ       | (fem.) board; blackboard; slate; tablet; slab; plate, sheet; pane; panel; plaque; plane, surface; screen; placard, poster; picture, painting   |
| Lawh-i-'Abdu'l-'Aziz-Va-Vukala       | Lawḥ-i-'Abdu'l-'Azíz-Va-Vukalá         | "Tablet to 'Abdu'l-'Azíz and ministers" by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Lawh-i-'Abdu'l-Vahhab                | Lawḥ-i-'Abdu'l-Vahháb                  | "Tablet to 'Abdu'l-Vahháb" by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Lawh-i-'Abdu'r-Razzaq                | Lawḥ-i-'Abdu'r-Razzáq                  | "Tablet to 'Abdu'r-Razzáq" by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Lawh-i-'Ahd va Mithaq                | Lawḥ-i-'Ahd va Miṭḥáq (Imríká)         | "Will and Testament" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá   |
| Lawh-i-'Ammih                        | Lawḥ-i-'Ammih                          | "Tablet to the Aunt" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá   |
| Lawh-i-'Ashiq va Ma'shuq             | Lawḥ-i-'Áshiq va Ma'shúq               | "Tablet of the Lover and the Beloved", Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Lawh-i-'Ashiq-va-Ma'shuq             | Lawḥ-i-'Áshiq-va-Ma'shúq               | "The Tablet of the Lover and the Beloved" by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Lawh-i-Aflakiyyih                    | Lawḥ-i-Aflákiyyih                      | "Tablet of the universe" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá ("Aflákiyyih" often used in Bahá'í writings)  |
| Lawh-i-Ahbab                         | Lawḥ-i-Ahháb                           | "Tablet for the Friends" by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Lawh-i-Ahmad                         | Lawḥ-i-Aḥmad                           | "Tablet of Aḥmad" in Persian by Bahá'u'lláh. Written in honour of Aḥmad-i-Káshání.   |
| Lawh-i-Amr                           | Lawḥ-i-Amr                             | "Tablet of the Command" by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Lawh-i-Amvaj                         | Lawḥ-i-Amváj                           | "Tablet of the Waves" by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Lawh-i-Anta'l-Kafi                   | Lawḥ-i-Anta'l-Káfi                     | "Tablet of 'Thou the Sufficing', known as the long healing prayer, Tablet of protection" by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Lawh-i-Aqdas                         | Lawḥ-i-Aqdas                           | "The Most Holy Tablet", sometimes referred to as "Tablet to the Christians" by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Lawh-i-Ard-i-Ba                      | Lawḥ-i-Ard-i-Bá                        | "Tablet of the Land of Bá" by Bahá'u'lláh. Tablet sent to 'Abdu'l-Bahá while visiting Beirut ("Land of Bá") 1-17 June 1880.  |
| Lawh-i-Ashraf                        | Lawḥ-i-Ashraf                          | "Tablet for Ashraf (the Noble)" by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Lawh-i-Ayat                          | Lawḥ-i-Áyát                            | "Tablet of the Verses" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá   |
| Lawh-i-Ayyi-i-Nur                    | Lawḥ-i-Áyyi-i-Núr                      | "Tablet of the Light Verse" by Bahá'u'lláh written in response to questions from Mírzá Áqáy-i-Rikáb-Sáz. See Qur'án 24:35. Also known as Tafsír [Lawḥ-i] Ḥurúfát al-Muqaṭṭa'ah.  |
| Lawh-i-Baha                          | Lawḥ-i-Bahá                            | "Tablet of Glory" by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Lawh-i-Baqá                          | Lawḥ-i-Baqá                            | "Tablet of Eternity" by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Lawh-i-Bisharat                      | Lawḥ-i-Biṣḥárát                        | "Tablet of Glad Tidings" by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Lawh-i-Bismilih                      | Lawḥ-i-Bismilih                        | "Tablet of 'In the Name of God'" by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Lawh-i-Bulbulu'l-Firaq               | Lawḥ-i-Bulbulu'l-Firáq                 | "Tablet of the Nightingale of Bereavement" by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Lawh-i-Burhan                        | Lawḥ-i-Burhán                          | "Tablet of the Proof" by Bahá'u'lláh addressed to Ṣhaykh Muḥammad Báqir (the "Wolf")   |
| Lawh-i-Dr Forel                      | Lawḥ-i-Dr Forel                        | "Tablet to Dr Forel" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá   |
| Lawh-i-Du-Niday-i-Falah va Najah     | Lawḥ-i-Du-Nidáy-i-Faláh va Najáh       | "Tablet of Supplication" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá. More literally the Tablet of two Calls (the Báb and Bahá'u'lláh) for salvation and emancipation"   |
| Lawh-i-Dunya                         | Lawḥ-i-Dunyá                           | "Tablet of the World" by Bahá'u'lláh   |

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| Lawh-i-Fitnih                   | Lawḥ-i-Fitnih                     | “Tablet of the Test” by Bahá’u’lláh   |
| Lawh-i-Fu’ád                    | Lawḥ-i-Fu’ád                      | “Tablet to Fu’ád Páshá” by Bahá’u’lláh. Addressed to <u>Shaykh</u> Kázim-i-Samandar of Qazvín, one of the apostles of Bahá’u’lláh. Its subject, the former Ottoman statesman Fu’ád Páshá, died in France in 1869, the Tablet was revealed soon afterwards. Tablet begins with the letters “Káf Zá” for Kázim. |
| Lawh-i-Ghulamu’l-Khuld          | Lawḥ-i-Ghulámu’l-Khuld            | “Tablet of the Deathless Youth, Eternal Youth, Youth of Paradise” by Bahá’u’lláh (Ar. Lawḥ Ghulám al-Khuld)   |
| Lawh-i-Habib                    | Lawḥ-i-Ḥabib                      | “Tablet of the Beloved” by Bahá’u’lláh  |
| Lawh-i-Haft Sham’ Wahdat        | Lawḥ-i-Haft <u>Sham’</u> Wahdat   | “Tablet of the Seven Candles of Unity” by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá  |
| Lawh-i-Haft-Pursish             | Lawḥ-i-Haft-Pursish               | “Tablet of Seven Questions” by Bahá’u’lláh  |
| Lawh-i-Hajj                     | Lawḥ-i-Ḥajj                       | Tablet of Visitation to be recited at Baghdád, by Bahá’u’lláh   |
| Lawh-i-Hawdaj                   | Lawḥ-i-Hawdaj (or Lawḥ-i-Sámshún) | “Tablet of the Howdah” by Bahá’u’lláh   |
| Lawh-i-Haykal                   | Lawḥ-i-Haykal                     | “Tablet of the Temple”, i.e. the body, by Bahá’u’lláh   |
| Lawh-i-Haykalu’-d-Din           | Lawḥ-i-Haykalu’-d-Dín             | “Tablet of the Temple of the Faith” by the Báb  |
| Lawh-i-Hikmat                   | Lawḥ-i-Ḥikmat                     | “Tablet of Wisdom” by Bahá’u’lláh   |
| Lawh-i-Hirtik                   | Lawḥ-i-Hirtík                     | “Tablet to Georg David Hardegg (Hirtík)” by Bahá’u’lláh   |
| Lawh-i-Hizar Bayti              | Lawḥ-i-Hizár Baytí                | “Tablet of One Thousand Verses” by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá   |
| Lawh-i-Huriyyih                 | Lawḥ-i-Ḥuríyyih                   | “Tablet of the Maiden” by Bahá’u’lláh   |
| Lawh-i-Hurufat                  | Lawḥ-i-Ḥurufát                    | “Tablet of the Letters” by the Báb  |
| Lawh-i-Husayn                   | Lawḥ-i-Ḥusayn                     | by Bahá’u’lláh  |
| Lawh-i-ibn-i-Dhi’b              | Lawḥ-i-ibn-i-Dhí’b                | “The Epistle to the Son of the Wolf” by Bahá’u’lláh   |
| Lawh-i-Ishraqat                 | Lawḥ-i-Ishráqát                   | “Tablet of Splendours” by Bahá’u’lláh   |
| Lawh-i-Istintaq                 | Lawḥ-i-Istintáq                   | “Tablet of the Interrogation” by Bahá’u’lláh  |
| Lawh-i-Ittihad                  | Lawḥ-i-Ittiḥád                    | “Tablet of Unity” by Bahá’u’lláh  |
| Lawh-i-Jamal                    | Lawḥ-i-Jamál                      | Tablet to Áqá Jamál-i-Burújirdi, “Tablet of Beauty” by Bahá’u’lláh  |
| Lawh-i-Karim                    | Lawḥ-i-Karím                      | “Tablet for Karím (the Noble)” by Bahá’u’lláh   |
| Lawh-i-Karmil                   | Lawḥ-i-Karmil                     | “Tablet of Carmel” by Bahá’u’lláh (1891)  |
| Lawh-i-Khurasan                 | Lawḥ-i-Khúrasán                   | by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá   |
| Lawh-i-Kullu’t-Ta’am            | Lawḥ-i-Kullu’t-Ṭa’am              | “Tablet of All Food” by Bahá’u’lláh   |
| Lawh-i-Lahih                    | Lawḥ-i-Láhih                      | “Tablet to the Central Organization for a Durable Peace, The Hague” by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá   |
| Lawh-i-Laylatu’l-Quds           | Lawḥ-i-Laylatu’l-Quds             | “Tablet of the Holy (Sacred) Night” by Bahá’u’lláh  |
| Lawh-i-Madinatu’r-Rida          | Lawḥ-i-Madínatu’r-Ridá            | “The City of Radiant Acquiescence” by Bahá’u’lláh   |
| Lawh-i-Madinatu’t-Tawhid        | Lawḥ-i-Madínatu’t-Tawḥíd          | “Tablet of the City of Unity” by Bahá’u’lláh  |
| Lawh-i-Mahfil-i-Shawr           | Lawḥ-i-Maḥfil-i-Shawr             | Tablet (or prayer) for spiritual assemblies, regarding gathering and consulting (by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá)   |
| Lawh-i-Malika (Lawh-i-Malikh)   | Lawḥ-i-Malika                     | “Tablet to the Queen” of England (Victoria) by Bahá’u’lláh  |
| Lawh-i-Malik-i-Rus              | Lawḥ-i-Malik-i-Rús                | “Tablet to the Czar Alexander III” by Bahá’u’lláh   |
| Lawh-i-Mallahu’l-Quds           | Lawḥ-i-Malláhu’l-Quds             | “Tablet of the Holy Mariner” by Bahá’u’lláh   |
| Lawh-i-Manikchi-Sahib           | Lawḥ-i-Mánikchí-Ṣáḥib             | “Tablet to Mánikchí-Ṣáḥib” by Bahá’u’lláh   |
| Lawh-i-Maqsud                   | Lawḥ-i-Maqṣúd                     | “Tablet of Maqṣúd (the Goal, the Desired One)” by Bahá’u’lláh   |
| Lawh-i-Maryam                   | Lawḥ-i-Maryam                     | “Tablet to Maryam” by Bahá’u’lláh   |
| Lawh-i-Mawlud                   | Lawḥ-i-Mawlúd                     | Tablet for the Birth of the Báb by Bahá’u’lláh  |
| Lawh-i-Mazzah                   | Lawḥ-i-Mazzaḥ                     | “Tablet of the Humorist” by Bahá’u’lláh. Begins: “Bismilláhi’l-Mazzaḥ ...”  |
| Lawh-i-Mubahilih                | Lawḥ-i-Mubáhih                    | “Tablet of the Confrontation or Execration” by Bahá’u’lláh  |
| Lawh-i-Muhabbat                 | Lawḥ-i-Muḥabbat                   | “Tablet to Medina” by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá  |
| Lawh-i-Napulyun                 | Lawḥ-i-Nápulyún I and II          | “Tablet to Napoleon III” (1868 and 1869) by Bahá’u’lláh. Can also be written as Lawḥ Málik Bárís.   |
| Lawh-i-Naqus                    | Lawḥ-i-Náqús                      | “Tablet of the Bell” by Bahá’u’lláh   |
| Lawh-i-Nasir                    | Lawḥ-i-Naṣír                      | Tablet to Ḥájí Muḥammad Naṣír of Qazvín by Bahá’u’lláh  |
| Lawh-i-Nikah                    | Lawḥ-i-Nikáḥ                      | Tablet on Marriage by Bahá’u’lláh   |
| Lawh-i-Nuqtih                   | Lawḥ-i-Nuqtih                     | “Tablet of the Point” by Bahá’u’lláh  |
| Lawh-i-Pap                      | Lawḥ-i-Páp                        | “Tablet to the Pope” (Pope Pius IX) by Bahá’u’lláh  |
| Lawh-i-Pisar-’Amm               | Lawḥ-i-Pisar-’Amm                 | “Tablet to the Cousin” in honour of Mírzá Hasan-i-Mázindaráni by Bahá’u’lláh  |
| Lawh-i-Qad-Ihtaraqa’l-Mukhlisun | Lawḥ-i-Qad-Ihtaráqa’l-Mukhlisún   | “The Tablet of the Faithful Ones (Mukhlisún) have burned (qad ihtaraq)”, based on the first line that Shoghi Effendi translated as “... the hearts of the sincere are consumed in the fire of separation.” Known in English as “The Fire Tablet” (see first and last lines) by Bahá’u’lláh. See Ihtirák       |

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| Lawh-i-Qina'  | Lawḥ-i-Qiná'  | "Tablet of the Veil" by Bahá'u'lláh. Addressed primarily to the "third" <u>Shaykhí</u> leader, Hájí Mírzá Muḥammad Karím <u>Khán</u> Kirmání (the first Kirmání <u>Shaykhí</u> leader). Provisional translation by Adib Masumian. See Kirmání.  |
| Lawh-i-Quds<br>Lawh-i-Ra'ís   | Lawḥ-i-Quds<br>Lawḥ-i-Ra'ís   | "Tablet of Holiness" by Bahá'u'lláh<br>"Tablet of the Ruler" (Tablet to Mehmed Emin 'Alí Páshá) by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Lawh-i-Rafi'<br>Lawh-i-Raqsha'  | Lawḥ-i-Rafí'<br>Lawḥ-i-Raqshá'  | "Tablet of Elevation" by Bahá'u'lláh<br>"Tablet to the She-Serpent" (Imám-Jum'ih of Işfahán) by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Lawh-i-Rasul<br>Lawh-i-Ru'ya<br>Lawh-i-Ruh<br>Lawh-i-Sahab<br>Lawh-i-Salah<br>Lawh-i-Salman<br>Lawh-i-Samsun<br>Lawh-i-Sarraj   | Lawḥ-i-Rasúl<br>Lawḥ-i-Ru'yá<br>Lawḥ-i-Rúh<br>Lawḥ-i-Saháb<br>Lawḥ-i-Şaláh<br>Lawḥ-i-Salmán<br>Lawḥ-i-Sámsún (or Lawḥ-i-Hawdaj)<br>Lawḥ-i-Sarráj  | "Tablet of the Prophet" by Bahá'u'lláh<br>"Tablet of the Vision" by Bahá'u'lláh<br>"Tablet of the Spirit" by Bahá'u'lláh<br>"Tablet of the Cloud" by Bahá'u'lláh<br>"Tablet of Obligatory Prayer" by Bahá'u'lláh<br>"Tablet of Salmán" I–III by Bahá'u'lláh<br>"Tablet of Sámsún" by Bahá'u'lláh<br>"Tablet of the Saddler" by Bahá'u'lláh (a long and fairly weighty tablet) to 'Alí Muḥammad Sarráj.  |
| Lawh-i-Sayyah<br>Lawh-i-Shaykh-Fani   | Lawḥ-i-Sayyáh<br>Lawḥ-i- <u>Shaykh</u> -Fání  | "Tablet of Sayyáh (the Traveller)" by Bahá'u'lláh<br>Tablet to the <u>Shaykh</u> who has surrendered his will to God by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Lawh-i-Siyyid-i-Mihdiy-i-Dahaji<br>Lawh-i-Sultan<br>Lawh-i-Tajalliyat<br>Lawh-i-Tanzih va Taqdis<br>Lawh-i-Tarazat<br>Lawh-i-Tarbiyat<br>Lawh-i-Tawhid<br>Lawh-i-Tibb<br>Lawh-i-Tuqa<br>Lawh-i-Wasiya (Lawh-i-Wasaya) | Lawḥ-i-Siyyid-i-Mihdíy-i-Dahají<br>Lawḥ-i-Sultán<br>Lawḥ-i-Tajallíyát<br>Lawḥ-i-Tanzíh va Taqdís<br>Lawḥ-i-Ṭarázát<br>Lawḥ-i-Ṭarbíyát<br>Lawḥ-i-Tawḥíd<br>Lawḥ-i-Ṭibb<br>Lawḥ-i-Tuqá<br>Lawḥ-i-Waşiya | by Bahá'u'lláh. See Dahají<br>"Tablet to the King of Persia" by Bahá'u'lláh<br>"Tablet of Effulences" by Bahá'u'lláh<br>"Tablet of Purity" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá<br>"Tablet of Ornaments" by Bahá'u'lláh<br>"Tablet of Education" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá<br>"Tablet of Unity" by Bahá'u'lláh<br>"Tablet of Medicine" by Bahá'u'lláh<br>"Tablet of Virtue" by Bahá'u'lláh See Lawḥu't-Tuqá untitled brief document by the Báb, the so-called "Tablet of the Will" or the "Will and Testament", addressed to Mírzá Yaḥyá in which he is "enjoined to promote and protect the Faith and to invite people to follow what has been revealed in the Bayán." (Research Dept. 28 May 2004) |
| Lawh-i-Yaquti<br>Lawh-i-Yusuf<br>Lawh-i-Zaynu'l-Muqarrabin<br>Lawh-i-Ziyarih<br>Lawhu'r-Ridvan<br>Lawhu'r-Ruh<br>Lawhu't-Tuqa<br>Lawlaka<br>Lawz (Lauz)   | Lawḥ-i-Yáqútí<br>Lawḥ-i-Yúsuf<br>Lawḥ-i-Zaynu'l-Muqarrabín<br>Lawḥ-i-Ziyárih<br>Lawḥu'r-Riḍván<br>Lawḥu'r-Rúh<br>Lawḥu't-Tuqá<br>Lawláka<br>Lawz, pl. Alwáz   | "The Ruby Tablet"<br>"Tablet of Joseph" by Bahá'u'lláh<br>Tablet to Zaynu'l-Muqarrabín by Bahá'u'lláh<br>"Tablet of Visitation" by Bahá'u'lláh<br>"Tablet of Riḍván" by Bahá'u'lláh<br>"Tablet of Spirit" by Bahá'u'lláh<br>"The Tablet of Piety or the Fear of God" by Bahá'u'lláh<br>Arabic "but for Thee"<br>fleeing unto, taking refuge; escaping, saving oneself; an almond; a kind of sweetmeat   |
| Layl (Lail), Layali   | Layl, pl. Layálí  | (usually masc.) night-time, night (as opposed to nahár daytime);—pl. layálí (Syrian) a certain vocal style; laylan at night   |
| Layla (Laila), Layat, Layalin, Layá'il<br>Layla (Laila, Leila), Layali  | Layla[h or t], pl. Laylát, Layálin, Layá'il<br>Laylá, pl. Layálí  | (feminine) ("Leila") night; evening; soirée<br>scent of wine, or the commencement of its intoxicating influence; a female proper name, in particular that of the celebrated mistress of Majnún in a Persian folktale<br>Night of Power. The night in which, according to sura 97, the Qur'án was revealed, celebrated during the night between the 26th and 27th of Ramaḍán.  |
| Laylat al-Qadr, Laylatu'l-Qadr  | Laylat al-Qadr, Pers. Laylatu'l-Qadr  | "Holy Night", "Sacred Night"  |
| Laylat al-Quds, Laylatu'l-Quds<br>Layli (Laili)   | Laylat al-Quds, Laylatu'l-Quds<br>Laylí   | nocturnal, nightly; of night, night- (in compounds); evening (adjective).   |
| Laysa (Laisa)<br>Lazat, Laz<br>li   | Laysa<br>Lázat, pl. Láz<br>li   | there is not; not; except<br>Pers. a dress of red Chinese silk;—pl. soft, thin silk   |
| Li  | Lí  | 1. (preposition) for; on behalf of, in favor of; to (of the dative); because of; for the sake of; due to, owing to; for, for the purpose of; at the time of, when, as; by (designating the author or originator). 2. (conjunction with the subjunctive) that, so that, in order that, in order to<br>to me  |

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| Libas, Libasal, Albisa            | Libás, pl. Libásál, Albisa       | clothes, clothing; costume; apparel; garment, robe, dress   |
| Libs                              | Libs                             | a covering, especially that of the <i>ka'bah</i> ; the covering of a camel-litter; a kind of dress; the membrane of the brain   |
| li-Din Allah, li-Dini'llah        | li-Dín Alláh or li-Díni'lláh     | religion (or faith) of God  |
| li-Din                            | li-Dín                           | of/to God   |
| Lillah (li-llah)                  | Lilláh                           | “for/to/towards Alláh”, for the love of God, for God’s sake. The li- at the beginning is a prepositional prefix. Morphologically, it would normally be li-Alláh with an abjad value of 96. Since the á (dagger alif) represents a stressed “a”, and not an alif, the abjad value is 95. Compare al-Bayán. |
| Liman                             | Límán, pl. Límánát               | harbour, port; penitentiary   |
| Liqa’ Rabb, Liqa-i-Rabb           | Liqa’ Rabb, Pers. Liqa-i-Rabb    | “Visitation of God” on the Day of Qiyámah. Since God is sanctified from all material existence and He can never be seen by the material eyes, this means seeing and meeting a Manifestation of the Names and attributes of God.   |
| Liqa’, Liqa’a                     | Liqa’ (Pers. Liqá)               | encounter, battle; meeting; a visit, get together, interview (modern); reunion; what meets the eye, hence the Persian meaning of face, form, visage, countenance. liqá’a (preposition) in exchange for, in return for, for, on.   |
| Liqa’i                            | Liqa’í                           | my meeting  |
| Liqa’iya, (Laqa’iyya, Laqa’iyyih) | Liqa’íya, Pers. Liqa’iyya        | Liqa’íyyih <i>Khánum</i> , second wife of Mírzá ‘Alí-Muḥammad-i-Varqá. Name of one of the four daughters of Ibn-i Aşdaq and Ḍiyá’u’l-Ḥájíyyih. Pers. “Liqa’iyyih” or “Liqa’íyyih”.  |
| Liqa’u’llah (Laqa’u’llah)         | Liqa’u’lláh                      | the meeting of God, resurrection. A reference to the Manifestation of God, i.e. Bahá’u’lláh.  |
| Liqa’u’llah                       | Liqa’u’lláh                      | ‘attainment unto the Divine Presence’, resurrection   |
| Lisan, Alsina, Alsun              | Lisán, pl. Alsina[h], Alsun      | tongue; language; mouthpiece (figuratively)   |
| Lisanu’l-‘Arab                    | Lisánu’l-‘Arab                   | The Arab tongue   |
| Lisanu’llah                       | Lisánu’lláh                      | the word (or tongue) of God   |
| Lisanu’l-Mulk                     | Lisánu’l-Mulk                    | “Tongue of the Empire”. Lisánu’l-Mulk-i-Sipihr (“Eloquent Tongue of the Empire”) of Káshán, 19th century Persian historian. See Sipihr.   |
| Liss, Lusus, Alsas                | Lişş, pl. Luşúş, Alşáş           | thief, robber   |
| Litani River                      | Liṭání                           | Liṭání River  |
| Liwa’ (Liva), Alwiya, Alwiyat     | Liwá’, pl. Alwiya, Alwiyát       | banner, flag, standard; brigade; major general; rear admiral (Egypt.); province, district (Iran). <i>al-Liwá’</i> (“The Flag”) (1963–) is a Lebanese Arabic daily newspaper.  |
| Lourenco Marques                  | Lourenço Marques                 | Portuguese explorer and pre-1975 name of Maputo, capital of Mozambique  |
| Lu’ayy ibn Ghálib ibn Fihr        | Lu’ayy ibn Ghálib ibn Fihr       | ancestor of Prophet Muḥammad and son of Lu’ayy ibn Ghálib ibn Fihr (fl. c. CE 230–240)  |
| Lu’lu’, La’ali, Lu’lu’un          | Lu’lu’ (Lúlú), pl. La’álí        | (collective; nomen unitatis Lu’lu’un) pearls; gems, jewels  |
| Lubbada, Lubbadat                 | Lubbáda, pl. Lubbádát            | horse blanket, saddle blanket;—(pl. labábíd) felt cap   |
| Lubs                              | Lubs                             | putting on a garment; enjoying the company (of a wife, etc.)  |
| Lugha, Lughat                     | Lughā[h or t], pl. Lughát        | language; dialect; idiom; vernacular; lingo, jargon; word; expression, term; al-lughat al-‘arabíyat al-afşahí, classical Arabic   |
| Lughat Nama (Lughat Namih)        | Lughat Náma                      | Pers. 15 volume “The Dehkhoda Dictionary” in Persian by ‘Alí Akbar Dihkhudá   |
| Lujj, Lujja, Lujaj, Lijaj         | Lujj and Lujja, pl. Lujaj, Lijáj | depth of the sea; gulf, abyss, chasm, depth   |
| Lujjat, Lujja                     | Lujjat, Lujja                    | Pers. a large body, multitude; plenty (of water), the great deep, main, middle of the sea; an abyss; silver; a looking-glass, mirror  |
| Lulin, Aftaba                     | Lúlín                            | Pers. a jug, flagon, or any similar vessel with a spout, and made of clay (those made of metal are called áftába).  |
| Lum’a, Luma’, Lima’               | Lum’a[h or t], pl. Luma’, Limá’  | shimmer, gleam, glow, flash, sparkle, glitter, brilliancy, radiance, beam; gloss, lustre, burnish, polish   |
| Luqa                              | Lúqá                             | Pers. the evangelist Luke   |
| Luqman                            | Luqmán                           | a famous legendary figure noted for his wisdom. Prophet in Qur’án.  |
| Luqmat                            | Luqmat, Laqmat, Luqma, pl. Luqam | Pers. a mouthful, morsel; a kind of fritter   |

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|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Luqmatu'l-Qáđí                     | Luqmatu'l-Qáđí                       | Pers. the choice morsel for the judge  |
| Lur                                | Lur                                  | Name of a warlike tribe living in Luristán.  |
| Luristan (Lorestan)                | Luristán                             | a province and an area in western Írán in the Zagros Mountains   |
| Lut                                | Lút                                  | Lot  |
| Lut                                | Lút                                  | Pers. naked, bare. <i>Dašt-i-Lút</i> , the “Emptiness Plain”, 51,800 km <sup>2</sup> , is a salt desert, one of the hottest and driest in the world, in Kirmán, and Sistán and Balúchistán Provinces.  |
| Lutf, Latafa, Altaf                | Luţf, fem. Laţáfa(h or t), pl. Alţáf | approaching, drawing near; being propitious, favourable, gracious; being small, slender, delicate; the grace or protection of God; gentleness, humanity, kindness, generosity, benevolence; piquancy, point, wit;—fem. thinness fineness, delicateness; gracefulness, loveliness, charm; kindness, benevolence; friendliness; politeness, esprit, intellectual refinement, sophistication; suavity, urbaneness   |
| Lutf-'Ali                          | Luţf-'Alí                            | Luţf 'Alí Mírzá <i>Shírází</i> (Mírzá, “Prince”), a descendant of the Afsháriyán royal dynasty, and a Bábí.  |
| Lutfi                              | Luţfí                                | Pers. adopted, brought up in the family; an adopted child. 'Umar Lútfí Páshá [Lútfí Paşa (Turkish)] (BKG p. 482)   |
| Lutfu'llah (Lotfullah)             | Luţfu'lláh                           | favour or kindness of God  |
| Luti                               | Lúţí                                 | The people of Lot or Sodom; a sodomite; an impudent, forward fellow; a bravo, bully, ruffian, villain; a jester, buffoon, clown  |
| Lutigari                           | Lúţígari                             | Pers. often used interchangeably with <i>awbásh</i> (see <i>wabash</i> ). The <i>lúţígari</i> are groups of people organized around <i>zúr-khánih</i> (gymnasia) who professed certain ideals of <i>jawánmardí</i> (“chivalry”)—truthfulness, honesty, protecting the weak and oppressing the oppression. In practice the difference between “Robin Hood” and robber is not clear-cut. <i>Lúţígari</i> can sometimes refer to troupes of musicians and entertainers. |
| <b>M</b>                           |                                      |  |
| Ma                                 | Má                                   | (interrogative pronoun) what   |
| Ma, ila ma, bi'ma, li-ma, hatta ma | Ma                                   | for what? after prepositions: <i>ilá ma</i> whereto? where? which way? whither? <i>bi-ma</i> with what? wherewith? <i>li-ma</i> why? wherefore? <i>hattá ma</i> how far? to which point?   |
| Ma', Miyah, Amwah                  | Má', pl. Miyáh, Amwáh                | water; liquid, fluid; juice. <i>má'</i> al-ward (becomes <i>máward</i> ), rose water. Hence, the name <i>Máwardí</i> .   |
| Ma'ab (Maab), Ma'awib, Ma'awiba    | Ma'áb, pl. Ma'áwib, Ma'áwiba[t]      | a place to which one returns; “beautiful place of return” (“Paradise”, Qur'án 13:29); (used as verbal noun) return; a receptacle, repository, a place where anything centres, or in which it is contained. H. M. Balyuzi identifies Ma'áb with the Biblical kingdom of Moab, east of the Dead Sea in the area of Wádí al-Mújib, present day Jordan.  |
| Ma'ad                              | Ma'ád                                | literally place or time of return. Day of Resurrection.  |
| Ma'adh                             | Ma'ádh                               | (act or instance of) taking refuge; refuge, place of refuge, retreat, asylum, sanctuary  |
| Ma'an (Maan)                       | Ma'án                                | a stage, halting-place; “son” of Lot (Lút); a city in southern Jordan, 218 km SW of Amman; a town in northern Syria, 25 km north of Hamáh and 70 km north of Homs  |
| Ma'dan                             | Ma'dan (Syrian ma'din)               | very good! bravo! well done!   |
| Ma'dan-i-Mis                       | Ma'dan-i-Mis                         | Pers. copper mine. Maden, town in Türkiye between Kharput and Diyarbakir   |
| Ma'dan-i-Nuqrih                    | Ma'dan-i-Nuqrih                      | Pers. Keban (Turkish) is a town and silver mine. The town is about 1 km below the large Keban Dam on the Euphrates River.  |
| Ma'din, Ma'adin                    | Ma'din, pl. Ma'ádin                  | mine; lode; metal; mineral; treasure-trove, bonanza (figuratively). Panj-Ma'ádin (Pers. “five mines”) may be located at 29.250012, 54.599990, 28 km ENE of Nayriz.   |
| Ma'din, Ma'adin                    | Ma'din, pl. Ma'ádin                  | mine; lode; metal; mineral; treasure-trove, bonanza (figurative); (place of) origin, source  |
| Ma'dini, Ma'daniyat                | Ma'diní, pl. Ma'daníyát              | metallic, mineral; al-ma'daníyát mineralogy  |

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| Ma'gul  | Ma'qúl   | reasonable, sensible, intelligible, comprehensible, understandable, plausible, logical; rational; apprehensive faculty, comprehension, intellect, discernment, judiciousness, judgment; common sense   |
| Ma'ida, Ma'idat   | Má'idat, Má'ida  | Pers. a table, especially one covered with victuals; a circle, circumference, circuit, orbit   |
| Ma'ida, Mawaid<br>Ma'idi-yi-Asmani  | Má'ida, pl. Má'idát, Mawá'id<br>Má'idi-yi-Ásmání   | Ar. table<br>Pers. "Heavenly Banquet" or "The Heavenly Bread", compilation of writings by 'Abdu'l-Bahá   |
| Ma'in, Mu'un  | Ma'ín, pl. Mu'un   | (water) flowing over the surface of ground. The Minaean people were the inhabitants of the kingdom of Ma'ín in modern-day Yemen. Qarnáwu (16.128100, 44.815300), near al-Ḥazm, was a capital of Ma'ín.   |
| Ma'uj, Majuj  | Ma'júj, Májúj  | Magog, son of Japhet; Eastern Tartary. See Yá'júj (Gog) and mu'zam.  |
| Ma'mun<br>Ma'mur<br>Ma'mur  | Ma'mún<br>Ma'múr<br>Ma'múr   | reliable, trustworthy<br>inhabited, populated, populous; frequented<br>commissioned, charged; commissioner; civil officer, official, especially one in executive capacity; the head of a markaz and qism (Egypt)   |
| Ma'na, Ma'ani   | Ma'ná, Ma'ná[t], pl. Ma'ání  | in Pers. also Ma'nát. sense, meaning, signification, import, drift, reality; virtue, efficacy; the title or lettering of a book; spirituality; a thing; anything; a subject; a circumstance, an event.—pl. meanings or significances, significations, senses; imports; mental images; intrinsic qualities; qualities that are commended or approved, charms, graces; elegance of language; mystical meanings; sublime realities, spiritual matters. A reference to the Imams as the repositories of the inner Word of God. Bahá'iyih Rúḥání Ma'ání (Baharieh Rouhani Ma'ani) author and translator. See ma'nan |
| Ma'nan, Ma'anin   | Ma'nan, pl. Ma'ánin  | sense, meaning, signification, import; concept, notion, idea, thought; thematic purport (e.g., of a work of art, as distinguished from its form); a rhetorical, figurative, or allegorical expression. See ma'ná   |
| Ma'nawi (Manavi)  | Ma'nawí  | relating to the sense or import (of a word or expression)  |
| Ma'qul  | Ma'qúl   | reasonable, sensible, intelligible, comprehensible, understandable, plausible, logical; rational; apprehensive faculty, comprehension, intellect, discernment, judiciousness, judgment; common sense (ex-cogitated, MF 156)  |
| Ma'rab, Ma'rib  | Ma'rab   | the time or place for any necessary business. Ma'rib is the capital city of Ma'rib Governorate, Yemen. It is 122 km east of Sana'a. The ruins of Ma'rib, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Saba' (unlikely to be that of Sheba), are 3.5 km south of the centre of the modern city. The Sabaean kings built great irrigation works such as the Ma'rib Dam, whose ruins are still visible, is 3 km downstream of the modern dam and about 9 km NE of Ma'rib.  |
| Ma'raj, Ma'arij<br>Ma'raka, Ma'ruka, Ma'arik<br>Ma'rakat Balat ash-Shuhada' | Ma'raj, pl. Ma'árij<br>Ma'raka[h], Ma'ruka[h], pl. Ma'árik<br>Ma'rakat Balát <u>ash-Shuhadá'</u> | place of ascent; (route of) ascent. See Mi'raj<br>battlefield; battle. See Mu'tah<br>the Battle of the Highway of the Martyrs, the Battle of Tours or the Battle of Poitiers (10 October 732)—it was an important victory of the Frankish and Burgundian forces under Charles Martel over the raiding parties of the Umayyad Caliphate led by 'Abdu'l Raḥmán al <u>Ghāfiqí</u> (he died), Governor-General of al-Andalus.  |
| Ma'rifa, Ma'arif  | Ma'rifa[h or t], pl. Ma'árif   | knowledge, learning, lore, information, skill, know-how; cognition, intellection, perception, experience, realization; gnosis; acquaintance, cognizance, conversance; an acquainted person, an acquaintance, a friend; (grammar) definite noun;—pl. al-ma'árif cultural affairs, education. Pers. definition: knowing; knowledge, science, learning; insight in divine matters or mysteries; art, skill, craft; account, reason, means; by means of, through.  |
| Ma'ruf  | Ma'rúf   | known, well-known; universally accepted, generally recognized; conventional; that which is good,   |

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| Ma'shuq, Ma'shuqa<br>Ma'sum, Ma'suma, Ma'sumun               | Ma's <u>h</u> úq, fem. Ma's <u>h</u> úqa[h or t]<br>Ma'sú <u>m</u> , fem. Ma'sú <u>m</u> a[h or t]                             | beneficial, or fitting, good, benefit; fairness, equity, equitableness; kindness, friendliness, amicability; beneficence; favour rendered, courtesy, mark of friendship; active voice (grammar)<br>lover, sweetheart; fem. beloved, sweetheart<br>(Pers. "Ma'sumih, Ma'sumeh") inviolable, sacrosanct, protected by the laws of vendetta (Islamic Law); infallible, sinless, impeccable, impeccable; immaculate, morally infallible and rendered immune to error by God, infallible in judgements and decrees.—pl. Ma'sú <u>m</u> ún, Ma'sú <u>m</u> át. Fátimah bint Músá al- <u>Kh</u> ádhim, sister of Imám 'Alí ar-Riḍá (8th Imám), is commonly known in Iran as Fátima al-Ma'sú <u>m</u> ih. The Shrine of Fatima Masumeh (Ḥarám Fátimah Ma'sú <u>m</u> ah) is in Qum. al-Ma'sú <u>m</u> ín al-Arba'ata 'A <u>sh</u> ara, Pers. <u>Ch</u> ahárdah Ma'sú <u>m</u> : the fourteen infallible ones—the prophet Muḥammad, his daughter, and the twelve Imams. |
| Ma'thara, Mathara, Ma'athir<br>Ma'u'l-Furat<br>Ma'una, Ma'un | Ma't <u>h</u> ara[t], Má <u>th</u> ara[t], pl. Ma'á <u>th</u> ir<br>Má'u'l-Furát<br>Ma'ú <u>n</u> a[h or t], pl. Ma'ú <u>n</u> | glory, nobility, greatness, hereditary honour<br>sweet waters ("the fresh and thirst-quenching waters")<br>help, aid, assistance, succour, relief, support, backing. Various interpretations as assistance to neighbours in the form of lending household utensils; voluntary and obligatory alms; obedience to prescribed rules. Saríya Bi'r Ma'ú <u>n</u> a refers to an event in 625 when a large number of Muslims were sent by Muḥammad to the tribes of Banú Sálím and Banú 'Ámir. They were attacked by men of Banú-Sulaym at Bi'r Ma'ú <u>n</u> a (Ma'ú <u>n</u> a well or Aid well; location unknown, but about 80 km SE Medina) and all but two were killed.   |
| Mab'ath, Maba'ith  | Mab'á <u>th</u> , pl. Mabá'í <u>th</u>   | sending, forwarding, dispatch; emission; awakening, arousal;—pl. cause; factor   |
| Mabda'   | Mabda', pl. Mabá <u>d</u> i  | beginning, start, starting point; basis, foundation; principle; invention;—pl. principles, convictions (of a person); ideology; rudiments, fundamental concepts, elements  |
| Mabsut   | Mabsú <u>t</u>   | extended, outstretched; rim, spread out; extensive, large, sizeable; detailed, elaborate (book); cheerful, happy, gay; feeling well, in good health. Nickname "happy": Dr Ḍiyá' Mabsú <u>t</u> Bag <u>h</u> dádí   |
| Mada'in Salih  | Madá'in Šáli <u>h</u>  | Mada'in Saleh ("Cities of Saleh"), also called "al-Ḥijr" or "Hegra", is an archaeological site 309 km NW of Medina. The site is thought to be near the ruins of the <u>Th</u> amúd.  |
| Madad, Amdad   | Madad, pl. Amdá <u>d</u>   | help, aid, assistance, support, backing, reinforcement;—pl. resources; auxiliaries. House of Ḥájí 'Alí Madad, in Bag <u>h</u> dád that Bahá'u'lláh and family first occupied on arrival. This is not the Bayt-i-A'zam.   |
| Madaha, Madh, Midha<br>Madan                                 | Mada <u>h</u> a, Mad <u>h</u> , Mid <u>h</u> a<br>Madan  | to praise, commend, laud, extol<br>extension, expanse, stretch, spread, compass, range, scope, space, latitude, reach; distance, interval, interspace; extent, degree, measure, scale, proportion; utmost point, extreme, limit; space of time, duration, period   |
| Madani   | Madan <u>í</u>   | urban, urbanized, city-dwelling, town-dwelling; civilized, refined, polished; civilian (as opposed to military), civil, civic; secular; town dweller, townsman, city dweller, urbanite, citizen, civilian; of Medina, Medinan (adj. and n.)  |
| Madaniya, Madaniyyah<br>Madar<br>Madar, Madarat, Madariyan   | Madan <u>í</u> ya[t], Pers. Madaniyy <u>h</u><br>Má <u>d</u> ar<br>Madár, pl. Madárát  | civilization. Madan <u>í</u> yat al-Ilá <u>h</u> íya, Divine Civilization.<br>Pers. a mother<br>orbit; circling, circuiting, circuit, revolution; axis; pivot; (figurative) that upon which something turns or depends, the central, cardinal, or crucial factor, the pivot; centre; subject, topic, theme (of a conversation, of negotiations); scope, range, extent, sphere. Madar <u>í</u> yan two orbitals   |
| Madda al-Kulliyya<br>Madda, Mawadd                           | al-Má <u>d</u> da al-Kull <u>í</u> ya<br>Má <u>d</u> da[h or t], pl. Mawá <u>d</u> d   | the universal matter<br>stuff, matter; material possession; substance; material; component, constituent, ingredient; fundamental constituent, radical, chemical element, base; subject, theme, topic; school subject, field of study; discipline,  |

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|                                    |  | subject matter, curricular subject; article, paragraph (e.g., of a law, treaty or contract); stipulation, contractual term;—pl. material, materials; agents, elements  |
| Maddi, Maddiya, Maddiyat, Maddiyun | Máddí, fem. Máddíya[h or t]                            | pl. Máddíyún, fem. Máddíyát. Material; corporeal, physical; materialistic; fem. materialism;—pl. fem. material beings or things;—pl. materialist; objective (as opposed to <u>Shakhṣí</u> , subjective)  |
| Maddiya al-Athiriya                | Máddíya al- <u>Athí</u> ríya                           | ethereal substance. Persian Máddíyah-i- <u>Athí</u> riyyah (Máddíyah-i-Athiriyyah).  |
| Madhhab, Madhhahib                 | Mad <u>h</u> hab, pl. Mad <u>h</u> háhib               | going, leave, departure; way out, escape (from); manner followed, adopted procedure or policy, road entered upon; opinion, view, belief; ideology; teaching, doctrine; movement, orientation, trend (also politics); school; mazhab, orthodox rite of fiqh (Islamic Law); religious creed, faith, denomination. Schools of law—the four Sunní legal schools (sing. mad <u>h</u> hab) are: (1) the Hanafíte school, founded by Abu Hanifah (d. 767); (2) the Malakite school, founded by Málik ibn Anas (d. 795); (3) the Sháfíte, founded by Sháfí (d. 820); and (4) the strictest and most conservative Hanbalite school, founded by Ahmad ibn Hanbal (d. 855). Actions that might be considered lawful or unlawful are divided into five categories: (i) obligatory, (ii) prohibited, (iii) recommended but not obligatory, (iv) indifferent, and (v) disapproved but not forbidden. |
| Madhhab-i-Ithna-‘Ashariyyih        | Mad <u>h</u> hab-i- <u>Ithn</u> á-‘ <u>Ash</u> aríyyih | <u>Shí</u> ‘ahs or “Church of the Twelve”. Ar. Mad <u>h</u> hab <u>Ithn</u> á ‘ <u>Ash</u> aríya[h].   |
| Madhkur                            | Mad <u>h</u> kúr                                       | mentioned; said, above-mentioned; celebrated   |
| Madi (Mazi)                        | Máđí (Mází)  | Pers. passing away; past; dead; swift, fleet, expeditious; sharp, piercing (sword); the past-tense, preterite. Máđíhim (Madihim) “their past”.   |
| Madi Darad                         | Mađí Dárad   | Pers. a closing phrase   |
| Madih, Mada’ih                     | Madíh, pl. Madá’ih                                     | praise, laudation, commendation; panegyric poem, panegyric; eulogy, encomium, tribute  |
| Madina, Mudun, Mada’in             | Madína[h], pl. Mudun, Madá’in                          | town, city; Medina (city in western Saudi Arabia). Citizens, al-Anṣár, of Madína, who assisted Muḥammad when obliged to flee from Mecca. Muḥammad migrated to Yathrib in 622 and it was renamed al-Madínat an-Nabí (later shortened to al-Madínah, Medina).—pl. cities; collective name of seven cities flourishing during the reign of Nu <u>sh</u> írwán; mostly applied to Ctesiphon, also called Madá’in Kisrá, the cities of Chosroes. See Madá’in Šáliḥ.   |
| Madinat an-Nabi                    | al-Madínat an-Nabí                                     | City of the Prophet  |
| Madinatu’l-Khadra                  | Madínatu’l- <u>Kh</u> ađrá’                            | (the Verdant City)   |
| Madinatu’llah                      | Madínatu’lláh  | City of God. A title of Bag <u>h</u> dád and also a title given by Bahá’u’lláh to the Shrine of the Báb.   |
| Madinatu’n-Nabi                    | Madínatu’n-Nabí  | City of the Prophet (Medina)   |
| Madinatu’s-Salam                   | Madínatu’s-Salám                                       | the City of Peace (name given to Bag <u>h</u> dád by ‘Abbásid Caliph al-Man <u>sh</u> úr) BKG 106  |
| Madinatu’t-Tawhid                  | Madínatu’t-Taw <u>h</u> íd                             | (The City of Unity) by Bahá’u’lláh   |
| Madkhal, Madakhil                  | Mad <u>kh</u> al, pl. Madá <u>kh</u> il                | entrance; hallway, vestibule, anteroom; entrance hall, lobby, foyer; entrance (of a port, of a canal); anode (electricity); introduction (to a field of learning); behaviour, conduct;—pl. places of access, entrances; income, revenue, rent, receipts.   |
| Madkhul, Madakhil                  | Mad <u>kh</u> úl, pl. Madá <u>kh</u> íl                | sickly, diseased, abnormal; (mentally) disordered; of weak character, spineless;—pl. revenue, receipts, takings, returns.  |
| Madrasa, Madaris                   | Madrasa[h or t], pl. Madáris                           | literally, “a place where learning and studying occur” or a “place of study”; a religious boarding school associated with a mosque; school. Pers. also madrasah, madrisih. Madrasah ‘Iffatíyah (or just ‘Iffatíyah), chaste school for girls.  |
| Madrasah ‘Ilmiyat Ruhiya           | Madrasah ‘Ilmíyat Rúhíya                               | seminary school of spirituality. A seminary (36.548430, 52.682436) in Bárfurúsh. In front (36.548471, 52.682296) is marked as the site of the former Mírzá Zakí Seminary.  |
| Madrasi, Madrasiya                 | Madrasí, fem. Madrasíya[h or t]                        | scholastic, school   |

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| Madrasiy-i-Daru'sh-Shafay                            | Madrasiy-i-Dáru'sh-Shafáy  | Madrasiy-i-Dáru'sh-Shafáy-i-Masjid-i-Sháh. Hospital school at the Shah's mosque. "Madrasi" (or "Madrisi") probably represents Madrasah (or "Madrasah") and should be "Madrasah".  |
| Madrasiy-i-Sadr Madyan (Midian)                      | Madrasiy-i-Şadr Madyan   | ancient archeological site (28.487858, 35.003229), in Saudi Arabia, with houses cut out of large rocks a short distance to the west; the place of Jethro, also called <u>Shu'</u> ayb.  |
| Ma'ul, Mafa'il                                       | Ma'úl, pl. Mafá'íl   | object (grammar);—pl. effect, impression, impact; effectiveness, validity. See fá'íl, manşúb and marfú'   |
| Mafqud   | Mafqúd   | lost, missing, non-existent, absent, lacking, wanting; missing person   |
| Maftun   | Maftún   | fascinated, captivated, infatuated, enraptured, charmed (by); enamored (of), in love (with); madman, maniac   |
| Magdala, Migdal, Mijdal                              | Magdala, Migdal, Mijdal  | Magdala (Aramaic "tower"; Hebrew Migdal; Arabic Mijdal) was an ancient city on the shore of the Sea of Galilee, 7 km NW of Tiberias. It is believed to be the birthplace of Mary Magdalene. Until the 1948, a small Palestinian Arab village, al-Mijdal, stood at the site of ancient Magdala. Today the modern Israeli municipality of Migdal extends to the area.   |
| Maghdub<br>Maghfirat, Maghfirat<br>Maghrib, Magharib | Maghdúb<br>Maghfara[t], Maghfira[t]<br>Maghrib, dual Maghribán, pl. Magháríb | object of anger<br>(Magfaret) pardon, forgiveness, remission<br>place or time of sunset; west, either of the heavens or earth; the western countries; Occident; şalát al-maghrib, prayer at sunset (Islamic law). Dual: East and West. The "western countries" is normally understood to be the region of western and central North Africa, including Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia. The Maghrib also includes the disputed territory of Western Sahara. |
| Mah, Mahiyan   | Máh, pl. Máhiyán   | Pers. the moon; a month, whether lunar or solar; name of the twelfth day of every solar month; name of the angel set over the moon, and any business transacted on the twelfth day of the month; a mistress   |
| Mahabad (Mah-Abad)                                   | Mahábád (Mah-Ábád)   | Pers. (Mehabad, Mihabad, Muhabad) is a town in and the capital of Mahábád County, West Ádharbayján Province. Mahábád is believed to be a pre-Zoroastrian prophet. He is also called Ádhar (Azar) Húshang, the Fire of Wisdom (see Ábádí).   |
| Mahabb (Mahab), Mahabba                              | Maḥabb, fem. Maḥabba[h or t]   | love; beloved; affection, attachment; fondness, tender and kind feelings, inclination, and love. Persian forms include maḥab, maḥabat. Fem. expression often used by 'Abdu'l-Bahá, but never by Shoghi Effendi.   |
| Mahall, Mahalla, Mahallat                            | Maḥall, pl. Maḥáll, fem. Maḥallát  | (Pers. also Maḥal) (fem. Maḥalla[h or t], Pers. "Maḥallih") place, location, spot, site, locale, locality, centre, section, part, quarter (of a city); (place of) residence; business; business house, firm, commercial house; store, shop; object, cause (e.g., of dispute, admiration, etc.); gear (automobile). Pers. also meaning of palace. Maḥallát is the capital of Maḥallát County, Markazí Province, Iran. See Fúlád Maḥallih and Murgh-Maḥallih.                 |
| Mahalli, Mahalliya, Mahalliyat                       | Maḥallí, pl. Maḥallíyát  | local, domestic; native, indigenous; parochial;—pl. local news, local page (of a newspaper). Fem. Maḥallíya[h or t]   |
| Mahall-i-Darb  | Maḥall-i-Ḍarb  | Place of striking: location in Tabriz where the Báb was subjected to the bastinado after His examination by the divines.  |
| Mahallu'l-Barakah (Mahallu'l-Barakih)                | Maḥallu'l-Barakah  | literally "The Place of Blessing". A Bahá'í community enterprise in Iran to create a fund used to assist the poor and needy, the education of children, and the propagation of the Bahá'í Faith. See <u>Shirkát-i-Nawnahálán</u> .  |
| Mahatta, Mahattat                                    | Maḥaṭṭa[h or t], pl. Maḥaṭṭát  | stopping place, stop (also of public conveyances); station, post; railroad station; broadcasting station, radio station. Maḥaṭṭat ar-Raml (Sand Station, Mahatet el Raml or Ramleh) is a tram station and neighbourhood (in wasaṭ al-Balad, "Downtown") of Alexandria, Egypt.   |

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| Mahbub, Mahabib   | Maḥbúb, pl. Maḥábíb  | beloved; dear; lovable, desirable; popular; favourite; beloved one, lover; (pl.) gold piece, sequin (in Ottoman times) Title of the First Promised One expected by the Shi'ites.  |
| Mahbuba<br>Mahbubu'sh-Shuhada'                                    | Maḥbúba<br>Maḥbúbu'sh-Shuhadá'   | sweetheart, darling, beloved woman (Beloved of Martyrs) Mírzá Muḥammad-Ḥusayn Brother of Mírzá Muḥammad-Ḥasan, both from Iṣfahán.   |
| Mahd al-'Ulya, Mahd-i-'Ulya<br>Mahd al-Iman, Mahd-i-'Iman<br>Mahd | Mahd al-'Ulyá, Per. Mahd-i-'Ulyá<br>Mahd al-Ímán, Pers. Mahd-i-'Ímán<br>Maḥḍ | highest cradle<br>cradle of the faith. Iran is the cradle of the Bahá'í Faith. of pure descent, pureblood; pure, unmixed, unadulterated; genuine; sheer, downright, outright (e.g., lie, nonsense, etc.)  |
| Mahd, Muhud<br>Mahdi-Shahr (Mahdishahr)                           | Mahd, pl. Muhúd<br>Mahdí-Shahr (Mahdíshahr)                                  | bed; cradle<br>town of the Mahdí (Mehdishahr) City (35.711616, 53.355456) 175 km east of Teheran in Semnan Province. Formerly, Sang-Sar or Sangsar.   |
| Mahdiy, Mahdi, Mihdiy, Mihdi                                      | Mahdíy (Pers. also Mihdíy, Mihdí)  | fem. mahdíyya[h]. rightly guided; English Mahdi; one who guides aright, the Guided One. A title of the twelfth (expected) Imám or Qá'im al-Mahdíy ("He who is guided by God").  |
| Mahdiya   | Mahdíya[t]   | a bride carried home to her husband's house; a present, gift; "rightly guided (by God)", state of being guided, mahdi-hood (avoid mahdí-hood, Arabic-English combination)   |
| Mahdud  | Maḥḍúd   | limited, bounded, separated, terminated, defined, definite  |
| Mahduf (Mahzuf)   | Maḥḍúf   | taken away, cut off, elided (syllable from a word, or foot from a verse); apocopated; curtailed, docked, mutilated  |
| Mahfil al-Murattab, Mahfil al-Murattab                            | Maḥḥil al-Murattab   | (Pers. Maḥḥil-i-Murattab) "arranged assembly", name given to the embryonic Central Assembly of Ṭíhrán by the Hands of the Cause (about 1899), which was the predecessor of both the Local Spiritual Assembly of Ṭíhrán (about 1913) and the National Spiritual Assembly of Iran (1934).   |
| Mahfil, Mahafil   | Maḥḥil, pl. Maḥáfil  | assembly, congregation, meeting, gathering; party; body, collective whole; circle, quarter  |
| Mahfil-i-Rawhani<br>Mahfurujak (Mahforujak, Mahfaruzak)           | Maḥḥil-i-Rawḥání<br>Máhfurújak   | literally "spiritual gathering" or a "spiritual assembly" ("Mahforujak", "Mafroosak", Máhforújak, Máhforujak, and Máhfrújak) a village (36.505466, 52.969665) 10 km SW of Sari, 11 km NE Qá'im Shahr and about 30 km from the Caspian Sea, Mazandaran Province.   |
| Mahfuz<br>Mahid   | Maḥḥúz<br>Mahíd  | guarded or preserved<br>broken, shattered. Mahída Bagḥdádí, wife of Adíb Raḍí Bagḥdádí (named by 'Abdu'l-Bahá, "the pleasing one")  |
| Mahin, Muhana'<br>Mahiya, Mahiyat (Pers. Mahiyyat)                | Mahín, pl. Muhaná'<br>Máhiya[h or t], pl. Máhiyat                            | despised, despicable, contemptible, vile<br>quality, quiddity (the inherent nature or essence of someone or something), essence, nature; salary, income; pay (military). <sup>1</sup>   |
| Mahjub, Mahjuba<br>Mahjur   | Maḥjúb, fem. Mahjúba[h or t]<br>Mahjúr                                       | concealed, hidden, veiled<br>abandoned, forsaken, deserted; lonely, lonesome; in disuse, out of use, obsolete, antiquated, archaic  |
| Mah-Ku  | Máh-Kú   | Pers. "Where is the moon?" Name given to the ruins of a four-towered fortress (Máh-Kú Qal'a (39.300399, 44.512666) 650 m north of Zagros River in eastern Mákú (4 km from the new city centre), 14 km from the Turkish border and 51 km from Armenia), because the overshadowing cliff cuts off sight of the sky above the fort. It is in the NW Zághrús Mountains. Named by the Báb the Jabal-i-Básiṭ (the Open Mountain), the numerical values of Máh-Kú and Básiṭ is 72. See Mákú. |

<sup>1</sup> Máhiyah in Islamic philosophy is used in two different senses: 1. the particular sense—"quiddity" that refers to "what something is" without requiring its actual existence, i.e. it is strictly a concept in the mind. "Species", "quiddities" and "universals" in this sense refer to mental constructs derived from actual biological particulars. This is the concept of "species" used by Aristotle and modern science. 2. the general sense is "that by which a thing is what it is", which corresponds to the understanding of Plato and 'Abdu'l-Bahá where máhiyah (essence) and naw'iyah (species) refer to a divine reality existing in a realm outside of space and time. See *Evolution & Bahá'í Belief*, pp. 46–7.

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| Mah-Ku'i  | Máh-Kú'í  | Pers. 'Alí <u>Khán</u> -i-Máh-Kú'í (warden of the Castle of Máh-Kú)  |
| Mahmid, Mahmud<br>Mahmud Ghazan   | Maḥmid, Maḥmad<br>Maḥmúd <u>Gházán</u>  | praising; Turkish Mehmed<br>Maḥmúd <u>Gházán</u> (1271–1304) (Mongolian <u>Gházán Khán</u> ) was the 7th ruler of the Mongol Empire's Ilkhanate division in modern-day Iran (1295–1304). He was the son of Ar <u>ghún</u> , grandson of Abaqa Khan and a direct descendant of Genghis Khan. He is best known for making a political conversion to Islam and meeting Imám ibn Taymiyya in 1295 when he took the throne, marking a turning point for the dominant religion of Mongols in Western Asia. See Taymiyya.                                 |
| Mahmud, Mahmuda<br>Mahmudabad<br>Mahmudi<br>Mahmud-i-Alusi<br>Mahmud-i-Khu'i<br>Mahmud-i-Muqari'i<br>Mahmud-i-Qamsari<br>Mahmudnizhad<br>Mahnaz | Maḥmúd, fem. Maḥmúda[h or t]<br>Maḥmúdábád<br>Maḥmúdí<br>Maḥmúd-i-Álúsí<br>Maḥmúd-i- <u>Khu</u> 'í<br>Maḥmúd-i-Muqári'í<br>Maḥmúd-i-Qamşarí<br>Maḥmúdniz <u>hád</u><br>Mahnáz | praised; commendable, laudable, praiseworthy<br>city on southern coast of Caspian Sea, Iran  |
| Mah-Parih<br>Mahr, Muhur  | Máh-Párih<br>Mahr, pl. Muhúr  | Mullá Maḥmúd-i- <u>Khu</u> 'í<br>DB p. 422<br>DB pp. 8, 9<br>Pers. Muná Maḥmúdniz <u>hád</u><br>Pers. (máh + náz) fem. name "glory or beauty of the moon"<br>[Maḥpareh mah + pareh] = 'a portion of the moon'<br>dower, bridal money; price, stake; ransom. In Islam, a mahr (in Persian mahríyah; Turkish: mehír; also transliterated mehr, mehrieh, or mahriyeh) is the obligation, in the form of money or possessions paid by the groom, to the bride at the time of Islamic marriage (payment also has circumstances on when and how to pay). |
| Mahram, Maharim   | Maḥram, pl. Maḥárim   | something forbidden, inviolable, taboo, sacrosanct, holy, or sacred; unmarriageable;—pl. things unlawful; dangerous times.   |
| Mahshar, Mashir<br>Mahshid  | Maḥshar, Maḥshir<br>Maḥshíd   | place of assembly; last judgement<br>Pers. moonlight; the moon. mah [moon] + <u>shíd</u> [light]; also máh [moon] + <u>khurshíd</u> [sun], "moon and sun"  |
| Mah-tab (Mahtab)  | Máh-táb (Mah-táb)   | Pers. moonlight, moonshine; the moon; the face of a mistress; breath, animal life  |
| Mah-tabi (Mahtabi)  | Máh-tábí (Mah-tábí)   | Pers. lit by the moon; a balcony or terrace (to enjoy the moonlight); blue light; an open high terrace   |
| Mahtum  | Maḥtúm  | imposed, enjoined, obligatory; determined, definitive, determinate, unalterable, inevitable; destined, predestined, ordained (fate)  |
| Mahut<br>Mahw (Mahv)  | Máhút<br>Maḥw   | Pers. cloth. Máhút-furúsh (draper)<br>effacement, obliteration, blotting out; erasure, deletion; elimination; abolition, abolishment, annulment.   |
| Majaz   | Majáz   | Compare <u>ṣaḥw</u><br>passing by, through, or beyond; way, road, passage; trope, figure, metaphor, simile, allegory; feigned, insincere, worldly, superficial, profane. Non-literal or figurative meaning of a word or expression, in contrast to its ḥaqíqa ("real" or literal) sense. Often translated by the more specific term "metaphor", which is, more properly speaking, isti'ára.  |
| Majd (Egyptian "Magd")  | Majd, pl. Amjád   | glory; splendour, magnificence, grandeur; nobility, honour, distinction  |
| Majdal (Majdil)   | al-Majdal   | ("tower") a former Palestinian village about 12 km east of Haifa, depopulated in 1925, now part of Kibbutz Ramat Yohanan in Israel. It is identified with the site of the ancient town of Magdala, reputed to be the birthplace of Mary Magdalene.   |
| Majdhub, Majadib  | Maj <u>dh</u> úb, pl. Majá <u>dh</u> ib   | attracted; possessed, maniacal, insane;—pl. maniac, lunatic, madman, idiot (not "Madzoub"). In Sufism, the maj <u>dh</u> úb is a mystical station (ḥál) that the Muslim saint (walíy) underwent in his journey within Islamic sufism to reach the posture (maqám) of reacher (wáshil) and perfect man (al-Insán al-Kámil). A darwísh, Muṣṭafá Big-i-Sanandají, known as Maj <u>dh</u> úb, met Bahá'u'lláh and became the first to recognize His station.   |
| Majdi'd-Din   | Majdi'd-Dín   | son of Áqáy-i-Kalím, a brother of Bahá'u'lláh  |

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| Majdu'd-Dawlah (Majdu'd-Dawlih)<br>Majdu'l-Ashraf       | Majdu'd-Dawlah<br>Majdu'l- <u>Ashraf</u>           | "Glory of the state" or "Glory of the dynasty"<br>honorific title: "Glory of the noble" or "Glory of the honourable".   |
| Majdu'llah<br>Majid                                     | Majdu'lláh<br>Majíd                                | Glory of God<br>glorious, illustrious; celebrated, famous; glorified, exalted; praiseworthy, laudable, admirable, excellent, splendid; noble  |
| Majid, Majida   | Májid, fem. Májida                                 | (a man) conspicuous for honour, nobility, glory, generosity. al-Májid, an attribute of God, the Illustrious, the Magnificent.   |
| Majidi  | Majídí   | (medjidie), a Turkish silver coin of 20 piasters coined under Sulţán 'Abdu'l-Majíd  |
| Majlas<br>Majlis Istintaq (Istintak)<br>Majlis, Majalis | Majlas<br>Majlis Istintáq<br>Majlis, pl. Majális   | Pers. sitting down<br>council of enquiry<br>seat; session room, conference room; party, gathering, meeting; social gathering; session, sitting; council meeting; council; concilium; collegium, college: board, committee, commission; administrative board; court, tribunal. The Iranian Parliament, the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majlis-i-Shúráy-i-Islámí), or the Iranian Majlis is the national legislative body of Iran. |
| Majlisi   | Majlisí  | a person invited to an assembly; an assessor. Muḥammad Báqir bin Muḥammad Taqí bin Maqsúd 'Alí al-Majlisí (b. 1628/29–1699) known as al-'Alláma al-Majlisí or the second Majlisí was among the most famous <u>Shí'a</u> scholars in fiqh and ḥadīth—author of <i>Biḥár al-'Anwár</i> (Seas or oceans of lights).  |
| Majlis-i-Khidmat  | Majlis-i- <u>Khidmat</u>                           | "service council", a term used during the time of 'Abdu'l-Bahá to denote a committee of an Assembly that would attend to all practical, functional matters and details of the Assembly, its meetings, or the organized gatherings of the friends.   |
| Majma, Majami   | Majma', pl. Majámi'                                | place where two or more things meet, place or point of union, junction; meeting, congregation, convention, assembly   |
| Majma' al-Abrar   | Majma' al-Abrár                                    | the gathering place of the righteous, i.e. the House of Justice   |
| Majma', Majma'a, Majami'                                | Majma', fem. Majma'a[h or t]                       | pl. Majámi'. place where two or more things meet, place or point of union, junction; meeting, congregation, convention, assembly  |
| Majma'-i-Abrar  | Majma'-i-Abrár                                     | the gathering place of the righteous, e.g. the House of Justice. See barr (reverent).   |
| Majma'ul-Fusaha'  | Majma'ul-Fuṣahá'                                   | "The meeting place of the eloquent", "Assembly of eloquent men" by Ridá Qulí <u>Khán</u> Hidáyat  |
| Majmu'  | Majmú'   | collected, gathered; totality, whole; total, sum (arithmetic)   |
| Majmu'a (Majmu'ih), Majmu'at, Majami'                   | Majmú'a[h or t], pl. Majmú'át, Majámi'             | (fem. of Majmú') collection (e.g., of works of art, of stamps, etc., also of stories); compilation, list; group (also, e.g., of trees, of islands, etc.); series (e.g., of articles in a newspaper; (new meaning) battery (electrical); alliance, league, bloc (e.g., of states); collective, collectivistic organization; aggregate; complex, block (of buildings); system; bulletin, periodical                                   |
| Majmu'ih-i-Athar-i-Hadrat-i-A'la                        | Majmu'ih-i- <u>Áthár</u> -i-Ḥadrat-i-A'lá          | Collection of letters by "His Holiness the Most Exalted One" [the Báb]  |
| Majmu'ih-i-Khatabat-i-Hadrat                            | Majmú'ih-i- <u>Khaṭábat</u> -i-Ḥadrat              | Pers. Majmú'ih-i- <u>Khaṭábat</u> -i-Ḥadrat-i-'Abdu'l-Bahá "Collection of talks by His excellency 'Abdu'l-Bahá", published in English as <i>The Promulgation of Universal Peace</i>   |
| Majmu'iy-i-Alwah-i-Mubarak                              | Majmú'iy-i-Alwáḥ-i-Mubáarak                        | "Compilation of Tablets of medicine by the Blessed" [Bahá'u'lláh]   |
| Majmu'iy-i-Ishraqat<br>Majnun, Majanin                  | Majmú'iy-i- <u>Ishráqat</u><br>Majnún, pl. Majánín | "Compilation of Splendours" by Bahá'u'lláh<br>possessed, obsessed; insane, mad; madman, maniac, lunatic; crazy, cracked; crackpot; foolish; fool. Name of classical Persian lover who searches for his beloved Laylí.   |
| Majrur, Magarir   | Majrúr, pl. Magárir                                | drawn, dragged, towed, etc.; word governed by a preposition, word in the genitive form; (pl.) drain, sewer  |

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| Majusi, Majus                    | Majúsí, pl. Majús   | Magian; adherent of Mazdaism; a follower of Zoroaster; later translated as a “fire-worshipper”;—pl. Magian; Magus, magi; adherents of Mazdaism. Zoroastrians are not fire-worshippers. Zoroastrians believe that the elements are pure and that fire represents God’s light or wisdom.   |
| Majusiyat                        | Majúsíyat   | the religion of the Magi   |
| Makatib-i-‘Abdu’l-Baha           | Makátíb-i-‘Abdu’l-Bahá                                    | “Tablets of ‘Abdu’l-Bahá” by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá  |
| Makhdumiya                       | Mak <u>h</u> dhúmíya[h]                                   | status of the master or employer   |
| Makhsi                           | Mak <u>h</u> fi   | hidden, concealed, covered, occult, clandestine, private. Imám Mak <u>h</u> fi, the Hidden Imam (Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥasan), has been given many titles, including: Šáḥib az-Zamán (“the Lord of the Age”), Šáḥib al-Amr (“the Lord of Command”), al-Mihdí (“the Rightly-Guided One”), al-Qá’im (“He who will arise”), al-Imám al-Muntazar (“the Awaited Imám”) and the Baqíya Alláh (“Remnant of God”). |
| Makhlúq, Makhlúqat, Makhliq      | Mak <u>h</u> lúq, pl. Mak <u>h</u> lúqát, Má <u>h</u> lúq | created; creature, created being   |
| Makhlúqat, Makhluqa, Makhaliq    | Mak <u>h</u> lúqat, Mak <u>h</u> lúqa                     | a creature, a created thing;—pl. mak <u>h</u> aliq, mak <u>h</u> lúqát   |
| Makhsus                          | Mak <u>h</u> šúš  | special  |
| Makhtum                          | Mak <u>h</u> túm  | Pers. sealed, finished, concluded  |
| Makhzum                          | Mak <u>h</u> zúm  | pierced in the nose; name of the founder of a tribe, Banú Mak <u>h</u> zúm clan of the Quraysh tribe   |
| Makhzun, Makhzunat               | Mak <u>h</u> zún, pl. Mak <u>h</u> zúnát                  | stored, stored up, deposited, warehoused;—pl. stock, supply, stock in trade  |
| Makkah                           | Makkah  | more accurate spelling of Mecca, Official name is Makkah al-Mukarramah (“Makkah the Noble”) and shortened to Makkah. al-Bakka (Qur’án 3:96) may be an older name for al-Makkah. Bahá’í Writings use Baṭḥá’ to mean Makkah (Mecca).   |
| Makki, Makkiya, Makkiyun         | Makkí, fem. Makkíya[h or t]                               | (also fem. Makkiyya[h or t], pl. Makkiyún) Meccan; revealed at Mecca (i.e. a chapter of the Qur’án, ≈90). Abú Tálib Muḥammad ibn ‘Alí al-Makkí (d. 996) was a hadith scholar, Shafi’i jurist, and Sufi mystic.   |
| Maknun, Maknuna, Maknunih        | Maknún, fem. Maknúna[t]                                   | hidden, concealed; well-kept; hidden content. Pers. also Maknúnih  |
| Maktab, Makatib                  | Maktab, pl. Makátib                                       | office; bureau; business office; study; school, elementary school; department, agency, office; desk  |
| Maktaba, Maktabat, Makatib       | Maktaba[h], pl. Maktabát, Makátib                         | library; bookstore; desk   |
| Maktub, Makatib                  | Maktúb, pl. Makátib                                       | written, written down, recorded; fated, foreordained, destined; something written, writing;—pl. a writing, message, note; letter   |
| Maku                             | Mákú  | Pers. from Azerbaijani. A city in the West Azerbaijan Province, Iran and the capital of Maku County. It is 130 km NE of Van and 205 km NW Tabriz. Located in a mountain gorge of the Zangmár River. Máh-Kú Qal’a (fort or castle, now a ruin), 4 km east of the new city centre of Mákú, is where the Báb was imprisoned. See Máh-Kú.  |
| Maku’i                           | Mákú’í  | a native or inhabitant of Mákú. Maḥmúd Pásháy-i-Mákú’í   |
| Mal’ak, Malak, Mala’ik, Mala’ika | Mal’ak & Malak, pl. Malá’ik, Malá’ika[h]                  | an angel (as sent by God); messenger, envoy; embassy, mission; an epistle. Derived from the form IV root ل ك س (L’K) to send as a messenger.   |
| Mala’, Amla’                     | Mala’, pl. Amlá’  | being full, crowd, gathering, assembly, congregation; audience; (general) public; council of elders, notables  |
| Mala al-A’la                     | al-Mala al-A’lá   | “the Supreme Concurrence”  |
| Maladh                           | Malá <u>dh</u>  | refuge, protection; shelter; asylum, sanctuary; protector  |
| Maladhgard, Manikert, Malazgirt  | Malá <u>dh</u> gard                                       | Manzikert (modern Malazgirt or Malâzgird) located north of Lake Van in Muş Province, eastern Türkiye. The Battle of Manzikert was fought between the Byzantine Empire and the Seljuk Empire on 26 August 1071 near Manzikert. The Byzantine army defeat led to the capture of the Romanus IV Diogenes (r. 1068–1071).  |
| Malaka, Malk, Mulk, Milk         | Malaka (Malk, Mulk, Milk)                                 | to take in possession, take over, acquire (something), seize, lay hands (on), possess oneself, take possession, lay hold (of); to possess, own, have (something), be the owner (of); to dominate, control (something): to be master (of); to rule, reign, exercise power or authority, hold sway; to be capable (of), be equal (to). Hence,  |

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|  |  | milk al-yamín, those whom your right hand possesses, e.g. women slaves  |
| Malaki   | Malakí   | royal, kingly, regal; monarchic, sovereign; monarchist; angelic   |
| Malakiya, Malakiyat<br>Malakut   | Malakíya, pl. Malakíyát<br>Malakút   | monarchy, kingship, royalty<br>realm, kingdom, empire; kingship, royalty, sovereignty. <i>'álami malakút</i> , the invisible, contemplative, or intelligent world; the heavenly court, hall of angels; Kingdom of Angels—realm of being. See Háhút, Láhút, Jabarút and Násút.           |
| Malamat  | Malámat  | reproaching, reproving, blaming; reprehension, reproach, rebuke, censure; criticism; contumely  |
| Malayir<br>Malfuf  | Maláyir<br>Malfúf  | city 60 km SSE of Ĥamdán, Iran<br>wound, coiled; wrapped up (in); rolled up, rolled together, convolute; twisted, wound (around); fastened, attached (to); swathed (in or with); plump, stout (body)  |
| Malih, Maliha (Malihih), Millah, Amlah   | Malíh, pl. Milláh, Amláh   | (fem. Malíha[h or t]) salt, salty, briny, salted; pretty, handsome, comely; beautiful; nice, pleasant, agreeable; witty   |
| Malik Jahan Khanum   | Malik Jahán <u>Kh</u> ánum   | Malik Jahán <u>Kh</u> ánum Qájár (1805–1873) was the wife of Muhammad <u>Sh</u> áh Qájár of Persia and the mother of Nášir ad-Dín <u>Sh</u> áh. She was the <i>de facto</i> regent of Persia for about 45 days. See Nášir ad-Dín <u>Sh</u> áh Qájár.                                    |
| Malik, Malika, Mulaka  | Malík, fem. Malíka, pl. Mulaká'  | king, monarch, ruler; master, possessor, owner, proprietor. See sultán (a higher level of sovereignty)  |
| Malik, Malika, Muluk, Amlak, Malikat   | Malik, fem. Malika[h], pl. Mulúk, Amlák  | king or queen, sovereign, monarch; present a gift to the king or queen.—pl. fem. Malikát  |
| Malik, Mullak  | Málik, pl. Mullak, Mullák  | reigning, ruling; owning, possessing, holding; owner, proprietor, master, possessor, holder. ibn Málik, Abú 'Abd Alláh Jamál ad-Dín Muĥammad (c. 1204–1274) was an Arab grammarian.   |
| Maliki   | Málikí, pl. Mullakí  | state of master, mastership; royal, kingly; lordly. A Malikite is a Sunní muslim sect member of al-málikíya—one of the four (the Ĥanafí, the Ĥanbalí, the Málikí and the <u>Sh</u> áfi'í) religious Sunní Islamic schools of jurisprudence (fiqh). Founded by Málik ibn Anas of Medina. |
| Maliku'l-Fadl<br>Maliku'l-Mulk, Malik al-Mulk<br>Maliku't-Tujjar<br>Maliya (Maliyyih), Maliyat | Malíku'l-Faḍl<br>Máliku'l-Mulk, Málik al-Mulk<br>Malíku't-Tujjár<br>Málíya[t], Pers also Máliyyih, pl. Málíyát | the lord of grace<br>"The Owner of All Sovereignty"<br>"the King of the Merchants" DB p. 447<br>monetary affairs, finance, public revenue; finances, financial situation  |
| Malja', Malaji'  | Malja', pl. Maláji'  | (place of) refuge, retreat; shelter; sanctuary, asylum; home; base; pillbox, bunker, dugout   |
| Malkam<br>Malmir<br>Malmiri<br>Mamaqan   | Malkam<br>Málmír<br>Málmírí<br>Mamaqán   | name from Hebrew (מלך) "their king"<br>a village 65 km SW of Arák, in Markazí province, Iran<br>of or from Málmír<br>city 50 km south of Zanján, Írán. Other variations are Mámáqán and Mamáqán.  |
| Mamduh, Mamduhin<br>Mamlaka, Mamalik   | Mamdúh, pl. Mamdúhín<br>Mamlaka[h or t], pl. Mamálik   | praised, celebrated, famous, laudable, commendable<br>kingdom, empire, state, country; royal power, sovereignty. Mameluke Dynasty is Sałtanat al-Mamálik.   |
| Mamluk, Mamluka, Mamalik   | Mamlúk, fem. Mamlúka[t], pl. Mamálik   | possessed, in one's power; a purchased slave or captive;—pl. white slave; mameluke; Mameluke. A term commonly used to refer to non-muslim slave soldiers and Muslim rulers of slave origin.   |
| Man Yuzhiruhu'llah   | Man Yuzhiruhu'lláh   | (man + yu + zahara + Alláh) "He/Him whom God shall make manifest". Title given by the Báb to the promised One. "He Who is made manifest in the past and in the future" and "Him Whom God has manifested and will manifest" are other renderings.  |
| Man  | Man  | 1. (interrogative pronoun) who? which one? which ones? 2. (relative pronoun) who; the one who; those who; one who; whoever, whosoever, everyone who, he who.  |
| Man  | Mán  | Pers. a lord; a family; household furniture; hereditary property, an heirloom; a house; grief, melancholy;  |

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| Manaf  | Manáf   | disease; besides; like, resembling; agreeable; eternal, perpetual; (for <i>má</i> ) we, us, our name of a pagan Arabian idol. 'Abd Manáf al-Mughírah ibn Quşayy was a Qurayshí and great-great-grandfather of Prophet Muhammad.   |
| Manakji (Manikji, Manekji, Manikchi)                 | Mánakjí   | Mánakjí Límjí Hátariyá (1813–1890) (Maneckji Limji Hataria) was an Indian scholar and civil rights activist of Parsi Zoroastrian descent. Sent as emissary of the Parsis of India to the Zoroastrians of Iran (1854–1890). Known in India as Mánikchí Şáhífb. Hindi suffix 'jí' appended to names and titles of venerated persons as a sign of respect and endearment.  |
| Manar, Manara, Manawir, Mana'ir                      | Manár and Manára[h or t]  | pl. manáwir, maná'ir. Lighthouse; minaret. Pers. variation minár ("minar").   |
| Manassa (Manassih), Manassat                         | Manaşsa[h or t], pl. Manaşşát   | platform, podium, rostrum; a raised seat highly decorated, on which the bride is exhibited to public view; any place of exhibition, a theatre.  |
| Manba', Manabi'<br>Manda'iyun                        | Manba', pl. Manábí'<br>al-Mandá'iyún                                      | spring, well; fountainhead, springhead, source, origin Mandaean ("Gnostic", from the Mandaic word manda meaning "knowledge"). Also known as Sabians (aş-Şábi'ah) or Sabian-Mandaeans (aş-Şábi'ah al-Mandá'iyún) are an ethno-religious group, native to the alluvial plain of southern Mesopotamia who are followers of Mandaism. They were possibly the earliest to practice baptism and may have originated Gnosticism. In Muslim countries, Mandaeans are mostly called Sabians (aş-Şábi'ún). See Şábi'. |
| Mandal   | Mandal  | Pers. a pivot or axis; an enchanter's circle marked on the ground, within which people sit when endeavouring to conjure up demons or spirits; a kind of drum; latch of a door; a boot; wood of aloes  |
| Mandali (Mandalij)                                   | Mandalí   | a town (33.747878, 45.552305) in Iraq near the Iranian border   |
| Mangul, Mangulat                                     | Mangúl, pl. Mangúlát  | carried, conveyed, transported; transferred; transmitted; translated; copied, transcribed; movable, mobile, portable; handed down, traditional; traditional stock;—pl. a movable thing  |
| Manhaj, Minhaj, Manahij                              | Manhaj, Minhaj, pl. Manáhij   | open, plain, easy road, highway, path; manner, procedure, method; program; course   |
| Mani   | Mání  | Pers. thou remainest; thou resemblest; rare, uncommon; name of a celebrated Persian painter, the founder of the sect of the Manicheans.   |
| Mani', Mawani', Mani'at                              | Máni', pl. Mawáni', Mání'át   | refusing, denying, hindering, forbidding, etc.; preventive; prohibitive; difficult of access; impediment, obstacle, hindrance;—(pl. mawáni') hindrance, obstacle, obstruction; impediment; a preventive, preservative; objection;—(pl. mání'át) cutout, anti-interference device (radio). From the root mana'a a withholder, shielder, defender.  |
| Mani', Muna'a  | Maní', pl. Muna'á'  | unapproachable, inaccessible, impervious, impenetrable, forbidding; well-fortified; mighty, strong, powerful; impregnable, unconquerable; insurmountable, insuperable, invincible, immune   |
| Mani'i-Usku'i<br>Manish                              | Maní'i-Uskú'í<br>Manish   | Pers. greatness of soul, magnanimity, authority, gravity, dignity; liberality; nature, genius; constitution, temperament, disposition, good-nature, cheerfulness, content; the heart; pride, arrogance; desire, wish  |
| Mankib, Manakib<br>Manluki, Mamlukiya<br>Mann, Amnan | Mankib, pl. Manákib<br>Mamlúkí, fem. Mamlúkíya[h or t]<br>Mann, pl. Amnán | shoulder; side, flank; highland, upland. Qur'án 67:15 slavery; captivity<br>gracious bestowal; favour; benefit, blessing, boon; gift, present, largess; honeydew; manna; a measure for dry goods; a maund (weight); a weight of 2 raṭl (Persian weight) There are two Pers. weights: 1) Normal mann—about 3 kg. 2) king mann or mann-i- <i>sháhí'</i> is equal to 6.6 kg. The Writings usually refer to the later.  |
| Mannan, Mannana                                      | Mannán, fem. Mannána[h or t]  | kind, kindly, benign, gracious; munificent, liberal, generous; benefactor; al-Mannán (one of the attributes of God) the Benefactor  |

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| Manqul va ma'qul                               | Manqúl va ma'qúl                                   | “desumed” (select or borrow (from traditional) knowledge) versus “excognitated” (thought out, plan, devise) knowledge (MF, p. 156)  |
| Manqul, Manqulat                               | Manqúl, pl. Manqúlát                               | carried, conveyed, transported; transferred; transmitted; translated; copied, transcribed; movable, mobile, portable; handed down, traditional; traditional stock   |
| Mansha'  | Mansha', Manshá                                    | a place where anyone grows up; one's native soil; principal, beginning, origin, source, spring, motive; object, design, purport, drift, provision (of a law, etc.); allusion; exordium, or argument of any composition  |
| Manshad<br>Manshadi<br>Manshiyya, Manshiyyih   | Manshád<br>Manshádí<br>Manshiyyá, Pers. Manshiyyih | village 43 km SSW of Yazd (31°31'45"N 54°13'11"E) from Manshád<br>Pers. the minister of a fire-temple. al-Manshiyyá was a Palestinian village near Bahjí—it was destroyed in 1948.  |
| Mansub, Mansubat                               | Manşúb, pl. Manşúbát                               | erected; set-up, raised; planted in the ground; fixed, fastened, attached; installed in office; levelled, aimed (cannon; at); (pl.) word in the accusative or subjunctive. See fá'il, maf'úl and marfú'   |
| Mansur (Mansour), Mansura                      | Manşúr, fem. Manşúra[h or t]                       | supported, aided (by God); victorious, triumphant; victor; “rendered victorious”. al-Manşúr is a district in western Baghdád. In the NE of the district is the Washshash neighbourhood. al-Manşúra is a city 115 km north of Cairo—named after the Egyptian victory over Louis IX of France during the Seventh Crusade.       |
| Mansuri<br>Mansus                              | Manşurí<br>Manşús                                  | manifested, declared; expressly stated in a text, authoritative, indisputable   |
| Manthur  | Manthúr  | scattered, dispersed, strewn about; prosaic, prose; wall-flower, gillyflower  |
| Mantiq   | Mantiq   | (faculty of) speech; manner of speaking, diction, enunciation; eloquence; logic   |
| Mantiq'u't-Tayr                                | Mantiq'u't-Ṭayr                                    | “The Conference of the Birds” by Shaykh Farídu'd-Dín 'Aṭṭár, where birds search for Símurgh, and pass through the seven valleys of Search, Love, Knowledge, Independence, Unification, Amazement, Destitution and Annihilation.   |
| Manu, Minu<br>Manuchihr (Manuchehr, Minuchihr) | Manú, Minú<br>Manúchihir (Manú + <u>ch</u> ihir)   | Pers. paradise, heaven; high, sublime<br>Old Per. the eighth mythical Sháh of the Pishdadian (Pishdádiyan) dynasty of Persia according to <i>Sháhnámah</i> . His great-grandfather was Fereydu'n (Farídún).   |
| Manyal   | Manyal   | “Nilometre”. Qaşr al-Manyal (Manial Palace) in the El Manial district of Cairo.   |
| Manzar, Manazir                                | Manzar, pl. Manázir                                | sight; view, panorama; look(s), appearance, aspect; prospect, outlook, perspective; an object soon or viewed, photographic object; scene (of a play); spectacle; stage setting, set, scenery; place commanding a sweeping view; lookout, watchtower. Used in Tablet of Aḥmad (appearance/manifestation). See maẓhar and zuhúr |
| Manzara, Manazir                               | Manzara[h or t], pl. Manázir                       | (fem. form of Manzar) place commanding a scenic view; view, scenery, landscape, panorama; watchtower, observatory; guestroom, reception room, drawing room, parlour   |
| Manzariyih, Manzariyeh                         | Manzaríyih   | city 81 km south of Işfahán. Manzariyyih caravanserai (34.891092, 50.819865) on Teheran-Qom Old Rd.   |
| Manzil, Manzila, Manazil                       | Manzil, fem. Manzila[h or t]                       | (pl. Manázil, Manzil-há, fem. Manzilát) Turkish menzil. stopping place (temporary), way station, camp site; apartment, flat; house; a bow-shot distance (about 230 m);—fem. degree, grade, rank; position, status, standing; dignity.   |
| Maqal, Maqala, Maqalat                         | Maqál, fem. Maqála[h or t]                         | (fem. pl. maqálát) speech; proposition, contention, teaching, doctrine; article; treatise; piece of writing   |
| Maqala Shakhsi Sayyah                          | Maqála-i-Shakhşí Sayyáh                            | 'Abdu'l-Bahá, given the English title <i>A Traveller's Narrative</i> . Full title Maqálát-i-Shakhşí Sayyáh kih dar qaḍíyat-i-Báb niwigha ast can be roughly translated as “A traveller's personal narrative describing the Cause of the Báb”.   |
| Maqala, Maqalat, Maqalih                       | Maqála[h], (Pers. Maqálih), pl. Maqálát            | article; essay; treatise; piece of writing; narrative   |

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| Maqam ("Makam", Magam), Maqamat                      | Maqám, pl. Maqámát  | site, location, position; place, spot, point, locality; situation; station; standing, position, rank, dignity; tomb of a saint, sacred place; key, tonality, mode (music). Melodic modes used in traditional Arabic music. Šúfí spiritual stations. The Shrine of the Báb was called Maqám by Persian Bahá'ís ( <i>The Priceless Pearl</i> , p. 235).  |
| Maqama, Maqamat<br>Maqami<br>Maqam-i-A'la            | Maqáma[h or t], pl. Maqámát<br>Maqámí<br>Maqám-i-A'lá       | (fem. of maqám) sitting, session, meeting<br>local; resident, stationary<br>"Exalted Spot", a title given to the Shrine of the Báb by 'Abdu'l-Bahá   |
| Maqam-i-Khidr  | Maqám-i-Khidr   | The Lower Cave of Elijah, blessed by the footsteps of Bahá'u'lláh for three days (according to <i>Memoirs of Dr Ḥabíb Mu'ayyad</i> , 2:258) and of 'Abdu'l-Bahá for about two months (according to an unpublished manuscript). See also David S. Ruhe, <i>Door of Hope</i> , pp. 186–88.   |
| Maqam-i-Mahmud                                       | Maqám-i-Maḥmúd  | "Praiseworthy Station", the rank of Prophets endowed with constancy  |
| Maqam-i-Nuzul, Maqam-i-'Uruj                         | Maqám-i-Nuzúl, Maqám-i-'Urúj                                | 1. Maqám-i-Nuzúl: Stations of descent, literally "bringing forth". Ends in material realities ('Abdu'l-Bahá)—going away from God. 2. Maqám-i-'Urúj: the Stations of ascent (circle of existence) ends in spiritual realities. Concept held by some Sufis. See Qaws-i-Nuzúl, Qaws-i-'Urúj   |
| Maqbil<br>Maqbul, Maqbula                            | Maqbil<br>Maqbúl, fem. Maqbúla[h or t]                      | place of pilgrimage<br>acceptable, reasonable; satisfactory; pleasing, obliging, complaisant, amiable; well-liked, likable, popular, welcome   |
| Maqdis<br>Maqsud                                     | Maqdis<br>Maqşúd  | a holy place<br>aimed at, intended; intentional, designed, deliberate; meant   |
| Maqsur<br>Maqsura, Maqsurat, Maqasir                 | Maqşúr<br>Maqşúra[h or t], pl. Maqşúráta, Maqşáşir          | confined (to); restricted, limited<br>palace; cabinet, closet; compartment; box or stall in a mosque near the mihrab (miḥráb), reserved for the ruler; (theatre, cinema) box, loge; the detached portion of a mosque set aside for the communal prayer, and frequently enclosing the tomb of the patron saint; (prisoner's) dock; chapel (in a church)   |
| Maqta, Maqatil                                       | Maqta, pl. Maqátíl  | murder, death; murderous battle;—(pl.) vital part of the body (the injury of which will bring about death), mortal spot, mortal organ; Achilles' heel, vulnerable spot   |
| Mar  | Már   | lord (Christian title preceding the names of saints), saint  |
| Marad, Amrad<br>Maragh, Maragha (Maragheh, Maraghih) | Maraḍ, pl. Amráḍ<br>Marágh, fem. Marágha[h or t]            | disease, malady, ailment; illness, sickness<br>a place where (a horse) rolls himself about or sleeps; (in Pers.) rolling about. Marágha (37.390004, 46.236306) is an ancient city 77 km south of Tabriz, Azarbaiján.   |
| Maraghi, Maraghiya                                   | Marághí, fem. Marághíya[h or t]                             | from or of the city of Marágha or the Marágh tribe. 'Abdu'l-'Alí Khán-i-Marághí'í.   |
| Marand (Morand)                                      | Marand  | city (38.431662, 45.773375) in East Ádḥarbayján province, 60 km NW of Tabriz.  |
| Marathiyya-Khan                                      | Maráthiyya-Khán   | reciter of poems about the death of Imám Ḥusayn. Pers. Maráthiyyih-Khán  |
| Marathiyya-Khani<br>Mard, Mardan<br>Mardah, Marzi    | Maráthiyya-Khání<br>Mard, pl. Mardán<br>Marḍáh, Pers. Marzi | recitals of the sufferings of the Imams<br>Pers. man, hero, warrior; brave, bold<br>a means affording satisfaction or gratification; satisfaction, pleasure. See Raḍiya  |
| Mardana  | Mardána   | Pers. brave, manly; courageously, vigorously; what belongs to a man (as male apartments). See zanána.  |
| Mardi<br>Mardi, Mardiya (Mardiyya, Marziyya)         | Mardí<br>Mardí, fem. Marḍíya[h or t], pl. Marḍíyát          | Pers. manliness, virility, valour; bold, brave, warlike (Pers. Marḍiyyih, Marziyyih, "Marzia", "Marzieh") accepted, well-pleased, one who is pleasing. Marziya, sister of Qurratu'l-'Ayn (Ṭáhirih). 'Abdu'l-Bahá wrote to Marzieh Nabíl Carpenter Gail (néé Khán) (1908–1993): 'O God, make her who is pleasing to God (Marzieh), well-pleased with God (Razieh).'" <i>Arches of the years</i> , p. 82, referring to Qur'án 89:28. See Marḍáh and Ráḍíya |
| Mardin   | Márdín  | A city in SE Türkiye   |

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| Marfu'  | Marfú'   | traceable in ascending order of traditions to Muhammad (Prophetic tradition); (grammar) in the nominative or indicative, respectively. See fá'il, maf'úl and manşúb   |
| Marhab, Marhaba   | Marḥab, fem. Marḥab[h or t]                                      | amplitude, largeness; spacious, wide; fem. "you are welcome!"   |
| Marhaba, Marhaba-an   | Marḥabá, Marḥab-an   | make yourself at ease! Welcome, may your arrival be happy! God bless you! Well done!  |
| Mariah<br>Marj, Muruj   | Máriah<br>Marj, pl. Murúj  | Mary<br>grass-covered steppe; pasture land; meadow; sending to pasture, allowing (cattle) to feed at liberty; mixing; permitting (the seas) to flow and mingle together (God); disturbance, mixture, confusion  |
| Marja'  | Marja'   | bringing back, restoring; return; time or place of return; a rendezvous, place of reference, refuge; a goal; (in grammar) antecedent; repetition; ultimate object   |
| Marja'u't-Taqlid  | Marja'u't-Taqlíd   | lit. reference point for emulation. Un-elided forms: Marja' at-taqlíd (Pers. Marja'-i-taqlíd). One who through his learning and probity is qualified to be followed in all points of religious practice and law by the generality of Shi'is.  |
| Marjan, Murjan, Marjana   | Marján, Murján, fem. Marjána[h or t]                             | (collective; nomen unitatis ة) small pearls; corals. Qur'án 55:22 contains the words lu'lu' and maján, which are often translated as "pearls, both great and small" rather than as "pearls and coral". This is preceded by Qur'án 55:19 where "two seas" meet—it is assumed one is salty and the other fresh. Although there are freshwater pearls, there are no freshwater corals. These terms must be symbolic, as confirmed by the following: "Happiness is the surging ocean in the depths of which the diver finds the pearls of resignation and the corals of renunciation." 'Abdu'l-Bahá in <i>Star of the West</i> , vol. XIII, no. 6, p. 153, September 1922. Persian meaning includes: Pers. life, soul; a step-son; a robust man. Marjánih was the mother of 'Ubayd Alláh ibn Ziyád. |
| Marji, Maraji   | Marji', pl. Maráji'  | return; authority to which one turns or appeals; place of refuge, retreat; recourse resort; authority, responsible agency; source (esp. scientific), authoritative reference work; resource; starting point, origin; recourse   |
| Marji' at-Taqlid or Marji ad-Dini                                     | Marji' at-Taqlíd or Marji' ad-Díní                               | "source to follow" or "religious reference", is a title given to the highest level of Uşúlí Shí'a authority, a Grand Ayatollah ('Áyatu'lláh al-'Uzmá) with the authority given by a hawzah (ḥawzah 'ilmíyah) to make legal decisions within the confines of Islamic law for followers and lower-ranking clerics   |
| Marji', Maraji'   | Marji', pl. Maráji'  | return; authority to which one turns or appeals; place of refuge, retreat; recourse resort; authority, responsible agency; source (especially scientific), authoritative reference work; resource; source to which something goes back or to which something can be attributed; starting point, origin; recourse (jurisprudence)  |
| Markaz al-'Ahd, Markaz-i-'Ahd<br>Markaz Mithaqihi, Markaz-i-Mithaqihi | Markaz al-'Ahd, Pers. Markaz-i-'Ahd<br>Markaz Mítháqihi          | "The Centre of the Covenant", 'Abdu'l-Bahá (Pers. Markaz-i-Mítháqihi), "Centre of His Covenant". 'Abdu'l-Bahá was appointed as the Centre of the Covenant of Bahá'u'lláh with men.  |
| Markaz, Marakiz   | Markaz, pl. Marákiz  | foothold; stand, station; place where someone is posted or stationed; post; (police, etc.) station; office, branch office (commerce); locality where something takes place, scene, site, seat; position (military); headquarters; main office, central office; central exchange (telephone)   |
| Markazi   | Markazí  | central; district (used attributively). Raḍawí Kḥurásán or Markazí Kḥurásán, a province in Iran.  |
| Markaz-i-Athar<br>Martaba al-Jami'<br>Martaba, Maratib                | Markaz-i-Áthár<br>Martaba[t] al-Jámi'<br>Martaba[t], pl. Marátib | the centre of relics, the Archives<br>the comprehensive stage<br>step, stage; a step-like elevation serving as a seat;<br>mattress; grade, degree, rank, class  |

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| Marthiya, Martha', Maratin   | Marthiya[h], Marthá', pl. Maráthin  | elegy, dirge, epicedium;—pl. funeral orations. Pers. singular also Marthiyyih  |
| Marut  | Márút   | great; name of a king; name of an angel, and companion of Hárút (Qur'án 2:102). See Hárút  |
| Marvdasht  | Marvdasht   | town in Irán   |
| Marw, Marv   | Marw, Pers. Marv  | Merv (37.666001, 62.174061), located near Mary, Turkmenistan   |
| Marwa  | Marwa[h or t]   | a flint-stone. al-Marwah is a small rock outcrop with flints in Mecca, which Muslims believe to be the biblical Moriah where Abraham went to sacrifice Ishmael (according to most Muslims, this is confirmed by Bahá'u'lláh). Biblical Moriah is associated with Mount Gerizim (near Nablus) or the Jerusalem Upper Eastern Hill ("Temple Mount", Mt. Zion #2). See Şahyún.  |
| Marwan (Maruan), Marvan  | Marwán, Pers. also Marván   | stone from al-Marwah used to make fire in ancient times. Also it means a very strong lion and leader. Name of 4th and 14th Umayyad Caliphs   |
| Marwanid   | Marwánid  | Marwanids (990–1085) were a Kurdish Muslim dynasty in the Diyar Bakr region of Upper Mesopotamia (present day northern Iraq and SE Türkiye) and Armenia  |
| Maryam   | Maryam  | Mary, Maria. Maryam, Bahá'u'lláh's cousin, sister-in-law, friend, and faithful follower  |
| Maryam-Abad (Maryamabad)   | Maryam-Ábád   | Pers. a small village (31.141625, 53.242450) in Yazd Province, 180 km NNE of Shíráz  |
| Mas'ala, Masa'il<br>Mas'ud Mirza   | Masa'ala[h or t], pl. Masá'il<br>Mas'úd Mírzá   | question; issue, problem; matter, affair, case; request (1850–1918), eldest son of Náşir ad-Dín Sháh, but not the crown prince since his mother was a concubine. He was known as Yamín-ad-Dawla and as Zillu's-Sultán, but Bahá'u'lláh referred to him as the Infernal Tree (Zaqqúm).  |
| Mas'ud, Masa'id  | Mas'úd, pl. Masá'id   | happy, lucky, fortunate, prosperous, blessed; favourable; august; a proper name  |
| Mas'udi  | Mas'údí   | happiness, prosperity. Abú al-Hasan 'Alí ibn al-Husayn ibn 'Alí al-Mas'údí (c. 896–956) was an Arab historian, geographer and traveller. al-Mas'údí was one of the first to combine history and scientific geography in a large-scale work, <i>The Meadows of Gold and Mines of Gems</i> (Murúj adh-Dhahab wa Ma'ádin al-Jawhar), is an historical account in Arabic of the beginning of the world starting with Adam and Eve up to and through the late Abbasid Caliphate.  |
| Mas'ud-Kaldih<br>Masabih as-Sunnah   | Mas'úd-Kaldih<br>Maşábíh as-Sunnah  | <i>Lamps of Tradition</i> by al-Husayn ibn Mas'úd al-Baghawí. See mişbáh and Mişhkátu'l-Maşábíh  |
| Masabih-i-Hidayat  | Maşábíh-i-Hidáyat   | "Lamps of Guidance" (9 volumes, 1950–1975) by 'Azízu'lláh Sulaymání. Biographical accounts of 99 prominent Bahá'ís.  |
| Masad, Misad, Amsad<br>Masdar, Masadir   | Masad (collective), pl. Misád, Amsád<br>Maşdar, pl. Maşádir                           | palm fibres, raffia  |
| Masdar-i-Amr   | Maşdar-i-Amr  | starting point, point of origin; origin, source (fig.); (grammar) infinitive, verbal noun; absolute or internal object   |
| Mash'ar, Masha'ir  | Mash'ar, pl. Mashá'ir   | mystic source, source divine command, source of revelation   |
| Mash'arihi'l-Fu'ad<br>Masha'u'llah or Ma Sha'u'llah<br>Mashaf, Mushaf, Masahif | Mash'arihi'l-Fu'ád<br>Máshá'u'lláh or Má Shá'u'lláh<br>Maşhaf, Muşhaf, dual Maşhafayn | cultic shrine for ceremonies of the hajj; sensory organ;—pl. senses, feelings, sensations. Pers. explanation: a place dedicated to religious ceremonies, or where sacrifices are offered.<br>"Sanctuary of His Heart"<br>What God wills (Má + Shá'a + Alláh, "Mashallah") (pl. Maşáhif) volume; book; a page, written leaf; a PHYSICAL, written copy of the Qur'án (Sharíf maşhaf, the "Noble book");—pl. books, volumes; multiple PHYSICAL, written copies of the Qur'án (there is ONLY one Qur'án or revelation). Muşhaf Fáţimah ("Book of Fatimah")—there is a legend that Gabriel brought this book to console Fáţima after the death of her father. 'Abdu'l-Bahá described it as "a name without form and a title without reality". See Kalimát-i-Maknúnih, Şahífiy-i-Fáţimíyyih, and Qur'án. |

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| Mashhad, Mashahid                    | Mashhad, pl. Masháhid               | place of assembly, assembly, meeting; place where a martyr or hero died; religious shrine venerated by the people, especially the tomb of a saint; funeral cortege; profession; view, aspect, spectacle, sight, scenery; place or object of interest; scene (e.g., of a crime, of nature); act, number (as part of a program, e.g., in vaudeville); scene (in theatre, as part of a play); aspect. Capital of <u>Khurásán</u> (Khorasan), Írán, shrine city of Imám Ridá. |
| Mashhadi (“Mashdi”), Mashhadi-ha     | Mashhadí, pl. Mashhadi-há           | of or from Mashhad. Also used for a Muslim who has performed the pilgrimage to Mashhad. Slang form is Mashdí.   |
| Mashhad-Sar (Mashhadsar)             | Mashhad-Sar (Mashhadsar)            | “the special way to Mashhad”, referring to the only road connecting the northwest of Iran to the northeast, including Mashhad, which passed through Mashhadsar, a busy commercial port (36.703148, 52.650692) by the 18th century on the southern coast of the Caspian Sea. Renamed Bábulsar in 1927. An important port for Bárfurúsh, 12 km to the south, but from 1895 increased competition came from ports in Gilan.  |
| Mashhud                              | Mashhúd                             | taking place in the presence of spectators or witnesses; happening before a large audience, well-attended; memorable (day, event)   |
| Mashhur, Mashahir                    | Mashhúr, pl. Masháhír               | well-known, widely known, renowned, famous, celebrated; notorious, ill-reputed; wide-spread, common; a famous, celebrated personality, a celebrity; accepted, established, canonical (textual variant, version of the Qur’án)   |
| Mashi’a                              | Mashí’a[h or t]                     | volition, will; wish, desire  |
| Mashi’a, Mashiya                     | Mashí’a[h or t] (Mashíya[h or t])   | will, pleasure; will of God, fate   |
| Mashkuk                              | Mashkúk                             | doubted, doubtful, uncertain, problematical; ambiguous; altered, tampered with  |
| Mashriq, Mashariq                    | Mashriq, pl. Masháriq               | place of sunrise, east; place of rise; the Orient, the East; resplendent, radiant, shining  |
| Mashriqul-Adhkar, Mashariqu’l-Adhkar | Mashriqu’l-Adhkár                   | Dawning-place of the praises, prayers, remembrances or mentions of God. “The place of prayers”. Title for a purpose built Bahá’í House of Worship (restrictive meaning as used by Shoghi Effendi).—pl. Masháriqu’l-Adhkár “places of prayers”.  |
| Mashrut                              | Mashrút                             | agreed upon, stipulated; pledged, under obligation; conditional, contingent   |
| Mashrutah, Mashrutih                 | Mashrúṭah, Pers. Mashrúṭih          | Ar. conditional; Pers. constitutional   |
| Mashsha’, Mashsha’un                 | Mashshá’, pl. Mashshá’ún            | good walker; walker (athletics). Word used in Arabic for a peripatetic—see peripatetic  |
| Mashwar, Mashura, Mashwarat          | Mashwar, Mashúr                     | (fem. Mashwara[h or t], Mashúra[h or t], pl. Mashwarát) consultation, deliberation, conference; counsel, advice, suggestion   |
| Mashy (Mashi)                        | Mashy                               | going, walking; walk  |
| Mashyakha, Mashayikh, Masha’ikh      | Mashyakha, pl. Masháyikh, Mashá’ikh | Ar. office, or dignity, of a sheik; sheikdom (in general, specifically, anyone of the semi-independent territories on the Persian Gulf); an administrative subdivision in Tunisia; professorate (e.g., of al-Azhar). See <u>Shaykh</u>  |
| Masih, Musaha’                       | Masíh, pl. Musahá’                  | anointed; wiped, clean, smooth; al-Masíh the Messiah, Christ (the Messiah, the Anointed). From Meshiah (Hebrew).  |
| Masiha                               | Masíhá                              | Pers. Christ, the Messiah; a Christian  |
| Masiha’i                             | Masíhá’i                            | Pers. Christ-like; of the Messiah; the office or works of the Messiah   |
| Masihi, Masihiyat                    | Masíhí, fem. Masíhíya[h or t]       | (pl. Masíhíyát) Christian; appertaining to Christ; Messianic;—pl. a Christian. al-masíhíya Christendom; Christianity, the Christian faith.  |
| Masikh                               | Masíkh                              | transformed; disfigured, defaced, deformed, ugly; tasteless, insipid, stale (“a monster”)—refer to <i>Selections from the Writings of ‘Abdu’l-Bahá</i> , p. 40  |
| Masil or Mawsil (Mausil)             | Maşil or Mawşil                     | al-Maşil, Mosul, Iraq   |
| Masjid al-Aqsa                       | al-Masjid al-Aqşá                   | “remotest mosque”, Aqşá Mosque, near the Dome of the Rock   |
| Masjid al-Haram                      | al-Masjid al-Ḥarám                  | the Noble Mosque, the main Mosque in Mecca within which is the cubic building (al-Ka’ba, the “Kaaba” or al-Ka’ba al-Musharrafah, the exalted “Kaaba”)   |
| Masjid an-Naw, Masjid-i-Naw          | Masjid an-Naw, Pers. Masjid-i-Naw   | The New Mosque in Shiraz (29.611165, 52.541850)   |

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| Masjid Jami', Masjid-i-Jami'            | Masjid Jámí', Pers. Masjid-i-Jámí'                                    | "congregational mosque", Friday mosque or grand mosque. Often the main mosque of an area.   |
| Masjid, Masajid<br>Masjid-i-Jahan Numa  | Masjid, pl. Masájid<br>Masjid-i-Jahán Numá                            | (Literally, place of prostration) mosque.<br>Pers. "mosque commanding view of the world".<br>Mosque in Delhi, now commonly called Masjid-i-Jámí'.   |
| Masjid-i-Kufih<br>Masjid-i-Masha'u'llah | Masjid-i-Kúfih<br>Masjid-i-Mashá'u'lláh                               | (MF)<br>the Báb's remains were hidden overnight in this abandoned building near Tīhrán, between the Sháh 'Abdu'l-'Azím Shrine and Chashma 'Alí.   |
| Masjid-i-Masha'u'llah                   | Masjid-i-Máshá'u'lláh   | the Báb's remains were hidden overnight in this abandoned building near Tīhrán, between the Sháh 'Abdu'l-'Azím Shrine and Chashma 'Alí.   |
| Masjid-i-Shah or Masjid-i-Sultani       | Masjid-i-Sháh or Masjid-i-Sultání                                     | Shah or Royal Mosque in Tīhrán. Renamed Masjid-i-Imám in 1979. Shaykh Muḥammad-Taqí Falsafí preached an incendiary sermon against the Bahá'ís during Ramaḍan 1955.  |
| Maslak, Masalik                         | Maslak, pl. Masálik   | way, road, path; course of action, policy; procedure, method  |
| Maslama                                 | Maslama[h or t]   | Maslamah bin Ḥabíb (the name was scorned by Muslims to Musaylimah, meaning reduced or little Maslamah), he was one of a series of people (including his wife, Sajáh) claiming to be a prophet, and he was a "rival" of Muḥammad. The epithet ka <sup>h</sup> dhá <sup>h</sup> áb, "liar", is usually affixed: Musaylimah al-Kadhá <sup>h</sup> áb (Musaylimah the Arch-Liar). See Muṣaghghara and Yamáma.   |
| Masqat, Masqit, Masaqit                 | Masqaṭ, Masqit, pl. Masáqit   | place where a falling object lands; waterfall. Masqaṭ (Muscat) is the capital of Oman   |
| Masrur<br>Mast                          | Masrúr<br>Mast  | glad, happy, delighted (at), pleased (with)<br>Pers. drunk, intoxicated; libidinous, lustful, wanton, furious; an animal in rut. Hájjí Zayn al-'Ábidín Shírwání (Mast 'Alí Sháh)—Persian scholar and mystic (1193–1253 Sh./1779–1837)   |
| Mast<br>Mastar (Master)                 | Mást<br>Mástar  | Pers. sour, coagulated milk; mastic (Arabic gum)<br>a very small village (34.631332, 49.777107) in Markazi Province, Iran. Also known as Mu'áshir ("contemporary").   |
| Masud                                   | Masúd   | (probably for musauwad) who has been made a chief, who has become great   |
| Matali'-i-Anwar                         | Maṭáli'-i-Anwár   | "The dawn rays" by Muḥammad Nabíl-i-A'zam Zarandí. Translated as <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> by Shoghi Effendi.  |
| Matba'a, Matabi'<br>Matbu', Matbu'at    | Maṭba'a[h], pl. Maṭábi'<br>Maṭbú', fem. Maṭbú'a[h or t], pl. Maṭbú'át | print shop, printing office, printing house, press<br>printed, imprinted; stereotyped;—pl. printed material, prints; printed matter   |
| Mathal al-A'la                          | Maṭhal al-A'lá  | likeness of the One without semblance, sublime simultude, Sublime Exemplar. See Qur'án 16:60, 30:27.  |
| Mathal, Amthal                          | Maṭhal, pl. Amṭhál  | likeness; metaphor, simile, parable; proverb, adage; example; lesson, similar case; ideal, model  |
| Mathani (Massani, Messani)              | Maṭhání   | oft-repeated or repetition (see Qur'án 15:87). See Fátiḥa regarding the revealing of Súra al-Fátiḥa twice.  |
| Mathnaviy-i-Mubarak                     | Maṭnavíy-i-Mubáarak   | "Blessed Maṭnaví", 300 line Persian poem by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Mathnawi (Masnawi), Mathnavi            | Maṭnawí, Maṭnawiyy  | (Alternative transcription Masnawí and Iṣfahání Pers. Maṭnawí) double, twofold, two- (e.g., of a railroad: two-track); rhyme; poetry composed of distichs corresponding in measure, each consisting of a pair of rhymes; title of several works of this kind, especially the Sufic poem of Jallálu'd-Dín Rúmí. Formed from ma+ṭhanawí, refers to the metre and rhyme scheme of a type of Persian poem written in couplets. Plurals: Maṭnawiyyát, Pers. Maṭnawí-há. Poetical form commonly used for epic, mystical poems. Two popular maṭnawí metres are: muta <sup>q</sup> árib muṭhamman maḥdúf, as in Firdawsí's <i>Sháhnámih</i> ; and ramal musaddas maḥdúf as in Mawláná Jalálu'd-Dín-i-Rúmí's <i>Maṭnawí-yi-Ma'nawí</i> ("The Spiritual Couplets"). See muzdawij and ṭhanawí. |
| Matla', Matali'                         | Maṭla', pl. Maṭáli'   | rise, time of rising (of celestial bodies); point of ascent; starting point, point, of departure; break (e.g., of day), dawn (e.g., of an era), dayspring; onset, outset, start, beginning; introduction, preface, proem; opening   |

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|  |  | verses (of a poem); prelude; lookout; ladder, steps, stairs  |
| Matla'-i-Anwar<br>Matla'u'l-Walayāt  | Maṭla'-i-Anwār<br>Maṭla'u'l-Waláyāt  | the Dawning Place of Lights (the Shrine of the Báb)<br>Translated by Shoghi Effendi as "Representative of God"   |
| Matlab, Matalib  | Maṭlab, pl. Maṭálib  | search, quest, pursuit;—pl. demand, call (for); request, wish; claim; problem, issue; (claims of the government =) taxes   |
| Matlub, Matlib   | Maṭlúb, pl. Maṭálib, Maṭálib   | wanted (in classified advertisements); due, owed (money); unknown (of a quantity; mathematics); (pl. maṭálib) wish, desire; pl. maṭálib claims   |
| Matn, Matin, Mutun   | Matn and Matín, pl. Mutún  | firm, strong, solid, "mighty". The text of ḥadīth, as opposed to its isnád, or chain of transmission.  |
| Mawbadh, Mubadhan, Mawabidha   | Mawbaḏh, Múbidh, Múbaḏh, Múbaḏhán  | ("Mubidh", "Mubadh", "Mobed", "Mobad", "Maubadh")<br>Pers. a chief or learned doctor of the Magi, a Zoroastrian priest.—pl. Mawábidha[t]   |
| Mawbiq (Maubiq)  | Mawbiq   | place of destruction, of perdition; prison, jail; the valley of Gehenna, where children were sacrificed to Moloch (Mawlúkh, a Canaanite god associated with child sacrifice, through fire or war)  |
| Mawdud (Maudud)<br>Mawdudi (Maududi)   | Mawdúd<br>Mawdúdí  | beloved, held dear<br>more beloved. Sayyid Abul A'lá Mawdúdí (1903–1979) Islamic scholar, Islamist ideologue, Muslim philosopher, jurist, historian, journalist, activist and scholar active in British India and later, following the partition, in Pakistan. Author of <i>Towards Understanding the Qur'án</i> . See Abú al-'Alá'.   |
| Mawhiba (Mauhiba), Mawahib<br>Mawjud (Maujud), Mawjudat                                  | Mawhiba[h or t], pl. Mawáhib<br>Mawjúd, pl. Mawjúdát                             | gift; talent; "bounty"; liberality, generosity<br>found; available, on hand, existing, existent; present; living being, creature; stock, store, supply;—pl. everything in existence, the creation; (commerce) assets, stocks   |
| Mawla (Maula), Mawali  | Mawlá, fem. Mawlá[h or t], pl. Mawálib   | Pers. (Ar. influence) a magistrate of a large city; a lord, master; a schoolmaster, doctor, learned man, a judge, a priest. See mullá; 'alím, pl. 'ulamá'.   |
| Mawla al-Wara'   | Mawla al-Wará'   | Lord of Mankind, a title used by Persians when referring to 'Abdu'l-Bahá.  |
| Mawla', Mawali   | Mawla', pl. Mawálib  | Pers. a king, prince, sovereign, lord, master, judge, magistrate. A follower, client. A benefactor, helper. A companion, confederate, partner. A stranger. A visitor, guest. See Mawlan  |
| Mawlan (Maulan), Mawalin   | Mawlan, pl. Mawálib  | master, lord; protector, patron; client; charge; mend, companion, associate; the Lord, God; Mawláya and Mawláná are forms of address to a sovereign  |
| Mawlana (Maulana)  | Mawláná (Mawláná)  | our lord, master (a title); form of address to a sovereign, "our Master"   |
| Mawlawi, Malulawiya  | Mawlawí, pl. Mawlawíya   | judicial, belonging to a judge or magistrate; a doctor of Islamic law; an assistant lawyer; a learned man; divine, religious, belonging to God; a dervish, Muslim monk; dervish of the order (Mawlawiyya (Pers.)) of Mawlá Jalál ad-Dín Muḥammad Rúmí. Mawlawí Shír 'Alí (Mawlawí Sher 'Alí) (1875–1947) was a prominent Aḥmadí scholar and translator of the Qur'án. Variations Maulawi, Maulavi. |
| Mawlawiya (Maulawiyat)   | Mawlawíya[t]   | Pers. a resemblance to, or equality with, a prince, lord, master or benefactor.  |
| Mawlid (Maulid), Mawalid   | Mawlid, pl. Mawálib  | birthplace; birthday; anniversary, birthday of a saint (also Christian)  |
| Mawlud (Maulud), Mawalid   | Mawlúd, pl. Mawálib  | produced, born, come into the world; birth; birthday;—pl. newborn baby, infant; child, son; creations, novelties   |
| Mawqif (Mauqif), Mawaqif   | Mawqif, pl. Mawáqif  | stopping place; station; (cab, etc.) stand; (bus, train, etc.) stop; parking lot, parking place; stopover, stop; place, site; scene, scenery; position, posture; situation; attitude; stand, position, opinion   |
| Mawsil (Mausil)<br>Mawt (Maut) Mawta, Amwat<br>Mawthiq (Mauthiq), Mawathiq<br>May (Maya) | al-Máwşil<br>Mawt, fem. Mawta[h or t], pl. Amwat<br>Mawthiq, pl. Mawáthiq<br>May | Mosul<br>death; decease, demise<br>covenant, agreement, contract, treaty, pact<br>Pers. grape-wine; rose-water; spirituous liquor; a goblet. The fem. name "May": May (grape-wine) or  |

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| Mayamay, Miyamay (Mayamey)                                       | Mayámay or Miyámay (ميامی m-y-á-m-y)                     | Mayá (possible meanings: attractive, beautiful and intoxicating)<br>("Meyami, Mayamey, Mayami, Maiamai") is a small city (36.410484, 55.653358) in Semnan Province, Iran. City is 60 km east of <u>Sháh</u> -Rúd and 180 km west of Sabzivár. <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> uses Míyámay (Iṣfahání).  |
| Mayamayi, Miyamayi<br>Maydan (Maidan), Midan, Mayadin            | Mayámayí or Miyámayí<br>Maydán, Mídán, pl. Mayádín       | of or from Mayámay<br>square, open place, open tract; field; arena; battleground, battlefield; combat area, fighting zone; race course, race track; playground (figuratively); field, domain, line, sphere of activity. There is no meaning associated with a length as stated in <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> (see manzil).   |
| Maydan-i-Khan<br>Maydan-i-Shah<br>Maykhana (Maikhana, Maykhanih) | Maydán-i-Khán<br>Maydán-i-Sháh<br>Maykhána               | Pers. a wine-cellar, tavern; drinking utensils, wine-service; hence also "spiritual wine"  |
| Maymana (Maimana), Mayamin                                       | Maymana[t], pl. Mayámin                                  | right side; right wing (of an army); fortune; prosperity, happiness. Maymanat Rural District in Tehran Province.   |
| Maymun, Maimun, Mayamin  | Maymún, Maimún, pl. Mayamín                              | fortunate, lucky; blessed; monkey. See Abú 'Imrán Músá ibn Maymún (Maimonides)   |
| Mayyan, Ma'in  | Mayyán (نایم) and Má'in (نایم)                           | liar. (also Máyan). Note transcription of "ای" (ái as "ayy") and "نا" (áy—y with Hamza—as "á" or "áy").  |
| Mayyit, Amwat  | Mayyit, pl. Amwát  | [M-Y-T (میت)] dying, death. al-mayyit the deceased; al-Bahr al-Mayyit the Dead Sea.  |
| Mazandaran, Mazindaran   | Mázandarán, Mázindarán                                   | a province in northern Írán, on the Caspian south coast. See Tabaristán.   |
| Mazandarani, Mazindarani<br>Mazdak                               | Mázandarání, Mázindarání<br>Mazdak                       | (pl. Mázandaráníyún) from or of Mázandarán<br>The story of Mazdak [he preached a community of property and families, and a simple ascetic life], in the days of King Kobad [Kavi Kavata, Kai Kobad or Kavadh] sons were Kavi Usan (or Kai Kaus) and Kavi Haosravah (Kai Khosrau or Khosrau Anushirvan)], the father of the Great Anoshirwan [Anushirvan—"having an immortal soul"], is given in the history of <i>Sháh-Nameh</i> (Book of Kings) of Firdawsí (Firdausi and Ferdowsi in English), and also in all the Persian histories. ( <i>The Bahá'í Proofs</i> ) |
| Mazgan   | Mazgán   | very small village in Markazi Province, Iran (34.010109, 50.381649)  |
| Mazhar, Mazahir  | Mazhar, pl. Mazáhir                                      | (external) appearance, external make-up, guise; outward bearing, comportment, conduct, behaviour; exterior, look(s), sight, view; semblance, aspect; bearer or object of a phenomenon, object in which something manifests itself; phenomenon; symptom (medical);— pl. manifestations, expressions. The place or bearer of divine revelation, a revealer of God's Word. Manifestation of the Names and attributes of God (also Manifestation of the Self of God) in the Bahá'í Writings. Bahá'u'lláh did not claim to be a nabí nor a rasúl. See manzar and zuhúr    |
| Mazhariya, Mazhariyya<br>Mazharu'l-ilahi                         | Mazharíya[h or t], Mazhariyya[h or t]<br>Mazharu'l-iláhí | state of being the object; manifestation-hood<br>"Manifestation of God", meaning the Manifestation of the Self of God or the Manifestation of the Names and attributes of God. Future possibility: refer to mention of waraqát (leaves, female) in <i>Tablets of Bahá'u'lláh</i> , p. 185.   |
| Mazinan<br>Mazlum<br>Mazlumi, Mazlumiyyat                        | Mazínán<br>Mazlúm<br>Mazlúmí, fem. Mazlúmíya[h or t]     | Pers. a village (36.309707, 56.817147) east of Mashhad.<br>wronged, ill-treated, unjustly treated, tyrannized (Pers. with Ar. influence) oppression, misery; subduedness, gentleness, meekness; modesty  |
| Mazra<br>Mazra'a, Mazra'ih                                       | Mazra'<br>Mazra'a[h], Pers. Mazra'ih, Ar. pl. Mazári'    | (arable) land<br>field under cultivation; farm; plantation; country estate. A town 6 km north of 'Akká and about 0.5 km from the sea. House (built by Muḥammad Páshá Ṣafwat) of Bahá'u'lláh is just north of this village (32.987227, 35.099427).  |
| Mazra'iy-i-Vashshash   | Mazra'iy-i-Vashshásh                                     | Pers. once a field on the northern outskirts of Baghdád between the city centre and Kázimayn where   |

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| Mazzah, Mazih  | Mazzah and Mazih  | Bahá'u'lláh celebrated Riḍván (1863). It is now the neighbourhood of al-Washshásh, in NE area of Manşur district.   |
| Mi'a, Mi'un, Mi'in, Mi'at<br>Mi'ad, Mawa'id  | Mi'a[h], pl. Mi'ún (Mi'in, nom.), Mi'át<br>Mí'ád, pl. Mawá'id   | joker, jester, buffoon, wag, "Humorist or Playful", an attribute of God according to Bahá'u'lláh<br>hundred<br>promise; appointment, date, rendezvous; appointed time; time agreed on, time fixed by appointment; deadline, date (especially also due date for repaying a debt); consulting hour, office hour(s) (of a doctor, etc.); visiting hours (in museums, etc.); (time of) departure (of trains, buses, etc.). Qur'án 34:30 |
| Mi'mar<br>Mi'marbashi<br>Mi'raj, Ma'arj  | Mi'már<br>Mi'márbáshí<br>Mi'raj or Mi'ráj, pl. Ma'árj   | builder, architect; mason<br>Pers. (mi'már+báshí) be an architect<br>ladder, stairs. al-Mi'ráj ("The ascent") Muḥammad's vision of His night journey to the outermost mosque and His ascent to the heavens on His steed al-Buráq. See ma'raj  |
| Midhat<br>Midhat   | Midhat Páshá<br>Midhat  | Pers. see Midhat<br>Pers. praising; praise, encomium; a laudable action, anything deserving commendation  |
| Midilli (Madelli)  | Midillí   | Turkish for Lesbos (Levos) Island. Capital city and main port is Mitilíni (Mytilene).   |
| Midmar, Madamir  | Miḍmár, pl. Maḍámír   | race course, race track; arena; field of activity, field, domain  |
| Midyan (Midian), Madyan  | Midyan, Madyan  | Midianites, believed to have lived in the northwest Arabian Peninsula. Also known as Aşhábu'l-'Aykah, "Companions of the Wood", since they used to worship a large tree. See Aykatún  |
| Miftah, Mafatih  | Miftáh, pl. Mafátih   | key (to a door, of a keyboard, especially that of a piano); switch (electrical, railroad); lever, pedal (of a vehicle); knob (on a radio); stop (of a wind instrument); valve (of a trumpet); peg, pin (of a stringed instrument)   |
| Miftahu Babi'l-Abwab   | Miftáhu Bábi'l-Abwáb  | (Meftah Bab-el-Abwab) "The Key to the Gate of Gates"—book written by Mírzá Muḥammad-Mihdí Khán  |
| Mihal<br>Mihdala, Mahadil<br>Mihdi-Quli<br>Mihdishahr (Mehdishahr), Mahdi-Shahr  | Míhál, Pers. Míkál<br>Mihdala, pl. Maḥádil<br>Mihdí-Qulí<br>Mihdíshahr (Mihdí-Shahr)  | Michael (a Christian name)<br>roller, steamroller<br><br>(formerly, Sang-i-Sar or Sangsar,) is a city (15 km NNW of Semnan and 175 km east of Teheran) and capital of Mehdishahr County, Semnan Province, Iran. Also spelt Mahdí-Shahr (Mahdíshahr) ("Mahdi-Shahr or Mehdishahr").  |
| Mihdiyabad (Mehdi Abad)  | Mihdíyábád  | a very small village (31.450768, 54.161375) 11 km SW Manshád  |
| Mihdiy-i-'Atri<br>Mihdiy-i-Dahaji<br>Mihdiy-i-Kandi<br>Mihdiy-i-Kashani<br>Mihdiy-i-Khu'i<br>Mihdiy-i-Rashti<br>Mihdiy-i-Yazdi<br>Mihdzadiah<br>Mihman (Mehman)<br>Mihman-Dust | Mihdíy-i-'Atrí, Háji Mullá<br>Mihdíy-i-Dahají<br>Mihdíy-i-Kandí<br>Mihdíy-i-Káshání<br>Mihdíy-i-Khu'í<br>Mihdíy-i-Rashtí<br>Mihdíy-i-Yazdí<br>Mihdízádi (Mihdí-Zádi)<br>Mihmán<br>Mihmán-Dust | so named, because he was a distiller of 'Attar<br><br>(MF)<br><br>(MF)<br><br>Pers. a guest; a son-in-law<br>Pers. name of small villages. Mihmán-Dust (36.218755, 54.556551) village in Semnan province.   |
| Mihr   | Mihr  | Pers. the sun; love, friendship, affection, kindness; mercy, pity; 7th month of the Persian solar year; the 16th day of every month; death; a mandrake; a red stone; a gilded ball fixed on a canopy or standard; name of a fire-temple   |
| Mihr-'Ali<br>Mihrab  | Mihr-'Alí Khán<br>Mihráb  | Pers. name of a champion of Túrán; father of Rúdábah (mythological woman) who was the bride of Zál (legendary Iranian king from Sístán) in Firdawsí's <i>Sháhnámah</i> . Manşur Mihrábí   |
| Mihrab, Maharib  | Mihráb, pl. Maḥárib   | prayer niche in a mosque showing the direction of Mecca. The principle place in a mosque where the imám prays with his face turned towards Mecca.   |

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| Mihraban (Mehriban)              | Mihrabán                         | city (38.082010, 47.132856) 75 km east of Tabriz. Turkish mähriban from Persian, loving friend. Pers. mihrábán, kind, generous.   |
| Mihrabi                          | Mihrábí                          | Pers. (Ar. influence) having a mihráb; like a mihráb; arched; cut in the shape of a mihráb, round (a beard).  |
| Mihrabkhani                      | Mihrábkhání                      | Pers. Rūhu'lláh Mihrábkhání, <i>Sharḥ-i-Aḥwál-i-Jináb-i-'Abu'l Faḍl-i-Gulpáygání</i> ["Description of the life of Mirza 'Abu'l Faḍl-i-Gulpáygání]   |
| Mihrangiz (Mehrangiz)            | Mihrángíz                        | ("Mehrengiz" and "Mehrenguz") Pers. (mihir + ángíz). "raising affection". Mihrángíz Rabbání, a sister of Shoghi Effendi.  |
| Mihriz (Mehriz)                  | Mihríz                           | Pers. city 36 km south Yazd and a gate in Yazd  |
| Mihryar (Mehryar)                | Mihryár (Mihir + Yár)            | kind friend. (TN p. 16) ibn-i-Mihríyár (?)  |
| Mihtar (Mehtar), Mihtarani       | Mihtar, fem. Mihtarání           | Pers. greater; elder; prince, lord, chief, governor; a sweeper, a menial who removes filth; a groom   |
| Mika'il, Maka'in                 | Míká'íl, Míká'in                 | Pers. Michael "who is like God"   |
| Milad, Mawalid                   | Mílád, pl. Mawálfid              | birth; time of birth, nativity; birthday—pl. age classes, age groups (recruitment, etc.); 'íd al-Mílád, Christmas (Christian)   |
| Milan (Meelan)                   | Mílán                            | a village (37.927348, 46.113078) 23 km SW Tabríz, in Ádhirbayján (Azerbaijan), NW Írán. It is between the villages of Bávíl and Uskú'.  |
| Milani                           | Mílání                           | of or from Mílán. Ḥusay-i-Mílání, known as Ḥusayn Ján, weaver, helped to recover the body of the Báb, later went to Ṭihrán, where he claimed to be the return of Imám Ḥusayn. He may have claimed to be a successor of the Báb. Schemed to provoke militant attack on Nášir ad-Dín Sháh Qájár August 1852. One of those executed soon afterwards. |
| Milh, Amlah, Milah               | Milḥ m. and f., pl. Amláh, Miláh | salt; gunpowder; witticism, wittiness, wit  |
| Milhu'l-Ujaj                     | Milḥu'l-Ujáj                     | "salt that burneth bitterly". See ajja  |
| Milla, Milal                     | Milla[h], pl. Milal              | religious community; religion, creed, faith, confession, denomination   |
| Milli (Melli), Milliya           | Millí, fem. Millíya[h or t]      | popular, national   |
| Mim                              | Mím                              | 24th Arabic letter. Mázandarán  |
| Min                              | Min                              | (preposition) 1. of; some, some of, (a) part of; belonging to, pertaining to, from among. 2. from, away from, out of, from the direction of.  |
| Mina, Mawanin, Miyan             | Míná' fem. and Mína[h or t]      | (pl. Mawánin, Miyan) port, harbour, anchorage   |
| Minahiju'l-Ahkam                 | Mináhiju'l-Aḥkám                 | "Paths to understanding the laws and ordinances", 2 vol. hand written work in Persian by Fáḍil-i-Yazdí. Distribution not permitted by Shoghi Effendi.   |
| Minar, Minar-ha                  | Minár, pl. Minár-há              | Pers. a tower, turret, steeple, spire, minaret; an obelisk.   |
| Minbar (Mimber), Manabir         | Minbar, pl. Manábír              | mimbar; pulpit; rostrum, platform, dais   |
| Minhu, Minha                     | Minhu, fem. Minhá                | from him, from it   |
| Minu                             | Mínú                             | Pers. female name: heaven; an emerald; white or blue glass; a glass gem; hair. Mínú Zamání  |
| Miqat, Mawaqit                   | Míqát, pl. Mawáqí                | appointed time; date, deadline; time; season, time of the year; meeting point, rendezvous;—pl. times of departure and arrival, timetable. Míqát al-ḥájj, one of the five rendezvous points for Meccan pilgrims, where they must be in a state of iḥrám before proceeding to Mecca. See "Meccan pilgrim meeting points" section.                   |
| Miqdad                           | Miqdád                           | al-Miqdád ibn al-Aswad al-Kindí (or just Miqdád), a companion of Muḥammad.  |
| Mir Muhammad-Husayn              | Mír Muḥammad-Ḥusayn              | Mír Muḥammad-Ḥusayn Khátúnábádí (d. 1881), surnamed the "She-Serpent" (Raqqshá') by Bahá'u'lláh. Responsible for the deaths of the brothers named the "King of Martyrs" and "Beloved of Martyrs". See Shaykh Muḥammad Báqir.  |
| Mir, Miran                       | Mír, pl. Mírán                   | Pers. contraction of Amír. Also descendant of Muḥammad or Sayyid.   |
| Mir'ah, Miraya, Mara'in, Marayat | Mir'á[h or t], pl. Maráyin       | (fem. Miráya[h or t], pl. Maráyát) looking glass, mirror; reflection, reflected image   |
| Mir'at al-Wadiyyah               | Mir'át al-Waḍiyyah               | "Polished Mirrors" by Cornelius van Dyck. See waḍí'   |
| Mir'at                           | Mir'át                           | Pers. a looking-glass, mirror. See miráya   |
| Mir'atu'l-Azaliyyih              | Mir'átu'l-Azalíyyih              | "Everlasting mirror", a title of Mírzá Yahyá  |
| Mir'atu'l-Buldan                 | Mir'átu'l-Buldán                 | "The Mirror of the Lands". Possibly by Yáqút Shiháb al-Dín ibn-'Abdulláh al-Rúmí al-Ḥamawí (1179–1229) or a later (1860-1870) incomplete Qájár project.   |
| Miraya, Mirayat                  | Miráya, pl. Miráyát              | looking glass mirror  |

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| Miri   | Mírí   | (Meeri) public, governmental, government-, state- (in compounds); fiscal   |
| Mirrikh  | Mirríkh  | Mars (astronomy)   |
| Mirza (Morza), Amir-Zadih, Amirzada                                | Mírzá (Amírzáda or Pers. Amírzádih)                | Pers. contraction of amír-záda (“child or addition of a prince”). A title of nobility (a son of a prince) when placed after a name (Turkish style; previously placed before a name); but a gentleman, an educated person, a scholar, worthy person, mister when placed before a name. Mírzá as a noun, secretary.<br>(1848–1870) was the youngest child of Bahá’u’lláh and his wife Ásíyih Khánum. He was given the title Ghusni-Athar (“Purest Branch” or “Purer Branch”).                  |
| Mirza Mihdi  | Mírzá Mihdí  | (1848–1870) was the youngest child of Bahá’u’lláh and his wife Ásíyih Khánum. He was given the title Ghusni-Athar (“Purest Branch” or “Purer Branch”).   |
| Mirzay-i-Halabi-Saz<br>Misbah (Mezbah), Masabih                    | Mírzáy-i-Ḥalabí-Sáz, Ḥájí Mişbáh, pl. Maşábíh      | lamp; light, luminary (also figuratively); head-light (of an automobile)<br>village 11 km SE of the centre of Tíhrán (Mesgar Abad, Mesgar Abad, Mesker Abad)   |
| Misgarabad, Miskarabad   | Misgarábád (Miskarábád)                            | Pers. name of the first man  |
| Misha (Mishih)<br>Mishah, Mishkawat, Mashakin<br>Mishkar (Mishgar) | Mísha<br>Mişkáh, pl. Mişkáwát, Mashákin<br>Míshkar | niche (for a lamp); lamp, pendent lamp<br>small village 33° 34’ 40” N 47° 58’ 19” E in Luristán province, western Iran. Ḥabíb Miskar (probably Míshkar) <i>Bahá’í World</i> 8:679  |
| Mishkat  | Miškát   | Pers. a recess in the wall, a niche (in which a lamp is placed)  |
| Mishkatu’l-Masabih   | Miškátu’l-Maşábíh                                  | “A niche for lamps”. A book of Sunní traditions by Muhammad ibn ‘Abd Alláh Khaṭīb at-Tabrízí is an expanded version of <i>Maşábíh as-Sunnah</i> by al-Ḥusayn ibn Mas’úd al-Baghawí.  |
| Mishkin  | Miškín   | Pers. “musk-scented”; “jet-black” (dried musk powder is black—“black like musk”, Ghulám al-Khuld, Bahá’u’lláh)   |
| Mishkin-Qalam  | Miškín-Qalam                                       | Pers. Mírzá Ḥusayn-i-Işfahání (surnamed Miškín-Qalam, meaning “musk-scented pen” or “jet-black pen”, by Muḥammad Sháh because of the beauty and inner mystical message of his works); 1826–1912. He was one of the nineteen Apostles of Bahá’u’lláh, as well as a famous calligrapher of 19th century Persia. He is the author of a calligraphic rendering of the Greatest Name used by Bahá’ís. Miškín-Qalam signed works as “Servant at the gate of Bahá, Miškín-Qalam”. See Díyár-i-Khaṭṭ |
| Misk, Mashmum<br>Miskawayh   | Misk (m. & f.), also Mashmúm<br>Miskawayh          | musk<br>ibn Miskawayh (932–1030) (Abú ‘Alí Aḥmad ibn Muḥammad ibn Ya’qúb ibn Miskawayh) was a Persian chancery official, philosopher and historian. He wrote the first major Islamic work on philosophical ethics entitled <i>Tahdhīb al-Akhláq</i> , the “Refinement of Character”.   |
| Misr, Amsar, Masr  | Mişr, pl. Amsár                                    | big city; metropolis, capital;—mişr, (colloquial) maşr Egypt; Cairo. Egypt has 27 governorates (muḥáfzah); second level are regions (markaz or qism); third-level are the districts (ḥayy) and villages (qaryah).  |
| Misri, Misriyun<br>Misriya, Misriyat                               | Mişrí, pl. Mişríyún<br>Mişríya[h], pl. Mişríyát    | Egyptian; Cairene (a native of Cairo); an Egyptian Egyptianism, Egyptian national character; Egyptian woman or girl. <i>al-Waqá’i’ al-Maşriyyah</i> (“The Egyptian affairs or events”), was an Egyptian newspaper established in 1828 written in Ottoman Turkish and Arabic, later, only Arabic.   |
| Mithal, Amthila, Muthul  | Míthál, pl. Amthíla[h or t], Muthul                | something equal; something similar; simile, parable, allegory; example; pattern, standard; exemplary punishment; model; image, picture   |
| Mithaq (Missagh or Missaq), Mayathiq                               | Mítháq, pl. Mayáthíq, Mayáthiq                     | a promise, covenant, contract, agreement, bargain, compact, confederacy, alliance, league; a testament; treaty, pact; charter. al-mítháq: the “primordial covenant” (Qur’án 7:172), in which all human souls to bear witness that He is their Lord. pl. also Mawáthíq.   |
| Mithaqiya (Mithaqiyya), Mithaqiyan                                 | Mítháqíya, pl. Mítháqíyán                          | (Ar. adjective) agreement, covenant, pact. Former Mítháqíya (Mítháqíyya) Hospital run by Bahá’ís in Tíhrán. Firaydún Mítháqíyán.   |

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| Mithl, Amthal   | Mithl, pl. Amthál   | something similar, something of the same kind; resemblance, similarity, similitude, likeness; image; equivalent  |
| Mithqal, Mathaqil   | Mithqál, pl. Matháqíl   | a unit of weight used for weighing gold, silver and saffron (4.68 gm). Traditionally, 24 chickpeas, changed by the Báb to 19 chickpeas (3.641666 gm).  |
| Miyan, Miyana   | Miyán, Miyána   | Pers. waist, loins; middle, centre; interior (modern); among, between, mean. Miyána (Meyaneh, Miane, Meyaneh, Miyaneh, and Miyanah) a city (37.429145, 47.706986) in East Azerbaijan province, Iran.   |
| Miyanaj (Mianaj, Meyanaj)   | Miyánaj   | Pers. (“Míánaj”) village (36.905745, 47.442704) in Zanjan Province   |
| Miyandu’ab (Miyān-Du’ab), Qushachay   | Miyándu’áb (Miyán-Du’áb) or Qúshácháy   | Pers. “between two rivers” (Miandoab or Qushachay; Azerbaijani Qoşaçay) is a city (36.966890, 46.107130) and capital of Miyándu’áb County, West Ádhirbayján, Írán. As its name suggests, it is situated in a delta region between the Zarrínah-Rúd and Símínah-Rúd (the golden and the silverized) that flow into Lake Urmia. See Miyán and Dú’áb. |
| Miyanrud (Mianrud, Mian Rud)  | Miyánrúd (Miyán-Rúd)  | Pers. a city (32.153776, 48.440236) in Khuzestan Province. Also several villages near Ámul, Mazindaran Province.   |
| Mizan, Mawazin  | Mízán, pl. Mawázín  | balance, scales; weight; measure; poetic measure, metre; rule, method; justice, equity, fairness, impartiality. Qur’án 42:17 & 57:25 (balance to weigh conduct or to balance right and wrong respectively).  |
| Mu-<br>Mu’abbid, Mu’abadan<br>Mu’abbir, Mu’abbirun                                  | Mu-<br>Mu’abbid, pl. Mu’abadán<br>Mu’abbir, pl. Mu’abbirún                                  | as pronoun prefix—he who or those who<br>Pers. (fire) worshipper<br>interpreter (of feelings, of dreams); expressive, significant. Soothsayer (PDC). pl. also -án (accusative), -ín (genitive).  |
| Mu’abbiri<br>Mu’adh, Mu’az  | Mu’abbirí<br>Mu’ádh   | Pers. interpretation of dreams<br>protected. Mu’ádh ibn Jabal (603–639) was a ṣahábí Muḥammad. Mu’ádh was an Anṣár of Banú <u>Khazraj</u> and compiled the Qur’án with five companions while Muḥammad was still alive.   |
| Mu’adhdhin (Mu’azzin), Mu’adhdhun   | Mu’adhdhin, pl. Mu’adhdhún  | a public crier, or muezzin (Turkish müezzin), who assembles the people to prayers by proclamation from a minaret (or the tower of a mosque) at the hour of prayer. Persian may use Mu’azzin.   |
| Mu’akhhir   | Mu’akhhir   | one who keeps back or puts things in their proper places; hence, an attribute of God.  |
| Mu’allim, Mu’allima, Mu’allimun   | Mu’allim, pl. Mu’allimún  | a teacher or tutor. Fem. mu’allima[h or t]. Pers. also mu’allimih. al-Mu’allimu’ <u>th</u> - <u>Thání</u> (The Second Teacher—a title of Avicenna (2nd after Abú Rayḥán al-Bírúní))  |
| Mu’amala, Mu’amalat   | Mu’ámala[h or t], pl. Mu’ámalát   | treatment; procedure; social intercourse, social life, association (with one another); behaviour, conduct (toward others); business; transaction; (especially in pl.) mutual relations, business relations   |
| Mu’ammad<br>Mu’ammār<br>Mu’ammid (Moamid)   | Mu’ammad<br>Mu’ammār, pl. Mu’ammārún<br>Mu’ammid  | (a tent) supported, propped by columns; baptized senior (in sports)<br>a baptizer, Baptist. There is no indication that a “Moamid” paper in Egypt exists, so it is assumed to be <i>al-Mu’ayyad</i> .  |
| Mu’annath<br>Mu’arrakh, Muwarrakh, Mu’arrakhun<br>Mu’arrikh, Muwarrikh, Mu’arrikhun | Mu’annath<br>Mu’arrakh, Muwarrakh, pl. Mu’arrakhún<br>Mu’arrikh, Muwarrikh, pl. Mu’arrikhún | (grammar) feminine (adj.)<br>dated (earlier); chronicled<br>who dates (a letter); who marks the time of any event; chronicler, annalist, historian. Mu’arrikhín, muwarrikhín (oblique case dual, also used as nominative)  |
| Mu’asir, Mu’asirin<br>Mu’assasa, Mu’assasat   | Mu’ásir, pl. Mu’ásirín<br>Mu’assasa, pl. Mu’assasát   | contemporary, contemporaneous; a contemporary<br>foundation, establishment; firm (commerce);<br>institution; organization  |
| Mu’assis  | Mu’assis  | he who lays a foundation; founder; a strengthener; enactor (e.g. founder of a law, school, sect, etc.)   |
| Mu’assisiy-i-Ayadiyah-i-Amru’llah   | Mu’assisiy-i-Ayádíy-i-Amru’lláh   | Pers. Bahá’u’lláh: “The institution of the Hands of the Cause of God”  |
| Mu’assisiy-i-Ma’arif-i-Bahá’i<br>Mu’aththir, Mu’aththirat                           | Mu’assisiy-i-Ma’árif-i-Bahá’í<br>Mu’aththir, pl. Mu’aththirát                               | name of Iranian Bahá’í Publishing Trust<br>affecting, acting upon; effective; impressive; moving, touching, pathetic;—pl. influencing factor, influence  |

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| Mu'attar                             | Mu'aṭṭar                          | perfumed, scented, fragrant  |
| Mu'awin                              | Mu'áwin                           | helper, supporter, stand-by; aide; assistant; adjutant, aide-de-camp; police officer heading a city precinct (Iraqi)   |
| Mu'awiya, Mu'awiyya, Mu'aviya        | Mu'áwiya[h or t] (معاوية)         | Ar. (Pers. with v instead of w, and with -ih endings) a fox's whelp. Masculine name and that of the first (Mu'áwiya ibn Abí Sufyán, c. 597, 603 or 605—680) and third Umayyad caliphs. The first founded the Umayyad dynasty (based in Damascus). Mu'áwiya, etc., used because it is easier to pronounce (H. M. Balyuzi).<br>interpreter   |
| Mu'awwil                             | Mu'awwil                          | confirmed, fortified, assisted.  |
| Mu'ayyad (Mu'aiyad, Moaid, Muayyad)  | Mu'ayyad                          | <i>al-Mu'ayyad</i> ("The Strengthened") newspaper (1889–1915), Cairo. Dr Hábibu'llah <i>Khudábakhsh</i> (1888–1971) or Dr Hábib Mu'ayyad (he was named Mu'ayyad ("confirmed") by 'Abdu'l-Bahá); wrote <i>Khátirát-i-Hábib</i> ("Memoirs or Diary of Habib").<br>"The one aided in religion", a title<br>"Helper of the state", honorific title<br>an assayer of precious metals<br>"assayer of the kingdoms"   |
| Mu'ayyad fi ad-Din                   | Mu'ayyad fī ad-Dín (ff'd-Dín)     | glorified, exalted, revered, venerated; sublime, august (especially of rulers); splendid, gorgeous, glorious, magnificent, resplendent; bony; ossified   |
| Mu'ayyadu'd-Dawla                    | Mu'ayyadu'd-Dawla                 | Sháh Bahrámu'bidzádh, Indian Bahá'í, son (zádh) of Mu'bid <i>Khudábakhsh</i> ( <i>Khudá Bakhsh</i> )   |
| Mu'ayyir                             | Mu'ayyir                          | skilful, clever, experienced, able, powerful; (God) the restorer or bringer again; repetitor, tutor, trainer, coach; assistant conducting drill sessions (university)  |
| Mu'ayyiru'l-Mamalik                  | Mu'ayyiru'l-Mamálik               | Pers. an assistant   |
| Mu'azzam, Mu'azzama                  | Mu'azzam, fem. Mu'azzam[h or t]   | abbreviation of Mu'ín <i>Ághá</i><br>BKG 397<br>DB 76  |
| Mu'bid                               | Mu'bid                            | one who honours or worships; one who strengthens; name of God, the Giver of Honour   |
| Mu'id, Mu'idun                       | Mu'íd, pl. Mu'ídún                | Amír <i>ash-Shu'ará</i> 'Abú 'Abdu'lláh Muḥammad bin 'Abd al-Malik Mu'izzí (1048–1125) was a Persian poet. He ranks as one of the great masters of the Persian panegyric form known as <i>Qaṣidah</i> .<br><i>Dictionary of the Countries</i> by Yáqút   |
| Mu'in                                | Mu'ín                             | incomprehensible, unintelligible, obscure (language, speech); dotted, provided with a diacritical point (letter);—(pl.) dictionary, lexicon  |
| Mu'ina                               | Mu'íná                            | (Mo'jaza) "making weak or feeble", or that which renders the adversaries to the truth weak and feeble; a term used only for miracles performed by prophets ("Mumin", Momen) believing, faithful; believer (Muslim); orthodox; an orthodox Muslim; (God) protecting, the protector or the guarantor. Feminine mu'mina, pl. mu'minát.  |
| Mu'inu'l-Mulk                        | Mu'ínu'l-Mulk                     | Mu'tah (where swords were formerly made) is a town 10 km SW al-Karak and 100 km SSW of Amman, in Jordan. In Islamic tradition it is known for the Battle of Mu'tah (Ma'raka Mu'tah or <i>Qhazwah</i> Mu'tah) in CE 629, the first military engagement between Arab Muslims and the Byzantine Empire (with their Arab Christian Ghassanid vassals). The Muslim army travelled about 860 km north from Medina to Ma'án (Jordan), and then a further 130 km to Mu'tah). |
| Mu'inu's-Saltanih                    | Mu'ínu's-Saltanih                 | a petitioner for justice, a plaintiff  |
| Mu'issu's-Saltanih                   | Mu'issu's-Saltanih                | reliable, dependable; object of reliance, support; sanctioned, approved, authorized; accredited; commissioner, authorized agent, proxy, envoy, representative; commissary, commissar   |
| Mu'izz                               | Mu'izz                            | The Trust of the Empire (official title). Title of Manúchíhr <i>Khán</i> , Governor of Isfahán   |
| Mu'izzi                              | Mu'izzi                           | entrusted; confidant   |
| Mu'jam al-Buldan                     | Mu'jam al-Buldán                  | one who rests or leans upon; a believer; resolved, determined  |
| Mu'jam, Ma'ajim                      | Mu'jam, pl. Ma'ájim               |  |
| Mu'jiza, Mu'jizat                    | Mu'jizá, pl. Mu'jizát             |  |
| Mu'min, Mu'minun, Mu'minin, Mu'minat | Mu'min, pl. Mu'minún and Mu'minín |  |
| Mu'ta, Muta                          | Mu'ta[h or t], Múta[h or t]       |  |
| Mu'tadid                             | Mu'taḍid                          |  |
| Mu'tamad                             | Mu'tamad                          |  |
| Mu'tamadu'l-Mulk                     | Mu'tamadu'l-Mulk                  |  |
| Mu'taman                             | Mu'taman                          |  |
| Mu'tamid                             | Mu'tamid                          |  |

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| Mu'tamidu'd-Dawla                | Mu'tamidu'd-Dawla                    | "State accreditor", "State certifier", "Support of the dynasty"   |
| Mu'tamidu's-Saltanah             | Mu'tamidu's-Salṭānah                 | "Reliant on the Sultanate"  |
| Mu'tasam                         | Mu'taşam                             | a place of refuge   |
| Mu'tasim                         | Mu'taşim                             | holding fast, clinging (to), relying (on); attendant (on); preserved, defended; abstaining, or refraining (from disobedience, etc., by the grace of God); a servant (of God). Abú Ishāq Muḥammad ibn Hárún ar-Rashīd (796–842), better known by his regnal name al-Mu'taşim bi'llāh (literally "He who seeks refuge in God"), was the eighth Abbasid caliph (r. 833–842).   |
| Mu'tazil                         | Mu'tazil                             | seceder, dissenter, separatist  |
| Mu'tazila                        | Mu'tazila[h or t]                    | followers in English: Mu'tazilite. An offshoot sect of the qadaríyat. They believed in monotheism, divine unity, justice and free will; use of reasoning and logic by a sane mind to analyze religious texts and doctrines. If a literal meaning of the Qur'án is consistent with the rest of scripture, the main themes of the Qur'án, the basic tenets of Islám, and the well-known facts, then interpretation, in the sense of moving away from the literal meaning, is not justified. If a contradiction results from adopting the literal meaning, then an interpretation (closest to the literal) is warranted. The transmission of the oral ḥadīth was considered not sufficiently reliable. |
| Mu'tazili                        | Mu'tazilí                            | dissenter, separatist, seceder; an infidel, an atheist  |
| Mu'zam                           | Mu'zam                               | the greater part, or better sort (of anything); the mass or major part, the gross, the bulk (of). Mu'zam al-Infisál al-'Azím (Most Great Separation), 10 March 1866 in Edirne (Adrianople), of "believers" into Bahá'ís and Azalís, and of the separation of believers from Gog and Magog (Mírzá Yahyá and Siyyid Muḥammad-i-Işfahání).   |
| Mubagajian                       | Mubagajian                           | Armenian. Sargis (Latin Sergius) Mubagajian (1860–1937), better known by his pen name "Atrpet" ("Master"), was a prolific and multifarious Armenian writer. He published two books about the Bábí Faith with purported photographs and drawings of the Báb and some prominent Bábí figures.   |
| Mubahala, Mubahilih              | Mubáhala[h or t], Pers. Mubáhilih    | cursing; wishing evil to another; execration; "withdrawing mercy from one who lies or engages in falsehood". In Qur'án 3.61, invocation of God's curse ( <i>la'nat Alláh</i> ) was mentioned as a decisive solution to the dispute over Jesus between the Christians of Najrán and Muḥammad. Alláh ordered Muḥammad to call on the Christians to invoke God's curse ( <i>mubáhala</i> ) upon those who are intentionally unjust in their claim in order to determine who was telling the truth, they refused. Praying for God to curse the liar regarding religious disputes is an ancient Arabic tradition.  |
| Mubaligh, Mubalighat, Mubalighun | Mubaligh, pl. Mubalighát, Mubalighún | (Mu + balligh) bearer (of news), messenger; informer, denouncer; detective. Fem. mubalágha[h]. Name given to Bahá'í teachers or "missionaries" (especially those on journeys to spread the Bahá'í Faith). In Írán, very knowledgeable Bahá'ís (usually scholars of high stature and good communicators) whose responsibility was to travel and teach the Bahá'í Faith.  |
| Mubarak                          | Mubáarak                             | blessed, happy, fortunate, lucky auspicious; august; sacred, holy; welcome. A title of Bahá'u'lláh: Jamál-i-Mubáarak, the Blessed Beauty.   |
| Mubaraka                         | Mubáraka[t], Pers. Mubáarakih        | (God) blessing (man), prospering (him)  |
| Mubashshir, Mubashshirat         | Mubashshir, pl. Mubashshirát         | announcer, messenger (of glad tidings); evangelist (Chr.); preacher; missionary (Christian)   |
| Mubassir                         | Mubaşşir                             | one who shows, renders quick-sighted, or causes to understand; provident, penetrating   |
| Mubayyin (Mubaiyin)              | Mubayyin                             | (mu-bayyin) illustrative, explanatory; a declarer; the "expounder" and the "interpreter" (W&T of 'Abdu'l-Bahá)  |
| Mubayyin-i-kitab                 | Mubayyin-i-Kitáb                     | "Interpreter of the Book" ('Abdu'l-Bahá, p. 11)   |

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|---|---|--|
| Mubdi   | Mubdi'  | who first produces, creator, author, originator, inventor, founder; a heretic, heresiarch, religious innovator   |
| Mubid, Mawbad (Maubid), Mubad   | Múbid, Mawbad, Múbad  | Pers., from maghú (mugh) + bid. mobad, chief of the Magi (Zoroastrian priest); a Pársí, especially one of their priests; a doctor, philosopher, any man of great wisdom whose sayings are quoted; one who administers justice; a judge, especially of the Jews; a wazír, a councillor of state   |
| Mubin   | Mubín   | ("mobine") clear, plain, evident, obvious, patent (particularly with respect to the meaning of revelation). A range of meanings as used in the Qur'án: 1. eloquent, expressing things clearly, perspicuous (5:92); 2. clear, manifest (6:16); 3. flagrant (7:60); 4. plainly visible (7:107); and 5. clearly decisive (48:1).  |
| Mubtadi', Mubtadi'un<br>Mubtil, Mubattil, Mubtilun                        | Mubtadi', pl. Mubtadi'ún<br>Mubtíl, Mubaṭṭal, pl. Mubtílún                                    | beginning; beginner; novice (Christian)<br>Pers. who or what invalidates; frustrative; a defacer, destroyer; one who embellishes his speech with lies  |
| Mudabbir<br>Mudaf   | Mudabbir<br>Muḍáf   | manager, director; ruler, disposer; leader; ringleader added, subjoined, adjoined, apposed; construct state (grammar). muḍáf ilayh the second, or governed, noun of a genitive construction (grammar). Muḍáf in Islamic jurisprudence (Fiqh) refers to mixed water. c.f. Muṭlaq.   |
| Mudafa'at   | Mudáfa'at   | repulsing, defending oneself, resisting, averting, prohibiting, checking; protracting, delaying; deferring payment of a debt   |
| Mudallil<br>Mudammira, Mudammirat<br>Mudarris, Mudarrisun<br>Mudda, Mudad | Mudallil<br>Mudammira, pl. Mudammirát<br>Mudarris, pl. Mudarrisún<br>Mudda[h or t], pl. Mudad | dallying, fondling; coquettish; a coaxer, wheedler<br>destroyer (navitics)<br>teacher, instructor; lecturer, professor<br>period (of time), space of time, interval; while; duration; limited or appointed time, term  |
| Muddaththir<br>Mudgha, Mudagh   | Muddaththir<br>Muḍgha, pl. Muḍagh   | one who is wrapping himself up<br>something to be chewed; bite, bit, morsel; small chunk of meat; embryo. Qur'án 23:13-14: stages of embryo development: 1. life-germ ( <i>nutfa</i> ) 2. clot ( <i>'alaqa</i> ) 3. a morsel of flesh ( <i>mudgha</i> ) 4. bones ( <i>'izám</i> ) 5. flesh ( <i>lahm</i> ) and 6. another creation ( <i>khalqan ákhar</i> ), during which the spirit enters the body. Interpreted by Sayyid Kázim Rashi as stages in human spiritual progress corresponding to the appearance of Adam; Noah; Abraham; Moses; Jesus; and Muḥammad. Stages refer also to the six days of creation in (Qur'án 11:7) and in formation of the universe ( <i>Shaykh Ahmad Aḥsá'í</i> ). <i>The development of Shaykhí thought in Shí'í Islam</i> , p. 170. |
| Mudhahhab<br>Mudhahhib<br>Mudhakkar<br>Mudhhab<br>Mudhill                 | Muḍhahhab<br>Muḍhahhib<br>Muḍhakkar<br>Muḍhhab<br>Muḍhill                                     | gilded; worked with gold thread<br>a gilder; a gold embroiderer<br>(grammar) masculine<br>gilded<br>dishonourer, disgracer, degrader, humiliator, debasing; who renders vile or abject; who discovers one to be so; a name of God  |
| Mudir, Mudira, Mudara   | Mudír, fem. Mudirá, Mudará  | head, chief, director; administrator; manager; intendant, superintendent; rector (of a university);—   |
| Mudiriya, Mudiriyat   | Mudíríya[t], pl. Mudíríyát  | pl. administrative officer at the head of a county<br>direction; administration; management;—pl. mudiria, province (Egypt); approximately: main department of a ministry (Iran)  |
| Mudiy   | Muḍíy   | departure, leave; passing; lapse, elapsing, expiration (of a period of time); continuation (of something); deeper penetration, deeper insight (into); carrying out, execution, pursuit (of an intention, of a plan)  |
| Mudkhal, Mudkhala, Madakhil   | Mudkhal, fem. Mudkhala[h or t]  | (pl. Mudákhíl) introduced; spurious, illegitimate; worthless, base; an introductory treaty; time or place of introduction. In Safavid Persia, Mudákhíl became known as a "commission, perquisite, douceur, consideration, pickings and stealings, profit", "official swindling", etc. It came to signify the balance of personal advantage, usually monetary, which can be squeezed out of any and every transaction; see Píshkish.  |

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| Mufaddal                        | Mufaḍḍal                        | a devoted follower of Imám Šádiq who handed down many of his traditions.   |
| Mufakhir                        | Mufaḵḵir                        | boastful, vainglorious, proud  |
| Mufakḵham                       | Mufaḵḵham                       | Magnified, great, glorious, illustrious, honoured  |
| Mufakḵhamu'd-Dawla              | Mufaḵḵhamu'd-Dawla              | (Iṣfahání Pers. Mufaḵḵhamu'd-Dawlih) "the honoured of the state", state title of General Iṣhāq Ḵhán, went as Persian Minister to the United States in 1901   |
| Mufassal                        | Mufaṣṣal                        | distinct, partitioned (as a pearl bracelet having a larger gem or one of a different kind between every pearl); divided, separated, particularized, detailed; fully described; separate, distinct, clear, ample; divisions of a district (opposite to ṣadr "the chief seat of government"); the Qur'án from al-ḥujurát (49th chapter) to the end   |
| Mufassir                        | Mufassir                        | commentator, expositor or interpreter (of the Qur'án)  |
| Mufawada, Mufavadat (Mufavadat) | Mufáwada[h or t], pl. Mufawaḍát | negotiation, parley, talk, conference; partnership (Islamic law). Pers. "variations": Mufáwada, pl. Mufawaḍát. <i>an-Núr al-Abhá fi Mufáwada't 'Abdu'l-Bahá: Guftú bar sar-i-nahár</i> ("A glorious light on 'Abdu'l-Bahá's Words: Conversations around the dining table" (2nd edn, Cairo 1920)—collected and published by Laura Clifford Barney. She translated these "Table Talks" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá as <i>Some Answered Questions</i> (1908). |
| Mufrad, Mufradat                | Mufrad, pl. Mufradát            | single, solitary, lone, detached, isolated; (grammar) simple, consisting of only one word (expression); being in the singular; singular (grammar);—pl. words, terms, names, expressions (of a scientific field); details   |
| Mufsid fi'l-ard                 | Mufsid fi'l-arḍ                 | "the corrupt upon the land" Qur'án 18:94   |
| Mufsid                          | Mufsid                          | mischievous, pernicious, destructive, corruptive; vitiating; a corrupter, depraver, destroyer, author of evil, malefactor, seditious man, breed-bate, mischief-maker   |
| Muftakhir                       | Muftaḵḵir                       | proud, vainglorious, boastful, bragging; outstanding, excellent, first-rate, perfect, splendid, superb, glorious, magnificent; sumptuous, deluxe   |
| Mufti, Muftiyun                 | Muftí, pl. Muftíyun             | one whose sentence has the authority of the law, an expounder of the Muslim law, giver of a <i>fatwá</i> ; a muftí. In Sunní Islám, a consulting Canon lawyer, who delivers legal opinions on points of Islamic law to the qáḍí (judge)  |
| Mugh                            | Mugh                            | Pers. one of the Magi (Zoroastrian priest), worshipper of fire, infidel, pagan; a Christian monk   |
| Mughill                         | Mughill                         | 1. a traitor, deceiver, spiteful or deceitful person who bears malice and ill-will; 2. (land, soil) productive, fruitful (in grain and produce), fertile   |
| Mughir                          | Mughír                          | one who makes a predatory incursion, a spoiler, plunderer  |
| Mughira                         | Mughíra[h or t]                 | "attacker/raider"; light horsemen, when making a plundering excursion into an enemy's country. al-Walíd ibn al-Mughírah al-Maḵzúmí was a very wealthy chief of the Banú Maḵzúm clan of the Quraysh tribe during Muḥammad's time and was indirectly mentioned in a number of verses of the Qur'án.  |
| Mughith                         | Mughíth                         | who gives aid, auxiliary   |
| Mughni                          | Mughní                          | who or what supplies the place of, excuses, or dispenses with; independent   |
| Mugul, Mughul                   | Mugúl, Pers. Mughul             | a Mogul, Mongol, Mughal; the Great Mogul, emperor of Hindustan; the Tartars, natives of Túrán, Scythia, or Transoxiana; the Georgian Christians. al-Mugúl, the Mongols, the Moguls.  |
| Muguli, Mughuli                 | Mugúlí, Pers. Mughulí           | Pers. of or relating to the Moguls (Mongolian); Mogul, Mongol, Tartar; (metaphorical) fearless; cruel, severe, terrible. the Great Mogul, emperor of Hindustan; the Tartars, natives of Túrán, Scythia, or Transoxiana; the Georgian Christians. al-Mugúl, the Mongols or Moguls.  |
| Muḥabbat, Muḥabba               | Muḥabbat, Muḥabba               | The city of Madínah  |
| Muhadara, Muhadarat             | Muḥáḍara, pl. Muḥáḍarát         | lecture  |
| Muhaddith, Muhaddithun          | Muḥaddith, pl. Muḥaddithún      | speaker, talker; spokesman; conversation partner, interlocutor; relator, narrator; a transmitter of  |

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| Muḥadir, Muḥadirat<br>Muḥafaza, Muḥafazat           | Muḥāḍīr, pl. Muḥāḍīrāt<br>Muḥāfāza[h or t], pl. Muḥāfāzāt   | Prophetic traditions, traditionary, representative of the science or study of Hadith;—pl. Muḥaddithīn<br>lecturer, speaker<br>guarding; safeguarding; preservation; protection, defence; conservation, sustaining, upholding; retention, maintenance (of something) conservatism (politics), conservative attitude; following, observance (of something), compliance (with something), adherence (to); guarding (against misfortune), saving (from misadventure); garrison (military);—(pl.) governorate (one of five administrative divisions of Egypt, in addition to a mudíríyāt); office of the muḥáfīz (head of a governorate); province, anyone of the larger administrative districts (Syria)   |
| Muhajir, Muhajirun                                  | Muḥájir, pl. Muḥájirún                                      | emigrant (modern colloquialism), émigré; a fugitive (i.e. those Meccans who emigrated to Medina in the early period of Islam, al-Muḥájirún). In Islám, someone who moves from non-Islamic lands to a Muslim community; in the Bahá'í Faith, one who moves, “pioneers”, from a larger Bahá'í community to a place with no or few Bahá'ís in order to propagate the religion. Dr Raḥmatu'lláh Muḥájir (1923–1979), Hand of the Cause of God, married Írán Furútan (b. 1933) in 1951. a place whither anyone frequently goes; lawful; made lawful; a small matter;—muḥallil, one who makes lawful, especially one who marries a thrice-divorced <sup>1</sup> woman and dismisses her after consummation, so that she may lawfully return to her former husband; one who solves. |
| Muḥallal, Muḥallil                                  | Muḥallal  | (c. 570–632) was an Arab religious, social, and political leader and the founder of Islam. He was a Rasúl (Messenger of God) and a Nabí (“Prophet”). Given a previously unknown name in the Arabian Peninsula by His grandfather. Muḥammad had two stations: the Point of the Qur'án, in the station of divinity, when He was the recipient of the words of God, whose return in the Bábí Dispensation is the Báb (the Point of the Bayán); the Apostle of God in the station of servitude (or prophethood), whose return is represented by Mullá Ḥusayn. ( <i>Gate of the Heart</i> , p. 270) <u>Sh</u> í'í traditions maintain that immediately after His death only three remained faithful to 'Alí: Salmán, Abú <u>D</u> harr and Miqdád. ( <i>SWB</i> 5:11)             |
| Muhammad ibn 'Abdu'llah                             | Muḥammad ibn 'Abdu'lláh                                     | (Safouat) in 'Akká<br>(“Reza Shah Pahlavi”) (1878–1944; r. 1925–1941) an Iranian military officer, politician, first shah of the House of Pahlavi and father of the last shah of Iran. born Muḥammad Mírzá (1808–1848; r. 1834–1848). Qájár king of Iran. Succeeded by his son Náṣir ad-Dín <u>Sh</u> áh Qájár.<br>cousin of the Báb (an Afnán) and chief builder of the 'Ishqábád Bahá'í Temple, to which he dedicated his entire resources. His state title was Vakílu'd-Dawlih.<br>praised; commendable, laudable; the Praised One. <sup>2</sup> Derived from ḥamd (praise).<br>Mírzá Muḥammad-'Alí (c. 1853–1937), half-brother of 'Abdu'l-Bahá who became a Covenant-breaker in 1892. Abbreviation Mamdalí (“Mamdali”).<br>(MF)<br>(MF)                                 |
| Muhammad Pasha Safwat<br>Muhammad Rida Shah Pahlavi | Muḥammad Páshá Ṣafwat<br>Muḥammad Riḍá <u>Sh</u> áh Pahlaví |  |
| Muhammad Shah Qajar                                 | Muḥammad <u>Sh</u> áh Qájár                                 |  |
| Muhammad Taqi                                       | Ḥájí Mírzá Muḥammad Taqí                                    |  |
| Muhammad  | Muḥammad  |  |
| Muhammad-'Ali (Mamdali)                             | Muḥammad-'Alí   |  |
| Muhammad-'Ali Sabbaq<br>Muhammad-'Aliy-i-Ardikani   | Muḥammad-'Alí Ṣabbáq<br>Muḥammad-'Alíy-i-Ardikání           |  |

<sup>1</sup> It is more logical to assume Qur'án 2:230 refers to a husband thrice declaring that he is divorcing his wife rather thrice divorcing her. See *zihár*.

<sup>2</sup> Muḥammad ibn 'Abdu'lláh: Prophet of Islám born Mecca 570 or 571, Mission 610, public declaration 612, fled to Medina 622–632. Five names: Muḥammad; Aḥmad; al-Maḥi (“Effacing”, “Eraser”), by means of which God effaces infidelity; al-Ḥáshir (“Gatherer”), who will gather people; and al-'Áqib (“Final”), that is to say, the last of the Prophets. Muḥammad has an h underdot, except when an English suffix is added. Accepted exception appears to be “Muḥammad's”. Muhammadan implies a follower of Muḥammad instead of a “follower of God” (Muslim). Muhammadanism implies that the religion is the “religion of Muḥammad” instead of the “religion of God” (i.e. Islám)—this idea is offensive to Muslims.

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| Muhammad-‘Aliy-i-Barfurushi      | Muḥammad-‘Alíy-i-Bárfurúshí      | given the title Quddús (c. 1820–1849) by Bahá’u’lláh at Badašht and later confirmed in a Tablet by the Báb.<br>(MF)<br>(MF)   |
| Muhammad-‘Aliy-i-Dallak          | Muḥammad-‘Alíy-i-Dallák          |   |
| Muhammad-‘Aliy-i-Isfahani        | Muḥammad-‘Alíy-i-Isfahání        |   |
| Muhammad-‘Aliy-i-Nahri           | Muḥammad-‘Alíy-i-Nahrí           |   |
| Muhammad-‘Aliy-i-Salmani         | Muḥammad-‘Alíy-i-Salmání         | Ustád Muḥammad-‘Alíy-i-Salmání, barber, memoirs <i>Sharḥ-i-Ḥál</i> , translated as <i>My Memories of Bahá’u’lláh</i> .  |
| Muhammad-‘Aliy-i-Zanjani         | Muḥammad-‘Alíy-i-Zanjání         |   |
| Muhammad-‘Aliy-i-Zunuzi          | Muḥammad-‘Alíy-i-Zunúzí          | surnamed Anís, martyred with the Báb (variation Muḥammad-‘Alíy-i-Zunúzí)<br>Áqá Muḥammad-Riḍáy-i-Muḥammadábádí<br>Named by Bahá’u’lláh ‘The Wolf’ ( <i>Dhí’b</i> )<br><br><i>The Revelation of Bahá’u’lláh</i> , vol. II, p. 172.   |
| Muhammadabadi                    | Muḥammadábádí                    |   |
| Muhammad-Baqir                   | Muḥammad-Báqir, <i>Shaykh</i>    |   |
| Muhammad-Hadi                    | Muḥammad-Hádí                    |   |
| Muhammad-Hadiy-i-Farhadi         | Muḥammad-Hádíy-i-Farhádí         |   |
| Muhammad-Hadiy-i-Sahhaf          | Muḥammad-Hádíy-i-Ṣaḥḥáf          |   |
| Muhammad-Hasan                   | Muḥammad-Ḥasan                   | Muḥammad-Ḥasan-i-Qazvíní was given the name Fata’l-Qazvíní by Ṭáhirih<br><br>pertaining or attributable to Muḥammad, Muhammadic<br>pertaining or attributable to Muḥammad. Use Islamic<br>instead of Muhammadic.  |
| Muhammad-Husayn                  | Muḥammad-Ḥusayn                  |   |
| Muhammadi                        | Muḥammadí                        |   |
| Muhammadi                        | Muḥammadí                        |   |
| Muhammad-i-Adhirbayjani          | Muḥammad-i-Ádhirbayjání          |   |
| Muhammad-Ibrahim                 | Muḥammad-Ibráhím                 |   |
| Muhammad-Ibrahim-i-Tabrizi       | Muḥammad-Ibráhím-i-Tabrízí       |   |
| Muhammad-i-Furughi               | Muḥammad-i-Fúrúghí               |   |
| Muhammad-i-Hadiy-i-Sahhaf        | Muḥammad-i-Hádíy-i-Ṣaḥḥáf        |   |
| Muhammad-i-Hana-Sab              | Muḥammad-i-Ḥaná-Sáb              |   |
| Muhammad-i-Isfahani, Siyyid      | Muḥammad-i-Isfahání, Siyyid      | d. 1872, Anti-Christ of the Bahá’í Revelation.  |
| Muhammad-i-Mamaqani              | Muḥammad-i-Mamáqání              |   |
| Muhammad-i-Manshadi              | Muḥammad-i-Manshádí              |   |
| Muhammad-i-Mazindarani           | Muḥammad-i-Mázindarání           |   |
| Muhammad-i-Mukari                | Muḥammad-i-Mukárí                | Mír Muḥammad-i-Mukárí   |
| Muhammad-i-Mustafay              | Muḥammad-i-Muṣṭafáy-i-Baḥdádí    |   |
| Muhammad-i-Qa’ini                | Muḥammad-i-Qá’íní                | (Nabíl-i-Akbar)   |
| Muhammad-i-Sarraf                | Muḥammad-i-Sarraf                | (MF 13)   |
| Muhammad-i-Shibl                 | Muḥammad-i-Shibl                 | (MF)  |
| Muhammad-Isma’il                 | Muḥammad-Ismá’íl                 |   |
| Muhammad-i-Tabrizi               | Muḥammad-i-Tabrízí               |   |
| Muhammad-i-Tahir-i-Malmiri, Haji | Muḥammad-i-Ṭáhir-i-Málmírí, Ḥájí | father of Habib and Adib Taherzadeh   |
| Muhammad-i-Vakil                 | Muḥammad-i-Vakíl                 | (MF)  |
| Muhammad-i-Zarandi               | Muḥammad-i-Zarandí               | Mullá Muḥammad-i-Zarandí (title Nabíl-i-A’zam)  |
| Muhammad-Ja’far                  | Muḥammad-Ja’far                  |   |
| Muhammad-Javad-i-Qazvini         | Muḥammad-Javád-i-Qazvíní         |   |
| Muhammad-Kamal                   | Muḥammad-Kamál                   |   |
| Muhammad-Karim                   | Muḥammad-Karím                   |   |
| Muhammad-Karim-i-‘Attar          | Muḥammad-Karím-i-‘Aṭṭár          |   |
| Muhammad-Mihdi                   | Muḥammad-Mihdí                   |   |
| Muhammad-Mustafa                 | Muḥammad-Muṣṭafá                 |   |
| Muhammad-Quli                    | Muḥammad-Qulí                    | Mírzá Muḥammad-Qulí Faithful half-brother of Bahá’u’lláh.<br>Mírzá Muḥammad-Riḍá, father of the Báb, who died 1828 when the Báb was 9 years old   |
| Muhammad-Rida                    | Muḥammad-Riḍá                    |   |
| Muhammad-Riday-i-Isfahani        | Muḥammad-Riḍáy-i-Isfahání        |   |
| Muhammad-Riday-i-Shirazi         | Muḥammad-Riḍáy-i-Šhírází         | (MF)  |
| Muhammad-Riday-i-Yazdi           | Muḥammad-Riḍáy-i-Yazdí           |   |
| Muhammad-Sadiq                   | Muḥammad-Šádiq                   |   |
| Muhammad-Taqi                    | Muḥammad-Taqí                    | Ḥájí Mírzá Muḥammad-Taqí (Hand of the Cause of God addressed by Bahá’u’lláh as <i>ibn-i-Abhar</i> —“the son of Abhar”), son of Ḥájí Mírzá Siyyid Muḥammad, eldest maternal uncle of the Báb. He was Vakílu’d-Dawlih, very wealthy, a former Russian consular agent in Yazd. In about 1900 he moved to ‘Ishqábád where he consecrated his wealth to the building of the first <i>Mashriqu’l-Adhkár</i> of the Bahá’í world. He moved to ‘Akká in 1906 (the temple structure was almost complete), where he died five years later.<br><i>Shaykh</i> Muḥammad-Taqíy-i-Najafí. Also known as Áqá Najafí, ‘The Son of the Wolf’<br>Lá Iláha Illa’lláh, Muḥammadun Rasúlu’lláh (There is no God but God and Muḥammad is his messenger—split into Letters of Denial (5) followed by Letters of |
| Muhammad-Taqiyy-i-Najafi         | Muḥammad-Taqíy-i-Najafí          |   |
| Muhammadun Rasulu’llah           | Muḥammadun Rasúlu’lláh           |   |

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| Muhammad                      | Muḥammad                          | Affirmation (5) [Muḥammad, 'Alí, Fátima, al-Ḥasan and al-Ḥusayn]]. The <i>Shí'ah</i> call to prayer ( <i>adhán</i> ) contains the additional statement ' <i>Alíun valíu'lláh</i> ('Alí is God's "friend", "helper", "defender" and or "vicegerent").   |
| Muhammara (Muhammerah)        | Muḥammara[h or t]                 | roasted reddish (from <i>aḥmar</i> ). al-Muḥammara was renamed <i>Khurramshahr</i> (30.427181, 48.187628; 43 km ESE al-Baṣrah) in the mid-1920s. Pers. also Muḥammarih.  |
| Muhandis                      | Muhandis                          | architect, engineer, technician  |
| Muhaqqiq                      | Muḥaqqiq                          | investigator; inquirer; examining magistrate; researcher   |
| Muharib                       | Muḥárib                           | warring, belligerent; warrior, combatant, fighter  |
| Muharram                      | Muḥarram                          | forbidden, unlawful; the sacred enclosure of Mecca; the first month in the Islamic calendar.   |
| Muharraq                      | Muḥarraq                          | burned   |
| Muhasib, Muhasibgi            | Muḥásib, Muḥásibgi                | accountant, bookkeeper; comptroller, auditor; a calculator; an arithmetician   |
| Muhasibi                      | Muḥásibi                          | self-inspection/audit. al-Muḥásibi (Abú 'Abdu'lláh Ḥáritḥ bin Asad al-Baṣrī) (781-857), was a founder of Sufi doctrine, and wrote about theology and (Sufism).   |
| Muhassan                      | Muḥaṣṣan                          | fortified (surrounded by a wall); entrenched; immune, proof ( <i>ḍidda</i> , against)  |
| Muhawwil, Muhawwilat          | Muḥawwil, pl. Muḥawwílát          | converter, transformer (electrical); endorser  |
| Muhaymin (Muhaiman, Muhaimin) | Muhaymin, Muhayman                | supervising, superintending, controlling; guardian; protector, defender from fear and danger; one of the names of God; a witness confirming his evidence by oath; master (of something, also, e.g., of a situation). al-Muhaymin, the Guardian, the Preserver, one of the names of God.  |
| Muhib                         | Múhib                             | one who accepts a present; ready, prepared; able   |
| Muhibb                        | Muḥibb, pl. Muḥibbún              | loving; lover; fancier, amateur, fan; friend   |
| Muhit, Muhitat                | Muḥít, fem. Muḥíta, pl. Muḥítát   | surrounding (something); comprehensive; familiar, acquainted (with); ocean;—pl. circumference, periphery; extent, range, scope, compass, reach, domain, area; milieu, environment, surroundings; oceans. Muḥíta surrounding land or country; environs; land; land within the supply of a well. <i>al-Muḥit al-muḥit</i> "The Ocean of Oceans" (the first Arabic encyclopedia) by Buṭrus al-Bustání.  |
| Muhit-i-Sha'ir-i-Kirmani      | Muḥít-i- <i>Shá</i> 'ir-i-Kirmání | Alternative Muḥít-i-Kirmání (Mírzá Muḥammad-i-Ḥusayn-i-Kirmání See DB 39 and BKG 152   |
| Muhkam, Muhkama, Muhkamat     | Muḥkam, fem. Muḥkama [h or t]     | pl. Muḥkamát. Strengthened, reinforced; firm, solid, fortified, robust, sturdy, strong; tight, taut; perfect, masterly, masterful; well-aimed (blow, hit); accurate, precise, exact; decisive, fundamental and clear, plain, conspicuous, perspicuous (thing), incontrovertible; not ambiguous, un-repealed, not been abrogated (chapter or verse of the Qur'án). See <i>mutashábih</i> . Qur'án 3:7 states there are muḥkamát ("precise") and <i>mutashábihát</i> ("allegorical") verses.   |
| Muhr (Mohr), Muhur            | Muhr, Muhur                       | Pers. seal, seal-ring, signet; stamp. Also a small piece of soil or clay, often a clay tablet, used during <i>ṣaláh</i> (Islamic daily prayers) to symbolize earth. Muhr ta'yíd "seal of approval". For the Arabic, see <i>khátam</i> and <i>turba</i> .   |
| Muhr Payambaran               | Muhr Payámbarán                   | Pers. "seal of the prophets". Ar. see <i>Khátam al-Anbiyá'</i>   |
| Muhraq, Muhraqa               | Muḥraq, fem. Muḥraqa[h or t]      | crematory, inflamed; fem. a burnt-offering. al-Muḥraqa (near or at the highest point of the Carmel mountain range with an incredible view of the Jezreel valley, the hills of lower Galilee and Samaria, the Kishon River, and the Mediterranean) is the "site" of the burnt sacrifice of Elijah in a contest with the prophets of Baal (1 Kings 18:38) where the Discalced Carmelite Order built their priory (32.672654, 35.088325) of Elijah (1911). The monastery is Dayr ("Deir") al-Muḥraqa. See Jabal Mār Ilyás and Karmel. |
| Muhriq, Muharriq              | Muḥriq, Pers. Muḥarriq            | an incendiary  |
| Muhriqu'l-Qulub               | Muḥriqu'l-Qulúb                   | "Burner of Hearts", by Ḥájí Mullá Aḥmad ibn Muḥammad Mihdí ibn 'Abí-Dárr Naráqí, the great-grandfather of Ḥájí Mírzá Kamálu'd-Dín-i-Naráqí, in which the author extols the virtues, laments the death,   |

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|                                |                                   | and narrates the circumstances of the martyrdom of the Imám Ḥusayn.<br>a numberer<br>(Mohsen) beneficent, charitable<br>rightly guided<br>directed, conducted, led (into the way of salvation);<br>guided aright   |
| Muhsi                          | Muḥṣí                             |  |
| Muhsin                         | Muḥsin                            |  |
| Muhtad                         | Muhtad                            |  |
| Muhtadi                        | Muhtadí                           |  |
| Muhtaram                       | Muḥtaram                          | honoured, revered, venerated, esteemed, respected; (in the salutation of letters:) my dear ...; venerable, reverend; notable, remarkable, considerable   |
| Muhtasib                       | Muḥtasib                          | a supervisor of bazaars and trade in medieval Islamic countries. His duty was to ensure that public business was conducted in accordance with the law of <i>sharí'a</i> .<br>reviver of religion ("Moheyddin", "Muḥiyu'd-Dín", Mujaddid)   |
| Muhyi ad-Din, Muhyi'd-Din      | Muḥyí ad-Dín, Muḥyí'd-Dín         | a reviver, giver of life, quickener<br>Arab reviver of religion  |
| Muhyi                          | Muḥyí                             |  |
| Muhyi'd-Din-i-'Arabi           | Muḥyí'd-Dín-i-'Arabí              |  |
| Mujaddid, Mujaddidun           | Mujaddid, pl. Mujaddidún          | renewer (i.e. of Islám); innovator; reformer. Mujaddid is an Islamic term for one who brings "renewal" (tajdíd) to the religion. There is a tradition that it refers to a person who appears at the turn of every century of the Islamic calendar to revive Islam, cleansing it of extraneous elements and restoring it to its pristine purity.  |
| Mujadil                        | Mujádil                           | contentious, disputatious, quarrelsome. al-Mujádilah (The pleading woman) Qur'án súra 58.  |
| Mujahada, Mujahadat            | Mujáhada[t], pl. Mujáhadát        | fight, battle (for the faith); "spiritual endeavour" (see mujádala under jidál entry). Ṭáhirih distinguishes two complementary concepts and prescribes mujáhada as opposed to mujádala as the essential approach to the truth.   |
| Mujahid, Mujahidun (Mujahidin) | Mujáhid, pl. Mujáhidún            | fighter, freedom fighter; warrior  |
| Mujalal ad-Dawla               | Mujalal ad-Dawla                  | "The Glorified State"  |
| Mujallad, Mujalladat           | Mujallad, pl. Mujalladát          | frozen, icy, ice-covered; bound (book);—pl. volume (book)  |
| Mujan (Moojan)                 | Múján                             | Pers. a beautiful, languishing eye. Name of two villages in Iran.  |
| Mujib                          | Mujib                             | one who listens to, grants, accepts, takes well, humours, complies with, consents, or gives an answer; obedient; an auditor  |
| Mujtaba                        | Mujtabá                           | chosen   |
| Mujtahid, Mujtahidun           | Mujtahid, pl. Mujtahidún          | one who strives or one who exerts himself; diligent, industrious; a legist formulating independent decisions in legal or theological matters, based on the interpretation and application of the four <i>uṣúl</i> , as opposed to <i>muqallid</i> . A person accepted as an original authority (a <i>muftí</i> ) in Islamic law. Highest rank of Shi'ite divine—doctor of law. A <i>mujtahid</i> in contemporary Iran is now called an <i>áyatulláh</i> .<br>term sometimes used to designate the Uṣúlí branch of Twelver Shi'ism (cf. <i>Ijtihádí</i> ) |
| Mujtahidi                      | Mujtáhidí                         |  |
| Mujudalat, Mujadala            | Mujúdalat, Mujádala               | Pers. Contending, disputing; contention, dispute, altercation, conflict. Mujádalih Mosque and area (NW) of old 'Akká.  |
| Mukarram                       | Mukarram                          | honoured, revered, venerated; venerable; al-Mukarram, epithet of Mecca   |
| Mukashafa, Mukashafat          | Mukáshafa[h or t], pl. Mukáshafát | acting openly (with); showing open enmity, persecuting; displaying (anything); revelation, apocalypse; (in the language of the Ṣúfiyyún, "Sufis") ecstatic contemplation of God.   |
| Mukha                          | Mukhá                             | al-Mukhá, Mocha (seaport in SW Yemen)  |
| Mukhabara, Mukhabarat          | Mukhábara, pl. Mukhábarát         | correspondence, (especially written) information. Qalam al-Mukhábarát—intelligence bureau ("secret police")  |
| Mukhaddira                     | Mukhaddira, Pers. Mukhaddirih     | a girl kept in seclusion from the outside world, "veiled"  |
| Mukhatab                       | Mukháṭab                          | addressed, spoken to; (grammar) second person  |
| Mukhataba, Mukhatabaat         | Mukháṭaba, pl. Mukháṭabát         | address; public address, speech; proclamation; conversation, talk; conference, parley  |
| Mukhbir, Mukhbirun             | Mukhbir, pl. Mukhbirún            | reporter; detective  |
| Mukhbiru'd-Dawlih              | Mukhbiru'd-Dawlih                 | a title meaning 'the Empire's Chief of Communications'   |

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| Mukhlis, Mukhlisun                                      | Mukhlis, pl. Mukhlişun                                 | devoted; sincere, frank, candid; loyal; faithful (to someone, to something); pure-hearted, virtuous, righteous; (in letters) approx.: yours truly ..., sincerely yours ...  |
| Mukhtalif, Mukhtalifa                                   | Mukhtalif, fem, Mukhtalifa[t]                          | different, varying, divergent (from); varied, various, diverse; having a different opinion  |
| Mukhtar   | Mukhtár  | free to choose, having the choice or option. al-Mukhtár Abú 'Ubayd Masúd <u>Thaqafí</u> (born in Ṭá'if in CE 622, AH 1)   |
| Mukhtariyya   | Mukhtáriyya  | <u>Shí'a</u> sect of Islam. The followers of Al-Mukhtár Abú (see Mukhtár) were initially named Mukhtáriyya, but were soon more commonly referred to as the Kaysániyya (i.e. Kaysanites). See Kaysániyya   |
| Mukhtarsar, Mukhtarsarat                                | Mukhtaşar, pl. Mukhtaşarát                             | shortened, condensed, abridged; brief, short; concise, terse, succinct;—pl. short excerpt, brief exposition, synopsis, outline, summary, abstract, epitome, compendium  |
| Mukhti'   | Mukhti'  | mistaken, at fault, wrong; incorrect, wrong, erroneous. Hence, Mukhti'ah, the Errant.   |
| Mulham, Mulhaman<br>Mulhaq, Mulhaqat, Malahiq, Mulhaqun | Mulham, Pers. pl. Mulhamán<br>Mulhaq                   | inspired. Mulhamah inspiring, inspirational ("mulhaq") added, affixed, appended, attached, subjoined (to something), enclosed (in something); adjoining, adjacent, contiguous; written or printed in the margin, marginal; appertaining, appurtenant, incident, pertinent, accompanying; incorporated, annexed; supplement;—(pl. mulhaqát, maláhiq) appendix; addition, addendum, postscript; supplement, extra sheet (of a newspaper, periodical, book); enclosure (in a letter); appendage; pendant, locket; tag, label; trailer (of a truck, etc.); annex, subsidiary building, wing or addition to a building;—(pl. mulhaqún) attaché; assistant;—(pl. mulhaqán, "mulhaqan") also: annexed provinces, dependent territories, dependencies |
| Muli, Muliyan   | Múlí, pl. Múliyán                                      | Pers. one who has a lover; delay; an ogler; name of a people given to robbery;—pl. robbers, plunderers; Múliyán is a river at Buḵhárá.  |
| Muljam, Maljum<br>Mulk al-Qadin<br>Mulk                 | Muljam, Muljúm<br>al-Mulk al-Qadim<br>Mulk             | bridled, curbed, harnessed<br>the ancient king, a title of Bahá'u'lláh<br>rule, reign, supreme authority, dominion, domination, dominance, sway, power; sovereignty, kingship, royalty; monarchy; tenure, holding, right of possession, possessory right, ownership   |
| Mulla Muhammad-Riday-i-Manshadi<br>Mulla, Mulla-ha      | Mullá Muḥammad-Riḍáy-i-Manshádí<br>Mullá, pl. Mullá-há | See Raḍí'ur-Rúḥ.<br>Pers. school master, doctor, learned man, judge, priest. The Persian mullá (mullah in English) is derived from the Qur'anic mawlá. Common modern usage for village or neighbourhood mosque leaders, who may not have high levels of religious education. In Iran, since the use of mullá has degenerated into a derogatory term for a semi-literate, backward, often bigoted village religious leader. <u>Shí'a</u> clerics may now use imám, áyatu'lláh and rúḥání as alternatives. Mawálí ("mawali") or 'ulamá' ("ulama" or "ulama") may be used as plurals.  |
| Mulla'i   | Mullá'í  | Pers. of or relating to a mullá; office or profession of a mullá; doctorship; teaching  |
| Mulla-Bashi<br>Mullani                                  | Mullá-Báshí<br>Mullání                                 | (MF p. 172)<br>Pers. wife of a mullá, a learned woman; a schoolmistress. See Mawlá.   |
| Multabis  | Multabis   | involved, intricate, ambiguous, equivocal; dubious, doubtful, uncertain, unclear  |
| Multan  | Multán   | from Turkish. A type of vest or smock; city 314 km NSW of Lahore. Birthplace of <u>Shaykh</u> Sa'íd-i-Hindí, before it became part of Parkistan.  |
| Multaqa (Maltaqa)                                       | Multaqá  | a place of meeting; confluence of two rivers, meeting of seas (e.g. the Sea of Marmara and the Black Sea at the Thracian Bosphorus or the Straits of Constantinople).   |
| Multaqa al-A'la<br>Mumit ad-Din                         | al-Multaqá al-A'lá<br>Mumít ad-Dín                     | "highest meeting place" or Supreme concourse<br>slayer of religion, a term frequently used by <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad   |
| Mumit   | Mumít  | lethal, fatal, mortal, deadly   |

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| Mumkin, Mumkina, Mumkinat  | Mumkin, fem. Mumkina[h or t]   | (pl. Mumkinát) possible; thinkable, conceivable; contingent on something;—pl. possibilities.  |
| Mumtahan, Mumtahana  | Mumtaḥan, fem. Mumtaḥana[h]  | examined; tried, tested; examinee, candidate. Qur'án surá 60.   |
| Mumtahin   | Mumtaḥin   | one who tries, proves, examines, or weighs (words); an expert; tester; examiner   |
| Mumtaz   | Mumtáz   | distinguished, differentiated; exquisite, select, choice, rare; outstanding, superior, first-rate, first-class, top-notch, exceptional, excellent; privileged; special, extra; (as an examination grade) passed with distinction, excellent   |
| Munadi   | Munádí   | (“Monadi”) a crier, herald, proclaimer; a small drum that is beaten to notify or proclaim anything. Nephew of Hand of Cause Ibn Ábhar   |
| Munadin, Munad   | Munádin  | caller; herald; town crier; auctioneer; O announcer (radio). al-munád, the caller, Qur'án 50:41   |
| Munadiy-i-'Ahd<br>Munafiq, Munafiqun<br>Munafiqā<br>Munaja, Munajat-ha | Munádiy-i-'Ahd<br>Munafiq, pl. Munáfíqun<br>Munáfiqa<br>Munájá[h or t], Pers. pl. Munáját-há | Herald of the Covenant<br>hypocrite, dissembler<br>hypocrisy, dissimulation, dissemblance<br>secret conversation; confidential talk; whispering, prayer, longing or yearning; supplication for repentance of sins. Name given to prayers by Bahá'u'lláh, Báb, 'Abdu'l-Bahá and Shoghi Effendi for communing with God. Pers. adding Há' to a noun forms the plural, hence the unusual Tá' Há' (i.e. th, not “ <u>th</u> ”) combination of letters. |
| Munajathay-i-Siyam   | Munájátháy-i-Şiyám   | “Prayers for Fasting” by Bahá'u'lláh. Note “t” and “h”, not “ <u>th</u> ”. Hasan Balyuzi, Shoghi Effendi and Adib Taherzadeh and others use şiyám.  |
| Munajjim, Munajjimun, Najjam<br>Munamnam<br>Munamnama<br>Munasabat     | Munajjim and Najjám, pl. Munajjimún<br>Munamnam<br>Munamnama<br>Munásabat                    | (Monadjem) an astrologer<br>(adj) decorated embellished adorned<br>(noun) miniature<br>relation, connection; proportion, analogy, comparison; accordance, correspondence, consistence; suitability, convenience; propriety, aptness, fitness  |
| Munawwar, Munavvar   | Munawwar, Munavvar   | brilliant, illuminated, radiant. Munavvar <u>Khán</u> um, daughter of 'Abdu'l-Bahá.   |
| Mundhir<br>Munib<br>Munir, Munira, Munirih                             | Mundhir<br>Muníb<br>Munír, fem. Muníra[h or t], Pers. Munírih                                | warner, cautioner<br>repentent<br>luminous, radiant, brilliant, shining; enlightening, illuminative. Fáṭimah Naḥrí aka Munírih <u>Khán</u> um, wife of 'Abdu'l-Bahá (1848–1938). Brother Ḥájí Sayyid Yaḥyá (b. c. 1851), and sisters Raḍiyyih Bagum (b. c. 1854) and Gawhar Bagum (b. c. 1859)  |
| Munis<br>Munkar  | Múnis<br>Munkar, pl. Manákír   | comforting friend. Ḥájí Múnis (a dervish)<br>denied; not recognized, unacknowledged, disowned, disavowed, disclaimed; disagreeable, shocking, detestable, abominable; abomination, atrocity. “The Denied”—one of the angels (of death) who test the faith of the dead in their graves. See Nakír  |
| Munkir   | Munkir   | one who denies, rejects, disapproves, ignores, repudiates, takes ill or feels disobliged; averse, disapproving; a renegade, an apostate; one who places no confidence in another, but disbelieves what he professes; ungrateful   |
| Munqata'   | Munqaṭa'   | a place where (anything) finishes or breaks off; extremity (of a sand-hill or valley)   |
| Munqati'   | Munqaṭi'   | cut off; severed, disjoined, separate(d), detached; chopped off, detruncated; cut, cut in two, sundered, torn, ruptured, disrupted; broken; broken off; interrupted, discontinued, stopped, blocked; disconnected, turned off, switched off (electric current); halting, discontinuous, intermittent, fitful; outlying, remote, out-of-the-way (region); devoted. Compare with dá'im.   |
| Munsha'a, Munsha'at  | Mun <u>sha</u> 'a[t], pl. Mun <u>sha</u> 'át   | creation, product, work, opus; foundation, establishment; installation; institution, institute; pl. installations (e.g., industrial, military)  |
| Munshi   | Mun <u>shi</u> '   | creating; creative; creator; organizer, promoter, founder; author, writer; secretary  |
| Munsif (Munsiff)   | Mun <u>şif</u>   | a righteous, just man; equitable, fair, just  |

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| Muntaha                            | Muntahá                          | finished, terminated, ending; end, conclusion, term, boundary, extremity; utmost extent, height, summit; prohibited; place of ending, a terminus or limit; time of ending, a term, a fixed term. Form 8 derivative of nahá.   |
| Muntakhab al-Suwar                 | Muntakhab al-Suwar               | a selection of Qur'anic chapters. Many PHYSICAL, written copies of the Qur'án consist of a selection of chapters.   |
| Muntakhab, Muntakhaba, Muntakhabat | Muntakhab, pl. Muntakhabát       | chosen, elected, selected, a selection, hand-picked; elected candidate; fem. Muntakhaba[h or t];—pl. team (in sports); selected pieces, selected items, selected passages   |
| Muntakhabati az Makatib-i-Hadrat   | Muntakhabátí az Makátíb-i-Ḥadrat | Muntakhabátí az Makátíb-i-Ḥadrat-i-'Abdu'l-Bahá ( <i>Selection of Tablets from 'Abdu'l-Bahá</i> )   |
| Muntaqim                           | Muntaqim                         | avenger; vindictive, revengeful   |
| Muntasib, Muntasibun               | Muntasib, pl. Muntasibún         | member, affiliate; related to; connected by blood (Muntasibyn, Muntasebeen)   |
| Muntazar                           | Muntazar                         | awaited, expected (not Muntazar, MCI p. 254). al-Imám al-Mahdí (12th Imám) is called al-Muntazar.   |
| Muntazi'                           | Muntazi'                         | a remover, tearer away, plucker up; one who restrains himself, abstains from, refuses, desists, or renounces; seizing, taking   |
| Muntazir                           | Muntazir                         | one who expects with impatience; watching for; expectant of; looking out for  |
| Munya, Minya, Minan, Mina, Muna    | Munya[h or t], Minya[h or t]     | (pl. m. Minan, fem. Muná, Miná) wish, desire, hope, longing. valley of Miná (21.414209, 39.894501) is a tent city and a place where animal sacrifices are made. It is 5 km east of Mecca on the road from Mecca's city centre to the Hill of 'Arafát. Muná (Mona) Mahmúdnizhád. |
| Munzawi, Munzawin                  | Munzawí, pl. Munzawín            | (Pers. Munzavi or the hybrid "Munzavis") solitary, recluse; a hermit; enclosed; shrivelled, puckered (leather). See Mutawahhid  |
| Munzawin                           | Munzawin                         | secluding; retired, secluded, outlying, remote, out-of-the-way, obscure   |
| Muqabala                           | Muqábala[h]                      | encounter; meeting; conversation, talk, discussion; interview; audience; reception; comparison, collation   |
| Muqaddam, Magadim                  | Muqaddam, pl. Maqádím            | placed before; preferred; antecedent, prior, preceding; a leader, chief, commander; the advanced guard; the major proposition of a syllogism; a superior officer of the revenue in a village; a title of respect amongst villagers  |
| Muqaddas, Muqaddasat, Muqaddasun   | Muqaddas, fem. Muqaddasa[h or t] | hallowed, sanctified, dedicated, consecrated; holy, sacred;—(fem. pl. muqaddasát) sacred things, sacrosanct things;—(pl. muqaddasún) are sanctified, "saints".  |
| Muqaddim                           | Muqaddim                         | offerer, tenderer, presenter, giver, donor  |
| Muqaffa'                           | Muqaffa'                         | contracted, shrunk; one who has shrivelled (and contracted hands)   |
| Muqallad                           | Muqallad                         | imitated, imitation, forged, counterfeit(ed), fake, sham, spurious, false; tradition-bound. See taqlíd  |
| Muqallid                           | Muqallid                         | (a woman) adorning herself with a necklace; a follower, imitator, disciple; tutor, mimic, mime, mummer, buffoon; a comedian. A term applied to the majority of Twelver Shi'is, who are required to obey the rulings of one or another marja' at-taqlíd (cf. taqlíd).            |
| Muqanna                            | Muqanna'                         | veiled, masked. Háshim, Persian chemist, better known as al-Muqanna' ("The Veiled", died ca. 783). He claimed to be a prophet. Part of his face was burnt in a chemical explosion, which he covered with a veil. Thus he was known as "Háshimí al-Muqanna'".                    |
| Muqaramat                          | Muqarmaṭ                         | Pers. shortened, short. A názuk style of calligraphy. See qarmaṭ.   |
| Muqarrab, Muqarrabun               | Muqarrab, pl. Muqarrabún         | close companion, favorite, protégé, intimate  |
| Muqarrabin                         | Muqarrabín                       | cherubims; relations, nearest kindred   |
| Muqatta', Muqatta'at               | Muqaṭṭa', pl. fem. Muqaṭṭa'át    | torn, shredded; cut out, shaped, trimmed according to law (as a beard); well-dressed; comely, beautiful; short, dwarfish;—pl. small garments, especially made of coarse silk; narrow (cloths); short poems; printed stuffs. See Ḥurúf Muqaṭṭa'át.                               |

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| Muqattam (Mokattam)              | Muqāṭṭam                             | cut off or broken off, torn. al-Muqāṭṭam is a range of hills east of Cairo that was an important ancient Egyptian quarry site for limestone; also a Cairo newspaper (1889–1952).  |
| Muqimi-Abyanih<br>Muqit          | Muqímí<br>Muqít                      | residential Muqímí-Abyánih<br>powerful; one who maintains in victuals and takes care of; a guardian, keeper, inspector; al-Muqít one of the names of God  |
| Muqsit<br>Muqtadir               | Muqsiṭ<br>Muqtadir                  | acting justly or with fairness, doing right; just, fair<br>possessing power or strength, powerful, potent; having mastery (over something), being equal (to something); able (to do something), capable (of); efficient capable, talented   |
| Muqtataf, Muqtatafat             | Muqtaṭaf, pl. Muqtaṭafát             | selected or select piece; selection. al-Muqtaṭaf (“The Digest”) was an Arabic journal of popular science published monthly from 1876 to 1952 in Beirut and Cairo.   |
| Murabba’, Murabba’a, Murabba’at  | Murabba’, fem. Murabba’a[h or t]     | fourfold, quadruple; quadrangular; tetragonal; square, quadratic; quadrangle; square;—pl. Murabba’át quadrangular piece; quartet. Fem. section, district, area  |
| Murad                            | Murád                                | wanted (wish), desired, intended; design, purpose, intention (goal)   |
| Muradi, Muradiyyih, Muradiyat    | Murádí, fem. Murádiya[h]             | (pl. fem. Murádiyát) Pers. derived from Ar. murád: favourably, agreeably to ones wish; understood, implied; secondary; figurative; metaphorical; change, small money. Pers. fem. sing. Murádiyih (Turkish Muradiye)—the name of a mosque (Turkish cammii) and area of Edirne, Türkiye. ‘Abd ar-Rahmán ibn Muljam al-Murádí (d. 661) was a Kharijite primarily known for having assassinated ‘Alí ibn Abí Ṭálib, the fourth caliph of the Rashidun Caliphate and the first Imám. |
| Murattab                         | Murattab                             | place in order, arranged; regulated, prepared; classified; compiled, digested; garnished  |
| Murawwih (Muravvih)              | Murawwiḥ                             | “one who is wearing musk or perfume” or “one who is praying (or prays) the Taráwih prayer”.   |
| Murawwihu’s-Saltanih             | Murawwiḥu’s-Saltanih                 | “Who Gives the Kingdom Life”, title given to Florence Breed, see <i>Arches of the Years</i> , p. 65.  |
| Murawwij, Murawwijin<br>Muraysi’ | Murawwij, pl. Murawwijín<br>Muraysí’ | promoter<br>al-Muraysí’, a well on the outskirts of Qudayd (22.345601, 39.320985) used by the Banú’l-Muṣṭaliq and site of an military expedition by Muḥammad in December 627.   |
| Murcha (Murchah, Murchih)        | Múrcha                               | Pers. a little ant; the waving lustre of a sword; rust; a small black glass; a poor, weak, contemptible fellow; a battery   |
| Murcha-Khurt, Murchih-Khurt      | Múrcha-Khúrt, (Múrchiḥ-Khúrt)        | Pers. (Murcheh Khvort and Murcheh Khowrt; Morcha-Khurt, Morcheh Khort (Murchehkhort), Murcheh Khort, Murcheh Khur, and Murcheh Khurd) is a village (33.088239, 51.478768) 51 km NNW of Işfahán. Battle of Múrcha Khúrt fought by Safavids against the Afghans a few km NW Múrcha-Khúrt on 12 November 1792. “Múrchiḥ-Khár” (DB 211 & TN p. 16). This was as far as the Báb was escorted in late 1846 to Ṭihrán before being secretly returned to Işfahán.                       |
| Murdad<br>Murgh                  | Murdád<br>Murgh                      | Pers. 5th month of the Persian solar calendar<br>Pers. a bird, fowl; anything flying either on the wings as a bee or by means of membranes as a bat; the sun; a lump or branched stick of ginger. Name of a market in Shíráz.   |
| Murgh-Mahallih (Murgh-Mahallih)  | Murgh-Maḥallah (Murgh-Maḥallih)      | “Abode of the birds”. Name given by Bahá’u’lláh to a garden belonging to Hájí-Báqir on the slopes of Mt Alborz that was the summer residence of Bahá’u’lláh a couple of times. It is in the Shimrán (Shimírán or Shimránát) district on the north side of Ṭihrán.   |
| Murid, Murida, Muriduna, Muridat | Muríd, fem. Murída[h or t]           | (pl. masc. muríduna, fem. murídát) desirous, willing; a scholar, disciple, the obsequious follower of another. A Ṣúfí term meaning “one who seeks”, “a novice committed to spiritual enlightenment under a spiritual guide, often from the works of Murshidún”.   |

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| Muristus, Murtus (Martos)                              | Múristus (Múrṭus)  | Arabic name for the presumed author (could refer to Ctesibius of Alexandria or another Greek writer) of technical treatises on musical pneumatic pipe organs, whose sound could travel great distances.  |
| Murji', Murji<br>Murji'a, Murjiya                      | Murji', Murjī<br>Murji'a[t], Murjiya[t]                        | one who delays doing what he promises.<br>name of an early Muslim sect who procrastinate, or think good works unnecessary, and faith sufficient. The attitude of the Imáms of the House of 'Alí towards passing sentence on the state of a Muslim earned them the designation Murji'a. al-Murji'a: Murjites or Murji'ites. Transcribed in some sources as Murdji'a[t]. Contrast with the attitudes of al-Azáriqah.   |
| Murra  | Murra[h or t]  | a species of bitter tree or herb; name of a man;—abú murrat, father of bitterness, i.e. the devil  |
| Mursal, Mursala, Mursalun, Marasil                     | Mursal, fem. Mursala[h or t], pl. Mursalún                     | sent (to others), sender (of a letter), missive, forwarded; dispatched; a prophet, apostle; delegated; transmitted (radio); long and flowing (hair);—mursalá[h or t] fem. pl. sent; letters, missives;—pl. marásíl, Traditions traced or referred immediately to Muḥammad;—pl. mursalún millionaire (consisting of, or relating to, millions) (Christian); incompletely transmitted (of a Prophetic tradition resting on a chain of authorities that lacks the first link) |
| Murshid, Murshida, Mushidun                            | Murshid, fem. Murshida, pl. Murshidún                          | leader; guide to the right way; adviser; spiritual guide; informer; instructor   |
| Murtada (Murtida, Murtaza)                             | Murtaḍá (Murtaza)  | agreeable; chosen, approved; a title of 'Alí (ḍ or z depends on transcription used). Abú al-Qásim 'Alí ibn Ḥusayn aṣh-Sharíf al-Murtaḍá (965-1044) acquired the epithet of "Alam al-Hudá" ("The banner of guidance"), was one of the greatest Shí'a scholars of his time.  |
| Murtada-Quli<br>Murtaday-i-Ansari<br>Murtadí (Murtazi) | Murtaḍá-Qulí<br>Murtaḍáy-i-Ansári, Shaykh<br>Murtaḍí (Murtazi) | Pers. one who makes choice of, or approves; content, satisfied; belonging or referring to 'Alí (ḍ or z depends on transcription used)  |
| Murtash  | Murtásh  | in good condition, in easy circumstances (whose nest is well-feathered)  |
| Murtus, Mirtus, Muristus                               | Múrṭus, Mírṭus, Múristus                                       | inventer of organ-like instruments (in particular the hydraulis), who is mentioned in medieval Arabic sources. Possible Arabic name for Ctesibius (or Ktesibios) of Alexandria.  |
| Mus'ab<br>Musa Banani<br>Musa, Mawasi, Mawasin, Amwas  | Muṣ'ab<br>Músá Banání<br>Músá, pl. Mawásí                      | male camel   |
| Musaddaq (Musaddagh, Mosaddagh)<br>Musaddas            | Muṣaddaq<br>Musaddas   | Moses; a razor; the apex of the crest of a helmet. Fem. músá, pl. mawásin, amwás, straight razor. Bahá'u'lláh's faithful brother, Jináb Mírzá Músá (he was known as Áqáy-i-Kalím).   |
| Musaddiq (Musaddegh, Mosaddegh)                        | Muṣaddiq   | verified, proved true; believed; affirmed<br>composed of six; verse consisting of six lines, hexameter; six-sided, hexagonal; cubic; a cube, hexagon   |
| Musafahah, Musafihih                                   | Muṣáfahah, Pers. Muṣáfihih                                     | a verifier, affirmer; one who believes another; a receiver or collector of alms, or whatever is due to God; one who bestows alms or asks for such  |
| Musafir Khanih   | Musáfir <u>Kh</u> ánih   | shaking hands and/or touching cheeks—welcome or acceptance of an agreement. The Arabic form of greeting, later adopted by the Persians, of embracing and touching the right cheeks and then the left cheeks.   |
| Musafir  | Musáfir, pl. Musáfirún   | [Mossafer or Mosafer Kaneh]—Persian Hospice for men or Pilgrim House (Guest House)   |
| Musaghghara  | Muṣaghghara[h]   | a traveller, passenger, temporary sojourner, visiting stranger   |
| Musakhkhir, Musakhkhirun                               | Musakhkhir, pl. Musakhkhirún                                   | on a reduced scale, in miniature; (a noun) put into the diminutive form  |
|  |  | oppressor; one who compels to work for nothing; a taker (of a town); a subduer, breaker in; spirit-subduer. For example, a wakil ("authorized representative") musakhkhir is appointed by a judge to represent a defendant (to subdue the plaintiff's case?) who fails to appear at a court.   |

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| Musalla   | Muṣallá   | (Mosallah). prayed; merciful, propitious (God); an oratory, pulpit; a carpet for praying upon; name of a place (open space outside a mosque used for prayer). Musalla Gardens, <u>Shí</u> ráz were much celebrated by the poet Ḥáfiẓ—he was buried there. A mosque in Yazd (Masjid Jámi’?).  |
| Musallam<br>Musar (Musir), Musarun, Mayasir<br>Musawa, Musawat (Musavat)  | Musallam<br>Músar, pl. Músarún, Mayásír<br>Musáwá[h]  | unimpaired, intact, unblemished, flawless<br>prosperous, well-to-do, wealthy, rich<br>(convention, musáwá or musáwáh, but is pronounced musáwát when in combination with a word starting with a vowel, e.g. al-) equality, equivalence; equal rights, equality before the law; settlement. Treating others equally to oneself. See comment for muwásá.   |
| Musawi  | Músawí  | Mosaic(al). Abu’l-Ḥasan Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥusayn al-Músawí, known as <u>ash-Sharíf</u> ar-Raḍí (Pers. alt. Sharif Razi) (970–1015) was a Shi’ite Muslim scholar and poet.  |
| Musawwad, Musawwada, Musawadda  | Musawwad  | fem. Musawwada[t], Musawadda[t] blackened; made a chief; a black thing; a note or memorandum-book, the first sketch, draft, conception or rough draft of anything with many blottings and corrections; a rough copy; rough sketch, notes; day-book   |
| Musawwir, Musawwira   | Muṣawwir, pl. Muṣawwirát  | former, shaper, fashioner, creator; painter; photographer; cameraman (motion pictures); draftsman, commercial artist, illustrator  |
| Musay-i-Qumi<br>Musaylima (Musailima)   | Músáy-i-Qumí<br>Musaylima[h or t]   | “name” of a famous impostor, and “rival” of Muḥammad. See Maslama.   |
| Musayyib  | Musayyib  | al-Musayyib is a town (32.764890, 44.281026) on the left bank of the Euphrates River south of Baghdad.   |
| Musha’arat, Musha’ara (Musha’arih)<br>Mushabaha, Mushabahat<br>Musharraf, Musharrafa  | Muṣhá’arat, Muṣhá’ara<br>Muṣhábaha[t], pl. Muṣhábahát<br>Muṣharraf, fem. Muṣharrafa[h or t]   | Pers. contending with, or excelling in poetry<br>resemblance, similarity, likeness<br>exalted, honoured, ennobled; (a house) ornamented with pinnacles, turrets, or battlements; a margin, brink, edge; —muṣharraf, one who exalts, etc.   |
| Mushawar (Mushavar), Mushawir   | Muṣháwar  | adviser, counsellor. Muṣháwir is seeker of advice or counsel.  |
| Mushir<br>Mushiru’d-Dawla (Mushiru’d-Dawlih)<br>Mushk, Mishk<br>Mushkan (Meshkan, Moshkan)<br>Mushkin<br>Mushrik, Mushrikun | Muṣhír<br>Muṣhíru’d-Dawla<br>Muṣhk<br>Muṣhkán<br>Muṣhkín<br>Muṣhrik, pl. Muṣhrikún  | indicative (of); adviser, counsellor, consultant<br>government adviser<br>Pers. musk (MF 98)<br>town 30 km north of Nayríz (29.471073, 54.356037)<br>Pers. musky, black, of a dark colour<br>one who makes a partner, admits into partnership; one who believes in a plurality of gods, a polytheist, idolater, pagan, idol worshipper. Followers of Muḥammad ‘Alí after the death of Bahá’u’lláh described the followers of ‘Abdu’l-Bahá as muṣhrikún (polytheists). See muwaḥḥidún and <u>thá</u> bit. |
| Mushta’<br>Mushta’il-Usku’i<br>Mushtaḡ, Mushtaḡat<br>Mushtari<br>Musiba, Musibat, Masa’ib<br>Musibat-i-Hurufat-i-‘Aliyat    | Muṣhtá’<br>Muṣhtá’il-Uskú’í<br>Muṣhtáḡ, pl. Muṣhtáḡát<br>al-Muṣhtarí<br>Muṣība[h or t], pl. Muṣíbát, Maṣá’ib<br>Muṣíbát-i-Ḥurúfát-i-‘Áliyát | partner, co-partner, co-owner<br>longing, yearning, craving, desirous, covetous<br>Jupiter (astronomy)<br>misfortune, calamity, disaster<br>“The Calamities of the Letters of Loftiness” Bahá’u’lláh (written in ‘Iráq before declaration)   |
| Musiqa, Misiqa, Musiqi, Muzik   | Músíqá, fem. Mísíqa   | music. Pers. músíqí from Greek and múzík from French.  |
| Musiqar<br>Musiqi<br>Muslih, Muslihun<br>Muslihu’d-Din<br>Muslim, Muslimun  | Músíqár<br>Músíqí<br>Muṣliḥ, pl. Muṣliḥún<br>Muṣliḥu’d-Dín of <u>Shí</u> ráz<br>Muslim, fem. Muslima[t], pl. Muslimún                       | musician<br>(from Greek) musician; musical<br>peacemaker, conciliator; reformer, reformist; salt<br>form IV of root salima, submitter (to God), “one who has surrendered to God’s will”; narrow meaning “a follower of Islám”. English Muslim.—pl. muslimán (Pers.), muslimín (nom.), fem. pl. muslimát  |
| Musnad, Masnad, Masanid   | Musnad, Masnad, pl. Masánid   | support, prop, stay; rest, back (of an armchair); cushion, pillow  |
| Musta’idd   | Musta’idd   | prepared, arranged, put in order; prompt, ready; on the alert; able, capable, apt, fit, proper, worthy; a candidate  |
| Musta’in  | Musta’ín  | One who asks for assistance, help, aid, support.<br>Abbassid Caliph CE 862–866.  |

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| Musta'sim                              | Musta'sim                  | one who takes fast hold. Abú Aḥmad 'Abd Alláh ibn al-Mustanšir bi'lláh, better known by his regnal title al-Musta'sim bi'lláh (1213–1258) was the 37th and last Abbasid caliph ruling from Baghdád. Reigned 1242–1258.   |
| Musta'sim                              | Musta'sim                  | one who takes fast hold. al-Musta'sim-Bi'lláh Abú Aḥmad 'Abdu'lláh bin al-Mustanšir-Bi'lláh (1213–1258) was the 37th and last Caliph of the Abbasid Caliphate.   |
| Mustafa                                | Muṣṭafá                    | Pers. chosen, elected; a man's name, particularly a name of Muḥammad   |
| Mustaghath                             | Mustagháth                 | the one called upon for help; the one invoked. "He Who is invoked or called to help" (by Shoghi Effendi) or "the time of invocation". Used as the name of God by the Báb. He stated its abjad value (2,001) is the fixed time limit for the advent of the Promised One [Manifestation, i.e. Bahá'u'lláh] of the Báb. In the Writings of the Báb, "Mustagháth" refers to Bahá'u'lláh, and "the time of 'Mustagháth'" refers to the time of Bahá'u'lláh's Dispensation. See also <u>Ghiyáth</u> (1,511)  |
| Mustaghith                             | Mustaghíth                 | complainant, plaintiff; the person who is asking for help and delivery. The Báb may have used <u>Mustaghíth</u> as an abbreviation of <u>Huwa'l-Ghiyáth al-Mustaghíth</u> ("He is the help unto the invoker of help"). Alternatively, He is defining the realm of absolute unity where the true <u>Mustaghíth</u> is none but God, e.g. Bahá'u'lláh apparently asks for <u>Mustagháth</u> ( <i>The Kitáb-i-Íqán</i> , pp. 229, 248) while in reality He is the <u>Mustagháth</u> . The Báb uses <u>Mustaghíth</u> as the name of God, Who is not the seeker of help but the desired Saviour. (Explanation based on notes from Nader Saiedi, Oct. 2016) |
| Mustahil                               | Mustahíl al-Wújud          | impossible being   |
| Mustahil                               | Mustahíl                   | impossible, absurd, preposterous   |
| Mustakfi                               | Mustakfí                   | one who desires (another) to do (a thing) effectually or sufficiently. 'Abdu'lláh ibn al-Mustakfí (905–949), better known by his regnal name al-Mustakfí bi'lláh ("Desirous of being satisfied with God alone") was the Abbasid Caliph in Baghdad from 944 to 946.   |
| Mustamand (Mustmand)                   | Mustamand                  | Pers. poor, wretched, miserable, unhappy, afflicted, melancholy, lamentable, plaintive; a poor, unfortunate man; a complainant.  |
| Mustamirr, Mustamarr                   | Mustamirr, Pers. Mustamarr | lasting, permanent, enduring, constant, continual, uninterrupted, unceasing, incessant; continuous, unbroken. Mustamarrí, "Perpetual" annual stipend   |
| Mustaqill                              | Mustaqill                  | independent; autonomous; separate, distinct, particular  |
| Mustaqim, Mustaqimat                   | Mustaqím, pl. Mustaqímát   | upright, erect; straight; dead straight, straight as a die; directed straight ahead; correct, right, sound, proper, in order; even, regular, symmetrical, proportionate, harmonious; honest, straightforward, upright, righteous, honourable;—pl. a straight, straight line (mathematics); rectum (anatomy)  |
| Mustas'ab                              | Mustaṣ'ab                  | an intransitive verb meaning to become hard and unbearable; and as a noun, refers to everything that is unsuitable; and therefore, it has the same meaning as ṣa'b. Some references consider it to be an intensive form of ṣa'b, and others consider ṣa'b as referring to what is unbearable in itself, and <u>mustaṣ'ab</u> as what people consider to be unbearable.   |
| Mustashar                              | Mustashár                  | adviser, counsellor, consultant, councillor; chancellor  |
| Mustasharu'l-Mulk                      | Mustasháru'l-Mulk          | "King's advisor"   |
| Mustatab                               | Mustaṭáb                   | good, agreeable, elegant; gracious. al-Kitábu'l-Mustaṭáb, an excellent book, the Qur'án.   |
| Mustawfi (mustaufi)                    | Mustawfí                   | Pers. examiner or auditor of accounts  |
| Mustawfiyu'l-Mamalik                   | Mustawfiyu'l-Mamálík       | "Chancellor of the Realm"  |
| Mustayqiz (Mustaiqiz)                  | Mustayqiz                  | watchful, awake; vigilant, provident. "Sleeper Awakened" by Mírzá Yaḥyá  |
| Musulman, Muslima                      | Musulmán, fem. Muslima[t]  | Pers (Ar. influence) a Muslim, believer  |
| Mut'a (Mit'a), Muta' (Nikah al-Mut'ah) | Mut'a[h or t], pl. Muta'   | enjoyment, pleasure, delight, gratification; recreation; compensation paid to a divorced woman (Islamic Law); <u>nikáh al-mut'ah</u> ("pleasure marriage"),  |

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| Muta'ali                                | Muta'álí                                    | temporary marriage. usufruct <sup>1</sup> marriage contracted for a specified time and exclusively for the purpose of sexual pleasure (Islamic Law). See <i>ṣígha</i> .   |
| Muta'allih, Muta'allihun (Muta'allihin) | Muta'allih, pl. Muta'allihún (Muta'allihín) | high, lofty, exalted; one who draws near  |
| Mutadayf, Mutadayfan                    | Mutadáyf, Mutadáyfán                        | divine, heavenly, becoming divine-like  |
|   |   | (dáyf: weak, feeble, or fragile) single entity or item;—  |
|   |   | pl. supporters or items that support or connect, as in connected arguments. See <i>mutaṣádiq</i> .  |
| Mutafarriq, Mutafarriqat                | Mutafarriq, pl. Mutafarriqát                | dispersed, scattered; sporadic  |
| Mutaffif, Mutaffifin                    | Muṭaffif, pl. Muṭaffifín                    | one who does not give full measure, one who gives less than is due, a swindler  |
|   |   | pure, immaculate  |
| Mutahhar                                | Muṭahhar                                    |   |
| Mutahhari                               | Muṭahharí                                   | proud, imperious, high-handed, haughty, supercilious, overweening; lofty; a name of God   |
| Mutakabbir                              | Mutakabbir                                  | speaking (active particle); speaker, spokesman; first person (grammar); Muslim theologian, scholastic   |
|   |   | civilized; sophisticated, refined, educated   |
| Mutakallim, Mutakallimin                | Mutakallim, pl. Mutakallimín                | Pers. a completer, perfecter, finisher; (in mathematics) a complement; one who runs to despatch a wounded man; one who hangs an amulet round the neck of an infant to protect it against fascination  |
|   |   | "Completion of the Bayán" written by Mírzá Yaḥyá  |
| Mutamaddin                              | Mutamaddin                                  | one who calls himself a prophet; a pseudo-prophet.  |
| Mutammin                                | Mutammin                                    | Abú aṭ-Ṭayyib Aḥmad ibn al-Ḥusayn al-Mutanabbí al-Kindí (915–965) from al-Kúfah, Iraq, was a famous 'Abbásid Arab poet in Aleppo. He was one of the greatest, most prominent and influential poets in the Arabic language. Much of his poetry revolves around praising the kings he visited during his lifetime in return for money and gifts. He claimed to be a Nabí—hence the name al-Mutanabbí ("The would-be prophet"), but recanted in 935 and became a wandering poet. <i>al-Mutanabbiyún</i> by I'tidád as-Saltāna.   |
|   |   | near to each other, proximate; a metre (fa'úlun repeated eight times)   |
| Mutammin-i-Bayan                        | Mutammin-i-Bayán                            |   |
| Mutanabbi, Mutanabbiyun                 | Mutanabbí, pl. Mutanabbiyún                 | translated  |
|   |   | translator, interpreter; biographer   |
|   |   | friendly or unconnected, "independent" arguments. See <i>mutadáyf</i> .   |
|   |   | provincial governor   |
|   |   | the Sufis, members of Sufi communities, mystics   |
|   |   | ambiguous, equivocal and allegorical. Refer to Qur'án 3:7.  |
| Mutaqarib                               | Mutaqárib                                   | skilled in law; orthodox. (plural not formed by adding an "s" – <i>A Traveller's Narrative</i> 89)  |
|   |   | a student of the art of medicine; a medical practitioner. Meaning may have changed to quack.  |
| Mutarjam                                | Mutarjam                                    | solitary, rare, sporadic, isolated; recluse, hermit. See <i>Munzawí</i>   |
| Mutarjim                                | Mutarjim                                    | trusting in God, resigned to one's fate, trustworthy.   |
| Mutasadiq, Mutasadiqan                  | Mutaṣádiq, pl. Mutaṣádiqán                  | 'Abú al-Faḍl Ja'far ibn Muḥammad ibn Hárún (822–861), commonly known by his regnal name al-Mutawakkil 'alá Alláh ("He who relies on God"), was the tenth Abbasid caliph (r. 847–861). al-Mutawakkil III (Mutawakkil A'lá Alláh <i>ath-thálich</i> ) (died 1543) was the 17th Caliph of Cairo for the Mamluk Sultanate from 1508 to 1516, and again in 1517. He was the last caliph of the later Egyptian-based Caliphate. In 1517, Ottoman Sulṭán Salím I defeated the Mamluk Sultanate. al-Mutawakkil III and it is claimed that he formally surrendered the title of caliph to Salím. |
|   |   | trusting in God, resigned to one's fate, trustworthy. al-Mutawakkil III (Mutawakkil A'lá Alláh <i>ath-thálich</i> ) (died 1543) was the 17th Caliph of Cairo for the Mamluk Sultanate from 1508 to 1516, and again in 1517. He was the last caliph of the later Egyptian-based Caliphate. In 1517, Ottoman Sulṭán Salím I defeated the Mamluk   |
| Mutasarrif                              | Mutaṣarrif                                  |   |
| Mutasawwifa                             | al-Mutaṣawwifa                              |   |
| Mutashabih (Mutishabih), Mutashabihat   | Mutaṣhábih, pl. Mutaṣhábihát                |   |
|   |   |   |
| Mutasharri', Mutasharri'in              | Mutaṣharri', pl. Mutaṣharri'ín              |   |
|   |   |   |
| Mutatabbib                              | Mutaṭabbib                                  |   |
|   |   |   |
| Mutawahhid                              | Mutawaḥḥid                                  |   |
|   |   |   |
| Mutawakil                               | Mutawakkil                                  |   |
|   |   |   |
| Mutawakil                               | Mutawakkil                                  |   |

<sup>1</sup> Usufruct: the right to enjoy the use and advantages of another's property short of the destruction or waste of its substance.

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| Mutawalli (Mutavalli), Mutawalliyun                         | Mutawallí, pl. Mutawalliyún  | Sultanate. al-Mutawakkil III and it is claimed that he formally surrendered the title of caliph to Salím. Pers. superintendent (manager, administrator), treasurer (custodian) or trustee of a mosque; an administrator or procurator of any religious or charitable foundation; a prefect, governor; one who turns his back, a fugitive; near; a kinsman, a friend; one who receives another as such. For similar, see názir and qayyim.  |
| Mutawassit  | Mutawassit   | middle, medium; medial, median, intermediate; centrally located, central; mediating, intermediary; mediator, go between; mean, average. al-Baḥr [al-Abyaḍ] al-Mutawassit "the sea [white] middle", an Arabic name for the Mediterranean Sea.   |
| Mutawatir, Mutawatirat<br>Muthamman<br>Muthannan (Muthanna) | Mutawátir, pl. Mutawátirát<br>Muthamman<br>Muthannan (with nunation) | successive<br>eight-sided, eight-fold; an octagon<br>double, twofold; doubled, (a letter) marked with two points, double-dotted (as ت); in the dual (grammar). al-muthanná (no nunation) "the dual" form. Arabic has three forms of words: the singular (al-mufrad), the dual (al-muthanná), and the plural (al-jam'). A singular noun is changed to a dual by adding the suffix -áni (ان) for the nominative case (e.g. kitábán) or -ayni (اي) for the genitive and accusative cases (e.g. kitábayn). The tá' marbúṭa (ة) ending of a feminine noun is changed to a "t" (ت), before adding the previous suffixes (e.g. jamíla becomes jamílatán and jamílatayn respectively). |
| Mutisarraf, Mutasarrafa, Mutisarrafun                       | Mutişarraf, pl. Mutişarrafún   | also Mutaşarraf (fem. mutaşarrafat) a possessor, occupant, enjoyer, master; one who uses his own discretion; profuse, extravagant; dexterous; declined. An administrative authority of an Ottoman region. Approximates as a provincial governor.   |
| Mutlaq (Motlaq, Motlagh)                                    | Muṭlaq   | free, exempt, unrestrained; unconditional; indefinite, not shackled; independent, absolute, entire, universal; principal, supreme. Muṭlaq (free, pure, natural) in Islamic jurisprudence (Fiqh) refers to pure water. A small quantity of muṭlaq water (qalíl) becomes impure if it comes into contact with impure substances, whereas a kurr (or larger) quantity does not. c.f. muḍáf.   |
| Mutlaqan  | Muṭlaqan   | absolutely, unrestrictedly, without exception, in any respect, under any circumstances   |
| Mutma'inn   | Muṭma'inn  | low, low-lying (of land); calm, quiet, at ease, composed, (re)assured, tranquil, serene, peaceable, peaceful, safe, secure; sure, certain; trusting, confident, of good hope   |
| Muttahid, Muttahida (Muttahidih)                            | Muttaḥid, fem. Muttaḥid[h or t]                                      | (Pers. "Muttahidih", "Mutahidih", "Mottahedeh") united, combined, consolidated, amalgamated; uniform, standardized; harmonious, unanimous, in agreement, concordant  |
| Muttalib  | Muṭṭalib   | a seeker. 'Abdu'l-Muṭṭalib Ṣhaybah ibn Háshim (c. 497–578, grandfather of Muḥammad). Háshim ibn 'Abd Manáf (c. 464–497, born 'Amr al-'Ulá, great grandfather of Muḥammad). 'Abd Alláh ibn 'Abd al-Muṭṭalib (c. 546–570, father of the Prophet Muḥammad ibn 'Abdu'lláh).  |
| Muttaqi   | Muttaqí  | abstinent, abstemious, temperate, sober; cautious; God-fearing, pious  |
| Muttaqin, Muttaqun<br>Muwahhad                              | Muttaqin, pl. Muttaqún<br>Muwahḥad                                   | god-fearing, godly, devout, pious<br>combined, consolidated, amalgamated; united; unified; standardized, regularized; having one diacritical point (letter)  |
| Muwahhid (Muvahhid), Muwahhidun                             | Muwaḥḥid, pl. Muwaḥḥidún   | one who believes in the unity of God, orthodox; a Unitarian. Followers of Muḥammad 'Alí after the death of Bahá'u'lláh (the náqidín) described themselves as muwaḥḥidún. See muşhrikún and thábit.   |
| Muwallad, Muwallada, Muwalladat                             | Muwallad, fem. Muwallada[t]  | born, begotten, produced, generated; brought up, raised; born and raised among Arabs (but not of pure Arab blood); not truly old Arabic, introduced later into the language, post-classical (especially of words); half-   |

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|---|---|--|
| Muwaqqar (Muvaqqar)<br>Muwaqqari'd-Dawla                            | Muwaqqar<br>Muwaqqari'd-Dawla   | breed, half-caste, half-blood;—pl. Muwalladát, Muwalladún<br>respected, held in respect; venerable, reverend<br>("Pers." Muwaqqari'd-Dawlih, "Muvaqqari'd-Dawlih")<br>"revered state", a title. Mírzá 'Alí Muḥammad Áqá, Muvaqqaru'd-Dawlih, father of Ḥasan Muwaqqar Bályúzí, a governor of the Persian Gulf Ports and Islands, and later a Vazír.  |
| Muwasa, Muwasat (Muvasat)   | Muwásá[h]   | (fem. for mu'ásá or mu'ásáh; convention, muwásáh, but is pronounced muwását when in combination with a word starting with a vowel, e.g. al-) consolation; charity; beneficence; fem. sacrifice needs for others, preferring others to oneself. See comment for musáwá. (Muzaffer, Mozaffar, Mosafir) victorious, successful, triumphant  |
| Muzaffar  | Muzáffar  |  |
| Muzaffari'd-Din<br>Muzammal<br>Muzdalifa                            | Muzáffari'd-Dín, <u>Sháh</u><br>Muzammal<br>Muzdalifa[h or t]                   | muffled up, concealed in one's garments<br>an open, level area near Mecca associated with the Ḥajj. It lies just southeast of Miná, on the route between Miná and 'Arafát.   |
| Muzdawij  | Muzdawij  | coupled, united, wedded. A poetic style that includes alliteration or a rhyme scheme within the ending words of two lines, and follows a specific meter. It is very similar to the Persian, Urdu, and Turkish <u>mathnawí</u> , with one major difference: most muzdawij follows an aaa/bbb/ccc pattern, while the other <u>mathnawí</u> follow an aa/bb/cc pattern.   |
| Muzha, Muzhgan<br>Muzzammil   | Muz <u>h</u> a (مژه), pl. Muz <u>h</u> gán<br>Muzzammil                         | Pers. ("Mozha", "Mozhgan", "Mozhan", "Mojan") eyelash<br>one who wraps up and hides in his garments  |
| <b>N</b>  |   |  |
| Na (Nah)  | Na  | Pers. (sometimes, in poetry, nah), no, not, neither, not yet   |
| Na Khayr (Na Khair)<br>Na'am  | Na <u>K</u> hayr<br>Na'am   | Pers. no, not at all ("modern colloquialism")<br>(interjection) yes! yes indeed! certainly! surely!<br>(introducing a verbal clause:) to be sure ... (usually isolated word), Na'am' (colloquial) I beg your pardon? what did you say?   |
| Na'am, An'am  | Na'am, pl. An'ám  | (noun) grazing livestock (e.g. sheep, camels, cattle, goats); hence "common herd" (people)   |
| Na'am, La; Balih, Nah<br>Na'ib (1), Nuwwab                          | Na'am, Lá; Pers. Balih, Na (Nah)<br>Ná'ib, pl. Nuwwab                           | yes/no<br>representative, agent, proxy, intermediary, substitute, alternate; delegate; deputy (of a <u>dárúgha</u> )   |
| Na'ib (2), Na'iba, Na'ibat  | Ná'ib, fem. Ná'iba[h or t], fem. pl. Ná'ibát                                    | share, portion; allotment; contingent, quota; distributive share in estate, statutory portion. Fem. vicissitudes, ups and downs (of luck, of a battle, etc.); heavy blow, disaster, calamity, misfortune. Fem. pl. also nawá'ib.   |
| Na'ib al-'Amm   | an-Ná'ib al-'Ámm  | general representative of the Hidden Imám without specific appointment by him  |
| Na'ib al-Ghayba<br>Na'ib al-Imam<br>Na'ib al-Iyala, Na'ibu'l-Iyalih | Ná'ib al- <u>G</u> hayba<br>Ná'ib al-Imám<br>Ná'ib al-Iyála, Ná'ibu'l-Iyálíh    | "viceroy of the absence"<br>representative of the Imám<br>"government agent". Íyálíh incorrectly used in GPB and BKG.  |
| Na'ib as-Sadr<br>Na'ib-i-Khass                                      | Ná'ib as- <u>S</u> adr<br>Ná'ib al- <u>K</u> háşş, Pers. Ná'ib-i- <u>K</u> háşş | vice president<br>exclusive representative of the Twelfth Imám ("Naib-i-Khas"), appointed by the four abwáb. A title attributed by others to the Báb.  |
| Na'im   | Na'ím   | amenity, comfort, ease, happiness, felicity; gentle, tranquil, peaceful; blissful. Mirza Muḥammad, sobriquet Na'ím, was a Bahá'í poet from Furú <u>sh</u> án. Na'ím noted that Du'á' as-Saḥar (the Dawn prayer) begins with the name of Bahá' (Splendour) and ends with the name of 'Alá' (Loftiness), the latter the exalted name of the Báb, the two names of the 1st and 19th months of the Badí' calendar. |
| Na'im   | Ná'im, fem. Ná'ima[h or t]  | soft; smooth; tender; fine, powdery. Fem. a garden, meadow; delicate (woman), well fed and healthy.  |
| Na'imi<br>Na'imiyán<br>Na'in (Nain, Naeen)                          | Na'ímí<br>Na'ímíyán<br>Ná'ín  | 'Alí Na'ímíyán<br>city (32.863536, 53.094398) 136 km east of Isfahan   |

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|--|--|---|
| Na'ir, Na'ira, Nawa'ir   | Ná'ir, fem. Ná'ira[h or t], pl. fem. Nawá'ir                         | Bright, clear, shining, luminous. Fem. fire, heat, warmth, inflammation, flame, blaze; enmity, hatred; a fireplace; charcoal.   |
| Na'l, Ni'al, An'ul<br>Na'l-Band  | Na'l, pl. Ni'ál, An'ul<br>Na'l-Band                                  | sandal; shoe; horseshoe<br>Arabic element. A smith, farrier. Blacksmith Ustád Husayn-i-Na'l-Band.   |
| Na'mayn (Na'aman)  | Na'mayn (Na'amayn)   | "two yeses". Riḍwán Garden of Na'mayn (a small island in a stream (an-Na'mayn) 2.5 km SE of old 'Akká). <sup>*</sup> The garden is also described as "The New Jerusalem" and "Verdant Isle" (GPB 193). There is a tradition in Islám that on the last Day in response to the Divine Call, "Am I not your Lord?" two yeses will be heard. The Na'mayn Garden (32.915208, 35.090687), a 'verdant knoll' less than a kilometre east of the walls of 'Akká, around which the Na'mayn Stream (Tayyár Na'mayn?, now largely dry due to ground water extraction for irrigation) divides before it empties (<0.5 km) into the Nahr Na'mayn (Hebrew Na'aman River), and 1 km further on, the sea. The river was once known as the Belus or Belos River of Phoenicia. The source of the river is said to be Tel Afiq (32.846499, 35.111614; the biblical town of Aphik, also known as Tel Kufrdani or Kurdani). See Na'am and Riḍwán. |
| Na'um<br>Na'uma, Nu'uma  | Na'úm<br>Na'úma[t], Nu'úma[t]  | sound asleep; one given to sleep, sleeper; late riser (variation of na'ím) being soft and flexible; affording repose; softness, smoothness. Na'úm (Na'úma?) in <i>The Chosen Highway</i> , p. 101.  |
| Na'ura (Noria), Nawa'ir  | Ná'úra[h or t], pl. Nawá'ir  | literally "growler", "groan" or "grunt", in reference to the sound made when turning, Persian water wheel. A water powered, undershot, scoop wheel used to lift water into a small aqueduct, either for irrigation or supply water to cities and villages. Compare with sáqiya.   |
| Naba', Anba'   | Naba', pl. Anbá'   | news, tidings information, intelligence; announcement, report, news item, dispatch  |
| Naba'u'l-'Azim, Naba'-i-'Azim  | an-Naba'u'l-'Azím, Pers. Naba'-i-'Azím                               | The Great Announcement, or The Great News of the Day of the Lord regarding the Promised One (Bahá'u'lláh) (an-Naba' al-'Azím)   |
| Naba'u'l-A'zam, Naba'-i-A'zam  | an-Naba'u'l-A'ẓam, Pers. Naba'-i-A'ẓam                               | The Greatest Announcement, The Exalted News or The Greatest News of the Day of the Lord regarding the Promised One (Bahá'u'lláh)  |
| Nabat, Nabata, Nabatat   | Nabát, fem. Nabáta[h or t], pl. Nabátát                              | a plant, herb, vegetable; vegetation; fine sugar, white, candied, refined; sweetmeat  |
| Nabawi   | Nabawí   | prophetic, of or pertaining to a prophet or specifically to the Prophet Muḥammad. al-Masjid an-Nabawí ("The Prophetic Mosque"), known in English as The Prophet's Mosque, and also known as al-Ḥaram al-Madaní and al-Ḥaram an-Nabawí by locals, is a huge mosque in Medina on the site of the second mosque built by Muḥammad.   |
| Nabbal, Nabbala, Nabil, Nubbal, Nabiliyun<br>Nabi (Nebi), Nabiya, Nuba'a', Nabiyun | Nabbál, pl. Nabbála[h]<br>Nabí, fem. Nabiya[t], pl. Nuba'á', Nabíyún | also nábíl, pl. nubbál, nábilíyún. archer, bowman<br>Pers. from Arabic. a figure of salvation—prophet, but NOT a Messenger of God.—pl. also Anbiyá'. For Persian form, see Payámbar.  |
| Nabi Salih   | an-Nabí Šálih  | the Prophet Saleh. The old Acre Muslim cemetery (just NE of the old land gate and east of the old city wall; 32.923046, 35.074435) is named after the Prophet. Initial burial place of Mírzá Mihdí. The other old Muslim cemetery where many early Bahá'ís were buried is 500 m to the SE.  |
| Nabigha (Nabighih), Nawabigh   | Nábigha[t], pl. Nawábigh   | a distinguished, famous or outstanding man, a poetic genius; a man of magnificence or of exalted rank; a name common to several Arabian poets.  |
| Nabih, Nabiha, Nubaha'   | Nabih & Nabíh, pl. Nubahá'   | (fem. Nabíha[h]) noble, highborn, patrician; outstanding, eminent, distinguished, excellent; famous, renowned, celebrated; understanding, sensible, discerning, judicious, perspicacious  |

\* Turn south off Ben Ami (east of Akko) to Shlom ha-Galil St, and continue south along the track at the end (32.915223, 35.090547)

|                                      |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Nabil-i-A'zam                        | Nabíl-i-A'ẓam                        | title given to Mullá Muḥammad-i-Zarandí by Bahá'u'lláh. See Nabíl-i-Zarandí.  |
| Nabil-i-Akbar                        | Nabíl-i-Akbar                        | title given to Áqá Muḥammad-i-Qá'íní by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Nabil-i-Dawla (Nabil-i-Dawlih)       | Nabíl-i-Dawla (Nabíl-i-Dawlih)       | "the noble state", state title of Ali-Kuli Khan   |
| Nabil-i-Qa'ini                       | Nabíl-i-Qá'íní                       | (MF)  |
| Nabil-i-Zarandi                      | Nabíl-i-Zarandí                      | Mullá Muḥammad-i-Zarandí (1831-1892), more commonly known as Nabíl-i-A'ẓam ("the Great Nabíl") or Nabíl-i-Zarandí. Author of <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> . See Nabíl-i-A'ẓam.  |
| Nabiy, Anbiya', Nabiyun              | Nabíy, pl. Anbiyá', Nabíyún          | prophet, but NOT a Messenger of God. Genitive pl. nabíyín.  |
| Nabiyu'llah Salih                    | Nabíyu'lláh Šálih                    | (MF 53)   |
| Nabiyu'llah                          | Nabíyu'lláh                          | "Prophet of God"  |
| Nabl, Nabil, Nibal, Nubala           | Nabl & Nabíl, pl. Nibál, Nubalá      | noble; lofty, exalted, sublime, august; aristocratic, highborn, highbred, patrician, distinguished; noble-minded, high-minded, generous, magnanimous; excellent, outstanding, superior; magnificent, splendid, glorious;—pl. (formerly a title of members of the Egyptian royal family). Same numerical value as Muḥammad (92) and 'Akká (referred to as the "Vale of Nabíl" in Bahá'u'lláh's Lawḥ-i-Sayyáh, revealed in Adrianople). |
| Nabwat, Nubuwat                      | Nabwat, Nubúwat                      | Pers. prophecy, forecast and prediction   |
| Nad                                  | Nád                                  | Pers. voice, sound  |
| Nadara, Nadira, Nadura, Nadra, Nudur | Naḍara, Naḍira, Naḍura, Naḍra, Nuḍúr | to be flourishing, blooming, verdant, fresh, beautiful; to be bright, brilliant, luminous, radiant  |
| Naddaf                               | Naddáf                               | cotton carder, cotton teaser  |
| Nadhir, Nudhur                       | Nadhír, pl. Nudhur                   | consecrated to God; vowed, solemnly pledged; warner; herald, harbinger, forerunner; warning; alarm  |
| Nadi                                 | Nádi                                 | one who calls or convokes; a public crier; a council, assembly, mote, congregation, or place of meeting; a generation, tribe, race  |
| Nadi, Nadiya (Nadiye)                | Nadí, fem. Nadiya[h or t]            | moist, damp, tender, delicate   |
| Nadim, Nudama', Nidam                | Nadím, pl. Nudamá', Nidám            | drinking companion; friend, intimate, confidant. Fem. nadíma[h]   |
| Nadir                                | Nádir                                | rare; infrequent; strange, odd, unusual, uncommon; excellent, precious, priceless; an eccentric, a crank, an odd fellow   |
| Nadr ibn al-Harith                   | Naḍr ibn al-Ḥáriṭh                   | (d. 624) was an Arab pagan physician who was captured after the Battle of Badr and then executed for persecuting and torturing Muslims as well as for ridiculing the Qur'án.  |
| Nadr, Nidar                          | Naḍr, pl. Niḍar                      | endowing with beauty and every ornamental excellence (God); gold or silver  |
| Nadushan, Nudushan, Nadushun         | Nadúshan (Nudúshan, Nuwdúshán)       | small city 78 km WNW Yazd   |
| Nafada                               | Nafaḍa                               | to shake (something), shake off (something from), shake out, dust, dust off (something); to make (someone) shiver (fever)   |
| Nafadha, Nafadh, Nufudh              | Nafadhá, Nafádh, Nufúdh              | to pierce, bore (something or through something), penetrate (something), go or pass (through something); to penetrate (into)  |
| Nafal, Anfal, Nuful, Nifal           | Nafal, pl. Anfál, Nufúl, Nifál       | booty, loot, spoil; present   |
| Nafaqa, Nafaqat, Nifaq               | Nafaqa[h or t], pl. Nafaqát, Nifáq   | expense; cost; outlay, expenditure, disbursement; cost of living, maintenance, support; (Islamic Law) adequate support, especially of the wife; charitable gift, handout (to the poor)  |
| Nafas, Anfas                         | Nafas, pl. Anfás                     | breath; whiff; puff (from a smoking pipe, from a cigarette); swallow, gulp, draught; style of an author; freedom, liberty, convenience, discretion  |
| Nafas-i-Rahman                       | Nafas-i-Raḥmán                       | "Breath of the All-Merciful"  |
| Nafi'                                | Náfí'                                | useful, beneficial, advantageous, profitable, usable, serviceable; wholesome, salutary  |
| Nafila, Nawafil                      | Náfila, Pers. Nafl, Ar. pl. Nawáfíl  | supererogatory (beyond religious(?) requirements, voluntary) performance; work of supererogation; gift, present; booty, loot, spoil   |
| Nafir, Anfar, Anfira                 | Nafír, pl. Anfár, Anfira[h or t]     | band, party, group, troop; departure into battle; trumpet. <i>an-Nafír</i> ("The Bugle"), a political and current events newspaper published in Alexandria in 1902-1908 (as <i>an-Nafír al-'Uṭhmání</i> ); 1908-1913 in Jerusalem ( <i>an-Nafír</i> ); and 1913-1914, 1919-1945 (renamed  |

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|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Nafkha                             | Naf <u>k</u> ha             | sometime in '30s or '40s <i>aṣ-Ṣá'iqā</i> , "The Thunderbolt"), Haifa.<br>(expressing single action) blow, puff; breath; gust; distention, inflation, swelling; conceit, overweeningness, haughtiness   |
| Nafkha'i-Sur                       | Naf <u>k</u> ha'i-Ṣúr       | blowing of a trumpet, proclamation. Latest is the announcement of the Advent of Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Nafī                               | Nafī                        | a voluntary act of religion, the observance of which is not prescribed, a work of supererogation; clear gain; a gift  |
| Nafs al-Kullīya                    | an-Nafs al-Kullīya          | the universal soul  |
| Nafs al-Qudsiya                    | an-Nafs al-Qudsiya          | the purified soul   |
| Nafs, Nufus, Anfus                 | Nafs fem., pl. Nufús, Anfus | soul; psyche; spirit, mind; life; animate being, living creature, human being, person, individual (in this sense, masculine); essence, nature; inclination, liking, appetite, desire; personal identity, self (used to paraphrase the reflexive pronoun) or desire) ( <i>Logos and Civilization</i> , p. 101) Ten stages of nafs ('Abdu'l-Bahá): the desiring and aggressive soul ( <i>nafs-i-ammárih</i> ), the blaming soul ( <i>nafs-i-lawwámih</i> ), the inspired soul ( <i>nafs-i-mulhamih</i> ), the well-assured soul ( <i>nafs-i-muṭma'innih</i> ), the pleased soul ( <i>nafs-i-ráđiyih</i> ), the soul pleasing unto God ( <i>nafs-i-marđíyyih</i> ), the perfect soul ( <i>nafs-i-kámilih</i> ), the celestial Soul ( <i>nafs-i-malakútiyyih</i> ), the heavenly Soul ( <i>nafs-i-jabarútiyyih</i> ), and the Holy Divine Soul ( <i>nafs-i-láhútiyyih qudsíyyih</i> ). See <i>ján</i> |
| Nafsaniya                          | Nafsániya                   | psychology  |
| Nafsi, Nafsiyun                    | Nafsí, pl. Nafsiyún         | spiritual, mental, psychic(al);—pl. psychologist  |
| Nafsiya (Nafsiyya)                 | Nafsiya                     | mental life, inner life, psyche; frame of mind; mentality, mental attitude, disposition; psychology   |
| Nafy wa Ithbat                     | Nafy wa Ithbát              | negation and affirmation  |
| Nafy                               | Nafy                        | expulsion; banishment, exile, expatriation; ejection, ousting, eviction, ostracism; deportation; denial, disclaimer, disavowal, repudiation, disproof, refutation, rebuttal, refusal, rejection, disallowance, prohibition, ban; negation, specifically of the divine attributes  |
| Naha                               | Nahá                        | to forbid (someone something, to do something), prohibit, ban (نع s.o. from doing something), interdict; to restrain, hold back; Form VIII to be concluded, terminated, finished, done with, settled, decided, come to an end (appointed time); to end, end up, wind up (by, in or with); to finish, terminate, conclude. See Form VIII <i>muntahá</i> .  |
| Nahar, Anhur, Nuhur, Nahariya      | Nahár, pl. Anhur, Nuhur     | daytime, day (from dawn to dusk, as distinguished from yawm = day of 24 hours). Naháriya is the northernmost coastal city in Israel.  |
| Nahariyat                          | Naḥáriya[t]                 | Islamic sect  |
| Nahavand (Nehavend)                | Nahavand                    | Pers. a city and capital of Nahavand County, 69 km south Hamadán  |
| Nahda, Nahdat                      | Nahḍa[t], pl. Nahḍát        | getting up, rising; awakening (especially, national), rise, growth, boom, upswing, advancement, progress; resurgence, revival, rebirth, renaissance; (spiritual) movement; ability, capability, power   |
| Nahid (Anahita)                    | Náhid                       | Pers. (old Persian Anáhítá) (planet: az-zuhara in Arabic) Venus (Roman goddess and planet). Name of the mother of Alexander the Great. Anáhítá was one of the supreme 'izids' of the Mazdean (Zoroastrian) Faith. Greeks knew Anáhítá as Aphrodite and Romans as Venus Erucina  |
| Nahiya, Nawahin                    | Náhiya[h or t]. pl. Nawáhin | side; direction; viewpoint, standpoint, aspect; region, area, section; sphere, domain, field; district, canton  |
| Nahiyah al-Muqaddasah              | an-Náhiyah al-Muqaddasah    | the holy side or direction  |
| Nahj (Pers. Nahaj, Nahia), Nuhuj   | Nahj, pl. Nuhúj             | open way; road; method, procedure, manner; pointing out (the way), making clear, prescribing, giving directions; the right way; a high road, beaten path  |
| Nahj al-Balagha                    | Nahj al-Balágha[h]          | "Path (or Peak) of Eloquence", is the most famous collection of sermons, letters, Tafásír and narrations attributed to Imám 'Alí. Compiled by Abu'l-Ḥasan Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥusayn al-Músawí.   |
| Nahj Muqadassa (Nahia Mocaddassah) | Nahj Muqaddasa              | the holy direction  |

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|--|---|---|
| Nahl, Nahla                                | Naḥl, fem. Naḥla[h or t]                                    | (collective) attributing, imputing (to one the verses or sayings of another); reproaching, reviling; a free gift; bees; fem. one bee  |
| Nahla, Nihal                               | Naḥla[h], pl. Niḥal   | present, gift, donation; creed, faith, seat. <i>Kitāb al-Milal wa an-Niḥal</i> ("The Book of Sects and Creeds"), by Muḥammad aṣh-Shahrastání, is a non-polemical study of religious communities and philosophies that had existed up to his time, considered to be the first systematic study of religion.  |
| Nahnu<br>Nahr                              | Naḥnu<br>Naḥr   | we<br>killing, slaughtering, butchering. Yawmu'n-naḥr, "The day of sacrifice", being the tenth of the month <u>dhú'l-ḥijjah</u> , when the pilgrims assemble at Mecca.  |
| Nahr, Anhur, Anhar, Nuhur                  | Nahr, pl. Anhur, Anhár, Nuhúr                               | stream, river;—(pl. anhur and anhár) column (of a newspaper). Also used as suffix to a proper name. an-Nahr (33.006941, 35.141304) on SE part of Tel Kabri, 1.7 km SW of Kabrí) is a former Arab village that Bahá'u'lláh visited in 1880.  |
| Nahri                                      | Nahrí   | river- (in compounds), riverine, fluvial (belonging to a river), fluvial. Siyyid Muḥammad-'Alí y-i-Nahrí, father of 'Abdu'l-Bahá's wife, Munírih <u>Khánum</u> .  |
| Nahw (Nahv), Anha                          | Naḥw, pl. Anḥá'   | direction; side; section, part; way, course, method, manner, mode, fashion; (with following genitive) corresponding to, analogous to, similar to, like, somewhat like; (grammar) grammar; syntax. Hence possessive forms: Naḥwí or Naḥví  |
| Naja, Najw, Najah                          | Najā (Najw, Najá', Najáh)                                   | to save oneself, be saved, be rescued, make for safety, get away (from), escape (something), be delivered (from)  |
| Najaf                                      | Najaf   | third holiest Shi'ite city. It is 47 km south of Baghdad.   |
| Najafabad or Najaf-Abad                    | Najafábád or Najaf-Ábád                                     | Najaf-'Alí, Najaf-'Alíy-i-Zanjání.<br>Pers. a city and capital of Najafábád County, Iṣfahán Province, Iran. It is located 28 km west of Iṣfahán and is increasingly becoming a part of Iṣfahán metropolitan area.   |
| Najafi                                     | Najafi  | of or from Najaf. Áyatu'lláh al-'Uzmá ("Grand Ayatu'llah") <u>Shaykh Bashír</u> Ḥusayn an-Najafi (1942–, India) is a Twelver Shia Marja' and one of the Four Grand Ayatollahs of Najaf, Iraq.   |
| Najah                                      | Najāḥ   | favourable, successful outcome, happy ending; success; satisfactory development, good progress; passing (of an examination)   |
| Najas, Najasa, Najasat<br>Najashi, Nijashi | Najas, fem. Najása[h or t], pl. Najását<br>Najāshí, Nijáshí | impurity, uncleanness, uncleanliness, dirt, filth, squalor<br>Negus ("king" in the Ethiopian Semitic languages), Emperor of Ethiopia. an-Najāshí ruler of the Kingdom of Aksum (r. CE 614–630). He gave shelter to Muslim emigrants from Mecca, around CE 615–616 at Axum.  |
| Najat                                      | Najā́t  | Pers. escaping; liberation, freedom, salvation, escape, flight; avidity; envy   |
| Najb, Nujaba<br>Najd, Nijad                | Najb and Nujaba<br>Najd, pl. Nijád                          | noble, highminded, generous, magnanimous<br>highland, upland, tableland, plateau; the Arabian highland, Nejd. Modern Najd is the geographical central region of Saudi Arabia (25% of the area and 30% of the population).   |
| Naji                                       | Nájí  | one who escapes; swift; free, liberated, excused; a deliverer (an epithet of Noah)  |
| Najib, Nujub, Nujaba, Anjab                | Najíḇ, pl. Nujub, Nujabá, Anjáb                             | of noble breed; highborn, highbred, of noble descent, noble, distinguished, aristocratic, patrician; excellent, superior, outstanding. <u>Shí'a</u> saint.  |
| Najibiya, Najibiyih                        | Najíbíya[h or t], Pers. Najíbiiyih                          | Najíbíyah Garden (named after Muḥammad Najíḇ Páshá, Ottoman governor of Baghdád 1842–1847, d. 1851) on the east bank of the Tigris River (east of the former citadel and the modern bridge, Jisr Báḇ al-Mu'azzim, 33.345294, 44.377532) just outside the upstream corner of the old city walls of Baghdád (now occupied by the Baghdad Medical City (Madína at-Ṭibb, "City of Medicine") where Bahá'u'lláh made His public declaration, sometime during 3–14 of <u>Dhu'l-Qa'da</u> AH 1279 (22 April–2 May 1863). |
| Najis, Anjas                               | Najis, pl. Anjás  | impure, unclean, defiled, polluted, contaminated, soiled, sullied, dirty, filthy, squalid   |

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| Najiya   | Nájiya[h or t]   | a swift she-camel running away with the rider; banú nájiyat, name of an Arabian tribe  |
| Najjar, Najjarun<br>Najm ath-thaqib                              | Najjár, pl. Najjárún<br>an-Najm ath-tháqib                           | carpenter, cabinetmaker, joiner<br>Full title: an-Najm ath-tháqib fi aḥwál al-imám al-ghá'ib, "The star of piercing brightness, concerning the circumstances of the Hidden Imam". It is a book written in Farsi about Imám al-Mahdí by Mírzá Ḥusayn Núrí.  |
| Najm, Najma, Najman, Nujum, Anjum                                | Najm, fem. Najma[h], pl. Nujúm, Anjum                                | celestial body; star; lucky star; constellation, asterism; (colloquial) herbs, herbage, grass. Dual najmán.  |
| Najm'abadi<br>Najmiya, Najmiyyah (Najmiyyih)                     | Najm'ábádí (Najm Ábádí)<br>Najmiya[h], Najmiyya[h]                   | square in Ṭihrán. Áfsániḥ Najm'ábádí, historian.<br>fem. name; "star-like", one who is like a star in radiance and beauty.   |
| Najmu'l-Mulk   | Najmu'l-Mulk   | star of empire. Name given to a famous mathematician-astronomer who issued Persia's annual calendar-almanac.   |
| Najran   | Najrán   | city (17.563655, 44.229580) in south western Saudi Arabia near the border with Yemen   |
| Najwa, Najawa<br>Nakha'i   | Najwá, pl. Najáwá<br>Nakḥa'í   | confidential talk, secret conversation, See Qur'án 58:10. Kumayl bin Ziyad an-Nakḥa'í was among the most loyal companions of Imám 'Alí ibn Abí Ṭálib   |
| Nakhjawan, (Nakhjavan), Nakhchuwan                               | Nakḥjawán, Nakhchivan  | Nakhchivan is Armenian name meaning "the place of descent", a Biblical reference to the descent of Noah's Ark on Mount Ararat. Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic (capital city is Nakhchivan) is a landlocked exclave of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Formerly part of Iran from the 16th century to 1828. Numerous spellings, including Nakḥjaván. Persian name is Nakḥchuwán |
| Nakhjawani, Nakhjavani   | Nakḥjawání, Nakḥjavání   | of or from Nakḥjawán (Nakḥchuwán). 'Alí-Yulláh Nakḥjavání (see Julláh)   |
| Nakhl  | Nakḥl  | sifting meal; separating or choosing the best; filtering; the palm-tree (and often used for a young tree of any kind), a plant; (in Pers. also) a tree   |
| Nakhla   | Nakḥla[h or t]   | one palm-tree; name of a valley (Wádí Nakḥlah, now part of Mecca) in Hijáz between Mecca and Ṭá'if   |
| Nakhud   | Nákhud   | traditionally, 24 mitháqíl. Changed by the Báb to 19 mitháqíl (0.191666 gm)  |
| Nakhustin, Nukhustin<br>Nakhuz<br>Nakir                          | Nakḥustin, Nuḥustin, Nuḥustín<br>Nakḥuz<br>Nakír                     | Pers. the first<br>Pers. first (cf. nukḥust)<br>denial, disavowal; disapproval, rejection; negation; reprehensible, repugnant, disgusting, vile, revolting, loathsome, abominable, atrocious. "The Denier"—one of the angels (of death) who test the faith of the dead in their graves. See Munkar   |
| Nam<br>Nama, Namah, Namih, Nama-hHa                              | Nám<br>Náma (نامه), pl. Náma-há (Námahá)                             | Pers. a name; fame, reputation, renown<br>Pers. (written with ة ending) a writing, letter, epistle; a diploma; a history, work, book; exemplar, model, type; a mirror, looking-glass; a flood, torrent. Námaját (Ar. pl.), Náma-ját, etc., possible in some sources.   |
| Nama, Numa<br>Namad  | Namá, Numá<br>Namad  | Pers. (in comp.) showing, pointing out; an index<br>Pers. felt; a garment of coarse cloth; a cloak worn during rain; a rug or coarse carpet on which people sit; a thick veil  |
| Namad-Saz (Namad-Sadh), Namadgar<br>Namak, Nimak                 | Namad-Sáz, Namadgar<br>Namak, Nimak                                  | Pers. a felt-manufacturer<br>Pers. salt; spirit, animation; wit, graces, elegance; bread, subsistence  |
| Namari<br>Namat, Nimat, Anmat<br>Namaz<br>Namaz-Khanih<br>Namdar | Namarí<br>Namaṭ, pl. Nimát, Anmát<br>Namáz<br>Namáz-Kḥániḥ<br>Námdár | Pers. resembling a leopard; of the tribe of Namir<br>way, manner, mode, fashion; form, shape; sort, kind.<br>Pers. prayer. See ṣaláh.<br>Pers. "Prayer-house"  |
| Nami<br>Namiq  | Námí<br>Námiq  | Pers. renowned, celebrated, illustrious, famous, glorious<br>growing, whatever grows.<br>adorner, decorator, embellisher. Námiq Páshá was governor of Baghdád in 1863.   |
| Namir, Namira, Numur, Anmur                                      | Namir, fem. Namira[h or t]   | (pl. Numur, Anmár) leopard; tiger; clean, pure, healthy, wholesome.  |
| Namiri, Namiriyyah<br>Namiya                                     | Namírí, pl. Namíríyyah<br>Námiya[h or t]                             | Another name for the Nuṣayríyyah sect<br>a creature; anything created by God; growth, vegetation   |

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| Naml, Namlun, Nimal                  | Naml, Namlun, pl. Nimál                     | slandering, back-biting; an ant;—pl. ants  |
| Namus al-A'zam, Namus-i-A'zam        | Námús al-A'zam, Pers. Námús-i-A'zam         | "The Most Great Law"—the UHJ constitution <sup>1</sup>   |
| Namus al-Akbar, Namus-i-Akbar        | Námús al-Akbar, Pers. Námús-i-Akbar         | "The Greater Law"—the NSAs constitution  |
| Namus, Nawamis                       | Námús, pl. Nawámís                          | (from Greek law, county, statute, department) law; rule; honour. Also: reputation, fame, renown, esteem; dignity; divine decrees or judgements; disgrace, reproach, shame; bashfulness, modesty, chastity.                                     |
| Nanih                                | Nanih                                       | Pers. nanny or middle-aged woman servant. Also a mother or grandmother.  |
| Naqib, Nuqaba'                       | Naqíb, pl. Nuqabá'                          | leader, head, headman; guardian; director, principal, chief; chairman of a guild; president; syndic, corporation lawyer; (military) captain (army), lieutenant (navy).   |
| Naqid, Naqidin                       | Naqíd, pl. Náqidín                          | opposed, opposite, contrary, antithetical, contradictory; antithesis, opposition, contrast, opposite;—pl. opposers or violators. Term used by Bahá'ís for Covenant-breakers (so-called "nakazeen" or <u>Nágh</u> i dín)                        |
| Naqida, Naqa'id                      | Naqída[h or t] (fem. of Naqíd), pl. Naqá'id | polemic poem; contrast   |
| Naqidu'l-Mithaq                      | Náqidu'l-Mitháq                             | "breaker of the covenant"  |
| Naqiy (Naqi), Naqiya, Niqa', Anqiya' | Naqíy, pl. Niqá', Anqiyá'                   | pure, clean, immaculate, unstained; clear, limpid, free of dirt or extraneous matter. Implied from the root word is selection, elite; hence, distinguished. Fem. Naqíya[h or t]. See Hádí.   |
| Naqqash                              | Naqqásh                                     | painter; house painter; artist; sculptor   |
| Naqqash-Bashi                        | Naqqásh-Báshí                               | Head Court Painter   |
| Naqsh fi al-Hajar, Naqsh-i-fil Hajar | an-Naqsh ff al-Hajar                        | "Engraving on Stone" by Cornelius V. A. van Dyck   |
| Naqsh, Nuqush                        | Naqsh, pl. Nuqúsh                           | painting, picture, drawing; engraving; inscription; sculpture, figure  |
| Naqshband                            | Naqshband                                   | "chaser". Bahá' ad-Dín Naqshband (1318–1389) was the eponymous founder of what would become one of the largest Sufi Sunni orders, the Naqshbandí   |
| Naqshbandi                           | Naqshbandí                                  | a Súffí Order  |
| Naqur, Nawaqir                       | Náqúr, pl. Nawáqír                          | (Quranic) a wind instrument (trumpet). Qur'án 74:8   |
| Naqus, Nawaquis                      | Náqús, pl. Nawáqís                          | (church) bell; gong; hand bell (used, e.g., in Coptic liturgy); bell jar, globe  |
| Nar, Niran                           | Nár fem., pl. Nírán                         | fire; rifle fire, gunfire; conflagration; inferno (abjad 251). Bábí doctrine: State of ignorance, and social sphere to which belong all opponents  |
| Narajil, Narajila                    | Nárajíl, fem. Nárajíla[h or t]              | Ar. coconut(s) (collective). Fem. ( <i>nomen unitatis</i> ) coconut; Persian water pipe (nárjíl, Pers. nárgíl, English narghile). See Qalyán.  |
| Naraq, Naragh, Narak                 | Naráq (Narágh, Narák)                       | town 53 km west of Káshán  |
| Naraqi, Naraghi, Naraki              | Naráqí (Narághí, Narákí)                    | of or from Naráq   |
| Nard                                 | Nard  | chess, draughts, backgammon  |
| Nari                                 | Nárf  | fiery, igneous, fire- (in compound words); burning, blazing, red-hot   |
| Narim, Nariman                       | Narím, Narímán                              | Pers. name of a famous hero of Persia; a very brave and courageous man   |
| Narin Qal'ah                         | Nárfn Qal'ah                                | Narin Castle is a mud-brick fort or castle on the south (2.7 km from the centre) of the town of Maybud (Meybod), which is 51 km NW Yazd  |
| Narjis (Pers. Nargis), Nirjis        | Narjis, Nirjis (Pers. Nargis)               | narcissus (botanical)  |
| Nas                                  | Nás (collective) and Unás                   | men, people, mankind   |
| Nasab, Anasib                        | Nasab, pl. Anásib                           | lineage (patronymic or matronymic, or a series thereof; indicated by ibn (colloquially bin) or ibnat (also bint)), descent; origin, extraction, derivation, provenience; kinship, relationship, affinity, relationship by marriage. See kinya. |
| Nasafa, Nasf                         | Nasafa, Nasf                                | to pulverize, atomize, spray (something); to carry away and scatter (wind—the dust); to blow up, blast (something) Qur'án 20:105 (nasafa) and 20:105 (nasf)  |
| Nasafi                               | Nasafí                                      | Pers. (Ar. influence) native of Nasaf. Najm ad-Dín Abú Ḥafṣ 'Umar ibn Muḥammad an-Nasafí (1067–1142) was a Muslim jurist, theologian, mufassir, muḥaddith and historian. See Qarshí  |
| Nash, Nush                           | Naṣh, Nuṣh                                  | good advice; counseling, counsel; guidance   |

<sup>1</sup> Ian Semple, *Interpretation and the Guardianship*, 18 February 1984.

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| Nasha'a, Nashu'a, Nash', Nushu', Nash'a                             | Nash <u>h</u> a'a and Nash <u>h</u> u'a                                 | (Nash', Nush <u>h</u> u', Nash'a) to rise, rise aloft, emerge, appear, loom up; to come into being, come into existence, originate, form, arise, come about, crop up; to proceed   |
| Nashr   | Nash <u>r</u>   | unfolding; spreading, diffusion; propagation; promulgation; publication; notification, announcement; resurrection  |
| Nasi'   | Nasi'   | delayed, postponed, deferred; delay; a selling on credit; intercalary day of a lunar year; a month which the Pagan Arabians kept holy instead of another, as safar for muharram, in order that three months, during which they were prohibited from fighting, might not follow one another. See Qur'an 9:37.   |
| Nasif   | Nasif   | veil. Nasif Hawwa' Khammar, 'Akká  |
| Nasikh at-Tawarikh, Nasikhu't-Tawarikh                              | Nasikh at-Tawarikh  | (Pers. Nasikh <u>h</u> 't-Tawarikh) Superceder of Histories or "history to abrogate all previous histories" ("Nasikhut-Tawarikh") by Muhammad-Taqi Khan. See Tarikh.   |
| Nasikh, Nussakh<br>Nasir Abad, Nasirabad<br>Nasir ad-Din Shah Qajar | Nasikh, pl. Nussakh<br>Nasir Abad, Nasirabad<br>Nasir ad-Din Shah Qajar | abrogative, abolishing; copyist, transcriber<br>name of a number of places.<br>Nasir ad-Din Mirza was born in 1831. His father (Muhammad Shah Qajar) died on 5 September 1848 and he is assumed to have reigned from that date even though there was uncertainty regarding the succession. His mother, Malik Jahán Khanum, was the <i>de facto</i> regent of Persia for about 45 days. He arrived at sunset on 20 October 1848 in Tíhrán and was crowned Shah Qajar of Persia seven hours and twenty minutes past sunset (in the early hours of 21 October 1848). He was assassinated on 1 May 1896. See Malik Jahán Khanum. |
| Nasir ad-Din Tusi   | Nasir ad-Din Tusi   | Muhammad ibn Muhammad ibn al-Hasan at-Tusi (1201–1274), better known as Nasir ad-Din Tusi or simply Tusi in the West, was a Persian polymath, architect, philosopher, physician, scientist, and theologian. He is considered the creator of trigonometry as a mathematical discipline in its own right. Elided forms: Nasiru'd-Din (nominative, use in English), Nasiri'd-Din (genitive), Nasira'd-Din (accusative) ["Nasiru'd-Din, Nasiri'd-Din, Nasira'd-Din"]   |
| Nasir Khusraw   | Nasir Khusraw   | Pers. (1004–c. 1072–1088) was an Isma'ili poet, philosopher, traveller, and missionary (dafi) for the Isma'ili Fatimid Caliphate.  |
| Nasir li-Dinu'llah<br>Nasir, Nasirun, Ansar, Nussar, Nassar         | Nasir li-Dinu'llah<br>Nasir, pl. Nasirun, Ansar, Nuṣṣar                 | the Defender of the Religion of God<br>helper; protector; granting victory.—pl. adherents, followers, partisans, sponsors, patrons, friends. The Medinites who rallied around Muhammad after His migration from Mecca to Medina were called the al-Ansar. Fem. nasira[h or t]; an-Nasira, Nazareth (derivation of the name and link with nasara is unclear, as is the town where Jesus lived). Nuṣṣar (pl. of Nasir) is a commonly used name.  |
| Nasir, Nusara   | Nasir, pl. Nuṣarā'  | helper; supporter, defender, protector; ally, confederate; adherent, follower, partisan; furtherer, promoter, patron   |
| Nasiri, Ansari  | Nasiri, pl. Anṣarí  | belonging to a helper (of Muhammad), particularly to a citizen of Madína, who assisted Muhammad when He was obliged to migrate from Mecca  |
| Nasiriyah (Nasiriyih)   | Nasiriyah (Pers. Nasiriyih)   | city on the Tigris between Baghdad and Basrah, City was founded in 1872 by Nasir as-Sa'idun Pasha, and named after him.  |
| Nasiya, Nasy, Nisyan<br>Nasiya, Nawasin<br>Naskh                    | Nasiya (Nasy, Nisyán)<br>Nasiya[t], pl. Nawashin<br>Naskh               | to forget (something)<br>forelock; fore part of the head<br>abolition, abolishment, abrogation, cancellation, invalidation; copying, transcription. Many Muslim scholars adhere to the concept of abrogation ( <i>naskh</i> ) of verses <i>within</i> the Qur'an. However, only pre-Islamic laws are abrogated in the Qur'an, since each set of verses was revealed for a particular period, place and purpose to bring justice and security to mankind under the law of God.  |
| Naskhi  | Naskhi  | Naskhi, the ordinary cursive Arabic script, the common calligraphic style. See nasta'liq   |

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| Nasnas, Nisnas   | Nasnás, Nisnás                                      | a monstrous race of men or demons who have only one leg and one arm, and move by leaping; a kind of ape, a marmoset, an orangutan; satyr, faun. Alternatively, deceitful and evil. Word used by Mírzá Buzurg to describe Hájí Mírzá Áqásí.   |
| Nasr, Nusra, Nusrat                                      | Naşr, fem. Nuşra[h or t]                            | (Pers. Naşar) help, aid, assistance, support, backing; victory; triumph. "assisting, proclaiming, serving the Cause of God and rendering it victorious". In Islám, nuşrat was traditionally understood to include coercion, fighting and war. [See, for example, the Qur'án 4:74-6; 22:40-1; 47:5-8.] However, Bahá'u'lláh creates an entirely new meaning for the term by rejecting holy war, forbidding the coercion of people to faith, and annulling the denial of rights to non-believers. He replaces those traditional meanings of nuşrat with a concept of assisting the Cause of God that is based on non-violence and communication. Refer to <i>The Kitáb-i-Aqdas</i> , para. 73. |
| Nasran, Nasrana, Nasara                                  | Naşrán, fem. Naşrána[h or t], pl. Naşárá            | (dual Naşánún) helper. Since the apostles of Jesus claimed to come to the assistance of God, they were called 'Naşárá', a name which was given to all those who followed in their footsteps. Hence, a name applied to a Christian. From the root naşara to help, aid, assist. See DB p. 85, fn. 1.   |
| Nasrani, Nasraniya, Nasara                               | Naşrání, fem. Naşráníya[h or t]                     | of or belonging to a helper, hence a name applied to those belonging to Christianity. Hence, Christianity is known as an-naşráníyat. In the Qur'án, Christians are referred to as naşárá, meaning "followers of an-Náşirí", "those who follow Jesus" who came to assist God, i.e. the Nazareans or Nazarenes (an early Jewish Christian sect in first century CE whose teachings are rejected by Christians). See Náşir.   |
| Nasru'llah Bagiruf<br>Nasru'llah<br>Nass, Nusus          | Naşru'lláh Bágiruf<br>Naşru'lláh<br>Naşş, pl. Nuşuş | (Áqá Siyyid Nasru'lláh Bakeroff)<br>"Victory of God"<br>text; wording, version; passage, word, phrase, sentence, clause; expression, manner of expression, language, phraseology, style; provision, term, stipulation, condition; arrangement; manifestation, evidence. The direct verbal appointment of an Imam by his predecessor.   |
| Nassah<br>Nassar<br>Nasta'liq                            | Naşşáh<br>Naşşár<br>Nasta'liq                       | a tailor<br>a common Arabic name<br>Persian script, invented by Mír 'Alí Tabrízí following a dream. See <i>naskhí</i> and <i>shikastih</i>   |
| Nastaran   | Nastaran  | Pers. a narcissus; the dog-rose; a flower-garden; clover; a kind of cloth  |
| Nasut  | Násút   | mankind, human nature, humanity. ( <i>'álami násút</i> , mortal world—realm of being). See Háhút, Láhút, Jabarút and Malakút.  |
| Nasuti<br>Nasutiya (Nasutiyyah)                          | Násútí<br>Násútíya[h or t]                          | Pers. (Ar. influence) worldly; human<br>mortal world, of the earthly plane, of the human dimension   |
| Natanz<br>Nataqa, Nutq, Nutuq, Mantiq                    | Naţanz<br>Naţaqa (Nuţq, Nuţúq, Manţiq)              | city 98 km north Işfahán<br>to articulate; to talk, speak, utter (something); to pronounce (something)   |
| Natiq, Natiqat, Natiqa                                   | Náţiq, fem. Náţíqa, Náţiqat                         | talking, speaking; endowed with the faculty of speech; eloquent; plain, distinct, clear; endowed with reason, reasonable, rational (being); speaker (fem. written in TAB as Natekah and Nateghéh)  |
| Naw (Nau, Nav, No, Now)<br>Naw' (Nau'), Anwa'            | Naw<br>Naw', pl. Anwá'                              | Pers. new, fresh<br>kind, sort, type, species; variety; way, manner, mode, fashion; form; nature, character, quality, grade. Naw' al-insán the human race.   |
| Naw'i (Nau'i)  | Naw'í   | relative to the nature or type; characteristic, peculiar, proper; essential; specific; species   |
| Naw'íya (Nau'íya), Naw'iyat (Nau'iyat)<br>Nawa'i, Nawa'i | Naw'íya[h or t], pl. Naw'íyát<br>Nawá'í             | (fem. of naw'í) quality, specificity or "species-ness"<br>Pers. voice, sound, melody; riches, affluence, plenty, opulence. A village (38.581659, 45.056721) 10 km NE of <i>Khuy</i> . Mír 'Alí-Shír Navá'í (Navá'í, pen name) (1441-1501), also known as Nizám-ad-Dín 'Alí-Shír Hirawí (from Herat) was a Turkic (mainly in an extinct Turkic  |

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| Nawab, Navab, Nawwab, Navvab  | Nawáb, Naváb, Nawwáb, Navváb   | language) poet, writer, politician, linguist, mystic, and painter.<br>Urdu (from the plural of Ná'ib, i.e. Nuwwáb). First wife of Bahá'u'lláh, Ásíyih <u>Khán</u> um, her father was known as Navváb ("deputy", "highness", "noble" or "grace"). This title was a very special title for a man, it meant that he was to be extolled as not only the head of the family, but also as someone others should look to for guidance and wisdom. Ásíyih <u>Khán</u> um's father referred to her as Navvábih (Pers., "Navvabih"; Ar. fem. nawwába), the appropriate term for a woman at the time, as it alluded to her purity, but kept her in a station as a subordinate to her father. |
| Naw-Bakhti (Nawbakhti)  | Naw-Ba <u>kh</u> tí (Nawba <u>kh</u> tí)   | new fortune. Nawbakhtí family is a well-known Iranian, <u>Sh</u> í'a family of prominent figures, such as astronomers, men of literature, theologians, scribes, and authors, from the middle of the 8th to the early 11th centuries.  |
| Nawfal (Naufal)   | Nawfal   | the sea; a munificent man; a present; a handsome youth; male hyena; whelp of a wild beast; a jackal; adversity; name of an Arabian king   |
| Naw-Firist<br>Nawh (Nauh), Nawah<br>Nawid (Navid), Nuwid<br>Naw-Nihal (Nawnihal), Naw-Nihalan | Naw-Firist<br>Nawḥ (نوح) and Nuwáḥ<br>Nawíd, Nuwíd<br>Naw-Nihál, pl. Naw-Nihálán | near Bírjand, birthplace of Nabíl-i-Akbar<br>loud loud weeping, wailing, lamentation (for the dead)<br>Pers. happy tidings, good news<br>Pers. (nau-nahal, naw-nahal, naw-nahalan, nawnahal, nawnihalán, nawnahalan, nonahalan, etc.) young tree, new seedling, young sapling, new born. See <u>Sh</u> irkát-i-Nawnahálán.  |
| Nawr (Naur), Anwar  | Nawr, fem. Nawra[h or t], pl. Anwár  | (collective; <i>nomen unitatis</i> ; fem. pl. Nawrát) blossom(s), flower(s) (especially white);—fem. one flower   |
| Naw-Ruz (Nau-Roz), Nawruz, Nayruz   | Naw-Rúz  | Pers. new year's day. The Bahá'í New Year's Day, which usually falls on 20 or 21 March. If the vernal equinox falls after sunset, it is celebrated the next day. The first in the Bábí dispensation was on the 10 Rabí'u'l-Avval, AH 1261 (March 1845). Persian calendar—the day that the sun enters Aries. The four great festivals of pre-Islamic Írán consisted of Naw-Rúz (Spring), Tír (Summer), Mihragán (Autumn), Sadih (Winter). Mihragán—the festival of Mihr (Sun), recalled the worship of Mithrá. Nawrúz in Arabic dictionary listed as the Persian New Year's Day, and nayrúz as the Coptic Christian New Year's Day. See sana.                                      |
| Nawruzi-Iranzad<br>Nay  | Nawrúzi-Íránzád<br>Náy, pl. Náyát  | Yúnis Nawrúzi-Íránzád<br>nay, a flute without mouthpiece, traditionally made of bamboo, rarely of wood, in different sizes, which, when blown, is held in a slanting forward position (unlike a German flute).  |
| Nayan   | Nayan  | name invented by a numerologist for Ida Ella Amelia Whitlam (1885–1967), wife of Stanwood Cobb.   |
| Nayib<br>Nayibu's-Saltanih  | Náyib (نائب)<br>Náyibu's-Saltānih  | Pers. deputy. See Ná'ib (نائب).<br>Pers. title ("vice-regent" or "deputy sultan") of Kámrán Mírzá (1856–1929). He was a Persian Prince of the Qájár dynasty and the youngest of the three sons of Nášir ad-Dín <u>Sh</u> áh still living when their father died.  |
| Nayin, Na'in (Nain, Naein, Naeen)   | Náyin, Ná'in   | far, far away, distant, remote; outlying, out-of-the-way, secluded. A city (32.863669, 53.094312), 138 km east of Isfahán, in Isfahan Province. Hájí Hasan-i-Náyini, a disciple of Aḥmad-i-Ahsá'í, forecast in AH 1235 (CE 1817) that the "light of the promised One has broken".   |
| Nayriz (Niriz)  | Nayríz (Níríz)   | city (29.199749, 54.327396) in the province of Fárs, 175 km ESE of <u>Sh</u> iráz. Nayríz was a major producer of weapons due to manufacture of steel from iron ore brought from Parpá (29.266445, 55.034851), 69 miles to the east. 1846 population was 10,000, divided into 4 quarters separated by orchards: Áb-i-Zartusht (far SW); Bázár (north); <u>Ch</u> inár-Sú <u>kh</u> tih (ancient name <u>Ch</u> inár- <u>Sh</u> áhí, south); and Sádát, otherwise known as <u>Ku</u> chih Bálá (north).  |

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| Nayyir (Naiyir), Narrira                                   | Nayyir, fem. Nayyira[h or t], pl. Nayyirát                                      | (Pers. also Nayyirih) luminous; shining, brilliant; lighted, illuminated, brightly lit, full of light; clear, plain, distinct (“Nayer, Neyerre, Nayyereh”). Dual Nayyirayn. Famous Bahá’í poet Áqá Sayyid Maḥmúd Nayyir (1262/1846–1327/1909), Nayyir is a <i>nom de guerre</i> , born in Sidih, brother of Síná.  |
| Naz  | Náz   | Pers. glory, glorification; pride, consequential airs, boasting; blandishments, soothing or endearing expressions used by lovers, or by parents to children, coquetry, amorous playfulness, feigned disdain; elegance, gracefulness; beneficence; dissimulation; delicacy, softness; young, fresh, tender, newly sprung up; a wild pine-tree, cypress, or box. Name of ‘Abdu’l-Bahá’s donkey (died late 1920s).  |
| Nazala, Nuzul  | Nazala, Nuzúl   | to dismount, alight; to descend, go down, come down, move down, get down, step down, climb down; to get off (e.g., a train), get out, step out (e.g., of a car), debark, disembark (from a vessel); to put down, land (airplane); to fall (rain); to descend from heaven, be revealed (especially the Qur’án); to fall, sink, sag (prices), drop (water level); to subside, abate, let up, decrease; to stop, or halt, for a rest, to camp; to stop, stop over, take lodgings, lodge, room |
| Nazar, Anzar   | Nazar, pl. Anzár  | seeing, eyesight, vision; look, glance, gaze; sight; outlook, prospect; view; aspect; appearance, evidence; insight, discernment, penetration; perception; contemplation; examination (of); inspection, study, perusal; consideration, reflection; philosophical speculation; theory; handling (of a matter); trial, hearing (of a case in court); supervision, control, surveillance; competence, jurisdiction; attention, heed, regard, notice, observance. Mírzá Nazar ‘Alí             |
| Nazariya<br>Nazi’atun, Naziat<br>Nazih, Nuzaha’, Nizah     | Nazaríya[h or t]<br>Názi’atun, pl. Názi’át<br>Nazih & Nazíh, pl. Nuzahá’, Nizáh | theory; theorem; reflection, meditation, contemplation (fem.) she who strives, pulls out or discards pure, chaste, blameless, above reproach, of unblemished record, decent, honourable, respectable; honest, upright, righteous; scrupulous, correct; impartial   |
| Nazim, Nawazim   | Názim, pl. Nawázim  | arranger; organizer, adjuster; regulator; versifier, poet; weir, barrage   |
| Nazimu’l-Hukama<br>Nazir, Nuzara’, Naza’r                  | Názimu’l-Ḥukama<br>Nazír, pl. Nuzará’, fem. pl. Nazár                           | wise arranger<br>similar, like, same, equal, matching, corresponding, comparable; an equivalent; facings opposites parallel; (with foll. genit.) in the manner of, in the same manner as, just like, just as; transcript, copy   |
| Nazir, Nuzzar  | Názir, pl. Nuzzár   | observer, viewer, spectator, onlooker; overseer, supervisor; inspector; manager, director, superintendent, administrator, principal, chief. názir al-waqf trustee of a waqf, administrator of a religious endowment.   |
| Nazm   | Nazm  | order; arrangement; system; institution, organisation; string of pearls; verse, poetry   |
| Nazuk  | Názuk   | Pers. thin, slender, subtle, tender, delicate, fragile, light, elegant; clean, neat, ornamented  |
| Nazur, Nadur (Nador)                                       | Názúr   | field glass; a watchman, a watcher; seeing, observing, inspecting. an-Názúr or an-Náqúr (Nador) is a coastal city and provincial capital in the north-eastern Rif region of Morocco. 1961–1963 persecution of Bahá’ís.   |
| Ni’ma, Ni’am, An’um, Ni’mat, Ni’amat                       | Ni’ma[t], pl. Ni’am, An’um, Ni’mát, Ni’imát                                     | benefit, blessing, boon, benefaction, favour, grace, kindness  |
| Ni’mati  | Ni’matí   | Pers. (Ar influence) good things, comforts, riches; iron on the sole of a shoe   |
| Ni’matu’llah, Ni’matu’llah<br>Ni’matu’llahi, Ni’matu’llahi | Ni’matu’lláh, pl. Ni’mátu’lláh<br>Ni’matu’lláhí, pl. Ni’mátu’lláhí              | Blessing of God. Ni’matu’lláh-i-Mázindarání.<br>Pers. Sunni sufi order founded by Sháh Ni’matu’lláh (Núr ad-Dín Ni’matulláh Walí). The followers of this order are known as Ni’mátu’lláhí and they have a strong tradition of spiritual discipline and self-purification. They reject seclusion and quietism, and strive to serve society and to have a meaningful participation with it. Compare with the Ḥaydariya sufi order.   |

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| Nida', Nidat  | Nidá', pl. Nidát  | shout; call; exclamation; summons; public announcement; proclamation, appeal; address; vocative (grammar). Fem. name.   |
| Nigar   | Nigár   | fem. name. Paint thou; (in compounds) painting, painted; a picture, portrait, effigy, or idol; dye, paint; an idea; a beautiful woman, a mistress, a sweetheart; beauty   |
| Nigin   | Nigín   | Pers. a ring, especially the seal-ring of a prince; a precious stone set in a ring, a bezel   |
| Nih nih Jan<br>Nihal (Nahal), Nihalun, Nihal-ha     | Nih nih Ján<br>Nihál, pl. Nihálún, Nihál-há             | Pers. (Neh-neh jan) "Grandma dear"<br>Pers. a young plant, shoot, seedling, sucker cut from a tree to be planted separately; any plant or herb transplanted; growing from the root of a tree; carpet, cushion, mattress, bedding; chase, game. In Arabic, water from springs, i.e. "source of life", symbolically "to drink from the source of knowledge". Therefore, "eager to get knowledge". Also means beautiful, handsome, and intelligent.                                  |
| Niham<br>Nik, Nika                                  | Nihám<br>Ník, fem. Níká                                 | Hebrew? sorrow or regret<br>Pers. good, beautiful, excellent; lucky, much, many; very, exceedingly  |
| Nikah<br>Niku                                       | Nikáh<br>Níkú   | marriage; marriage contract; matrimony, wedlock<br>Pers. good; beautiful, elegant; much; well; excellently, elegantly. Ḥasan Níkú visited India as a Bahá'í teacher and went to Haifa in 1923. Áváríh had a great influence on him, and Hájj Mírzá Ḥasan Níkú eventually joined him in apostatizing from the Bahá'í Faith and attacking it publicly. Ḥasan Níkú published the three-volume <i>Falsafiy-i-Níkú</i> (Philosophy of Níkú), which attacked the Bahá'í Faith. See ník. |
| Nil<br>Nim Award (Nim Avard)                        | Níl<br>Ním Áward (Pers. Ním Ávard)                      | an-Níl, the Nile; an-Nihr Níl, the Nile River<br>Pers. Madrasa Ním Áward (Nimaward Islamic School) (32.665595, 51.678965) in Işfahán  |
| Nimrud (Nimrod), Namrud                             | Nimrúd, Namrúd  | an ancient Assyrian city (36°05'53" N 43°19'44" E) located 3 km east of the Tigris River, and 32 km SE of Mosul. an-Namrúd, a biblical figure described as a king in the land of Shinar (Hebrew name for southern Mesopotamia), was, according to the Book of Genesis and Books of Chronicles, the son of Cush, the son of Ham, son of Noah. His name is used by Bahá'u'lláh as a metaphor for a "tyrant king".   |
| Nimsa   | an-Nimsá  | Austria. From Ottoman Turkish, which is from a Slavic word meaning "mute" or "not speaking their Slavic language", i.e. their "Austrian" neighbours. KA, para. 85.  |
| Niqab<br>Niru                                       | Niqáb<br>Nírú   | cloth covering face of women<br>Pers. strength, power; possibility, probability. Nírúy-i-intizámíy-i-jumhúríy-i-islámíy-i-Írán (NAJA) the Law Enforcement Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran or Disciplinary Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran—the uniformed police force in Iran.   |
| Nirumand<br>Nisab, Nisabat, Nusub                   | Nírúmand<br>Nişáb, pl. Nişábát, Nuşúb                   | Pers. powerful; rich, prosperous<br>origin, beginning; (Islamic Law) minimum amount of property liable to payment of the zakáh tax; minimum number or amount; quorum;—pl. sword hilt, knife handle, sabre guard   |
| Nisan, Naysan (Naisan)                              | Nisan (Heb., Assyrian), Naysán (Ar.)                    | first month of Assyrian calendar ("month of happiness") and Hebrew ecclesiastical year, and the seventh month (eighth, in leap year) of the Hebrew civil year.  |
| Nisba, Nisab  | Nisba[t], Nisab   | ascription, attribution, imputation; kinship, relationship, affinity, relationship by marriage; connection, link; agreement, conformity, affinity;—pl. relation, reference, bearing; ratio, rate; measure; proportion (mathematics); percentage; adjective denoting descent or origin, ending in -yya (Ar.) and -yyih (Pers.)   |
| Nisf, Ansaf<br>Nisfi<br>Nisf-i-Jahan (Nisf-i-Jihan) | Nişf, pl. Anşáf<br>Nişfi<br>Nişf-i-Jahán (Nişf-i-Jihán) | half, moiety; middle;—pl. halves<br>half-, semi-, hemi-, demi-<br>half the world  |

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| Nishan                           | Niṣhán and Níshan, pl. Nayashín         | sign; mark; aim, goal; target; decoration, medal, order; (e.g.) bridal attire  |
| Nishapur or Nishabur (Neyshabur) | Níshápúr                                | a town in northeast Persia 74 km west of Mashhad, famous for its emerald mines. Named Madínatu'r-Riḍván (City of Paradise) by Bahá'u'lláh.   |
| Nisibin                          | Niṣfín                                  | Nusaybin, city in eastern Türkiye  |
| Nissa                            | Nissá                                   | ancient city (Nisa) near Ashgabat in Turkmenistan  |
| Nist                             | Níst                                    | Pers. it is not; nought; annihilation  |
| Nist-Pul                         | Níst-Púl                                | Pers. "no money"   |
| Niya (Nia), Niyat, Nawaya        | Níya[t], pl. Níyát, Nawáyá              | intention, intent, design, purpose, plan, scheme; determination, will, volition, direction of will; tendency, inclination, desire  |
| Niyaba                           | Niyába[h or t]                          | representation, replacement, substitution, proxy, deputyship; branch office, branch, agency; delegation; prosecution, office of the district attorney. Prophethood.  |
| Niyabi                           | Niyabí                                  | vicarious, deputed, delegated; representative  |
| Niyakan (Neyakan, Niakan)        | Níyákán                                 | village about 143 km west of Iṣfahán (32.558738, 50.134880)  |
| Niyala, Niala, Hiala, Nitala     | Níyálá, Níalá, Híalá, Nitálá            | (Neyálá, Netálá) a village (36.618731, 53.822835) in Mazandaran Province, Iran, 70 km east of Sárí and 105 km ENW of Sháhrúd (36.618933, 53.822311)  |
| Niyavaran (Niavaran, Neyaveran)  | Níyávarán                               | a former village in Shímírán District, now an affluent, upper class district to the north of Tíhrán (35.816168, 51.469760). The Sháh's summer palace (35.811873, 51.473308) is in this area.   |
| Niyaz (Niaz), Niyazan            | Niyáz (Pers, Bahá'í Níyáz), pl. Niyázán | Pers. indigence, poverty, necessity; petition, supplication, prayer; inclination wish, longing appetite; greediness; dearness, scarcity; a friend; a gift, present; a thing dedicated; needy, wishful; a petitioner; sound, whole; rough   |
| Niyaz-i-Baghdadi                 | Níyáz-i-Baghdádí                        | Hájí Níyáz-i-Baghdádí  |
| Nizam, Nizamat, Nuzum, Anzima    | Nízám, pl. Nízámát, Nuzum, Anzima       | proper arrangement, regularity; conformity, congruity; methodical, organic structure; organization; order; method; system; rule, statute, law; system of regulations. Used as a name or title in conjunction with another word, i.e. Nízámu'l-'Ulamá', Nízámu'l-Mulk, or Amír-Nízám.   |
| Nizami                           | Nízámí                                  | orderly, regular, normal; methodical, systematic; regular (army). Nízámí Ganjaví, ('Nízámí of Ganja') (1141–1209), formal name Jamál ad-Dín Abú Muḥammad Ilyás ibn-Yúsuf ibn-Zakkí, was a 12th-century Persia Sunni Muslim poet.   |
| Nizamú'd-Dawla                   | Nízámu'd-Dawla                          | "Order of the state"   |
| Nizamú'd-Din                     | Nízámu'd-Dín                            | Nízámu'd-Dín Khán was an uncle of Ali-Kuli Khan  |
| Nizamú'l-'Ulamá'                 | Nízámu'l-'Ulamá'                        | "the one who puts order among the learned"   |
| Nizar                            | Nizár                                   | Pers. thin, slim, slender; lean, spare; flesh without fat; weak, distressed  |
| Nizari                           | Nizárí                                  | Pers. (Ar. influence) leanness, slenderness  |
| Nizhad, Nizhada                  | Nizhád, fem. Nizháda                    | Pers. family, origin, root, or principle; seed, descent, extraction; noble, born of a distinguished race.  |
| Nizhad-Nama, Nizhad-Namih        | Nizhád-Náma                             | Pers. "The book of ancestry" by Riḍá Qulí Khán Hidáyat, described as a history of those dynasties who traced their origin to the ancient kings of Persia   |
| Nu'man                           | Nu'mán                                  | blood or red. Two of the three Lakhmid rulers named an-Nu'mán were the sons of rulers named al-Mundhir, only the last became a Nestorian Arab. See SDC pp. 46–51. an-Nu'mán III ibn al-Mundhir (CE 582–c. 602), known as Abú Qábús, last of the Lakhmid ("Lakhmite") dynasty. MCI mentions Nu'mán ibn Bashír, governor of Kúfah; and Abú-Ḥanifah Nu'mán ibn Thábit (d. 767), founder of the Ḥanafí school of orthodox Sunni jurisprudence.         |
| Nubuwa                           | Nubúwa[t] or Nubuwwa[t]                 | prophethood, prophecy. Two types: <i>Nubúwat ta'ríf</i> (prophethood of definition) and <i>nubuwwat tashrí'</i> (prophethood of legislation). Prophethood of definition has to do with informing people about God, His names, attributes and actions, whereas the prophethood of legislation, which is identical with messengership ( <i>risálat</i> ), means establishing moral, social, and political institutions— <i>sharí'a</i> . Prophethood |

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| Nudba, Nudbih                     | Nudba[h or t], Işfahání Pers. Nudbih      | is described as the receiving of knowledge by a purified soul ( <i>an-nafs al-qudsíya</i> ) from the essence of the first intellect ( <i>al-'aql al-awwal</i> ). <i>Shaykh</i> Aḥmad in <i>The development of Shaykhí thought in Shí'í Islam</i> , p. 90. See risála   |
| Nuh                               | Núḥ (نوح)                                 | lamentation for the dead; elegy; dirge, funeral song. Prayer of "Lamentation" of the Imám 'Alí.  |
| Nuh                               | Nuh                                       | Noah, so named because of copious weeping after bitterly regretting asking for the destruction of his people. Real name said to be 'Abdu'l-Ḡhaffár. See Nawḥ (same Arabic letters)   |
| Nuk                               | Núk                                       | Pers. nine   |
| Nukhust                           | Nukḥust                                   | a village 29 km NE of Bírjand, Írán (33.037741, 59.459513)   |
| Numruq, Numruqa, Namariq          | Numruq and Numruqa, pl. Namáriq           | Pers. beginning, principle; the first; at first  |
| Nun, Nunat, Ninan, Anwan          | Nún, pl. Núnát, Nínán, Anwán              | cushion, pad; pillow; panel, saddle pad that is placed between a rider and his saddle  |
| Nuqaba'i                          | Nuqabá'í                                  | Arabic letter;—pl. (nínán, anwán) large fish, whale. Nún, according to the Bible, was the father of Joshua.  |
| Nuqat al-i'jam                    | Nuqaṭ al-i'jám                            | Ḥusám Nuqabá'í, ed. <i>Táhirah: Qurrat al-'Ayn</i> (collection of early accounts). See Naqíb   |
| Nuqayb, Nughayb                   | an-Nuqayb, Pers. Nugḥayb                  | points or dots to distinguish between say ص and ض was a Palestinian Arab village 10 km east across the lake (on the shore of) from Tiberias. It was depopulated during the 1948 Arab-Israeli War on 15 May 1948. an-Nuqayb was named after the Bedouin tribe of 'Aráb an-Nuqayb. The kibbutz of Ein Gev (32.783234, 35.63955, Yiddish "captain" or "leader") was established on the site of the former village. It was one of three villages where 'Abdu'l-Bahá grew corn and wheat during World War I. See 'Adasíya and as-Samrá. |
| Nuqra, Nuqar, Niqar               | Nuqra[h] (Pers. Nuqrih), pl. Nuqar, Niqár | pit, hollow, cavity, hole; depression; orbit, eye socket; neck furrow, nape  |
| Nuqta (Nuqtiḥ), Nuqat, Niqat      | Nuqṭa[h or t], pl. Nuqaṭ, Niqaṭ           | (fem.) point, dot; diacritical point; period, full stop; drop; jot, title, speck; trifle, tiny piece; part (especially of motors, of machines); matter, affair, subject, point; detail, particular; item; spot, location, site; place, village, hamlet, market town. Pers. Işfahání nuqtiḥ.  |
| Nuqta al-Awwaliya                 | an-Nuqṭat al-Awwaliya                     | the Primal Point, the Báḅ  |
| Nuqtatu'l-Kaf, Nuqta-i-Kafi       | Nuqṭatu'l-Káf (Pers. Nuqṭa-i-Káfi)        | The Point of the Káf. Kitáb-i-Nuqṭatu'l-Káf supposedly written by Ḥájí Mírzá Káshání.  |
| Nuqtawi, Nuqtawiyah               | Nuqṭawí, Nuqṭawiyah[h]                    | Islamic movement founded by Maḥmúd Pasíkhání when he proclaimed himself the Mahdí in 1397  |
| Nuqtiy-i-Bayan, an-Nuqta al-Bayan | Nuqtiy-i-Bayán                            | Pers. Işfahání from nuqtiḥ. "Point of the Bayán" (a designation of the Báḅ). an-Nuqṭa[h or t] al-Bayán or an-Nuqṭa'l-Bayán (Arabic), and Nuqṭah Bayán (Persian).   |
| Nuqtiy-i-Ukhra, an-Nuqta al-Ukhra | Nuqtiy-i-Ukḥrá                            | Pers. Işfahání from nuqtiḥ. "The Last Point", title given by Bahá'u'lláh to Quddús. an-Nuqṭa[h or t] al-Ukḥrá or an-Nuqṭa'l-Ukḥrá (Arabic) and Nuqṭah Ukḥrá (Persian).   |
| Nuqtiy-i-Ula, an-Nuqta al-Ula     | Nuqtiy-i-Úlá                              | Pers. Işfahání from nuqtiḥ. "Primal Point" (a designation of the Báḅ). The point under the letter b (ب) and the point formed when a pen starts to write each letter. an-Nuqṭa[h or t] al-Úlá or an-Nuqṭa'l-Ulá (Arabic) and Nuqṭah Úlá (Persian).  |
| Nur 'Ala Nur                      | Núr 'Alá Núr                              | light upon light (i.e. doubly blessed) Qur'án 24:35. Bahá also signifies "Light". Bahá'u'lláh came from Núr, hence "Light upon light" ( <i>Memorials of the Faithful</i> , p. 78) [at the beginning of His life]. Similarly, Bahá'u'lláh was buried at Bahjí, which can also mean "light", hence now "Light upon light" [at the end of His life] ( <i>The Priceless Pearl</i> , p. 90). See Bahjí, Tákur, Żulumát.   |
| Nur, Nura, Anwar (Anvar)          | Núr, fem. Núra[h or t], pl. Anwár (Anvár) | light; ray of light, light beam; brightness, gleam, glow; illumination; light, lamp (abjad 256) City, county and district in Mázindarán province. Núru'l-Anwár "light of all lights". Núrayn (oblique dual used as nominative, "nurain", "nurayn"), both lights, i.e. the sun and moon; also the eyes.   |
| Nurani                            | Núrání, pl. Núráníyún                     | luminous, radiant  |
| Nuraniya (Nuraniyyih)             | Nuráníya[h or t]                          | luminosity, brilliance   |

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| Nurayn-i-Nayyirayn               | Núrayn-i-Nayyirayn                    | (Nur ibn Nayyerin) “The Twin Shining Lights”, Sulṭánu’sh-Shuhadá’ (King of Martyrs) and Maḥbúbu’sh-Shuhadá’ (the Beloved of Martyrs). Book with this title by Ishráq Khávarí ‘Abdu’l-Ḥamíd  |
| Nurbakhsh                        | Núrbakhsh (Núr+Bakhsh)                | Mír Sayyid Muḥammad Núrbakhsh Qahistání (1392–1464) was a mystic ṣúfí from whose name developed the Núrbakhshíya school of Islam.   |
| Nuri, Nuriya, Nuriyya (Nuriyyih) | Núrí, fem. Núríya (Pers. Núriyya)     | luminary, luminous, like light; light-, lighting- (in compounds); bright, shining, brilliant, radiant   |
| Nuri’d-Din, Nuru’d-Din           | Núri’d-Dín (obj.), Núru’d-Dín (subj.) | Light of Faith  |
| Nuri’d-Din-i-Zayn                | Núri’d-Dín-i-Zayn                     | (“Zeine”), Mírzá Núri’d-Dín-i-Zayn  |
| Nuru’l-Azam                      | Núru’l-A’zam                          | “Most Great Light”  |
| Nuru’llah                        | Núru’lláh                             | Light of God  |
| Nusayr (Nusair)                  | Nuṣayr                                | (victory, diminutive form of Naṣr) A faithful follower of Imám ‘Alí and the name of the founder of an Islamic sect.   |
| Nusayri (Nusairi), Nusayriyyah   | Nuṣayrī, pl. Nuṣayríya, Nuṣayriyyah   | related to Nuṣayr.—pl. Nusseyrites. People of victory, a small Islamic sect of western Írán and northern Syrian. See ‘Alíyu’lláhí and ‘Alawí.   |
| Nush                             | Núsh                                  | Pers. drink thou; (in compounds) drinking; a drinker; a drink, draught; anything drunk, especially sweet, agreeable, and wholesome; honey; treacle; an antidote against poison; the water or life of immortality; life; sweetness; sweet; pleasing, agreeable   |
| Nush-i-jan (Noshe jan)           | Núsh-i-ján                            | Pers. what prolongs life; what rejoices the mind; “may your soul be nourished” or “may the food prolong your life”. Equivalent of <i>bon appetite</i> or have a nice meal.  |
| Nushu’                           | Nuṣhú’                                | creating; living; growing up  |
| Nushur, Yaum an-Nushur           | Nuṣhúr                                | resurrection. Yaum an-Nuṣhúr, Day of Resurrection.  |
| Nushuz                           | Nuṣhúz                                | animosity, hostility; antipathy; dissonance, discord; (Islamic law) violation of marital duties on the part of either husband or wife, specifically, recalcitrance of the woman toward her husband, and brutal treatment of the wife by the husband. Qur’án 4:34  |
| Nusifat                          | Nusifat                               | to be pulverised, to be obliterated, to be uprooted, to be reduced to dust, to be scattered around Qur’án 77:10. See nasafa.  |
| Nuskha, Nuskhatayn, Nusakh       | Nuskha[h or t], dual Nuskhatayn       | (pl. Nusakh) transcript; copy (also, e.g., of a book, of a newspaper, etc.); exemplar, prototype, archetype, a copy or model whence anything is taken; a manuscript-copy; an inventory. Hence, nuskhatayn min al-Qur’án (“two copies of the Qur’án”) or nusakh al-muṣṣhaf (“copies of the Qur’án”).                     |
| Nusrat ad-Dawla                  | Nuṣrat ad-Dawla                       | “Victory of the state” or “Victory of the dynasty”. A title of Fírúz Mírzá (1818–1886). He was the Governor of Fars 1835–1836 and 1850–1853.  |
| Nusratu’llah                     | Nuṣratu’lláh                          | Assistance of God   |
| Nusturi, Nasatira                | Nuṣṭúrí, pl. Nasátira[h or t]         | Nestorian   |
| Nutfa, Nutaf                     | Nuṭfa[t], pl. Nuṭaf                   | drop, clear water, lymph; sperm, life-force; the sea; race, stock, descent  |
| Nuwwab al-‘Arba’ah               | an-Nuwwáb al-‘Arba’a[h]               | “the four agents or deputies” of the Twelfth Imám. See al-Abwáb al-Arba’a[h].   |
| Nuzha, Nuzah, Nuzhat             | Nuzha[h or t], pl. Nuzah, Nuzhát      | walk, stroll, promenade; pleasure ride; outing, excursion, pleasure trip; recreation; amusement, entertainment, diversion, fun; excursion spot, picnic ground, sight-seeing spot, tourist attraction. Ḥadá’iq an-Nuzhat (“Pleasure gardens”, 31.203131, 29.943921), Alexandria, Egypt.                                  |
| Nuzl, Anzal                      | Nuzl, pl. Anzál                       | food served to a guest  |
| Nuzul                            | Nuzúl                                 | descending, descent; dismounting, alighting; getting off or out (of a vehicle), disembarkation, debarkation; landing (of an airplane); arrival; putting up, stopping, stop, stopover, stay; cession, surrender, relinquishment, renunciation, resignation; falling, fall, drop; sinking; decline in prices, price slump |
| <b>P</b>                         |                                       |   |
| Pa                               | Pá                                    | Pers. the foot; a footstep, vestige; cause, pretence, pretext; power, strength; opposition, resistance  |

|                                   |                                     |  |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Pa'in                             | Pá'in                               | Pers. lower part, bottom, foundation. See suflá (asfal), and contrast with bálá and 'ulyá (used for upper parts of villages)   |
| Pad                               | Pád                                 | Pers. protecting, guarding; a guardian; great; firm, durable; a throne; power, possession.   |
| Pad-Shah (Padshah)                | Pád- <u>sháh</u> (Pád <u>sháh</u> ) | Pers. (Padshah, Padishah, Padeshah) (protecting lord), an emperor, sovereign, monarch, great king. The Shah of Iran and the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire were styled Padishah. See <i>Tablets of Abdul-Baha Abbas</i> .  |
| Pahlaw (Pahlav), Pahlawan         | Pahlaw (Pahla), Pahlawán            | Pers. Pahla comes from the term Pahlaw and thus from Parthav (Old Persian Parthia; Middle Persian Pahlaw). This is identical to the concept of the Parthians and Parthia. It also entered a number of languages as a military or even legendary title, as Pahlawán. Hence, a hero, champion, brave warrior, strong athletic man; a wrestler; a saint; traditional Persian wrestling.   |
| Pahlawi (Pahlavi, Parsik, Parsig) | Pahlawí (Pahlaví), pl. Pahlawí-há   | Pers. belonging to a city; a citizen; an ancient Persian and what relates to him; saintly; family name of a recent short "dynasty" ( <u>Khánadán</u> Pahlaví, the family of the Pahlavis) of <u>Sháhs</u> begun in 1925 by Ridá <u>Khán</u> . Plural (pahlaviha") applies to ordinary people. Middle Persian or Pahlawí, also known by its endonym Pársík or Pársíg in its later form, is a Western Middle Iranian language that became the literary language of the Sasanian Empire. Middle Persian continued to function as a prestige language years after the Sasanian collapse. It is descended from Old Persian, the language of the Achaemenid Empire and is the linguistic ancestor of Modern (or New) Persian (also known by its endonym Fársí), the official language of Iran, Afghanistan and Tajikistan. |
| Pak                               | Pák                                 | Pers. pure, chaste, innocent, clean, neat; perfect, full, complete; all, entire; downright   |
| Pakbaz                            | Pákbáz                              | utmost detachment or those who risk all they have in gambling, those who give away whatever they have  |
| Pakdini                           | Pákdíní                             | Pers. pure religion  |
| Pakistan                          | Pákistán                            | "Land (stán, Persian) of the Pure (pák, Persian and Pashto)"   |
| Pakistani                         | Pákistání                           |  |
| Panabandan (Panah Bandan)         | Panábandán                          | (also known as Panáh, Panáh Bandán, Panámandán, and Panávandán) is a small village 22 km SE Rasht in Gílán Province, Iran. See Fahnih  |
| Panah (Fanah)                     | Panáh                               | Pers. an asylum, refuge, protection; shade, shelter. Fanáh (Panáh) <u>Kh</u> usraw, better known by his laqab of 'Aḡud ad-Dawla ("Pillar of the [Abbasid] Dynasty") (936-983; r. 949-983) was an emir of the Buyid dynasty.  |
| Panba (Panbah, Panbih, Panbeh)    | Panba (پنبه)                        | Pers. cotton   |
| Panba-Chula (Panbih-Chulih)       | Panba- <u>Ch</u> úla                | (Panbeh Chuleh) a village (-i-bálá, upper and -i-pá'in, lower) 18 km north of Sari   |
| Panhan, Pinhan                    | Panhán, Pinhán                      | Pers. concealed, hidden; clandestine, secret   |
| Panj Ganj                         | Panj Ganj                           | Pers. the five senses; the five daily prayers of Islam; the five poems ( <i>Panj Ganj</i> , or <i>Khamsa</i> , "Five Treasures" of Nizámí) ( <u>Khamsa</u> : Persian pronunciation of Ar. <u>Kh</u> umásí)   |
| Panj                              | Panj                                | Pers. five; fifth; in fives; the five senses   |
| Panj'ali (Panjali)                | Panj'alí (Panj+'Alí)                | Pers. very small village in <u>Vizhinán</u> Rural District, in the Central District of Gílán-i- <u>G</u> harb County, Kermanshah Province, Iran. Possibly Dúl Zard-i-Panj'alí (34.091497, 45.893233), 6 km SSW Gílán-i- <u>G</u> harb.   |
| Pap                               | Páp                                 | Pers. the Pope (modern from French pape)   |
| Papa                              | Pápá                                | Pers. father; the Pope   |
| Pa-Qal'iyi                        | Pá-Qal'iyí                          | Pers. the people that are related to or are from the place that is within the area protected by a castle. See Qal'a  |
| Par, Parr                         | Par, Parr                           | Pers. a wing; a feather; a leaf; the arm from the collar-bone to the tip of the finger; the sails or paddles of a mill; a side, skirt, or margin; leaf of a tree; light, ray   |
| Paraclete (Parakletos)            | Paraclete                           | advocate, intercessor; comforter or spirit of truth. Paráklētos, Greek, can signify "called to one's aid in a court of justice", a "legal assistant", an "assistant", or an  |

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|  |  | “intercessor”. Latin Paracletus. Christians believe Paraclete is the Holy Ghost (John 14:16, 14:26, 15:26, 16:7). Many Muslims use Qur’án 61:6 to claim parakletos in the Bible should have been periklytos. However, see fáraqlít.  |
| Paran  | Párán  | Pers. (Pharan, Ar. Fárán) uncertain location of mountain, desert, wilderness, etc. Moses uses “Párán” with special reference to Muḥammad and “Seir” (Mt. Sa’ír) to Jesus Christ. The “Covenant upon Mount Párán” in the Bahá’í Writings refers to the Covenant of Bahá’u’lláh. Muslim and Arabic traditions hold that the wilderness of Párán is, broadly speaking, the Híjáz.   |
| Parast, Parastan<br>Parda Khwani (Pardeh Khwani)       | Parast, pl. Parastán<br>Parda <u>Kh</u> wání                           | Pers. a worshipper; one who persists in his opinion<br>Pers. figuratively, reading from the screen or curtain; parda show or a type of theatre. Before the advent of Islam it was a widely practised form of epic story telling in Iran using a screen depicting the events. Afterwards, the parda <u>kh</u> wání was transformed into a national-religious performance that influenced the development of the ta’zíya. Note: since a و (wáw) after a ك (kh) may not be pronounced, it may be written as parda <u>kh</u> ání (see PDC p. 93) (or “parda khani”). |
| Parda  | Parda  | Pers. a veil, curtain, tapestry, caul, film, membrane; a partition between two rooms; the walls of a tent; a fence or wall for dividing fields; an act of a play   |
| Pari<br>Pari-Rukh, Pari-Rukhsar<br>Parishan (Pareshan) | Parí<br>Parí-R <u>ukh</u> , Parí-R <u>ukhs</u> ár<br>Parí <u>sh</u> án | Pers. winged; a good genius, a fairy<br>Pers. angel-cheeked, fairy-faced<br>Pers. dispersed, scattered; dishevelled; disturbed, perplexed, confounded, distracted, agitated, afflicted, vexed, sad, melancholy; unfortunate; disgusted. Also described as the mystic name for one “lost in an ecstasy of love”.  |
| Pariz  | Páríz  | Pers. city (29.873842, 55.747571) 47 km north of Sírján, Iran  |
| Par-Pa (Parpa)   | Par-Pá (Parpá)   | Pers. feather foot; “light foot” surname given to Hájí Mírzá Jání ( <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> 101)  |
| Pars (Fars)  | Párs   | Pers. a leopard (pard); an animal smaller than a leopard and trained to hunt; ounce, cheetah; Persia (from which is derived the Greek Persis, a name for the Fars region, now a province). Persis (Persia) is the name used in the West to refer to all of Iran. Arabs substituted the P for an F: Fárs.   |
| Parsa’í<br>Parsi (Parsee), Parsiyan                    | Pársá’í<br>Pársí, pl. Pársiyán   | Pers. chastity, purity, abstinence<br>Pers. (Parsi, pl. Parsis in India), a Zoroastrian, a Persian. An adherent of Zoroastrianism; specifically a descendant of Persian Zoroastrians who fled to India in the 7th & 8th centuries. See Fársí.  |
| Parsiy-i-Sarih   | Pársiy-i-Şarîh   | Pers. “pure Persian”. Bahá’u’lláh used pure Persian rather sparingly, except when corresponding with Zoroastrians or for other special occasions. The Persian spoken in His time and today borrows heavily from Arabic, the language of Islám. He used Arabic as the primary language of Revelation and many of His prayers and tablets in Persian are heavily Arabicized. “ <i>Although there can be no question or doubt as to the sweetness of the Persian tongue, yet it hath not the scope of the Arabic.</i> ” (Bahá’u’lláh, <i>Pen of Glory</i> , p. 148) |
| Parwin (Parvin, Parvene, Parvyn)                       | Parwín (Parvín)  | Pers. Pleiades. Name given in 1919 to the daughter of Dr Ḍiyá’ Baghdádí by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá. Later a middle name of Ḥabíba (Ḥabíbih) was added.  |
| Parwiz (Parviz)<br>Paşa, Paşalar                       | Parwíz (Parvíz)<br>Paşa, pl. Paşalar                                   | name of Persian king<br>Turkish, pasha. Üç Paşalar: The “Three Pashas” (Turkish Üç paşalar) refers to the triumvirate of senior officials who effectively ruled the Ottoman Empire during World War I: Mehmed Talaat Pasha (Mehmed Talât Paşa, 1874–1921, assassinated), the Grand Vizier (prime minister) and Minister of the Interior; Ismail Enver Pasha (İsmail Enver Paşa, 1881–1922, assassinated), the Minister of War; and Ahmed Cemal Pasha (Ahmet Cemâl Paşa, 1872–1922, died in a war),   |

|                                    |                              |   |
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| Pasha                              | Páshá                        | the Minister of the Navy. They were largely responsible for the Empire's entry into World War I in 1914 and also largely responsible for the death of over one million Armenians in the Armenian genocide.  |
| Pasha'i, Pashahi, Pashay           | Páshá'í, Pásháhí and Pásháy  | Persian form of Turkish paşa. See báshá.  |
| Pashaliq (Bashaliq), Pashaliq-ha   | Pásháliq, pl. Pásháliq-há    | Pers. (اى ending) a small village (37.583036, 55.613483) in Golestan Province, Iran. 150 km west of Bujnúrd.  |
| Pashay-i-Qibrisi                   | Pásháy-i-Qibrisí             | Pers. form of Turkish pašalık, the jurisdiction or the territory of a pasha.  |
| Pashtu (Pushtu, Pashto)            | Pashtú                       | Muhammad Pásháy-i-Qibrisí (qubrusí, "a Cypriot"), once a Grand Vizir of the Ottoman Empire and Governor of Adrianople until April 1864  |
| Payam                              | Payám                        | Pers. also Afghání. Pashtú: a glass bottle; language spoken by Afghans  |
| Payambar (Payam-bar), Payambaran   | Payámbar, pl. Payámbarán     | Pers. news, advice; message; rumour, fame   |
| Payam-i-Dust (Payam-e-Doost)       | Payám-i-Dúst                 | Middle Pers. an apostle; a messenger. See Nabí (Arabic influence).  |
| Payghun                            | Payghún                      | Pers. "Radio message from a friend" (Bahá'í radio broadcasts)   |
| Pay-i-Minar (Pay-Minar)            | Páy-i-Minár                  | Pers. a condition, covenant   |
| Paykar                             | Paykar                       | Pers. foot of the minaret   |
| Payman                             | Paymán                       | Pers. face, countenance; form, figure, mould, model; portrait, likeness; an idol-temple   |
| Payrawi (Pay-rawi, Payravi)        | Payrawí (Payraví)            | Pers. measuring; promise, agreement, compact, convention, treaty, stipulation, pledge, security, confirmation; asseveration, oath, kindred  |
| Pe                                 | Pe (پ)                       | a following, pursuit; search; dependence, consequence   |
| Periclytes, Periklytos, Periklutos | Periclytes, Greek Periklýtis | Perso-Arabic alphabet letter that is based on bá' (ب) with two additional diacritic underdots. It is interchangeable with fe (ف), e.g. Fársí and Pársí.   |
| Peripatetic                        | Peripatetic                  | famed, illustrious, celebrated, praiseworthy, praised one, "much praised. Rendered in Arabic as Aḥmad   |
| Picha (Pichih, Picheh)             | Pícha                        | the Peripatetic school was a school of philosophy in Ancient Greece. Its teachings derived from its founder, Aristotle (384–322 BC), and peripatetic is an adjective ascribed to his followers. The term "peripatetic" is a transcription of the ancient Greek word περιπατητικός peripatêtikos, which means "of walking" or "given to walking about". The Peripatetic school was known simply as the Peripatos. Aristotle's school came to be so named because of the peripatoi ("colonnades" or "covered walkways") of the Lyceum where the members met. The legend that the name came from Aristotle's alleged habit of walking while lecturing may have started with Hermippus of Smyrna. |
| Pichan                             | Píchán                       | Pers. woven, black, horse hair (or other fibre) net used to cover a woman's face. Turkish yaşmak, peçe, petche; Ar. yashmak, hijáb.   |
| Pidar (Pedar), Padar               | Pídar, Padar                 | Pers. complicated, twisted  |
| Pidar-Jan                          | Pídar-Ján                    | Pers. a father  |
| Pija Kula (Pija Kola), Picha Kula  | Píjá Kulá (Píchá Kulá)       | "Father dear". A title given to 'Abdu'lláh of Qazvín (MF)   |
| Pilaw (Pilav), Pulau               | Píláv (Pílav)                | Pers. village (36.563549, 52.583363) 8 km NW of Babol. Possible home of Quddús.   |
| Pindar                             | Pindár                       | Pers. boiled rice and meat. Turkish pilav. English (UK) pilau, English (US) pilaf.  |
| Pir                                | Pír                          | Pers. thought, imagination, fancy, opinion; pride, conceit, a high opinion of oneself   |
| Pir-Murad                          | Pír-Murád                    | Pers. an old man; a founder or chief of a religious body or sect  |
| Pish (Pesh)                        | Písh                         | Imám-Zádih Sayyid Muhammad bin Músá al-Kázim (Pír-Murád Shrine) (29.129644, 54.031008)—building has been replaced. West Istahbán has grown around it.   |
| Pishdad (Peshdad)                  | Píshdád                      | Pers. before; in front; forward; past; future; further, beyond; preamble, premises; an example, model, exemplar, coryphaeus, chief, superior, commander, leader   |
|                                    |                              | Pers. a law-giver; the first to redress the wrongs of the oppressed; earnest-money; Hushang, the first of the line of Peshdadian kings.   |

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| Pishdadiyan (Peshdadiyan)                                 | Píshdádíyán                          | Pers. the Pishdadian Dynasty is said to have produced the first kings who ruled over Persia (e.g. Firaydún)   |
| Pishkar (Pesh-kar)  | Píshkár                              | Pers. an assistant, helper; a domestic, a serving-man, a hired labourer; a steward; a disciple; a subordinate officer whose business it is to write the accounts.   |
| Pish-Kash, Pishkish                                       | Písh-Kash, Píshkish                  | Pers. a present, tip, duocour. Ritual courtesy forbids you to take the gift.  |
| Pishnamaz   | Píshnamáz                            | Pers. a prayer leader; a chaplain; the cleric who leads the congregation in prayer in the mosque, usually equivalent to an imám-jum'ih  |
| Plevna<br>Prayer  | Plevna<br>Prayer                     | Pleven, Bulgaria<br>There are three types of revealed prayers: ṣaláh [ritual or obligatory prayers revealed by Bahá'u'lláh], du'á (prayers for certain occasions and requirements) and munájáh (prayers that are more in the character of communing with God) [revealed by the Báb, Bahá'u'lláh, 'Abdu'l-Bahá and Shoghi Effendi]. See ṣaláh.   |
| Pukhta (Pukhtih, "Pokhet")                                | Pukhta                               | Pers. boiled, dressed, cooked; ripe, mature; expert, skilful, versed in business; sly; a large lamb; contemptible; strong, well built   |
| Pul   | Púl                                  | Pers. a bridge; a small piece of copper coin; money; a fish-scale; a station on a journey, an inn   |
| Pur   | Púr                                  | Pers. a son; a horse; one who shams ignorance; steel; a woodcock; Porus, king of the Pauravas   |
| Pur<br>Pur-dil (Purdil)                                   | Pur<br>Pur-dil (Purdil)              | Pers. full; laden, charged; complete; much, very<br>Pers. "full heart" full of courage, intrepid, magnanimous; intelligent; liberal   |
| Pursidani   | Pursídani                            | Per. questions that ought to be put, conventional questions; a riddle   |
| Pursish   | Pursish                              | Pers. a question, interrogation; visiting the sick; mourning the dead   |
| Pur-Ustadkar<br>Push                                      | Púr-Ustádkár<br>Push                 | Pers. See púr, ustád and kár<br>Pers. the back; the outside; the blade of a sword; a support, prop; a protector, patron   |
| Pust (Post)   | Púst                                 | Pers. skin; a raw hide, undressed skin; rind, outward coat; crust; bark of a tree; a shell; poppy-head; slander, detraction   |
| Pustchi   | Pústchí                              | púst + chí? Yadu'lláh Pústchí executed 24 June 1981.  |
| <b>Q</b>  |                                      |   |
| Qa'da   | Qa'da                                | sitting; backside, seat, buttocks, posteriors; space occupied while sitting, seating space  |
| Qa'ida (Qaeda), Qawa'id                                   | Qá'ida[h], pl. Qawá'id               | foundation, groundwork; basis; fundament; base (geometry; military); support, base, socle, foot, pedestal; Ottoman: chassis, undercarriage; precept, rule, principle, maxim; formula; method, manner, mode; model, pattern. al-Qá'ida is a militant Sunni Islamist multi-national organization founded in 1988 by Osama bin Laden, 'Abdu'lláh Yúsuf 'Azím, and several other Arab volunteers during the Soviet-Afghan War |
| Qa'im Al-Muhammad   | Qá'im Ál Muḥammad                    | "the one who rises of the family of Muḥammad"), a title given to a messiah-like figure in the eschatology of Shí'a Islam, sometimes equated with the Mahdí. The term first came into use in the eighth century to refer to a future member of the family of Muḥammad who would rise up and defeat the wicked rulers of the age and restore justice. See also al-Qá'im bi'l-sayf and al-Qá'im bi-amr Alláh.                |
| Qa'im bi'l-Sayf   | al-Qá'im bi'l-Sayf                   | "He who will rise up"/"he who will rise up with the sword"—title of the Hidden Imam in his persona as the Mahdi and world conquerer   |
| Qa'im bi-amr Allah<br>Qa'im Shahr (Qa'imshahr, Qaemshahr) | al-Qá'im bi-amr Alláh<br>Qá'im Shahr | "the one who carries out the order of God"<br>Qaem Shahr (Qaemshahr and Qá'em Shahr; formerly (pre-1979) known as Sháhí) is a city in and the capital of Qaem Shahr County, Mazandaran Province, Iran. Originally known as Aliyabad ('Aliyábád or 'Alí-Ábád). 155 km NE of Tíhrán. It is 6 km NE of the Shrine of Shaykh Ṭabarsí.   |
| Qa'im, Quwwam, Quyyam                                     | Qá'im, pl. Quwwam, Quyyam            | (pl. also Quwwám, Quyyám) rising, getting up; standing; upright, erect; stand-up; existing, existent;   |

|                                       |   |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
|                                       |   | visible, conspicuous; firm, steadfast, staunch, unflinching, unshakable; revolting, rebelling (against). The Sunnis (Ar. Sunnyún) await the appearance of the Mihdí and also “the return of Jesus Christ”. The Promised One of Islám (Qá'im Ál-Muḥammad), “He Who shall arise” (of the family of Muḥammad)—for the return of Imám Ḥusayn. Sometimes given as Gha'im, Kaem and Khaem.  |
| Qa'ima, Qa'imat, Qawa'im              | Qá'ima[h or t], pl. Qá'imát, Qawá'im                      | leg, foot, paw (of a quadruped); leg, foot (of furniture); pale, stake, post, prop, stanchion, pillar; pommel (of a sword's hilt); stand, base, support; (figurative) main support, pillar; upright, perpendicular; a perpendicular line;—pl. list, roster, register, index, table, schedule; catalogue; invoice, bill  |
| Qa'imiyā, Qa'imiyā                    | Qá'imíya (Pers. Qá'imiyā)                                 | Station of the Qá'im (“He Who shall arise”). Qa'im-hood, Qa'im-ship. Similar to Messiahship (station of the promised and expected deliverer/redeemer/saviour of the Jewish people)  |
| Qa'im-Maqam, Qa'imaqam (Kaymakam)     | Qá'im-Maqám   | “standing place” but, in this context, maqám is used with the sense of “office”, “position” or “state”. A Turkish “sub-governor” that is “standing in place” of the sultán at a local level. An administrative officer at the head of a qaḏá'. Title of a local governor in Írán. Mírzá Abu'l-Qásim-i-Faráhání, entitled Qá'im-Maqám, Grand Vizier to Muḥammad Sháh, was a close friend and associate of Mírzá Buzurg-i-Núrí, the father of Bahá'u'lláh. He was executed in June 1835. Bahá'u'lláh extoled him in one of His Tablets. |
| Qa'im-Maqami                          | Qá'im-Maqámí  | lieutenancy; succession, assigneeship; representation; deputation. Mírzá Áqá Khán (entitled Qá'im-Maqámí) was a grandson of Qá'im-Maqám and an eminent Bahá'í.  |
| Qa'in, Qayin                          | Qá'in, Qáyin  | (Qaen, Ghayen, Qayen, Ghaen) capital city (33.736576, 59.178814) of Qá'in County in South Khorasan Province, Iran   |
| Qa'ini<br>Qaba' (Quba'), Aqbiya       | Qá'iní<br>Qabá', pl. Aqbiya                               | name by which Mírzá Habíb-i-Shírízí was known   |
|                                       |   | an outer garment with full-length sleeves. Qubá' (Pers. also qubá'), name of several places. Qubá', formerly a village, now part of Madinah, the place where Muḥammad and Abú Bakr arrived (16 July 622 (12th Rabí' al-Awwal) and first stayed after emigrating from Makkah. This was fourteen years after Prophethood and the date marks the beginning of the Islamic calendar (Hijra). A masjid was established here by Muḥammad, the first to be built in the Islamic dispensation (see Qur'án 9:108).                             |
| Qabid                                 | Qábiḏ, pl. Qábiḏún, Qábáḏ                                 | constipating, costive (medical); grievous, distressing, embarrassing; receiver, recipient; gripper, clamp, claw, catcher, tongs, holder (technology);—(pl.) (tax) collector   |
| Qabil, Qabila                         | Qábil, fem. Qábila[h or t]                                | approaching, ensuing, following; next (year); a recipient; capable, able, skilful, clever; worthy, sufficient   |
| Qabila, Qaba'il<br>Qabiliya, Qabiliya | Qábila[h], pl. Qabá'il<br>Qábilíya[h or t], pl. Qábilíyát | tribe   |
| Qabl<br>Qabr, Qubur<br>Qabus          | Qabl<br>Qabr, pl. Qubúr<br>Qábús                          | faculty, power, capacity, capability, ability; aptitude, fitness; tendency, disposition, liability, susceptibility, sensibility, receptivity (to); appetite (preposition) before, prior to, previously  |
| Qabz, Qubuz                           | Qabz, pl. Qubúz   | grave, tomb, sepulchre  |
|                                       |   | Pers. a man with a handsome face and a fine complexion (káwús). Ar. nightmare.  |
|                                       |   | Pers. (verbal noun) taking, seizing, arresting, grasping, griping, clutching; keeping back, restraining ones hand from taking hold of; flying or walking swiftly; driving (camels) fast; capture, sequestration, confiscation; receipt, voucher; contraction;—pl. receipt papers  |
| Qad                                   | Qad   | indicates the termination of an action; sometimes corresponding to English “already”; sometimes, at times; perhaps, or English “may”, “might”   |
| Qada                                  | Qadá (verb)   | a decree, mandate, judgement. See qadr.   |

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| Qada'                                   | Qaḏá' (verbal noun)                                     | settling, finishing, ending, closing, termination, conclusion, windup, completion, accomplishment; carrying out, execution, performance, effectuation; fulfilment, satisfaction, gratification (of a wish, of a desire); provision (for a need); compliance (with a request); payment, settlement, discharge (of a debt); passing, spending (of a period of time); divine decree (al-Qaḏá', mystical station of submitting to the divine decree, it is singular!), destiny, fate; judgement, sentence, (judicial) decision, (court) ruling, ordinance; administration of the law, judiciary, jurisprudence, justice; law; jurisdiction; office of judge, judicature; judging, rendering of judgement; sentencing, condemnation (of someone); extermination, annihilation, extirpation |
| Qada' al-Qadar                          | al-Qaḏá' wa'l-Qadar                                     | "the decree and the measure", divine providence or predestination according to Sunní Muslims  |
| Qadam (Ghadam, Ghedam), Aqdam           | Qadam, pl. Aqḏám  | a foot; a footstep, track, trace; a foot's length; step, pace; merit, pre-excellence; bold, heroic; very meritorious. Rúḥu'lláh Qadamí (Ghedami).   |
| Qadar, Aqdar                            | Qadar, pl. Aqḏár  | divine fore-ordainment, predestination; fate, destiny, lot. Decision, destiny, measure or desert, mystical station of consciousness of ones destiny.  |
| Qadariya                                | Qadariya[h or t]  | a Muslim sect that teaches the doctrine of free-will. al-qadariya, a theological school of early Islam asserting man's free will. See Jabríyya.   |
| Qadi, Qazi, Qada, Quzat                 | Qáḏí, pl. Qaḏá[h]                                       | ("cadi") a judge (civil, criminal or religious in Islám). Pers. qází, pl. quzát. See Qáḏin.   |
| Qadi-Kala (Ghadikola, Qadi Kola)        | Qáḏí-Kalá 36.538280, 52.895871                          | villages: Qáḏí-Kalá 40 km SE Sari (36.338935, 52.407464); Qáḏí-Kalá 13 km NNW of Sari (36.674167, 52.107222); Qáḏí-Kalá 9 km NW of Bábul (36.587500, 52.588056); Qáḏí-Kalá 9 km NNW Qá'im <u>Shahr</u> (36.538611, 52.897222)   |
| Qadim, Qadimun, Qudum<br>Qadim, Qudama' | Qáḏim, pl. Qáḏimún, Qudúm, Quddám<br>Qáḏim, pl. Qudamá' | one arriving, arriver, arrival, newcomer<br>ancient, olden; archaic; former; without beginning or end (eternal)   |
| Qadimi                                  | Qáḏimí  | ancient, olden; an old inhabitant; one holding by hereditary descent  |
| Qadin, Quda, Qawadin                    | Qáḏin   | decisive, conclusive; deadly, lethal;—(pl. quḏá[h]) judge, magistrate, justice, cadi;—pl. qawáḏin requirements, exigencies  |
| Qadir, Qadira                           | Qáḏír, fem. Qáḏír[h or t]                               | possessing power or strength, powerful, potent; having mastery (over something), capable (of something); omnipotent, almighty, all-powerful (God)—abjad value 314. Qáḏír and Qáḏir are often used interchangeably, but they have slightly different meanings. In general qáḏír, is used to describe the inherent nature of something or someone, while qáḏir is used to describe the ability to do something.   |
| Qadir, Qadira                           | Qáḏír, fem. Qáḏira[h or t]                              | possessing power or strength, powerful, potent; having mastery (over something), being equal (to something); capable (of something), able (to do something); efficient, capable, talented—abjad 305. Qáḏír and Qáḏir are often used interchangeably, but they have slightly different meanings. In general qáḏír, is used to describe the inherent nature of something or someone, while qáḏir is used to describe the ability to do something.   |
| Qadiriya, Qadiriyyih                    | Qáḏiríya, Pers. Qadiriyyih                              | Qáḏiríya Šúfi Order, founded by 'Abdu'l-Qádir-i-Gílaní 1077–1166  |
| Qadiriyan, Ghadiriyan                   | Qadíríyán or Gháḏíríyán                                 | Pers. Dr 'Abdu'l-Mísságh Gháḏíríyán or Dr 'Abdu'l-Mítháq Qadíríyán  |
| Qadisiyyah                              | al-Qádisíya, Pers. al-Qádisiyyah                        | city south of Baghdad and famous as the site of a battle c. 636 when Arab-Muslim invaders defeated a larger Sasanian Empire army.   |
| Qadiya Baha'iya<br>Qadiya, Qadaya       | Qaḏíya Bahá'íya<br>Qaḏíya[h or t], pl. Qaḏáyá           | the Bahá'í Cause. See Amr al-Bahá'í<br>lawsuit; litigation, judicial contest; action at law, suit; (legal) case, cause, legal affair; matter, affair; question, problem, issue; theorem, proposition (mathematics)  |

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| Qadiyan (Qadian)   | Qádiyán  | Pers. a very small Persian village (33.049832, 48.973821). Qadian is a city in Punjab, India. See Ahmadiyya.   |
| Qadiyani (Qadiani)   | Qádiyání, pl. Qádiyáníyún  | of Qádiyán. A pejorative term used by some South Asian muslims to refer to Ahmadi Muslims, primarily in Pakistan. The term originates from Qádiyán, a small town in the Punjab, northern India, the birthplace of Mírzá Ghulám Ahmad, the founder of the Ahmadiyya movement. While it is pejorative to the Ahmadiyya Muslim community, it is used in official Pakistani documents. |
| Qadr, Aqdar  | Qadr, pl. Aqdár  | extent, scope, quantity, amount, scale, rate, measure, number; sum, amount; degree, grade; worth, value, standing, rank; divine decree (singular only)   |
| Qaf  | Qáf  | name of Arabic letter ق. Qáf is said to be the Arabized form of the Middle Persian word gâp meaning "unknown".   |
| Qaflan-Kuh, Qaflankuh (Kaflan-Kuh)   | Qáflán-Kúh, Qáflánkúh  | Qáflánkúh Mountain Range has an average width of almost 20 km and a length of about 100 km, it stretches in a northwest-southeast direction, beginning from northwest of Zanján, passing north of Zanján and ending southeast of Zanján  |
| Qafqas, Qawqas,  | Qafqás   | al-Qafqás and al-Qawqás, the Caucasus. Pers. Qafqáz or Ghafgház ("Qafqaz", "Kawkaz", "Ghafghaz").  |
| Qahhar   | Qahhár   | conquering, vanquishing; al-Qahhár the Subduer, the Almighty (God)   |
| Qahir, Qahira, Qahirih   | Qáhir; fem. Qáhira[t], Pers. also Qáhirih  | who or what subdues or triumphs; a conqueror; mighty, powerful; violent, forcible, oppressive. Feminine: a conqueress, victrix; Augusta; name of the capital of Egypt, Cairo. The official Arabic name of Cairo is al-Qáhirah, from an-Najm al-Qáhir (planet Mars).  |
| Qahqaha, Qahqahih<br>Qahr  | Qahqaha[h or t], Pers. Qahqahih<br>Qahr  | loud burst of laughter<br>vanquishing, subdual, subjection, subjugation; compulsion, coercion, force; (e.g.) annoyance, trouble, sorrow, grief   |
| Qahru'llah   | Qahru'lláh   | "Annoyance of God" or "The Wrath of God". Name given by the Báb to an Indian dervish and to Mullá Muhammad-'Alíy-i-Zanjání.  |
| Qaht   | Qaḥṭ   | lack of rain, failing rain; drought, dryness; famine; dearth, failure of crops, lack, want, scarcity; penury, hunger, starvation, want, famine; a hard blow  |
| Qahtan   | Qaḥṭán   | legendary ancestor of the south Arabians. Name of the son of Amír, son of Sálíkh, father of a Yemeni tribe; name of a desert. Baní Qaḥṭán (Qahtanite) Arab tribe from Yemen, consisting of two sub-groups: Ḥimyar (Himyarites) (in the area of Ṣan'á') and Kahlán (Kahlanis).  |
| Qahtani  | Qaḥṭání  | (tribe) of Qaḥṭán. Qahtanite and Qahtani refer to Arabs who originate from south Arabia.   |
| Qahwa, Qahawat, Qahawi<br>Qahwachi Mahallat  | Qahwa[h or t], pl. Qahawát, Qaháwí<br>Qahwachí Maḥallátí   | wine, coffee;—pl. café, coffeehouse<br>(Qahvih- <u>ch</u> iy-i-Maḥallátí) coffee man of Maḥallát, Áqá Muḥammad-Báqir   |
| Qahwachi, Qahwa-chi, Qahvih-chi  | Qahwachí, Qahwa- <u>ch</u> í, Qahvih- <u>ch</u> í  | Pers. coffee house keeper or coffee maker. Sometimes includes tá' marbúta: Qahwah <u>ch</u> í, Qahvah <u>ch</u> í, etc.  |
| Qahwaji, Qahwati, Qahawati<br>Qahwa-Khana, Qahwih-Khanih<br>Qahwiya Awliya', Qahviih-i-Awliya' | Qahwají, Qahwátí, Qahawátí<br>Qahwa- <u>kh</u> ána, also Qahwih- <u>kh</u> ánih<br>Qahwíya Awliyá' | coffeehouse owner; coffee cook<br>Pers. coffee house. also Qahvih-i- <u>kh</u> ánih<br>(Pers. Qahviih-i-Awliyá') mosque-like building containing the school attended by the Báb. It was in the Bázár-i-Murgh (Poultry Market) quarter of Shiraz (District 8).  |
| Qajar, Qajaran, Qajar-ha   | Qájár, pl. Qájárán, Pers. Qájár-há   | a Turkoman tribe of Túrán, and a family whose leaders reigned in Persia from 1795 to 1925; the dynasty was founded by Ághá Muḥammad <u>kh</u> án. Also spelt Kadjar, Kajar, Kadzhar, Cadzhar, Cadjar, Ghajar.  |
| Qal wa-qil, Qil wa-qal<br>Qal'a (Pers. Qal'ih, Qal'eh), Qila', Qulu'                           | Qál wa-qíl, Qíl wa-qál<br>Qal'a[h or t], Pers. Qal'ih, pl. Qilá', Qulú'                            | long palaver; idle talk, prattle, gossip.<br>castle, fortress, stronghold, fort (especially on the top of a mountain); citadel   |
| Qal'a Zinjir   | Qal'a Zinjír   | Pers. very small village (33.002655, 48.203327) and nearby rock outcrop 71 kn NNW of Dizfúl  |

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| Qal'a-i-Muhammad 'Ali Khan                              | Qal'a-i-Muḥammad 'Alí <u>Khán</u>   | ("Qaleh-i-Mohammad Ali Khan") is a very small village (35.252778, 50.981111) in Rayy County, Tehran Province.   |
| Qala (Qawl)   | Qála (Qawl)   | to speak, say, tell (something, to someone). Qul (قُلْ) say!  |
| Qalam al-Ilahi<br>Qalam, Aqlam (Qilam, Qulam)           | al-Qalam al-Iláhí<br>Qalam, pl. Aqlám                                       | "the divine pen"<br>reed pen; pen; writing, script, calligraphic style, ductus; handwriting; style; office, bureau, agency, department; window, counter; item, entry. Qilám (Qulám) appears to be another plural.   |
| Qalam-dan (Qalamdan)<br>Qalandar (Kalandar), Qalandarun | Qalam-dán (Qalamdán)<br>Qalandár, Pers. Qalandar, pl. Qalandárún            | Pers. pencil-box<br>wandering ascetic. Ḥájí Qalandar, Bahá'í teacher and former dervish.  |
| Qalandariya<br>Qalb, Qulub                              | Qalandáriya[h], Pers. Qalandariyya[h]<br>Qalb, pl. Qulúb                    | sect of wandering ascetic Sufi dervishes<br>heart; middle, centre; core, gist, essence; marrow, medulla, pith; the best or choicest part; mind, soul, spirit  |
| Qalbi   | Qalbí, Qalbíyan   | of or pertaining to the heart, heart- (in compounds), cardiac, cardial; cordial, hearty, warm, sincere. Qalbíyan cordially, heartily, warmly, sincerely.  |
| Qalil, Aqilla', Qala'il, Qilal                          | Qalíl, pl. Aqillá', Qalá'il, Qilál  | little; few; insignificant, inconsiderable, trifling; small (in number or quantity), scant, scanty, spare, sparse, meagre, insufficient; scarce, rare; a small number, a small quantity, a modicum, a little (of)   |
| Qalis (Qullais, Qillis)                                 | Qalís   | a miser. Kanísa al-Qalís (al-Qalis Church) in Sana'á (in Yemen) built between 527 and the late 560s by Abrahah al-'Ašhram to promote Christianity in the predominantly Jewish kingdom while also attempting to antagonise the Ka'aba in Mecca, a major religious centre for Arab polytheists. Sura 105 "The Elephant" records his attack on Mecca in 570. |
| Qalyan (Galayin, Galyun)                                | Qalyán  | Pers. (Nárgíl) pipe for smoking through water; water pipe, narghile, hubble-bubble; smoking pipe, tobacco pipe.   |
| Qamar, Aqmar  | Qamar, pl. Aqmár  | (Egyptian <u>Ghamar</u> ) the moon (especially from the third day to the end of the month); (variation) having the eyes dazzled from the reflection of snow or any bright colour; satisfying thirst; being abundant (forage, etc.); being spoiled; watching, lying awake in moonlight—pl. moon; satellite (astronomy). Jerah from Hebrew "moon".          |
| Qamaran<br>Qamari                                       | al-Qamarán (dual)<br>Qamarí   | the sun and moon. Pers. Qamarání<br>of or pertaining to the moon, moon-shaped, moon-like, lunar   |
| Qamariya al-Ashhur<br>Qamariya al-Huruf<br>Qambar       | al-Qamaríya[h] al-Ašh <sup>h</sup> hur<br>al-Qamaríya[h] al-Ḥurúf<br>Qambar | the lunar months (Qamariyyah also used)<br>the moon letters (grammar) (Qamariyyah also used)<br>a companion of Imám 'Alí. Qambar-'Alí was a servant of Mullá Ḥusayn.  |
| Qamis, Qamisa, Qumus, Aqmisa, Qumsan                    | Qamíş, pl. Qumuş, Aqmíşa, Qumşán  | shirt; dress, gown; covering, cover, case, wrap, envelope, jacket; (Christian) alb, surplice, rochet; incarnation. Fem. qamíşa[h].  |
| Qams<br>Qamsar (Qamşar, Ghamsar, Kamsar)                | Qamş<br>Qamşar  | gallop<br>village (33.751320, 51.427924; now a city ) 25 km south of Kashan, Iran. Mírzá Maḥmúd-i-Qamşarí.  |
| Qamus, Qawamis  | Qámús, pl. Qawámís  | ocean; dictionary, lexicon. <i>al-Qámús al-Muḥít</i> ("The Surrounding Ocean") by Muḥammad ibn Ya'qúb al-Fayrúzábádí  |
| Qana, Qanan, Quniy, Qina', Qanawat                      | Qanáh (Qanát is also used in Iran)  | (pl. qanan, quníy, qiná', qanawát, qanayát) spear, (bamboo) lance; shaft; tube, duct, pipe; an underground canal; a syphon;—(pl. aqniya, qanawát) canal; stream, waterway. Qanats, developed in Iran, are sloping underground channels (with vertical access shafts) used to transport water from an underground aquifer. See Falaj.                      |
| Qanbar<br>Qand, Qunud                                   | Qanbar<br>Qand, pl. Qunúd   | name of servant and companion of Imám 'Alí<br>hard crystalline mass formed by evaporating or boiling cane sugar, candy  |
| Qanit, Qanita   | Qánit, fem. Qánita[h or t]  | godly, devout, prayerful. Fem. devout, obedient, submissive. Pers. Qánitih (also known as Káfiya), the name of the maid of Ṭáhirih at Badasht.  |
| Qannad  | Qannád  | Pers. a maker of sugar-candy; a confectioner. Áqá Ríḏáy-i-Qannád  |

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| Qantara (Kantara), Qanatir                          | Qanṭara[h or t], pl. Qanátir                  | arched bridge, stone bridge; vault, arch; archway, arcade; arches, viaduct, aqueduct (especially pl.); dam, weir. al-Qanṭara is a north-eastern Egyptian city on the western side of the Suez Canal located in the Egyptian governorate of Ismailia, 160 km north-east of Cairo and 50 km south of Port Said. Known as Kantara by the British during the First World War.  |
| Qanun fi't-Tibb, Qanun fi at-Tibb                   | al-Qánún fi'ṭ-Ṭibb, Ar. al-Qánún fī aṭ-Ṭibb   | "The Canon of Medicine" by Avicenna. A 5 vol. encyclopedia of medicine.  |
| Qanun, Qawanin                                      | Qánún, pl. Qawánín                            | canon; established principle, basic rule, axiom, norm, regulation, rule, ordinance, prescript, precept, statute; law; code; tax, impost  |
| Qapu  | Qápú  | Azerbaijani, gate. 'Álí Qápú Palace is an imperial palace in Isfahán.  |
| Qara (Ghara)<br>Qarab, Qaraba                       | Qará<br>Qarab, fem. Qarába[h or t]            | Turkish. black<br>(pl. fem. qarábát) near; fem. relation, relationship, kinship. Súrīh of Qarábat by the Báb   |
| Qarabagh, Qarah Bagh                                | Qarabágh (Qarah Bágh)                         | district 56 km SW of Ghazní, 128 km SW of Kabul, in eastern Afghanistan. Alternative is Qarábágh ("black garden", Azerbaijani)/Karabakh (Amenian), a geographic region in eastern Armenia and SW Azerbaijan.   |
| Qarad   | Qarad   | Pers. being corroded, worm-eaten (leather); being silent (especially from an impediment in speech); being crisp and curly (hair); being matted and impacted (wool); palm-branches stripped of their leaves; being small (teeth); being spoiled in flavour; tautology. Ar. "monkey". Skirmish of Dhú Qarad (a reservoir or well, skirmish also named al-Ghábah, possibly 24.562517, 39.606828) three days before the battle of Khaybar. Located just north of Medina. |
| Qarad, Qarrad                                       | Qarád (قَرَاد)                                | possibly should be qarrád (قَرَاد), "a keeper or trainer of monkeys"; or qurád (قَرَاد), "tick"  |
| Qara-Gawhar, Qara-Guhar                             | Qará-Gawhar, Qará-Guhar                       | "Black pearl or gem", name given to a 51 kg chain, one of two dreadful chains (the other was Salásil) placed on Bahá'u'lláh in the Black Pit of Tíhrán. See silsila and síyáh-chál.  |
| Qaraguzlu, Qarah-Guzlu, Karagozlu                   | Qaraguzlú, Qarah-Guzlú, Karagözlú             | T. "black-eyed". Turkish tribe, a large number live in Hamadán.  |
| Qarah Darrah<br>Qarah Tabbah                        | Qarah Darrah<br>Qarah Tabbah                  | a village in Khuristan, Zanjan or Fars Provinces ("Qarah Tapah", "Qarih-Tapih") town in Iraq 28 km NNW of Jalula (Jalawlá) and 68 km NSW of the town of Kifrí. Bahá'u'lláh passed here enroute to Istanbul.  |
| Qarar, Qararat                                      | Qarár, pl. Qarárát                            | sedentariness, fixedness, fixity; firmness, solidity; steadiness, constancy, continuance, permanency, stability; repose, rest, stillness; duration; abode, dwelling, habitation; residence; resting place; bottom (e.g., of a receptacle); depth (of the sea);—pl., decision, resolution   |
| Qarasha (Qarsh)                                     | Qarasha (Qarsh)                               | to gnash, grind (one's teeth); to nibble, crunch, chew (something). Derivatives Qirsh and Quraysh.   |
| Qard (Qadh), Qird, Qurud                            | Qarḍ (Qird), pl. Qurúḍ                        | loan; "to cut", because historically the lender cut off part of his or her property to give to the borrower as a loan  |
| Qarḍ al-Ḥasan                                       | Qarḍ al-Ḥasan                                 | benevolent lending; interest-free loan with unstipulated due date (repaid at the pleasure of the borrower). Hence, can be translated as a loan that is a good deed or charitable act. Ḥasan is derived from Ihsán ("splendid or beautiful"). Term is translated as "loan on benevolent terms" in <i>Tablets of Bahá'u'lláh</i> , p. 132.   |
| Qarh, Qarha, Quruh, Qirah<br>Qari', Qari'un, Qurra' | Qarḥ, pl. Qurúḥ<br>Qári', pl. Qári'ún, Qurrá' | (fem. qarḥa, pl. qirah) ulcer, sore; abscess, boil<br>intoner, reciter or reader (especially of the Qur'án); the appointed time (of anything, especially of a periodical wind to blow); devout, pure, holy   |
| Qari'a, Qawari'                                     | Qári'a[h], pl. Qawári'                        | (sudden) misfortune, calamity; adversity. al Qári'ah, the Great Calamity, Súra 101.  |
| Qarin   | Qarín, pl. Quraná'                            | connected, joined, linked, combined, united, associated, affiliated; companion, mate, fellow, associate, comrade; husband, spouse, consort   |

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| Qarmat  | Qarmaṭ  | “to make the lines close together in writing” or “to walk with short steps”. See muqarmaṭ  |
| Qarmati, Qaramita   | Qarmaṭí, pl. Qarámiṭa[t]  | Carmathian, Qarmathian or Karmathian; members of a very fanatic and syncretic branch of Sevever Ismá‘ílí <u>Shí‘á</u> Islám. Mubárák, was an accomplished calligrapher, excelling in a názuk style known as <i>muqarmaṭ</i> . For that reason he was entitled Muqarmaṭwayh. Thus the appellation Qarmaṭí and its westernized form, Carmathian, are derived from the muqarmaṭ style of calligraphy. People accepting the teachings of ‘Abdu’lláh ibn Maymún and Mubárák were called Mubárákís or Qarmaṭís (of the Qarmaṭíya sect). Names of other founders have been suggested. |
| Qarn, Qurun   | Qarn, pl. Qurún   | horn (of an animal; as a wind instrument); feeler, tentacle, antenna; top, summit, peak (of a mountain); the first visible part of the rising sun; capsule, pod (botany); century. See qirán.  |
| Qarshi  | Qarshí  | (Uzbek; Persian: Nakhshab; Russian: Karshi) is a city in southern Uzbekistan. Originally the Sogdian city of Nakhshab, and the Islamic Uzbek (Turkic) city of Nasaf, and the Mongol city of Qarshi (pronounced Kharsh), Qarshi was the second city of the Emirate of Bukhara.  |
| Qarun   | Qárún   | mentioned in the Qur’án, believed to be the son of Moses’ paternal uncle, the Korah (Korah son of Esau or Korah son of Izhar?) of the Old Testament, and proverbial for his wealth and avarice.  |
| Qarya, Quran<br>Qasa (Qais, Qays, Qiyas)<br>Qasam (Kasam, Kassam), Aqsam<br>Qasas | Qarya[h or t], pl. Quran, Pers. Qurá<br>Qása (Qais, Qays, Qiyás)<br>Qasam, pl. Aqsám<br>Qaşaş | village; hamlet; small town; rural community<br>to measure, gauge<br>oath<br>clippings, cuttings, chips, snips, shreds, narrative, tale, story. Also to relate, narrate, tell (to someone something)   |
| Qasd  | Qaşd  | endeavour, aspiration, intention, intent; design, purpose, resolution; object, goal, aim, end; frugality; thrift, economy. bi’l-qaşd, on purpose, designedly.  |
| Qashqa’i<br>Qasi, Qusat<br>Qasid  | Qashqá’í<br>Qásí, pl. Qusát<br>Qaşíd  | clans of Turkic ethnic origin<br>Pers. hard; severe<br>aspired, desired, aimed at, intended; faultless, without defects (of a poem)  |
| Qasida at-Ta’iya, Qasidiy-i-Ta’iyyih  | al-Qaşída at-Tá’íya   | (Pers. Qaşídiy-i-Tá’íyyih) ode with tá’ as the last consonant on each line   |
| Qasida Lamiya, Qasidiy-i-Lamiyyih   | al-Qaşída al-Lámíya   | Pers. Qaşídiy-i-Lámíyyih, an ode with lám as the last consonant on each line   |
| Qasida, Qasa’id (Kasida)  | Qaşída[h], pl. Qaşá’id  | “intention”; a poem, or elegy being a kind of longer <u>ghazal</u> ; an ode; a staff, rod; a fat she-camel. An ancient Arabic poem having, as a rule, a rigid tripartite structure. The verses have uniform length and rhyme. Therefore, poems are often named with reference to their end of line rhyming letter, e.g. ‘ayníya, lámíya (ending in the letter lám), Núníya, etc.   |
| Qasidah al-Warqa’iya  | Qaşídah al-Warqá’íya  | (Pers. Qaşídiy-i-Varqá’íyyah, “Qasidiy-i-Varqa’iyyah”) “Ode of the Dove” by Bahá’u’lláh in Arabic  |
| Qasim (Qassim)  | Qaşím   | easily broken, brittle, fragile. al-Qaşím, Saudi Arabian province in the centre of the Arabian peninsula.  |
| Qasim   | Qásim   | divider; distributor; divisor, denominator (mathematics).  |
| Qasir, Qasira, Qisar, Qisara<br>Qasr (1)  | Qaşír, fem. Qaşíra(t), pl. Qişár, fem. Qaşr   | (fem. pl. qişára(t)) short; small, short (of stature), low shortness, brevity; smallness; incapability, inability; insufficiency, inadequacy; laxity, slackness, negligence, neglectfulness; indolence, inertness, laziness; shortening, curtailment, abridgment, reduction, diminution; limitation, restriction, confinement (to)   |
| Qasr (2) (Kassre), Qusur  | Qaşr, pl. Quşúr   | castle; palace; palais. Also a citadel, villa, any imposing building or structure, e.g. Qaşr Mazra’ih. Bahjí (built by ‘Údí <u>Khammár</u> ) is sometimes called Qaşr Bahjí (Mansion of Delight). Qaşr al-‘Adlíya (Morocan) palace of justice, courthouse. Quşúr also means incapability, inability; insufficiency, inadequacy; deficiency (defect, default), shortcoming, lack; reduction, diminution (falling in price, falling short), decrease; slackness, laxity, negligence, neglectfulness; indolence, inertness,   |

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| Qasr-i-Shirin<br>Qass  | Qaşr-i- <u>Sh</u> írín<br>Qaşş   | laziness; legal minority; failing; inaccuracy, incorrectness; error, sin, fault. Hence, “ <i>Dwellest thou in palaces</i> ” in Tablet to Pope Pius IX, SLH p. 54, can also be translated as “Dwellest thou in sin”.   |
| Qass, Qiss, Qusus  | Qass, Qiss, pl. Qusús, Qusus   | following (the footsteps of another); shaving, shearing, paring the nails; cutting (the hair); clipping the wings of a bird; bringing one near to death’s door; being on the point of death   |
| Qassab, Qassabchi  | Qaşşáb   | priest, presbyter, clergyman, minister, parson, vicar, curate, pastor (Christian)<br>a blower of a flute or a pipe; a butcher. Qaşşábchí (chí, Turkish ending indicating geographic location or profession)   |
| Qat’i<br>Qat’iya   | Qat’í<br>Qat’íya   | decided, definite, positive; final, definitive<br>certainty, definiteness, positiveness. Those who are certain.   |
| Qat’iyan<br>Qatil, Qatla   | Qat’íyan<br>Qatíl, pl. Qatlá   | decidedly, definitely, emphatically, categorically<br>killed; killed in battle, fallen; one killed in battle, casualty. Qurratu’l-‘Ayn called Sayyid Kázim “al-Qatíl” (the killed one)—he died in Karbalá in SH 1259/CE 1843—it is believed he was poisoned.  |
| Qatr, Qitar  | Qatr, pl. Qitár  | dripping, dribbling, dribble, trickling, trickle;—pl. drops, driblets; rain   |
| Qatra, Qatarat<br>Qatruya (Qatruyeh), Qatayrat                     | Qatrah [h or t], pl. Qatarát<br>Qatruya [h or t], pl. Qatruyát                               | ( <i>nomen unitatis</i> of qatr) drop (also as a medicine).<br>(diminutive of qatrat) droplet, driblet. Qatruyah (Pers. Qatruyih or “Qutrih”) is a city (29.146257, 54.701239) 37 km east of Nayríz.  |
| Qawa’id al-‘Aqa’id<br>Qawam (Qavam)                                | Qawá’id al-‘Aqá’id<br>Qawám  | the ‘foundations of (Islamic) belief’<br>upright posture, erect bearing; straightness; stature, physique, build, frame; figure, body (of a person); rightness, properness, proper condition, normal state; strength, vigour, stamina; firmness, consistency; support, stay, prop; livelihood, living  |
| Qawam al-Mulk, Qavamu’l-Mulk<br>Qawati, Qahawati<br>Qawiy, Aqwiya’ | Qawám al-Mulk, Pers. Qavámu’l-Mulk<br>Qahwátí, Qahawátí, pl. Qahwátíya<br>Qawíy, pl. Aqwiya’ | coffeehouse owner (pl. also qahwíya)<br>strong; vigorous; potent; mighty, powerful, forceful; intense, violent, vehement; firm, solid, robust, hardy, sturdy  |
| Qawl (Qaul), Aqwal, Aqawil   | Qawl, pl. Aqwál, Aqáwíl  | word, speech, saying, utterance, remark; statement, declaration; report, account; doctrine, teaching;—pl. aqwál testimony (in court);—pl. aqáwíl sayings, locutions; proverbs. Qul, 2nd person, singular, masculine, imperative “Say!” (thou). Used as a command from God to Muḥammad (in the Qur’án) to inform the people.   |
| Qawlawayh (Qawlavayh, Qulawayh)                                    | Qawlawayh, Qúlawayh (Qúlúya)   | Persian historian Abu’l-Qásim Ja’far bin Muḥammad bin Ja’far bin Muş’ab Ja’far b. Muḥammad, better known as ibn Qawlawayh or ibn Qúlawayh   |
| Qawm (Qaum), Aqwam   | Qawm, pl. Aqwám  | fellow tribesmen, kinsfolk, kin, kindred; tribe, race, people, nation; people. e.g. “qawm Lút” used 11 times in Qur’án (“people of Lot”)  |
| Qaws (Qaus), Aqwas, Qusiy, Qisiy                                   | Qaws m. and f., pl. Aqwás, Qusíy, Qisíy  | bow, longbow; arc (geometry); arch, vault (architecture; of a bridge); violin bows, fiddlestick; semicircular table   |
| Qaws-i-Nuzul, Qaws-i-‘Uruj   | Qaws-i-Nuzúl, Qaws-i-‘Urúj   | 1. Qaws-i-Nuzúl (arc of descent), Bahá’í: Will (Maşhíyat), Determination (Irádah), Destiny (Qadar), Decree (Qaḏá), Permission (Idhn), Term (Ajal), and Book (Kitáb). 2. Qaws-i-‘Urúj (or Qaws aş-şu’úd), Arc of ascent, Bahá’í: arc of ascent: valley of search, the valley of love, the valley of knowledge, the valley of unity, the valley of contentment, the valley of wonderment, and the valley of true poverty and absolute nothingness. See Maqám-i-Nuzúl, Maqám-i-‘Urúj |
| Qawwas   | Qawwás   | bowmaker; Bowman, archer; kavass (Turkish armed guard), consular guard  |
| Qayrawan, Qayrawanat   | Qayrawán, pl. Qayrawánát   | (“Qairawan, Kairouan”) caravan. al-Qayrawán, northern Tunisian city.  |
| Qays (Qais)  | Qays   | measuring one thing by another, comparing, estimating; name of the father of a tribe; also of the   |

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| Qaysar (Qaisar), Qayasir<br>Qayyim                      | Qayşar, pl. Qayáşir, Qayáşira<br>Qayyim                           | tribe itself; also of a city in Egypt, and of an island in the sea of 'Umán<br>Caesar; emperor, kaiser; tsar<br>valuable, precious; straight, right; caretaker, curator, custodian, superintendent; al-qayyima the true faith permanent, lasting; stable, fixed, steady; peerless, matchless; the everlasting, the eternal ("Self sufficient, Self-subsisting"—God); an appraiser, valuer; the guardian. Superlative of Qá'im [the Báb], the Most Great One Who will arise [Bahá'u'lláh] "Verily I say, after the Qá'im [the Báb] the Qayyúm [Bahá'u'lláh] will be made manifest. For when the star of the Former has set, the sun of the Beauty of Ḥusayn will rise ...." <i>Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. 41. fem. guardianship.<br>permanency, stability<br>"The Self-Subsisting Lord of All Names"—the Báb's commentary on Súra 12 Yúsuf. A title primarily referring to the "Greatest Name", i.e. Bahá'u'lláh.<br>should be Kázim<br>a city 140 km NW of Ṭihrán. The Casbeen of Milton's <i>Paradise Lost</i> . |
| Qayyumiya (Qaiyumiya)<br>Qayyumu'l-Asma'                | Qayyúmíya[h ort]<br>Qayyúmu'l-Asmá' or Qayyúm-i-Asmá'             | of or from Qazwín. Mírzá Munír Nabíl Zádih-i-Qazvíní.<br>anything opposite; that part to which people direct their prayers, direction to which Muslims turn in praying (towards the Ka'ba, the Point of Adoration for Muslims); recess in a mosque indicating the direction of the Ka'ba, prayer niche. English kiblah. The Most Holy Tomb of Bahá'u'lláh at Bahjí is "the Heart and Qiblih of the Bahá'í world" GPB 110, 277. Qiblatayn, dual, i.e. Mecca and Jerusalem (the latter having not only been the Christian Qibla, but also originally that of the Muslims; till their prophet, to conciliate the goodwill of his fellow-citizens, changed it to Mecca in the second year of the Hijra).<br>"Centre of the Universe" (DB p. xxxviii) a title of a Qájár <u>Sháh</u>   |
| Qazim<br>Qazwin (Qasvin, Ghazwin, Ghasvin)              | Qázim<br>Qazwín (also Qazvín)                                     | the Copts (from Coptic language), an ethno-religious (mainly Christian) group native to north Africa (mainly in Egypt, Sudan and Libya)—they are the original inhabitants of Egypt, in contrast to sibṭ, the Hebrew settlers. Copt originally referred to all Egyptians, later it became synonymous with native Christians in light of Egypt's Islamisation and Arabisation after the Muslim conquest of Egypt in the 7th century. About 90% of Egyptians are Muslims, and about 15% are of Arab origin. Very few Jews (Sibṭ) remain in Egypt. See Sibṭ.<br>pl. Qabáṭí. Formerly all Egyptians (not of Arabic descent), Coptic; Copt. Máriah bint <u>Sham'un</u> , better known as Máriah al-Qibṭíya, or Maria the Copt (d. 637).<br>time long since put, old times; remote antiquity, time immemorial; oldness; ancientness; infinite pre-existence, sempiternity (eternity), timelessness (of God); seniority   |
| Qazwini (Qazvini, Ghazvini)<br>Qibla, Qiblih, Qiblatayn | Qazwíní (also Qazvíní)<br>Qibla[h or t], Pers. also Qiblih        | the Seljuq Sultan of Rum from 1092 until his death.<br>lamp; candlestick; candelabrum<br>close union, close connection: conjunction (astronomy); marriage, wedding. Persian coin used between 1825 and 1932. One túmán = 10 qirán. (pl. of qarn) small hills summits of mountains.<br>a carat (weight); a dry measure; a square measure<br>shark (zoological);—(pl.) piaster (currency)<br>requital, reprisal, retaliation; punishment, castigation, chastisement; accounting, clearing, settlement of accounts   |
| Qibliy-i-'Alam  | Qibliy-i-'Álam  | narrative, epic;—(pl.) storyteller, writer of fiction, novelist, romancer<br>biography of <u>Shí'í</u> scholars by Tunukábaní   |
| Qibt, Qubt, Aqbat                                       | al-Qibṭ, al-Qubṭ, pl. al-Aqbáṭ                                    |   |
| Qibtí, Qubṭí  | Qibṭí, Qubṭí, fem. Qibṭíya[h or t]                                |   |
| Qidam   | Qidam   |   |
| Qilij   | Qilij   |   |
| Qindil, Qanadil<br>Qiran                                | Qindíl, pl. Qanádíl<br>Qirán                                      |   |
| Qirat, Qararit<br>Qirsh, Qurush<br>Qisas                | Qírát, pl. Qarárít<br>Qir <u>sh</u> , pl. Qur <u>ush</u><br>Qişás |   |
| Qisasi, Qasasi, Qisasyun                                | Qişásí, Qaşasí, pl. Qişasýun                                      |   |
| Qisasu'l-'Ulama'  | Qişasú'l-'Ulamá'  |   |

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| Qishla, Qishlaq (Qeshlaq, Kishlak)          | Qishlá, Qishláq, Qishlaq                           | ("Qeshlag", "Qeshlagh") Turkish from kışlak. A warm place where kings, etc, pass the winter; winter-quarters. There are many such places in Iran. Qishláq of Núr is Tunikábun County on the Caspian Sea coast, see Tunukában. See Yíláq.   |
| Qishr, Qishra, Qushur                       | Qishr, fem. Qishra[h or t], pl. Qushúr             | cover(ing), integument, envelope; shell; peel; rind, bark; skin, crust; scab; scurf; hull, husk, shuck; scales (of fish); slough (of a snake);—pl. trash, garbage, refuse; trivialities, banalities; externals, superficialities, formalities; dandruff  |
| Qishri                                      | Qishrí   | scaly, scurfy, scabrous, squamous; crustaceous; superficial  |
| Qism, Aqsam                                 | Qism, pl. Aqsám                                    | part, share, allotment; portion; division, compartment; section; department; group, class; district, precinct; police precinct, police station (Egypt); administrative subdivision of a muháfaẓa (Egypt); subcommittee; kind, sort, specimen, species  |
| Qisma (Kismet), Qisam                       | Qisma[t], pl. Qismát, Qisam                        | dividing, division, distribution, allotment, apportionment; (mathematics) division (by);—(pl. qisam) part, portion, share, allotment; lot, destiny, fate (foreordained by God)   |
| Qissa, Qisas<br>Qistas al-Mustaqim<br>Qital | Qiṣṣa, pl. Qiṣaṣ<br>al-Qiṣṭás al-Mustaqím<br>Qital | manner of cutting; cut;—(pl.) narrative, tale, story. True Balance (Qur'án 17:35, 26:182)<br>fight, struggle, contention (against); combat, strife, battle. See jihád  |
| Qiyama, Qiyamah, Qiyamat                    | Qiyáma[h or t]                                     | resurrection; tumult, turmoil, upheaval, revolution, overthrow; guardianship. At the end of time, the Qiyáma of bodies follows the annihilation of all creatures and precedes the Day of Judgement. Qur'án 75: al-Qiyámat ("The resurrection"). In Bábí doctrine, it is the termination of a prophetic cycle and the start of a new one.   |
| Qiyas<br>Quba'                              | Qiyás<br>Qubá'                                     | analogical deduction<br>Former village (24.439296, 39.617262) 3.5 km south of the centre of al-Masjid an-Nabawí, Mecca. Site of first mosque built by Muḥammad.  |
| Qubba, Qibab, Qubab                         | Qubba[h or t], pl. Qibáb, Qubab                    | cupola, dome; cupolaed structure, dome-shaped edifice; domed shrine, memorial shrine, kubba (especially of a saint)  |
| Qubbat al-Khadra'                           | Qubbat al-Kḥaḍrá'                                  | "green dome", name given to the horse mounted formation of Muḥammad and His escort wearing shiny green coats of arms (CE 630) en route to Mecca. Qubbah al-Kḥaḍrá' was built above the tomb of Muḥammad and early Muslim Caliphs, Abú Bakr and 'Umar. The dome is now in the SE corner of the expanded al-Masjid an-Nabawí (Mosque of the Prophet), located in the traditional centre of Medina.   |
| Qubbata's-Sakhrāh<br>Quch<br>Quchan         | Qubbata's-Ṣaḥḥrah<br>Qúch<br>Qúchán                | Dome of the Rock, on the "Temple Mount", Jerusalem<br>Pers. a horned fighting-ram; a buck<br>city and capital of Qúchán County, NE Iran; 90 km south of the border city of Ashkhabad (Ashqábád). Sometimes called Kḥabúshán, also name of a village 30 km NW of Qúchán. Old Qúchán (37.131218, 58.486137) was destroyed (with a huge loss of life) by an earthquake on 17 November 1893 and again 17 January 1895. City was moved 3.5 km SE. |
| Quch-Hisar                                  | Qúch-Hiṣár   | Pers. "ram fence", a former village (35.547045, 51.445648), about 10 km SSE of the centre of Tíhrán (in Ray district), which was once owned by Bahá'u'lláh. Bahá'u'lláh transferred the title to a sister of Muḥammad Sháh to avoid Hájí Mírzá Áqásí purchasing it.  |
| Quddus, Qaddus                              | Quddús, Qaddús                                     | most holy, All-Holy (God). al-Quddús "The Most Holy" One. The title of Muḥammad-'Alí of Bárfurúsh, last of the 18 Letters of the Living, second only to the Báb in rank among the Bábis. Father was Áqá Muḥammad Šáliḥ.  |
| Qudra (Qudrat)                              | Qudra[t]   | faculty (of), being able; power, strength (for); capacity, ability, capability, aptitude, potency; prowess, courage, audacity; one of the attributes of God, omnipotence (of   |

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| Qudratu'llah                           | Qudratu'lláh                     | God), providence, prescience; the creation, universe, nature; destiny  |
| Quds, Qudus, Aqdas                     | Quds, Qudus, pl. Aqdás           | "Power of God"   |
| Qudsi, Qudsiyan                        | Qudsí, pl. Qudsiyán              | holiness, sacredness, sanctity;—pl. sanctuary, shrine  |
| Qudsiya (Ghodsia, Ghodsieh), Qudsiyyih | Qudsíya[h or t], Pers. Qudsiyyih | holy, sacred; saintly; saint   |
| Quffa (Quffih), Qufaf                  | Quffa[h or t], pl. Qufaf         | holiness, sacredness, sanctity; saintliness  |
| Quhaf, Quhafa                          | Quháf, fem. Quháfa[h or t]       | large basket; (Mesopotamian) round boat, gufa (Iraqi)  |
| Quhafa                                 | Quháfa                           | torrential (river). 'Uthmán 'Abú Quháfah ibn 'Ámir (CE 540–635), father of the first Rashidun caliph, Abú Bakr.  |
| Quhistan, Kuhistan                     | Quhistán, also Kuhistán          | torrential (river). 'Uthmán 'Abú Quháfah ibn 'Ámir (CE 540–635), was the father of the first Rashidun caliph, Abú Bakr   |
| Qulam-'Ali                             | Qulám-'Alí                       | Pers. "mountainous land". Name of many places/regions in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Tajikistan, including a region of medieval Persia, the southern part of the Greater Khorasan Province (see Khurásán).   |
| Qulam-'Aliy-i-Najjar                   | Qulám-'Alíy-i-Najjár             | (MF)   |
| Qulam-Husayn                           | Qulám-Ḥusayn                     | (Gholo-hak or Gulahek)—once a village (35.773919, 51.444023) and one of the well-known and delightful summer resorts of Tīhrán [now District 3 in the NE of the city]  |
| Qulhak (Qolhak or Gholhak)             | Qulhak                           | "son of"   |
| Quli (Ghuli, Gholi, Kuli)              | Qulí                             | better known as Ali-Kuli Khan. In the early days the nom-de-plume Eshte'al al-Ebn Kalanter (Ish'ti'ál ibn-i-Kalántar) was used in his writings and translations.   |
| Quli Khan                              | 'Alí-Qulí <u>Khán</u>            | Mírzá Muḥammad Qulíy-i-Sabziwári, a mujtahid of Yazd who was martyred  |
| Quliy-i-Sabziwari                      | Qulíy-i-Sabziwári                | Pers. (Ar. influence) the top of a mountain; a large ewer  |
| Qulla                                  | Qulla                            | holy city 130 km SSW of Tīhrán, location of the Shrine of Ma'súmih, the sister of Imám Riśá, the eighth Imám from Qum  |
| Qum (Ghom, Gom), Qumm                  | Qum                              | village 20 km NE Qum (34.725643, 51.072090)  |
| Qumi (Ghomi, Gomi), Qummi              | Qumí (Qummí)                     | village, near or now in Edirne ( <i>Memorials of the Faithful</i> , p. 63). Kalísá? Gumrug al-Kalísá or Turkish Qümruk Kilise?   |
| Qumrud, Qomrud                         | Qumrúd                           | a small village (38.002721, 44.705264) in West Azerbaijan Province.  |
| Qumruq-Kilisa                          | Qumruq-Kilísá                    | Turkish. Konya is a city (37.873514, 32.490676) in central Anatolia.   |
| Quni (Kuni)                            | Quni                             | Turkish/Persian. Áq Quyúnlu also called the "White Sheep Turkomans" (Turkish Türkmen), was a Persianate Sunní Turkoman tribal confederation that ruled parts of present-day eastern Türkiye from 1378 to 1501, and in their last decades also ruled Armenia, Azerbaijan, most of Iran, and Iraq. Qará Quyúnlu also called the Black Sheep Turkomans were a Muslim Turkoman monarchy that ruled over the territory comprising present-day Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia, north-western Iran, eastern Türkiye, and north-eastern Iraq from about 1374 to 1468.  |
| Qunyah                                 | Qúníyah                          | recitation, reading, the word ("The Reading, or the Book that ought to be Read". Titled, "The Perspicuous Book"). The Qur'án is meant to be recited. Its verses are divided according to the rhythm of the language. Therefore, Qur'anic recitation guides (indicated by various marks) is based on the structure (or the syntax of the sentence) and the need to pause, for breath or for effect. Imám 'Alí explains that <i>al-Qur'án</i> is the essence of all Holy Books and the essence of <i>al-Qur'án</i> is contained in its first chapter. Further, the essence of the first chapter is in the first verse, and the essence of the first verse is in the first letter, B. The duration of the cycle of <i>al-Qur'án</i> (Islám) is 1,260 years. English Qur'an or Koran. See Furqán, maṣḥaf (a PHYSICAL, written copy of the Qur'án), nuskhá, tajwíd. |
| Qununlu (Aq or Qara), Qoyunlu, Koyunlu | Áq Quyúnlu or Qará Quyúnlu       | (adjective) of or pertaining to the Qur'an (min al-Qur'án). English Qur'anic.  |
| Qur'an, Mashaf                         | Qur'án ("plural", see Maṣḥaf)    | of, pertaining to, or belonging to the Quraysh (Koreish) tribe; Qurayshite (Koreishite)  |
| Qur'ani, Qur'anic                      | Qur'ání                          |  |
| Qurashi                                | Qurashí                          |  |

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| Qurayn (Qurain)  | Qurayn  | interchangeable with Qarn, which roughly corresponds to sandy, flat hillock. al-Qurayn (25.483768, 49.597740) is a small village 12 km north of al-Hufúf in the Wáḥat al-Aḥsá' region. <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad al-Aḥsá'í studied in the village as a young boy.   |
| Quraysh (Quraish)  | Quraysh   | “Koreish”, dim. of qarasha (“shark”), name of an Arab tribe in ancient Mecca (that of Muḥammad)   |
| Qurayza (Quraiza, Koreiza), Quraytha                               | Qurayza[h or t]   | Banú Qurayza (“Qurayziḥ”) a Jewish tribe at the oasis of <u>Khaybar</u> (Khaibar), 138 km north of Medina. Battle of <u>Khaybar</u> CE 628.   |
| Qurba  | Qurbá   | relation, relationship, kinship (Qur’án 42:23 refers to respect or love of all relatives)   |
| Qurban, pl. Qarabin  | Qurbán, pl. Qarábín   | (Ghorban) sacrifice, offering, immolation, oblation; Mass (Christian); Eucharist (Christian). Qurbán <u>Khán</u> was the father of Mírzá Taqí <u>Khán</u> .   |
| Qurban-‘Ali-i-Banna<br>Qurbanpur<br>Qurrat al-‘Ayn, Qurratu’l-‘Ayn | Qurbán-‘Alfí-i-Banná<br>Qurbánpúr<br>Qurrat al-‘Ayn, Pers. Qurratu’l-‘Ayn | DB 421<br>Amínu’lláh Qurbánpúr<br>consolation for the eye; delight of the eye; joy, pleasure, delight; darling. “Solace of the Eyes”—title given by Siyyid Kázim to Fátimih umm-i-Salamih of Qazvín (Ṭáhirih—the Pure One and Zarrín-Táf—Crown of Gold).  |
| Qurrat   | Qurrat  | being cool and cheerful (eye); being charmed by the sight of a beloved object (the same); joy, gladness   |
| Qurrat-i-‘Ayni<br>Qurratíya<br>Qusayy (Qusai, Kusayy or Cossai)    | Qurrat-i-‘Ayní<br>Qurratíya<br>Quşayy                                     | “Solace of my eyes”<br>Qurratis, followers of Qurrat-i-‘Ayn<br>Quşayy ibn Kiláb ibn Murrah; c. 400–480, was an Ishmaelite descendant of the Prophet Abraham, orphaned early on he would rise to become King of Makkah, and leader of the Quraysh tribe. He is best known for being an ancestor of the Prophet Muḥammad.   |
| Qustas, Qistas, Qasatis<br>Qutb ad-Din Haydar                      | Quştás, Qiştás, pl. Qasátís<br>Quṭb ad-Dín Ḥaydar                         | balance, scales<br>10-11th century Persian Sufi mystic and founder of the mystic Ḥaydaríya sect   |
| Qutb ad-Din<br>Qutb al-Aqtab                                       | Quṭb ad-Dín<br>Quṭb al-Aqṭáb  | pivot or axis of the faith<br>“Axis of the Axes”, a description applied to Mullá Ḥusayn   |
| Qutb, Aqtab  | Quṭb, pl. Aqṭab   | axis, axle; pole (astronomy, geography, electricity); pivot; leader; authority, leading personality, celebrity (chiefly used in the plural). Quṭb, is one of the highest titles of Sufism and Muḥammad assumes the title of quṭb al-aqṭab (pole of the poles or the major polestar). Quṭb ar-raḥá pivot (of something; figuratively.)   |
| Qutr, Aqtar  | Quṭr, pl. Aqṭar   | region, quarter; district, section; tract of land; zone; country, land; diameter (of a circle); diagonal; calibre, bore (of a tube)   |
| Quwa, Quwat, Quwan   | Qúwa[h or t], pl. Qúwát, Quwan  | strength; vigour; potency; power, force; intensity; violence, vehemence; courage, pluck; faculty, ability, capability, aptitude; efficacy, efficiency, potential; (electric) energy, power, capacity, output; armed force, troop;—qúwát armed forces; troops. bi’l-qúwa[h or t], with power, powerfully, vigorously.  |
| Quzih-Kuh  | Qúzih-Kúh   | may refer to a part of the mountain range to the south of Bavánát   |
| <b>R</b><br>Ra<br>Ra’a, Yara, Ra’y, Ru’ya                          | Rá’<br>Ra’á, Yará, Ra’y, Ru’ya  | Arabic letter<br>to see; to behold, descry, perceive, notice, observe, discern (something); to look (at something as), regard (something as), consider, deem, think (something to be ...); to judge; to be of the opinion (that), believe, think (that); to express ones opinion; to feel (that); to deem appropriate, think proper (something), decide (on something, to do something); to consider, contemplate |
| Ra’d, Ru’ud<br>Ra’fa, Ra’afa                                       | Ra’d, pl. Ru’úd<br>Ra’fa[h or t], Ra’afa[h or t]                          | thunder<br>mercy, compassion, pity: kindness graciousness. Hence, ra’fatí   |
| Ra’id, Ruwwad  | Rá’id, pl. Ruwwád   | visitor; scout, reconnoiterer; boy scout; explorer, pioneer; leader; precept, guiding principle. rule (of conduct)  |

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| Ra'in  | Rá'in, pl. Ru'áh, Ru'yán, Ru'á', Rí'á'        | shepherd, herdsman; guardian, keeper, protector; patron, sponsor; pastor (Christian)   |
| Ra'ina   | Rá'iná  | (a form of address coined by the companions of the Prophet used in addressing him and it happened to be somewhat homophonous with a Hebrew word meaning 'evil'; therefore the Muslims were cautioned against using the expression) 'regard us', 'look at us', 'listen to us', 'have care for us, our shepherd. Qur'an 2:104: "Believers, do not say [to the Prophet] 'rá'iná', but say 'unzurná'. See Unzurná.   |
| Ra'is, Ru'asa'   | Ra'ís, pl. Ru'asá'                            | one at the head, or in charge, of; head; chieftain; leader; chief, boss; rais; director; head-master, principal, chairman; governor; president; manager, superintendent; conductor (music); superior (as distinguished from subordinate); (military) captain   |
| Ra'isa (Raisa, Raissa, Ra'eesah)<br>Ra's, Ru'us, Ar'us | Ra'ísa[h]<br>Ra's (m. & f.), pl. Ru'ús, Ar'us | (fem. of Ra'ís) manageress; directress; mother superior head (also as a enumerative of cattle); chief, chieftain, head, leader; upper part, upper end; tip; top, summit, peak; vertex, apex; extremity, end; promontory, headland, cape (geography); main part. Araxes (Ar'us, "Aras") River forms the NW border of Iran. In Islamic times, the Araxes became known in Arabic parlance as ar-Ra's. This Arabic name led Muslim's to connect the Araxes with the Aṣḥáb ar-Ra's of the Qur'an 25:38, 50:12. 'Abdu'l-Bahá said the "Companions of Ras" (ar-Ra's, Aras or Araxes River) refers to Zoroaster and the Zoroastrians. Máh-Kú is to the west and Qal'ah <u>Chihriq</u> to the SW of the Araxes River. Ra's al-Krúm ("Ras el-Krum"), the northern point or headland, Haifa (32.834961, 34.985320). "Krúm" (since in Mt. Carmel area) is more likely to be Kurúm. |
| Ra'su'l-Himar, Sar-i-Khar<br>Ra'uf                     | Ra'su'l-Ḥimár, Pers. Sar-i-Khar<br>Ra'úf      | ass's head, someone that cannot be trusted<br>merciful, compassionate; kind, benevolent; gracious. ar-Ra'úf divine name the Compassionate  |
| Ra'y (Ray, Rai), Ara'                                  | Ra'y, Pers. Ráy (variation), pl. Árá'         | opinion, view; idea, notion, concept, conception; advice, suggestion, proposal; (Islamic Law) subjective opinion, decision hued on one's individual judgement (not on the Qur'an and Sunna). Persian variation of the meaning for road, path.  |
| Raba, Rubuw  | Rabá (Rabá', Rubúw)                           | to increase; to grow; to grow up; to exceed, (a number) Form II to make or let grow; to raise, rear, bring up (someone); to educate; to teach, instruct (a child); to breed, raise (e.g., poultry, cattle); to develop (e.g., a method) Form III to practice usury Form IV to make grow, augment, increase (something); to exceed (a number, an age, a measure) Form V to be brought up, be educated; to be bred, be raised. See Riban   |
| Rabah<br>Rabb al-A'la, Rabb-i-A'la                     | Rabáh<br>Rabb al-A'lá, Pers. Rabb-i-A'lá      | gain, profit; a kind of cat<br>"Lord the Most High" or "Exalted Lord" (a designation of the Báb)   |
| Rabb, Arbab  | Rabb, pl. Arbab                               | lord; master; owner, proprietor (Islamic law); (with following genitive) one possessed of, endowed with, having to do with, etc. (the Lord = God)  |
| Rabba, Rabbat<br>Rabbani                               | Rabba[t], pl. Rabbát<br>Rabbání               | mistress; lady<br>divine, godly; pertaining to God; a doctor of divinity. Surname given by 'Abdu'l-Bahá to Shoghi Effendi to distinguish him from his cousins (see Afnán and <u>Shahíd</u> ). See <i>Priceless Pearl</i> , p. 17. Also used by his siblings: Ḥusayn, Riyád (Riad), Rúḥangíz and Mihrangíz.   |
| Rabbi<br>Rabbihi                                       | Rabbí<br>Rabbihí                              | my lord<br>His Lord. Aḥmad ibn Muḥammad ibn 'Abd Rabbihí, <i>al-'Iqd al-Faríd</i> (The Precious (Priceless or Unique) Necklace)  |
| Rabbiya'l-Abha<br>Rabi'                                | Rabbíya'l-Abhá<br>Rabí'                       | "My Lord, the Most Glorious"<br>spring, springtime, vernal season; name of the third and fourth months of the Muslim year  |
| Rabi', Rabi'a  | Rábí', fem. Rábí'a[h], Pers. Rábí'ih          | fourth (fem. fourth "female"); making a fourth. Bahá'u'lláh's family lived four months with the Rábí'ih family in 'Akká. The house is adjacent to the small Shrine of <u>Shaykh Ghánim</u> (the building with two small,   |

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| Rabi'a, Rabaya   | Rabí'a[h], pl. Rabáya   | green domes, east of bend in SE corner of Salah and Basri St, co-ord. 32.919514, 35.068102).   |
| Rabi'u'l-Awwal (Rabi'u'l-Avval)                                  | Rabí'u'l-Awwal (Rabí'u'l-Avval)                                       | guard. Brothers <u>Shaybah</u> ibn Rabí'ah (c. 560–624) and 'Utba ibn Rabí'ah (c. 563–624), and nephew Walíd ibn 'Utba were killed in a 3 × 3 match before the Battle of Badr in 624.  |
| Rabi'u'th-Thani (Rabi' al-Athir)                                 | Rabí'u'th-Thání   | third month in Islamic calendar. The first [month] or beginning of spring, referring to its position in the pre-Islamic Arabian calendar.  |
| Rabigh   | Rábigh  | fourth month in Islamic calendar. (the second/last spring). Also known as Rabí' al-Ákhir.  |
| Rada, Rawd (Raud)  | Ráda (Rawd)   | Rábigh is an ancient town on the Red Sea coast about halfway between Medina and Mecca. It is about 16 km NW of Masjid Míqit al-Juḥfah  |
| Rada'u'r-Ruh (Rada'r-Ruh, Rada'ar-Ruh)                           | Ráđí'u'r-Rúh  | to walk about, move about, prowl; to look. Form IV to want (something, to do something), wish, have a mind, be willing (to do something); to want to have (something). Form VIII to repair; to explore (something). <i>Aráda</i> want (to), <i>Aradtu</i> , wanted   |
| Radawi, Radavi (Razavi)<br>Radd, Rudud                           | Rađawí, Pers. Rađaví<br>Radd. pl. Rudúd                               | “Contented spirit”, name given to Mullá Muḥammad-Ridáy-i-Manshádí by Bahá'u'lláh. [Rađ'ar-Rúh, Rađar-Rúh and Rađiur-Rúh all appear to be incorrect]  |
| Radi<br>Radi, Radiya   | Radí<br>Ráđí, fem. Ráđíya[h or t]                                     | Ústán (province) Rađawí <u>Khurásán</u> , in the NE of Iran  |
| Radifa   | Rádifa[t]   | return; restoration, restitution; refund, reimbursement; repayment, requital; repulsion; warding off, parrying; denial, refusal; rejection; reply, answer; reflection (e.g., of light); refutation; attribution (to)   |
| Radiy (Razi), Radiya (Raziya)<br>Radiy, Radiya (Razieh), Ardiya' | Ráđiy, fem. Ráđíya[h or t]<br>Rađíy, fem. Rađíya[h or t], pl. Arđiyá' | content, pleased. See Mahíd  |
| Radiya, Ridan, Ridwan, Marda                                     | Rađíya (Riđan, Riđwán, Marđá[h])                                      | contented, satisfied, pleased, willing, acquiescent; pleasing, pleasant, agreeable   |
| Raf', Rif'a  | Raf', fem. Rif'a[h or t]  | second trumpet blast on Day of Resurrection (Qur'án 39:69)—Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Rafi   | Ráfí'   | willingly, with pleasure. Pers. fem. also “Ráđiyiyh”.  |
| Rafi, Rafi'a   | Raffí', fem. Raffí'a[h or t]  | satisfied, content; pleasant, agreeable. Pers. fem. also “Rađíyih”.  |
| Rafi' ad-Darajat<br>Rafi'a, Rafa'i'                              | Raffí' ad-Daraját<br>Raffí'a[h], pl. Raffá'i'                         | to be satisfied, be content. Riđan (contentment, satisfaction; agreement); Riđwán (consent, assent, agreement, acceptance, approval, sanction; good will, favour; pleasure, delight). See Marđáh   |
| Rafi'i<br>Rafidi, Arfad  | Raffí'<br>Ráfíđí, pl. Arfáđ   | lifting, hoisting (also, of a flag); elevation; raise, raising, stepping up (of prices, of temperatures, etc.); setting up; erection; abolition; lift, (e.g., of a ban); remedy, elimination, removal; remission (of a tax), abrogation; submission, filing (e.g., of a report);—fem. height, elevation (e.g., of a structure); high rank or standing. |
| Rafi-i-Khayyat<br>Rafiq, Rufaqa', Rifaq                          | Raffí'-i-Khayyát<br>Raffíq, pl. Rufaqa', Rifáq                        | one who raises or exalts (bearer, crane, hoist); adducing; putting in the nominative case; a plaintiff; a high mountain  |
| Rafiq, Rafiqat   | Raffíqa, pl. Raffíqát   | high, high-ranking; lofty, exalted, sublime; loud (voice, sound); thin, fine, delicate; exquisite, refined, subtle; artistic. Raffí' (or Qal'ih Raffí') small village 14 km NSE Sar Púl-i-Zaháb.   |
| Rafsanjan (Rafsinjan)<br>Raghib, Raghaba<br>Raha, Rahat, Rah     | Rafsanján<br>Rághib, pl. Raghaba[t]<br>Ráha, pl. Ráhát, Ráh           | The One Who is Exalted in Rank   |
| Raha', Ruha'   | Rahá', Ruhá'  | legal case brought before the competent authorities; a document submitted to a proper authority  |
|  |   | Ardikán Ḥasan-i-Záđih Raffí', a Knight of Bahá'u'lláh  |
|  |   | apostate, renegade, turncoat; disloyal, rebellious; bigoted, fanatical   |
|  |   | companion, attendant; escort; buddy, friend; comrade (in Marxist terminology); associate, partner; accomplice; kind (to), mild, gentle, tender   |
|  |   | woman companion; girl-friend; sweetheart; mistress, par amour  |
|  |   | city and council in Kirman province, Iran  |
|  |   | desiring, desirous   |
|  |   | rest, repose; recreation; ease, leisure; vacation; comfort;—pl. palm of the hand, hand   |
|  |   | wide (plain); ar-Ruhá' or ar-Rahá', ancient Edessa, now Şanlıurfa  |

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| Rahbar                               | Rahbar                                     | Pers. a way-guide, escort; demonstration, proof, "leader"  |
| Rahbar-i-Mu'azzam                    | Rahbar-i-Mu'azzam                          | Pers. "supreme leader", commonly used as a sign of respect, although the 1989 Iranian constitution simply designates them as "leader" (rahbar)   |
| Rahib                                | Rahīb                                      | dreadful, awful, fearful, terrible; solemn, grave  |
| Rahib, Ruhban                        | Ráhib, pl. Ruhbán                          | monk (Christian), a pious person, a devotee, a hermit  |
| Rahiba, Rahibat                      | Ráhiba (fem.), pl. Ráhibát                 | nun (Christian)  |
| Rahil                                | Ráḥīl                                      | Rachel   |
| Rahil, Ruhhal, Rahilun               | Ráḥīl, pl. Ruḥḥāl                          | departing leaving, parting; traveling; (pl. ráḥīlún) deceased, late  |
| Rahim Khan, Rahimkhan                | Raḥīm <u>Khán</u>                          | Saráb-i-Raḥīm <u>Khán</u> (Sarab-e Rahim Khan) village (36.800488, 46.296035) in Bukán County, West Azerbaijan Province, Iran. 145 km south Tabríz.  |
| Rahim, Ruhama, Ruhum                 | Raḥīm, pl. Ruḥamá', Ruḥúm                  | merciful, compassionate, one of the names (ar-Raḥīm) of God. Raḥīm is written as رَحْمَن, i.e. the "f" is a dagger alif that is not a consonant. See Bismi'lláhi'r-Raḥmání'r-Raḥīm.  |
| Rahimiyan                            | Raḥímíyán                                  | UHJ 63–86, p. 620  |
| Rahimpur                             | Raḥímpúr                                   | Díjaz-i-Raḥím Púr ("Rahim Pur", "Dizaj-e Rahim Pur"), village, West Azerbaijan Province, Iran. 17 km SSE of Urmia (37.409444, 45.104167)   |
| Rahiq                                | Raḥíq                                      | Pers. the best wine; nectar; pure, clear, generous (wine); a kind of perfume   |
| Rahiq-i-Makhtum                      | Raḥíq-i-Makḥtúm                            | sealed choice wine. A title by A. H. Ishráq-Khávárí. See <u>Maykhána</u> .   |
| Rahjird (Rahjerd, Rahgird, Rah Gerd) | Ráhjird                                    | is a village (34.389203, 50.366349) in Qom County, Qom Province  |
| Rahm (Ruhm)                          | Raḥm                                       | Pers. compassion, commiseration  |
| Rahma                                | Raḥma[t]                                   | pity, compassion; human understanding, sympathy, kindness; mercy. Pers. A gift of the divine mercy; rain, a woman's name; pity, compassion, commiseration; pardon, forgiveness.  |
| Rahman                               | Raḥmán                                     | merciful, compassionate (God). ar-Raḥmán the Merciful (i.e. God), the Most Gracious. The Báb permitted this phrase to be tattooed on the chest of women, in the most beautiful calligraphy.  |
| Rahmani                              | Raḥmání                                    | divine   |
| Rahmatu'llah                         | Raḥmatu'lláh                               | Mercy of God. Raḥmatu'lláh 'Alá'í (Hájí Mullá Rhamatollah)   |
| Rahnama, Rahanmay, Rahnemun          | Ráhnamá, Ráhnamáy, Ráhnámún                | Pers. showing the way; a guide; a chamberlain; a lord, prince  |
| Raja                                 | Raja                                       | yearning, mystical station of yearning or longing for divine grace   |
| Raja'a, Rija'a, Ruju, Raj'a, Rij'a   | Raja'a[h], Rij'a[t], Rujú', Pers. Raj'a[h] | to come back, come again, return; to resort, turn (to); begin again, resume (the return of a specific person in a future time). e.g. Rij'at-Ḥusayní (Imám Ḥusayn)  |
| Raja'i (Rajaei, Rajae, Rajai)        | Rajá'í                                     | Pers. (Turkish Reçai) is a given name and surname  |
| Rajaba, Rajiba, Rajab                | Rajaba, Rajiba (varn. Rajab)               | to be afraid, be awed (respect, honour). Rajab is seventh month in Islamic calendar  |
| Rajab-i-Haddad                       | Rajab-i-Ḥaddád                             | DB 487   |
| Rajfa                                | Rajfa[t]                                   | (nomen vicis) trepidation, tremor; shudder, shiver; agitation, earthquake  |
| Rajifa                               | Rájifa[t]                                  | first trumpet blast on Day of Resurrection (Qur'án 39:69)—the Báb  |
| Rajm, Rujam                          | Rajm, pl. Rujam                            | stoning;—pl. missile. The Qur'án does not prescribe stoning as a punishment for any crime.   |
| Rajul, Rijal, Rijalat                | Rajul, pl. Rijál                           | man;—(pl. rijálát) great, important men, leading personalities, men of distinction. See Imra'.   |
| Rak'a, Raka'at                       | Rak'a[h], (variation Rukú'), pl. Raka'át   | a bending of the torso from an upright position, followed by two prostrations (in Muslim prayer ritual). The recitation of specifically revealed verses accompanied by a prescribed set of genuflections and other movements. Yarka' imperfect form of the verb.   |
| Raka'a, Ruku', Ruku'at               | Raka'a, Rukú'                              | 1. to bend the body, bow (especially in prayer); to kneel down, drop to one's knees. 2. Rukú' (pl. ruku'át) can also roughly mean passage, periscope or stanza—it is used to denote a group of thematically related verses in the Qur'án. Longer chapters (surá) in the Qur'án are usually divided into several ruku'át, so that the reciters could identify when to make rukú' in Ṣaláh without |

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| Rakhsh                               | Rakhsh                              | breaking an ongoing topic in the Quranic text. There are 558 ruku'át in the Qur'án. Yarka' imperfect form of the verb.<br>Pers. lightning; the rainbow; reflection of light; a mixture of red and white; a face marked with moles; a mottled or partridge-coloured horse; swift; a horse; name of the horse of the celebrated Rustam; happy, fortunate, prosperous; joyful; commencement; happiness, prosperity  |
| Ram                                  | Rám                                 | Pers. obedient, obsequious; tame, domestic; happy, cheerful; industrious; shrewd; alacrity; affluence, plenty; name of the inventor of the lute; the twenty-first day of the month; name of the angel who presides over that day; going, passing by, penetrating   |
| Ramadan (Ramazan)                    | Ramaḏán (Pers. Ramazán)             | ninth month in Islamic calendar. Time of "intense heat, scorched ground and shortness of rations" (burning heat)   |
| Ramal<br>Ramda'<br>Ramin, Rumah      | Ramal<br>Ramḏá'<br>Rámin, pl. Rumáh | name of a poetical meter<br>sun-baked ground<br>throwing; thrower, hurler; marksman; rifleman (Syrian military). Jabal Rumáh ("Archer's Hill", 24.502257, 39.612163) name given to a rock outcrop after the battle of Uḥud.  |
| Raml, Ramala (Ramleh, Ramlih), Rimal | Raml, fem. Ramla[h], pl. Rimál      | ar-Ramlah (Heb. Ramla) a city in central Israel on the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway. Maḥaṭṭat ar-Raml ("Ramleh") is a neighbourhood of Alexandria, Egypt. 'ilm ar-raml or ḏarb ar-raml geomancy (divination by means of figures or lines in the sand). See Maḥaṭṭat ar-Raml under Maḥaṭṭa.   |
| Ramy                                 | Ramy                                | (act or process of) throwing, flinging, shooting, etc. Ramy al-Jamarát literally, "throwing of the jamarát" [place of pebbles], figuratively, "the stoning of the devil. See Jamra.  |
| Ramz, Rumuz                          | Ramz, pl. Rúmúz                     | sign, nod, wink, motion; hint; allusion, intimation; allegory; riddle; symbol, symbolic figure, emblem, character; secret sign, code sign. ar-ramz al-munamnam ("the ornamented symbol"), an elevated rhyming title of Bahá'u'lláh.  |
| Ransom-Kehler                        | Ransom-Kehler                       | Keith Ransom-Kehler (1876–1933), born Nannie Keith Bean (known later solely by her mother's maiden name of Keith). American Bahá'í lecturer and world traveller; designated by Shoghi Effendi as the first American Bahá'í martyr and, posthumously, the first woman appointed as a Hand of the Cause of God. Shoghi Effendi sent her on a special assignment in Iran to 1. represent the National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'ís of the United States and Canada, and on behalf of Shoghi Effendi; 2. to petition Riḏá Sháh Pahlaví to remove the ban on the entry and distribution of Bahá'í literature in Iran and also to secure the lifting of all the limitations that had for years been imposed on the Iranian Bahá'í community. Died of smallpox in Iṣfahán. |
| Raqasha                              | Raqasha                             | to variegate, make multi-coloured (something). Form II to adorn, embellish, decorate (something)   |
| Raqib, Ruqaba'                       | Raqib, pl. Ruqabá'                  | vigilant, watchful; guardian, keeper, warden; watcher, observer, lookout; spy; overseer, supervisor, inspector; controller, control officer; postal censor; sergeant (Syrian military)   |
| Raqim, Raqa'im                       | Raqím, pl. Raqá'im                  | inscription, tablet; letter, message; "essay" (in <i>Letters &amp; Essays</i> ). A writing, a book; especially that which records the history of the Seven Sleepers (Aṣḥáb al-Kahf (see listing), "Companions of the cave"); their dog; also their village, or the mountain and cave in which they slept.—pl. books; epistles, writings.   |
| Raqiq, Ariqqa', Riqaq                | Raqíq, pl. Ariqqá', Riqáq           | slave, slaves (singular and collective); flat loaf of bread; thin; slender, slim; line, delicate; soft, tender, gentle; sensitive, tactful, discreet, prudent  |
| Raqqa (Raqa, Riqqa), Rakka           | Raqqa                               | to be or become thin, delicate, fine; to be tender, soft; to be pure, clear, limpid (water); to soften, relent (toward someone), have pity, feel compassion, have sympathy (for). ar-Raqqa is a city in Syria located on   |

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| Raqqi<br>Raḡsha'                           | Raqqí<br>Raḡshá'                      | the northeast bank of the Euphrates River, 170 kilometres ESE of Aleppo.<br>of or from ar-Raqqah<br>(from raḡsha, to variegate, make multi-coloured) shape, beauty and ability to attract of a serpent. Female serpent, described as being marked with mottled black and white spots. "She-serpent", title given to the Imám-Jum'ih of Iṣfahán, Mír Muḡammad-Ḥusayn <u>Khátúnábádí</u> .  |
| Rasa'il wa Raqa'im                         | Rasá'il wa Raqá'im                    | title of a book by Mírzá Faḡl that was translated as "Letters & Essays". See risála and raqím   |
| Rasafa, Rusafa                             | Raṣáfa (or Ruṣáfa)                    | firmness, compactness. ar-Raṣáfa, east bank of Baghdád  |
| Rashad (variation Rishad)                  | Raṣhád (Riṣhád)                       | integrity of conduct; reason, good sense, senses; maturity; garden peppergrass ( <i>Lepidium sativum</i> )  |
| Rashad                                     | Raṣhad                                | integrity of conduct, straightforwardness, forthrightness   |
| Rashada                                    | Raṣhada                               | to be on the right way, follow the right course, be well guided, not go astray (especially, in religious matters); to have the true faith, be a true believer; to become sensible, become mature, grow up; to come of age   |
| Rashh                                      | Raṣhh                                 | secretion (of a fluid); perspiration, sweating; leaking, leakiness; filtering, filtration, percolation; oozing, trickling; cold, catarrh  |
| Rashh-i-'Ama                               | Raṣhh-i-'Amá'                         | "Sprinkling from a Cloud", often roughly translated as "Sprinkling of the Cloud of Unknowing". First poem by Bahá'u'lláh after His release from the Black Pit, Tihrán. 'Amá symbolizes the First Invisible Substance. <i>Call of the Divine Beloved</i> uses "The clouds of the realms above". Many writers, reason unknown, omit the final hamza.  |
| Rashid (Rashed), Rashida, Rashidun         | Ráshid, fem. Ráshida, pl. Rashidún    | following the right way, rightly guided, having the true faith; sensible, reasonable; of full legal age, major;—pl. Rashidún, Rashidín, Rightly-Guided, the first four Caliphs (Sunní Islám)  |
| Rashid (Rasheed), Rashida, Rushada         | Raṣhíd, fem. Raṣhída, pl. Ruṣhadá'    | rightly guided, following the right way; having the true faith; reasonable, rational, intelligent, discriminating, discerning; mature;—pl. of full legal age, major   |
| Rashid ad-Din Sinan                        | Raṣhíd ad-Dín Sinán                   | a leader of the Syrian branch of the Nizári Ismá'ílí state ("the Assassins"), and a figure in the history of the crusades. Was known by the crusaders as the "Old Man of the Mountain" ( <u>Shaykh</u> al-Jabal). He went to the Alamút valley, the centre of the Ḥaṣhsháshín, as a youth.  |
| Rashid Khalifa                             | Raṣhíd <u>Kh</u> alífa                | Dr Raṣhíd <u>Kh</u> alífa (1935–1990) was an Egyptian-American biochemist. He later claimed to be a messenger of God but not a prophet. He believed that the beliefs and practices of Islam should be based on the Qur'án alone. From 1968 he used computers to analyze the frequency of letters and words in the Qur'án. He claimed that the Qur'án, unlike the hadiths, was incorruptible because it contained a mathematical structure based on the number 19. |
| Rashsha, Rashsh                            | Raṣsha (Raṣsh)                        | to spatter, splash, spurt (a liquid); to spray (a liquid); to sprinkle (something, with, on); to splatter, spatter, bespatter (something, with water, etc.); to water (something)   |
| Rasht<br>Rashti<br>Rasiq (Rasikh), Rasiqun | Raṣht<br>Raṣhtí<br>Rásiq, pl. Rásiqún | city in province of Gílán<br>of or from Raṣht. See Sayyid Kázim Raṣhtí.<br>firmly established, deep-rooted; grounded, firmly fixed, stable; conversant (with something), thoroughly versed, completely at home (in a field). Dr <u>Shápúr Rásiq</u> 1924–2021, Bahá'í educationalist, sociologist, scholar, author.   |
| Rasiqun fi'l-'ilm<br>Rasm                  | ar-Rásiqún fi'l-'ilm<br>Rasm          | those deeply rooted in knowledge (Ṣúfí terminology)<br>Pers. marking out, drawing, writing; a law, canon, rule, regulation, precept, habit, custom, mode, manner, usage. Rasm (rite, formality and rule) affects everyone. Rasm (custom) has made it easy for the clergy to control the general population. <i>Hidden Words</i> Arabic no. 2. See <u>sha</u> 'n.  |

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| Rasm, Rusum, Rusumat  | Rasm, pl. Rusúm, Rusúmát                       | drawing (e.g., as a subject in school);—(pl. rusúm, rusúmát) a drawing; sketch; graph; picture; photograph; illustration; pattern (e.g., on a fabric);—(pl. rusúm) trace, impression; designation, mark; inscription, legend; record, notes; (official) document, (legal) instrument; writing; design; prescription, regulation; ceremony, form, formality; rate, fee, tax, due. Rasm is an Arabic writing script often used in the early centuries of Classical Arabic literature (CE 7th to early 11th century)—essentially Arabic script without dots (i'jám) and vowel marks (ḥarakát)—also known as Arabic skeleton script. |
| Rass  | Rass   | digging (a well or grave); the beginning of anything; first attack or symptom (of a fever or love); burying; hiding, secreting; making peace, reconciling; a well constructed with stones; name of a certain well in which the people of <i>Thamúd</i> imprisoned one of their prophets until he died. <i>Aṣḥábí</i> (ahli) ar-Rass—name given to these people. ar-Rass town 350 km WNW Riyadh.  |
| Rast, Rastan  | Rást, pl. Rástán                               | Pers. right, true; good, just, sincere, upright; straight, even, level; right (opposed to left); complete; actually, certainly, surely, truly; name of a note in music   |
| Rastagar<br>Rastakhiz   | Rastagár<br>Rastákhíz                          | Pers. safe, free, escaped, bountiful (Rastigar, Rastegar)<br>Pers. resurrection. Rastakhiz Party (Hizb-i-Rastákhíz “Resurgence party”) founded on 2 March 1975 by Muḥammad Riḍá Pahlaví, the <i>Sháh</i> of Iran. The party was intended as Iran’s new single party, holding a monopoly on political activity in Iran, and to which all Iranians were required to belong. The Bahá’ís refused to join. It survives today in exile as an Iranian monarchist party opposing the Islamic Republic created when the Pahlavi dynasty was overthrown.  |
| Rastaq (Rastagh, Rostaq)                                      | Rastáq   | a town (28.445751, 55.075400) 110 km SE of Nayriz, in Fars Province.   |
| Rasul (Rassoul), Rusul, Rasulan                               | Rasúl, pl. Rusul, Pers. also Rasúlán           | messenger; emissary; envoy, delegate; apostle (Christian). Term for a figure of salvation—Messenger of God (AND a Prophet). Persian plural may also be Rasúlin. Compare with Nabí.   |
| Rasul Allah, Rasulu’llah                                      | Rasúl Alláh, Pers. Rasúlu’lláh                 | Messenger of God. “Divine Manifestation” in the Bahá’í Writings. See Sulṭán ar-Rusul.  |
| Ratl  | Raṭl, pl. Arṭál                                | rotl, a weight (449.28 g; in Syr. 3.202 kg, in Beirut and Aleppo = 2.566 kg)   |
| Rawan   | Rawán  | Pers. life, soul, spirit; the reasonable soul; the heart; the heart; brisk, active (sale); mounted, riding; running; flowing, fluid; lawful, proper; text; reading; forthwith, immediately, quickly  |
| Rawandiz, Rawanduz<br>Rawd (Raud), Rawda (Rauda), Ridan       | Rawándiz, Rawánduz<br>Rawḍ, fem. Rawḍa[h or t] | city (36.608285, 44.523910) in NE Iraq and a river (Iṣfahaní Pers. Rawḍih) garden; meadow.—pl. rawḍ, riyád (“riaz”, “riyaz”, “reyz”; kindergarten, nursery school), fem. rawḍát; training or breaking in (a colt) and ríḍán. Riyád was the name of a brother of Shoghi Effendi. ar-Riyád (“Riyad”, “Riyadh”) is the capital of Saudi Arabia.   |
| Rawda-Khwan (Rawdih-Khwan)                                    | Rawḍa- <i>Kh</i> wán (Rawḍih- <i>Kh</i> wán)   | Pers. an eulogist of, or one who prays over, the dead. Note: since a و (wáw) after a خ ( <i>kh</i> ) may not be pronounced, it may be written as rawḍa- <i>kh</i> án.  |
| Rawda-Khwani (Rawdih-Khwani)                                  | Rawḍa- <i>Kh</i> wání (Rawḍih- <i>Kh</i> wání) | Pers. “lament recitation”. A traditional recital by <i>Shí’a</i> Muslims of the sufferings of Imám Ḥusayn. Note: since a و (wáw) after a خ ( <i>kh</i> ) may not be pronounced, may be written as rawḍa- <i>kh</i> ání (see PDC p. 93).  |
| Rawdat as-Safa, Rawdatu’s-Safa                                | Rawḍat aṣ-Ṣafá, Pers. Rawḍatu’ṣ-Ṣafá           | Gardens of Purity. <i>Tárikh Rawḍatu’s-Ṣafáy-i-Náṣirí</i> by Riḍá Qulí <i>Kh</i> án Hidáyat  |
| Rawdiy-i-Kafi   | Rawḍiy-i-Káfi                                  | <i>Rawḍiy-i-Káfi</i> , concerning Zawrá’ (the western side of Baghdád)   |
| Rawh (Rauh)<br>Rawh wa rayhan<br>Rawha’ (Rauha’, Roha, Rooha) | Rawḥ<br>Rawḥ wa rayḥán<br>Rawḥá’               | refreshment<br>‘with joy and radiance’<br>related to Ráḥa[h] (“rest”). The eastern side of Baghdád (split by the Tigris River) was known (by Persians) as ar-Rawḥá’ (supposedly the wide-  |

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| Rawhani (Rauhani)<br>Rawi, Rawiyan                         | Rawḥání<br>Ráwí, pl. Ráwiyán                           | spreading or the shallow). See az-Zawrá'. ar-Rawḥá', a small place 62 km SW of Medina, was named after a king from Yemen who is said to have passed by and stayed there. There is a well, Bi'r ar-Rawḥá' (Bi'r ar-Rawḥá', "Well of Souls", 24.078195, 39.161778), and nearby is Bi'r ash-Shifá' ("Healing well", or also Bi'r ar-Rawḥá') (24.077791, 39.162389). Here Muḥammad and His companions rested on their march to Badr (CE 624). Abú-Sufyán and the Meccans also rested here after the battle of Uḥud (CE 625).<br>Pers. good, agreeable, clean and pure (place)<br>one who narrates the words of another, who alleges that he said so and so; a historian, a narrator, teller<br>final letter, rhyming letter (in Arabic verse); rhyme<br>skylight, scuttle  |
| Rawiy<br>Rawshan (Raushan)<br>Rawshani<br>Rawza            | Rawíy<br>Rawshán, pl. Rawáshin<br>Rawshání<br>Rawza[h] | (Rauza, Rouza, Roza Rozza, Roseh) Perso-Arabic term ("shrine" or "tomb") derived through Persian from the Arabic rawḍah, but extended to mean a tomb surrounded by a garden as at Agra and Aurangabad. The Taj Mahal has been described as a rawza-i munawwára (Perso-Arabic: rawḍah-i-munawwárah), meaning the illumined or illustrious tomb in a garden.<br>banner, flag. ar-Ráyat as-Sawdá' ("The Black Banner" or "The Black Standard") also known as ar-Ráyat al-'Uqáb ("The Banner of the Eagle") or simply as-ar ) Ráyah("The Banner") is one of the flags flown by Muḥammad in Muslim tradition. It was used by Abú Muslim in his uprising leading to the Abbasid Revolution in 747 and is therefore associated with the Abbasid Caliphate in particular. It is also an Islamic symbol heralding the advent of the Mahdí—from the ḥadíth that whenever it was unfurled at <u>Khurásán</u> , it would signalize the advent of God's new Revelation on earth. Mullá Ḥusayn took a black flag from <u>Mashhad</u> (now in Raḍawí <u>Khurásán</u> Ústán, a province) to <u>Shaykh</u> <u>Ṭabarsí</u> . See <u>Cháwush</u> .<br>doubt; suspicion; uncertainty<br>ease, fragrant herb, sweet basil. Rayhána bint Zayd, a Jewish wife of Muḥammad.<br>Pers. "vision of the eye". See Ra'y<br>Pers. "I saw God". See Ra'y<br>an ancient capital city of the Medes to the east of <u>Shahr-i-Ray</u> (SE <u>Tīhrán</u> ). Ráz, an older name.<br>to provide with the means of subsistence (to someone; said of God); to bestow (upon someone something, material or spiritual possessions; said of God), endow (someone with); to bless (someone with, especially with a child)<br>Pers. inhabitant of Ráz. Abú Bakr Muḥammad Zakariyá Rází, also known Rhazes or Rasis (854–925), was a Persian polymath, physician, alchemist, philosopher, and important figure in the history of medicine. He also wrote on logic, astronomy and grammar.<br>giver of the necessities of life; providence. ar-Ráziq, the Maintainer, the Provider (one of the 99 attributes of God)<br>dispenser, disposer of; an attribute of God, as the provider of the necessities of life, the giver of daily bread; providence.<br>leadership, leading position; management, direction; chairmanship; presidency, presidentship; supervision, superintendency<br>interest, but usually usurious interest; usury; gain in selling, profit. Qur'án 3:130, 4:161, 30:39 and most importantly 2:275–2:280. Muslims generally interpret usury as including all interest. However, according to the Báb ( <i>Persian Bayan</i> , p. 181), the Qur'án does not forbid interest: "Most important, he [the Báb] denied the validity [of the generally accepted interpretation] |
| Raya, Rayat  | Ráya[h or t], pl. Ráyát                                |  |
| Rayb (Raib)<br>Rayhan (Rauhan, Reyhan), Rayhana            | Rayb<br>Rayḥán, fem. Rayḥána[h]                        |  |
| Raytu'l-'Ayn<br>Raytu'llah<br>Rayy (Raz, Ray, Rey, Raghes) | Ráyút'l-'Ayn<br>Ráyút'lláh<br>Rayy                     |  |
| Razaqa   | Razaqa   |  |
| Razi   | Rází   |  |
| Raziq  | Ráziq  |  |
| Razzaq   | Razzáq   |  |
| Ri'asa, Riyasa   | Ri'ása, Riyása   |  |
| Riban (Riba'), Ribawan, Ribayan                            | Riban (Riba'), dual Ribawán (or Ribayán)               |  |

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| Ribat (Robot, Rubat), Ribatat, Rubut   | Ribát, pl. Ribátát, Rubuṭ               | of the Quranic law against usury, maintaining that interest on money may be taken." Vahid Rafati, <i>The development of Shaykhí thought in Shí'í Islam</i> , p. 152. See fá'id, ribawí, and the root rabá.   |
| Ribat (Robot, Rubat), Rubut, Arbita    | Ribát, pl. Ribát, Rubuṭ, Arbita[h or t] | ribbon, band; ligature, ligament; bandage; dressing (of a wound); bond, fetter, shackle;—pl. inn for travellers, caravansary; hospice (for Sufis or the poor).   |
| Ribawi                                 | Ribawí                                  | ribbing, band, lace; ligature, ligament; bandage; dressing (of a wound); bond, fetter, shackle;—pl. (ribát, rubuṭ) inn for travellers, caravanserai; hospice (for Sufis or the poor). Rubát Karím is a city (35.471603, 51.084752) 36 km SW of Tíhrán.   |
| Rida'                                  | Riḍá'                                   | usurious   |
| Rida', Ardiya                          | Riḍá', pl. Ardiya                       | foster relationship  |
| Rida', Riza'                           | Riḍá', Pers. Rizá' & Riḍá'              | loose outer garment, cloak, robe; (lady's) dress, gown; attire, costume  |
| Rida'i, Riday                          | Riḍá'í (Riḍáy)                          | (Pers. "Reza") contentment, contentedness, satisfaction; agreement, consent, assent, acceptance, approval, sanction; propitiation, conciliation. "good-pleasure". Mystical station in which one finds absolute peace and inner pleasure in relation to life in general.  |
| Rida'u'r-Ruh                           | Riḍá'u'r-Rúh                            | Pers. (Rezaei, Rezaee, Rezai, Rezaie, Rezayee, or Rezayi) "of Riḍá' (Reza)"  |
| Rida-Quli                              | Riḍá-Qulí                               | "Contentment of the spirit". This is the preferred name, based on Arabic grammar and "Riḍá", for Mullá Muhammad-Riḍáy-i-Manṣhádí, see the Ráḍí'u'r-Rúh entry.  |
| Riday-i-Qannad                         | Riḍáy-i-Qannád                          | Riḍá-Qulí, Mírzá. Half-brother of Bahá'u'lláh who kept apart from Him and hid his relationship.  |
| Riday-i-Saffar                         | Riḍáy-i-Şaffár                          |  |
| Ridwan, Ridvan                         | Riḍwán, fem. Riḍwána[h], Per. Riḍván    | consent, assent, agreement, acceptance, approval, sanction; good will, favour; pleasure, delight. It is sometimes translated as 'paradise', 'heaven', 'tabernacle' and 'garden'. See Raḍiya. Name given to two gardens significant in Bahá'í history: the garden of Najbíyah owned by Najíb Páshá outside Baghdád (≈33.344433, 44.378333, area now occupied by the Baghdad Medical City—22 April–2 May 1863); and the Na'mayn Garden (32.915208, 35.090687). See Na'mayn.  |
| Ridwani, Ridvani                       | Riḍwání                                 | Pers. (Ar. influence) belonging to Paradise, used as surname   |
| Ridwaniya, Ridvaniyyah                 | Riḍwáníya[h], Pers. Riḍvániyya[h]       | used as Persian fem. name (Ridvaniyeh), satisfaction   |
| Ridwanu'l-'Adl, Ridvanu'l-'Adl         | Riḍwánu'l-'Adl                          | "The Garden of Justice" by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Ridwanu'l-Iqrar, Ridvanu'l-Iqrar       | Riḍwánu'l-Iqrár                         | "The Garden of Confession" by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Ridwanu'llah, Ridvanu'llah             | Riḍwánu'lláh                            | "The Garden of God"  |
| Rif (Riff), Aryraf                     | Ríf, pl. Aryáf                          | fertile, cultivated land; country (as opposed to city), countryside, rural; ar-Ríf or Ríf Mişr Lower Egypt; seashore, seacoast; ar-Ríf (Rif, Riff or Er Rif) hilly coastal region of NE Morocco  |
| Rif'a (Rif'at or Ra'at; Rafat, Rafati) | Rif'a[t] or Ra'fa[t]                    | height, elevation (e.g. of a structure); high rank or standing. Ra'fatí (Pers.) related to Arabic Ra'fat. e.g. Dr Vahid Rafati (1945–, Vahíd Rafátí), former Head of the Research Department in Haifa, the author of numerous articles and books in Persian and English.   |
| Rifa'i (Rifa'iyya, Rifa'iya)           | Rifá'í (also Rifá'iyya, Rifá'iya)       | eminent Súfí order (ṭaríqa) founded by Aḥmad ibn 'Alí ar-Rifá'í  |
| Rifat, Rafat                           | Rifát, Rafát                            | lifted, elated, joyous   |
| Rih, Riyah, Arwah, Aryah               | Ríh, pl. Riyáḥ, Arwáḥ, Aryáḥ            | wind; smell, odour;—pl. also name of the father of a tribe   |
| Rik'at                                 | Rik'at                                  | prostration in prayer ( <i>The Kítáb-i-Íqán</i> , p. 50)   |
| Rikab, Rukub, Rikabat, Raka'ib         | Rikáb, pl. Rukub, Rikábát, Raká'ib      | stirrup;—pl. riding camel, riding animal, mount  |
| Risala, Risalat, Rasa'íl               | Risála[h or t], pl. Risálát, Rasá'íl    | consignment, shipment; mail item; (written) communication or report; missive; letter, note; epistle; treatise; dispatch; message; radio message; the gift of prophecy; the office of a prophet; Messengership. Messengership is described as proclaiming the knowledge of the first intellect ( <i>al-'aql al-awwal</i> ) to the prepared ( <i>musta'idd</i> ) people. <i>Shaykh</i> Aḥmad in <i>The development of Shaykhí thought in Shí'í Islam</i> , p. 90. See nubúwa |

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| Risalah Fi'l-Ghina'                   | Risálah Fí'l- <u>G</u> hina'                            | "Treatise on Singing" by the Báb   |
| Risalah Fi'n-Nahv                     | Risálah Fí'n-Nahv                                       | "Treatise on Grammar" by the Báb   |
| Risaliy-i-'Adliyyih                   | Risáliy-i-'Adlíyyih                                     | "Treatise on Justice" by the Báb   |
| Risaliy-i-Amriyyih                    | Risáliy-i-Amríyyih (Ar. Amriya)                         | "Treatise on the Cause" by Muḥammad Muṣṭafá al-Baghdádí  |
| Risaliy-i-Ayat-i-Mu'arrakhih          | Risáliy-i-Ayát-i-Mu'arra <u>k</u> hih                   | "Treatise on the earlier verses" by Mírzá Abu'l-Faḍl   |
| Risaliy-i-Ayyubiyyih                  | Risáliy-i-Ayyúbíyyih                                    | "Treatise on Job" by Abu'l-Faḍl  |
| Risaliy-i-Dhahabiyyih                 | Risáliy-i- <u>D</u> hahabíyyih                          | should be <u>K</u> huṭbiy-i- <u>D</u> hikríyyih by the Báb, <i>Gate of the Heart</i> , p. 379.   |
| Risaliy-i-Fiqhiyyih                   | Risáliy-i-Fiqhíyyih                                     | "Treatise on Fiqh" by the Báb  |
| Risaliy-i-Furu'-i-'Adliyyih           | Risáliy-i-Furú'-i-'Adlíyyih                             | "Treatise of Justice: Branches" by the Báb   |
| Risaliy-i-Ithbat-i-Nubuvvat-i-Khassih | Risáliy-i- <u>I</u> thbát-i-Nubuvvat-i- <u>K</u> hássih | "Epistle on the Proofs of the Prophethood (of Muḥammad)" by the Báb, i.e. His specific station and mission.  |
| Risaliy-i-Khaqaniyyih                 | Risáliy-i- <u>K</u> hákáníyyih                          | treatise in answer to Fath-'Alí <u>S</u> háh's question regarding the superiority of the Qá'im over His ancestors.   |
| Risaliy-i-Madaniyyih                  | Risáliy-i-Madaniyyih                                    | Pers. "Treatise on civilization" (or Shoghi Effendi as "Tablet of Divine Civilization") written anonymously by 'Abdu'l-Bahá in 1875. First English translation title (1910 & 1918) "Mysterious Forces of Civilization". Marzieh Gail 1957 tr. title "The Secret of Divine Civilization". |
| Risaliy-i-Siyasiyyih                  | Risáliy-i-Siyásiyyih                                    | Treatise on Politics by 'Abdu'l-Bahá   |
| Risaliy-i-Sultaniyyah                 | Risáliy-i-Sulṭáníyyah                                   | "The royal message" by <u>S</u> haykh Aḥmad to Fath-'Alí <u>S</u> háh  |
| Rish, Rishun, Riyash, Aryash          | <u>R</u> ísh (collective; noun <u>R</u> íshun)          | feathers; feathering, plumage; clothes, attire, exterior; bristles (e.g., of a brush);—pl. riyásh, aryásh  |
| Risha, Rishat                         | <u>R</u> ísha[t] (n. -un.) pl. <u>R</u> íshát           | feather; quill; writing pen; brush (of a painter); plectrum; lancet; (e.g.) reed (of certain wind instruments, e.g., of the oboe (music))  |
| Rish-Safid                            | <u>R</u> ísh-Safíd                                      | "white beard" of wisdom, a person in charge of the welfare of a group of a few households. The term denoted a person of wisdom and experience within the community.  |
| Riyal                                 | Riyál, pl. Riyálát                                      | a silver coin  |
| Riz-Ab (Rizab, Rezab)                 | Ríz-Áb  | Pers. waste bath or washing water. A village (empty? 31.302413, 54.080200?) in Taft County, Yazd Province, Iran. 90 km SW of Yazd. A village (28.853536, 55.008231) 78 km SE of Nayriz.  |
| Rizq, Arzaq                           | Rizq, pl. Arzáq   | livelihood, means of living, subsistence; daily bread, nourishment, sustenance; boon, blessing (of God); property, possessions, wealth, fortune; income; pay, wages  |
| Rizqu'llah                            | Rizqu'lláh  | "God bless him", "fortune from God"  |
| Rizwan, Ruzwan                        | Rizwán, Ruzwán  | Pers. accepting, acquiescing; being pleased, gratified;—rizwán, a blessing, benediction; paradise; name of the porter or gardener of paradise  |
| Ru'ya', Ruya                          | Ru'ya', Rúyá  | seeing, looking, viewing, vision; inspection, examination. See Ra'á  |
| Ru'yatú'l-Mashiyya                    | Rú'yatú'l-Mashíyyat                                     | "vision of the Primal Will of God"   |
| Rub', Arba'                           | Rub', pl. Arbá'   | quarter, fourth part; roubouh, a dry measure. ar-Rub' al <u>K</u> hálí ("empty quarter", desert region in southern Arabia, largest in the world)   |
| Ruba'i, Ruba'iyat                     | Rubá'í, pl. Rubá'iyát                                   | consisting of four, quadripartite, fourfold, quadruple; quadrangular; tetragonal; (grammar) consisting of four radical letters, quadrilateral; quartet;—pl. quatrains (poetry)   |
| Ruba'iyat 'Umar                       | Rubá'iyát 'Umar <u>K</u> hayyám                         | "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" trans. Edward FitzGerald  |
| Rubat-Karim (Robot-Karim)             | Rubát-Karím   | (formerly known as <u>S</u> hahríyár and <u>S</u> hahryár) is a city (39 km SW of Teheran; 35.472695, 51.084748) in Tehran Province, Iran. Nabl-i-A'ẓam first heard of the declaration of the Báb while visiting an uncle what was then a village. See Ribát.                            |
| Rubban (Rabban), Rubaniya, Rababina   | Rubbán, pl. Rubbáníya, Rabábina[h]                      | master, captain, pilot, skipper, boatswain, navigator  |
| Rububiya, Rububiyya                   | Rubúbíya[h or t], Pers. Rubúbíyyih                      | divinity, deity, godship, dominion, supreme power  |
| Rud                                   | Rúd   | Pers. river, torrent, flowing water; the Oxus; intestines, gut; the string of a musical instrument; a bow-string; song, cheerfulness, jovial conversation, convivial mirth; vocal or instrumental music; a son or daughter; a beautiful brunette; a comely and amiable youth; a          |

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| Rudaki  | Rúdakí  | plucked bird; a shorn sheep. Used as a suffix with given name, as in Yálrúd.<br>from a Rúdak village (in Fars (very small, 29°37'31" N 51°25'57" E), Qazvin (35.694810, 49.894467) and Tihiran (NE Tihiran, 35°50'55" N 51°32'59" E) Provinces). Abú 'Abd Alláh Ja'far ibn Muḥammad ar-Rúdakí (died 941), better known as Rúdakí, a Persian poet regarded as the first great literary genius of the modern Persian language. He was born in Rúdak (38.437844, 68.766154)—now a town (Рӯдакӣ, 11 km south of Dushanbe) in western Tajikistan. |
| Rudbar  | Rúdbár  | Pers. "by the river", a city and capital of Rudbar County, Gilan Province, Iran. 54 km south of Rašh.  |
| Ruh al-Mu'ani                                 | Rúḥ al-Mu'ání   | ar-Rúḥ al-Mu'ání, <i>The Spirit of the Meanings</i> , by <u>Shaykh</u> Maḥmúd al-Álúsí   |
| Ruh Husayn ibn                                | Rúḥ, Ḥusayn ibn   | Abú al-Qásim al-Ḥusayn ibn Rúḥ an-Nawbakhtíy) was the third of the four deputies of the twelfth Imám   |
| Ruh, Arwah<br>Ruha                            | Rúḥ m. & f., pl. Arwáh<br>Rúḥá                          | breath of life, soul; spirit (in all senses); gun barrel wind, breath, spirit. Rúḥá <u>Khánum</u> (1880–1971) a twin daughter of 'Abdu'l-Bahá. See Ṭúbá.   |
| Ruhangiz, Ruh-Angiz                           | Rúḥángíz  | Pers. (rúḥ + ángíz) "raising the spirit". Rúḥángíz Rabbání a sister of Shoghi Effendi.   |
| Ruhani, Ruhanun                               | Rúḥání, pl. Rúḥánún                                     | spiritual, immaterial; divine, sacred, holy; clergyman, minister (Christian)   |
| Ruhaniya, Ruhaniyyih<br>Ruhi Afnan            | Rúḥáníya, Pers. Rúḥániyyih<br>Rúḥí Afnán                | spirituality; transfiguration<br>Shoghi Effendi's cousin, Rúḥí Muḥsin Afnán, known as Ruhi Effendi, eldest son of 'Abdu'l-Bahá's daughter, Ṭúbá  |
| Ruhi Fida'<br>Ruhi, Ruhát<br>Ruhíya, Ruhíyyih | Rúḥí Fidá'<br>Rúḥí, pl. Rúḥát<br>Rúḥíya, Pers. Rúḥíyyih | "my soul is redemption", a common expression<br>spirituous; spiritual;—pl. spiritual things<br>spirituality; mentality, mental attitude, frame of mind. Amatu'l-Bahá Rúḥíyyih <u>Khánum</u> Rabbani (née Mary Sutherland Maxwell).   |
| Ruhu'llah                                     | Rúḥu'lláh   | "Spirit of God". A designation Muslims use for Jesus (Rúḥu'lláh 'Ísá) based on verses such as Qur'án 4:171 (Ruḥun Minhu, "Spirit of/from Him (it) (God)"). Rúḥu'lláh Varqá was the son of Mírzá 'Alí-Muḥammad-i-Varqá.   |
| Ruhu'l-Ma'ani                                 | Rúḥu'l-Ma'ání   | a tafsír (exegesis) of the Qur'án by Muftí Sayyid Maḥmúd al-Álúsí al-Baḥdádí (10 December 1802—29 July 1854), was an 'Iráqí Islamic scholar best known for writing Rúḥu'l-Ma'ání   |
| Rukh  | Ruḵh  | Pers. a cheek; the face, countenance; a side, point, quarter; the rook or tower at chess; a knight-errant; a head-stall for a horse  |
| Rukhsara<br>Rukn ar-Rabí', Rukn-i-Rabí'       | Ruḵhsára<br>ar-Rukn ar-Rabí', Pers. Rukn-i-Rabí'        | Pers. cheek, face, complexion, mien<br>"The Fourth Pillar or Support" (God, Muḥammad and the Imams are the first three)—a perfect <u>Shí'í</u> man ( <u>aṣh-Shí'í</u> al-Kámil) believed always to exist among the Shi'as and to serve as a Channel of grace   |
| Rukn, Arkan                                   | Rukn, pl. Arkán   | pillar, support, prop; corner; nook; basis, basic element, first principle; face—pl. staff (military); basic elements, chief elements  |
| Rukni'd-Dawlih<br>Rum                         | Rukni'd-Dawlih<br>Rum                                   | the Pillar of the State<br>sand, especially light sand that can be carried by the wind   |
| Rum, Arwam                                    | ar-Rúm, pl. al-Arwám                                    | of or pertaining to the eastern Roman Empire, that later became the Byzantine Empire, the Byzantines; Byzantium (i.e. the Christian people and countries (Greece; Rome, Romelia; Türkiye);—pl. (the adherents of) the Greek Orthodox Church. ar-Rúm is an old name for Istanbul. Derived from a Greek plural word meaning Romans. Baḥr ar-Rúm (the Roman Sea) the Mediterranean.   |
| Rumi, Arwam, Rumiyan                          | Rúmí, pl. Arwám, Pers. Rúmíyán                          | Roman, Byzantine; Greek Orthodox (Church). Jalálu'd-Dín-i-Rúmí, "Glory of the Faith from Byzantine (Anatolia)".  |
| Rumilya, Rumelia, Roumelia                    | Rúmílyá   | Turkish (Rumeli) for "Land of the Romans" also known as Turkey (now Türkiye) in Europe, was a historical term describing (after 1453) the area now referred to as the Balkans (an area primarily populated by  |

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| Rumman (Ramman), Rummana                          | Rummán or Rummána[h]                           | Christians) when it was administered by the Ottoman Empire. Rumelia included the provinces of Thrace, Macedonia and Moesia, today's Bulgaria and Turkish Thrace. The name Rumelia was ultimately applied to a province composed of central Albania and north-western Macedonia.  |
| Rummani   | Rummání  | a pomegranate (it has red-purple aril covering each seed)  |
| Runiz (Roniz Olya)<br>Ruqayya (Ruqiyya)           | Rúníz<br>Ruqayya[h]                            | Pers. (Ar. influence) seller of pomegranates; resembling a pomegranate; ruby-coloured; a ruby a town (29.192224, 53.768822) 55 km west of Nayríz (also spelled Ruqaiya, Ruqaya, Ruqiyih, etc.) feminine name meaning "rise, ascent, ascending", "chant or recite Divine Words". Derived either from ruqíy or ruqyah. It also means "enchanted, bewitching or of being armed against sorcery". Ruqayyah bint Muḥammad (601–624), a daughter of Muḥammad and <u>Kh</u> adíjah. Name given to Mary Hotchkiss Bode by 'Abdu'l-Bahá.                            |
| Ruqiy<br>Ruqya, Ruqan<br>Rushan (Raushan, Roshan) | Ruqíy<br>Ruqya[h or t], pl. Ruqan<br>Rúshān    | rise, progress, upward development<br>spell, charm, magic; incantation<br>Pers. a window. Rúshān-Kúh (Roshan Kouh), a very small village (36.380516, 53.364171; many are Bahá'ís who are suffering persecution, confiscation and destruction of properties) 34 km SE of Sárí.  |
| Rushd   | Rushd  | integrity of (ones) actions, proper, sensible conduct; reason, good sense, senses; consciousness; maturity (of the mind). Abú'l-Walíd Muḥammad ibn 'Aḥmad ibn Rushd (1126–1198) "Averroes", was a Muslim Andalusian philosopher and thinker who wrote about many subjects, including philosophy, theology, medicine, astronomy, physics, Islamic jurisprudence and law, and linguistics.   |
| Rushdi<br>Rustam (Rostam, Rostem, Rustum)         | Rushdí, fem. Rushdiya[h]<br>Rustam             | rightly guided, of true faith, mature<br>Pers. the most renowned Persian hero, described as Persia's Hercules. Character in <u>Sh</u> áhnáma[h].   |
| Rustami<br>Rustaq, Rastaq                         | Rustamí<br>Rustáq, Rastáq                      | Pers. valour, heroism<br>(Ar. element) a village, market-town, encampment of tents or huts; a villager; the commander of a file of men, a corporal. Rastáq (Rostagh, 28.448690, 55.076019) a village in Fars Province, 110 km SE of Nayríz   |
| Rutba, Rutab                                      | Rutba, pl. Rutab                               | degree, grade, level; rank, standing, station; class, quality; (military) rank; clerical rank, order (of the Christian ministry); religious ceremony (Christian)   |
| Ruz   | Rúz  | Pers. a day; day-time; the sun; the face; good fortune; opportunity; the vernal equinox; power, strength; courage; open, manifest, clear, evident  |
| Ruz-bih, Ruzbih                                   | Rúz-bih, Rúzbih                                | Pers. good day, fortunate days, happy times; improving daily; happy, fortunate. For bih, see bahja.  |
| Ruzbihan (Ruzbihyan)                              | Rúzbihán                                       | (Roozbehyan) possible plural of Rúzbih. Rúzbihán Baqlí <u>Sh</u> írází (d. 1221), 13th-century Iranian mystic.   |
| Ruz-i-Alast<br>Ruz-i-Payman                       | Rúz-i-Alast<br>Rúz-i-Paymán                    | Pers. Day of Alast<br>Pers. Day of the Covenant. Rúz-i-Payghún may be an alternative.  |
| Ruzita  | Ruzítá   | Pers. (from French) little everlasting rose. Ruzítá Samandarí, wife of Bahman Samandarí (executed 1992)  |
| <b>S</b><br>Sa'a, Sa'at<br>Sa'ada                 | Sá'a[h or t], pl. Sá'át, Sá'<br>Sa'áda[h or t] | (short) time, while; hour; timepiece, clock, watch (fem. of sa'd) happiness; bliss, felicity; good fortune, success, prosperity, welfare; title of a páshá; sa'ádat (with following name, e.g. Sa'ádat-Ábád) is the title of a high official. Sa'ádat Ábád (29.272778, 53.061111) is a small village on the road between <u>Sh</u> íráz and Nayríz, where the headless body of Mírzá 'Abdu'l-Ḥusayn (Nayríz uprisings) was buried. Also a village (36.442778, 52.2275) 11.5 km WSW of Ámul visited by Bahá'u'lláh in 1844. Sa'ádat Alláh happiness of God. |
| Sa'adat-Abad                                      | Sa'ádat-Ábád                                   | a village (36.443640, 52.228517) in Mazandaran Province, and a wealthy district in northern Ṭíhrán.  |

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| Sa'b mustas'ab<br>Sa'b   | Şa'b Mustas'ab<br>Şa'b, pl. Şi'áb   | “exceedingly abstruse”<br>hard, difficult;—pl. difficulties. Şa'b as a verb means to become abstinent, or to become extreme and unbearable; and as a noun, is the opposite of domestic animal, and refers to everything that is unbearable. See mustas'ab  |
| Sa'd (Sa'ad)   | Sa'd, pl. Su'úd   | good luck, good fortune. Sa'd ibn Abí Waqqás, also known as Sa'd ibn Malik, was a companion of Muḥammad. Sa'd was reportedly the seventh person to embrace Islam (aged 17). His son, 'Umar ibn Sa'd bin Abí Waqqás, known as Ibn Sa'd (d. 685) was the commander of the army of 'Ubayd Alláh bin Ziyád in the death of Imám Ḥusayn and his companions. He is among the most hated figures in <u>Shí'a</u> Islamic history. |
| Sa'd ibn Ma'adh (Sa'd-i-Ma'adh)  | Sa'd ibn Ma'ádh, (Sa'd-i-Ma'ádh)  | “being happy/fortunate” + “act of taking refuge or a place of refuge”. Abú 'Amr Sa'd ibn Ma'ádh ibn an-Nu'mán (c. 591–627) was a chief of the Aws tribe in Medina and a prominent companion of Muhammad.   |
| Sa'dan, Sa'adin<br>Sa'di (Saadi)   | Sa'dán, pl. Sa'ádín<br>Sa'dí  | ape<br>“fortunate, lucky”. Persian poet Muḥarrif al-Dín ibn Muḥliḥ al-Dín <u>Shírází</u> (1210–1291), named after his patrons Sa'd bin Zangí and Abú Bakr bin Sa'd (hence nom de plume Sa'dí). See Gulistán and <u>Shírází</u> . Sa'dí village about 3 km north of Shiraz city centre, now District 3 of the city.   |
| Sa'du'llah<br>Sa'i   | Sa'du'lláh<br>Sa'í  | “Joy of God”<br>seeking, search or ritual walking. The walk between the rocky outcrops aṣ-Şafá and al-Marwah in Mecca  |
| Sa'id (Saeed, Saied, Saeid), Su'ada'                                       | Sa'id, fem. Sa'ída[h or t], pl. Su'adá'   | (Sa'ida, Sa'ihih) happy; radiant, blissful; lucky, auspicious; felicitous. Sa'ádatukum is a polite form of address that means “Your Excellency” or “Your Honour” (-kum, “your”). Búr Sa'id (Port Said) is a seaport in NE Egypt.   |
| Sa'id, Su'ud   | Şa'id, pl. Şu'úd  | highland, upland, plateau. aṣ-Şa'id and Şa'id Miṣr: Upper Egypt.   |
| Sa'ida, Sawa'id<br>Sa'idi, Sa'ayida  | Sá'ida[h], pl. Sawá'id<br>Şa'idí, pl. Şa'áyida  | tributary. Qaşş ibn Sá'idah<br>Upper Egyptian (i.e. southern or south of latitude 30° north, south of Cairo) in the sense of “ascend”  |
| Sa'idu'l-'Ulama'   | Sa'ídu'l-'Ulamá'  | title with colloquial meaning of “Leader of the Learned” or “Chief of the Scholars”. Title given to Mullá Sa'id, a mujtahid from Bárfurúsh, by Náşiri'd-Dín <u>Sháh</u> as a reward (to gain his political support) for his hostility to the Bábís during the siege of <u>Shaykh</u> Ṭabarsí in 1849.  |
| Sa'igh, Suyyagh, Sagha, Suwwagh<br>Sa'im<br>Sa'imun, Suwwam, Suyyam, Siyam | Şá'igh, pl. Şuyyágh, Şágha[h], Şuwwágh<br>Şá'im<br>pl. Şá'imún, Şuwwam, Şuyyam, Şiyám | goldsmith, jeweller<br>fasting (adjective); faster, one who fasts<br>plurals of Şá'im. Hasan Balyuzi, Shoghi Effendi and Adib Taherzadeh and others use <u>şiyám</u> .   |
| Sa'in Qal'a (Sa'in Qal'ih)   | Şá'in Qal'a (Şá'in Qal'ih)  | Pers. small island in southern Lake Urmia and city 67 km SE Zanján   |
| Sa'in  | Şá'in   | preserver, sustainer, maintainer, keeper, guardian, protector; protective  |
| Sa'inu'd-Din<br>Sa'iq, Sawa'iq<br>Sa'ir, Su'ur                             | Şá'inu'd-Dín<br>Şá'iq[h or t], pl. Şawá'iq<br>Sa'ír, pl. Su'ur                        | “Preserver of religion”<br>bolt of lightning, thunderbolt<br>blazing flame, fire; blaze; hell, inferno. Mt. Sa'ír (Mt. Seir; 30.184341, 35.316634)—the mountain can be a reference to Jesus. Chain of mountains west and south of the Dead Sea extending through Jerusalem and Bethlehem. Sa'ír is a Palestinian town 8 km north-east of Hebron.   |
| Sa'sa'<br>Sa'sa'a  | Şa'sa'<br>Şa'sa'a[h or t]   | separated, dispersed.<br>separating, dividing, dispersing; moving, shaking; name of a purgative plant; also of the father of a tribe. The Banú 'Ámir ibn Şa'sa'ah was a large and ancient Arab tribe originating from central and south western Arabia that dominated Najd for centuries after the rise of Islam.  |
| Sa'ud<br>Sa'udi  | Sa'úd<br>Sa'údí   | Ál-Sa'úd is the ruling royal family of Saudi Arabia<br>Saudi. al-Mamlaka[h] al-'Arabíya[h] as-Su'údíya[h] (“the Saudi Arab kingdom”)—normally translated as “the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia”  |
| Sab'a, Sab', Sab'ih  | Sab'a[h], fem. Sab', (Pers. Sab'ih)   | seven  |

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| Sab'ata 'Ashara, Sab'a 'Ashrata<br>Sab'un<br>Saba, Saba', Saba'iyyun | Sab'ata[h or t] 'Ashara<br>Sab'un<br>Sabá' (or Saba'), pl. Saba'iyyún | seventeen (fem. Sab'a 'Ashrata[h or t])<br>seventy<br>Saba, Sabaeon ("Sabean", and not Sabian), Sheba (Hebrew). Ancient Ma'rib, in modern Yemen, was the capital of the kingdom of Sabá' (the kingdom of "Sheba", in King Solomon's day, included Yemen and parts of the west side of the Red Sea, which was later Christianised from Abyssinia). The kingdom was founded by the Sabaeans (as-Saba'iyyún). In the Qur'án, they are described as Saba' (not to be confused with Šábi') or as the people of Tubba' (Qawm Tubba'). Symbolic home or dwelling place of the "well-beloved" (PHW 1). |
| Saba, Sabw, Subuw, Siban, Saba'                                      | Šabá, Šabw, Šubúw, Šiban, Šaba'                                       | to be a child, be childish. There is also a link with the east wind, see separate listings for Šaban Šubúw.  |
| Sabah<br>Sabaha, (Sabh, Sibaha)                                      | Šabáh<br>Sabaħa (Sabħ, Sibáħa)  | morning<br>to swim (in); to float (figuratively); to spread, Form II to praise, glorify  |
| Sabahani<br>Saban, Sabawat, Asba'<br>Sabara                          | Sabaħaní<br>Šaban, pl. Šabawát, Ašbá'<br>Šabara                       | glorify me. Sounds like sabakthani. See Shavaktani<br>east wind<br>to bind, tie, fetter, shackle; to be patient, be forbearing, have patience, take patience, persevere; to bear calmly, patiently, stoutly, endure  |
| Sabbagh<br>Sabbag, Sabbaqun  | Šabbágh<br>Sabbáq, pl. Sabbáqún                                       | dye<br>anticipatory; precursory; triumphant; fast train, express train; precursor; winner in contest   |
| Sabha, Subha, Subuhát  | Sabħa[h or t], Subħa[h or t]  | (pl. subuhát) majesty (of God). Translated by Shoghi Effendi as "veil". See Subuhát al-Jalál.  |
| Sabi', as-Sabi'a, Subat, Sabi'a, Sabi'un                             | Šábi', pl. Šubát  | an idolater, who changes his religion, pagan, Sabian (not "Sabean"); Mandaean. fem. Šabí'a[h or t], Šábi'a[h or t]. aš-Šábi'a or aš-Šábi'ún (derived from the Aramaic term Šabi, 'to baptize'), the Sabians, designation of two different sects: 1) the Mandaeans, a Judeo-Christian Gnostic, baptist sect in Mesopotamia (Christians of St. John), used in this sense in the Qur'án. 2) The Sabians of Ĥarrán, a pagan sect extant as late as the 11th century CE. See Mandá'iyún.  |
| Sabil, Subul, Asbila, Sibilan  | Sabíl (m. & f.), pl. Subul, Asbila, Siblán                            | way (e.g. God's), road, path; access; means, expedient, possibility (to, for);—(pl. asbila) public fountain;—(pl. siblán) clay pipe bowl, clay pipe (of the Bedouins)  |
| Sabiq, Sabiqun, Sabiqin, Subbaq, Sabiqan                             | Sábiq, pl. Sábiqún, Sábiqín, Subbáq                                   | antecedent, preceding, foregoing, previous, prior; former, ex-; retired; <i>sábiqan</i> formerly, previously. The Báb initially described the Ĥurúf-i-Ĥayy ("Letters of the Living") as Sábiqún (those who "have preceded in faith"). In Islam it refers to the eminent early followers of Muħammad.   |
| Sabiqá, Sawabiq  | Sábiqá[h], pl. Sawábiq  | (fem. of sábiq) precedence, priority; previous case, precedent; previous, earlier publication of an author;—pl. antecedents; previous convictions  |
| Sabir  | Šábir, dual Šábirán   | patient, long-suffering, enduring, perseverant, steadfast  |
| Sabir, Sabar, Subara'<br>Sabiryan<br>Sabr                            | Šabír, Šabár, pl. Šubará'<br>Šábirýán<br>Šabr                         | patient, mild, long-suffering; a surety, sponsor<br>those who are patient<br>fettering, shackling; patience, forbearance; composure, equanimity, steadfastness, firmness; self-control, self-command, self-possession; perseverance, endurance, hardness. e.g. Súriy-i-Šabr  |
| Sabri (Zabari), Sabriya  | Šabrí, fem. Šabríya[h or t]   | patient. A very small village (also known as Zabári, 35.728333, 56.929167) in Sabzevar County, Razavi Khorasan Province. 87 km SW of Sabzevar.   |
| Sabt, Sabut  | Sabt, pl. Sabút   | rest, quiet, repose. as-sabt, the Jewish sabbath (possibly borrowed from Hebrew <i>Shabát</i> ); observing the Sabbath ( <i>Shabbat</i> ); Saturday  |
| Sabti  | Sabti   | (Ar. influence) surname of Aħmad, a son of Harún ar-Rašhíd, supposedly because he devoted six days of the week to the service of God, and worked on the sabbath, or Saturday, for a livelihood   |
| Sabuktigin   | Sabuktigín  | also spelt as Sabuktagin, Sabuktakín ("Sabuktakíyn"), Sebüktegin and Sebük Tigin. Abú Manšúr Sabuktigín (c 942–997), a brave general, (father of Sulţán Maħmúd,  |

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| Sabur, Subur                           | Şabúr, pl. Şubur                           | the founder of the <u>G</u> haznawíyán dynasty (r. 977–997)). In Turkic the name means beloved prince.  |
| Sabz                                   | Sabz                                       | (very) patient, enduring, perseverant, steadfast  |
| Sabzi                                  | Sabzí                                      | Pers. green, verdant, fresh, recent.  |
| Sabz-i-Maydan, Sabzih-Maydan           | Sabz-i-Maydán                              | Pers. verdure, greenness; vegetables  |
|  |  | Pers. “Vegetable square”, “Green square”, “Sabzih-Maydán”. Square (35.677350, 51.419981) in Tīhrán to the south of the main palace where many early Bábís were martyred. Now a gold and jewellery market.   |
| Sabzivar (Sabzevar), Bayhaq, Sabziwar  | Sabzivár                                   | city (36.216270, 57.673413) in <u>K</u> hurasán Province, NE Iran. “Sabzihvár” in <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> . Medieval name was Bayhaq (“Beiagh”). Abú Bakr Aḥmad ibn Ḥusayn ibn ‘Alí ibn Músa al- <u>K</u> husrujirdí al-Bayhaqí, also known as Imám al-Bayhaqí, was born 994 in the small town of <u>K</u> husruwjird, less than 10 km west of Sabzivár (Bayhaq). Bahá’u’lláh named it Madínatu’l- <u>K</u> hadrá’ (The Verdant City). |
|  |  | Arabic letter   |
| Sad                                    | Şád  | simple; plain, unicoloured, uniform (fabric). Pers. white; a feast kept by the Persians at the winter solstice  |
| Sada (Pers. Sada, Sadih, Sadeh)        | Sáda                                       |   |
|  |  | Pers. a flaming fire; a festival-night, on which the Persians light a number of large fires (see sáda). Sadih (Sedeh), derived from Sih-dizh (“three castles”, a town (32.684449, 51.515125), prior to the 1930s, that formed around three neighbouring castles. Now part of the city of Khumayní Shahr, which is now part of the Isfahan Metropolitan area. Birth place of the Bahá’í poet brothers Nayyir and Síná.                   |
| Sada (Sadah, Sadih, Sedeh)             | Sada                                       |   |
|  |  | alms, charitable gift; alms-giving, charity, voluntary contribution of alms, freewill offering; legally prescribed alms tax (Islamic Law)   |
| Sadaqa, Sadaqat                        | Şadaqa[t], pl. Şadaqát                     | <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. 556   |
|  |  | Surname adopted by five siyyid brothers (it was formerly Báqiroff)  |
| Sadar-i-Kull                           | Sadár-i-Kull                               | (from Sáda) simple; plain, uncoloured, uniform (fabric); innocent, ingenuous, naive; plain, homely; artless, guileless, candid, frank (character); primitive.   |
| Sadat-i-Khamsi                         | Sádát-i- <u>K</u> hamsí                    | Sád <h>ij</h> (Sazij), a daughter of Badí’u’lláh (a son of Bahá’u’lláh)   |
| Sadhaj, Sadhij, Suddaj                 | Sád <h>aj</h> , Sád <h>ij</h> , pl. Suddaj | simplicity; innocence, ingenuousness, naiveté; homeliness, plainness; guilelessness   |
|  |  | Pers. second daughter of Bahá’u’lláh and His second wife, Mahd-i-‘Ulyá  |
| Sadhaja                                | Sád <h>aja</h>                             | <i>Epistle to the Son of the Wolf</i> , p. 86   |
| Sadhijiyih                             | Sád <h>ij</h> iyih                         | true, truthful (veridical), veracious, sincere, candid; reliable; accurate, true, genuine, faithful, authentic; righteous, loyal and just, saintly  |
| Sad-i-Isfahani                         | Şád-i-İşfahání                             | The sixth <u>Sh</u> í’á Imám.   |
| Sadiq (Sadeq, Sadegh), Sadiqa          | Şádiq, fem. Şádiqa[h or t]                 | friend; friendly, connected by bonds of friendship. Fem. Şádiqa[h or t] and İşfahání Pers. also Şadíqih. See Pers. Yar.   |
|  |  | Pers. truthfulness; truth, sincerity  |
| Sadiq, Sadiqa, Asdiqa’, Sudiqa, Sudqan | Şadíq, pl. Aşdíqá’, Şudaqá, Şudqán         | Mullá Şádiq-i- <u>K</u> hurasání (formerly known as Muqaddas), and surnamed Ismu’lláhu’l-Aşdaq by Bahá’u’lláh.  |
| Sadiqi                                 | Şádiqí                                     | ‘Abbás-‘Alí Şádiqípúr   |
| Sadiq-i-Khurasani                      | Şádiq-i- <u>K</u> hurasání                 | Attempted to assassinate Náşir ad-Dín <u>Sh</u> áh in 1852.   |
| Sadiqi-pur (Sadiqipur)                 | Şádiqí-púr (Şádiqípúr)                     |   |
| Sadiq-i-Tabataba’i                     | Şádiq-i-Ṭabátábá’í                         |   |
| Sadiq-i-Tabrizi                        | Şádiq-i-Ṭabrizí                            |   |
| Sadiq-i-Yazdi                          | Şádiq-i-Yazdí                              |   |
| Sadiq-i-Zadih                          | Şádiq-i-Zádih                              |   |
| Sadir                                  | Şádir                                      | going out, emanating, originating; issued, come out, published, etc.; exportation, export; yield  |
| Sadr ad-Din                            | Şadr ad-Dín                                | one who is foremost and most prominent in religion. Şadr ad-Dín Muḥammad <u>Sh</u> írází, more commonly known as Mullá Şadrá (Persian; Arabic Şadr al-Muta’allihún; c. CE 1571/2–c. 1635/40/AH 980–1050), was a Persian Twelver <u>Sh</u> í’í Islamic mystic, philosopher, theologian, and ‘Álim who led the Iranian cultural renaissance in the 17th century.  |
|  |  | “the Greatest Leader”. Often the prime minister or chief minister; dignity of premier; chief seat. One of   |
| Sadr al-A’zam (Sadr-i-A’zam)           | aş-Şadr al-A’zam (Şadr-i-A’zam)            |   |

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| Sadr al-Ardibili<br>Sadr al-Muta'allihin<br>Sadr<br>Sadr, Sadra, Sudur, Asdar | Şadr al-Ardibílí<br>Şadr al-Muta'allihín<br>Sadr<br>Şadr (Pers. also Şadrá), pl. Şudúr, Aşdár | the honorifics attached to the chief minister of a <u>sháh</u> . See Wazír-i-A'zam.<br>Sufi leader in Ardibíl. See Ardibílí.<br>foremost among those who have become divine-like<br>setting (the hair) a flowing (a woman)<br>chest, breast, bust; bosom, heart; front part, front; part, portion; first hemistich; leader, commander; beginning, start, outset, commencement, inception; early period, beginnings, dawn (figurative);—pl. (also) coming out, appearance, publication (e.g., of a book), issuance (e.g., of an ordinance). Aşdár is a non-standard plural used by Bahá'u'lláh. In Persian, şadr denotes an outstanding person, e.g. a scholar; prime minister; a judge. Şadr ad-Dín Muḥammad bin Ibráhím bin Yaḥyá Qawámí <u>Shírází</u> (best known in Persian as Mullá Şadrá, later given the Arabic title Şadr al-Muta'allihín; c. 1571/2–c. 1635/40), was a Persian Twelver <u>Shí'í</u> Islamic mystic, philosopher, theologian, and 'Álim who led the Iranian cultural renaissance in the 17th century. Due to Mullá Şadrá's influential role in Persian intellectual history, the use of Şadrá as a title or honorific reflects his impact.                          |
| Sadra'iya, Sadra'iyya, Sadra'iyun<br>Sadri (Sedreh, Sadre)                    | Şadrá'íya[h or t], Şadrá'íyya[h or t]<br>Şadrí  | (pl. Şadrá'íyún) follower of Mullá Şadrá<br>Pers. (Ar. influence) pectoral; supreme; a vest, waistcoat; a jacket. Zoroastrian sacred vest. See kustí  |
| Sadr-i-utaq<br>Sadru'd-Dawlah (Sadru'd-Dawlih)                                | Şadr-i-uṭáq<br>Şadru'd-Dawlah   | Pers. seat of honour<br>"Heart of the state" or "Heart of the dynasty". Şadru'd-Dawlat al-Işfahání (Şadru'd-Dawliyy-i-Işfahání).<br>honorific title, "Heart of the scholars". A title given by 'Abdu'l-Bahá (also the title Şadr aş-Şudúr) to Hájí Sayyid Aḥmad Şadr al-'Ulamá Hamadání (1868–1907), a learned believer who around 1904, with 'Abdu'l-Bahá's encouragement, established the first teacher-training class for Bahá'í youth in Tíhrán.  |
| Sadru'l-'Ulamá'   | Şadru'l-'Ulamá'   | Ottoman Empire Grand Vizier or Prime Minister<br>The title originally held by the chief priest of Persia since Şafawí times until abolished by Nádír <u>Sháh</u> . Now chief judge, chancellor. The officer would have been in charge of ecclesiastical law, which consists of the utterances of the Prophet in the Qur'án; of the opinions of the Twelve Holy Imams; and of the commentaries of a school of pre-eminent ecclesiastical jurists. The body of law so framed has been roughly codified and divided into four: 1. religious rites and duties, 2. contracts and obligations, 3. personal affairs, 4. sumptuary rules and judicial procedure. This law is administered by an ecclesiastical court, consisting of 'ulamá' (i.e. lay priests) and mujtahids (i.e. learned doctors of the law), assisted sometimes by qadá (qadis or judges), and under the presidency of an official, known as the <u>Shaykh</u> u'l-Islám. The chief of this ecclesiastical hierarchy was in the past the Şadru's-Şudúr, or Pontifex Maximus, a dignitary chosen by the king and placed over the entire priesthood and judicial bench of the kingdom. For an example, see the 'Abd an-Nabí entry. |
| Sadru'l-A'zam, Sadr-i-A'zam<br>Sadru's-Sudur                                  | aş-Şadru'l-A'zam, Pers. Şadr-i-A'zam<br>Şadru's-Şudúr   |   |
| Saduq<br>Safa' (Saffa), Safa'   | Şadúq<br>Şafá', Pers. also Şafá   | veracious, truthful, honest, sincere<br>clearness, clarity, limpidity, untroubledness, cloudlessness, serenity, purity, sheerness; happiness, felicity, serenity, gaiety, cheerfulness; sincerity, candor, honesty. May also appear as Şaff. Edward Kinney (1863–1950) named Şafá ("Serenity") by 'Abdu'l-Bahá. See Wafá. aş-Şafá and al-Marwah are two rocky outcrops about 450 m apart and a little to the north of the Ka'ba, within the Great Mosque of Mecca in Saudi Arabia. Muslims travel back and forth between them seven times during the ritual pilgrimages of Ḥajj and 'Umrah.   |
| Safa'i (Safai)<br>Safad, Sifad, Asfad<br>Safadi                               | Şafá'í<br>Şafad, Şifád, pl. Asfád<br>Şafadí   | Pers. from Ar. purity, clearness; Suhayl Şafá'í<br>bond, tie, fetter<br>belonging to, native or inhabitant of, Safad  |

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| Safaha   | Safáha[h or t]   | (fem. of Safih) foolishness, stupidity, silliness; impudence, shamelessness, insolence   |
| Safar, Asfar   | Safar, pl. Asfár   | departure;—pl. journey, travel, trip, tour. e.g. Pers. <i>Safar-náma</i> ( <i>The book of travels</i> )  |
| Safar, Asfar<br>Safawi, fem. Safawiya, Safawiyyun            | Şafar, pl. Aşfár<br>Şafawí, fem. Şafawíya[t], pl. Şafawiyyún         | second month in Islamic calendar. “void”, see şafira<br>Pers. a prince or member of a dynasty of Persian kings (Safawiyān or Safavid dynasty— <u>Kh</u> ándání Şafawíya), named after Ismael Şafí. aş-şafawíya (pl. aş-şafawiyyún), the safawid (or Pers. safavid).  |
| Safdar   | Şafdar   | (Pers., Ar. influence) he who breaks the ranks; warlike, brave   |
| Saff, Sufuf  | Şaff, pl. Şufúf  | aligning or arranging in a line or row;—pl. row, line, file, rank, queue; row, or tier, of seats; grade, form (in school), class course, section, division, group  |
| Saffa  | Şaffa  | to set up in a row or line, line up, align, array, arrange, order (something); to eat, compose (type); to range, class, classify (someone among); to cut (something) in strips   |
| Saffah   | Saffáh   | shedder of blood, killer, murderer. Caliph ‘Abu’l-‘Abbás ‘Abdu’l-láh as-Saffáh.  |
| Saffar, Saffara<br>Saffari, Suffari<br>Saffariyan            | Şaffár, collective Şaffára[h or t]<br>Şaffárí, Şuffárí<br>Şaffáriyán | brass founder or a copper smith<br>Pers. a coppersmith<br>Pers. the Saffarid dynasty, it was a Sunní Iranian dynasty from Sístán that ruled over parts of eastern Iran, with its capital at Zaranj (a city now in SW Afghanistan), from 861 to 1003. Founded by the Persian coppersmith Ya‘qúb ibn al-Layth al-Şaffárí (840–879) |
| Saffatun, Saffat<br>Safid (Safed), Safida (Safidah, Safedih) | Şáffatun, Şáffat<br>Safíd, fem. Safída                               | those standing in or forming a rank, line or a row<br>Pers. white, fair; clear, evident, manifest. Fem. chalk, whitening. Sapíd/sapída have similar meanings.  |
| Safih, Sufaha’, Sifah  | Safíh, pl. Sufahá’, Sifáh  | foolish, stupid, silly; fool; an incompetent (Islamic law); impudent, shameless, insolent; insolent fellow. Áqá Muḥammad-Mihdí, because of his stupidity, was mockingly called Safíhu’l-‘Ulamá’, “the Foolish One of the Learned”.   |
| Safina, Sufun, Safa’i<br>Safir, Sufara                       | Safína, pl. Sufun, Safá’i<br>Safír, pl. Sufará                       | ship, vessel, boat<br>mediator (between contending parties); ambassador (diplomatic). Also as a term for a figure of salvation—messenger, mediator   |
| Safira, Safar, Sufur<br>Safiy                                | Şafira (Şafar, Şufúr)<br>Safíy                                       | to be empty, be devoid, vacant (of)<br>term for a figure of salvation—the friend, the chosen one   |
| Safiy, Safi, Asfiya  | Şafíy, Pers. Şafí, pl. Aşfiyá’                                       | clear, limpid, untroubled, undisturbed, serene, cloudless, pure, sheer;—pl. sincere friend, best friend, bosom friend  |
| Safiya (Safiyya), Salifiya                                   | Şafíya[t], pl. Şalafíya  | leader’s share of the loot; lion’s share of the booty. Name of one of Muḥammad’s wives.  |
| Safir, Sifr, Sufur, Safir, Sufur, Asfar<br>Safura            | Şafir, Şifr, Şufur, Şafir, Şufur, pl. Aşfár<br>Şáfúrá                | empty, void, devoid, (of), free (from)<br>Zipporah, the wife of Moses  |
| Safwat, Sifwat, Suwat  | Şafwat, Şifwat, Şufwat   | Pers. choicest, best, purest part. Muḥammad Páshá Şafwat   |
| Saghir ‘Id   | aş-Şaghír ‘Íd  | Little Bayrá <sup>m</sup> , i.e., the feast of fast breaking on the 1st of Şhawwál   |
| Saghir, Sighar, Sughara                                      | Şaghír, pl. Şighár, Şughará  | small, little; paltry, scanty, insignificant; tiny, minute; young, juvenile, minor; a minor, one under age   |
| Sahabi, Sahaba   | Şahábí, pl. Şahába   | a companion of the Prophet Muḥammad; companions, disciples, scribes and family of Muḥammad. Sing. Şahábíyy (masc.), Şahábíyyah (fem.) See Tábi‘ún.   |
| Sahar  | Sahar  | sleeplessness, insomnia; wakefulness, vigil; watchfulness, vigilance (over); crescent moon (“just before dawn”). Turkish Seher.  |
| Sahar, Ashar<br>Sahba’                                       | Sahar, pl. Ashár<br>Şahbá’   | time before daybreak, early morning, dawn<br>reddish (she-camel); wine, or the expressed juice of white grapes; red wine. Faríburz Şahbá’, Bahá’í architect.   |
| Sahban   | Sahbán   | water left in a bottle. Sahbán Wá’il, famed pre-Islamic poet   |
| Sahha, Sihha (Pers. Sihhih), Sahah                           | Şahḥa, Şihḥa[h or t], Şaháh  | to be healthy; to be all right, be in order; to recover, recuperate (from); to heal (of a wound); to be sound, strong, vigorous, firm, right, correct, faultless, unimpaired, unblemished; to be firm, unshakable  |

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| Sahhaf   | Şahháf   | (resolution); to be admissible, permissible; to be true, authentic, certain, sure; to prove true, turn out to be true; to hold good   |
| Sahib Amr  | Şáhib Amr  | a bookseller; a book-binder; a librarian  |
| Sahib az-Zaman, Sahibu'z-Zaman                                       | Şáhib az-Zamán, Şáhibu'z-Zamán                                   | "Master of the Cause", i.e. Shoghi Effendi.<br>"The Lord of the Age". A title of the Qá'im or twelfth Imám, the Promised One of Islamic tradition. The Báb according to the Bahá'í Writings.  |
| Sahib Sunna, Ahl as-Sunna  | Şáhib Sunna[h or t]  | pl. Ahl as-Sunna[h or t]. Adherent to the Sunnah, Sunni in English. Plural adherents of Sunní Islám are referred to in Arabic as ahl as-sunnah wa l-jamā'ah ("the people of the Sunnah and the community") or ahl as-sunnah for short; in English Sunnis. In English, doctrines and practices of Sunní Islám are sometimes called Sunnism, while adherents are known as Sunni Muslims, Sunnis, Sunnites and Ahlus Sunnah.   |
| Sahib, Ashab, Suhab, Sahaba, Suhban                                  | Şáhib, pl. Aşháb, Şuḥub, Şahába[h]                               | associate, companion, comrade, friend; (in India) a title of courtesy, equivalent to Mr and Sir; adherent, follower; the other (of two); (with following genitive) man, owner, possessor, holder, master, lord, commander, representative, author or originator of ...; entrusted with; addicted or given to. Other plurals: şuḥbán, suḥba[h].  |
| Sahiba, Sahibat, Sawahib, Sawahibat<br>Sahiba, Suhba, Sahaba, Sihaba | Şáhiba, pl. Şáhibát, Şawáhib, Şawáhibát<br>Şahiba, Şuḥba[h or t] | fem. of Şáhib, woman companion, a lady; a wife, etc.<br>Şahába[h] or Şihába[h]. To be or become a companion, an associate, a comrade, a friend (of someone), make or become friends, be friends (with someone); to associate, have social intercourse (with someone); to accompany, escort (someone); to be closely associated (with someone). Mullá Muḥammad Báqir, better known as Şuḥbat-i-Lárá (d. 1835–36), Şúfí poet. |
| Sahib-Diwan<br>Sahib-Ikhtiyar  | Şáhib-Díwán<br>Şáhib-Ikhtiyár                                    | "Master of the Treasury" or "Minister of Finance"<br>possessed of free election or option; pre-eminent. <i>Ikhtiyár</i> used by Balyuzi and <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i>  |
| Sahib-Qirani   | Şáhib-Qirání   | Pers. heroic; royal, imperial. Aḥmad <i>Sháh's</i> summer palace, Şáhib-Qiráníyyih ( <i>Arches of the years</i> ).  |
| Sahifa (Sahifih), Suhuf, Saha'if                                     | Şahífa[t], pl. Şuḥuf, Şahá'if                                    | leaf (in a book or notebook), page; newspaper, paper, daily, journal; epidermis; surface; exterior. Pers. also Şahífih  |
| Sahifah as-Sajjadiyah  | as-Şahífaḥ aṣ-Sajjádíyah (Pers. Sajjádiyya)                      | ("Scripture of Sajjád") is a book of supplications attributed to 'Alí ibn Ḥusayn Zayn al-'Ábidín, the great-grandson of Muḥammad  |
| Sahifatu'l-Haramayn  | Şahífatu'l-Ḥaramayn  | "Epistle of the Twin Shrines" by the Báb, alternative name is Şahífa Baynu'l-Ḥaramayn   |
| Sahifiy-i-'Adliyyih  | Şahífíy-i-'Adlíyyih  | "Epistle of Justice: Root Principles" or the "Book of Justice" by the Báb. Also called Şahífíy-i-Uşúl-i-'Adlíyyih, on the fundamental or root principles of religion  |
| Sahifiy-i-A'mal-i-Sanlih   | Şahífíy-i-A'mál-i-Sanlih   | "Epistle on the Devotional Deeds of the Year" by the Báb  |
| Sahifiy-i-Baynu'l-Haramayn   | Şahífíy-i-Baynu'l-Ḥaramayn                                       | "The Epistle revealed between the Twin (Two) Shrines" by the Báb. It was composed on the road between Medina and Mecca in answer to questions posed by Mírzá Muḥít-i-Kírmání.   |
| Sahifiy-i-Fatimiyyih   | Şahífíy-i-Fátimíyyih   | Book of Fatimih. See Kalimát-i-Maknúnih and Maşḥaf.   |
| Sahifiy-i-Furu'-i-'Adliyyih  | Şahífíy-i-Furú'-i-'Adlíyyih                                      | "Epistle of Justice: Branches" by the Báb   |
| Sahifiy-i-Ja'fariyyih  | Şahífíy-i-Ja'faríyyih  | "Epistle to Ja'far" by the Báb  |
| Sahifiy-i-Makhzumiyih  | Şahífíy-i-Makḥzúmíyyih   | by the Báb. An interpretation of a tradition related to Abú 'Ubayd-i-Makḥzúmí about the disconnected letters of the Qur'án and the time of the appearance of the Qá'im. It is also named Makḥzúní because at its beginning the Bab has referred to it as Makḥzúní [given as Şahífíy-i-Makḥdhúmíyyih in <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. 669]   |
| Sahifiy-i-Makhzunih  | Şahífíy-i-Makḥzúnih  | "Hidden Treasured Epistle" by the Báb   |
| Sahifiy-i-Radaviyyih   | Şahífíy-i-Raḍavíyyih   | "Epistle of Ridá" by the Báb  |
| Sahifiy-i-Shattiyih  | Şahífíy-i-Şhattíyyih   | Pers. "Epistle of the River" by Bahá'u'lláh. Bahá'u'lláh unveils different aspects of the Word of God, which is the supreme testimony of God and conclusive demonstration of His power, and many other questions by using the analogy of a river ( <i>shatt</i> ). Divine   |

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| Sahih, Sihah, Asihha   | Ṣaḥīḥ, pl. Ṣiḥāḥ, Aṣiḥḥá'   | revelation can be likened to a great river which inundates the land.<br>healthy, well, sound, healthful; complete, integral, perfect; whole, entire, undivided; right, correct, proper; true, veritable, actual, real; authentic, genuine, truthful, reliable, credible, believable; valid, legally valid, legal, lawful, rightful; strong (grammar; of a consonant, a verb). <i>Táj al-Luġha wa aṣ-Ṣiḥāḥ al-'Arabíya</i> "The Crown of Language and the Correct Arabic" (abbreviated as <i>aṣ-Ṣiḥāḥ fī al-Luġha</i> , "The Correct Language", and <i>aṣ-Ṣiḥāḥ</i> ), a dictionary of Arabic, by Abú Naṣr Ismá'íl ibn Ḥammád al-Jawharí. |
| Sahir  | Sáhir   | sleepless, awake, wakeful; watchful, vigilant; evening, night, nocturnal, nightly, taking place by night. The s-h-r root means staying up at night, insomnia; the earth's surface, the Earth, desert. Of this root, only sáhira occurs in Qur'án 79:14.  |
| Sahira (Sahirah or Sahirat)  | Sáhira[h or t]  | the earth, or its surface; a running fountain; an extensive desert without water; Syria; hell; a country that God will create for the day of resurrection  |
| Sahl, Sahil, Suhul   | Sahl and Sáhil, pl. Suhúl   | smooth, level, even, soft (ground); easy, facile, convenient (for someone); simple, plain; fluent, flowing, facile (style);—(pl.) level, soft ground; plain  |
| Sahm, Siham, Ashum, Suhum  | Sahm, pl. Sihám, Aṣhum, Suhúm   | arrow; dart;—pl. (aṣhum) portion, share, lot; share (of stock). as-Sahm (24.172222, 56.888611) is a coastal town in northeastern Oman.   |
| Sahn, Suhun, Ashina  | Ṣaḥn, pl. Ṣuḥún, Aṣhina   | a bowl, dish; plate; dish, meal, food; yard, courtyard; surface, plane; disk;—(pl. aṣhina) phonograph record   |
| Sahna, (Sahnih, Sahneh)  | Ṣaḥna, Pers. Ṣaḥnih   | Pers. a city (34.480369, 47.690936) in and the capital of Ṣaḥna County, Kermanshah Province, Iran. 60 km SE Kermanshah and 83 km SW Hamadan.   |
| Sahra', Saharin, Sahara, Sahrawat  | Ṣaḥrá', pl. Ṣaḥárin, Ṣaḥárá, Ṣaḥrawát   | desert, stepp. aṣ-Ṣaḥrá' Sahara. Ṣaḥrá' an-Nafúd is a desert in the northern part of the Arabian Peninsula   |
| Sahw (Sahv)  | Ṣaḥw  | cloudlessness, brightness serenity (of the weather); clarity, alertness of the mind, consciousness; bright, serene, cloudless, sunny (weather)   |
| Sahw, Suhuw  | Ṣaḥw, Ṣuḥuw   | to regain consciousness, come to; to recover (from intoxication), sober up; to wake up, awake (from sleep); to become alert (to something), become aware (of something); Form II to wake up, awaken, rouse (someone); Form IV to be or become clear, bright, cloudless, serene (day, sky); to wake up, awaken, rouse (someone). Contrast with maḥw   |
| Sahyun (Sahioun) or Sihyawn (Sihyaun)<br>Saj', Asja'                     | Ṣaḥyún or Ṣihyawṇ<br>Saj', pl. Asja'  | Zion<br>speaking rhythmically; cooing (of a dove); crying (of a she-camel); rhymed prose; rhyme, metre, cadence, poetry. Saj' has strong features of rhymed and metred verse, but it is not poetry. Rather, it is formalized and very stylized poetic prose. Called saj' because of its evenness or monotony, or from a fancied resemblance between its rhythm and the cooing of a dove.   |
| Saj'a<br>Sajah   | Saj'a[h]<br>Sajāḥ   | a passage of rhymed prose<br>Sajāḥ bint al-Ḥáriṭh ibn Suwayd, Arab Christian and soothsayer, declared she was a prophetess after learning that Musaylimah (whom she later married) and Tulayḥa ibn <u>K</u> huwaylid ibn Nawfal al-Asadí (631) had declared prophethood. After the Battle of Yamáma where Musaylimah was killed, Sajāḥ converted to Islám.   |
| Sajda, Sajadat<br>Sajid, Sujjad, Sujud<br>Sajin (Sajjin), Sujana', Sajna | Sajda[h or t], pl. Sajadát<br>Sájid, pl. Sujjad, Sujúd<br>Sajín, pl. Sujaná', Sajná | prostration in prayer<br>prostrate in adoration, worshiping<br>imprisoned, jailed, captive; prisoner, prison inmate, convict   |
| Sajjad, Sajjadun<br>Sajur  | Sajjád, pl. Sajjádún<br>Sájúr   | one who bows in adoration, worshiper (of God)<br>a Druze town 26 km east of 'Akká and 14 km west of Safed. The area for sájúr stone used for the Bahá'í terraces.  |
| Sakhira, Sakhar, Sakhr, Sukhur, Sukhr                                    | Sakḥira   | (also Sakḥar, Sakḥr, Sukḥur, Sukḥr, Sukḥra, Maskḥar)<br>to laugh, scoff, jeer, sneer (at), mock, ridicule, deride (someone or something), make fun (of)  |

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| Sakhkha                                  | Şakhkha[h or t]                            | that which deafens by its vehemence; to pierce; calamity of the Resurrection. Found in Qur'án 80:33. From the root ş-kh-kh deafening sound, a cry that deafens by its vehemence; to pierce; calamity.  |
| Sakhr, Sukhur, Sukhura, Sakharat         | Şakhr (collective; nomen unitatis)         | (pl. Şukhúr, Şukhúra, Şakharát) rocks, solid rock, boulders, rock formations   |
| Sakhra                                   | Şakhra[h]                                  | boulder, rock. Qubbat aş-Şakhrāh, the Dome of the Rock, the Mosque of Omar (in Jerusalem)—also called al-Aqşá, "The Rock"  |
| Sakht, Sakhta                            | Sákhṭ, fem. Sákhṭa[h or t]                 | Pers. make, construction, fabric, manufacture; furniture, apparatus, gear  |
| Sakhtan                                  | Sákhṭan                                    | Pers. to make, form, fashion, prepare, perform, build, construct, manufacture; to invent; to feign, counterfeit; to compose; to adapt, adjust, polish, furbish; to be content to do, to manage (with); to suit, to agree with  |
| Sakhwid (Sakhvid, Sakhoid)               | Sakhwíd                                    | small village and rural district (31.506288, 54.067142) 50 km SW of Yazd, Iran   |
| Sakin, Sakinun, Sakana, Sawakin          | Sákin, pl. Sákinún, Sakana, f. Sawákin     | calm, motionless, still; vowelless (medial consonant); stagnant, standing (water); (pl. sukkán, sakana) dweller, inhabitant, resident, occupant; the population. Persian plural sákinán ("sakinan"—inhabitants)  |
| Sakina, (Sakinih), Sak'in                | Sakína[h or t], Pers. Sakínih, pl. Saká'in | immanence of God, presence of God; devout, God-inspired peace of mind; calm, tranquillity, peace. One of the half-sisters ("tranquil") of Bahá'u'lláh. From Hebrew Shechinah ("calmness").   |
| Sal' (Sela), Sulu'                       | Sal', pl. Sulú'                            | crack, fissure, rift (from the root sala'). Jabal Sal' is a rocky outcrop on the NW side of central Medina. Also known as "Jabal Sala". The highest point (24.47672, 39.59870) is 100 m. Outcrop name based on appearing to be sliced several times. Muḥammad prayed to God for victory here during the Battle of the Trench.  |
| Sala (Salah, Salat), Salawat             | Şalá[h], pl. Şalawát                       | (convention, šaláh, but is pronounced şalát when in combination with a word starting with a vowel, e.g. al-) English salat, the official Islamic prayer ritual; intercession, intercessory prayer, benediction; blessing, grace (of God)   |
| Sala, Salawat                            | Şalá[h or t], pl. Şalawát                  | the official Islamic prayer ritual; intercession, intercessory prayer, benediction; blessing, grace (of God). Term used for prayers revealed by Bahá'u'lláh. Includes the five daily obligatory prayers: fajr ("dawn"); zuhr ("midday"); 'aşr ("time", "epoch" or "afternoon", i.e. afternoon prayer; also Qur'án 2:238 Şalát al-Wuṣṭá); maghrib (just after sunset); 'Ishá' ("evening"). Şalawát also means a special Arabic salutation upon the prophet of Islam. The salutation is usually expressed by Muslims in their five daily prayers, and when the name of Muhammad is mentioned. Pers. namáz is similar in meaning. |
| Salaf, Aslaf, Sulaf                      | Salaf, pl. Asláf, Suláf                    | predecessors; forebears, ancestors, forefathers. as-salaf aş-şáliḥ "the pious predecessors" understood to be the first three generations of Muslims.   |
| Salafiya, Salafiyat                      | Salaffiya[h], pl. Salaffiyát               | free loan; (cash) advance. as-Salafiya is an Islamic reform movement in Egypt, founded by Muḥammad 'Abduh. Known as Salafi or Salafist movement, also Salafism. As a rule, all Wahhabis are Salafis but not all Salafis are Wahhabis. See wahnábí  |
| Salah ad-Din, Salahi'd-Din, Salahu'd-Din | Şaláh ad-Dín, Şaláhi'd-Dín, Şaláhu'd-Dín   | "Righteousness of the Faith". Şaláh ad-Dín Yúsuḫ ibn Ayyúb ibn Şhádhí (1137–1193), known in the West by the epithet as Saladin, was the first sultan of Egypt and Syria and the founder of the Ayyubid dynasty (al-Ayyúbíyún). Pers. Şaláhi'd-Dín-i-Ayyúbí.  |
| Salah                                    | Şaláh                                      | goodness, properness, rightness; usability, practicability, usefulness; righteousness, probity, piety, godliness. Şaláh Jaráh (1918–1989), a caretaker at Bahjí.   |
| Salaha                                   | Şalaha                                     | şalaha (şaláh, şulúḫ, maşlahā) and şaluḫa (şaláh, şaláhíya). to be good, right, proper, in order, righteous, pious, godly; to be well, thrive; to be usable, useful, practicable, serviceable, fitting, suitable, or appropriate (for), etc.   |
| Salahiya (Salahiyyih), Salahiyat         | Şaláhíya[h], pl. Şaláhíyát                 | suitability, fitness, appropriateness, aptness; efficiency; usability, practicability, usefulness, use, worth;   |

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| Salajīqa, as-Salajī<br>Salak   | as-Salājīqa[h or t], pl. as-Salājī[h]<br>Sálak   | serviceability, proper or working condition (e.g., of a machine); competence; validity, applicability;—pl. full or mandatory power, power of attorney. Bahá'u'lláh passed here on His journey to Istanbul (possibly Kifrí). Pers. also Šalāhiyyih.<br>the Seljuk<br>Aleppo boil (qarḥa ḥalab), a skin disease caused by the bite of a sandfly infected with the Leishmania parasite resulting in a red bump that eventually turns into an ulcer. The ulcer can take months to heal and can leave a permanent scar.  |
| Salaka, Salk, Suluk  | Salaka (Salk, Sulúk)   | to follow (a road), travel (along a road); to take (a road), enter upon a course or road (figuratively); to behave, comport oneself (toward someone); to proceed, act; to set foot (on), enter (a place). Can be understood in the sense of a “spiritual journey”. See sulúk for a second meaning of the word.  |
| Salam, Salamat   | Salám, pl. Salámát   | soundness, unimpairedness, intactness, well-being; peace, peacefulness; safety, security;—pl. greeting, salutation; salute; military salute; national anthem. as-salámu ‘alaykum (“alikum”): Peace be (with you); salutation; obeisance, homage; health, security; submission, resignation (in the will of God); professing Islám; conceding, granting; acknowledging; assenting to, accepting. Typical response is wa ‘alaykumu as-salám “and peace be upon you, too”. The complete phrase is as-salámu ‘alaykum wa raḥmatu’lláhi wa barakátuh “Peace be upon you, as well as the mercy of God and his blessings.” |
| Salama, Salamih (Salameh, Salamah)   | Saláma[h or t] (fem.), Pers. Salámih   | (fem. of salám) blamelessness, flawlessness; unimpaired state, soundness, integrity, intactness; well-being, welfare; safety, security; smooth progress; success. Also means submission, see root salima.   |
| Salar  | Sálár  | Pers. old, aged; a prince, chieftain, leader, general, commander, vice-regent, viceroy, lord-lieutenant, judge, or any person in high office. Not salár as in some instances in <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i>  |
| Salaru’ d-Dawla<br>Salat al-Jinaza, Salat-i-Jinaza<br>Salat-i-Jama’ah<br>Salat-i-Mayyit<br>Sali’a, Sala’ | Sáláru’ d-Dawla (Sáláru’ d-Dawlih)<br>Šalát al-Jináza, Pers. Šalát-i-Jináza<br>Šalát-i-Jamá’ah<br>Šalát-i-Mayyit<br>Sali’a (Sala’) | “leader of the state”, a Governor of Kirmánsháh<br>Prayer for the dead<br>congregational prayer<br>“Prayer for the Dead” by Bahá'u'lláh<br>to crack, become cracked; Form VII to split, break open, burst   |
| Salih, Saliha, Salihat, Salihin, Sawalih   | Šáliḥ, fem. Šáliḥa[h or t]   | (pl. fem. Šáliḥát, pl. Šáliḥín, Šawáliḥ) good, right, proper, sound; thorough, substantial, downright, out-and-out, solid; virtuous, pious, devout, godly; usable, useful, practicable, serviceable, fitting, suitable, appropriate (for); fem. virtuous, chaste;—pl. Šáliḥín the righteous, the pious; good men;—pl. Šawáliḥ advantage, benefit, interest, good, welfare. “Righteous”—Prophet of God Who appeared before Abraham and sent to the tribe of Ṭhamúd in Arabia. Contrast with Táliḥ.   |
| Salih-i-Baraqani<br>Salik, Salikat   | Šáliḥ-i-Baraqání<br>Sálik, pl. Sálikát   | Ḥájí Mullá Šáliḥ-i-Baraqání, father of Ṭáhirih<br>traveller; a devotee; a disciple. Also passable, practicable (road); entered upon (course); clear, open, not blocked, not obstructed (also anatomy);—(pl.) one who follows the spiritual path (especially mystical) meaning, see Salím. Masc. name.   |
| Salim<br>Salim, Sulama   | Sálím<br>Salím, pl. Sulamá   | safe, secure; free (from); unimpaired, undamaged, unhurt, sound, intact, complete, perfect, whole, integral; faultless, flawless; well; safe and sound; safe; healthy; sane; (euphemistically) seriously injured or damaged, on the verge of ruin. Masc. name. Ottoman sultán, Salím I.   |
| Salima   | Salima (see derivatives Saláma, Salám)   | to be safe and sound, unharmed, unimpaired, intact, safe, secure; to be unobjectionable, blameless faultless; to be certain, established, clearly proven (fact); to be free (from); to escape (danger). Form II to preserve, keep from injury, protect from harm (someone), save (someone from); to hand over intact (something, or to  |

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|                                      |  | someone); to hand over, turn over, surrender (someone, something, or to someone); to deliver (to someone something); to lay down (arms); to surrender, give oneself up (or to); to submit, resign oneself (or to); to greet. Salute (someone); to grant salvation (God to the Prophet); to admit, concede, grant (something); to consent (to something), approve (of something), accept, sanction, condone (something) tractable, pliable, docile, compliant, obedient; flexible, smooth, fluent (style) |
| Salis                                | Salis  |  |
| Saljuq                               | Saljúq   | Pers. from Turkish Selçuklu (pl. Selçukluları). Name of founder of the Seljuk Empire who was a medieval Turko-Persian.   |
| Saljuqi<br>Salm, Salama              | Saljúqí<br>Salm, fem. Salama[h or t]                   | Pers. Saljukian dynasty<br>peace, one who cultivates peace and friendship; eldest son of Farídún. Salmih is sometimes used. Pers. may use Salamih. See Umm Salama.   |
| Salma, Sulayma (Sulaima)             | Salmá, diminutive Sulaymá (beloved)                    | the south wind; name of a woman celebrated for her beauty; hence in general, a mistress, sweetheart, lady-love; name of a mountain; also of a tribe  |
| Salman                               | Salmán   | obedient, disciplined, humble, loyal, devoted. Salmán al-Fársí (born Rúzbih <u>Khushnúdán</u> , 568–653) was a friend of Muḥammad and ‘Alí. Muḥammad used him to indicate the Qá‘im would be Persian.  |
| Salmanpur<br>Salmas                  | Salmánpúr<br>Salmás                                    | Dr Ḥabíbu‘lláh Salmánpúr<br>a city (formerly, <u>Sháhpúr</u> ; 38.199498, 44.767944) in West Azerbaijan Province, Iran, near the eastern border of Anatolia. Located at the north west end of Lake Urmia. About 30 km ENE of <u>Chihríq</u> . Salmás was called the “abode of Salmá” by the Báb.   |
| Salsabil                             | Salsabíl   | spring, well, “softly flowing”. A plain and the name of a river or fountain in Paradise.   |
| Saltan, Saltana (Saltanih, Saltaneh) | Saltán, fem. Saltána[h or t]                           | (Pers. Saltanih) making emperor; power, authority, dominion; magnificence, majesty; an empire, reign, kingdom, principality; saltanate. Used in title, as in Dīyá‘u’s-Saltanih, daughter of Fath-‘Alí <u>Sháh</u> . Tasaltana (Tasaltana) to become a sultan or ruler.   |
| Salvari, Silivri                     | Salvárí, Silivri                                       | city and a district in Istanbul Province along the Sea of Marmara in Türkiye   |
| Salwan (Salvan, Silwan, Sulwan)      | Salwán   | forgetting. Hebrew Shiloah (Siloam); neighbourhood and pool just to the south of old Jerusalem. See Sulwán   |
| Sam Khan<br>Sam                      | Sám <u>Khán</u><br>Sám                                 | Shem (eldest son of Noah). Pers. the rainbow; a swelling; a disease; fire.   |
| Sam’, Asma’<br>Sama’<br>Samad        | Sam’, pl. Asmá’<br>Samá’ m. & f., pl. Samáwát<br>Şamad | hearing, sense of hearing, audition; ear;—pl. ears<br>heaven, sky; firmament<br>lord; eternal, everlasting (epithet of God). aş-Şamad is mentioned once in the Qur’án (verse 112:2).   |
| Samadiyya, Samadiyyih<br>Samah       | Şamadíyya, Pers. Şamadíyyih<br>Samáḥ                   | eternal refuge (?). See Şamdán<br>magnanimity, generosity; kindness; liberality, magnificence; indulgence, forbearance, tolerance, forgiveness, pardon; permission (for, to do something)  |
| Saman                                | Sámán  | Pers. household furniture, baggage, articles; instruments, tools, apparatus; order, arrangement, disposition; preparation; foundation of a house; a boundary, limit, place where any sign or mark is placed to separate one field from another, etc.   |
| Samandar                             | Samandar   | Ar. salamander (lizard-like amphibians, mythically associated with fire). Pers. samandar, samandir, samandur, samandal, samandúr (said to be derived from sám, fire, and andarún, within), a salamander, sometimes associated with the phoenix. Name given by Bahá‘u‘lláh to Muḥammad Kázim Qazvíní (1844–1918) (known as <u>Shaykh</u> Kázim-i-Samandar or just Samandar). He was an Apostle of Bahá‘u‘lláh. Described by Shoghi Effendi as a “flame of the love of God”.                               |
| Samandari                            | Samandarí  | (1874–1968) named Ṭarázulláh by Bahá‘u‘lláh, son of Samandar. Hand of the Cause of God and a distinguished Persian calligrapher.   |

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| Samaniyan   | Sámáníyán   | Pers. the Samanid Empire (Samanian Empire, Samanid dynasty, Samanid Emirate, or simply Samanids) was a Sunní Iranian empire from 819 to 999. The empire was centred in <i>Khurásán</i> and Transoxiana; at its greatest extent, the empire encompassed all of today's Afghanistan, large parts of Iran, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and parts of Kazakhstan and Pakistan.   |
| Samanu<br>Samariya, Samariyyih  | Samanú<br>Sámariya[h or t] or Samariya[h or t]  | Pers. a malt and flour candy<br>(Pers. Bahá'ís Samariyyih) Samaria is the historic and biblical name of the central region of Palestine, bordered by Judea to the south, Galilee to the north, and the Jordan River to the east. Samariyyih Hill (32.961469, 35.092595, termed Buq'atu'l-Ḥamrá' by Bahá'u'lláh), 2 km north of Bahjí, opposite the kibbutz of Lohamei HaGeta'ot. A tel 3.25 km north of Bahjí, Tall as-Sámayriya (32.972709, 35.093416) and former Arab village site. See Buq'atu'l-Ḥamrá'.<br>city in Uzbekistan<br>modern city on the east bank of the Tigris River, 125 km north of Baghdad. The formal name of the Abbasid city, Sámarrá' (an archaeological site; 34.166250, 43.904869) was Surra Man Ra'á ("he who sees it is delighted"). |
| Samarqand, Samarkand<br>Samarra   | Samarqand, Samarkand<br>Sámarrá'  | from or of Sámarrá'. Abú al-Ḥasan 'Alí ibn Muḥammad as-Sámarrí is the fourth deputy of the twelfth Imám.<br>as-Samáwah is a city (31.314945, 45.284614) between Baghdad and Basra<br>Pers. for the Russian samovar ("self-boiling"). Sometimes written samovár.<br>eternal, everlasting; divine<br>eternity<br>hearing, listening; hearer, listener<br>generous, magnanimous; kind, forgiving; liberal, open-handed. Samíḥih (Pers.), wife of Músá Banání (incorrectly given as Sam'ih ( <i>A basic Bahá'í chronology</i> ), Samiyyih ( <i>The Unfolding Destiny of the British Bahá'ís</i> ), Samíḥih, etc.   |
| Samarri (Samuri, Simari)  | as-Sámarrí  | innermost, heart; core, essence, marrow, pith; true, sincere, genuine<br>(possible Arabic origin) cordial; inward; pure, sincere<br>companion in nightly entertainment, conversation partner. Pers. also Samírá.   |
| Samawah (Samawih)   | Samáwah   | companion in nightly entertainment; conversationalist; entertainer<br>a mythical and a historical early 9th century BCE Armenian queen.<br>of or belonging to Sámir. Samaritan; Samaritan language. as-Sámirí, the Samaritans. as-Sámirí (predating by centuries the building of Samaria) in the Qur'án is unlikely to be a personal name—possibly Shemer (Egyptian) or Shamar (Hebrew, "guard, watchman"). According to Qur'án 20:88, Sámirí (possibly a magician in the court of Pharaoh during the time of Moses) built the biblical "golden calf" that made a "lowing" sound. See <i>khuwár</i> .  |
| Samawar, Samavar  | Samáwar (Samávar)   | enjoying another's misfortune. 'Ubaydah ibn aṣ-Ṣámit was a notable companion of Muḥammad and a well respected chieftain of the Anṣár tribes confederation, which participated in almost every battle during the time of Muḥammad. His official title, according to Muslim scholarly tradition, was 'Ubadah bin Ṣámit al-Anṣarí al-Badrí due to his actions at the Battle of Badr.  |
| Samdan, Samdani, Samadi<br>Samdaniya<br>Sami' (Pers. Sami'ih), Suma'a<br>Samih, Samiha (Samihih), Sumaha' | Ṣamdán, Ṣamdání, Ṣamadí<br>Ṣamdáníya[h or t]<br>Samí', pl. Suma'á'<br>Samíḥ, fem. Samíḥa[h or t], pl. Sumahá' | high, elevated; exalted, lofty, sublime, august; namesake<br>poison, toxin; venom; opening, hole; eye (of a needle).<br>A pun of as-salámu 'alaykum is as-sámmu 'alaykum.<br>clarified butter (ghee), cooking butter<br>the capital city (180 km east of Ṭíhrán) of Semnan Province, Iran  |
| Samim   | Ṣamím   |  |
| Samimi<br>Samir, Samira   | Ṣamímí<br>Samír; fem. Samíra[h or t]  |  |
| Samir, Summar   | Sámir, fem. Sámira[h or t], pl. Summár  |  |
| Samiramis (Semiramis)   | Samírámís   |  |
| Samiri (Sameri), Samiriyun  | Sámirí, pl. Sámiríyún   |  |
| Samit   | Ṣámit, pl. Ṣummát   |  |
| Samiy (Pers. Samiyyih)  | Samíy   |  |
| Samm, Sammat, Sumum, Simam  | Sámm, fem. Sámmat, pl. Sumúm, Simám   |  |
| Samn, Sumum<br>Samnan (Semnan)  | Samn, pl. Sumún<br>Samnán   |  |

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| Samra, Samrih                  | as-Samrá, Pers. Samrih           | was a Palestinian Arab village 10 km southeast of Tiberias. It was depopulated during the 1947–1948 Civil War in Mandatory Palestine on 21 April 1948—later it was destroyed. It was one of three villages where ‘Abdu’l-Bahá grew corn and wheat during the First World War. See ‘Adasíya and an-Nuqayb. See asmar                        |
| Samsun                         | Sámsún                           | Black Sea port, Anatolia, Türkiye  |
| San’ai (Sana’a)                | Şan’á’                           | capital and largest city in Yemen. It is one of the oldest, continuously inhabited, cities in the world.   |
| San’at                         | Şaní’at                          | an art, action   |
| Sana Hijriya                   | Sana Hijríya                     | year of the Muslim era (after the hegira), A.H.  |
| Sana Miladiya                  | Sana Míládíya                    | year of the Christian era, CE  |
| Sana Muhammadiya               | Sana Muḥammadíya[h]              | year of Muḥammad—better would be sana islámí (Islamic year)  |
| Sana, Sinun, Sanawat           | Sana[h or t], pl. Sinún, Sanawát | year. ra’s as-sanat, New Year. yawm ra’s as-sanat al-jadídah, new year’s day.  |
| Sana’ al-Barq                  | Saná’ al-Barq                    | <i>The Brilliance of Lightning</i> , written by Sayyid Ja’far al-Kashfí, father of Sayyid Yaḥyá Darábí   |
| Sana’                          | Saná’                            | brilliance, resplendence, splendour, radiance, flash, flare (of lightning); exaltedness, sublimity, majesty, high rank; eminence, dignity; meridian  |
| Sana’i                         | Saná’í                           | Ḥakím Abu’l-Majd Majdúd ibn Ádam Saná’í <u>G</u> haznawí, a Persian poet from <u>G</u> haznái, now in Afghanistan, between the 11th century and the 12th century. He died between 1131 and 1141.   |
| Sana’u’llah                    | Saná’u’lláh                      | “Brilliance of God”, a title of Bahá’u’lláh. It signifies the divine splendour and light associated with Bahá’u’lláh’s mission.  |
| Sanaiyan                       | Sanawíyan                        | annually, yearly, in one year, per year, per annum   |
| Sanam, Asnam                   | Şanam, pl. Aşnám                 | idol, image  |
| Sanandaj                       | Sanandaj                         | Provincial capital (35.312666, 46.996324) of Persian Kurdistan. Also called Sinna (“Senna”) from Kurdish.  |
| Sanat, Sana                    | Sanat, Sana                      | Pers. a year; a single revolution of the sun. See sunna  |
| Sanawi                         | Sanawí                           | annual, yearly   |
| Sanduq al-Khayr                | aş-Şandúq al- <u>K</u> hayr      | benevolent fund  |
| Sanduq-dar                     | Şandúq-dár                       | “Treasurer of the savings”   |
| Sang, Sang-ha                  | Sang, pl. Sang-há                | Pers. a stone; a rock; a weight; a tombstone; stone of a sealing-ring; dumb-bells of athletes; a cannon-ball; gravity, authority, dignity; value, worth, price; equality   |
| Sanglaj (Sangelaj)             | Sanglaj                          | Pers. a neighbourhood of District 12 (west of the Golestan Palace), Tíhrán   |
| Sangsar (Sang-i-Sar, Sang-Sar) | Sangsar (Sang-i-Sar, Sang-Sar)   | Pers. stone + head = headstrong. A city now called Mahdí- <u>S</u> hahr. See Mahdí- <u>S</u> hahr.   |
| Sangsar (Sang-i-Sar, Sang-Sar) | Sangsár (Sang-i-Sár, Sang-Sár)   | Pers. stoning to death. A small village (near the Turkmenistan border; 38.211599, 56.976785), in Bojnord County, North Khorasan Province, Iran.  |
| Sangsara, Sang Sara            | Sang Sará                        | a very small village (also known as Sangsar, 18 km south of Láríján, 37.040964, 50.006681) in Gilan Province, Iran. A small village (near Caspian Sea, 36.575771, 51.733581) 25 km west of Núr in Mazandaran Province.   |
| Sani’                          | Şaní’                            | any work of art; operation, creation, performance, act, deed; a creature of God; a present, gift, donative; well groomed and fed (horse); polished and proved (sword, arrow, etc.)   |
| Saniy (Sani), Saniya           | Saníy, fem. Saníya[h or t]       | high, lofty, sublime, exalted, splendid, flashing, shining, more shining, more radiant, more brilliant. Pers. may use Saní.  |
| Sanjar (Senjar)                | Sanjar                           | Pers. a prince, emperor, king; name of a celebrated monarch; name of a hunting bird; ecstasied, enraptured. A village 6 km west of Dizfúl  |
| Santur                         | Santúr                           | Pers. a hammered dulcimer of Iranian origin  |
| Saoshyant (Soshans)            | Saoshyant (Sósháns)              | from Avestan, “one who brings benefit”, saviour, benefactor. Name of a saviour figure in Zoroastrian tradition used for three saviour figures (Muḥammad ( <u>Ú</u> shídar Bumí), the Báb ( <u>Ú</u> shídar Máh) and Bahá’u’lláh (He claimed to be the <u>S</u> háh Bahrám Varjávand)) that progressively bring about the final renovation. |
| Sapid (Saped), Sapida (Sapeda) | Sapíd, fem. Sapída               | Pers. white; conspicuous, manifest; empty. Fem. whiteness; the white of the eye; the dawn; the white of an egg.  |

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| Saqar                                  | Saqar fem.                                   | hell   |
| Saqat, Asqat                           | Saqat, pl. Asqat                             | any worthless thing; offal, refuse, rubbish, trash; junk   |
| Saqi, Saghi, Saqiyan                   | Sáqí, Pers. pl. Sáqiyán                      | a water-carrier; a cup-bearer (Bahá'u'lláh, often of wine and symbolic of "mystical inebriation"), page. Persian sometimes given as <u>sághí</u> .   |
| Saqi-Az-Ghayb-i-Baqá'                  | Sáqí-Az- <u>G</u> hayb-i-Baqá'               | Pers. "The Cupbearer of the Invisible Eternity" (fifteen couplet qasída (ghazal) by Bahá'u'lláh)   |
| Saqiya, Sawaqin                        | Sáqiya[h or t], pl. Sawáqin                  | barmaid;—pl. rivulet; irrigation ditch, irrigation canal; water scoop; water wheel—more common type, often powered by animals. See ná'úra.   |
| Saqsin (Saksin, Saksin-Bolgar)         | Saqsín                                       | a medieval city that flourished from the eleventh to the thirteenth centuries. Excavations at Samosdelka (46.022892, 47.839000) on the Lower Volga River in Russia have located ruins of the city.   |
| Sar Pul-i-Dhahab (Sarpol-e Zahab)      | Sar Púl-i- <u>D</u> haháb                    | city 112 km west of Kermanshah   |
| Sar                                    | Sar  | from Pers. in compounds: head, chief. Pers.: the head; top, summit; having many inequalities (ground); placed after nouns it denotes plenty, magnitude, similitude, or possession  |
| Sar                                    | Sár  | Pers. a starling; a camel; pain; affliction, grief, trouble; a place, spot; a hollow reed; a milestone; a wine-press; a title by which the princes in Georgia were formerly addressed; a czar; high, tall  |
| Sara                                   | Sará   | happiness, laughter, joy, delight. Pers. pure, excellent (applied to gold, ambergris, musk); undefiled. Sarah, Abraham's wife. See Sarrá'.   |
| Sara                                   | Sará   | Pers. a palace, mansion. Hebrew lady, princess, queen; English Sarah.  |
| Sara                                   | Sára   | Pers. posts or stones along a path, placed at the distance of a parasang apart   |
| Sara, Sarih                            | Sára[h or t], Pers. Sárih                    | "woman of high rank", Sarah, a woman's name. Wife and aunt of Abraham. Sárih <u>Kh</u> ánum; loyal, full sister of Bahá'u'lláh; who married (1932) Mirza Maḥmúd (never a Bahá'í), the son of Mirzá Ismá'íl-i-Vazír of Yalrud. Maḥmúd's younger sister, Ásíyih <u>Kh</u> ánum, married Bahá'u'lláh. |
| Sarab                                  | Saráb  | mirage; phantom; sewage  |
| Sarandib                               | Sarandíb                                     | Pers. for island now known as Sri Lanka  |
| Saray, Saraya, Sarayat                 | Saráy, fem. Saráya[h or t], pl. Saráyát      | palace. In Persian can also mean a house, grand edifice.   |
| Sarbaz                                 | Sarbáz                                       | Sarbaz; also known as Qal'ah-i-Sarbáz—"Fort Sarbaz". It is a city in and the capital of Sarbaz District, in Sarbaz County, Sistan and Baluchestan Province, SE Iran.   |
| Sar-Chah                               | Sar- <u>C</u> háh                            | a village (36°32'30" N 58°24'40" E) in the Central District of Nishapur County, Razavi Khorasan Province, Iran. 72 km NE of Sabzvár.   |
| Sar-Chashma (Sarcheshmeh)              | Sar- <u>C</u> hashma (Sar- <u>C</u> hashmah) | Pers. "Sar- <u>C</u> hashmih". A fountain-head, spring. Located to the southern side of the centre of Tīhrán.  |
| Sardar (Sar-dar)                       | Sardár                                       | Pers. a general, field-marshal, officer of rank, king's lieutenant, a chief in any department; a prince  |
| Sardar-Kull                            | Sardár-Kull                                  | Pers. literally, the commander of all military forces, i.e. "General commander" or "Chief commander"   |
| Sarf, Suruf                            | Şarf, pl. Şurúf                              | averting, turning away; expenditure, expense; spending, use, application (e.g., of time, of effort, etc.); issuance, issue, making out; disbursement; money changing; barter (Islamic law); drainage; inflection (grammar);—(pl. şurúf) adversities, misfortunes (also şurúf ad-dahr)              |
| Sar-Galu, Sargalu, Sargallu, Sarjallu  | Sar-Galú (Sarjallú)                          | ("Sarkalu") a village (35.867656, 45.162043) 43 km NW of as-Sulaymáníyah, Iraq. Bahá'u'lláh lived here and/or in a nearby mountain cave.   |
| Sari (Shahr-Tajin, Shahr-Tajan), Saruy | Sári   | Pers. a starling; a milestone; a city and provincial capital of Mázindarán province (36.566292, 53.058604). Also once known as Zard- <u>S</u> hahr ("Yellow town"; colour of citrus fruit on trees surrounding the town) and <u>S</u> hahr-i-Tajin ("Town on the Tajin" River). Sárúy, citizen.    |
| Sari                                   | Sarí, pl. Suryán                             | Pers. chiefship, rank of general; a large river; a funnel; a kind of armour for a horse's head;—pl. rivulets   |
| Sari', Sar'a                           | Şarí', pl. Şar'á                             | thrown to the ground, felled; epileptic; demented, insane, mad, crazy; (with following genitive)   |

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| Sarih, Sariha, Suraha'<br>Sar-i-Jisir                                 | Şarîh, fem. Şarîha[t], pl. Şurahá'<br>Sar-i-Jisir                                     | succumbing to something, fallen victim to something.<br>Qur'án 69:7<br>Pers./Ar. clear, evident, palpable; pure, unmixed<br>Pers. a "coffee-house of Sar-i-Jisir" near al-Kádhimiya<br>Mosque in the Kádhimayn suburb of Baghdád  |
| Sarim al-Dawla<br>Sarim, Sawarim<br>Sariya, Saraya<br>Sarkar, Sar-kar | Şárim al-Dawla<br>Şárim, pl. Şawárim<br>Saríya[h or t], pl. Saráyá<br>Sarkár, Sar-kár | strict state<br>sharp, harsh, hard, severe, strict, stern, cutting<br>a brigade, army, troops, any body of men from 5 to 400<br>Pers. compound of (sar, "head") + (kár, "agent, doer"); a<br>chief, superintendant, supervisor, overseer, agent; a<br>title by way of respect given to a person present or<br>absent; a workshop; a king's court; government; estate;<br>property; knowledge, practice; headman<br>"His Excellency the Master". A title Bahá'u'lláh used for<br>'Abdu'l-Bahá. |
| Sarkar-i-Aqa  | Sarkár-i-Áqá  | endless duration, eternity (the world of perpetuity)<br>eternal, without beginning or end; "everlasting"  |
| Sarmad<br>Sarmadi<br>Sarraf<br>Sarraf (Sarraf), Sarrafa               | Sarmad<br>Sarmadí<br>Sarrá'<br>Şarráf, fem. Şarráfa[h or t]                           | happiness, prosperity<br>money changer; cashier, teller, treasurer; paymaster;<br>banker. See şayraf.   |
| Sarraj<br>Sartip<br>Saruq   | Sarráj<br>Sartíp<br>Sárúq   | saddler or leather worker<br>Pers. brigadier<br>(also known as Qal'ih-i-Sárúq, Qal'ih-i-Bálá Sárúq and<br>Súrah) is village (34.414167, 49.494167) in Markazi<br>Province   |
| Sarw, Sarv<br>Sarwistan, Sarvistan                                    | Sarw, Pers. also Sarv<br>Sarwistán, Pers. also Sarvistán                              | (collective; <i>nomen unitatis</i> ♂) evergreen cypress tree<br>(Sarvestan, Serostan) "land of cypresses"; city<br>(29.267124, 53.222546) and county in the province of<br>Fárs, Írán   |
| Sar-Zamin   | Sar-Zamín   | Pers. the earth; a country, region; limits, confines; upon<br>the spot, on the premises   |
| Sas, Sasan  | Sás, pl. Sásán  | Pers. a mother-in-law; pleasant, elegant, graceful; neat,<br>clean; poor, indigent; name of an old family in Persia.—<br>pl. solitary, recluse; a beggar; name of the father of<br>Ardashír Bábak, founder of the dynasty of the Sasanids,<br>who reigned in Persia from CE 224–651, when<br>Yazdagird, the last of the race, was overpowered by the<br>Arabians  |
| Sasani, Sasaniun, Sasaniyan   | Sásání, pl. Sásáníyún, Pers. Sásáníyán  | belonging or relating to the Sásán dynasty (Iranian or<br>Sasanian Empire) of Persian kings. Sásáníyún, the<br>Sasanides; also known in English as the Sasanian,<br>Sassanian, Sasanid and Sassanid Empire.   |
| Satar   | Satár   | Pers. a star; a mosquito curtain;— <i>sitár</i> (for sih tár), a<br>three-stringed guitar; a rising star; a riff  |
| Sati', Sati'an, Sawati'   | Sátí', dual Sátí'án, pl. Sawátí'  | radiant, brilliant, shining, luminous, bright; manifest,<br>obvious, clear, plain, patent, evident (proof)  |
| Sattar<br>Satwa, Satawat  | as-Sattár<br>Saṭwa[t], pl. Saṭawát  | the veiler, the coverer (an attribute of God)<br>attack, assault; influence, authority; presumption,<br>cockiness, pride, power, strength   |
| Satwatu'llah<br>Sawad (Savad)   | Saṭwatu'lláh<br>Sawád, pl. Aswida   | authority of God<br>black colour, black, blackness;—pl. black clothing,<br>mourning; arable land, tilth; shape, form; inner part,<br>core; majority; multitude  |
| Sawad-Kuh (Savad-Koh)   | Sawád-Kúh   | mountain (32.522235, 50.257248) west of Işfahán. A<br>county in Mazandaran Province, capital city (36.116846,<br>53.056318) is Pul-Saffíd ("white bridge").   |
| Sawda (Sauda)   | Sawda[h]  | date palm garden or land with many date palms.<br>Sawda bint Zam'a was the second wife of Muḥammad.   |
| Sawiq, Pist   | Sawíq, Pers. Pist   | bruised corn; meal of wheat, barley, or vetches,<br>especially when toasted   |
| Sawla (Saula, Pers. Sawlih), Sawlat<br>Sawm (Saum)                    | Şawla, pl. Şawlát<br>Şawm   | attack, assault; force, tyranny, despotism, arbitrariness<br>abstention, abstinence, abstemiousness; fasting, fast;<br>aş-şawm fasting during Ramadán   |
| Sawma' (Sauma'), Sawami'<br>Sawma'a (Sauma'a)                         | Şawma', pl. Şawámí'<br>Şawma'a[h or t]  | a cloister; monk's cell; tower; hermitage<br>heaping up to a point; collecting, bringing together; a<br>high-crowned cap, mitre, tiara; a Christian cell, a<br>hermitage, a monastery; an eagle   |
| Sawn, Sawan (Savan), Sun<br>Sawsan (Sausan), Susan<br>Sawwaf<br>Sayda | Sawn, Sawan or Pers. Sún<br>Sawsan, Pers Súsán<br>Şawwáf<br>Şaydá                     | a side, a part; like, resembling<br>lily of the valley (botanical)<br>wool merchant<br>Sidon, southern Lebanon  |

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| Sayf (Saif), Asyaf<br>Sayf (Saif), Suyuf, Asyaf, Asyuf   | Şayf, pl. Aşyáf<br>Sayf, pl. Suyúf, Aşyáf, Asyuf   | summer<br>sword; sabre, foil, rapier. Sayf al-Islám—title of princes of the royal house of Yemen. Sayf Alláh or Sayfa'lláh—the Sword of God.<br>“The sword of truth” applied to Áqá Ján by Mírzá Yahyá cry, outcry, shout. The <i>nomen vicis</i> (n. vic.) is an Arabic infinitive that intends to denote the singleness of the action.<br>polisher, smoother. Şayqal (other possible names: Rayhánah, Súsán and Narjis) was a slave of Imám Ḥasan al-'Askarí and claimed by <u>Shí'</u> ahs to be the mother of the twelfth Imám.<br>money changer; cashier, teller, treasurer. See şarráf.<br>Pers. being, becoming, proving<br>lily of the valley (botanical)<br>Bahá'í village (37.827427, 46.734777) 46 km SE of Tabríz, East Azerbaijan Province. Also known as Saysán-i-Qadím (“Old Seysan”). All of the Bahá'ís of the village were removed and their houses razed to the ground by bulldozers in an operation of ethnic cleansing after the Islamic Revolution of 1979. |
| Sayfu'l-Haq (Saifu'l-Haqq)<br>Sayha (Saiha), Sayhat  | Sayfu'l-Ḥaq (Saifu'l-Ḥaqq)<br>Şayḥa[h] (n. vic.), pl. Şayḥát   | traveller; tourist. Title, 'Alí-y-i-Sayyáh, given to Adí-Guzal of Maraghih, the eminent traveller and disciple of the Báb. Lawḥ-i-Sayyáh is a Tablet in honour of Mullá Adí-Guzal. Hájj Sayyáh, Mírzá Muḥammad 'Alí Maḥallátí (c. 1836–1925), the first Iranian-American; a world traveller; constitutionalist and human rights activist; and secret emissary of Mas'úd Mírzá to Bahá'u'lláh, 'Akká, in 1888. See Guzel.  |
| Sayqal (Saiqal), Sayqalat, Masaqil   | Şayqal, pl. Şayqalát, Maşáqil  | (dual Sayyidán, pl. Aşyád, Sádá[h or t], Sádát, fem. Sayyidát) master; gentleman; Mister; Sir; lord, overlord; chief, chieftain; title of Muḥammad's direct descendants through His daughter, Fáṭimah. Dual: The two sons of Imám 'Alí, Ḥasan and Ḥusayn. During the time of the Ottoman Empire, sayyids formed a kind of nobility with the privilege of wearing green turbans. Siyyid is a Persian Bahá'í variation. See ḥashísh.  |
| Sayraf, Sayrafi, Sayarif, Sayarifa<br>Sayrurat (Sairurut)<br>Saysan (Sausan), Susan<br>Saysan (Seysan), Sisan, Sisan-i-Qadim   | Şayraf, Şayrafí, pl. Şayáریف, f. Şayáریفa[h]<br>Sayrúrat<br>Saysan, Súsán<br>Saysán                    | Hájj Mírzá Siyyid 'Alí (surnamed <u>Khál-i-A'zam</u> , the “Most Great Uncle”) middle maternal uncle of the Báb, who raised Him after His father, Siyyid Mírzá Muḥammad-Riḏá, died when His son was 9 (1828). He was the only relative of the Báb to espouse His Cause openly during His lifetime and to accept martyrdom for His sake.   |
| Sayyah, Sayyahun   | Sayyáh, pl. Sayyáḥún   | Siyyid Kázim bin Qásim al-Ḥusayní ar-Raští (1793–1843). The second (successor of <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad-i-Aḥsá'í) of the “twin resplendent lights” (Bábayn, two gates) who taught their followers that the coming of the Promised One for Islam (the Báb) was at hand and prepared them for His advent. Died 31–12–1843, Karbilá, leaving no successor. See <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad-i-Aḥsá'í.  |
| Sayyid (Saiyid), Sayyida, Asyad, Sada  | Sayyid, fem. Sayyida[h or t]   | Hájj Mírzá Siyyid Muḥammad (surnamed <u>Khál-Akbar</u> , the “greater uncle”), eldest maternal uncle of the Báb. (informal sídí) my lord; sir. Honourific before the names of Muslim saints.  |
| Sayyid 'Ali (Siyyid 'Ali)  | Sayyid 'Alí  | “Lord of the Gate” (a designation of the Báb)<br>“Lord of Remembrance” (a designation of the Báb)<br>DB 471<br>“Radiant Sayyid”. Name given to Hájj Siyyid Javád by the Báb. DB 188.  |
| Sayyid Kazim-i-Rashti  | Sayyid Kázim-i-Raští   | DB 153<br>(Pers. Siyyidu'sh- <u>Shuhadá'</u> ) “The master of martyrs” or “The Prince of Martyrs”, Imám Ḥusayn  |
| Sayyid Muhammad  | Sayyid Muḥammad  | Pers. a musical instrument; concord, harmony; arms, apparatus, harness, furniture; preparations (for nuptials, journey, or any important business); a feast, banquet; (in compounds from <u>sákhtan</u> ) preparing, making, effecting  |
| Sayyidi (Saidi, Sidi), Sayyidiya   | Sayyidí, fem. Sayyidíya[h or t]  |   |
| Sayyid-i-'Uluvv (Siyyid-i-'Uluw)<br>Sayyid-i-Bab (Siyyid-i-Bab)<br>Sayyid-i-Dhikr (Siyyid-i-Dhikr)<br>Sayyid-i-Khal-Dar (Siyyid-i-Khal-Dar)<br>Sayyid-i-Nur (Siyyid-i-Nur) | Sayyid-i-'Uluw<br>Sayyid-i-Báb<br>Sayyid-i- <u>Dhikr</u><br>Sayyid-i- <u>Khál</u> -Dár<br>Sayyid-i-Núr |   |
| Sayyid-i-Shish-Pari (Siyyid-i-Shish-Pari)<br>Sayyidu'sh-Shuhada'   | Sayyid-i- <u>Shish</u> -Parí<br>Sayyidu'sh- <u>Shuhadá'</u>  |   |
| Saz, Sazan   | Sáz, pl. Sázán   |   |

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| Sha'a                                  | <u>Shá'a</u>   | to want; to wish (something, that)  |
| Sha'b, Shu'ub                          | <u>Shá'b</u> , pl. <u>Shu'úb</u>   | people, folk; nation (modern meaning); tribe; race. Qur'án 69:13 "made you into nations [ <u>shu'úb</u> or "non-Arabs"] and tribes [qabá'il or "Arabs"]. "Of course the modern notion of 'nation' did not then exist." (Balyuzi, <i>Muhammad and the Course of Islám</i> , p. 288) See umma.  |
| Sha'ba, Sha'b                          | <u>Shá'aba</u> , <u>Shá'b</u>  | to gather, assemble, rally (people, something); to disperse, scatter (people, something)  |
| Sha'ban                                | <u>Shá'bán</u>   | eight month in Islamic calendar (scattered)   |
| Sha'iq (Shayiq, Shaiq)                 | <u>Shá'iq</u> ( <u>Sháyiq</u> )  | arousing longing, stimulating desire; brilliant, gorgeous, splendid, beautiful  |
| Sha'ir, Shu'ara'                       | <u>Shá'ir</u> , pl. <u>Shu'ará'</u>                                      | knowing (by instinctive perception), endowed with deeper insight, with intuition; poet;—pl. poet  |
| Sha'iriya, Sha'iriyat                  | <u>Shá'iríya</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Shá'iríyát</u>                         | poetry; poetical work, poetization; poetical talent; poetship   |
| Sha'n (Shan), Sha'na, Shu'un, Shu'unat | <u>Shá'n</u> ( <u>Shán</u> ), pl. <u>Shu'ún</u> , <u>Shu'unát</u>        | (feminine <u>sha'na</u> [h or t] and <u>shu'úna</u> [h or t]) matter, affair, concern, business; circumstances, state of affairs, case; nature, character, quality, kind; situation, condition, state; significance; importance, consequence; standing, prestige, rank, dignity, power, authority; respect, regard;—pl. dignities, honours, etc. <u>sha'na</u> like, as; <i>bi-sha'ni</i> regarding, with regard or respect to, relating to, pertaining to, concerning, as to, about. See rasm. |
| Sha'r, Sha'ar, Shu'ur, Shi'ar, Ash'ar  | <u>Shá'r</u> , <u>Shá'ar</u> , pl. <u>Shu'úr</u> , <u>Shi'ár</u>         | (coll.; nomen unitatis) hair; bristles; fur, pelt. <u>Ash'ar</u> , very hairy.  |
| Sha'rani                               | <u>Shá'rání</u>  | hairy, hirsute, shaggy. 'Abd al-Wahháb ibn Aḥmad <u>ash-Shá'rání</u> , author of <i>Kitáb al-yawáqit wa al-jawáhir fí bayán 'aqá'id al-akábir</i> (The book of sapphires and jewels: an explanation of the tenets of faith of mystic luminaries).   |
| Sha'rawi (Sha'ravi)                    | <u>Shá'ráwí</u>  | Hudá <u>Shá'ráwí</u> (1879–1947) was a pioneering Egyptian feminist leader, nationalist, and founder of the Egyptian Feminist Union. <i>God Passes By</i> , p. 388.   |
| Sha'ya                                 | <u>Shá'yá</u>  | Isaiah  |
| Sha'ystah, Sha'istah, Sha'ystih        | <u>Shá'ystah</u>   | (Sha'ista, Shayista) fem. one who is polite and well-behaved  |
| Shab                                   | <u>Shab</u>  | Pers. night, darkness   |
| Shaba (Shayb, Shayba, Mashib)          | <u>Shába</u> ( <u>Shayb</u> , <u>Shayba</u> [h], <u>Mashíb</u> )         | ("Shaib, Shaiba") to become white-haired, grey-haired; to turn white or grey (hair); to grow old, to age; to make white-haired; to bleach (something) Form II to make (someone) white-haired, cause someone's hair to turn white (grief)  |
| Shabah, Shubuh, Ashbah                 | <u>Shabaḥ</u> , pl. <u>Shubúḥ</u> , <u>Ashbáḥ</u>                        | blurred, indistinct shape; apparition; phantom; ghost, spectre, spirit; nightmare; figure, person. <u>ashbáḥ núr</u> "silhouettes of light". See Zill   |
| Shabdiz                                | <u>Shabdíz</u>   | Pers., literally "night-coloured", "black") legendary black stallion of Khosrau Parvez  |
| Shabih, Shibah                         | <u>Shabíḥ</u> , pl. <u>Shibáḥ</u>  | similar (to), like, resembling (someone, something)   |
| Shabistar                              | <u>Shabistar</u>   | city 54 km WNW Tabriz   |
| Shabistari                             | <u>Shabistarí</u>  | Sa'd ad-Dín Maḥmúd ibn 'Abd al-Karím Yaḥyá <u>Shabistarí</u> (1288–1340) is one of the most celebrated Persian Sufi poets of the 14th century.  |
| Shabnam                                | <u>Shabnam</u>   | Pers. ( <u>shab</u> , "night" or "darkness" + nam, "moisture") dew  |
| Shad                                   | <u>Shád</u>  | Pers. cheerful, exulting; glad, happy; much; full; wine; light, a ray, gleam  |
| Shadda                                 | <u>Shadda</u> [h or t]   | ( <i>nomen vicis</i> ) strengthening, intensification; stress, emphasis; pulling, dragging, tugging; tightness, tautness; stress, strain; doubling sign over a consonant (grammar) (also called by the verbal noun from the same root, <u>tashdíd</u> ). See <u>tashdíd</u> .   |
| Shadh                                  | <u>Shádh</u>   | Pers. glad  |
| Shadhi                                 | <u>Shádhí</u>  | Pers. gladness  |
| Shadid, Shadidat, Ashidda', Shidad     | <u>Shádíd</u> , f. <u>Shádídat</u> , pl. <u>Ashiddá'</u> , <u>Shídád</u> | strong, powerful, forceful, vigorous, stern, severe, rigorous, hard, harsh, violent, vehement, intense; bad, evil, ominous, calamitous, difficult; grievous. <u>Shídád</u> has a numerical value of 309—described as "year of   |

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| Shadid-i-Sawla (Shadid-i-Sawlih)            | <u>Shadíd-i-Şawla</u> ( <u>Shadíd-i-Şawlih</u> )                                    | stress", AH 1309 [CE 1892], the date of Bahá'u'lláh's ascension. See <i>Memorials of the Faithful</i> , p. 35<br>Pers. intense, strong, vehement to attack. Name use by 'Abdu'l-Bahá for Ali-Kuli Khan.  |
| Shadpur<br>Shafa                            | <u>Shadpúr</u> ( <u>Shad + púr</u> )<br><u>Shafá</u>                                | Pers. <u>Ghulám-Ĥusayn</u> <u>Shadpúr</u><br>to cure (someone of a disease), heal (someone of a disease, a wound), make (someone) well, restore (someone) to health  |
| Shafi, Shafiya                              | <u>Sháfí</u> , fem. <u>Sháfíya</u>  | healing, salutary; distinct, clear. <u>Sharḥ Sháfíyat</u> ibn Ḥájib by Astarábádí.   |
| Shafi', Shufa'a                             | <u>Shafí'</u> or <u>Sháfí'</u> , pl. <u>Shufa'a</u>                                 | mediator, intercessor, advocate. Name, and title given to certain persons, i.e. <u>Shafí' Khán</u> , Prime Minister Áqás's adviser.  |
| Shafi'i, Shafi'yun, Shawafi'                | <u>Sháfí'í</u> , pl. <u>Sháfí'yún</u> , <u>Shawafí'</u>                             | adherent (shafiite, shafii, shafi'i, shafee) of the Shafiitic (or shafi'itic) school, a system of orthodox Sunni jurisprudence (one of 4—the Ḥanafí, the Ḥanbalí, the Málíkí and the <u>Sháfí'í</u> ) founded by ibn Idrís ash- <u>Sháfí'í</u> .   |
| Shafiq, Shafiqa (Shafiqih)                  | <u>Shafíq</u> , fem. <u>Shafíqa</u> [h or t]  | merciful, compassionate, condoling; affectionate, benevolent   |
| Shaft<br>Shafti                             | <u>Shaft</u><br><u>Shaftí</u>   | Pers. town 20 km SW of Rasht, Gilan province<br>Pers. of or from <u>Shaft</u> . Ḥájí Siyyid Muḥammad-Báqir-i- <u>Shaftí</u> , a celebrated mujtahid.   |
| Shah, Shahan                                | <u>Sháh</u> , pl. <u>Sháhán</u>   | Pers. a king, sovereign, emperor, monarch, prince; the king at chess; check to the king (in chess); a bridegroom; a son-in-law; a title assumed by fakírs; a wide, main road; a sort of garment used in India; root, origin; name of an animal; of noble blood; great, excellent in any degree   |
| Shah-'Abbas<br>Shahab<br>Shahadah, Shahadat | <u>Sháh-'Abbás</u><br><u>Shaháb</u><br><u>Shaháda</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Shahádát</u> | 5th Safavid king of Iran<br>milk diluted with water<br>testimony, witness, evidence, deposition; statement; certificate, certification, testimonial, affidavit; attestation, attest; credentials, identification; (Muslim) creed (doctrinal formula); martyrdom. <u>Shaháda</u> is the act of witnessing, or attesting, to the formula or creed: "Lá 'iláha 'illá 'lláhu Muḥammadun Rasúlu 'lláh"—"There is no God but God and Muḥammad is His Messenger". <i>'álamí shahádat</i> , the visible world. The above two statements are commonly prefaced by <i>ashhadu 'an</i> ("I bear witness that"), yielding the full form: <i>Ashhadu 'an lá 'iláha 'illa 'lláhu</i> (I bear witness there is no God but God), <i>wa 'ashhadu 'anna muḥammadan rasúlu 'lláhi</i> (, and I bear witness that Muhammad is the Messenger of God). |
| Shahan-Shah (Shahanshah, Shahinshah)        | <u>Sháhán-Sháh</u>  | Pers. king of kings, lord of lords. <u>Sháhánsháh</u> is a contraction, which by inversion is <u>sháh-i-sháhán</u> .   |
| Shahata (Shaht)                             | <u>Shahaṭa</u> ( <u>Shaht</u> )   | to be far away, distant, remote; to strike (a match); to strand, be stranded, run aground (ship); to ground on a sandbank  |
| Shah-Bahram                                 | <u>Sháh-Bahrám</u>  | ( <u>Sháh Bahrám Vajárvand</u> ) the world saviour promised by the prophet Zoroaster. Fulfilled by Bahá'u'lláh.  |
| Shahbar<br>Shah-Chiragh (Shah-Cheragh)      | <u>Sháhbar</u><br><u>Sháh-Chirágh</u> (Ar. <u>Sháh-Siráj</u> )                      | DB 547<br>Shrine of <u>Sháh-Chirágh</u> ("King of the Lamp", 29.609702, 52.543339) in <u>Shíráz</u> . Burial site of <u>Khadíjih-Bagum</u> , wife of the Báb.  |
| Shahdad Kalut                               | <u>Shahdád Kalút</u>  | A barren region (20%) of the Lút desert characterised by enormous wind-sculpted sandstone ridges and outcrops.   |
| Shahi                                       | <u>Sháhí</u>  | Pers. royal; imperial dignity, dominion, sovereignty, royalty; the followers of the sect of 'Alí; name of a poet; name of an old Persian coin; a penny (modern colloquialism); a sort of sweetmeat, made of starch and white of egg. 20 <u>sháhí</u> = a qírán; one <u>sháhí</u> = 50 dínár (unit of accountancy, it is not a Persian coin).   |

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| Shahid al-Hayy<br>Shahid ibn-i-Shahid  | aṣh-Shahíd al-Ḥayy<br><u>Shahíd</u> ibn-i- <u>Shahíd</u>   | living martyr <sup>1</sup><br>martyr, son of the martyr. Title given to Ibn-i-Aṣḍaq by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Shahid, Shahida, Shuhada   | <u>Shahíd</u> , fem. <u>Shahída</u> [h], pl. <u>Shuhadá'</u>   | witness; martyr, one killed in battle. Family name of Rúḥá <u>Khán</u> um who married Mírzá Jalál. Children Muníb, Ḥasan, Maryam, Ḍuhá and Zahra.  |
| Shahid, Shuhud, Ashhad, Shawahid   | <u>Sháh</u> id, pl. <u>Shuhúd</u> , <u>Shuhhad</u>   | present (as witness);—(pl. <u>Shuhúd</u> , <u>Ashhád</u> ) witness (for); notary public;—(pl. <u>Shawáhid</u> ) (piece of) evidence (for); attestation; quotation serving as textual evidence; testimony; an oblong, upright tombstone   |
| Shahida, Shawahid  | <u>Sháh</u> ida[h], pl. <u>Shawáhid</u>  | (fem. of <u>Shahíd</u> ) an oblong, upright tombstone; index finger; true copy, copy of a letter, duplicate  |
| Shahid-Zadīh (Shahidzadīh)<br>Shahin, Shawahin<br>Shah-i-Sahib-'Alam<br>Shahit, Shahuta (Shahouta)                       | <u>Sháh</u> id-Zádīh<br><u>Sháh</u> ín, pl. <u>Shawáh</u> ín<br><u>Sháh</u> -i- <u>Sáhib</u> -'Alam<br><u>Sháh</u> ít  | Pers. Indian falcon<br>( <i>Memorials of the Faithful</i> , 99)<br>far (away), distant, remote, outlying, out-of-the-way; stranded. <u>Sháhúṭá</u> or <u>Shahúṭa</u> [h or t] ("place apart"), an area SE of 'Akká, and a village in Lebanon. See root <u>shahāṭa</u> .  |
| Shahkuh (Shah-Kuh)   | <u>Sháhkúh</u> ( <u>Sháh</u> -Kúh)   | <u>Sháhkúh</u> -i-Suflá (Shahkuh-e Sofla); also known as <u>Sháh</u> Kúh-i-Pá'ín, <u>Shádkúh</u> -i-Pá'ín, <u>Sháhkúh</u> Páin and <u>Shá</u> Kúh-i-Pá'ín; a village (36.560526, 54.414918) in Gulistan Province, 53 km NW of <u>Sháhrúd</u> .   |
| Shahmirzad (Shah-Mirzad)   | <u>Shahmírzá</u> d ( <u>Sháh</u> -Mírzád)  | city (35.772902, 53.327945) in the province of Semnam, 173 km east of Tīhrán, Iran   |
| Shah-Muhammad<br>Shah-Muhammad-Amin<br>Shahnama, Shah-nama   | <u>Sháh</u> -Muḥammad<br><u>Sháh</u> -Muḥammad-Amín<br><u>Sháhnáma</u> [h or t], <u>Sháh</u> -náma[h or t]   | Pers. ( <u>Sháhnám</u> ih, Shahnameh, Shahnamih, Shahnamih) "The Book of Kings", a history of kings. A long (longest by one poet?) epic poem written by Firdawsī between c. 977 and 1010 and is the national epic of greater Persia. A medieval Muslim verse reworking of Zoroastrian stories about pre-Islamic Persian heroes.  |
| Shahnaz Khanum   | <u>Shahnáz</u> <u>Khán</u> um  | Louise Dunn (1866–1939); used the name Louise Robinson Spencer from the 1890s; was a poet, composer of music and songs, and writer; who received 41 Tablets from 'Abdu'l-Bahá. She married Edger Francis Waite (1865–1931) in 1902. Named <u>Shahnáz</u> ("sweet music") <u>Khán</u> um by 'Abdu'l-Bahá, and called a "sweet singing bird" and a "nightingale".  |
| Shahnaz  | <u>Shahnáz</u>   | Pers. ( <u>Sháh</u> + <u>Náz</u> ) "pride of the king"; sister of the mythical <u>Jamshíd</u> ; female name, surname, and musical note or type of melody (can be translated as "sweet music")  |
| Shahpar<br>Shahpur   | <u>Sháh</u> par<br><u>Sháhpúr</u>  | Pers. the largest bird wing feather<br>Sasanian ( <u>Sásán</u> iyán) kings and district in Fars. Former name of Salmás.  |
| Shahr al-'asal<br>Shahr as-Sabr, Shahrū's-Sabr<br>Shahr, Ashur, Shuhur<br>Shahraban<br>Shahram<br>Shahrbanu (Shahribanu) | <u>Shahr</u> al-'asal<br><u>Shahr</u> aṣ-Ṣabr, <u>Shahrū</u> 's-Ṣabr<br><u>Shahr</u> , pl. <u>Ashhur</u> , <u>Shuhúr</u><br><u>Sháhrabán</u><br><u>Sháhrám</u><br><u>Sháhrbánú</u> | honeymoon<br>the month of patience, i.e. fasting<br>new moon; month (especially lunar). Pers. town, city.<br>city, now al-Muqdádiyah, 'Iráq. 80 km NE of Baghdad<br>Pers. male name<br>(Shehr Bano) "Lady of the Land", one of the wives of Ḥusayn ibn 'Alí, (grandson of Muḥammad and third Twelver <u>Shí'</u> ah Imám) and the mother of 'Alí ibn Ḥusayn (the fourth Imámí-Twelver <u>Shí'</u> ah Imám). <u>Sháhrbánú</u> in <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. lii, is incorrect. |
| Shahrir, Shahriwar   | <u>Sháhr</u> ír, <u>Sháhr</u> íwar   | Pers. eighth Persian solar month; the fourth day of every month  |
| Shahr-i-Ray  | <u>Shahr</u> -i-Ray  | now a city on SE outskirts of Tīhrán. Formerly a village named after the saint <u>Sháh</u> 'Abdu'l-'Azim or Ḥaḍrat-i-'Abdu'l-'Azim.  |

<sup>1</sup> "While suffering death on the pathway of God is the highest attainment, still, that dying which continues on throughout life, giving life to other souls, is the station of 'living martyrdom'. The death of a martyr means the immediate end to all his afflictions and tests: martyrdom is the easiest way to enter the Kingdom of Heaven. But those who rise up to serve the Cause, to bear afflictions and undergo tribulations and trials in order to draw souls into the holy Faith—those are living martyrs, their labour goes on and on, and their noble work, the regeneration of all humankind, will win them the highest of rewards, for ever and ever. My prayer for you ... is that you will reach that goal, the goal of the living martyrs." *Summon up remembrance*, pp. 135–6.

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| Shahristan  | <u>Shahristán</u>   | Pers. fortifications around a city; a large fortified city. <u>Shahristán</u> (Kah-Kakha, 39.7745° N 68.8093° E) is an ancient town (until 7th century), just west of present day <u>Shahristán</u> in Tajikistan.   |
| Shahristani   | <u>Shahristání</u>  | Táj ad-Dín Abú al-Faṭḥ Muḥammad ibn ‘Abd al-Karím <u>ash-Shahrastání</u> (1086–1153), also known as Muḥammad <u>ash-Shahrastání</u> , was an influential Persian historian of religions, a historiographer, Islamic scholar, philosopher and theologian.   |
| Shahrnush Parsipur (Parsi’pur, Parsi pur)<br>Shah-Rud (Shahrud)                                 | <u>Shahrnúsh</u> Pársí púr<br><u>Sháh-Rúd</u> ( <u>Sháhrúd</u> )  | (شهرنوش پارسى پور) Iranian woman writer (1946–)<br>Pers. a mighty river; name of a river; also of a city; the thickest cord of a musical instrument; name of a musical instrument. City (36.418352, 54.969676) 330 km ENE of Teheran.  |
| Shah-Rukh (Shahrukh)  | <u>Sháh-Rukh</u> ( <u>Sháhrukh</u> )  | Pers. rhinoceros horn; the rooks in chess; a title given to the sons of nobility; name of a son of Tímúr.  |
| Shahsavar, Shahsawar  | <u>Shahsavár</u> , <u>Shahsawár</u>   | name of a number of places in Iran. Former name of Tunukábán.  |
| Shahsawan, Shahsavan, Shahsun   | <u>Sháhsawan</u> or <u>Sháhsún</u>  | (Pers. شاهسون) a side (as in supporter) of the <u>Sháh</u> ; <u>Sháhsawan</u> , a village (34.468397, 47.644854) in Kermanshah Province, Iran; Mírpasand; also known as <u>Sháhsavan</u> , <u>Sháhsavand</u> and <u>Sháhsún</u> , a village (35.350497, 59.817741) in Razaví Khorasan Province, Iran   |
| Shahwa, Shahawat  | <u>Shahwa</u> , pl. <u>Shahawát</u>   | greed, craving, desire, ardent wish, longing, yearning, eagerness, passion, carnal appetite, lust; appetite  |
| Shah-Zada (Shah-Zadih), Shahzada  | <u>Sháh-záda</u> , <u>Sháhzáda</u>  | Pers. king’s son, heir-apparent. Fem. <u>sháh-záda-khánum</u> . —pl. <u>Sháh-Zádagán</u> .   |
| Shajar, Shajara, Ashjar, Shajarat   | <u>Shajar</u> , fem. <u>Shajara</u> [h or t]  | (pl. <u>Ashjár</u> , fem. <u>Shajarat</u> ) (collective; <i>nomen unitatis</i> , ♂) trees; shrubs, bushes;—fem. a tree; shrub, bush; a genealogical tree. Pers. <u>Shajarah</u> . <u>Shajara</u> an-nasab genealogical tree.   |
| Shajara-i-Awwaliya<br>Shajara-i-Haqiqat<br>Shakar, Shakkar (Shikkar)<br>Shakara, Shukr, Shukran | <u>Shajara-i-Awwalíya</u><br><u>Shajara-i-Haqíqat</u><br><u>Shakar</u> , <u>Shakkar</u><br><u>Shakara</u> , <u>Shukr</u> , <u>Shukrán</u> | “the Primal Tree”—a Prophet of God<br>“the Tree of divine Reality”—a Prophet of God<br>Pers. sugar; sweet words<br>to thank (someone or someone for something), be thankful, grateful (for something); to praise, laud, extol (someone)  |
| Shakha, Shayakh, Shuyukha   | <u>Shákha</u> , <u>Shayakh</u> , <u>Shuyúkha</u>  | to age, grow old; to attain a venerable age. Also <u>Shaykhúkha</u> (Shaykhukha)   |
| Shakhiyan<br>Shakhs, Ashkhas, Shukhus   | <u>Shakhshíyan</u><br><u>Shakhsh</u> , pl. <u>Ashkhás</u> , <u>Shukhús</u>  | personally<br>individual, person; figure; character (of a play); someone, somebody   |
| Shakhsi, Shakhsiya (Shakhsiiya)   | <u>Shakhshí</u> , fem. <u>Shakhshíya</u> [h or t]   | pl. fem. <u>Shakhshíyát</u> . Personal, private, of one’s own; subjective; fem. individuality, personality (also = personage); distinctive way of life, peculiarity, distinctive character, personal stamp; identity. Persian also <u>Shakhshíyya</u> [t] (“ <u>Shakhshíyyih</u> ”).                   |
| Shakir<br>Shakl (Shikl) at-Tathlith, Shakl at-Tarbi’<br>Shakl, Ashkal, Shukul                   | <u>Shákir</u><br><u>Shakl at-Tathlith</u> , <u>Shakl at-Tarbí</u><br><u>Shakl</u> ( <u>Shikl?</u> ), pl. <u>Ashkál</u> , <u>Shukúl</u>    | thankful, grateful<br>triangular and rectangular figures, respectively<br>similarity, resemblance, likeness; outward appearance, figure, form, shape, build; form of perception, perceptual form (as opposed to matter or content; philosophy); type, out, pattern; mode, manner; sort, kind, specimen |
| Shakur  | <u>Shakúr</u>   | very thankful, grateful, appreciative; one of the names of God; satisfied with little, and yet thriving (cattle)   |
| Shal, Shilan<br>Shalfurush<br>Shallal, Shallalat<br>Shalwar (Shalvar), Shulwar                  | <u>Shál</u> , pl. <u>Shílán</u><br><u>Shálfurúsh</u><br><u>Shallál</u> , pl. <u>Shallalát</u><br><u>Shalwár</u> , <u>Shulwár</u>          | shawl<br>‘Abdu’l-Majíd-i- <u>Shálfurúsh</u> (shawl dealer)<br>cataract, waterfall, rapids<br>Pers. inner breeches, drawers reaching to the feet (the outer breeches being called <u>tumbán</u> ); sailors’ or travellers’ trousers   |
| Sham  | <u>Sham</u>   | Pers. error, flight; the tail; deceit, fraud, trick; distance; terrified, astonished, fearing; disturbed, distracted; a subterraneous habitation; a house for the accommodation of travellers, a caravanserai; a place for cattle; a nail  |

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| Sham, Sha'm                        | <u>Shám</u> , <u>Sha'm</u>                                      | Pers. <u>Shám</u> evening, supper (dinner). <u>ash-Shám</u> , <u>ash-Sha'm</u> : the northern region, the North; Syria; Damascus.   |
| Sham', Shama'                      | <u>Sham'</u> , <u>Shama'</u> , pl. <u>Shumu'</u>                | <u>Sham'un</u> (collective; nomen unitatis ♂). wax; (wax) candles. Persian also taper; any candle; a lamp   |
| Sham'a, Shama'a, Shama'un          | <u>Sham'a</u> [h or t], <u>Shama'a</u> ,                        | fem. of <u>Sham'</u> . <u>Shama'un</u> (nomen unitatis ♂). (wax) candle. The <u>Sham'ah</u> family of Damascus still owned one-third of the Bahjí Mansion when the Bahá'ís regained possession of it in 1929. Covenant-breakers (through Músá Bahá'í (a son of Mírzá Muḥammad 'Alí), who worked as an official in the Estate Registry Office) managed to acquire a one-sixth interest.  |
| Sham'i ilaha                       | <u>Sham'i</u> iláhá   | divine candle, the Qur'án; Islam; sun and moon  |
| Sham'un                            | <u>Sham'un</u>  | Simon   |
| Sham'unu's-Safa (Sham'unu as-Safa) | <u>Sham'unu's</u> Şafá ( <u>Sham'un</u> aş-Şafá)                | Simon, later Simon Peter. Later he was also called Cephas ("rock" or possibly "stone"). Hence, " <i>this is the day whereon the Rock [Peter] crieth out and shouteth</i> " (Bahá'u'lláh in <i>Summons of the Lord of Hosts</i> , p. 59. See <u>buṭrus</u> and <u>batrá'</u> .   |
| Shamam                             | <u>Shamam</u>   | pride, haughtiness, superciliousness  |
| Shamata                            | <u>Shamáta</u>  | malicious joy, <i>Schadenfreude</i> (German), malice  |
| Shami, Shamiyun, Shuwam            | <u>Shámí</u> , pl. <u>Shámiyún</u> , <u>Shuwám</u>              | a Syrian  |
| Shams wa Qamar                     | <u>Shams</u> wa Qamar   | sun and moon. The sun symbolizes the Manifestation. The successors and deputies of the Manifestation are the moons of His dispensation. The priests and scholars are the stars of the heaven of that religion, which no longer give light, due to their rejection of the new Manifestation, and fall off the sky of religion. With the Advent of a new Manifestation, a new heaven is raised, a new earth is spread, and new moons and stars are manifested—a new era starts. |
| Shams, Shumus                      | <u>Shams</u> fem., pl. <u>Shumús</u>                            | sun. See <u>Shumays</u> for diminutive.   |
| Shamshir                           | <u>Shamshír</u>   | Pers. possibly from <u>sham</u> (claw or tail) + <u>Shír</u> (lion). A sword, scimitar, sabre; a blade; the light of the morning or of the sun.   |
| Shamsi Hijri (SH)                  | <u>Shamsí</u> Hijrí   | Solar Hijri calendar is the official calendar of Iran and Afghanistan. Start date is the Hijra—the emigration of the Muslims from Mecca to Medina in CE 622.  |
| Shamsi, Shamsiya                   | <u>Shamsí</u> , fem. <u>Shamsiya</u> [h or t]                   | sun- (in compounds), solar  |
| Shamsi-Jahan                       | <u>Shamsí</u> -Jahán  | ("Shamsi-Jehan") "Sun of the World"   |
| Shams-i-Tabriz                     | <u>Shams-i</u> -Tabriz  | Rúmí's spiritual director in Konya, a comparatively illiterate but powerful mystic. He was a Persian poet. He later settled in Khoy. He is believed to have been killed in a riot. (CE 1185-1248)   |
| Shamsu'd-Din                       | <u>Shamsu'd</u> -Dín Muḥammad                                   | (a great Persian poet)  |
| Shamsu'd-Duha, Shams-i-Duha        | <u>Shamsu'd</u> -Ḍuḥá (Pers. <u>Shams-i</u> -Ḍuḥá)              | Morning Sun (the Luminous Orb), pronounced <u>Shams-oz-Zohá</u> (Pers. pronounced "Shams-she-Zohá"). Name given to <u>Khurshíd</u> Bagum, mother-in-law of Mírzá Muḥammad-Ḥasan (King of Martyrs).  |
| Shamsu'l-'Imarih                   | <u>Shamsu'l</u> -'Imárih  | Pers. "Sun building"  |
| Shamuyil                           | <u>Shamúyíl</u>   | Samuel  |
| Shanbih, Shanba                    | <u>Shanbih</u> , <u>Shanba</u>                                  | Pers. a day, Saturday   |
| Shapur Rasikh (Shapour Rassekh)    | <u>Shápúr</u> Rásikh  | Dr <u>Shápúr Rásikh</u> (1924-2021) Persian Bahá'í, professor of sociology, author of books and articles on sociology, economics and education  |
| Shapur                             | <u>Shápúr</u>   | Pers. <u>sháh</u> + <u>púr</u> ("son of the king"); name of Persian kings. See <u>Sháhpúr</u>   |
| Shaqiq, Ashiqqa                    | <u>Shaqíq</u> , pl. <u>Ashiqqa</u> , <u>Ashiqqá'</u>            | split or halved; one half; a brother uterine  |
| Shaqiqa, Shaqiqat, Shaqá'iq        | <u>Shaqíqa</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Shaqíqqát</u> , <u>Shaqá'iq</u> | fem. of <u>shaqíq</u> . <u>Shaqá'iqu'n-nu'mán</u> al-ḥamrá' (or <u>shaqá'iqu'n-nu'mán</u> ), blood red anemone (botanical).   |
| Shaqqa                             | <u>Shaqqa</u>   | rift, tear, rip, fissure, crack, split, crevice (Qur'án 80:26)  |
| Shaqshaqat, Shiqshiqat, Shiqshiqqa | <u>Shaqshaqat</u>   | twittering (a sparrow); roaring (a camel);— <u>shiqshiqat</u> , <u>shiqshiqqa</u> , low gurgling sound and foaming at the mouth of a male camel during mating rituals   |
| Shar'                              | <u>Shar'</u>  | making a road straight; having a door opening upon the public road (a house); (metaphorically) making or prescribing laws; the Muslim law; revealed law; religion, faith, justice, equity; i.e. so-called "religious law". See 'Urf.  |
| Sharab                             | <u>Sharáb</u> , pl. <u>Ashriba</u>                              | beverage, drink; wine; fruit juice, fruit syrup, sherbet  |

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| Sharaf                              | <u>Sharaf</u>                                      | being high and noble; elevation, height, altitude; nobility, dignity, rank, glory; the honour derived from ancestors; descent from Muhammad; an eminence, a high place   |
| Sharaha, Sharh, Shuruh              | <u>Sharaḥa</u> ( <u>Sharḥ</u> ), pl. <u>Shurūḥ</u> | to cut in slices, slice, cut up (something); to cut open, rip open (something); to bare, expose, make clearly visible or discernible (something), to expound (something); to explain, elucidate, illustrate, make plain, set forth, describe, depict (something); to comment (on), interpret (something), to open;—pl. explanations, commentaries; rudiments, elements   |
| Sharba                              | <u>Sharba</u> [t]                                  | drink; sherbet; sip, draught, swallow; dose, potion (of a medicine); laxative, purgative, aperient. See <u>sharāb</u>  |
| Sharh al-Hikmat al-'Arshiyah        | Sharḥ al-Ḥikmat al-'Arshīyah                       | (written by <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad-i-Aḥsá'í) commentary on al-Ḥikmat al-'Arshīyah; Mullá Ṣadrá's <i>al-Ḥikmat al-'Arshīyah</i> (The book of wisdom descending from the Divine throne)   |
| Sharh al-Khutba at-Tutunjiya        | <u>Sharḥ</u> al- <u>Khuṭba</u> at-Ṭutunjíya        | by Sayyid Kázim Raṣhtí. A lengthy Arabic commentary upon about half of the <u>Khuṭbat</u> at-Ṭutunjíya. He specifically identified Ṭutunjíya with the synonym (also found in the Sermon <u>khālij</u> ("gulf", "bay" or perhaps a watery channel or river). In the <u>Khuṭbat</u> at-Ṭutunjíya Imám 'Alí declares: "I am the one presiding [standing upright] over the two gulfs (at-ṭutunjayn)." Pers. <u>Sharḥ-i-Khuṭbiy-i-Ṭutunjiyyih</u> . See <a href="https://hurqalya.ucmerced.edu/node/368">https://hurqalya.ucmerced.edu/node/368</a> |
| Sharh az-Ziyara al-Jami'a al-Kabira | <u>Sharḥ</u> az-Ziyára al-Jámí'a al-Kabíra         | "Explanation of "The Larger, Comprehensive Visitation Text" by <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad-i-Aḥsá'í. Explanation of text from 'Alí an-Naqí, the 10th Imám.   |
| Sharh Kitab al-Hikma al-'Arshiya    | <u>Sharḥ</u> Kitáb al-Ḥikma al-'Arshīya            | commentary by <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad Aḥsá'í upon the Kitáb al-Ḥikma al-'Arshīya ("The Book of the Wisdom of the Throne") by Mullá Ṣadrá.  |
| Sharh, Shuruh                       | <u>Sharḥ</u> , pl. <u>Shurūḥ</u>                   | expounding, presentation, explanation, illustration, elucidation, exposition, setting forth;—pl. commentary  |
| Sharh-i-Ayat-i-Mu'arrakh            | <u>Sharḥ-i-Áyát-i-Mu'arrakh</u>                    | "an account of the texts, giving dates". <u>Sharḥ-i-Áyát-i-Mu'arrakhīh</u> ("In explanation of the sacred verses that prophecy dates", Mírzá Faḍl (1888). The work discusses the prophecies concerning the date of the coming of the Promised One in the scriptures of Islam, Christianity, Judaism, and Zoroastrianism.   |
| Sharh-i-Du'a'-i-Ghaybat             | <u>Sharḥ-i-Du'á'-i-Ghaybat</u>                     | "Commentary on the Occultation Prayer" by the Báb  |
| Sharh-i-Fass-i-Nigin-i-Ism-i-A'zam  | <u>Sharḥ-i-Faṣṣ-i-Nigín-i-Ism-i-A'zam</u>          | "Explanation of the Ringstone Greatest Name" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá. See <u>Sharaḥa</u>   |
| Sharh-i-Kuntu Kanzan Makhfiyan      | <u>Sharḥ-i-Kuntu Kanzan Makhfiyan</u>              | commentary on the Islamic tradition 'I was a Hidden Treasure ...'  |
| Sharh-i-Masha'ir                    | Sharḥ-i- <u>Mashá'ir</u>                           | (written by <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad-i-Aḥsá'í) commentary on <u>Mashá'ir</u> ; Mullá Ṣadrá's <i>Kitáb al-Mashá'ir</i> (translated into French by Henry Corbin as "The book of metaphysical penetrations" and English by Izutsu Toshihiko as <i>The Concept and Reality of Existence</i> ), a philosophical treatise on existence (wujúd) and quiddity (máhiyah)   |
| Sharh-i-Qasidiy-i-Lamiyyih          | <u>Sharḥ-i-Qaṣidiy-i-Lámíyyih</u>                  | (written by Siyyid Kázim-i-Raṣhtí)   |
| Sharh-i-Shuhaday-i-Yazd va Isfahan  | <u>Sharḥ-i-Shuhadáy-i-Yazd va Iṣfahán</u>          | "Commentary on the martyrs of Yazd and Iṣfahán" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá  |
| Sharhu'l-Fawa'id (Sharhu'l-Fava'id) | <u>Sharḥu'l-Fawá'id</u>                            | (written by <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad-i-Aḥsá'í) The three stages of Šúfí life are: <u>Sharí'at</u> , <u>Ṭaríqat</u> and <u>Ḥaqíqat</u> .   |
| Shari'                              | <u>Shári'</u>                                      | an expounder of the law; or of the articles of faith; a legislator, lawgiver; a highway, main road, thoroughfare   |
| Shari', Shawari'                    | <u>Shári'</u> , pl. <u>Shawári'</u>                | an expounder of the law; or of the articles of faith; a legislator, lawgiver; a highway, main road, thoroughfare. <u>Shári'</u> al-Jabal (Mountain Rd) runs south of the Shrine of the Báb. It was renamed UN Avenue in 1949 following a UN resolution on the formation of the State of Israel. Renamed Sderot HaTziyonut (Zionism Ave) as a protest response to a 1975 UN resolution of condemnation—the resolution was eventually rescinded in 1991, but the name was not changed.   |
| Shari'a Islami, Shar'i' Islami      | <u>Shári'a Islámí</u> , pl. <u>Shará'í' Islámí</u> | Sharia law or Islamic law. Also <u>ash-Sharí'a</u> al-Islámí. Often abbreviated as <u>Sharí'a</u> .  |

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| Shari'a, Shara'í                       | <u>Sharí'a</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Shará'í'</u>                                 | a plain, straight road; law, justice, equity; the revealed law of God; the supplementary laws given by Muḥammad;—pl. ordinances; laws; highways; [also]: religious practices; (religious) laws, ordinances; religious teachings or precepts. English: the Sharia, the Muslim canonical law. <u>Shará'í'</u> District NE Makkah. See 'Urf.  |
| Shari'atmadar (Shari'at-madar)         | <u>Sharí'atmadár</u> ( <u>Sharí'at-Madár</u> )                               | "scholar of religious law" of God. Someone who is experienced in religious or canonical law. Hence, holy or eminent. Hájí Mullá Muḥammad-i-Hamza, surnamed the <u>Sharí'at-Madár</u> , mentor of Quddús during his childhood in Bárfurúsh and later a protector. He worked at the Masjid Kázim Bayk (36.547248, 52.682688; "Kazem Beik Mosque"). 'Abd al-Karím <u>Sharí'atmadáryán</u> was a descendant. |
| Sharif al-'Ulama'; Shara'if al-'Ulama' | <u>Sharíf al-'Ulamá'</u> , pl. <u>Shará'if al-'Ulamá'</u>                    | honour of scholars. Muḥammad <u>Sharíf bin Ḥassan 'Alí Ámúlí Mázandarání Há'írí</u> (1205–1246), known as <u>Sharíf al-'Ulamá'</u> , was a <u>Shí'a</u> Muslim religious authority.  |
| Sharif, Sharifa, Ashraf, Shara'if      | <u>Sharíf</u> , fem. <u>Sharífa</u> [t], pl. <u>Ashráf</u> , <u>Shará'if</u> | noble, eminent, holy; illustrious; a descendant of Muḥammad. <u>Sharíf</u> (Pers. Sherif) is the title of various Arab rulers, magistrates or religious leaders. Muḥammad ibn 'Abd al-Mu'ín ibn 'Awn was the <u>Sharíf</u> of Mecca when the Báb was in the city. He was too busy to investigate the Báb's declaration to him.   |
| Sharik, Shuraka', Ashrak               | <u>Sharík</u> , pl. <u>Shuraká'</u> , <u>Ashrák</u>                          | sharer, participant, partner, co-partner; associate, companion, confederate, ally; co-owner, co-proprietor (Islamic Law); accomplice, accessory (in a crime)   |
| Sharika, Shirika                       | <u>Sharika</u> [h], <u>Shirika</u> [h]                                       | to share (with someone something), participate (with someone in), be or become partner, participant, associate (of someone in)   |
| Shariq                                 | <u>Sharíq</u>  | (the sun) rising and shining; the eastern side of anything; name of an idol; "that which rises from the east", sun, bright, glowing ( <u>Sharík</u> , <i>The Secret of Divine Civilization</i> , p. 49)  |
| Sharistan                              | <u>Sháristán</u>   | Pers. a city; a villa surrounded by gardens; a country abounding in towns; a land division equal to a county   |
| Sharq                                  | <u>Sharq</u>   | rising (as the sun), sun-rise; the (rising) sun; the place of sun-rise, the East; light shining through a crevice  |
| Sharr, Shurur, Ashrar                  | <u>Sharr</u> , pl. <u>Shurúr</u>   | evil, ill, mischief; calamity, disaster; iniquity, injustice; harm, damage, injury; wickedness, viciousness, malice; vice, sin; (pl. <u>Ashrár</u> ) bad, evil, wicked, vicious, malicious; evildoer, culprit; <u>Sharr</u> (as relative) worse, more evil   |
| Shart, Shurut                          | <u>Shart</u> , pl. <u>Shurút</u>   | incision (in the skin); long cut, rip, clash, slit; condition, precondition; provision, proviso, clause; stipulation (of a contract);—pl. conditions, stipulations   |
| Sharun                                 | <u>Shárún</u>  | Ar. for Hebrew "plain". Sharon (name) and HaSharon, Israel.  |
| Shash (Shish)                          | <u>Shash</u>   | Pers. six. <u>Shish</u> Hizár Lughát (Six thousand words), a dictionary  |
| Shash                                  | <u>Shásh</u>   | Ar. muslin; white cloth. Pers. vicious; contrary; urine  |
| Shashidan                              | <u>Sháshidan</u>   | Pers. to pour, trickle; urinate  |
| Shash-par (Shish-par)                  | <u>Shash-par</u>   | Pers. a halberd, iron mace   |
| Shash-ta, Shash-tar                    | <u>Shash-tá</u> (also <u>Shash-tár</u> )                                     | Pers. A kind of lute with 6 strings  |
| Shath, Shathiya, Shathiyat             | <u>Shath</u>   | the ravings of an ecstatic; monkish ways. <u>Shathíya</u> (pl. <u>Shathiyát</u> ) can be translated as "ecstatic paradox, utterance or saying"   |
| Shatir, Shuttar                        | <u>Shátir</u> , pl. <u>Shátírán</u> , <u>Shuttár</u>                         | sly, cunning, shrewd; scoundrel, villain; clever, smart, bright, adroit, skilful. Also a messenger, runner, courier; a footman.  |
| Shatir-Bashi                           | <u>Shátir-Báshí</u>  | chief footman  |
| Shatir-Hasan                           | <u>Shátir-Ḥasan</u>  |  |
| Shatt, Ashtat                          | <u>Shatt</u> , pl. <u>Ashtát</u>   | dispersed, separate(d), scattered, dissolved;—pl. manifold, variegated, diverse; scattered fragments, single pieces, sections (of). Risála-i- <u>Ashtát</u> possibly by the Báb.   |
| Shatt, Shutut                          | <u>Shatt</u> , pl. <u>Shutút</u>   | bank (of a river), shore, coast, seashore, beach, strand. <u>Shatt al-'Arab</u> ("River of the Arabs"), 200 km river in SE Iraq formed by the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers; the region traversed by this river.   |

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| Shavaktani or Shevaqtani (Mark 15:34)                               | Shavaktani or Shevaqtani  | Aramaic (Greek <i>sabachthani</i> , <i>Sabachthani</i> or <i>Sabakthani</i> ). Four of the 6 words (all in Aramaic) recorded as spoken by Jesus: “ <i>elohi elohi lama shavaktani</i> ”. ‘Abdu’l-Bahá: “So Christ never suffered upon the cross. From the time the crucifixion began His soul was in Heaven and He felt nothing but the Divine Presence. He did not say, speaking in Aramaic: ‘O God; O God why hast Thou forsaken me?’ But this word <i>Sabachthani</i> is similar in sound to another which means glorify, and he actually murmured, ‘O God! O God! How thou dost glorify me.’” <i>Star of the West</i> XXIV:4, p. 105. See <i>Sabaḥaní</i> |
| Shawahid ar-Rububíyah   | <u>Shawáhid</u> ar-Rubúbíyah  | “Godly evidence”, book on philosophy by Mullá Şadrá (Şadr ad-Dín Muḥammad <u>ash-Shírází</u> )  |
| Shawand (Shavand), Shawandan<br>Shawarin (Sheverin)                 | <u>Shawand</u> , pl. <u>Shawandán</u><br><u>Shawarín</u> (and <u>Shúrín</u> ) | Pers. cause, reason, motive; “voice” or “being”<br>Pers. village in Sangestan Rural District, in the Central District of Hamadan County, Hamadan Province. 5 km to the east of the centre of Hamadan.   |
| Shawk (Shauk), Ashwak   | <u>Shawk</u> , pl. <u>Ashwák</u>  | (collective; <i>nomen unitatis</i> ة) thorns, spikes, pricks, prickles, spines; fishbone; forks   |
| Shawka (Shauka), Shawkat  | <u>Shawka</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Shawkát</u>                                    | (fem. form) ( <i>nomen unitatis</i> ) thorn, spike, prick, prickle, spine, sting, point; tine, prong; spur (of a rooster); fork; fishbone; furore of fighting, bravura, bravery, valour, verve, dash, élan; might, power. “Pers.” “Shevket” from the Turkish Şevket. Ali Şevket Paşa was an Ottoman official.   |
| Shawq (Shauq), Ashwaq   | <u>Shawq</u> , pl. <u>Ashwáq</u>  | (chok, chawk, Shawk, Shogh) longing, yearning, craving, desire, wish, filling with desire; love; affection, inclination, predilection; fancy; pleasure; curiosity; sympathy   |
| Shawq ar-Rabb   | <u>Shawq</u> ar-Rabb  | is a synonym of <u>Ghayrah</u> ar-Rabb meaning “zeal of the Lord” (Isaiah 9:7)  |
| Shawqi (Shauqi)   | <u>Shawqí</u>   | (choki, chawki, Shawki, Shoghi) loving, amorous; cheerful; zeal, eagerness, yearning; “the one who longs”. See Shoghi Effendi   |
| Shawr (Shaur)   | <u>Shawr</u>  | publishing, divulging; exhibiting (for sale); gathering (honey, <u>sharw</u> or <u>shirw</u> ) from a hive  |
| Shawwal (Shavval)   | <u>Shawwál</u> , pl. <u>Shawwálat</u> , <u>Shawáwíl</u>                       | tenth month in Islamic calendar (lift or carry). Pers. also <u>Shavvál</u>  |
| Shay<br>Shay’ (Shai’), Ashya<br>Shayad                              | <u>Sháy</u><br><u>Shay’</u> , pl. <u>Ashyá’</u><br><u>Sháyad</u>              | tea. See <u>Cháy</u><br>thing; something; (with negative) nothing<br>Pers. let it be; it is agreeable, suitable, worthy, proper; may be, perhaps, perchance, possibly, probably; probability  |
| Shayban, Shaiban  | <u>Shaybán</u>  | the Banú <u>Shaybán</u> were an Arab tribe that was mainly settled in the al-Jazíra area throughout the early Islamic era   |
| Shaybani (Shaibani)<br>Shayd (Shaid)<br>Shayda (Shaida)<br>Shayigan | <u>Shaybání</u><br><u>Shayd</u><br><u>Shaydá</u><br><u>Sháyigán</u>           | of the <u>Shaybán</u> tribe<br>Pers. deceit, fraud, hypocrisy<br>Pers. mad, insane, in love. Fem. name.<br>Pers. possibly <u>Sháyagán</u> for <u>Sháhagán</u> , “like a king”. Hence, <u>Ishráq-Khávarí</u> , <u>Ganj-i-Sháyigán</u> (“King’s treasure”)  |
| Shayista  | <u>Sháyista</u>   | Pers. worthy, honourable; legal, unobjectionable; suitable, decent, useful; well-bred, polite. A Pers. form <u>Sháyistih</u>  |
| Shaykh (Shaikh), Shaykhat   | <u>Shaykh</u> , fem. <u>Shaykha</u> [h or t]                                  | Pers. (see Arabic entry for meaning). Designation may be used for leading ulama. In general, a tribal leader. Plurals: <u>Ashyákh</u> , <u>Shikhan</u> , <u>Shikhat</u> , <u>Shiyakh</u> , <u>Shiyúkh</u> , <u>Shuyúkh</u> .  |
| Shaykh (Shaikh), Shuyukk, Ashyakh                                   | <u>Shaykh</u> , pl. <u>Shuyúkh</u> , <u>Ashyákh</u>                           | Ar. an elderly, venerable gentleman; old man; elder; chief, chieftain, sheik, patriarch, head (of a tribe); title of the ruler of anyone of the sheikdoms along the Persian Gulf; title of native scholars trained in the traditional sciences such as clerical dignitaries, members of a religious order, professors of spiritual institutions of higher learning, etc.; master; master of an order (Sufism); senator (parliament). Other plurals: <u>mashyakh</u> , <u>masháyikh</u> , <u>mashá’ikh</u> ( <u>mashayikh</u> , <u>masha’ikh</u> ). See <u>mashyakh</u> . Feminine <u>shaykha</u> [h or t], <u>shaykhát</u> .                                  |

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| Shaykh 'Abdu'l-Husayn-i-Tihrani                          | <u>Shaykh</u> 'Abdu'l-Ḥusayn-i-Ṭihrání  | Mujtahid <u>Shaykh</u> 'Abdu'l-Ḥusayn-i-Ṭihrání, known as <u>Shaykhu</u> 'l-'Iráqayn, was the son of 'Aliy-i-Ṭihrání. In 1858, Nāširi'd-Dín <u>Sháh</u> placed him in charge of a mission (it was a means of removing him from Ṭihrán) to Iraq (where he opposed Bahá'u'lláh) to regild the dome of the tomb of Ḥusayn at Karbila. When completed, he was placed in charge of the gilding the dome of the Askariyayn shrine at Samarra. He died in Kazimayn on 16 December 1869 and is buried at Karbila.   |
| Shaykh 'Abdu'r-Rahman<br>Shaykh 'Abid, Shaykh Anam       | <u>Shaykh</u> 'Abdu'r-Raḥmán<br><u>Shaykh</u> 'Ábid or <u>Shaykh</u> Anám       | teacher of school attended by the Báb. Real name was <u>Shaykh</u> Muḥammad. Called <u>Shaykhuná</u> ("our shaykh") by the children.  |
| Shaykh 'Aliy-i-Miri<br>Shaykh al-Islam (Shaykhu'l-Islam) | <u>Shaykh</u> 'Alíy-i-Mírí<br><u>Shaykh</u> al-Islám ( <u>Shaykhu</u> 'l-Islám) | "sheikh ul-Islam". Formerly, especially in medieval Egypt, title of the Grand Mufti, the spiritual head of Islam, later being bestowed more and more exclusively upon the Mufti of Constantinople in the Ottoman Empire; title of the chief mufti in Tunisia.. Used in the classical era (14th century to 1924) as an honorific title for outstanding scholars of the Islamic sciences. <u>Shaykhu</u> 'l-Islám is a leading <u>Shí'í</u> Muslim divine or high-priest of a large city appointed by the <u>sháh</u> of Iran. Form plural using one of the many plural forms of <u>shaykh</u> , NOT by adding an "s" to Islám! See PDC p. 91.  |
| Shaykh an-Nar<br>Shaykh Badru'd-Din<br>Shaykh Baha'i     | <u>Shaykh</u> an-Nár<br><u>Shaykh</u> Badru'd-Dín<br><u>Shaykh</u> Bahá'í       | the Devil<br>( <u>Shaykh</u> Bedreddine)<br>Muḥammad ibn Ḥusayn Bahá'í ad-Dín al-'Ámilí (also known as <u>Shaykh</u> Bahá'í) (1547-1621) was an Arab Iranian <u>Shí'a</u> Islamic scholar; accomplished theologian, philosopher, mathematician, Sufi inclined mystic, architect, grammarian philosopher and astronomer. He adopted the pen name Bahá'í after being inspired by the words of Imám Muḥammad al-Báqir (the fifth Imám) and Imám Ja'far aṣ-Ṣadíq (the sixth Imám), who had stated that the Greatest Name of God was included in either the Du'á' al-Bahá' (also known as Du'á' as-Saḥar. "Pre-dawn Prayer") (occurs 4 x in the first verse) or the Du'á' Umm Dáwud ("The Supplication of the Mother of David"). Author of <i>al-Arba'ún Ḥadīth</i> ("Forty Hadiths"). See Du'á' al-Bahá' and Na'ím. |
| Shaykh Muhammad Baqir                                    | <u>Shaykh</u> Muḥammad Báqir  | (1819-1883) named the "Wolf" by Bahá'u'lláh. For accomplice, see Mír Muḥammad-Ḥusayn.   |
| Shaykh Muhammad-Taqiy-i-Najafi                           | <u>Shaykh</u> Muḥammad-Taqíy-i-Najafí   | (1846-1914), son of <u>Shaykh</u> Muḥammad Báqir, named the Ibn-i- <u>Dhí'b</u> ("Son of the Wolf") by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Shaykha (Shaikha), Shaykhat                              | <u>Shaykha</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Shaykhát</u>                                    | (fem. of <u>Shaykh</u> ) an old, or elderly, woman, a matron; sheikh  |
| Shaykhi, Shaykhiyyun                                     | <u>Shaykhí</u> , pl. <u>Shaykhiyún</u>  | followers of the school founded by <u>Shaykh</u> -Aḥmad-i-Aḥsá'í. After the death of His trustee and successor, Sayyid Kázim, many students became Babis. The remainder split into three main groups based in: 1. Karbalá (Mírzá Ḥasan Gawhar or Mullá Muḥammad Ḥasan Qaráčhadághí), 2. Tabríz (Ḥájjí Mírzá <u>Shafí'</u> , <u>Thiqatu</u> 'l-Islám and Mullá Muḥammad Mamaqání Ḥujjatu'l-Islám) and 3. Kirmán (Ḥájjí Muḥammad Karím <u>Khán</u> Kirmání).  |
| Shaykh-i-Ahsa'i  | <u>Shaykh</u> -i-Aḥsá'í   | <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad ibn Zayn ad-Dín ibn Ibráhím al-Aḥsá'í (1753-1834), commonly known as <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad or al-Aḥsá'í, was a prominent 19th-century Muslim theologian and jurist who founded the influential <u>Shaykhí</u> school of Twelver Shi'ism   |
| Shaykh-i-Mazgani<br>Shaykh-i-Mu'allim                    | <u>Shaykh</u> -i-Mázgání<br><u>Shaykh</u> -i-Mú'allim                           | (MF 104)<br>(Shaykhi-Moallem) a learned tutor of the Báb when He was seven and eight  |
| Shaykhiya, Shaykhiyya                                    | <u>Shaykhiya</u> [h or t]   | (Pers. <u>Shaykhiyya</u> [h or t]) Shaykhism ( <u>ash-Shaykhiya</u> [h or t]), school founded by <u>Shaykh</u> -Aḥmad-i-Aḥsá'í. His trustee and successor, Sayyid Kázim, left no will. Followers are known as <u>Shaykhí</u> . See <u>Shaykh</u> -Aḥmad-i-Aḥsá'í.   |
| Shaykh-Salih   | <u>Shaykh</u> -Ṣálih  |   |

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| Shaykhsi, Shakhsiyan   | <u>Shakhsí</u> , <u>Shakhsíyan</u>   | <u>Shakhsí</u> personal, private, of one's own; <u>Shakhsíyan</u> personally  |
| Shaykhu'r-Ra'is  | <u>Shaykhu'r-Ra'ís</u>   | Supreme Master or "The leading wise man". Avicenna was given the honorific title <u>ash-Shaykhu'r-Ra'ís</u> . Hájí Abu'l Hasan Mírzá <u>Shaykhu'r-Ra'ís</u> (1848–1918), a Qájár prince who was a Bábí and a Bahá'í, and studied to become a mujtahid.  |
| Shaykhu't-Ta'ifa   | <u>Shaykhu't-Ta'ífa</u>  | "leader of a band, troop, class, sect, denomination, etc." pl. <u>Ṭawá'if</u>   |
| Shaytan (Shaitan), Shayatin<br>Shi'a, Shiya                              | <u>Shayṭán</u> , pl. <u>Shayáṭín</u><br><u>Shí'a</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Shíya</u>  | Satan, devil, fiend<br>collective noun (pl. followers) followers, adherents, disciples, faction, party, sect. Contraction of <u>shí'atu 'Alí</u> (followers of Imám 'Alí). English: Shi'a, Shi'ah, Shia, Shiah and Imamite. Another, less easily explained plural, is <u>Ashyá'</u> adherents, followers, partisans. <u>Shí'a</u> Islám is the second-largest branch of Islám.  |
| Shi'i, Shi'ih, Shi'yun<br>Shi'ism (al-Madhab ash-Shi'a)                  | <u>Shí'í</u> (Pers. <u>Shí'ih</u> ), pl. <u>Shí'yún</u><br>al-Madhab <u>ash-Shí'a</u>  | adjective for member, follower. English Shiite, Shi'ite. the doctrines or principles of <u>Shí'a</u> Islám. English: Shiism or Shi'ism  |
| Shibl, Ashbal<br>Shid<br>Shidan<br>Shidrukh<br>Shifa', Ashfiyah, Ashafin | <u>Shibl</u> , pl. <u>Ashbl</u><br><u>Shíd</u><br><u>Shídán</u><br><u>Shídrukh</u><br><u>Shifá'</u> , pl. <u>Ashfiyah</u> , <u>Asháfín</u> | lion cub<br>plaster (of a wall); plaster of Paris; mortar<br>Pers. a dining-table<br>probably from <u>Shíd</u> + <u>rukh</u><br>cure, healing, restoration, recovery, recuperation, convalescence; satisfaction, gratification;—pl. remedy, medicament, medication, medicine. <i>Kitáb ash-Shifá'</i> (literally the "Book of Healing"—it is a work of philosophy) by Avicenna. |
| Shifta, Shiftih  | <u>Shífta</u> (شيفته), ( <u>Shíftih</u> )  | Pers. mad, enamoured; strongly inclined; astonished. <u>Shíftih-i-balá'</u> ("enamoured with torment")  |
| Shihab al-Din<br>Shihab, Shuhub, Shuhban                                 | <u>Shiháb</u> al-Dín<br><u>Shiháb</u> , pl. <u>Shuhub</u> , <u>Shuhbán</u>   | "Light of Religion"<br>flame, blaze, fire; shooting star, luminous meteor; star. <u>Shihábu'd-Dín</u>   |
| Shikan<br>Shikasta (Shikastih)   | <u>Shikan</u><br><u>Shikasta</u>   | Pers. breaker<br>Pers. broken; discomfited, routed; reduced to straits; ashamed, penitent; proud; weak; sick, wounded; the broken or current Persian hand, in which letters in India are generally written (a type of Persian cursive script or half-shorthand, the "broken" form of Nasta'líq). See Nasta'líq  |
| Shikastih Nafsi  | <u>Shikastih Nafsí</u>   | Pers. modesty, humility; make yourself smaller than what you say (self-effacing hyperbole)  |
| Shikastih-Nasta'liq<br>Shikkar Shikan Shawand (Shavand)                  | <u>Shikastih-Nasta'líq</u><br><u>Shikkar Shikan Shawand</u>  | (favourite script of Bahá'u'lláh)<br>"Sweet Scented Being". Tablet by Bahá'u'lláh, named after the first two lines quoted from Háfiz of <u>Shíráz</u> : "Warblers, mellifluous-toned, all the parrots of Ind shall be, Because of this Pársí sugar-cone which to Bengal goes." <sup>1</sup>   |
| Shikkar Shikan   | <u>Shikkar Shikan</u>  | lit. sugar-breaker. Allegorically, "sweet speaking" or having a pleasant disposition or talent.   |
| Shimr (Shemr, Shamar, Shimar)  | <u>Shimr</u>   | Abú as-Sábigha <u>Shimr</u> bín <u>Dhi'l-Jawshan</u> ad-Dabábí, slayer of Imám Hısayn. <u>Shimr</u> (also known as <u>Shamar</u> ("fennel") and <u>Shimar</u> ) is used by Bahá'u'lláh as a metaphor for a "deadly foe".  |
| Shimrakh, Shamarikh  | <u>Shimrákh</u> , pl. <u>Shamáríkh</u>   | a branch or cluster of dates or grapes. See genealogy of <u>Shaykh Ahmad-i-Ahsá'í</u> .   |

<sup>1</sup> The verses were written at a time when kings asked poets to praise them in prose and poems. Sometimes there was competition between the poets of different kingdoms. Háfiz was requested by one of the rulers of India to finish a poem that he (the ruler) had written, but neither he nor the poets of his court could finish to make a nice "ghazál".

In Persia the only known parrots (ṭúṭí) were those from India, and they were considered to be like the nightingale of Persia, a symbol of meaning, eloquence and mysticism. Persians believed parrots were very fond of lumps of sugar. Also a parrot is able to learn and imitate words or short phrases. So it is a speaking bird. "Shikkar Shikan" is a reference to the lumps of sugar being broken by a parrot's beak! Allegorically, it means "sweet speaking" or having a pleasant disposition or talent. Hafiz wants to convey that his poetry is so sweet that can make the parrots in India sweet speaking birds! Briefly, Shikar Shikan means the sweet voice, or poems of Bengal, is broken (shikan) by the sweet melody from Shíráz. So Hafez says to them that Bengal is no more the centre of prose and poems (once a famous seat for Persian language and literature) and Shíráz has exceeded Bengal. In the meantime he prophesizes that the Divine voice is going to be raised in Shíráz. In this Tablet Bahá'u'lláh refers to His station as the Divine melody and the Voice that was heard on Mount Sinai by Moses.

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| Shimran, Shimiran (Shemiran)       | <u>Shimrán</u> or <u>Shimírán</u> , pl. <u>Shimránát</u>    | city (also known as <u>Shimránát</u> , 35.848269, 51.552250), 24 km NE of <u>Tīhrán</u> on the lower slopes of the Alborz mountains. It is the capital of <u>Shimírán</u> county. Once consisted of the villages and mansions that served as summer residences for the wealthier inhabitants of <u>Tīhrán</u> . Now just north of the Tehran County border and the northernmost district of the city of Tehran. <u>Shimírán Darwáza</u> (Shimran Gate), former <u>Tīhrán</u> northern city gate and modern metro station (35.699119, 51.437673). Name may derive from <u>Cham-irán</u> (cold place or slope). |
| Shin                               | <u>Shín</u>   | Arabic consonant  |
| Shiqmuna                           | <u>Shíqmúna</u>   | Hebrew, Tel Shikmona (Latin Sycaminum, "Sycamore"), Ar. Tel as-Samak ("fish"); 32.825035, 34.955603) on Haifa coast just south of Ra's al-Krúm.   |
| Shiqshiqá                          | <u>Shiqshiqá</u> [h or t]                                   | Pers. a substance protruding from the mouth of a male camel in heat   |
| Shiqshiqi, fem. Shiqshiqiya        | <u>Shiqshiqi</u> , fem. <u>Shiqshiqíya</u> [h or t]         | referring to noise or substances produced by the <u>shiqshiqá</u> , a male camel, during mating rituals.  |
| Shir (Sher, Sher-nar, Sher-zan)    | <u>Shír</u>   | Pers. a lion; a tiger; the sign Leo; one of the twelve champions; the picture of a lion on tapestries, flags, etc.; milk. Gender for animals can be indicated by appending -nar (male) or -zan (female)— <u>Shír-nar</u> and <u>Shír-zan</u> .  |
| Shiraz                             | <u>Shíráz</u>   | city in SW Iran   |
| Shirazi                            | <u>Shírází</u>  | of or from <u>Shíráz</u> . Abú-Muḥammad Muṣliḥ ad-Dín bin 'Abdu'lláh <u>Shírází</u> , better known by his pen name Sa'dí, also known as Sa'dí <u>Shírází</u> (c. 1210–1291 or 1292), was a major Persian poet and prose writer of the medieval period.  |
| Shir-Gah, Shirgah                  | <u>Shír-Gáh</u> , <u>Shírgáh</u>                            | Pers. a village (36.299348, 52.887321) connected with the Mázindarán upheaval (Shrine of <u>Shaykh Ṭabarsí</u> ). 18 km south of Qá'im <u>Shahr</u> .   |
| Shirin                             | <u>Shírín</u>   | Pers. milky, sweet; pleasant, gentle, gracious, affable; delicate; a sweet-meat or confection; an infant at the breast; name of a celebrated lady, the mistress of Farhád   |
| Shirk, as-Shirk                    | <u>Shirk</u>  | polytheism, idolatry; "making partners with God". ahl <u>ash-Shirk</u> : the polytheists, the idolators   |
| Shirka, Shirkat, Sharika, Sharilat | <u>Shirka</u> [h or t], <u>Sharika</u> , pl. <u>Shirkát</u> | partnership; communion (Christian);—pl. association, companionship; company, corporation (commerce); commercial enterprise (Islamic Law); establishment, firm   |
| Shirkat-i-Naw-nahalan              | <u>Shirkat-i-Naw-nahálán</u>                                | Pers. <u>Shirkat-i-Nawnahálán</u> (" <u>Shirkat-i-Nawnahalan</u> ") Bahá'í owned commercial investment company—the Bahá'í Children's Savings Company—began as a savings vehicle for Bahá'í children in Iran in 1917. The offices were raided in early June 1979: the assets were frozen and then confiscated. See Maḥallu'l-Barakah.  |
| Shirkat-i-Umana'                   | <u>Shirkat-i-Umaná'</u>                                     | "Company of Trustees". Name of the Iranian Bahá'í company established to serve as the registered owner of all properties in Iran belonging to the Bahá'í community in November 1957 following the death of Shoghi Effendi. All assets and properties were seized by the government in March 1979.   |
| Shir-Mard                          | <u>Shír-Mard</u>  | Pers. "lion of a man", name given to Ustád Javán-Mard by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Shiruya (Shiruyih)                 | <u>Shírúya</u> ( <u>Shírúyih</u> )                          | Kavadh II (Kawád or Qabád), was king of the Sasanian Empire briefly in 628. He was the son of Khosrau II (590–628). He became king after orchestrating a <i>coup d'état</i> against his father.   |
| Shirwan, Shirvan                   | <u>Shírwán</u> , <u>Shírván</u>                             | city (60 km NE <u>Qúchán</u> ) and county in north <u>Khurásán</u> , Írán   |
| Shishavan, Shishaven               | <u>Shíshaván</u>  | village 73 km east of Urmia (on the opposite side of the lake), in <u>Ádharbáyján</u> Province, western Írán  |
| Shishiqá, Shaqshiq                 | <u>Shiqshiqá</u> , pl. <u>Shaqshiq</u>                      | faucal (throat) bag of the camel  |
| Shishman                           | <u>Shíshmán</u> , Dr  |   |
| Shita', Ashtiya, Shutiy            | <u>Shítá'</u> , pl. <u>Ashtiya</u> , <u>Shutiy</u>          | winter; rains, rainy season   |
| Shitranej, Shatranj                | <u>Shitranej</u> , <u>Shatranj</u>                          | chess   |
| Shiwa, Shiva                       | <u>Shíwá</u> ( <u>Shívá</u> )                               | Pers. eloquent. Mrs <u>Shívá</u> Maḥmúdí Asadu'lláhzádih.   |
| Shiwah (Shivah, Shivih)            | <u>Shíwah</u>   | Pers. manner  |

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| Shiyakha                                | <u>Shiyákha</u> [h or t]  | position, or dignity, of a sheik  |
| Shiyan, Shayan                          | <u>Shiyán, Shayán</u>   | Pers. a recompense, good or evil.   |
| Shoghi Effendi Rabbani                  | Shoghi Effendi Rabbání  | <u>Shawqí Afandí Rabbání</u> , 1 Mar 1897–4 Nov 1957. 'Abdu'l-Bahá named him <u>Shawqí</u> and He ordered that everyone add the title Afandí ("Effendi") after his name—he was not to be called <u>Shawqí</u> ! Contrast this with his humility in signing himself as Shoghi. After extensive trials, he chose to transcript <u>Shawqí</u> as Shoghi. 'Abdu'l-Bahá gave him the surname Rabbání in the early years of his study in Haifa so that he would not be confused with his cousins, who are all called Afnán. Described by 'Abdu'l-Bahá in His Will and Testament as "the sign of God [Áyatu'lláh], the chosen branch [ <u>Ghuṣn-i-Mumtáz</u> ], the Guardian of the Cause of God ...." Son of <u>Ḍiyá'íyyih Khánum</u> (a daughter of 'Abdu'l-Bahá, 1874–1951) and <u>Mírzá Hádí Shírází Afnán</u> (a relative of the Báb, 1864–1955)—married 1896. His 36 year (1921–1957) earthly term as Guardian was longer than the ministries of Muḥammad (≈ 20), the Báb (≈ 6), Bahá'u'lláh (≈ 29) and 'Abdu'l-Bahá (≈ 29). He inherited a Persian <u>Iṣfahání</u> dialect from his grandmother, <u>Munírih Khánum</u> , and his mother. Hence his use of -ih and -iyya ("-iyya") transcription endings. See <u>Shawqí, Afandí</u> and <u>Rabbání</u> . |
| Shrine of the Bab doors                 | Shrine of the Báb doors   | <u>Báb-i-Amín</u> , <u>Báb-i-Faḍl</u> , <u>Báb-i-Ashraf</u> , <u>Báb-i-Bálá</u> , <u>Báb-i-Karím</u> , <u>Báb-i-Qaṣṣábchí</u> , <u>Báb-i-Maxwell</u> , <u>Báb-i-Giachery</u> , and <u>Báb-i-Ioas</u>  |
| Shu'a', Ashi'a                          | <u>Shu'á'</u> (collective), pl. <u>Ashi'a</u> [h or t]              | rays, beams, sun beams; spokes; horizontal wooden crosspieces (on a door or window)   |
| Shu'a'u'llah                            | <u>Shu'á'u'lláh</u>   | Light of God. <u>Mírzá Shu'á'u'lláh Bahá'í</u> , son of <u>Mírzá Muḥammad 'Alí</u> , 'Abdu'l-Bahá's half-brother  |
| Shu'ayb (Shu'aib, Shuaib, Shoab, Shoeb) | <u>Shu'ayb</u>  | ("who shows the right path") was an ancient Midianite prophet, sometimes identified with the Biblical Jethro. Mentioned 11 times in the Qur'án.   |
| Shu'ubiya, Shu'ubiyya                   | <u>Shu'úbíya</u> [h], Pers. <u>Shu'úbíyya</u> [h]                   | <u>ash-Shu'úbíya</u> [h], a movement, chiefly literary, within the early Islamic commonwealth of nations that refused to recognize the privileged position of the Arabs, which aimed at denigrating the Arabs and glorifying non-Arabs, particularly the Persians. Derived from mention of "nations" ( <u>shu'úb</u> ) "and tribes" ( <u>qabá'il</u> ) in Qur'án 49:13 as indicating "Arabs" and "others" respectively. The modern notion of "nation" did not exist then.   |
| Shu'un-i-Ayat                           | <u>Shu'ún-i-Áyát</u>  | the modes of revelation   |
| Shud                                    | <u>Shud</u> (from <u>shudan</u> )                                   | Pers. it was, or became; he departed, went; he perished, ceased, died   |
| Shudan                                  | <u>Shudan</u>   | Pers. to be; to become; to be lost or elapsed; to be doing; to go, depart, emigrate, pass; to transfer, transport; to remove, deface, erase   |
| Shuhaday-i-Khamsih                      | <u>Shuhadáy-i-Khamsih</u>   | "Five Martyrs" of Turbat-i-Haydaríyyih  |
| Shuhra (Shoreh)                         | <u>Shuhra</u> [h]   | (Pers. variation <u>Shuhrih</u> ) repute, reputation, renown, fame, famousness, celebrity; notoriety  |
| Shuja, Shija, Shaja'a, Shuj'an          | <u>Shujá'</u> , <u>Shijá'</u> , pl. <u>Shaja'a</u> , <u>Shuj'án</u> | courageous, brave, valiant, bold; hero  |
| Shuja'u'd-Dawlih                        | <u>Shujá'u'd-Dawlih</u>   | Prince  |
| Shuja'u'l-Mulk                          | <u>Shujá'u'l-Mulk</u>   |   |
| Shuja'u's-Saltanah                      | <u>Shujá'u's-Saltanah</u>   |   |
| Shukr, Shukur                           | <u>Shukr</u> , pl. <u>Shukúr</u>                                    | thankfulness, gratefulness, gratitude; thanks, acknowledgment; praise, laudation  |
| Shukri                                  | <u>Shukrí</u>   | of thanks, thanking   |
| Shukru'llah                             | <u>Shukru'lláh</u>  | "Thanks to God, praise of God" A kinsman of Bahá'u'lláh who accompanied Him on the first exile to 'Iráq.  |
| Shukuh (Shukoh, Shikuh, Shookoh)        | <u>Shukúh</u>   | Pers. glory, majesty, magnificence, dignity, grandeur, power; train, pomp, attendance; gravity, reverence.  |
| Shuma                                   | <u>Shumá</u>  | Pers. you   |
| Shumays (Shumais, Shomais), Shumaysa    | <u>Shumays</u> , fem. <u>Shumaysa</u> [h or t]                      | diminutive of <u>Shams</u> ; little or small sun; enlightened, bright. Used as a name.  |
| Shuna, Shunah, Shuwan                   | <u>Shúna</u> , pl. <u>Shúnát</u> , <u>Shuwan</u>                    | storehouse, granary, shed, barn. <u>Shúnih</u> in <i>Door of hope</i> .   |
| Shuqayr (Shuqair)                       | <u>Shuqayr</u>  | "blond", "fair-skinned"   |

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| Shura (Shawra)                             | <u>Shúrá</u>                                    | consultation, deliberation, taking counsel; counsel; advice   |
| Shurangiz                                  | <u>Shúrángiz</u>                                | Pers. a new type of musical instrument (lute family) “charming”   |
| Shurayh (Shuraih)                          | <u>Shurayḥ</u>                                  | <u>Shurayḥ</u> bin <u>Háritḥ</u> al-Kindí, known as <u>Shurayḥ</u> al-Qáđí (Judge Shurayh) was among social, judicial and somehow (not entirely clear) political figures of the early Islamic period. He was appointed by ‘Umar bin al- <u>Khataṭáb</u> as the judge of Kúfa and ‘ <u>Uṭḥmán</u> confirmed his position. Some sources consider him among the major agents mobilizing the people of Kúfa and Syria against Imám al-Ḥusayn. (Pers. <u>shurbu’d-dukhán</u> ) to smoke  |
| Shurb ad-Dukhana, Shurbu’d-Dukhan<br>Shurb | <u>Shurb</u> ad- <u>Dukhána</u><br><u>Shurb</u> | drinking, drink; absorption. ‘Abdu’l-Bahá said that fasting consists of abstinence from all food and drink. He also said that smoking is a kind of drink (the meaning of <u>shurb</u> includes smoking).  |
| Shurida (Shuride, Shoride, Shoorida)       | <u>Shúrída</u> [h or t] (شوریده)                | Pers. disturbed; mixed; mad, frantic, desperately in love; faint, dejected. Muḥammad Taqí <u>Shúrída</u> <u>Shírází</u> (1857–1926) was a blind Persian poet.   |
| Shusha                                     | Shusha  | (Azerbaijani Şuşa; 39.753780, 46.746586) is a city in Azerbaijan  |
| Shushtar                                   | <u>Shúshṭar</u>                                 | capital (32.046730, 48.854752) of <u>Khúzistán</u> Province, Iran. 83 km north of Ahváz.  |
| Shutur                                     | <u>Shutur</u>                                   | Pers. a camel. Also an ignorant attendant who acted as burden-bearer to some <u>murshid</u> (leader).   |
| Sibawayh (Sibavayh, Sibawaih)              | Sí <b>b</b> awayḥ                               | Pers. name commonly applied to Abú <u>Bishr</u> ‘Amr ibn ‘ <u>Uṭḥmán</u> ibn Qanbar al-Baṣrí, a native of Shiraz, and celebrated Arabic linguist and grammarian. Arabic form of Persian seboyah (seb +boya)—the perfume of an apple   |
| Sibt, Sibṭayn, Asbat                       | Sibṭ, dual Sibṭayn, pl. Asbát                   | grandson; tribes (especially Hebrew). Oblique dual used as nominative: grandsons of Muḥammad (the two sons of ‘Alí), Ḥasan and Ḥusayn. There is an intriguing word play and historical allusion in: “ <i>The Copt of tyranny can never partake of the cup touched by the lips of the Sept of justice, and the Pharaoh of unbelief can never hope to recognize the hand of the Moses of truth.</i> ” ( <i>The Kitáb-i-Íqán</i> , p. 17) Bahá’u’lláh uses the words Qibṭí and Sibṭí that both have the consonants “bṭ”, and Shoghi Effendi followed the pattern in selecting Copt and Sept (“pt”). Sept infers Hebrew (justice), “The children of Israel were in bondage and captivity in the land of Egypt. They were subject to the tyranny and oppression of the Copts. They were in the utmost state of degradation. One Copt conquered or subdued one hundred Septs. They would make use of them as workingmen or laborers.” ( <i>Bahá’i Scriptures</i> , p. 389). Septs infers the children of Israel. See al-Qibṭ. |
| Sibti                                      | Sibṭí   | of the grandsons, tribes  |
| Siddiq                                     | Şiddíq  | strictly veracious, honest, righteous, upright; aṣ-Şiddíq epithet given to Caliph Abú Bakr by Muḥammad  |
| Siddiqi, Siddiqui                          | Şiddíqí   | descended from or associated with Şiddíq (Abú Bakr). Siddiqui Urdu form.  |
| Sidih (Sedeh)                              | Sidih   | Pers. (from Sih-Dizh, three fortresses) city renamed Humáyún <u>Shahr</u> (Humayun Shahr, 1930s–1979), <u>Khumayní Shahr</u> ( <u>Khomeyni Shahr</u> , 1979–, 32.68917, 51.529151), now a western part of the Isfahan metropolitan area. Locals continue to refer to the city as Sedeh. Locals want to revert to the historical name: Mihrbín (Mehrbin). Sidih is also the name of a city in Fars Province. Birthplace of two brothers, the Bahá’í poets Nayyir and Síná.   |
| Sidq                                       | Şidq  | truth, trueness, truthfulness; sincerity, candour; veracity, correctness (of an allegation); efficiency   |
| Sidr al-Muntaha, Sidratu’l-Muntaha         | Sidr al-Muntahá, Sidratu’l-Muntahá              | symbolically, the Lotus tree in the Seventh Heaven (Paradise); the heavenly mansion of the angel Gabriel. The Divine Lotus-tree at the boundary, or the ‘Lote-tree beyond which there is no passing’, since, in ancient times, Arabs planted it to mark the end of a road— <i>Ziziphus lotus</i> , <i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> or <i>Ziziphus spina-christi</i>  |

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| Sidr, Sidra, Sidar, Sidarat, Sudur                | Sidr, fem. Sidra[h or t]                           | (Palestine). In the Bahá'í Writings, a symbol of the Manifestation of God, who is the "Tree beyond which neither men nor angels can pass" (i.e. no created thing), and beyond which is the Throne of God, according to Islamic beliefs; specifically, it refers to Bahá'u'lláh. Pers. Bahá'ís use Sadratu'l-Muntahá. (pl. Sidar, Sidarát, Sudúr) lotus tree: <i>Ziziphus lotus</i> (lotus tree, "jujube" tree), <i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> (true jujuba tree) or a variety of Christ's-thorn ( <i>Zizyphus spina-christi</i> , found in Palestine). Lotus tree may also refer to: 1. Sidr al-Muntahá; 2. the date-plum ( <i>Diospyros lotus</i> ); 3. the European tree <i>Celtis australis</i> , also called the nettle tree. Pers. Bahá'ís use sadra and sadrih. Sadrih of Blessedness, i.e. the Báb. |
| Sifa, Sifat                                       | Şifa[t], pl. Şifát                                 | quality, property; attribute; characteristic, distinguishing mark, peculiarity. Can be used for a "maker", "manufacturer" or "seller". It refers to a person who makes things or a business engaged in manufacturing some product.  |
| Sifahan   | Şifáhán  | Pers. alternative (local) pronunciation of Işfahán (standard set by Shoghi Effendi)   |
| Sifahani<br>Siffin                                | Şifáhání<br>Şiffín                                 | Pers. alternative name for an inhabitant of Işfahán<br>Battle of Şiffín (Jul 657) during the first Muslim civil war, was on the banks of the Euphrates River, in what is now ar-Raqqa, Syria.   |
| Sifid (Sefid, Sipid)                              | Sifíd  | Pers. white, fair; clear, evident, manifest. Sifíd Rúd is the second longest river in Iran. It flows north through Gilan Province into the Caspian Sea at Rasht.  |
| Sifr, Asfar                                       | Şifr, Aşfár  | empty, nought; nothing. Source of the English zero. Root is şafira. See Şafr  |
| Sigha, Sighih, Siyagh                             | Şígha[h or t], pl. Şiyagh                          | a form or mould for casting metal; a form, shape, mode; formula; tense, voice, mood (in grammar); conjugation; verbal inflection; marriage, especially of the kind nikáh al-mut'a, i.e. a temporary marriage (concubinage); a woman married in that way (concubine). Pers also Şíghih.  |
| Sigha-Khana (Sighih-Khanih)<br>Sihr, Ashar, Suhur | Şígha-Khánah (Şíghih-Khánih)<br>Sihr, Aşhár, Suður | "house of concubinage"<br>bewitchment, beguilement, enchantment, fascination;—pl. sorcery, witchcraft, magic; charm (of a woman)  |
| Sijjin (Sejjin)                                   | Sijjín   | continual, violent; a place where the crimes of reprobates are registered by demons; a valley or dungeon of hell; the seventh hell; the substance of hell.  |
| Sijn al-A'zam<br>Sijn, Sujun<br>Sijn-i-Matin      | Sijn al-A'zam<br>Sijn, pl. Sujún<br>Sijn-i-Matín   | name given to the greatest prison of 'Akká<br>prison, jail.<br>Pers. the "Mighty Prison", a name given by Bahá'u'lláh to <u>Chúbín</u> Dar Zindán. See <u>Chúbíndar</u> .   |
| Sikak (Shikak)                                    | Şikák  | Kurdish. Simko Shikak (born Ismá'íl Ághá Şikák 1887–1930) was a Kurdish chieftain of the Shekak tribe. He was born into a prominent Kurdish feudal family based on <u>Chihríq</u> Fortress ("Shimko Castle"). He led the Simko Shikak tribal Kurdish revolt against the Qajar dynasty from 1918 to 1922.  |
| Sikandar  | Sikandar   | Pers. Alexander; two princes of this name are much celebrated in the East, both distinguished by the title of <i>dhú'l-qarnayn</i> , "Having two horns (of the world)", implying that they conquered the globe from east to west; the first supposed to be one of the most ancient kings; the other, Alexander of Macedon, also called Bin Filikus (son of Philip II), and Rúmí (the Grecian)   |
| Silah, Aslih                                      | Siláh, pl. Asliha                                  | arm, weapon; arms, weapons; service (as a branch of the armed forces); armour; steel gripper, steel claw; ploughshare   |
| Silm<br>Silsila (Silsilah, Silsilat), Salasil     | Silm m. and f.<br>Silsila[h or t], pl. Salásil     | peace; the religion of Islám.<br>iron chain; chain (also figurative); series (of essays, articles, etc.) See qará-gawhar  |
| Sima, Simat                                       | Sima[h or t], pl. Simát                            | sign, mark, characteristic; outward characteristic, feature, trait; stamp, impress, character (of something); visa (Saudi Arabia);—pl. also: features, facial expression, mien, bearing   |

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| Simin   | Símín   | Pers. of silver, silverized, overlaid or incusted with silver; fair, delicate   |
| Simnan (Semnan)<br>Simt, Simtayn (Simtain), Sumut                       | Simnán<br>Simṭ, dual Simṭayn, pl. Sumút   | capital city of Simnán district, 180 km east of Ṭihrán<br>string, thread (of a pearl necklace); a thread upon which beads or pearls are strung; a long necklace; a strap hanging from the saddle with which burdens are fastened  |
| Simurgh (Simorgh)   | Símurgh   | Pers. “benevolent, mythical flying creature” in Iranian mythology and literature. Word derived from sí murgh (“thirty birds”), which was used by ‘Atṭár of Níshápúr in his symbolic story “The Conference of the Birds” or “Speech of the Birds” in which he played with the name. See ‘anqá’   |
| Sin<br>Sina, Sayna’, Sinin, Siniyn                                      | Sín<br>Síná, Síná’, Sayná’, Sínín, Siniyn                                       | name of an Arabic letter<br>Sinai (English and Greek). The Sinai Peninsula and Mount Sinai are modern names. Mentions in the Qur’án are: al-Jabal, aṭ-Ṭúr (52:1); Ṭúri Sayná’ (23:20) and Ṭúr Sínín (or Ṭúr Siniyn) (95:2) (genitive forms)—all refer to Jabal Músá, but are interpreted as Mount Sinai. Sinai represents the human heart (Shoghi Effendi, <i>Light of Divine Guidance</i> , Vol. 2, pp. 64–5). See Jabal al-Lawz. Abú-‘Alí al-Ḥusayn ibn ‘Abd Alláh ibn Síná (CE 980–1037) also known as Abú ‘Alí Síná, and often known in the West as Avicenna (a corruption of ibn Síná), was a Persian polymath who is regarded as one of the most significant physicians, astronomers, thinkers and writers of the Islamic Golden Age, and the father of early modern medicine. Famous Bahá’í poet Áqá Sayyid Ismá’il Síná (1848–1917), Síná is a <i>nom de guerre</i> , born in Sidih, brother of Nayyir. |
| Sinan   | Sinán   | spearhead or spear; the point of an arrow or needle; a whetstone. Name of famous Ottoman architect.   |
| Sinjan, Sanaja, Sanajat (Sannajat)<br>Sinn, Asnan, Asinna, Asunn, Sinan | Šínján, fem. Šanája[h or t], pl. Šanaját<br>Sinn fem., pl. Asnán, Asinna, Asunn | castanets<br>(pl. also sínán) tooth (also, e.g., of a comb; of a saw blade); jag; cog, sprocket, prong; tusk (of an elephant, of a boar, etc.); fang (of a snake, etc.); point, tip (of a nail), nib (of a pen);—pl. Asnán) age (of a person)<br>now Sinop, on Black Sea coast east of Sámsún   |
| Sinope<br>Sipah (Sepah), Supah  | Sinope<br>Sipah, Supah  | Pers. army, soldiery, cavalry. Bánk-i-Sipah (Bank Sepah), the first Iranian bank (initially for the military), was established in 1925. “Sipah Prison” is the Detention Center of the Ministry of Information, 100 North Sipah St., Šhíráz (29.597784, 52.522829).  |
| Sipah (Sepah), Supah, Sipahan   | Sipáh, Supáh, pl. Sipáhán   | Pers. an army, a militia; soldiers, cavalry. The Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC; Sipáh-i-Pásdarán-i-Inqiláb-i-Islámí, “Army of Guardians of the Islamic Revolution”).  |
| Sipah-Salar (Sipahsala)<br>Sipihr (Sepehr)                              | Sipah-sálár<br>Sipihr   | Pers. commander-in-chief<br>Pers. the heavens, sky, sphere, celestial globe; fortune; the world; time; the sun. “the Lofty Firmament”, “eloquent”. Mírzá Muḥammad Taqí of Káshán [Lisán al-Mulk Sipihr, literally “Tongue [or Mouthpiece] of the Nation”] (Sipihr is his nom de plume ( <i>takhalluṣ</i> ), author of <i>Násikh at-Tawárikh: Dawrah-i-Kámil Tárikh-i-Qájárya</i> (ed. Jahangir Qa’im-Maqami, 3 vols (Tehran Amir Kabir, 1337/1959), an often quoted, imaginative “history” of the Qajar dynasty) and <i>Násikh at-tawárikh: Tárikh-i-salátín-i-Qájárya</i> (1897).  |
| Sir<br>Sira (Sirat), Siyar  | Sír<br>Síra[h or t], pl. Siyar  | Pers. garlic bulbs<br>conduct, comportment, demeanour, behaviour, way of life; attitude, position, reaction, way of acting; (in singular or plural) biography, history;—pl. campaigns; as-Síra: biography of Muḥammad. Muḥammad ibn Isháq, <i>Sírat Rasúl Alláh</i> .   |
| Siraf, Tahiri (Taheri)  | Síráf, Ṭáhiri   | seraph. A coastal city (27.666693, 52.342536), (Ṭáhiri before 2008) in Bushehr province, Iran.  |
| Siraj, Suruj<br>Siraju’l-Hukama<br>Sirat al-Wadih al-Mubin<br>Sirat     | Siráj, pl. Suruj<br>Siráju’l-Ḥukamá’<br>aṣ-Širát al-Wáḍiḥ al-Mubín<br>Širát     | lamp, light. See Pers. <i>Chirágh</i><br>the light of the physicians<br>the obvious and clear path<br>way, road or path; direct road; the bridge across hell (according to a ḥadíth, thinner than a hair and sharper  |

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| Siratu'l-Mustaqim                     | Şirātu'l-Mustaqím                       | than a sword's edge). Signifies the religion of God. See jisr.   |
| Sirjan                                | Sírján                                  | "The Straight Path" Qur'án 1:6, i.e. 'a religion of God'   |
| Sirka (Sirkih)                        | Sirka                                   | city 160 km SW of Kirmán   |
| Sirr ad-Din, Sirru'd-Din (Serreddin)  | Sirr ad-Dín, Sirru'd-Dín                | Pers. vinegar. See Ar. <u>Khāl</u>   |
| Sirr, Asrar                           | Sirr, pl. Asrár                         | "The secret or mystery of religion". Sirru'd-Dín 'Alá'í, nephew of <u>Shu'</u> á'u'lláh 'Alá'í.  |
| Sirru'llah                            | Sirru'lláh                              | secret; secret thought; heart, inmost; secrecy; mystery; sacrament (Chr.); underlying reason (of something)  |
| Sirru'l-Muqanna'-i-bi's-Sirr          | Sirru'l-Muqanna'-i-bi's-Sirr            | "Mystery of God" ("Sir 'Ullah") Title given by Bahá'u'lláh to 'Abdu'l-Bahá.  |
| Sirru'l-Mustasirr                     | Sirru'l-Mustasirr                       | Mystery veiled by Mystery  |
| Sirru'l-Wujud (Sirru'l-Vujud)         | Sirru'l-Wujúd                           | the Hidden Mystery   |
| Sirru's-Sirr                          | Sirru's-Sirr                            | "Secret of existence". Appellation of Hájí Mullá Ismá'íl-i-Qumí.   |
| Sirus                                 | Sírús                                   | the Mystery of Mystery   |
| Sirwal, Sirwil, Sarawil               | Sirwál, Sirwíl, pl. Saráwíl             | variation of Syrus or Cyrus. See <u>Kurush</u>   |
| Sisan (Sisan-i-Qadim)                 | Sisan (Sísán-i-Qadím)                   | trousers, pants; drawers; panties  |
| Sistan (Sakastan, Sijistan, Sagistan) | Sístán                                  | (Seysan, Sisan-e Qadim) village (37.826778, 46.734343) in East Azerbaijan Province. 48 km SE Tabriz.   |
| Sitar, Sutar                          | Sitár, pl. Sutar                        | Pers. ancient Sákástán (the land of the Sáká), became Sijistán (also Sagistán) after the Muslim conquest of Persia and later Sístán (country to the east of Fársistán or Persia "proper"). Sístán and Balúchistán Province is one of the 31 provinces of Iran. It is in the southeast of the country, bordering Pakistan and Afghanistan and its capital is Záhídán. See Zábul   |
| Sitara (Sitar)                        | Sitára[h] (also Sitárih), pl. Sitáragán | veil, screen; covering; curtain, drape; pretext, excuse  |
| Sitara, Sata'ir                       | Sitára[h], pl. Satá'ir                  | Pers. a star; a horoscope, nativity; fortune, felicity; a spark; a geometrical rule by which right lines are drawn; form, pattern; a kind of guitar with three strings (sitar); a kind of fire-work; a banner; a threshold; quicksilver  |
| Sitarih Khanum                        | Sitárih <u>Khánum</u>                   | veil; screen; curtain, drape, window curtain; cover, covering  |
| Sitt, Sittat                          | Sitt, pl. Sittát                        | name given to Lady Sara Louisa Blomfield by 'Abdu'l-Bahá   |
| Sitta, Sitt                           | Sitta[h], fem. Sitt                     | lady, woman  |
| Sittun, Sittin                        | Sittún                                  | six  |
| Sivas                                 | Sívás                                   | sixty. Sittín is <i>obliquus</i> (or oblique) reference to Sittún in nominative case—e.g. "the year sixty" (AH 1260). See <u>Thamánín</u>  |
| Siya                                  | Siyá                                    | Sebastia, now called Sívás, city in central Anatolia that Bahá'u'lláh passed through on his exile to Istanbul. Given as Sívás and Sívás in Bahá'í books.   |
| Siyah                                 | Siyáh (Siyáh)                           | Pers. black  |
| Siyaha, Siyahat                       | Siyáha[h], pl. Siyáhát                  | Pers. black; bad, unhappy, unlucky; drunk; an Arabian or Ethiopian slave; name of a horse of Işfandiýár.   |
| Siyahat al-Ma'arif                    | Siyáhát al-Ma'árif                      | Bahá'í books use Siyáh.  |
| Siyahat                               | Siyáhát                                 | travel; tourism  |
| Siyah-Chal                            | Siyáh- <u>Chál</u>                      | "A Tour of the Sciences" by Nawfal Effendi   |
| Siyah-Dihan, Takistan (Takestan)      | Siyáh-Dihán (Siyáh-Dihán) or Tákistán   | travelling, going on pilgrimage; a journey, voyage; a promenade, walk, ride in a boat, etc.  |
| Siyasa, Siyasat, Siyasatan            | Siyása[h or t], pl. Siyását             | Pers. "The Black Pit" or "black dungeon". In particular, the dungeon a short distance south the Gulistán Palace in <u>Ṭíhrán</u> where Bahá'u'lláh was imprisoned for more than four months in 1852, and where He received first intimations of His station. It had once been an underground water cistern ( <u>áb anbár</u> , hence, an alternative name). In 1868 the Takyih-i-Dawlat ("State Theatre" or Royal Theatre—a royal mourning centre for Imám Ḥusayn) was built on the site. The theatre was demolished in 1947 and a Melli Bank branch car park was built over the site. |
|                                       |   | (Seyahdehan, Siadehan, Siaden, Siyaden, etc.; "black mouth") a city (36.067837, 49.695705) and capital of Tákistán County, in Qazvin Province; 35 km SW of Qazvin. It was a village when the Báb stayed there while being escorted to Máh-Kú.  |
|                                       |   | administration, management; policy; ruling, governing, managing; government, administration of justice.  |

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| Siyasi, Siyasiya, Siyasyun, Sasa                                 | Siyásí, fem. Siyásíya[h], pl. Siyásyún, Sása                            | Siyásatan "for reasons of expediency (Islamic Law)". ad-duwalíya[h] as-siyása[h] diplomacy. Siyásatan jáhilíyyatan "the order and laws applied before Islam". political; diplomatic;—pl. politician; diplomat, statesman. Pers. fem. also siyásiyyih. Egyptian Arabic daily newspaper (Cairo) as-Siyásíyah ("The Politics", "Assiyassah"), 1922–1951.   |
| Siyavash Safidvash   | Siyávash Safídvash  | one of the earliest Zoroastrian Bahá'ís. 'Abdu'l-Bahá "changed" his name to Safídvash ("blackish" to "whiteish"), so that unlike the hero of <i>Sháhnáma</i> , he would not meet an untimely death.   |
| Siyavushi<br>Siyawakhsh (Siyavakhsh)                             | Siyávushí<br>Siyáwakhsh   | Jamshíd Siyávushí<br>Pers. black-eyed; intellectual delights; son of Kay Khusraw  |
| Siyawashan (Siyavashan)<br>Siyawush, Siyawash (Siawash, Siavash) | Siyávashán<br>Siyávush, Siyávash  | is a village (34.446679, 49.992299) in Markazi Province Pers. (Siyávush, Siyávash) Siyávash ("the one with the black horse" or "black stallion"), legendary Iranian prince (in <i>Sháhnáma</i> by Firdawsí), father of Kay Khusraw (Cyrus) and grandfather of Siyáwakhsh  |
| Sizdah<br>Stafí'li   | Sízdah<br>Stafí'li  | Pers. thirteen<br>Greek staphylion (grape) <i>The Promulgation of Universal Peace</i> , p. 248  |
| Su', Aswa'<br>Su'al, As'ila                                      | Sú', pl. Aswá'<br>Su'ál, pl. As'ila[h]                                  | evil, ill; iniquity, injury, offense; calamity, misfortune question (about); request (for); inquiry (about); demand, claim  |
| Su'ud  | Şu'úd   | rising, lifting, ascending; take-off (of an airplane); ascent; boom; advance (toward)   |
| Subbuh   | Subbúh  | All-Perfect, All-Pure, All-Glorious, All-Praised. Derived from Subhán.  |
| Subh al-Azal, Subh-i-Azal  | Şubh al-Azal, Pers. Şubh-i-Azal   | "Morning of Eternity", expression used in <i>Ḥadīth al-Ḥaqíqa</i> or the " <i>Ḥadīth Kumayl</i> ". The Báb used this title in reference to some leading Bábís. A title assumed by Mírzá Yahyá ("not conferred on him by the Báb"), a younger half-brother of Bahá'u'lláh. Bahá'u'lláh cited Amos 4:12–13 (which says that God "maketh the morning darkness") in reference to Mírzá Yahyá.   |
| Subh, Asbah  | Şubh, pl. Aşbah   | dawn; daybreak; morning. şalát aş-şubh—morning prayer (at dawn)   |
| Subha, Sabha, Subuhat, Sabahat                                   | Subha[h or t], Sabha[h or t]  | pl. Subuhát, Sabahát. majesty (of God). Subuhátu wajhi lláh the sublimity, or the august splendour, or God's countenance; sabahát lofty heights   |
| Subhan<br>Subhana'llah   | Subhán<br>Subhána'lláh  | praise, glory<br>(Subhana llah, Subhanallah) exclamation of surprise, etc. (Glory be to God! Praise the Lord! God be praised! Praise be to God! Gracious God!). See prayer "Remover of difficulties" ("Praised be God!") and SAQ p. 319 (12) ("Gracious God!").   |
| Subhana-Rabbiya'l-A'la<br>Subhani, Subhaniya<br>Subhanika-Ya-Hu  | Subhána-Rabbíya'l-A'lá<br>Subhání, fem. Subháníya[t]<br>Subhánika-Yá-Hú | "Praise to the Exalted Lord" by Bahá'u'lláh<br>divine<br>"Praised be Thou, O He!" by Bahá'u'lláh. Also known as the Lawḥ-i-Náqús (Tablet of the Bell)   |
| Subhi  | Şubhí   | "my dawn" or "my morning". Mírzá Faḍlu'lláh Muhtadí (known as Şubhí), was a secretary for 'Abdu'l-Bahá, a belief vacillator and later a Covenant-breaker.   |
| Subuhat al-Jalal, Subuhat-i-Jalal                                | Subuhát al-Jalál, Pers. Subuhát-i-Jalál                                 | literally "lofty praises of the majesty of God" or "lofty praises of divine glory"—this suggests we must rigorously avoid equating our understanding (and therefore our 'self') of sublime divine qualities with the absolute unknowable essence of God. Hence, Shoghi Effendi translated this expression in Bahá'u'lláh's Writings as "veils of glory". Those affected by the "veils of glory" could be described as suffering from "delusions of grandeur". See "The Báb's epistle on the spiritual journey towards God", Todd Lawson; and Symbol and Secret: Qur'an commentary in Bahá'u'lláh's <i>The Kitáb-i-Íqán</i> , Christopher Buck. See Sabha. |
| Subuw  | Şubúw   | blowing from the east (wind); the ignorance and thoughtlessness of youth; playing with boys; having childish inclinations   |
| Sudan  | Súdán   | Sudan   |

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| Suf, Aswaf<br>Suffa, Sufaf   | Şúf, pl. Aşwáf<br>Şuffa[h], pl. Şufaf  | wool<br>(stone) moulding; ledge; a sofa, bench; a dais, raised floor; a covered place for reclining on before the doors of Eastern houses or mosques  |
| Sufi, Sufiyun  | Şúfî, pl. Şúfiyún  | of wool, woollen, Islamic mystic or ascetic who wears woollen clothing, Sufi. Plurals also Şúfiyán and Şúfiyín. For the plural, see al-Mutaşawwifa.   |
| Sufiya (Sofiya)  | Şúfiyá (Şófiyá)  | Greek (σοφία, sofia, "wisdom"), English Sophia or Sofia. Sofia is the capital Bulgaria. Wisdom in Arabic is hikma. See Ayá Şúfiyá.  |
| Sufiya (Sufiyya)<br>Sufyan (Sofyan)                                    | aş-Şúfiya[h]<br>Sufyán   | Sufism ("Sufiism"), Sufi way of life. See Ar. Taşawwuf<br>a man with a hideous face whose coming was to be a sign of the Day of Judgement. He was to rule eight months with five cities in his hand. Browne, TN pp. 305–6. Şakhr ibn Ĥarb (commonly known as Abú Sufyán) (560–650), was the leader of the pre-Islamic Quraysh of Mecca. He was a staunch opponent of Muḥammad, until later accepting Islam.   |
| Sufyani  | Sufyání  | GDM p. 19. A figure who was believed would raise the banner of rebellion between Mecca and Damascus at the appearance of the Promised One. See Dajjál   |
| Suhayb (Suhaib, Sohaib)  | Şuhayb   | Şuhayb ar-Rúmíy (born c. 587 in what is now part of al-Başrah), also known as Şuhayb ibn Sinán, was a former slave in the Byzantine Empire who went on to become a companion of Muḥammad and member of the early Muslim community.  |
| Suhayl (Suhail, Soheil)<br>Suhayl Afnan (Soheil Afnan)                 | Suhayl<br>Suhayl Afnán   | Canopus (name of a star, astronomy)<br>(1904–1990) a son of Mírzá Muḥsin Afnán, a cousin of the Báb, and ẓúbá <u>Khánum</u> (a daughter of 'Abdu'l-Bahá). He was one of Shoghi Effendi's secretaries and later a Covenant-breaker.  |
| Suhrab (Sohrab)  | Suhráb   | Pers. a character, son of Rustam, from the <i>Shahnameh</i> or the <i>Tales of Kings</i> by Ferdowsi. Aḥmad-i-Işfahání (later he adopted the name Mirza Ahmad Sohrab; 1893–1958) was a Persian-American author and Bahá'í who served as 'Abdu'l-Bahá's secretary and interpreter (1912–1919). He co-founded the New History Society and the Caravan of East and West in New York and was declared a Covenant-breaker in 1939 by Shoghi Effendi. See Rustam. |
| Suhraward (Sohrevar)   | Suhraward  | small city (36.073926, 48.438723) in the Zanján Province, Iran. 66 km south of Zanján and 141 km north of Hamadán.  |
| Suhrawardi   | Suhrawardí   | " <u>Shiháb</u> ad-Dín" Yaḥyá ibn Ḥabash as-Suhrawardí (1154–1191) was a Persian philosopher and founder of the Iranian school of Illuminationism, an important school in Islamic philosophy. Honourific title " <u>Shaykh</u> al-'Işhráq ("Master of Illumination").   |
| Sukhtih<br>Sukhun (Sukhan, Sakhan, Sakhun)                             | Súkh <sup>h</sup> tih<br>Suk <sup>h</sup> hun  | burnt<br>Pers. a word, vocable, speech, saying, discourse; will, pleasure; a thing, business, affair; somewhat  |
| Sukkar, Sakakir<br>Sukut, Sukuti<br>Sukutiyyun                         | Sukkar, pl. Sakákir<br>Sukút<br>Sukútiyyún   | sugar;—pl. sweetmeats, confectionery, candies<br>silence; taciturnity, reticence. Sukúti taciturn, reticent<br>The Society of Sokoutyyoun or the "Silent Ones" formed in Hamadán, mentioned by 'Abdu'l-Bahá.  |
| Sulayman (Sulaiman)  | Sulaymán   | (Heb.) Solomon ("man of peace"). Diminutive of Salmán   |
| Sulayman-i-Ghannam<br>Sulayman-i-Khatib<br>Sulaymaniyah, Sulaymaniyyih | Sulaymán-i- <u>G</u> hannám<br>Sulaymán-i- <u>K</u> hatíb<br>Sulaymáníyah, Pers. Sulaymáníyyih | DB 521<br>as-Sulaymáníyah, city in 'Iráqí Kurdistán named after Sulaymán Bábá. Bahá'u'lláh left Baghdád for as-Sulaymáníyah on 10 April 1854, and returned on 19 March 1856. Bahá'í publications use Sulaymáníyyih. See Sar-Galú.   |
| Sulh al-A'zam, as-Sulh al-Akba   | aş-Şulḥ al-A'zam, aş-Şulḥ al-Akba  | translated by Shoghi Effendi as "Most Great Peace" and "Lesser Peace" respectively. The "Lesser Peace" is a distinctive Bahá'í term, which is a second stage that began with the Revelation of Bahá'u'lláh, the third being the "Most Great Peace". Persian Şulḥ-i-A'zam, Şulḥ-i-Akba   |

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| Sulh                             | Şulḥ  | peace, (re)conciliation, settlement, composition, compromise; peace (politics), peace making, conclusion of peace  |
| Sultan ar-Rusul                  | Sulṭán ar-Rusul                                   | “King of the Messengers” description given to the Báḅ by Bahá’u’lláh, where the title sulṭán is higher than that of malik.   |
| Sultan, Salatin                  | Sulṭán (m. & f.), pl. Saláṭín                     | power, might, strength; rule, reign, dominion, sway; authority; mandate, authorization; legitimation (for);— pl. sultan, (absolute) ruler. Title used by Turkish rulers. See Malik (a lower level of sovereignty)  |
| Sultana                          | Sulṭána[h or t] (fem.)                            | sultana, sultaness, empress, queen. Pers. Bahá’í also sulṭáníh.  |
| Sultan-Abad, Sultanabad          | Sulṭán-Ábád, Sulṭánábád                           | a neighbourhood of Karachi. Former name of Arák, capital of Markazí Province, Iran (SW of Ṭíhrán)  |
| Sultani                          | Sulṭání   | of the sultan; sovereign, imperial, royal  |
| Sultan-i-‘Arab                   | Sulṭán-i-‘Arab                                    |  |
| Sultaniya, Sultaniyyih           | Sulṭáníya[h or t], Pers. Sulṭáníyyih              | “belonging to the Sulṭán”. Sulṭáníyah (36.434204, 48.794437), also known as Sa’ídiyih, is the capital city of Soltaniyeh District of Abhar County, Zanjan Province, Azerbaijan, northwestern Iran. 38 km SE of the centre of Zanjan.   |
| Sultanu’l-‘Ulama’                | Sulṭánu’l-‘Ulamá’                                 | the Sulṭán of the ‘Ulamá’  |
| Sultanu’sh-Shuhada’              | Sulṭánu’sḥ- <u>Shuhadá’</u>                       | (King of Martyrs) Mírzá Muḥammad-Ḥasan. Brother of Mírzá Muḥammad-Ḥusayn, both from Işfahán.   |
| Sultanu’sh-Shuhana’              | Sulṭánu’sḥ- <u>Shuhaná’</u>                       |  |
| Suluk                            | Sulúk   | behaviour, comportment, demeanour, manners; conduct, deportment, attitude. “Mode of conduct”. See <i>salaka</i> for second meaning. Since a “true action is one that is oriented to spiritual truth, while a true spiritual journey is inseparable from action”, the two meanings of <i>sulúk</i> can be combined as “virtuous journey”. <i>Gate of the heart</i> , p. 301.                          |
| Sulwan                           | Sulwán  | forgetting, oblivion; consolation, solace, comfort. See Salwán   |
| Sumaq (Summaq)                   | Sumáq   | Pers. Sumac (red fruit are dried and ground into a spice)  |
| Sumir, Sumiri (Sameri)           | Súmir, Súmirí                                     | Sumer—the first ancient urban civilization in the historical region of southern Mesopotamia, modern-day southern Iraq, and arguably the first civilization in the world. Súmirí (Sumerian people)  |
| Sunduq, Sanduq, Sanadiq          | Şundúq, Şandúq, pl. Şanádíq                       | crate, box; chest; trunk, suitcase; case, cabinet; money box; till, coffer; pay office, treasurer’s office; any public institution where funds are deposited and disbursed for a special purpose (e.g., sickness fund, health insurance, etc.)   |
| Sunna, Sunnat, Sunan             | Sunna[h or t], pl. Sunan                          | habitual practice, customary procedure or action, norm, usage sanctioned by tradition. The corpus of Islamic law and traditions. Ahl as-Sunan: the Sunnites. as-Sunan as-Şuḡhrá, also known as Sunan an-Nasá’í, is one of the Kutub as-Sittah (six major hadiths) collected by an-Nasá’í (c. 829–915)  |
| Sunnat’u’llah                    | Sunnat’u’lláh                                     | Practice of God, e.g. revealing Books and He does not change His practice (Qur’án 48:23)   |
| Sunni, Sunnun                    | Sunní, pl. Sunnún                                 | “lawful”, Sunnite, Sunni (of the sunna). SunnÍ Islám is the major sect of Islám, whose members followed Abú-Bakr, the first caliph; those who uphold the elective principle in the matter of succession to the Prophet Muḥammad. The four SunnÍ schools: Ḥanafí, Málikí, Şḥáfi’í and Ḥanbalí. Men versed in law are the muftis, faqíhs and qáđís. For the followers of SunnÍ Islám, see Şáḥib Sunna. |
| Suq ash-Shuyukh, Suqu’sh-Shuyukh | Súq ash- <u>Shuyukh</u> , Súqu’sḥ- <u>Shuyúkh</u> | “the elders’ market”. Qađá’ Súq ash- <u>Shuyukh</u> (30.890965, 46.463713), is an ‘Iráqí district west of Basrah where Mírzá Yahyá travelled in disguise when Bahá’u’lláh left Baghdád for Kurdistán. See <u>shaykh</u> .  |
| Suq                              | Súq mostly fem., pl. Aswáq                        | bazaar street; market; fair. English souq or souk.   |
| Suq’                             | Şuq’, pl. Aşqá’                                   | area, region, country, district, locality, land  |
| Suqrat                           | Suqrát  | Socrates; wise, learned  |
| Suqut                            | Suqút   | fall, tumble; crash (of an airplane); collapse, breakdown, ruin; decline, downfall, fall; devolution (of a right); slip, lapse   |

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| Sur                             | Şúr                                  | (ram's) horn, bugle, trumpet. Old name (Sour, Zor, Zur, Zúr) of Tyre, Lebanon.  |
| Sura (Surih), Suwar, Surat      | Súra[h or t], pl. Suwar, Súrát       | a row or series, as of stones or bricks in a wall; a lofty structure; something enclosed or surrounded by a fence or wall. A name (English sura) used for the "chapters" of the Qur'án.   |
| Sura, Suwar, Surat              | Şúra[h or t], pl. Şuwar, Pers. Súrát | form, shape; pictorial representation, illustration; image, likeness, picture; figure, statue; replica; copy, carbon copy, duplicate; manner, mode  |
| Surad                           | Şurad                                | a large-headed bird which hunts sparrows; a white mark on the back of a horse from galling. Sulaymán ibn Şurad  |
| Suratu'l-Haykal                 | Súratu'l-Haykal                      | Súra of the Temple  |
| Suratu'llah (Suratu'llah)       | Súratu'lláh                          | "Súra of God" by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Suratu'sh-Shams                 | Súratu'sh-Shams                      | (Tablet of the Sun)—Bahá'u'lláh. Tablet on the Súrát ash-Shams, chapter 91 of the Qur'án.   |
| Suri, Suwari                    | Şúrí, Şúwarí                         | formal; superficial; false, sham, deceptive, fallacious; artificial, fictitious, seeming, fancied, imaginary  |
| Sur-i-Israfil                   | Şúr-i-Isráfíl                        | "Still the people desire material luxury to such a degree that Şúr-i-Isráfíl (i.e., the trumpet [ram's horn] of Isráfíl [angel of life] summoning mankind to resurrection) does not awaken them." ( <i>Star of the West</i> , v:16, p. 242) |
| Suriya                          | Şúríyá                               | erudite. Ḥabr (Rabbi) 'Abdu'lláh bin Şúríyá al-A'war (one-eyed) of the Banú Tha'labah, was asked by Muḥammad what was the punishment for adultery according to Moses.   |
| Suriya                          | Súriyá                               | Syria   |
| Suriy-i-'Ibad                   | Súriy-i-'Ibád                        | "Tablet of the Servants" or "Tablet of the Worshippers" by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Suriy-i-A'rab                   | Súriy-i-A'ráb                        | "Vowel points" by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Suriy-i-Ahzan                   | Súriy-i-Aḥzán                        | "Surah of Sorrows" by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Suriy-i-Amin                    | Súriy-i-Amín                         | "Tablet of the Trustee" by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Suriy-i-Amr                     | Súriy-i-Amr                          | "Surah of Command" by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Suriy-i-Ashab                   | Súriy-i-Aṣḥáb                        | "Surah of Companions" by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Suriy-i-Asma'                   | Súriy-i-Asmá'                        | "Tablet of Names" by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Suriy-i-Bayan                   | Súriy-i-Bayán                        | "Tablet of the Utterance, of the Exposition" by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Suriy-i-Damm                    | Súriy-i-Damm                         | "The Tablet of Blood" by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Suriy-i-Dhabih                  | Súriy-i-Dḥabíḥ                       | "Tablet of the Sacrifice" by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Suriy-i-Dhibh                   | Súriy-i-Dḥibḥ                        | "Tablet of the Sacrificial Victim" by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Suriy-i-Dhikr                   | Súriy-i-Dḥikr                        | "Tablet of Remembrance" by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Suriy-i-Fadl                    | Súriy-i-Faḍl                         | "Surah of the Divine Bounty or Tablet of Mercy" by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Suriy-i-Fath                    | Súriy-i-Faṭḥ                         | "Tablet of Conquest" by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Suriy-i-Fu'ad                   | Súriy-i-Fu'ád                        | "Tablet to Fu'ád Páshá" by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Suriy-i-Ghusn                   | Súriy-i-Gḥuṣn                        | "Tablet of the Branch" by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Suriy-i-Hajj                    | Súriy-i-Ḥajj I and II                | "Tablet of Pilgrimage" I & II by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Suriy-i-Haykal, Suratu'l-Haykal | Súriy-i-Haykal, Ar. Súratu'l-Haykal  | Pers. "Tablet of the Temple" by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Suriy-i-Hifz                    | Súriy-i-Ḥifz                         | "Tablet of Protection, Guardianship" by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Suriy-i-Hijr                    | Súriy-i-Ḥijr                         | "Tablet of Separation" by Bahá'u'lláh. See Hajr   |
| Suriy-i-Ism                     | Súriy-i-Ism                          | "Tablet of the Name" by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Suriy-i-Ismuna'l-Mursil         | Súriy-i-Ismuna'l-Mursil              | "Tablet of 'Our Name, the Messenger'" by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Suriy-i-Javad                   | Súriy-i-Javád                        | Tablet to Hájí Siyyid Javád by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Suriy-i-Khitab                  | Súriy-i-Kḥiṭáb                       | "Tablet of the Sermon" by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Suriy-i-Ma'ani                  | Súriy-i-Ma'ání                       | "Tablet of Meanings" by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Suriy-i-Man'                    | Súriy-i-Man'                         | "Tablet of Prohibition" by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Suriy-i-Muluk                   | Súriy-i-Mulúk                        | "Tablet to the Kings" by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Suriy-i-Nidá                    | Súriy-i-Nidá                         | "Tablet of Proclamation" by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Suriy-i-Nush                    | Súriy-i-Nuṣḥ                         | "Tablet of the Counsel" by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Suriy-i-Qadir                   | Súriy-i-Qadír                        | "Tablet of the Omnipotent" by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Suriy-i-Qahir                   | Súriy-i-Qahír                        | "Tablet of the Wrathful One" by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Suriy-i-Qalam                   | Súriy-i-Qalam                        | "Tablet of the Pen" by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Suriy-i-Qamis                   | Súriy-i-Qamíṣ                        | "Surah of the Robe, of the Garment" by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Suriy-i-Ra'is, Suriy-i-Ra'is    | Súriy-i-Ra'is (Pers. Súriy-i-Ra'ís)  | "Tablet to the Chief", Tablet to Mehmed Emin 'Alí Páshá, by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Suriy-i-Sabr                    | Súriy-i-Şabr                         | "Tablet of Patience" by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Suriy-i-Sultan                  | Súriy-i-Sultán                       | "Tablet for Sultán-Ábád believers" by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Suriy-i-Tawhid                  | Súriy-i-Tawḥíd                       | by the Báb  |
| Suriy-i-Va'l-'Asr               | Súriy-i-Va'l-'Aṣr                    | Commentary on the Súrih of Va'l-'Aṣr by the Báb, i.e. Qur'án 103  |

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| Suriy-i-Vafa'                            | Súriy-i-Vafá'                                | "Tablet to Vafá'" ("Fidelity"), Muḥammad Ḥusayn by Bahá'u'lláh (Vafá is often used in Writings). See Wafá'  |
| Suriy-i-Ziyarat (Suriy-i-Ziyarih)        | Súriy-i-Ziyárat                              | "Tablet of Visitation" for the Báb by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Suriy-i-Zubur                            | Súriy-i-Zubur                                | "Tablet of the Psalms" by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Suriy-i-Zuhur                            | Súriy-i-Ẓuhúr                                | "Tablet of Manifestation" by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Surkh Hisar                              | Surkh <u>Ḥiṣár</u>                           | (Sorkh Hesar, Sorkh Hisar, Sorkkeh Hesar, "Sourkh Eḥar" and Qal'a-ye Sorkkeh Hesar) very small village 16.5 km ENE of the centre of Tihiran or a place 39 km SE of the city centre.   |
| Surkh, Surkha                            | Surkh, fem. Surkha                           | Pers. red; a red tincture or red ink  |
| Surkhah Didhah, (Shorkhah Dizah)         | Surkhah Dídhah                               | village 19 km NSE Sar Púl-i-Zaháb and 5 km NSE of Raff'   |
| Surra-man-Ra'a                           | Surra-man-Ra'á                               | "he who sees it is delighted". Surra-man-Ra'á is the formal name of Abbasid Samarra, a city in central Iraq.  |
| Surur                                    | Surúr  | (Soroor) joy, happiness, delight, pleasure; glee, gaiety, hilarity, mirth   |
| Surush                                   | Surúsh                                       | (Sarosh) modern Persian form of Avestan Sraosha meaning "obedience"   |
| Susa                                     | Susa ( <u>Shush</u> or Heb. <u>Shushán</u> ) | very important ancient near east city (Daniel 8:2). Ruins are surrounded on the west and north sides by the city of <u>Shush</u> , which is 60 km NW <u>Shúsh</u> tar.  |
| Sutun                                    | Sutún  | Pers. a pillar, column, prop, or beam; a column of troops (m.c.). <u>Chihal</u> Sutún "forty columns", is a Persian pavilion in the middle of a park at the far end of a long pool, in Iṣfahán.   |
| Suwar 'Ilmiya, Suvar-i-'Ilmiyyih         | Suwar 'Ilmíya, Suvar-i-'ilmiyyih             | (rational and educational discourse offering scientific, philosophical and rational arguments in support of divine truth)   |
| Suwayd (Suwaid)                          | Suwayd                                       | name meaning "dark-coloured, black" (from aswad "black")  |
| Suyut, Asyut (Assiut)                    | Suyút, Asyut                                 | as-Suyút is a city 350 km from Cairo on the Nile River  |
| Suyuti                                   | Suyúṭi                                       | Abú al-Faḍl 'Abd ar-Raḥmán ibn Abí Bakr ibn Muḥammad Jalál ad-Dín al-Khuḍayrí as-Suyúṭi, c. 1445–1505, was an Egyptian religious scholar, juristic expert and teacher, and one of the most prolific writers of the Middle Ages of Persian origin, whose works deal with Islamic theology. His family moved to Asyut, hence the nisba "as-Suyúṭi".   |
| Suz                                      | Súz  | Pers. burning; inflammation, heat; a burning fever; heart-burning, ardour; affection; disturbed in mind; the cautery  |
| <b>T</b>                                 |  |   |
| Ta Ha                                    | Ṭá' Há'                                      | two single letters of the alphabet that are the opening and name of the 20th chapter of the Qur'án  |
| Ta Sin, Tawasin                          | Ṭá' Sín, pl. Ṭáwásín                         | <i>Kitáb at-Ṭáwásín</i> ("Book of the Purity of the Glory of God"), best known work of Manṣúr al-Ḥalláj. He used line diagrams and symbols to help him convey mystical experiences that he could not express in words. Ṭáwásín is the broken plural of the "word" ṭá'-sín, the ḥurúf muqaṭṭa'át ("disconnected letters") ṭá' and sín of suras 26–28. They are assumed to be the first letters of ṭahára and saná', hence the translation for ṭáwásín. |
| Ta' Marbuta (Ta Mabuta)                  | Tá' Marbúṭa                                  | ﺀ, a largely silent letter. Position is always at the end of a word that is usually feminine. Transcribed as t (tá') if followed by a vowel; as an h (há') if it is the final letter. The tá' marbúṭa ending in most listed words is indicated by [h], [t] or [h or t].   |
| Ta'                                      | Ṭá'  | Arabic letter [t]   |
| Ta'                                      | Tá'  | Arabic letter [t]   |
| Ta'ah                                    | Ṭá'ah  | obedience (to God)  |
| Ta'ala Huwa'llah                         | Ta'álá Huwa'lláh                             | Almighty is God! or Exalted is God!   |
| Ta'ala                                   | Ta'álá                                       | to rise, become high; the exalted (form V of 'alá and a root of 'Alí)   |
| Ta'am, At'ima                            | Ṭá'am, pl. Aṭ'ima                            | food, nourishment, nutriment, fare, diet; meal, repast  |
| Ta'aruf, T'aruf (Ta'arof, T'arof, Tarof) | Ta'áruḥ, T'áruḥ                              | Pers. knowing one another; mutual acquaintance; recognition; rule, fashion, custom. Behaviour that is appropriate and customary. Persian form of civility emphasizing both deference and social rank. The term encompasses a range of social behaviours; one example of ta'áruḥ could be described as posing false invitations and promising future services or deeds to  |

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|   |  | primarily strangers or distant relatives and expecting them not to take the offer and keep declining it. Also described as a form of ritual politeness. It has been corrupted in Iran and now denotes ceremonial insincerity.  |
| Ta'assub                                  | Ta'aşşub                               | fanaticism, ardent zeal, bigotry, fanatical enthusiasm; party spirit, partisanship; clannishness, racialism, race consciousness, tribalism   |
| Ta'ayyun                                  | Ta'ayyun                               | to be or to become an entity; self-determination or individualization. Term applied by al-mutaşawwifa (Sufis) to the process of descent through which pure being gradually becomes qualified. Man is absolute being limited by ta'ayyun (individualization).   |
| Ta'i'                                     | Ṭá'í'                                  | obedient, compliant, submissive, cheerful, willing. Not Ṭá'í (SDC, p. 48). See Ṭayy.   |
| Ta'ib                                     | Ṭá'ib                                  | repentant, penitent, contrite  |
| Ta'if                                     | Ṭá'if                                  | ambulant, itinerant, migrant, roving, wandering; one going the rounds or making the circuit or walking the beat; one performing the ṭawáf; who or what goes round; a night-watch or patrol; the ox that is stationed at the outer edge of the threshing-floor; the middle of a bow; one who performs the circumambulation of the Ka'bah; a phantom, spectre, an apparition in a dream, especially of a mistress; name of several cities, especially the celebrated one in Hijáz, aṭ-Ṭá'if, 65 km east of Mecca and at a cooler elevation of 1,879 m, it has moderate summer weather, unlike most of the Arabian Peninsula. |
| Ta'ifa, Tawa'if                           | Ṭá'ifa[h or t], pl. Ṭawá'if            | (fem. of ṭá'if) ambulant, itinerant, migrant, roving, wandering; one going the rounds or making the circuit or walking the beat; one performing the ṭawáf; faction (political or ideological, including in reference to religious creeds or sects)   |
| Ta'ir, Ta'irat, Tayr (Tair)               | Ṭá'ir, pl. Ṭayr                        | flying; flyer, aviator, pilot;—(pl. ṭayr) bird; omen, presage. Pers. form: ṭáyir.  |
| Ta'ira, Ta'irat                           | Ṭá'ira[h], pl. Ṭá'irát                 | (fem. of Ṭá'ir) airplane, aircraft. Pers. forms: ṭáyirih, ṭá'irih.   |
| Ta'lif, Ta'alif                           | Ta'líf, pl. Ta'álíf                    | formation (e.g., of a suffering, deeply afflicted; tormented government); union, junction, combination (of separate things); literary work; composition, compilation, writing (of a book, of an article);—pl. work, book, publication  |
| Ta'lim, Talimat                           | Ta'lím, pl. Talimát                    | information, advice, instruction, direction; teaching, instruction; training, schooling, education; apprenticeship;—pl. instructions, directions, directives; information, announcements   |
| Ta'rif, Ta'rifat                          | Ta'ríf, pl. Ta'rífát, Ta'áریف          | announcement, notification, communication, information; instruction, direction; (social) introduction; definition, determination, identification, specification, characterization; a rendering definite (grammar)  |
| Ta'rikh, Tarikh, Tawarikh                 | Ta'ríkh, Táríkh, pl. Tawáríkh          | Ta'ríkh dating (a letter); Táríkh, date, era, epoch; day (of the month); history, chronicle, chronology (hence by extension annals, history, historiography); a calendar. Found in the title of many historical works. Táríkh al-Ḥayáh biography; 'Ámm Táríkh world history.   |
| Ta'us, Tawus, Tawawis                     | Ṭá'ús, Ṭáwús, pl. Ṭawáwís              | peacock  |
| Ta'wil, Ta'vil, Ta'wilat                  | Ta'wíl, Pers. Ta'víl, Ar. pl. Ta'wílát | interpretation, explanation. Also allegorical interpretation—"hidden meaning". Qur'anic term meaning explication or elucidation, or referring to the realization, fulfillment, or outcome of a matter. As a later technical term, ta'wíl refers to the figurative or metaphorical (re)interpretation of a text, particularly Qur'anic verses and ḥadíth reports whose obvious sense is thought to entail anthropomorphism.   |
| Ta'yid (Ta'id, Ta'eed), Ta'yyid, Ta'yidat | Ta'yíd, Ta'yyid (تأييد), pl. Ta'yídát  | corroboration, confirmation, endorsement, backing, support; assistance, help, support; a written voucher. Ta'yíd Boys' School (Bahá'í), Hamadán. Dr Ḥishmatu'lláh (or just Ḥishmat) Ta'yíd (Heshmatu'lláh  |

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|   |   | Ta'eed, d. 2021; wife Nuṣrat) first Bahá'í pioneer to Laos (1955).   |
| Ta'ziya, Ta'ziyih, Ta'azin                                      | Ta'ziya[h], Pers. also Ta'ziyih, pl. Ta'ázin                | consolation, solace, comfort; condolence or expression of grief. ("Ta'zieh", "Tazía" or "Ta'ziyeh"). It comes from root word for mourning. In Persian cultural reference it is categorized as Condolence Theater or Passion Play inspired by a historical and religious event, the tragic death of Husayn, symbolizing epic spirit and resistance. Takiyah (tekyeh or ta'zieh) is a unique circular structure built to stage the plays. See Parda <u>Kh</u> wání.                          |
| Tab   | Tab   | Pers. a fever. tab-i-'aşabí (a fever affecting the nervous system, likely stress related)  |
| Tab   | Táb   | Pers. heat, warmth, burning, inflaming, illuminating; light, splendour, lustre, radiance; a ray; strength, power, ability; a waving, bending, twisting, intertwining   |
| Tab', Tiba'   | Ṭab', pl. Ṭibá'   | printing (of a book), print;—pl. impress, impression, stamp, hallmark, peculiarity, characteristic, nature, character, temper, (natural) disposition   |
| Taba, Tawb (Taub), Tawba, Matab<br>Taba', Atba'                 | Tába (Tawb, Tawba, Matáb)<br>Taba', pl. Atbá'               | to repent, be penitent, do penance. Tawba (tauba) succession; dependency. Followers; subordinate, subservient (to something);—pl. follower, companion, adherent, partisan; subject, national, citizen.   |
| Taba'ud<br>Taban  | Tabá'ud<br>Tábán  | interdistance; mutual estrangement (separation)  |
| Tabanda (Tabandih, Tabandeh)                                    | Tábanda (تابنده)  | Pers. light, luminous, resplendent, radiant, dazzling, brilliant, shining, glittering; a gleam, flash; pith of a tree<br>Pers. light-giver, radiant, shining, brilliant, luminous. Name given to Mrs Hinkle Smith, Philadelphia by 'Abdu'l-Bahá.   |
| Tabaqa, Tabaqat   | Ṭabaqa, pl. Ṭabaqát   | layer; stratum (of earth, air, society, etc.); floor, story (of a building); class, category; generation   |
| Tabar<br>Tabaraka<br>Tabari, Tabariyun                          | Ṭabar<br>Tabáraka<br>Ṭabará, pl. Ṭabaráyún                  | hatchet, ax, battle-ax<br>God bless ...!, to be blessed<br>of or referring to Tabaristán. Muḥammad ibn Jarír aṭ-Ṭabará (CE 839–923) Persian scholar, historian and commentator on the Qur'án.  |
| Tabaristan  | Ṭabaristán  | mountainous region located on the Caspian coast of northern Iran. Since the 11th century, the province of Mázindarán.  |
| Tabarra   | Tabarrá   | a doctrine that obliges disassociation with those who oppose God and those who caused harm to and were the enemies of the Islamic prophet Muḥammad or his family   |
| Tabarsi (Shaykh Tabarsi)  | Ṭabarsí   | from Ṭabaristán, a former name of Mázindarán. The Shrine of Shaykh Ṭabarsí (36.436309, 52.805366, near the village of Afrá), a local saint (Shaykh Aḥmad ibn Abí Ṭálib-i-Ṭabarsí) is 6 km SW of Qá'im Shahr and 16 km SE of Bábul, Mázindarán province. Scene of the 1849 siege of the Bábis. Mullá Ḥusayn has likened the siege to the killing of Ḥusayn ibn 'Alí (CE 680) at Karbalá' (see DB pp. 326, 343).   |
| Tabas   | Ṭabas   | (formerly Golshan or Gulshán) city (33.605594, 56.931505) in South <u>Kh</u> urásán Province, Iran. 260 km NE of Yazd. Given the name Jaḏhba by Bahá'u'lláh.   |
| Tabasha (Tabas-ha)<br>Tabataba                                  | Tabáshá<br>Ṭabáṭabá   | non-existent "word" ("Tabás há"). See tamáshá.<br>surname of the great-great-grandson of Imám 'Alí, Ismá'il bin Ibráhím, on account of his pronouncing the letter ʿ (q) like ط (t). Possible meaning: a man of high rank or high esteem.   |
| Tabataba'i<br>Tabawwab<br>Tabi', Taba'a, Tubba', Atba', Tawabi' | Ṭabáṭabá'í<br>Tabawwáb<br>Tábi', pl. Taba'a[h or t], Tubbá' | a descendant of Ṭabáṭabá<br>gateship, more commonly bábíyat. See bawwáb<br>following, succeeding, subsequent; subsidiary, dependent; minor, secondary; subordinate (to someone), under someone; belonging (to); subject to someone's authority or competence; adherent (to) following (someone or something);—pl. atbá'<br>adherent, follower, partisan; subject, citizen, national; subordinate, servant; factotum;—pl. tawábi' appositive (grammar); appendix, addendum, supplement;—pl. |

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| Tabi'a al-Kulliyya<br>Tabi'a, Taba'i'                   | at-Ṭabí'a al-Kullíyya<br>Ṭabí'a[t], pl. Ṭabá'í'                              | tábi'ún (tabi'un) are the generation of Muslims who followed the Companions of Muḥammad, and thus received their teachings second-hand. As such, they played an important part in the development of Islamic thought and philosophy, and in the political development of the early caliphate. Tubbá' is a title or family name of the Ḥimyar kings in Yemen of the Hamadán tribe.<br>the universal nature<br>nature; natural disposition, constitution; peculiarity, individuality, character; regular, normal manner; physics; natural science |
| Tabi'a, Tawabi'   | Tábi'a[h], pl. Tawábi'   | female attendant, woman servant; appurtenance, dependency; consequence, effect, result; responsibility;—pl. dependencies, dependent territories   |
| Tabi'i, Tabi'un   | Tabi'í, pl. Tábi'ún  | follower of Muḥammad;—pl. the "followers" or Successors (i.e., the generation immediately following that of the Prophet and his Companions (aṣ-Ṣaḥába)  |
| Tabib, Tabiba, Atibba<br>Tabistan<br>Tabligh, Tablighat | Ṭabíb, fem. Ṭabíba[h or t], pl. Aṭibba<br>Tábistán<br>Tablígh, pl. Tablíghát | physician, doctor<br>Pers. summer, hot weather<br>conveyance, transmission, delivery (to someone); information (about); report, notification (of); communication, announcement, notice. Translated as "teaching" by Shoghi Effendi. Word used instead of tabshír ("mission", latin <i>mittere</i> ) or da'wa ("invitatory proclamation")  |
| Tablighat-i-Islami<br>Tabriz (Tawriz, Tauriz)           | Tablíghát-i-Islámí<br>Tabríz, (Tawríz)                                       | Islamic propaganda group MUHJ 1963–86<br>causing to come forth; calling forth, challenging; bringing to view, showing openly. Persian capital (38.079132, 46.288919) of Āḏharbayján Province, Iran. Earlier name: Tawríz (Tauris).  |
| Tabrizi, Tabariza<br>Tabuk (Tabouk)                     | Tabrízí, pl. Tabárizá<br>Tabúk   | Pers. of or belonging to Tabríz<br>a large platter, tray, dish. An ancient city (28.40587, 36.55353) in NW Saudi Arabia. Famous for its association with an expedition led by Muḥammad to the city in AH 8 (CE 630), during very hot weather.   |
| Tabur, Tawabir  | Ṭábúr, pl. Ṭawábír   | battalion; (e.g.) line, file, single file (of soldiers, of persons walking one behind the other); queue. Yaḥyá Ṭábúr Áqásí  |
| Tabut, Tawabit  | Tábút, pl. Tawábít   | box, case, chest, coffer; casket, coffin, sarcophagus. tábút al-'ahd ark of the covenant.   |
| Tabyin, Tibyan, Ibana                                   | Tabyín or Tibyán, and Ibána[h or t]  | exposition, demonstration, explanation, illustration. expound   |
| Tadhkira, Tadhkara, Tadhakir                            | Tadhkíra[t], Tadhkára[t], pl. Tadhkír  | (mostly pronounced tadhkára) message, note; slip, paper, permit, pus; card; ticket; admission ticket; memory, remembrance; anything that aids the memory (as a knot tied on the pocket handkerchief); biographical memoir, biography; a billet, schedule, obligation, handwriting; official note  |
| Tadhkirat al-Wafa', Tadhkiratu'l-Wafa'                  | Tadhkírat al-Wafá'   | Pers. Tadhkíratu'l-Wafá'. <i>The Memorials of the Faithful</i> by 'Abdu'l-Bahá  |
| Tadhkiratu'l-Awliyá'<br>Tadmur (Tadmor), Palmyra        | Tadhkíratul-Awliyá'<br>Tadmur  | Pers. "Biographies of the saints" by Farídi'd-Dín-i-'Aṭṭár Ar. for the town 144 km east of Homs, Syria, that is also named Palmrya. The site of the ancient Greek city of Palmyra (from Greek for palm) is 500 m SW of the modern town centre.  |
| Tadrij, bi Tadrij (Bitadrij)                            | Tadríj   | graduation; classification, categorization; gradation. ma'a at-tadríj, 'alá bi at-tadríj, bi tadríj, by graduation, by degrees, by steps, by gradation ("gradually", "by steps").   |
| Tadriji<br>Tadrijiyan<br>Tadwin (Tadvin)                | Tadríj<br>Tadríjíyan<br>Tadwín   | gradual, progressive<br>gradually, by and by, by steps, by degrees, in stages<br>recording, writing down; entry, listing. booking; registering, registration  |
| Tadzhikistan<br>Tafakkur                                | Tádzhíkistán<br>Tafakkur   | The Republic of Tajikistan<br>thinking, cogitation, meditation, reflection; speculation, contemplation, consideration   |
| Taff  | Ṭaff   | filling (a measure or a vessel) to the brim; a side, shore, coast. Symbolic of the land of the plain of Karbilá, near where Imám Ḥusayn was martyred.   |

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| Tafrid                                 | Tafríd                                 | In Sufism it refers to “seclusion” or “withdrawal” from people and seeking solitude for spiritual contemplation. Historically, it denoted the process of acquiring deep knowledge and understanding of Islamic jurisprudence and legal principles (juristic expertise). Also conveys the concept of “oneness” or “unity”, i.e. recognizing the singular existence of God and emphasizing divine unity. See fard and hence a meaning of individualization.  |
| Tafrish (Taresh)                       | Tafrísh                                | city (34.697833, 50.012923 in Markazí Province) 170 km SW of Tíhrán. <i>Memorials of the Faithful</i> incorrectly uses Tafrísh.  |
| Tafsiq                                 | Tafsíq                                 | calling or making one profligate, depraving, perverting; judged as evil. See takfír.   |
| Tafsir al-Hurufat al-Muqatta’ih        | Tafsír al-Ḥurúfát al-Muqaṭṭa’ih        | “Interpretation of the Isolated Letters” by Bahá’u’lláh in Arabic. Also known as Lawḥ al-Áyiy an-Núr   |
| Tafsir, Tafasir                        | Tafsír, pl. Tafásír                    | commentary or sermon, emphasizes the interpretations of other words of God. Commentary or exegesis of whole or part of the Qur’án  |
| Tafsir-i-Bismi’llah                    | Tafsír-i-Bismi’lláh                    | “Commentary on <i>Bismi’lláh</i> ” by the Báb  |
| Tafsir-i-Bismi’llahi’r-Rahmani’r-Rahim | Tafsír-i-Bismi’lláhi’r-Raḥmání’r-Raḥím | by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá  |
| Tafsir-i-Ha’                           | Tafsír-i-Há’                           | “Commentary on the Letter Há” (by Báb)   |
| Tafsir-i-Hu                            | Tafsír-i-Hú                            | “Commentary on ‘He is’” by Bahá’u’lláh   |
| Tafsir-i-Kuntu Kanzan Makhfiyyan       | Tafsír-i-Kuntu Kanzan Makhfiyyan       | “Commentary on ‘I was a Hidden Treasure’” by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá  |
| Tafsir-i-Nubuvvat-i-Khassih            | Tafsír-i-Nubuvvat-i-Kháṣṣih            | “Commentary on the specific station and mission (of Muḥammad)” by the Báb  |
| Tafsir-i-Sirr-i-Ha’                    | Tafsír-i-Sirr-i-Há’                    | “Commentary on the Mystery of Há” by the Báb   |
| Tafsir-i-Suriy-i-Baqarih               | Tafsír-i-Súriy-i-Baqaríh I & II        | “Commentary on the Súra of the Cow I & II” (Qur’án Súra 2) by the Báb  |
| Tafsir-i-Suriy-i-Kawthar               | Tafsír-i-Súriy-i-Kawthar               | “Commentary on the Súra of Abundance” (Qur’án Súra 108) by the Báb (Ar. Tafsír Súrat al-Kawthar)   |
| Tafsir-i-Suriy-i-Va’l-’Asr             | Tafsír-i-Súriy-i-Va’l-’Aṣr             | “Commentary on the Súra of the Afternoon” (Qur’án Súra 103) by the Báb   |
| Tafsir-i-Suriy-i-Va’sh-Shams           | Tafsír-i-Súriy-i-Va’sh-Shams           | “Commentary on the Súrah of the Sun”, Tablet on <u>Shaykh</u> Mahmúd by Bahá’u’lláh (Qur’án Súra 91)   |
| Tafsir-i-Suriy-i-Yusif                 | Tafsír-i-Súriy-i-Yúsif                 | “Commentary on the Súrah of Joseph”, commonly referred to as Qayyúmu’l-Asmá’ by the Báb (Qur’án Súra 12)   |
| Taft                                   | Taft                                   | city 22 km SW of Yazd, Iran  |
| Tafti                                  | Taftí                                  | from Taft  |
| Tafwid                                 | Tafwíd                                 | entrustment, commitment, consignment, commission(ing), charging; authorization, empowerment, delegation of authority; authority, warrant, authorization, mandate, mandatory power, procuration, proxy, power of attorney. Suspension of meaning, that is, denying the literal meaning of a Qur’anic verse or ḥadīth taken to entail anthropomorphism but consigning or entrusting (“tafwíd”) its true meaning to God rather than proffering a particular figurative interpretation through ta’wíl. |
| Taghabun                               | Taghábun                               | mutual deception or cheating; disillusion; defrauding, cheating one another. Yawmu’t-taghábun (“The Day of Mutual Disillusion”), one of a number of expressions used for “the Day of Resurrection” or “the Day of Judgement”—meaning relates more to the weighing up of the evil and righteous deeds of an individual earthly life when his soul enters the Hereafter than to any “disillusion”.   |
| Taghiya                                | Ṭághiya                                | tyrant, oppressor, despot; bully, brute, gorilla   |
| Taghut, Tawaghut                       | Ṭághút, pl. Ṭawághút                   | In traditional theology, the term often connotes an idol (particularly an ancient idol at Mecca), a false god; seducer, tempter (to error); evil that exceeds all bounds. Broadly: “to go beyond the measure”, i.e. to rebel; is Islamic terminology denoting a focus of worship other than God. Also written “Tagout”, “Thagout”, “Toughat”, “towighate”, etc.  |
| Taghyir                                | Taghyír, pl. Taghyírát                 | changing, alteration, modification, variation; change, replacement, relief; “transmutability”  |

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| Tahaddi  | Taḥaddí   | doing anything equal to another; challenging (a rival); striving to overcome, competition  |
| Tahaddin, Tahaddiyat<br>Taham, Tahm                | Taḥaddin, pl. Taḥaddiyát<br>Taham, Tahm               | challenge, provocation. A verb Form V may be Taḥaddí Pers. (from Zend/Avestan takhma) brave, war-like; incomparable, unrivalled in stature or courage  |
| Tahara   | Ṭahára[h]   | cleanness, cleanliness, purity; cultic purity (Islamic Law); chastity; holiness, sanctity, saintliness   |
| Tahashshum and Ihtiasham<br>Tahdhib (Tahzib)       | Taḥashshum and Iḥtishám<br>Tahdhíb                    | shame, shyness, modesty, reticent, decency, decorum expurgation, emendation, correction; rectification; revision; training; instruction; education, upbringing; culture, refinement. Bahíyya Tahdhíb (Tahzíb).   |
| Tahhan, Tahhana                                    | Ṭaḥḥán, fem. Ṭaḥḥána[t]                               | a miller. Fu'ád Muḥammad Jawád Ṭaḥḥán, a Bahá'í arrested in Morocco, 1962.   |
| Tahir (Taher), Tahira, Tahirih, Athar              | Ṭáhir, fem. Ṭáhira[h or t], pl. Aṭhár                 | clean, pure; chaste, modest, virtuous. "The pure one". Pers. also Ṭáhiriḥ, a title bestowed by Jináb-i-Bahá (the Báb) on Fátimih umm-i-Salamih Baraqání Qazvíní (c. 1817/1818–1852), also known by the titles Qurratu'l-'Ayn ("Solace of the Eyes", by Siyyid Kázim), Zarrín-Táj ("Crown of Gold") and Zakíyyih ("Virtuous"). She is remembered for her skill as a poet, her theological insights, her leadership as one of the earliest Bahá'ís, and her ability to organize and inspire women to reject their oppressed status. Ṭáhirat al-akhláq ("pure morals"). |
| Tahiriyan  | Ṭáhiriyan   | Pers. aṭ-Ṭáhiriyan (the Tahirid dynasty that effectively ruled <u>Khurásán</u> from 821 to 873 while other members of the dynasty served as military and security commanders for the city of Baghdád from 820 until 891. The dynasty was founded by Ṭáhir ibn Ḥusayn, a leading general in the service of the Abbasid caliph al-Ma'mun. Their capital in <u>Khurásán</u> was initially located at Marv (Merv) but was later moved to Nishápúr.   |
| Tahirzadih, Taherzadeh                             | Ṭáhirzádih  | "Son of the pure one". Family name taken by a distinguished Bahá'í family of Yazd, e.g. Habib Taherzadeh (1908–1995) and Adib Taherzadeh (1921–2000; Adíb Ṭáhirzádih-i-Málmírí)  |
| Tahlil, Tahalil                                    | Tahlíl, pl. Tahálíl                                   | utterance of the formula lá iláha illá lláh ("There is no god but God"); rejoicing, exultation, jubilation; applause, acclamation, acclaim, cheering, cheers   |
| Tahmasb, Tahmasp                                   | Ṭahmásb, Tahmásp                                      | Pers. derived from Avestan name TakhmaSPA (takhma "brave, etc." + aspa "horse"). Name of two Safavid shahs. See Taham and Aspa   |
| Tahmid<br>Tahqiq, Tahqiqi                          | Taḥmíd<br>Taḥqíq                                      | praising (God), thanking (God)<br>realization, actualization, effectuation, implementation; fulfillment (of a claim, of a wish, etc.); achievement, accomplishment, execution; ascertainment, determination, identification, verification; substantiation; assertion, affirmation, confirmation; pinpointing, precise determination; exactness, accurateness, precision. Taḥqíqí   |
| Tahrif, Tahrifat                                   | Taḥríf, pl. Taḥrífát                                  | alteration, change; distortion; perversion, corruption, especially phonetic corruption of a word; forgery. A doctrine that the Torah and Gospels have been corrupted by Jewish and Christian religious leaders.  |
| Tahrim<br>Tahrir, Tahrirat                         | Taḥrím<br>Taḥrír, pl. Taḥrírát                        | forbiddance, interdiction, prohibition, ban<br>setting at liberty, giving freedom; manumission; dedicating to the service of God; writing elegantly and accurately; a writing, written statement, document; fee for writing; ornamental lines  |
| Tahriri, Tahriri-ha<br>Tahshiya<br>Tahwil (Tahvil) | Taḥrírí, pl. Taḥrírí-há<br>Taḥshíya<br>Taḥwíl         | Pers. written, in writing. Taḥríríhá Dánish<br>insertion; interpolation<br>transformation, transmutation, conversion (into something); change, alteration, modification; transplantation; transposition, reversal, inversion, translocation, dislocation, displacement; transfer, assignment; conversion (e.g. of currency); conversion, transformation (of electric current)  |
| Tahwil al-Qiblih, Tahwil-i-Qiblih<br>Taj Khatun    | Taḥwíl al-Qiblih, Pers. Taḥwíl-i-Qiblih<br>Táj-Khátún | change in the point of adoration<br>a small village (34.551389, 50.496667), Qom County, Qom Province.  |

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| Taj Kulah                          | Táj Kuláh                              | “crown hat”, a hat with an attached crown brim (that may be made of gold with encrusted gems) worn by Safavid Persian nobility. Not to be confused with kaj kuláh.  |
| Taj Mahal                          | Táj Maḥal                              | Pers. “Crown of the Palace”, ivory-white marble mausoleum on the southern bank of the Yamuna River, Agra. Commissioned by Sháh Jahán in 1631, in the memory of his wife Mumtáz Maḥala, completed 1648.  |
| Taj Saltanah                       | Táj Salṭanah                           | (1883–1936) was a Persian princess, memoirist of the Qajar Dynasty, a daughter of Násir ad-Dín Sháh. <i>Kháṭirát-i-Táj al-Salṭanah</i> , translated and published as <i>Crowning Anguish: Memoirs of a Persian Princess from the Harem to Modernity, 1844–1914</i> .                                      |
| Taj, Tajan, Tijan (“Tajes”, Tájes) | Táj, dual Táján, pl. Tíján             | crowns; miter (of a bishop). Bahá’u’lláh wore tall conical felt hats (táj) (often brocaded) after departing Baghdád, sometimes with a small white turban wound around the base. Turkish form, Tekiş, “Tekish”, “crown”. Táján River flows through Sárí, Mazandaran.                                       |
| Taj-Abad                           | Táj-Ábád                               | two villages on the Asadábád to Hamadán road: Tájábád-i-Ulyá (upper; 34.840101, 48.212725) and Tájábád-i-Suflá (lower; 34.878876, 48.218330), 18 and 17 km respectively by road from Asadábád. The Tájábád-i-Suflá Caravanserai is rare in being a circular structure.                                    |
| Tajalli, Tajalliyat or Tajalliyyat | Tajallí, pl. Tajallíyát                | lustre, brightness, brilliancy; manifestation; transfiguration; splendour, glory; effulgence.   |
| Tajalliy-i-‘Am                     | Tajallíy-i-‘Ám                         | “Effulgences”, Tablet by Bahá’u’lláh  |
| Tajalliy-i-Khass                   | Tajallíy-i-Khásş                       | “The Universal Revelation of God”   |
| Tajalliy-i-Thani                   | Tajallíy-i-Thání                       | “The Specific Revelation of God”  |
| Tajarrud                           | Tajarrud                               | “The Secondary Revelation of God”   |
| Tajdid, Tajdidat                   | Tajdíđ, pl. Tajdíđát                   | freedom; isolation; living in solitude; independence, impartiality; absoluteness; abstractness, abstraction   |
| Tajik                              | Tájik                                  | renewal (also. e.g., of a permit); creation of something new; new presentation, new production (theatre); innovation; reorganization, reform; modernization; renovation, restoration, remodelling, refitting, reconditioning, refurbishing; rejuvenation, regeneration;—pl. innovations; new achievements |
| Tajir, Tujjar, Tijar               | Tájir, pl. Tujjár, Tijár               | general designation for a wide range of Persian-speaking people of Iranian origin, with traditional homelands in present-day Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Uzbekistan.  |
| Tajrid al-l’tiqad                  | Tajríđ, pl. Tujjár, Tijár              | merchant, trader, businessman, dealer, tradesman  |
| Tajrid                             | Tajríđ                                 | (“Summation of Belief”) a commentary on Shia doctrines by Naşíru’-d-Dín Túsí  |
| Tajrida, Tajridat, Tajarid         | Tajríđa[h or t], pl. Tajridát, Tajaríđ | peeling, paring; disrobement, stripping; denudation; deprivation; divestment; disarmament; dispatching (of troops); freeing; isolation; abstraction, detachment.  |
| Tajrish                            | Tajrísh                                | (fem. of Tajríđ ) military detachment, expeditionary force  |
| Tajwid                             | Tajwíđ                                 | Pers. village (35.804916, 51.433882), now a neighbourhood of Tehran (in District 1)   |
| Takathur                           | Takáthur                               | saying, doing, or making good; doing well. The art of reciting the Qur’án, Qur’án reading (in accordance with established rules of pronunciation and intonation).   |
| Takbir                             | Takbír                                 | growth, increase; multiplication, propagation, proliferation; (the act of) seeking to increase, to obtain more; vying to accumulate more.   |
| Takfir                             | Takfír                                 | enlargement, increase, augmentation, magnification; enhancement, aggrandizement; intensification, amplification; exaggeration; augmentative (grammar); praise, laudation, extolment, exaltation, glorification  |
| Takhallus (Taqaḥallus)             | Takḥalluş                              | expiation (of), atonement, penance (for a sin); seduction to infidelity; charge of unbelief; a formal denunciation by the ‘ulamá; judged as being a disbeliever. See tafsíq.  |
|                                    |  | freedom, liberation, release, extrication, escape (from). Word borrowed (with the meaning of “pen name”) to describe a pen name that is widely adopted by Urdu, Punjabi, Hindi and Persian poets—the pen name is  |

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| Takht, Takhta (Takhtih)                                       | Takht, fem. Takhta(h or t)                         | often added to their name. A poet's takhalluṣ is often included towards the end of a ghazal written by him.<br>Pers. a royal throne, chair of state; a seat, sofa; a bed; any place raised above the ground for sleeping, sitting, or reclining; a saddle; a capital, the royal residence; a wardrobe, clothes-press, chest   |
| Takhtarawan, Takht-i-Rawan                                    | Takhtarawán, Pers. Takht-i-Rawán                   | mule-borne litter with poles; a travelling-bed with poles, like our sedan-chairs, but borne by mules; the throne of Solomon; an easy-paced horse; the sky; name of four stars in the constellation of the Bear. Raván (34.880665, 48.295531) is a village 22 km NW of Hamadan, in Hamadan Province, Iran.   |
| Takht-i-Fulad<br>Takistan<br>Takiya (Takiyya, Takyih), Takaya | Takht-i-Fúlád<br>Tákistán<br>Takíya[h], pl. Takáyá | 'the Throne of Steel'<br>Pers. a vineyard<br>monastery (of a Muslim order, i.e. the sufis); hospice; home, asylum (for the invalided or needy). In Iran Takíyah have become buildings used in Shi'ite Islamic worship and mourning. See takya   |
| Takiyy-i-Mawlana Khalid                                       | Takíyy-i-Mawláná Khálid                            | theological seminary of Mawláná Khálid (35.569142, 45.448971?), Sulaymáníyyih. A place where Bahá'u'lláh stayed when visiting the city.   |
| Takiyy-i-Mawlawi<br>Taklif, Takalif                           | Takíyy-i-Mawlawí<br>Taklíf, pl. Takálíf            | theological seminary of Mawlawí dervishes<br>burdening, bothering, troubling, inconveniencing; commissioning, charging, authorizing; commandment (of God); burden, annoyance, nuisance, bother; trouble, inconvenience, discomfort; fuss, ado; formality, ceremonial of courtesy, ceremony; expenses, expenditure, outlay, costs, charges, overhead; prime cost; taxes, imposts, (religious) duties; taxation, encumbrance with a tax; legal capacity (Islamic Law) |
| Takmil  | Takmíl   | completion, complementing, perfecting, perfection; conclusion, termination, windup; consummation, execution   |
| Takmil-i-Din<br>Takur (Takor, Takar)                          | Takmíl-i-Dín<br>Tákur (Tákar)                      | perfection of religion<br>village (36.200164, 52.010178) 40 km south of Núr and 47.5 km NE of Afjih. Bahá'u'lláh's ancestral home (36.198842, 52.010238) is in this village. It was destroyed by the government in 1981. The inscription <sup>1</sup> on a large wooden plaque above the house entrance is proof, according to 'Abdu'l-Bahá, that Mírzá Buzurg recognized the station of His son as the Manifestation of God.                                       |
| Takwin (Takvin), Takawin                                      | Takwín, pl. Takáwín                                | forming, shaping, formation, creation, origination;—pl. formation (of rock; geology). Pers. giving a being (kawn) or beginning to, causing to exist, originating, creating; genesis.  |
| Takwiniya   | Takwíníya[h or t]                                  | creation. Wiláyah Takwíníyah, guardianship by creation or generative guardianship, by which God grants certain abilities to chosen humans (Messengers) to influence this world.   |
| Takwir  | Takwír   | wrapping the turban round the head; throwing down; increasing, augmenting; heaping goods together and tying them in bales   |
| Takya (Takyih, Takyeh, Takiya, Takiyah)                       | Takya (تكيه)                                       | Pers. a place of repose; an alcove; an elbow-chair; a pillow; anything upon which one leans, a prop; the reserve of an army; the place or abode of a faqír (a monastery-seminary, a religious establishment)  |
| Takyah Dawlah (Tekyeh Dowlat)                                 | Takyah Dawlah                                      | Pers. "State Theatre", Tehran, was a Royal Theatre. It was the most famous of all the ta'ziyah performance spaces, for the mourning of Muḥarram. Built in 1868 by Náshir ad-Dín Sháh Qájár south-east of the Gulistán Palace on the site of the Síyáh-Chál. It was destroyed in 1947 and the car park of a BMI (bank) building was constructed on the site.   |
| Takiyy-i-Mawlana Khalid                                       | Takíyy-i-Mawláná Khálid                            | (theological seminary in Sulaymáníyyih)   |

<sup>1</sup> When thou attaineth the threshold of thy Beloved  
Say yea, for this is not the place to exchange Salám (peace) and 'Alayk (upon thee be peace).  
This is the valley of love, mind thy step.  
This is the Holy Land, cast off thy shoes.

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| Takyiy-i-Mawlavi                    | Takyiy-i-Mawlaví                  | a resting place for dervishes. In particular one near the Muradiye Mosque (Turkish Muradiye Camii), NW side of Edirne, western Türkiye.   |
| Tal'at Habib                        | Tal'at Habíb                      | "Countenance of the friend", a title of Quddús.   |
| Tal'a                               | Ṭal'a[h or t]                     | look(s), appearance, aspect, outward appearance, guise  |
| Tal'at-i-A'la                       | Ṭal'at-i-A'lá                     | Pers. "Most Exalted Countenance", a designation of the Báb  |
| Tal'at-i-Hayy, Tal'at al-Hayy       | Ṭal'at-i-Hayy, Ar. Tal'at al-Ḥayy | "Living Countenance", a reference to Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Tala'i                              | Ṭalá'í                            | Kúruṣh Ṭalá'í   |
| Talaq                               | Ṭaláq                             | being divorced (a wife); divorce, repudiation   |
| Talar                               | Tálár                             | Pers. architectural term for a throne cut from rock or a porch with columns. A river running into the Caspian Sea.  |
| Talh, Talhun, Tuluh                 | Ṭalḥ, Ṭalḥun, pl. Ṭulúḥ           | being fatigued; empty-bellied; a large thorn-tree, a variety of accacia ( <i>Acacia gummifera</i> ); palm flowers; banana tree; banana or plantain-fruit  |
| Talha                               | Ṭalḥa[h or t]                     | a single tree of the kind ṭalḥ; proper name of a man  |
| Tali                                | Tálí                              | the fourth horse in a race ("lagged behind"); an old man, a religious chief; a follower.  |
| Tali', Tali'a, Tawali               | Ṭáli', fem. Ṭáli'a, pl. Ṭawáli    | rising, ascending (especially a celestial body); star of destiny; ascendant, nativity   |
| Tali'a (Tali'ih), Tala'i'           | Ṭalí'a[h or t], pl. Ṭalá'í'       | vanguard, picket, advanced post; a spy, scout;—(pl.) (Per. ṭaláya), advanced guards; night-watch, rounds of a patrol. Ṭalí'ih was the name of one of four daughters of Ibn-i Aṣdaq and Diyá'u'l-Ḥájjiyyih.  |
| Talib, Tullab, Talaba, Taliban      | Ṭálib, dual Ṭálibán               | (pl. Ṭulláb, Ṭalaba[h or t]) seeker, pursuer; claimer, claimant; applicant, petitioner; candidate; student, pupil, scholar; madrassa student. Paṣhtú and Persian plural Ṭálibán, "students". Ja'far ibn Abí Ṭálib (c.590–629), see Ṭayyár.  |
| Talih                               | Ṭáliḥ                             | bed, evil, wicked, vicious, depraved, villainous. Pun on Šáliḥ.   |
| Taliqan (Taleqan, Shahrak Taleghan) | Ṭáliqán                           | Ṭáliqán (District 6, 1.5 km from the city centre) and Ṭáliqání Town (14 km WSW from the city centre) in Teheran. Ṭáliqán (80 km NW of Tehran, 36.178123, 50.765944; birthplace of Hájí Mírzá Ḥasan) is the capital city of Taleqan County, Alborz Province. Ṭáliqán (also transcribed with any of the short vowels in the middle) is the capital of Takḥár Province, in NE Afghanistan. Ḥadíṭh references to the Mahdí, his 313 companions (the same number as at the Shrine of Shaykh Ṭabarsí, 1848, DB 354), Taliqan and Khurasan are more likely to refer to the historical region of Takḥár and Khurásán, than a city called Taliqan in Khurasan. |
| Talkhis                             | Talkḥís                           | abridgement; condensation; summary, resume; epitome, abstract, synopsis, outline; brier, abort report   |
| Talkhunchi'i                        | Ṭálkḥúnchi'í                      | Mullá Kázim Ṭálkḥúnchi'í (from Talkḥunchih)   |
| Talkhunchih (Talkhuncheh)           | Ṭálkḥúnchiḥ                       | ("Talkhooncheh") a city (45 km SSW of Isfahán; 32.263898, 51.561823) in the Central District of Mobarakeh County, Isfahan Province, Iran. <i>Revelation of Bahá'u'lláh</i> , vol. 4, p. 384 is incorrect.   |
| Tall al-Fakhkhar, Tall-i-Fakhkhar   | Tall al-Fakḥkhár                  | "Hill of clay pottery", Tall 'Akká al-Qadímah (Tel of ancient 'Akká), or so-called "Tall an-Nábilíyún" (Hill of Napoleon), 600 m NW of Riḍván Garden (see Na'mayn).   |
| Tall Muhassan                       | Tall Muḥaṣṣan                     | fortified hill. Possible meaning for Ophel mound. The City of David (the original site of Jerusalem) was built on the southeast ridge below the modern "Temple Mount". The Ophel mound sits above the Gihon Spring at the north end of the ridge. It is the most likely site for the Solomon and Herodian Jewish Temples.   |
| Tall, Tilal, Atal, Tulul            | Tall, pl. Tilál, Atlál, Tulúl     | hill, elevation or mound. In archaeology, a tel, or tell, is an artificial mound formed from the accumulated refuse of generations of people living on the same site for hundreds or thousands of years.  |
| Talqin (Talkin)                     | Talqín                            | instruction, direction; dictation; dictate; inspiration, insinuation, suggestion; suborning of a witness (Islamic Law). Prompting the confession of faith in the ear of a deceased Muslim.  |
| Tam                                 | Tám                               | Pers. few; small; little; weak  |
| Tamaddun                            | Tamaddun, Tamadyun                | civilization; refinement of social culture. Also, living in a large community or city. Derived from same root   |

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| Tamaddunu'l-Mulk                                       | Tamaddunu'l-Mulk  | (form II maddana, with a form V tamaddana) as madína ("city").<br>a title ("Civilization of the Empire") and name of a Bahá'í from Shíráz who travelled with 'Abdu'l-Bahá as His translator. 'Abdu'l-Bahá eventually declared him as a Covenant-Breaker and He described him as the uncivilized Tamaddun.  |
| Tamam, Tamaman   | Tamám   | completeness, wholeness, entirety, perfection; full, whole, entire, complete, perfect; separate, independent; tamáman completely, entirely, wholly, perfectly, fully, quite; precisely, exactly  |
| Tamasha (Tamas-ha, Tabas-ha)                           | Tamáshá   | Pers. (for tamáshí, Pers. variation of mašy) walking abroad for recreation; beholding; looking at anything comic or tragic; an entertainment, show, theatrical representation; sport, amusement, pleasure; interest; witnessing, sightseeing, delightful to look at. Mispronounced as "Tabás há" by Husayn Effendi (d. AH 1305/ CE 1887, aged two; son of 'Abdu'l-Bahá).   |
| Tamashshi<br>Tamhis, Tamhisat<br>Tamima, Tama'im       | Tamashshí<br>Tamhís, pl. Tamhísát<br>Tamíma[t], pl. Tamá'im       | Pers. walking; performing, carrying out clarification; testing, thorough examination<br>amulet or charm against witchcraft;—pl. Tamím well-formed, solid, firm; name of a tribe;—pl. Tamá'im amulets.  |
| Tamimi<br>Tamma, Tammat<br>Tamtam<br>Tamthil, Tamathil | Tamímí<br>Ṭamma[h], pl. Ṭammát<br>Ṭamṭám<br>Tamṭhíl, pl. Tamáṭhíl | of the tribe of Tamím<br>(overwhelming) calamity, disaster. Qur'án 79:34<br>Pers. middle of the sea<br>quotation of examples, exemplification; likening, comparison; assimilation; portrayal, picturing, depiction, description; representation; diplomatic representation; dramatic representation, acting, playing (of an actor); performance, show; dramatic art; exemplary punishment  |
| Tanasukh<br>Tanazu'                                    | Tanáúkh<br>Tanázu'  | succession; transmigration of souls, metempsychosis<br>tight, struggle, strife, contention, controversy. tanázu' al-baqá' (Pers. tanázu'-i-baqá') struggle for existence or survival.  |
| Tang   | Tang  | Pers. narrow, strait; sad, anxious, distressed; strong; near, neighbouring; rare, scarce; numerous, many; half a load (as much as is carried upon one side); a package, *bundle, sack; an ass-load of sugar; a concealing, putting *out of sight; a strait, defile, mountain pass; anxiety, affliction; a horse-girth; a strap for fastening a load; the press of an oil-mill; a plain surface on which painters draw their first sketch |
| Tang-i-Qajar<br>Tanja<br>Tansikh                       | Tang-i-Qájár<br>Ṭanja[h]<br>Tansíkh                               | "Qájár squeeze", a form of torture, DB 648<br>Tangier (Tangiers), city NW Morocco<br>Pers. causing to annul or abrogate; cancelling; abrogation; quashing  |
| Tanta<br>Tanwin<br>Tanzih                              | Ṭanṭá<br>Tanwín<br>Tanzíh   | a city 85 km NNW of Cairo<br>nunnation (grammar)<br>purifying, cleansing, keeping oneself at a distance from everything unclean; purity, holiness. Elimination of anthropomorphic elements from the conception of deity.   |
| Tanzil, Tanzilat                                       | Tanzíl, pl. Tanzílát  | sending down, bringing down; revelation, inspiration; reduction, diminution, lowering, lessening, decrease;—pl. reduction (of prices); subtraction (arithmetic); deduction, discount; inlaying, inlay work. Persian definition: sending anything down (especially as God does from heaven); causing (a traveller) to alight, lodging and treating him hospitably; revelation from heaven; the Qur'án.                                    |
| Taqarub  | Taqárub   | mutual approach; mutual approximation; rapprochement   |
| Taqdir, Taqdirat, Taqadir                              | Taqdír, pl. Taqdírát, Taqádír                                     | estimation, appraisal, assessment, taxation, rating; calculation, estimate, valuation; appreciation; esteem; assumption, surmise, supposition, proposition; implication of a missing syntactical part (grammar); (pl. Taqdírát) grading, evaluation (of achievement; school, university)   |

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| Taqdis   | Taqdís  | Pers. purifying, sanctifying, consecrating, calling holy; purity; sanctification, sanctity; magnification  |
| Taqiy (Taqí), Atqiya', Tuqawa'<br>Taqiy ad-Din (Taqieddin, Takiyuddin) | Taqíy, pl. Atqiyá', Tuqáwa'<br>Taqíy ad-Dín                   | god fearing, godly, devout, pious. Pers. variation Taqí. an Arabic masculine name. God-fearing or pious (person) of religion (Islam). Pers. also Taqí.   |
| Taqiy Khan-i-Farahani  | Taqíy <u>Khán</u> -i-Faráhání                                 | Taqí <u>Khán</u> -i-Faráhání (Pers.), Mírzá Grand Vizier. Known as Amír Kabír (the Great Emir)   |
| Taqiya (Taqiyya, Taqiyih)  | Taqíya[h or t], Pers. Taqiyya[h or t]                         | (fem. of Taqíy) fear (of God), caution, prudence, piety; caution; pious fraud or subterfuge. In <u>Shí'a</u> Islám: dissembling—giving lip-denial of ones faith. Lying by omission. Qur'án 16:106 and 3:28 are believed to justify dissimulation, a practice that is more prominent in <u>Shí'a</u> Islám. However, further verses (16:107–110 and 3:29–32) add qualifications. It is important to stress that taqíya is not meant to be a tool to deceive non-Muslims and to spread Islám, but instead a defensive mechanism that may be used to save one's life when it is in great danger. However, there is a greater reward accepting death than denying one's faith under duress. See <i>Lights of Guidance</i> , #215, p. 61. See Kitmán. |
| Taqiy-i-Harati<br>Taqiy-i-Juvayni                                      | Taqíy-i-Harátí<br>Taqíy-i-Juvayní                             | Mullá Muḥammad Taqíy-i-Harátí, an eminent mujtahid Mírzá Muḥammad-Taqíy-i-Juvayní, Bábí, a native of Sabzivár, distinguished for his literary accomplishments  |
| Taqiy-i-Kashani<br>Taqizadih, Taqizadeh<br>Taqla                       | Taqíy-i-Káshání<br>Taqízádih<br>Taqlá (تقلا)                  | Muḥammad-Ḥusayn-i-Káshání<br>Siyyid Ḥasan Taqízádih<br><i>al-Ahrám</i> ("The Pyramids") newspaper was founded on 5 August 1875 by brothers Salím Taqlá (1848–1892) and Bishára Taqlá (1852–1901, his wife, Taqlá Páshá, succeeded him) in Alexandria. Moved to Cairo in 1898. Small village in Syria (36.319098, 36.846244). Saint Takla Convent in Syria (33.850130, 36.546017). Variations: Taqleh, Takla, Takleh Tekla, Thecla, Thekla.   |
| Taqlid   | Taqlíid   | to follow, imitate (often blindly); (law) legal conformism; emulate, e.g. to follow a mujtahid in religious laws and commandment as he has derived them, that is, following the decisions of a religious expert without necessarily examining the scriptural basis or reasoning of that decision. Opposite of ijthád.  |
| Taqquum, Taqaddumat  | Taqaddum, pl. Taqaddumát                                      | precedence, priority; advantage, lead; advance, drive, push; advancement, progression, progress, achievement   |
| Taqriz, Taqrizat, Taqariz<br>Taqwa<br>Taqwim, Taqawim                  | Taqríz, pl. Taqrízát, Taqáríz<br>Taqwá<br>Taqwím, pl. Taqáwím | eulogy, encomium, panegyric<br>piety or fear (of God); righteousness, right conduct<br>raising, setting up, erection; appraisal, assessment, estimation, rating, valuation; correction; rectification, amendment, reform, reformation, reorganization, reshaping, modification, adaption; land survey, surveying; geography; stocktaking; almanac; calendar; chronology  |
| Taqyid, Taqyidat, Taqayid  | Taqyíd, pl. Taqyídát, Taqáyíd                                 | fettering, shackling, tying, binding; reservation, qualification; limitation, restriction, confinement, curtailment; entry, registry, registration, booking  |
| Tar (Tor)  | Tár   | Pers. top, summit, vertex, pinnacle, head or higher part of anything; the warp of a web in the loom; the string of a musical instrument; a thread; a wire. A long-necked, waisted lute family instrument.  |
| Tar, Tara (Itar, Itarat, Utur)   | Ṭár, fem. Ṭára[h or t]  | (= Itár, pl. Itárát, Uṭur) hoop, ring; tire; frame; wheel; tambourine. Ṭár is a village (33.371974, 51.750631) 80 km north of Işfahán in Isfahan Province. "Ṭár" in <i>Tablets of Bahá'u'lláh</i> .  |
| Tara'iq al-Haqa'iq<br>Tarab, Atrab                                     | Ṭará'iq al-Ḥaqá'iq<br>Ṭarab, pl. Aṭráb                        | "Methods of facts", 3 vols, by Ma'súm 'Alí <u>Sháh</u> <u>Shírází</u> joy, pleasure, delight, rapture; amusement, entertainment (with music and the like); music   |
| Tarabulus  | Ṭarábulus   | from the Greek name Τρίπολις ("three cities"), referring to Oea, Sabratha and Leptis Magna. Ṭarábulus <u>ash-Shám</u> , Tripoli [in Lebanon]; Ṭarábulus al- <u>Gharb</u> , city of Tripoli or the Tripoli region (once known as Tripolitania) [in Libya]. Nawfal aṭ-Ṭarábulusí (1812–87) wrote <i>Kitáb Şannájat al-Ṭarab fí</i>   |

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| Tarah (Terah, Terach)     | Táraḥ                                 | <i>Taqaddumát al-'Arab</i> ("The castanet of joy in the progress of the Arabs"). Hebrew Térah (Hebrew Bible Terah) or Térach, Abraham's father. See Ázar and Tárakh.   |
| Tarakh, Tarikh, Tarukh    | Tárakh, Táríkh, Tárúkh                | name of Ázar, an idol-sculptor; name of Abraham's father or his uncle. See Ázar and Táraḥ.   |
| Tarana (Taranih, Taraneh) | Tarána (Pers. Tarániḥ)                | Pers. youth; modulation, voice, song, melody, symphony, harmony; a trill, quaver, shake; jest, sarcasm, bad temper; slyness, subtlety  |
| Taraqqi, Taraqqiyat       | Taraqquí, pl. Taraqqiyát              | ascending, rising step by step; advancement, elevation, promotion; progress, improvement; proficiency; augmentation, increase; climax; "evolution". <i>dar taraqqí ast</i> ("Taraqqíst") "is in progress"  |
| Taraqqin, Taraqqiyat      | Taraqqin pl. Taraqqiyát               | ascension; ascent; advance, advancement; progress, rise, progressive development   |
| Tarashshaha               | Tarashshaha                           | root is <i>rashsha</i> , sprinkle. "water down"  |
| Taraz, Tiraz, Tarazat     | Ṭaráz, Ṭíráz, pl. Ṭarázát             | Pers. a royal robe, or rich dress ornamented with embroidery; that which adorns clothes, wonderful clothes [meaning clothes that are of high quality, expensive, and beautiful]. It also means method, style, adornment;—pl. ornaments. 'Abdu'l-Bahá: "wonderful clothes" and "a well-known city", a city in Turkistan. Refer to Lawḥ-i-Ṭarázát.   |
| Tarazu'llah               | Ṭarázu'lláh                           | Pers. Ornament of God. Ṭarázu'lláh Samandarí (1874–1968) [not Ṭarázu'lláh]   |
| Tarbiya, Tarbiyat         | Tarbiya[h or t]                       | education, upbringing; teaching, instruction; pedagogy; breeding, raising (of animals). Pers. "Tarbíyat". Bahá'í Tarbíyat Schools in Ṭíhrán (established: boys in 1898 and girls in 1909; closed 1934). Arabic root rabá.  |
| Tarbush, Tarabish         | Ṭarbúsh, pl. Ṭarábísh                 | tarboosh (from the Persian sar-púsh, "cover, lid"), fez (from the red dye made in Fez, Turkish fes). Felt headdress in the shape of a short tapered, cylindrical, peakless hat, usually red, and sometimes with a tassel attached to the top.  |
| Tard                      | Ṭard                                  | driving away (i.e. expel), chasing away, repulsion, expulsion, eviction, dismissal, banishment, expatriation; pursuit, chase, hunt; swarm (of bees); (pl. ṭurūd) parcel, package   |
| Tarfa'; Athl, Athalat     | Ṭarfá'; or Athl, pl. Athalat, Uthúl   | (collective; nomen unitatis ð) tamarisk (botany, <i>Tamarix</i> , many species), "salt cedar". A scale insect that feeds on tamarisks secretes honeydew known as manna.  |
| Tarikh Zuhur al-Haqq      | Táríkh Zuhúr al-Ḥaqq                  | "History of the Manifestation of Truth", Persian volumes by Fádíl Mázandarání (abbreviation ZH). It is a biographical dictionary and community history of the Iranian Bahá'ís during the ministry of Bahá'u'lláh, 1863–1892.   |
| Tarikhi                   | Táríkhí                               | historic(al)   |
| Tarikh-i-Jadid            | Táríkh-i-Jadíd                        | Pers. <i>Táríkh-i-Jadíd</i> (or <i>Táríkh-i-Badí'-i-Bayání</i> ) by Mírzá Ḥusayn of Hamadán. Translated as <i>New History of Mírzá 'Alí Muḥammad the Báb</i> by E. G. Browne.  |
| Tariq, Turuq, Turuqat     | Ṭaríq (m. and f.), pl. Ṭuruq, Ṭuruqát | way; road, highway; trail, track, path; method; especially the way taken by the mystic wayfarer (Ṣúffí) on the journey of spiritual enlightenment. One who strikes or knocks; one who arrives at night; one who divines. Ṭaríq ibn Ziyád was a Muslim commander who led the Islamic Umayyad conquest of the Iberian Peninsula in 711–718. The army crossed the Strait of Gibraltar from the North African coast to somewhere near the Rock of Gibraltar. "Gibraltar" is a Spanish corruption of Jebel Tariq. See 'ábir         |
| Tariqa, Tara'iq, Turuq    | Ṭaríqa[h or t], pl. Ṭará'iq, Ṭuruq    | ("tarighat", Turkish "tarikát") manner, mode, means; way, method, procedure; system; creed, faith, religion;—plurals ṭaríqát & ṭuruq; religious brotherhood, dervish order. Path or stage of mystical learning and development (Ṣúffí). "Tarikat" are traditional Islamic organizations that fill a variety of cultural, social and political needs. In 1959 Bahá'ís in Turkey (now Türkiye) were accused of being ṭaríqah (ṭaríqat), that is a school or order of Sufism (Súffí orders and practices were banned in 1925), or |

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|   |   | specifically a concept for the mystical teaching and spiritual practices of such a Súfí order with the aim of seeking Ḥaqíqa (“ultimate truth”).   |
| Tarjuman-i-bi wujdan                    | Tarjumán-i-bí wujdán                                  | Pers. “translators without substance”, those who have no sense of right and wrong, i.e. have no conscience.  |
| Tarwih, Tarwiha, Tarawih                | Tarwíh, fem. Tarwíḥa[h or t], pl. Taráwíḥ             | fanning; ventilation, airing; refreshment; diversion, amusement. Ṣalát at-taráwíḥ, prayer performed during the nights of Ramaḍán.  |
| Tarzi, Darzi, Tarziya<br>Tasawwuf       | Tarzí, Pers. Darzí, Ar. pl. Tarzíya<br>Taṣawwuf       | tailor<br>original term for Sufism (Islamic mysticism), the Sufi way of life; mysticism (the Islamic sect notable for its mystical teachings). at-Taṣawwuf is truthfulness with Alláh; freedom and independence of the influence of temporal values; establishment of good relations with people. More generally, purification of the heart and actions through spiritual and moral discipline of the soul. Synonymous, in this latter sense, with tazkiya.            |
| Tasawwur, Tasawwurat                    | Taṣawwur, pl. Taṣawwurat                              | imagination (also philosophy), fancy, fantasy, idea; conception, concept (philosophy)  |
| Tasbih                                  | Taṣbíḥ  | praising or glorification. Verbal noun of ṣabaḥa (Form II).  |
| Tasbih, Tasbihat                        | Taṣbíḥ, pl. Taṣbíḥát, Taṣábíḥ                         | glorification of God (by exclaiming Subḥána ‘lláh, “Praise be to God” or “Glorified is God”); hymn, song of praise. Celebrating the praises of God; using a rosary or chaplet for that purpose (95 bead rosary)  |
| Tash                                    | Tásh  | Pers. a freckle; a companion, consort, partner in trade; a lord, master, householder   |
| Tashakkur<br>Tashbih                    | Taṣhakkur<br>Taṣbíḥ                                   | returning thanks for favours, being grateful<br>comparison; allegory, simile, parable; ascription of human characteristics to God, anthropomorphization (of God, theology)   |
| Tashburj                                | Taṣburj   | From Turkish? Taş “stone” + burj “tower”. Given as Dashborgh, “stone tower”, in <i>Star of the West</i> , XIII:12, p. 338.   |
| Tashdid                                 | Taṣhdíd   | intensification, strengthening; (grammar) intensified pronunciation, germination, doubling (of a consonant); doubling sign over a consonant (also called a ṣhaddah); pressure (on). See ṣhadda.  |
| Tashkand<br>Tashkhis                    | Táshkand<br>Taṣkhíṣ                                   | Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan<br>personification; exact designation, specification; identification; diagnosis; acting, performance (on stage), play(ing) (of an actor). Capable of distinguishing (right from wrong).  |
| Tashkik<br>Tashkil, Tashkila, Tashkilat | Taṣhík<br>Taṣhíkíl, fem. Taṣhíkíla[h], pl. Taṣhíkílát | creating doubt, causing to doubt, ambiguous<br>forming, formation, shaping, moulding, fashioning, creation, organization, building up; order of march. Fem. assortment, selection, variety; formation. Vowelization, vocalization or diacritization—the various diacritics, taken collectively, that are attached to Arabic letters. See ‘arabí and i‘ráb.   |
| Tashri’<br>Tashriq                      | Taṣhrí’<br>Taṣhríq                                    | the process of legislation<br>drying (meat in the sun); tending towards, reaching unto the east, turning the face eastwards. Another definition is: easternization; development of domestic production (especially in local industry, with the gradual elimination of Europe), drive for (economic) independence. Ayyám at-Taṣhríq is the old name of the three days following the day of Immolation (sacrifice on the 10th of Dhú’l-Ḥijjah) during the ḥajj festival. |
| Taslim                                  | Taṣlím  | handing over, turning over; presentation; extradition; surrender (of something); delivery (commerce; of mail); submission, surrender, capitulation; salutation; greeting; concession, admission; assent, consent (to), acceptance, approval, condonation, unquestioning recognition (of). Submission to the will of God or the valley of knowledge in <i>The Seven Valleys</i> .   |
| Tasnim                                  | Taṣním  | height, fullness, opulence, water of a heavenly fountain that is superior to the purest wine. Má’ at-tasním, the beverage of the blessed in Paradise, See Kawthar.   |
| Tasrih                                  | Taṣríf  | Pers. speaking openly; showing plainly; declaring; explanation; evidence, manifestation; narration   |

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| Tatawwur, Tatawwurat            | Taṭawwur, pl. Taṭawwurát      | development; evolution;—pl. stages of development, evolutionary phases, developments  |
| Tathlith                        | Tathlīth                      | doctrine of the Trinity; Trinity (Chr.); triangle   |
| Tathrib                         | Tathrīb                       | blame, censure, reproof   |
| Tawaf                           | Ṭawáf                         | round, circuit, beat; round trip, round-trip excursion; roundtrip flight; circumambulation of the Ka'ba (as part of the Islamic pilgrimage ceremonies)  |
| Tawakkul 'Ala'llah              | Tawakkul 'Alá'lláh            | literally, "trust in God", lamentation, cry for help. Sometimes contracted to 'alá'lláh.  |
| Tawakkul, Tavakkul              | Tawakkul, Pers. Tavakkul      | trust (reliance, mystical station in which the mystic has complete trust in God's providence)   |
| Tawakul                         | Tawákul                       | mutual confidence or trust; indifference  |
| Tawalla                         | Tawallá (for Tawallí)         | choosing (someone) as a friend, to offer allegiance to or recognize the spiritual authority of someone  |
| Tawangar (Tavangar)             | Tawángar                      | Pers. great, powerful; rich   |
| Tawba (Tauba)                   | Tawba[h]                      | repentance, penitence, contrition; penance. A mystical station defined by the will's repudiation of immoral actions and tendencies. See Tába  |
| Tawba-Nama (Tauba-Nama)         | Tawba-Náma                    | Pers. (Ar. influence) a written expression of repentance or vow not to offend again   |
| Tawfiq (Taufiq, Tofik), Tawfiqa | Tawfīq, fem. Tawfīqa[h or t]  | conformation, adaptation, accommodation; balancing, adjustment, settlement; reconciliation, mediation, arbitration, peace-making, re-establishment of normal relations; success (granted by God), happy outcome, good fortune, good luck, prosperity, successfulness, succeeding  |
| Tawhid (Tauhid)                 | Tawḥíd                        | unification, union, combination, fusion; standardization, regularization; consolidation, amalgamation, merger; belief in the unity of God; profession of the unity of God; monotheism; (mysticism) mergence in the unity of the universe. ibn Taymiyya distinguishes three subcategories of tawḥíd: (1) tawḥíd ar-rubúbiyya, or the "oneness of lordship", referring to God's status as sole Creator, Master, and Sustainer of the universe; (2) tawḥíd al-ulúhiyya, or the "oneness of divinity or Godhood", referring to God's worthiness of being worshipped, loved, and obeyed for His sake, alone and without partner; and (3) tawḥíd al-asmá' wa'-ṣ-ṣifát, or the "oneness of names and attributes", referring to the fact that God's divine names and attributes are solely and uniquely His and are not shared in or partaken of by any creature.   |
| Tawhid-i-Shuhudi                | Tawḥíd-i-Shuhúdí              | "unity of vision". See Vaḥdatu'sh-shuhúd  |
| Tawhid-i-vujudi                 | Tawḥíd-i-Vujúdí               | "unity of existence". See Vaḥdatu'l-Vujúd   |
| Tawil, Tiwal                    | Ṭawíl, pl. Ṭiwál              | long; large, big, tall; high; aṭ-ṭawíl, name of a poetical metre  |
| Tawiya, Tawaya                  | Ṭawíya[h or t], pl. Ṭawáyá    | fold (roll), pleat; innermost thoughts, real conviction, true mind; intention, design; conscience. Qur'án 21:104.   |
| Tawq (Tauq, Toeg), Atwaq        | Ṭawq, pl. Aṭwáq               | ability, faculty, power, strength, potency, capability, aptitude, capacity; endurance;—pl. necklace; neckband, ruff, collar; hoop, circle   |
| Tawqi (Tauqi)                   | Ṭawqí                         | anything that surrounds another thing; collar-like, loop-shaped, ring-shaped, annular; necklace (jewelled)  |
| Tawqí', Tawqí'at, Tawaqí'       | Tawqí', pl. Tawqí'át, Tawáqí' | 1. dropping; performance, consummation, execution; discharge, undertaking (of an act or action); infliction (of a punishment); entering, recording, registration. 2. signing (an order, etc.) with the royal signet; the royal signet put to diplomas, letters patent, and other public deeds (of an intricate formation, containing the king's name and titles); a diploma thus signed; thought, conception, opinion.—pl. tawqí'át signature;—tawáqí' royal letters or letters patent. Also "Tauqi'", "Tawqi'at", "Towighat". One of the six fonts of Persian-Arabic calligraphy that was often used in signatures. Hence, they are called tawqí' (signature). The writing was mostly used for important documents and papers. A more universal and binding letter from Bahá'u'lláh or a Tablet from 'Abdu'l-Bahá is often called a tawqí'—an advice but also a binding document that is part of the Covenant. Shoghi Effendi wrote many personal letters. However, his formal letters, usually on special |

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| Tawqí'at-Mubarakih<br>Tawr (Taur), Atwar | Tawqí'át-Mubárahik<br>Ṭawr, pl. Aṭwár      | occasions such as Naw-Rúz and Riḍván are called tawqí'. Not to be confused with ṭawqí'.<br>Pers. "Blessed letters" from Shoghi Effendi.<br>one time (= French <i>fois</i> (time)); state, condition; limit, bound; stage, degree; phase (also physics, especially electricity)   |
| Tawra (Taura), Tawrat (Taurat)           | Tawra[h or t], pl. Tawrát (Tawráh)         | excitement, agitation; outbreak, outburst, fit (of fury, of despair, etc.); eruption (of a volcano);—pl. upheaval, uprising, insurrection, riot, rebellion, revolt, revolution.<br>Tawráh: Jewish Scripture ("Old Covenant"): 1. The Law (Torah, Tawráh, Pentateuch), 2. the Prophets (Nabiim, Nabiyyín), 3. the Writings (Kethubim, Kutúb).<br>Talmud is a body of oral exposition and the Miṣḥna is a collection of traditions and discussions.  |
| Tawwab, Tawwabun                         | Tawwáb, pl. Tawwábún                       | doing penance; repentant, penitent, contrite; forgiving, merciful (God)  |
| Tayammum                                 | Tayammum                                   | performing ablutions before prayer with clean sand instead of water, when water is unavailable. See wuḍú'  |
| Tayifih<br>Taym (Taim)<br>Tayma'         | Ṭáyifih<br>Taym<br>Taymá'                  | Pers. 'a people', 'nation', 'tribe'<br>a servant; name of a tribe<br>a large oasis (27.620406, 38.538128) 210 km ESE of Tabúk and 226 km NNW of <u>Khaybar</u> . Formerly owned by Jews during Muḥammad's time.  |
| Taymiya (Taymiyya)                       | Taymíya[h], Taymiyya[h]                    | Taqí ad-Dín Aḥmad ibn Taymiyyah (1263–1328), was a medieval Sunni Muslim scholar, muḥaddith, theologian, judge, jurisconsult, and logician. He is known for his diplomatic involvement with Mongol ruler Gházán Khán and for his victorious achievement (mainly by issuing jihád and Ramaḍán related fatáwá) at the Battle of Marj aṣ-Ṣaffar (1303, on a large plain south of Damascus) that ended the Mongol invasions of the Levant. ibn Taymiyyah's iconoclastic views on widely accepted Sunni doctrines of his time (such as the veneration of saints and the visitation to their tomb-shrines) made him unpopular with many scholars and rulers of the time, under whose orders he was imprisoned several times. He has become one of the most influential medieval writers in contemporary Islam. Moreover, ibn Taymiyyah's controversial fatwá allowing jihád against other Muslims is referenced by al-Qaeda and other jihádí groups. |
| Taymur<br>Taymurtash                     | Taymúr<br>Taymúrtásh                       | from Turkish, "iron", English Timur<br>'Abdu'l Ḥusayn Khán Taymúrtásh (1883–1933) who served as the first Minister of Court of Rizá' Sháh from 1925 to 1932  |
| Tayqan, Tayiqan, Daghan                  | Ṭáyqán and Ṭáyiqán                         | (also known as Daghán) is a village (34.490833, 50.697222) in Qom County, Qom Province. It is 23 km SW of Qum.   |
| Taysafun, Qataysfun, Tusfun              | Ṭaysafún                                   | Túsfun (Latin Ctesiphon), Arabicized in modern Arabic as Ṭaysafún (also Qataysfún or al-Madá'in, "The Cities", referring to Greater Ctesiphon). Ctesiphon was an ancient city on the east bank of the Tigris River (the river has since moved), 30 km SE from the modern centre Baghdád. Ctesiphon served as a royal capital of the Iranian empire in the Parthian and Sasanian eras for over eight hundred years. Ctesiphon remained the capital of the Sasanian Empire until the Muslim conquest of Persia in CE 651.  |
| Tayy (Taiy, Taies'), Atwa'               | Ṭayy, fem. Ṭayya[h or t]                   | pl. aṭwá'. fem. tayyát. (ṭayyi or taies') concealment, biding;—pl. fold, pleat. Banú Ṭayy—a large and ancient Arabian tribe, whose descendants today are the widespread tribe of Shammār. The nisba (patronymic) of Ṭayy is at-Tá'í.   |
| Tayyar, Tayya, Tayyarat                  | Tayyár, fem. Tayyara[h or t], pl. Tayyárát | flow, stream, course, current, flood; fall (of a stream); movement, tendency, trend; draft (of air)  |
| Tayyar, Tayyara, Tayyarat, Tayyarun      | Ṭayyár, pl. Ṭayyárún                       | (fem. Ṭayyára[h or t], pl. Ṭayyárát) flying; evanescent, fleeting; volatile (liquid); floating, wafting, hovering;—pl. flyer, aviator, pilot. Ja'far ibn Abí Ṭálib (c. 590–629), known as Ja'far aṭ-Ṭayyár (literally 'Ja'far the Flyer [of Heaven]') after he was martyred. He was a companion and cousin of Muḥammad, and an older brother of  |

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|                                    |  | Imám 'Alí. He was the second-in-command at the Battle of Mu'tah, where it is related that both of his arms were hacked off while holding aloft the standard. Muḥammad taught the Ja'far at-Ṭayyár Prayer (recommended for the forgiveness of one's sins and the divine response to one's needs and requests) to Ja'far ibn Abí Ṭálib.  |
| Tayyib (Taiyib), Tayyiba, Tayyibih | Ṭayyib, fem. Ṭayyiba[h or t], pl. Ṭayyibát                           | good; pleasant, agreeable; delicious; gay; well-disposed, friendly, kindly; well, in good health   |
| Tayyu'l-Ard (Tiyyu'l-Ard)          | Ṭayyu'l-Ard  | literally, "folding [up] the earth" or "covering long distances in the twinkling of an eye". Name used for miraculous teleportation ["miracle"] in the mystical form of Islam and Islamic philosophy. Also expressed as "traversing the earth without moving".   |
| Tazayyun                           | Tazayyun   | being adorned. See Tazyín  |
| Tazkiya                            | Tazkiya  | purification, chastening; pronouncement of someone's integrity or credibility; attestation of (a witness') honourable record (Islamic Law). Alludes to Tazkiyah an-Nafs (purification of the self)   |
| Tazyin                             | Tazyín   | adorning, decoration, ornamentation; make-believe, sham, pretence. See Zína  |
| Templers                           |  | The German Templar colony was established by German Protestants at the foot of Mount Carmel. The Templers settled at Haifa in the firm belief that the second coming of Jesus Christ would shortly occur on Mount Carmel. Their first members arrived in 1863 and the colony was established in 1868, the same year in which Bahá'u'lláh reached the Holy Land.  |
| <b>Th</b>                          |  |  |
| Tha                                | <u>Thá'</u>  | Arabic letter  |
| Tha'lab, Tha'laba, Tha'alib        | <u>Tha'</u> lab, fem. <u>Tha'</u> laba[h or t], pl. <u>Tha'</u> álib | fox (fem. vixen). Banú <u>Tha'</u> labah, a tribe involved in many military conflicts with Muḥammad. Barakah bint <u>Tha'</u> alaba, commonly known by her kunya Umm Ayman, was an early Muslim and companion of Muḥammad.   |
| Tha'labi                           | <u>Tha'</u> labí   | foxy, foxlike. Abú Isháq Aḥmad ibn Muḥammad ibn Ibráhím <u>ath</u> - <u>Tha'</u> labí was an 11th-century Islamic scholar of Persian origin and a foremost Kúfí grammarian. See <u>Khátam</u>  |
| Thabit (Sabit, Sabet)              | <u>Thábit</u>  | firm, fixed, established, steadfast; stationary, immovable; steady, invariable, constant, stable; permanent, lasting, durable, enduring; confirmed, proven; a constant. Bahá'ís who accepted 'Abdu'l-Bahá after death of Bahá'u'lláh described themselves as <u>thábit</u> . Name given to Thornton Chase by 'Abdu'l-Bahá. Ḥabíb <u>Thábit</u> (Ḥabíb Sábet) (1903–1990) wealthy Bahá'í entrepreneur and industrialist. See <u>mushrikún</u> and <u>muwahḥidún</u> . |
| Thabit al-Ja'sh                    | <u>Thábit</u> al-Ja'sh   | undismayed, fearless, staunch, steadfast   |
| Thabita (Sabita), Thawabit         | <u>Thábita</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Thawábit</u>                         | (fem. of <u>thábit</u> ) fixed star; fixture, fixed, firm; deep-rooted, established  |
| Thabitin                           | <u>Thábitín</u>  | the steadfast  |
| Thabit-Rasikh                      | <u>Thábit-Rásikh</u>   |  |
| Thabit-Sarvistani                  | <u>Thábit-Sarvistání</u>   |  |
| Thalith al-Haramayn                | <u>Thálich</u> al-Ḥaramayn   | third Holy Place (after Mecca and Medina), i.e. Jerusalem. ("Thalith al-Haramain")   |
| Thalith, Thalithan                 | <u>ath</u> - <u>Thálich</u>  | the third; <u>thálich</u> an thirdly   |
| Thamanun, Thamanin                 | <u>Thamánún</u> , Pers. <u>Thamánín</u>                              | eighty (symbolic of AH 1280/CE 1863). The city of Noah since, when he built it on leaving the Ark, he had eighty companions. See <u>sittín</u> .   |
| Thamar, Thimar, Athmar             | <u>Thamar</u> , pl. <u>Thimár</u> , <u>Athmár</u>                    | (fem. <u>Thamara</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Thamarát</u> ) fruits, fruit (collective); result, effect, fruit, fruitage; yield, profit, advantage, benefit, gain; reward; various kinds of wealth, gold, silver; offspring. Shoghi Effendi, in his writings, refers to the Báb as the ' <u>Thamarih</u> ' (fruit) of the Tree of God's successive Revelations. <u>Thamarih</u> Bayán ("fruit of the Bayán") is an elevated title assumed by Mírzá Yaḥyá.                    |
| Thamud ("Themoud", Rodwell)        | <u>Thamúd</u>  | said to be a descendant of Noah. Tribe of southern Arabia, successors to the people of 'Ád.  |

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| Thana, Thany                   | <u>Thaná</u> ( <u>Thany</u> )                                  | to double, double up, fold, fold up, fold under (something); to bond, flex (something); to turn away, dissuade, keep, prevent, divert (someone from). Form II to double, make double (something); to do twice, repeat (something); to pleat, plait (something); to form the dual (of a word). Form IV to commend, praise, laud, extol (something, someone), speak appreciatively (of). Form V to double, become double; to be doubled; to be repeated; to bond, fold; to be bent, be folded, be folded up or under; to walk with a swinging gait. Form VII to bend, bend up, down or over, lean, incline, bow; to fold, be foldable, be folded back; to turn away (from), give up, renounce (something); to turn, face (toward); to apply oneself, turn (to something). Form X to except, exclude (something or someone from), make an exception (of something) |
| Thana'                         | <u>Thaná'</u>  | commendation, praise, eulogy; appreciation  |
| Thana'u'llah (Sana'u'llah)     | <u>Thaná'u'lláh</u>  | "Praise God"  |
| Thanawi                        | <u>Thanawí</u>   | dualist; one who holds the doctrine of the two principles, one of the sect of the Magi.   |
| Thanawiya                      | <u>Thanawíya</u> [t]   | dualism; the sect of the Magi or dualists.  |
| Thani                          | <u>Thání</u>   | who or what turns or bends; second. <u>ath-Thání</u> : the second; the next. <u>Tániyan</u> and <u>tániyatan</u> secondly; for the second time, once more, again. <u>Thání man ámana</u> : "the second who believed". See root <u>thaná</u> .   |
| Thaniya, Thawanin              | <u>Thániya</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Thawánin</u>                   | fem. second (time unit); a second, a moment   |
| Thaqafi                        | <u>Thaqaff</u>   | of the tribe of <u>Thaqif</u>   |
| Thaqal, Athqal                 | <u>Thaqal</u> , dual <u>Thaqalán</u> , pl. <u>Athqál</u>       | load, baggage   |
| Thaqalan                       | <u>ath-Thaqalán</u>  | the humans and the jinn. These two are said to be burdened with responsibility, or, some say, with sin. Hence, Yúsuf 'Alí in Qur'án 55:31 and Shoghi Effendi translates <u>thaqalán</u> as "both worlds". Shoghi Effendi translated it as "twin weighty testimonies" in <i>The Kitáb-i-Íqán</i> , p. 201.   |
| Thaqib                         | <u>Tháqib</u>  | penetrating, hence shining brightly, glittering; brilliant, splendid; famous, sublime; high   |
| Thaqif                         | <u>Thaqíf</u> awbán  | sour; acute, intelligent (man); name of the father of a tribe   |
| Tharaba, Tharb                 | <u>Tharaba</u> ( <u>Tharb</u> )                                | to blame, censure   |
| Tharwa, Thara', Tharwa'        | <u>Tharwa</u> [h or t] and <u>Thará'</u> , fem. <u>Tharwá'</u> | fortune, wealth, riches. Often the title of a person who becomes affluent through a goodly character and positive business practices.   |
| Thawb (Thaub), Thiyab, Thwab   | <u>Thawb</u> , pl. <u>Thiyáb</u> , <u>Athwáb</u>               | garment (is an ankle-length garment, usually with long sleeves), dress; cloth, material; (figurative) distinctive or special clothing, outward appearance, guise, cloak, mask;—pl. clothes, clothing, apparel. First universities in Europe (the first was in Salerno, Italy, 841) were established by Muslims and non-Muslim graduates wore Arabic robes—now known as academic gowns.  |
| Thawban (Thauban)              | <u>Thawbán</u>   | Yemen slave freed by Muhammad   |
| Thawr (Thaur, Thour), Thiran   | <u>Thawr</u> , pl. <u>Thírán</u>                               | bull, steer; ox; Taurus (astronomy); a mountain 6 km SE Mecca (21.377201, 39.849754, also <u>Ghár</u> 21.377234, 39.849776); a prince, lord, master   |
| Thiqa, Thiqaṭ                  | <u>Thiqa</u> [t], pl. <u>Thiqát</u>                            | trustworthy, reliable; trustworthy person, trusted agent, informant, reliable authority or source;—pl. authorities  |
| Thiqaṭ al-Islám                | <u>Thiqaṭ al-Islám</u>   | a general respectful title for some Imámí scholars. The title confirms the trustworthiness ( <u>wathíqa</u> ) and justice ( <u>'idálát</u> ) of a narrator.   |
| Thulth ("Suls"), Athlat        | <u>Thulth</u> , pl. <u>Athlát</u>                              | one third; <u>thuluth</u> a sprawling, decorative calligraphic style  |
| Thurayya (Thuraiya), Thurayyat | <u>Thurayyá</u> , pl. <u>Thurayyát</u>                         | (singular also <u>Thurayya</u> [h or t]) Pleiades (Seven Sisters star cluster that is visible to the naked eye); a brilliant gem;—pl. chandelier. Persian "variations" Soraya and Zoraya. Abú Hurayrih reported Muhammad said "Even if Faith were at (the place of) <u>ath-Thurayyá</u> (Pleiades, the highest star), then some man or men from these people [indicating a Persian beside Him, Salmán al-Fárisí] would attain it." This is a possible reference to the next Manifestation who will be Persian speaking or   |

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| Tibb                               | Ṭibb                                      | from Fars Province (see <u>Khushnudan</u> ). <u>Thurayyá</u>   |
| Tibyaniyan                         | Tibyáníyán                                | Afnán, a cousin of Shoghi Effendi.   |
| Tiflis, Taflis                     | Tiflís, Taflís                            | medical treatment: medicine, medical science   |
|                                    |   | Varqá Tibyáníyán   |
|                                    |   | “place of warmth” (numerous sulfuric hot springs in the area). Renamed Tbilisi in 1936, it is the capital of Georgia.  |
| Tihran                             | Ṭihrán                                    | Teheran, capital of Iran   |
| Tihrani, Tihriyani                 | Ṭihrání, pl. Ṭihráníyún                   | from or of Ṭihrán  |
| Tilasm, Tillasm, Tilasmat, Talasim | Ṭilasm, Ṭillasim, pl. Ṭilasmát, Ṭalásim   | talisman, a seal, or the like, inscribed with mysterious words or characters; charm, magical combination of words;—(pl. ṭalásim) cryptic characters  |
|                                    |   | a talisman, or magical image, upon which, under a certain horoscope, are engraved mystical characters, as charms against enchantment or fascination, or to prevent a treasure from being discovered; a secret mechanism; a fetter;—pl. cryptic characters  |
|                                    |   | sculptured image; statue. timṭhál niṣfí bust. Pers. image, effigy, portrait, semblance   |
| Timthal                            | Timṭhál, pl. Tamáṭhíl                     | Mongol timür (“of iron”) + jin (“agency”) = “blacksmith”. Temüjin Borjigin (c. 1162–1227), title <u>Chingíz Khán</u> (“Perfect Warrior”; Genghis Khan, Jenghiz and Genghiz)  |
| Timujin (Temüjin)                  | Timújin                                   | Turkish iron. Tímúr-i-lang (Pers.), Tímúr the lame, the famous Tamerlane (1336–1405).  |
| Timur (Timour), Taymur (Taimur)    | Tímúr, Taymúr                             | a sub-tribe of the Chahar Aimaq ethnic group in Afghanistan. Some live in <u>Khurásán</u> and around <u>Mashhad</u> .  |
| Timuri, Taymuri (Taimuri, Teimuri) | Tímúrí, Taymúrí                           | (collective noun) fig. See Tíná and Zaytá  |
| Tin                                | Tín                                       | transcription from Hebrew, תִּנָּה (fig, fig tree). Mount Tíná (Mount of Figs). “I swear by the Fig and by the olive, by Mount Sinai, and by this inviolate soil!” (Qur’an 95:1). ‘Abdu’l-Bahá explained that “Tíná and Zaytá are outwardly two hills in Jerusalem on which divine revelation was sent to the prophets of God ... By the mount of Tíná the reality of Christ is intended, and by the mount of Zaytá, the reality of Muḥammad ...” See ‘Alí-Akbar Furútan, <i>The Story of My Heart</i> , p. 208; and <i>Summons of the Lord of Hosts</i> , para. 6, p. 143. See Zaytá. Tín and Zaytún. |
| Tina                               | Tíná                                      |  |
|                                    |   | Pers. an arrow, either for shooting or casting lots; portion, lot; a straight piece of wood or beam. Fourth month of the Persian solar calendar.   |
| Tir                                | Tír                                       | Per. an archer   |
|                                    |   | Pers. beauty; adornment  |
| Tir-Andaz (Tirandaz)               | Tír-Andáz                                 | Termez or Termiz, is a city in the southernmost part of Uzbekistan near the Hairatan border crossing of Afghanistan. Abú ‘Ísá Muḥammad ibn ‘Ísá as-Sulamí aḍ-Ḍarír al-Búghí at-Tirmidhí (Pers. var. Tirmizí) (824–892), often referred to as Imám at-Tirmizí/Tirmidhí, was a Persian Islamic scholar and collector of ḥadīth. <i>Jámi’ at-Tirmidhí</i> , hadith collection.  |
| Tiraz, Turaz                       | Tiráz, Turáz                              | Pers. a type of Iranian hand-woven woollen (long fibre) cloth, produced primarily in Yazd province. Weaving Tirmih is a sensitive, careful, and time-consuming process; a good weaver may produce 250 to 300 mm in a day. The background colours are jujube (maroon) red, light red, green, orange and black.  |
| Tirmidh                            | Tirmidh                                   | nine   |
|                                    |   | literally “nine ten”, nineteen. Qur’an 74:30: “Over it are nineteen.”  |
| Tirmih (Termeh)                    | Tirmih                                    | October, and November respectively (Syr., Ir., Leb., Jord.). <i>Child of the Covenant</i> uses Tashrín (Tashrin). Turkish Teşrín.  |
|                                    |   | Tétouan (Fr), Tetuán (Spanish). City in northern Morocco. It is one of the two major ports of Morocco on the Mediterranean Sea, a few miles south of the Strait of Gibraltar, and about 60 km ESE of Tangier. Nicknamed “white dove” (al-ḥamámah al-bayḍá’)  |
| Tis’a, Tis’                        | Tis’a[h], fem. Tis’                       | Pers. landed property; fiefs. An area whose taxes were transferred to an official in lieu of his remuneration, or  |
| Tis’ata, ‘Ashara, Tis’a ‘Ashrata   | Tis’ata[h] ‘Ashara, fem. Tis’a ‘ashara[h] |  |
| Tishrin al-wwal, Tishrin ath-thani | Tishrín al-wwal, Tishrín ath-Thání        |  |
| Tituwan                            | Tiṭuwán                                   |  |
| Tiyul (Tuyul), Tiyulat             | Tiyúl (Tuyúl), pl. Tiyúlát                |  |

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| Tizfahm<br>Topakyan  | Tízfahm<br>Topakyan   | to a prince or someone the government wished to honour. That person effectively becomes the governor of the area and could appoint officials to rule the area and collect taxes for him.<br>Pers. of quick understanding (tíz + fahm)<br>Hayozoun Hohannes Topakyan (born at Sazaria, in the Ottoman Empire, now Türkiye, 1864; died New York 1926). In 1909 he was appointed Consul-General to New York by the Persian government.  |
| Tuba (Touba)   | Ṭúbá  | blessedness, beatitude; Beatitude (title of honour of a patriarch; Christian); good, excellent; better, best (fem. of atyab); things lawful or excellent (pl. of tayyibat); name of a tree in paradise. Qur'án 13:29. Ṭúbá Khánum (1880–1959), a twin daughter of 'Abdu'l-Bahá. See Rúhá.  |
| Tubba'   | Tubba'  | [proper name] title and name of a number of Himyar kings who ruled in Southern Arabia until overrun by the Abyssinians in 4th century CE (Qur'án 44:37). See Taba'.  |
| Tubchi (Tub-chi, Tobchi, Topchi)<br>Tufan (Tofan)                        | Túbchí (Túb-chí)<br>Túfán   | (Turkish topçu) gunner, artilleryman<br>Pers. noise, sound, din; the confused hum of men or animals; the roaring of the sea; a storm   |
| Tufang<br>Tufangchi (Tufang-chi), Tufangchi-ha<br>Tufangdar, Tufangdaran | Tufang<br>Tufangchi, pl. Tufangchi-há<br>Tufangdar, pl. Tufangdárán | Pers. musket<br>Turkish musketeer, rifleman, armed guard.<br>Pers. literally, "rifle holder or keeper") musketeer, rifleman, gunman, armed guard.  |
| Tughanni   | Tughanní  | singing; cooing; celebrating a mistress in song; being contented, able to do without. From ghiná', singing, song.  |
| Tuhfa, Tuhaf   | Tuḥfa[t], Tuḥaf   | a gift, present; an excellent, rare thing, worthy of being presented, rarity, curiosity, choice thing; title of many books, e.g. <i>Tuḥfatu's-saláṭín</i> , "Present for Kings"  |
| Tuhfat al-Muluk  | Tuḥfat al-Mulúk   | <i>The Gift offered to the Sovereigns or A Gift for Kings</i> , written by Sayyid Ja'far al-Kashfí, father of Sayyid Yaḥyá Darábí  |
| Tujib  | Tujíb   | answer. Banú Tujíb (the Tujibids (at-Tujíbiyyún, sing. Tujíbí)) or Banú al-Muhájir, were an Arab dynasty of al-Andalus.  |
| Tukayha (Tulaiha)  | Ṭulayha[h]  | Ṭalḥah ibn Khuwaylid ibn Nawfal al-Asadí (contemptuously called Ṭulayhah, the little Ṭalḥah) was an Arab clan chief and military commander during the time of Muḥammad. He rebelled against Muḥammad in 631 when he claimed to be a prophet (the third person to do so) and the recipient of divine revelation. After finally being defeated by the Muslims in 632, Ṭulayha escaped and sought refuge in Syria. He later accepted Islam when Syria was conquered by the Muslims. |
| Tulu'  | Ṭulú'   | rising, going up, ascending, ascension; rise (especially of celestial bodies); appearance; climbing, ascent (of a mountain)  |
| Tulun<br>Tuman (Toman), Atwam, Tuman-ha                                  | Ṭúlún<br>Túmán, pl. Atwám, Pers. Túmán-há                           | Aḥmad ibn Ṭúlún<br>a myriad, literally 10,000 or a "large number". Pers. a gold coin or the 19th century Persian currency. Modern currency is the rial (riyál), with 10 rials to a toman.—pl. "tens of thousands" or "large numbers".  |
| Tumban   | Tumbán  | Pers. short breeches; drawers; wrestlers' leathern breeches  |
| Tun (Toon)   | Tún   | Pers. the stove of a bath; the womb. City now named Firdaws. Named Fárán by Bahá'u'lláh.   |
| Tunbak, Tumbak, Tunbaku  | Tunbák and Tumbák, Pers. Tunbákú                                    | (Tunbák is pronounced tumbák) Persian tobacco, <i>Nicotiana persica</i> (especially for use in the nárgíl, "narghile")   |
| Tunukaban, Tanukaban (Tonekabon)   | Tunukában, Tunukábun  | (Tanukában, Tunikábun, تنكابن) city on the south coast of the Caspian Sea (134 km NW Ṭíhrán), formerly known as Shāhsavár, in and the capital of Tanukában County, Mazandaran Province, northern Iran. -bān ending used by some authors.   |
| Tunukabani, Tunukabuni, Tunikabani                                       | Tunukábaní, Tunukábuní, Tunikábaní                                  | Muḥammad ibn Sulymán Khán-i-Tunukábaní (1852–1898). Surnamed by Bahá'u'lláh as Jamálu'd-Dín (Beauty of the Faith) and usually referred to as Jamál   |

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| Tupakchi (Tupchi)                      | Túpak <u>chí</u> (Túp <u>chí</u> )                               | Afandí. Mírzá Muḥammad ibn Sulaymán Tunukábani (1819 or 20–1885, author of <i>Qīṣaṣ al-‘Ulamá’</i> (in Persian) biography of <u>Shí’a</u> scholars.  |
| Tuqa<br>Tuqat, Toqat                   | Tuqá<br>Túqát  | Pers. Derived from Túpak (musket) and <u>-chi</u> (7th Pers. letter) (for <u>-chih</u> ) (what, which) to give Túpak <u>chí</u> (musketeer or gunner) (e.g. Mahmúd Effendi Toupjee) piety, the fear of God   |
| Tur as-Sina                            | Ṭúr as-Síná  | city in and the capital of Túqát county in Anatolia, Türkiye, 100 km SSE of Samsun   |
| Tur, Atwar<br>Turab, Atriba, Tirban    | Ṭúr, pl. Aṭwár<br>Turáb, pl. Atriba, Tirbán                      | “Mount Sinai” (Sinai is a modern name) in the Sinai Peninsula is also known as Jabal Músá (“Mountain of Moses”). Ṭúr is an allusion to Ṭúr as-Síná, which represents the Manifestation of God; Síná represents the human heart (Shoghi Effendi, <i>Light of Divine Guidance</i> , Vol. 2, pp. 64–5). See Jabal al-Lawz. mountain   |
| Turab-i-Ishtihardi<br>Turaj (Turadj)   | Turáb-i- <u>Ish</u> tihárdi<br>Túraj                             | dust, earth, dirt; ground, soil. <u>Shaykh</u> Abú-Turáb, the Imam-Jum’ih of Shiraz, he ranked among the leading disciples of Siyyid Kázim. He married the sister of Mullá Ḥusayn. He protected the Báb a number of times.   |
| Turan                                  | Túrán  | Pers. Túraj, also called Túr, is the name of a son of Firaydún   |
| Turan-Shah<br>Turath<br>Turba, Turab   | Túrán- <u>Sháh</u><br>Turá <u>th</u><br>Turba[h or t], pl. Turab | Pers. Turkomania, Turkistán, Transoxania, so named from Túr, eldest son of Farídún, who inherited it from his father   |
| Turbat-i-Haydariyyih, Turbat-i-Haydari | Turbat-i-Ḥaydaríyyih, Turbat-i-Ḥaydarí                           | inheritance, legacy<br>dust; earth, dirt; ground (also figurative); soil; grave, tomb; graveyard, cemetery, burial ground. Also a small piece of soil or clay, often a clay tablet, on which the forehead is pressed at the time of the daily prayers (ṣaláh, Islamic daily prayers) to symbolize the earth. Turbat (26.008142, 63.038254) is a city in southern Balú <u>ch</u> istán, Pakistan. See Muhr.   |
| Turjuman, Tarajima, Tarajim            | Turjumán, pl. Tarájima, Tarájim                                  | “Burial Place of Ḥaydar”, Quṭb ad-Dín Ḥaydar tomb is in the centre of the city. A city (115 km SSW Ma <u>sh</u> had) in and capital of Torbat-i-Heydarieh County, in Razavi Khorasan Province, Iran. Ancient name Závih (Záwa). The city is famous for high quality za’farán (saffron).  |
| Turkistan (Turkestan)                  | Turkistán  | (singular also “Tarjaman” and “Tarjuman”) Ar. translator, interpreter; and (metaphorically) a gift, a present (as an interpreter of good feeling). In English via from old French, Latin, etc., also dragoman, pl. dragomans.  |
| Turkiya, Turkiyah (Turkieh), Turkiye   | Turkiya, Pers. Turkiyah, T. Türkiye                              | Pers. “Land or abode of the Turks” or any place where Turkic peoples lived. It refers to an area in Central Asia between Siberia to the north and Tibet, India and Afghanistan to the south, the Caspian Sea to the west and the Gobi Desert to the east. This includes the countries of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.  |
| Turkman, Tarakima                      | Turkmán, pl. Tarákima[h or t]                                    | Turkey (Türkiye, 2022). The dissolution of the Ottoman Empire started with the Young Turk Revolution on 24–07–1923. Turkey or the Republic of Turkey was established on 29–10–1923. Modern Türkiye consists of what was historical Anatolia (Western, Eastern and North-eastern), which is in Minor Asia, and a little of the European part of the Ottoman empire, located in the lands of Slavs, Illyrians and Greeks known as Rumelia (Western and Eastern). |
| Turkmenabat (Charjuy)                  | Türkmenabat  | Turk-like. Also Turkumán and Turkamán (Turkuman, Turkaman). at-Turkumán, Turkmen.  |
| Turkmenistan                           | Türkmenistan   | (Türkmen + ábád) second-largest city in Turkmenistan and the capital of Lebap Province. Former name <u>Chárj</u> úy (four brooks).   |
|  |  | (“Abode of the Turks”) a Central Asian country, bordered by Kazakhstan to the northwest, Uzbekistan to the north, east and northeast, Afghanistan to the southeast, Iran to the south and southwest and the  |

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| Turkumanchay                         | Turkumancháy                         | Caspian Sea to the west. Ashqabat ('Ishqábád) is the capital and largest city.<br>Torkamanchay (Azerbaijani: Türkmənçay); is a city in and the capital of Torkamanchay District, in Mianeh County, East Azerbaijan Province, Iran. The city is well known for the Treaty of Turkmenchay of 1828 that concluded the Russo-Persian War (1826–1828).                 |
| Turqabah (Torqabeh, Torghabeh)       | Ṭurqabah                             | Pers. city (36.311341, 59.382279) in Razavi Khorasan Province (Ústán Raḍawí <u>K</u> hurasán)   |
| Turshiz (Torshiz)                    | Turshíz                              | Pers. (also called Sultánábád, Sultániyyih) is the ancient name of Káshmar, 70 km west of Turbat-i-Haydaríyyih  |
| Turshizi                             | Turshízí                             | from Turshíz. e.g. Mullá Shaykh-'Aliy-i-Turshízí and Áqá Siyyid Husayn-i-Turshízí   |
| Tus (Tous, Toos)                     | Ṭús                                  | ancient city 26 km NNW of Mashhad. Greek name Susia. Now known as Tous.   |
| Tusi                                 | aṭ-Ṭúsí                              | (Ar. influence) native of Ṭús in <u>K</u> hurasán, surname of many celebrated men, e.g. Firdawsí and the astronomer Naṣír ad-Dín Ṭúsí. Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥasan aṭ-Ṭúsí (1201–1274), better known as Naṣír ad-Dín Ṭúsí or simply Ṭúsí in the West), was a Persian polymath, architect, philosopher, physician, scientist, and theologian. See Firdawsí. |
| Tustari                              | Tústarí                              | Imám Abú Muḥammad Sahl ibn 'Abd Alláh at-Tústarí (AH 203–283). Persian Muslim scholar and early classical Sufi mystic born in <u>S</u> húshhtar ( <u>S</u> hústar).   |
| Tut                                  | Tút                                  | mulberry tree; mulberry; the first month of the Coptic calendar   |
| Tuti                                 | Ṭúṭí                                 | Pers. parrot  |
| Tutunj, Tatanj, Tutunjayn, Tatanjayn | Ṭutunj, Ṭatanj                       | (dual Ṭutunjayn, Ṭatanjayn) gulf. Etymology, spelling and meaning are unknown, but Sayyid Kázim-i-Rashṭí specifically identified <u>k</u> halíj as a synonym.   |
| Tutunjiya, Tatanjiya                 | Ṭutunjíya[h or t], Pers. Ṭutunjíyyih | (also Ṭatanjíya, Tatanjíyyih) adjectival form of Tutunj. See entries for <u>K</u> halíj, <u>K</u> huṭbat aṭ-Ṭutunjíya and <u>S</u> harḥ al- <u>K</u> huṭba aṭ-Ṭutunjíya   |
| Tuwa                                 | Ṭuwá                                 | al-Wád al-Muqaddas Ṭuwá (The Holy Valley of Tuwa), mentioned in Qur'án 20:12. Part of it is called al-Buq'ah al-Mubáarakah ("The Blessed Place"). Thought to be adjacent to Mt. Sinai (a modern name), but more likely Jabal al-Lawz.   |
| <b>U</b>                             |                                      |   |
| Ubay (Ubai), Ubayy                   | Ubay, Ubayy                          | Arabic given name derived from Abíy   |
| Ubayd (Uбайд), Ubayda                | 'Ubayd, fem. 'Ubayda[h]              | diminutive of 'Abd, a little servant  |
| Ubaydu'l-llah                        | 'Ubaydu'l-lláh                       | servant of God  |
| Ubudiya                              | 'Ubúdíya[h or t]                     | humble veneration, homage, adoration, worship; slavery, serfdom; servitude, bondage   |
| Ud, A'wad, 'Idan                     | 'Úd, pl. A'wád, 'Ídán                | wood; stick, rod, pole; branch, twig, switch; stem, stalk; cane, reed; aloes (wood); lute (musical instrument); body, build, physique; strength, force, intensity;—pl. full intensity (e.g., of a disease)  |
| Udh'kuru                             | <u>Udh'</u> kurú                     | remember! (command)   |
| Udh'kuru'llah                        | <u>Udh'</u> kurú'lláh                | Remember God!   |
| Udhr, Udhra, A'dhar, 'Udhrat         | ' <u>Udhr</u> , pl. A' <u>dhár</u>   | excuse, apology, pretext; objection; virginity; the attainment or accomplishment of one's wants or wishes, good success, fortunate issue, victory, conquest; fem. ' <u>udhra</u> [h or t], pl. ' <u>udhrát</u> virginity, virginhood  |
| Udi                                  | 'Údí                                 | of wood; a diminutive of the Hebrew Ehud  |
| Ufq, Ufuq, Afaq                      | Ufq, Ufuq, pl. Áfáq                  | horizon; range of vision, field of vision;—pl. distant lands, faraway countries, remote regions; provinces, interior of the country (as distinguished from the capital)   |
| Uhud                                 | Uḥud                                 | 1,077 m mountain 6.6 km NNE of Medina. The battle of Uḥud on 23 March 625 occurred on the south side (4 km from Medina) and the Muslim archers stood on Jabal 'Aynán (a small rock outcrop on the south of Jabal Uḥud). After the battle it was renamed Jabal ar-Rumáh. See 'Aynan and Rumah.   |
| Ujab                                 | 'Ujáb                                | wonderful, wondrous, marvelous, astonishing, amazing. See 'ajab   |

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| Ukaz (Souq Okaz or Souq Okadh)         | ‘Ukáz   | ‘Ukáz was (c. 542–726) the site of the largest and best known open air marketplace (Súk ‘Ukáz, 21.475287, 40.638875) during the pilgrimage season in pre-Islamic times (31 km NE of Ṭá’if) where poetry contests were held. It served as a place where warring tribes could come together peacefully to worship and trade together. A modern outdoor market and popular tourist destination has been recreated at the historic location. Prominence is given to a different poet each year.   |
| Ukht, Akhawat<br>Ula                   | ‘Ukht, pl. Akhawát<br>‘Ulá                              | a sister; (grammar) cognate; counterpart<br>high rank, prestige, glory. al-‘Ulá is a title and an ancient Arabic oasis city (26.604194, 37.928435) located in Medina province of NW Saudi Arabia. See ‘alá and Rif’a.   |
| Ufa                                    | Ufa[h or t]   | familiarity, intimacy; friendship, love, affection; union, concord, harmony, congeniality   |
| Uliyya<br>Ulu’l-‘Azm                   | ‘Ulíyyá<br>Ulú’l-‘Azm                                   | (“owleya”) probably should be ‘Ulyá<br>“the determined or steadfast”; rulers, powerful leaders; those endowed with a resolution to obey the commands of God (implies term is only applicable to prophets, Arch-Prophets or Messengers of God, i.e. Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus and Muhammad)  |
| Uluha, Uluhiya (Uluhiyya)              | Ulúha[t], Ulúhíya[t]                                    | (also Ulúhiyya[t], iláhíya) deity, divinity, godhead. More fundamentally, being worthy of worship, love, and obedience as a god.  |
| Uluw (‘Uluvv)                          | ‘Ulúw   | height, tallness, elevation, altitude; greatness, grandeur, highness, exaltedness, sublimity (variation of ‘alw, ‘ulw, ‘ilw, upper or better part (of anything))  |
| Uman<br>Umari<br>Umawi, Umayya         | ‘Umán<br>‘Umarí<br>Umawí                                | Oman (the Sultanate of Oman)<br>follower of ‘Umar (i.e. a traditionalist)<br>Umayyad, Ommayyad (adj.). Banú Umayya[h], the Umayyads, Ommayyads  |
| Umawiya, Umawiyun                      | al-‘Umawíya[h], pl. al-‘Umawíyún                        | (Pers. al-‘umawíyya[h], pl. al-‘umawíyyún, “umawíyya” or “umawíyyun”) Umayyad (Ommayyad, Ommaiad), an Islamic dynasty (caliphate) claiming descent from Umayya (Umayyah) ibn ‘Abd Shams, a cousin of Muḥammad’s grandfather, founded by Mu’áwíyyáh, with its capital in Damascus (c. 660–750 & Moorish Spain 756–1031). Umayyad Caliphate (al-Khiláfat al-‘Umawíyah, Pers. al-Khiláfat al-‘Umawíyyah), was the second of the four major caliphates established after the death of Muḥammad. The caliphate was centred on the Umayyad Dynasty (al-‘Umawíyún, or Banú ‘Umayyah, “Sons of Umayyah”), hailing from Mecca. |
| Umayr (Umair)                          | ‘Umayr  | one who is intelligent. Muṣ’ab ibn ‘Umayr, companion of Muḥammad.   |
| Umayya, Umawiyun, Umawíyyun            | Umayya[h], pl. Umawíyún, Umawíyyún                      | Umayya ibn ‘Abd Shams (b. 515) is said to be the progenitor of the line of the Umayyad Caliphs. Banú Umayyah (sons of Umayyah or Umayyad Dynasty). al-Umawíyyún, the Umayyads.  |
| Umda, ‘Umad                            | ‘Umda[h], pl. ‘Umad, ‘Umdán                             | support, prop, shore; main subject, main issue, basic issue (e.g., of a controversy);—pl. chief of a village, chief magistrate of a small community; mayor. See kalántar. Khán al-‘Umdán (“Inn of Columns”) or Khán-i-‘Avámíd (Inn of Pillars) located in SW corner (al-Fákhúrah quarter) of ‘Akká.   |
| Umm al-Kitab                           | Umm al-Kitáb  | literally ‘mother of the Book’ (or Bahá’u’lláh use of “Mother Book”), is an Islam-related term that may refer to al-Fáṭiha, the first Surah of the Qur’án, also referred to as Umm al-Qur’án.   |
| Umm Salama (umm Salma)<br>Umm, Ummahat | Umm Salama[h or t] (أُمُّ سَلَمَةَ)<br>Umm, pl. Ummahát | (Pers. umm-i-Salamih) “mother of peace”.<br>mother; source, origin; basis, foundation; original, original version (of a book); the gist, essence of something;—pl. matrix (typography). Female partial name equivalents of Abu are Um and Umm (must be combined with another name).   |
| Umma, Umam                             | Umma[h or t], pl. Umam                                  | (fem. of umm) (Pers. pl. ummatán) community, people, nation (modern meaning); generation; sect, religious community, creed; follower, co-religionist. Muslims use the word ummah in the sense of a religious  |

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| Umman                       | 'Ummán                                   | community (one for each previous religion who received a common Prophet) or more specifically, the one Muslim community with a common ideology and culture. See <u>sh</u> 'b.  |
| Ummati                      | Ummatí                                   | Oman   |
| Ummi (Ummiy), Ummun         | Ummí, pl. Ummún                          | Pers. a follower of a religious sect or creed.<br>maternal, motherly; illiterate, uneducated;—pl. an illiterate. Derived from <i>umm</i> , mother, or <i>ummat</i> , people). Qur'án 7:158, the unlettered Prophet.  |
| Umm-i-Ashraf                | Umm-i-Ashraf                             | mother of Ashraf   |
| Ummu'l-'Iraq                | Ummu'l-'Íraq                             | mother of 'Íraq, Baghdád   |
| Ummu'l-Kitab                | Ummu'l-Kitáb                             | "mother of the book" or Mother Book of each Dispensation—the first sura of the Qur'án (Islám), the Persian Bayán (Bábí), <i>Kitáb-i-Aqdas</i> (Bahá'í)   |
| Ummu'l-Mu'minin             | Ummu'l-Mu'minín                          | Mother of the Faithful, name given to Phoebe Hearst by 'Abdu'l-Bahá  |
| Umr (Omr), 'Amr, A'mar      | 'Umr, pl. A'már                          | ('amr in oaths) life, duration of life, life span, lifetime; age (of a person)   |
| Umra, 'Umar (Omar)          | 'Umra[h or t], pl. 'Umar                 | the sacred visit to Mecca, considered to be the "lesser pilgrimage" (able to be completed in a few hours) can be performed at any time of the year; cohabiting with a woman in the house of her parents or kindred.—pl. a proper name. 'Umar ibn al-Khattáb, 2nd Caliph; ibn 'Abdu'l-'Azíz ibn Marwán, 8th Umayyad Khalífah (Caliphate).   |
| Universal House of Justice  | Universal House of Justice               | (Persian: Baytu'l-'Adl-i-A'zam) The Universal House of Justice (as ordained by Bahá'u'lláh in <i>The Kitáb-i-Aqdas</i> ) is the nine-member (at present) supreme ruling body of the Bahá'í Faith "possessing the exclusive right to legislate on matters not explicitly revealed in the Most Holy Book". <sup>1</sup> It has a minimum of nine members (all men), the number will be gradually "increased nine by nine" <sup>2</sup> . It provides flexibility for the Bahá'í Faith to adapt to changing conditions by legislating on issues not already addressed in the Bahá'í writings. It was first elected in 1963, and subsequently every five years, by delegates consisting of the members of Bahá'í National Spiritual Assemblies throughout the world. |
| Unzurna                     | Unẓurná                                  | (a form of <i>naẓara</i> ) used in Qur'án 2:104 "kindly favor us with your attention" or "watch over us". See Rá'iná.  |
| Uqab, A'qub, 'Iqban         | 'Uqáb, (usually fem.), pl. A'qub, 'Iqbán | eagle. al-'Uqáb, Aquila (Latin eagle) constellation (astronomy). See 'Iqáb   |
| Uqba, 'Iqba                 | 'Uqba[t], 'Iqba[t]                       | posterity; a time, turn; anything received for another commodity (as part of the food made in a borrowed pot, which is sent back with it to the owner); exchange, substitute;—'uqbat, 'iqbat, outward form; remains, vestige (as of beauty, etc.). Muslim ibn 'Uqba al-Murrí (pre-622–683) was a general of the Umayyad Caliphate during the reigns of Mu'áwíya I (r. 661–680) and his son Yazíd I (r. 680–683). The latter assigned Muslim to lead an expedition against the people of Medina for refusing to give Yazíd the oath of allegiance. The victory of Muslim at the Battle of al-Ḥarrah in 683 and the (alleged) subsequent 3 day pillaging of Medina by his army was considered among the major injustices carried out by the Umayyads.              |
| Urd, A'rad                  | 'Urd, pl. A'rád                          | honour, good repute; dignity   |
| Urdi Bihisht (Ardi Bihisht) | Urdí (Ardí) bihi <u>sh</u> t             | Pers. second Persian month; the third day of every month   |
| Urdu                        | Urdú                                     | Turkish. a camp, an army; a name for the Hindustani language, made up of Hindí, Persian and Arabic   |
| Urdubadi                    | Urdúbádí                                 | Siyyid 'Abdu'l-Karím-i-Urdúbádí  |
| Urf, A'raf                  | 'Urf, pl. A'ráf                          | beneficence, kindness; custom, usage, practice, convention, tradition, habit; legal practice; custom, customary (or "common") law (jurisprudence) that is nominally based on oral tradition;—pl. crest (heights, Qur'án 7:46, 7:48), comb (or a rooster), mane (of a   |

<sup>1</sup> *The Kitáb-i-Aqdas*. Quoted from Shoghi Effendi, *God Passes By*, p. 326.

<sup>2</sup> 'Abdu'l-Bahá in *Summon up remembrance*, p. 248.

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|  |   | horse); also the boundary between paradise and hell, a kind of purgatory which, according to Sa'dí, appears to be a hell to the blessed, and a heaven to the damned. See <u>Shar'</u> .   |
| Urfzadih<br>Urim (Ourim, Owrim, Oorim)                         | 'Urf-Zádih<br>Úrím                        | Pers. village (35.946855, 52.975789), Mazandaran Province, 2 km NW of the main <u>Tìhrán-Bárfurúsh</u> road in Mazandaran Province  |
| Urmus<br>Urubba (Urubbi), Urup<br>Urumiyah (Urumiyyih, Urmiya) | Urmus<br>Urubbá, Pers. Urúp<br>Urúmíyah   | Pers. the prophet Enoch; Hermes. See Idrís Europe. Urubbí European (adjective and noun) "water town", Urmia (37.560039, 45.059930), city in West <u>Ádharbáyján</u> Province, Iran. The city and Lake Urmia are SW of Tabríz. Renamed Ríqá'íyyih after Ríqá <u>Sháh</u> during the Pahlavi Dynasty (1925–1979). The purported birthplace of Zoroaster.      |
| Urwa, 'Uran  | 'Urwa, 'Uran                              | "Arva" (al-'Urwa al-Wuthqá) buttonhole; loop, noose, coil; ear, handle (of a jug, and the like); tie, bond  |
| Urwatu'l-Wuthqa, Urvatu'l-Vuthqa                               | 'Urwatu'l-Wuthqá, Pers. 'Urvatu'l-Vuthqá  | "The Sure Handle" or "the strongest handle", symbolic of the Faith of God.  |
| Usama (Osama)  | Usáma[h or t]                             | a lion. Usáma ibn Zayb (b. 612) early Muslim and companion of Muḥammad. He was the son of Zayd ibn al-Ḥáriṭhah, Muḥammad's freed slave and adopted son, and Umm Ayman (Barakah), a servant of Muḥammad. Usámah bin Muḥammad bin 'Awaḍ bin Ládín (Usama bin Ladin) (1957–2011) was a founder of the pan-Islamic militant organization al-Qá'idah (al-Qaeda). |
| Usanlu<br>Usaybi'a (Usaibi'a)                                  | Usánlú<br>Uşaybí'a                        | a Turkish speaking tribe living near Sárí ibn Abí Uşaybí'a (1203–1270), was a Syrian Arab physician   |
| Usfan (Asfan)  | 'Uşfán ('Asfán)                           | a village 46 km NE Jiddah (21.924930, 39.349794) on the road to Mecca   |
| Ushidar Mah (Oshedar Mah)                                      | Úshídár Máh                               | Pers. (Úshídár Máh Bámi) the Promised One referred to in Zoroastrian Scriptures and fulfilled by the Báb. <i>The World Order of Baha'u'llah</i> , pp. 101–102 refers to three: Muḥammad, the Báb and Bahá'u'lláh. See <u>Hushidár</u>   |
| Ushkur<br>Usku (Osku)  | Ushkur<br>Uskú                            | imperitive form of <u>Shakara</u> (thank) city (37.915222, 46.119893) in East Azerbaijan Province, 23 km SW of Tabríz   |
| Usku'i   | Uskú'í                                    | of or from Uskú. Mírzá Ḥaydar 'Alí Uskú'í, an outstanding early Bahá'í who suffered exile from Egypt to Sudan. Mullá Muḥammad Báqir Uskú'í, an early leader of a branch of <u>Shaykhiyya</u> (Shaykhism) whose name, Uskú'í, was adopted by the branch.   |
| Uskul or Usqul   | Uskúl or Usqúl, Turkish Üskül             | Reka Uskul (Река Ускул, river in Russia north of Mongolia).   |
| Uskuli (Ouskouli) or Usquli                                    | Uskúlí or Usqúlí                          | Pers. members of the Uskúlí (Usqúlí) family from 'Ishqábád who moved to Shanghai, China, as tea-merchants, from about 1914, and established their "Omid Trading Company". Many members were among the first LSA in Shanghai. Later moved to Tainan City, Taiwan, and helping to form its first LSA.   |
| Ustad Muhammad Rida<br>Ustad, Asatida                          | Ustád Muḥammad Ríqá<br>Ustád, pl. Asátida | (Estad Muhammad Riza) master; teacher professor (academic title); form of address to intellectuals (lawyers, journalists, officials, writers and poets). The forms astá and ustá are derived from the Persian awastá.   |
| Ustadh, Asatidha   | Ustádh, pl. Asátidha                      | Ar. professor; teacher; master, one who is skilled in an art or profession  |
| Ustan<br>Ustura, Asatir  | Ustán<br>Ustúra, pl. Asátír               | Persian word equivalent to provinces fable, legend, saga, myth; fabulous story, yarn. <i>The Asatír</i> , also known as <i>The Samaritan Book of the "Secrets of Moses"</i> , is a collection of Samaritan Biblical legends, parallel to the Jewish Midrash. Asátír Publishing, Tehran.   |
| Usul al-Fiqh   | Uşúl al-Fiqh                              | lit. roots of jurisprudence. The science of the principles of jurisprudence and the methodological means of arriving at legal standards, as opposed to furú' (branches) of fiqh, which is the actual body of law.   |

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| Usul al-Kafi, Usul-i-Kafi        | Uṣūl al-Káfi (Ar), Uṣūl-i-Káfi (Pers) | "Origins of the Twelfth Imám, Muḥammad ibn-i-Ḥasan al-'Askari" written by Muḥammad-ibn-i-Ya'qúb, titled <u>Shaykh-i-Kulayní</u>  |
| Utaq                             | Uṭáq                                  | Pers. room, chamber, cabin; chamber furniture ("modern colloquialism")   |
| Utaqih Nizam                     | Uṭáqih Nizám                          | (Otake-Nezam) royal building (the military department)   |
| Utarid                           | Uṭárid                                | (the planet) Mercury   |
| Utba                             | 'Utba[h or t]                         | old Arabic name. 'Utba ibn Rabí'ah (c. 563–624), prominent pagan leader of the Quraysh during the time of Muḥammad.  |
| Uthman, 'Usman                   | 'Uṭhmán, Pers. 'Usmán                 | (Usman, Turkish Osman) a young bustard or dragon; a serpent or its young. 'Uṭhmán ibn 'Affán (CE 576–656), companion of Muḥammad, the 3rd caliph; and Osman I (c. 1258–1324 or 1326), ruler of a Turkmen principality in north-western Anatolia who is regarded as the founder of the Ottoman Turkish state.   |
| Uthmani, Uthmaniyun (Uthmaniyan) | 'Uṭhmání, pl. 'Uṭhmáníyún             | descended from 'Uṭhmán, Ottoman, Turkish (adj. and n. Osmanlı, pl. Osmanlılar). Originally also referred to the tribal followers of Osman ('Uṭhmán) in the 14th century. Subsequently used to refer to the Ottoman Empire's military-administrative elite. Pers. 'Uṭhmáníyya, pl. 'Uṭhmáníyyán. Dawlati 'uṭhmáníya, the Ottoman Empire.                                  |
| Uways (Uwais)                    | Uways                                 | a wolf. Uways ibn 'Ámir ibn Jaz' ibn Málik al-Qaraní (594–657), was a Muslim from Yemen. He is known as <u>Khayr at-Tábi'in</u> (literally "The best of the Tábi'un") and Sayyid at-Tábi'in fí Zamánahu (literally. "Leader of the Tábi'un of his Era").   |
| Uwaysi (Uwaisi), Uwaysiyan       | Uwaysí, pl. Uwaysíyan                 | is a form of spiritual transmission in the vocabulary of Islamic mysticism, named after Uways al-Qaraní. The transmission of spiritual knowledge between two individuals without the need for direct interaction between them. Uwaysíyan refers to those Sufis who have gained the Sufi spiritual chain from another Sufi without physically meeting them in this world. |
| Uzayr (Uzair)                    | 'Uzayr                                | identified with the biblical Ezra (Hebrew) or Esdras (Greek-Latin). Qur'án 9:30 states that he was revered by the Jews as "the son of God".  |
| Uzm, 'Azam, 'Azam, 'Uzma         | 'Uzm, 'Azam, 'Azam, fem. 'Uzmá        | the principal or larger part of anything. 'Uzmá greater, most supreme.   |
| Uzum                             | 'Uzúm                                 | Turkish grape [uzum]   |
| Uzun-Kupri                       | Uzún-Kupri                            | Uzunköprü, Türkiye. 50 km SSE of Edirne  |
| Uzza, Allat and Manat            | al-'Uzzá, Allát (al-Lát) & Maná[t]    | three chief goddesses of Arabian religion in pre-Islamic times. al-'Uzzá "The Mighty One", the Goddess of the Morning Star (Venus); al-Lát, the Mother, whose name is a contraction of al-Iláhat "The Goddess", since al-Láh simply means "The God"; and Manát, Crone-goddess of Fate or Time. Lát and 'Uzzá (Qur'án 53:19), Manát (Qur'án 53:20).                       |

## V

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| Vahdat-i-Bashar    | Vaḥdat-i-Baṣhar    |   |
| Vahdat-i-Haqq      | Vaḥdat-i-Ḥaqq      |   |
| Vahdatu'sh-shuhud  | Vaḥdatu'sh-Shuhúd  | "unity of vision"   |
| Vahhab-i-Khurasani | Vaḥháb-i-Kḥurásání |   |
| Vakilu'd-Dawlih    | Vakílu'd-Dawlih    | Pers. "Representative of the Government". Mírzá Muḥammad Taqí, cousin of the Báb and builder of the 'Ishqábád temple. See Wakil   |
| Vakilu'l-Haqq      | Vakílu'l-Ḥaqq      | Pers. Representative of the True One, i.e. God  |
| Valiy-i-Amru'llah  | Válíy-i-Amru'lláh  | Pers. Defender of the Faith, Leader, Commander-in-Chief. Bahá'í usage: "Guardian of the Cause of God" or the weaker, shortened form, as "Guardian"  |
| Valiyyih           | Válíyyih           | daughter of Faṭḥ-'Alí Sháh (MF)   |
| Vanners            | Vanners            | Vanners Farm house (51.337947, -0.473281) on the corner of High Road and Brewery Lane, was demolished in the early 1960s. It was on the old royal manor in Byfleet, a village about 32 km SW of London. It was visited by 'Abdu'l-Bahá in September 1911. |
| Varjavandi         | Varjávandí         | Rustam Varjávandí (1917–1984). Mythical warrior-king Wahrám Warjávand. See Bahrám   |

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| Varqa  | Varqá   | Pers. dove (Ar. Ḥamám). Mírzá ‘Alí-Muḥammad-i-Varqá (d. 1896), first wife, Núríyyih, had four sons: ‘Azízu’lláh (c. 1881-?), Rúḥu’lláh (c. 1883-1896), Valíyu’lláh (1884-1955) and Badí’u’lláh (died in childhood). For second wife, see Liqá’íya. Valíyu’lláh Varqá (see Walí’u’lláh entry) and his eldest son, Dr ‘Alí-Muḥammad Varqá (1912-2007), were both Hands of the Cause of God and Trustees of the Institution of Ḥuqúqu’lláh. Many years later Núríyyih became a devoted Bahá’í and was given the title Amatu’l-Ḥaqq (“maidservant of God”) by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá. (Vazír Mokarram of Iṣfahán) |
| Vazir-i-Mukarram<br>Vazir-i-Yalrudí<br>Vazir-Nizam<br>Visi Pasha                     | Vazír-i-Mukarram<br>Vazír-i-Yálrúdí<br>Vazír-Nizám<br>Vísí Páshá          |   |
| <b>W</b>   |   |   |
| Wa (Va)  | Wa (Pers. also Va)  | 1. and; and also, and .... too;—2. (with following accusative) with; —3. introducing circumstantial (ḥál) clauses: while, as, when, whereas;—4. (with following genitive) by (in oaths);—5. (with following genitive) many a, how many  |
| Wa’iz (Va’iz), Wu’az (Vu’az)   | Wá’iz, pl. Wu’áz  | preacher. Persian may use Vá’iz, pl. Vu’áz. PDC p. 91 error vu’azz or vu’ázz.   |
| Wa’l-‘Asr, Va’l-‘Asr   | Wa’l-‘Aṣr, Pers. also Va’l-‘Aṣr   | by afternoon. This expression is the first part of Qur’án 103:1: I swear by the declining day [also interpreted as: by the passage of time, by the afternoon prayer or, by the time of the Prophet]   |
| Wabar or Ubar  | Wabár or Ubár   | “Ubar the lost city”, fabled capital of the ‘Ád, also known as “Iram of the Pillars” from the Arabic Iram dhát al-‘Imád in Qur’án 89:7. Located at 18.255047, 53.649036 on the SE side of the village of ash-Shiṣr.   |
| Wabash, Awbash   | Wabash, pl. Awbásh  | trash, rubbish;—pl. rabble, ruffraff. The criminal elements of poor areas of any town or city. See lúṭṭigarí.   |
| Wad, Widan<br>Wada’, Wida’<br>Wadad, Widad (Vidad), Wudad<br>Wadd, Widd, Wudd, Awdad | Wád, pl. Wídán<br>Wadá’, Wídá’<br>Wadád, Wídád, Wudád<br>Wadd, Widd, Wudd | river<br>farewell, leave-taking, adieu, valediction<br>love, friendship, affection<br>pl. awdád, awudd, awidd. loving; affectionate, tender; fond, attached, devoted; lover. ‘Amr (‘Amú) bin ‘Abdiwudd, ‘Amr bin ‘Abdiwadd, ‘Amr bin ‘Abduwadd, or ‘Amr bin ‘Abd al-Wudd, was among the best warriors (a very large and strong man) of the Quraysh who was killed in the battle of Aḥzáb (also called Kḥandaq, “trench”) by Imám ‘Alí.  |
| Wadi al-Qamar<br>Wadi al-Qura’ (Wadi al-‘Ula)  | Wádí al-Qamar<br>Wádí al-Qurá’ (Wádí al-‘Ulá)                             | The Valley of the Moon, see Wádí ar-Rum<br>ruins of ancient city (26.614539, 37.911779) 1 km NW of the town of al-‘Ulá and 170 km NW Khaybar. One of three oases (Fadak, Taymá’) owned by Jews during Muḥammad’s time.  |
| Wadi ar-Rum (Wadi Rum)   | Wádí ar-Rum   | the Sand Valley. A valley cut into the sandstone and granite rock in southern Jordan 60 km to the east of Aqaba; it is the largest wadí in Jordan. Also known as Wádí al-Qamar.   |
| Wadi, Awdiya<br>Wadi’  | Wádí, pl. Awdiya[h or t]<br>Wadí’   | valley. See Wádin. MCI 112, 139<br>calm, peaceable, gentle-hearted, mild-tempered, meek. “Wadie Bistani”, a young Christian (Balyuzi, ‘Abdu’l-Bahá, p. 470)   |
| Wadi’, Wida’<br>Wadih  | Wadí’, pl. Wídá’<br>Wáḍih   | pure, clean; neat<br>clear, lucid; plain, distinct; obvious, patent, manifest; visible, conspicuous; evident, apparent, ostensible  |
| Wadin, Awdiya (Audiya), Widyán   | Wádin, pl. Awdiya, Widyán   | valley; river valley, river bed, ravine, gorge, wadi; river; (newspaper) column   |
| Wadq   | Wadq  | dropping, distilling (as the heavens), falling (rain); approaching, drawing near; finding repose; rain, especially incessant; face, aspect, side  |
| Wadqayn (Wadqain)<br>Wadud<br>Wafa (Vafa), Waffa (Vaffa), Yafi                       | Wadqayn<br>Wadúd<br>Wafá, Yafí  | double calamity<br>favourably disposed, attached, devoted, fond, friendly<br>to be perfect, integral, complete, unabridged. Form II: Waffá to bring up to standard, complete, round out (something); to give (someone something) to the full extent, let someone have his full share of something;  |

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|   |  | to present or treat exhaustively (a topic). Mrs Carrie Kinney (1878–1959) named Wafá (certitude, fidelity) by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá. See Safa  |
| Wafa’ (Vafa’)   | Wafá’  | Ar. & Pers. keeping, fulfilment, redemption (e.g., of a promise); meeting, discharge (of an obligation); payment (of a debt); counterbalance, setoff, compensation; faithfulness fidelity; good faith; loyalty, allegiance; fulfilment, accomplishment, realization, completion   |
| Wafa’i (Vafa’i)<br>Wafd, Wufud, Awfad                                       | Wafá’í<br>Wafd, pl. Wufúd, Awfád   | Pers. fidelity, sincerity<br>arrival, coming (as an ambassador to a king);—pl. a delegation, a deputation   |
| Wafi  | Waffi  | (P. or A. origin uncertain) entire, whole, complete; just (weight); full (measure); faithful to an engagement; much   |
| Wafi, Wafiya  | Wáffí, fem. Wáfiya[h or t]   | sincere, honourable, faithful to promises or engagements; complete, perfect, entire, full (weight), just (measure); plentiful, copious, numerous, many  |
| Wafiy, Afiya  | Waffiy, pl. Afiyá’   | true to ones word; faithful (lover); reliable, trustworthy; entire, whole, total, full, complete, integral, perfect   |
| Waha, Wahat<br>Wahaba (Vahaba), Wahb<br>Wahada, Yahida, Wahda, Hida, Wahuda | Wáḥa[h or t], pl. Wáḥát<br>Wahaba, (Wahb, verbal noun)<br>Wahada, Yaḥidu (Wahda[h], Hida[h]) | oasis<br>to give, donate; to grant, accord; to present; to endow and Wahuda to be alone, unique, singular, unmatched, without equal, incomparable   |
| Wahb  | Wahb   | excelling in a contest concerning liberality; giving, bestowing; pardoning, forgiving   |
| Wahd, Wahda, Wahdat   | Waḥd, fem. Wahda[h or t]   | (fem. pl. Waḥdát) being single, alone, or incomparable; sole, alone, separate; solitary; (a person) of an unknown tribe or family; solitude. Feminine: oneness, singleness, unity; solitariness, isolation, seclusion, privacy, solitude, loneliness; self-containment, independence; union;—fem. pl. military unit; crew; single group |
| Wahdat al-Wujud, Wahdatu’l-Wujud  | Waḥdat al-Wujúd, Pers. Waḥdatu’l-Wujúd   | unity/oneness of being/existence. Mystical doctrine associated with the Sufi school of Muḥyí ad-Dín bin ‘Arabí, criticized as entailing pantheism (ḥulúl) by its opponents. The existence of all things is one and that existence itself is Alláh. Can be translated as “existential monism”.   |
| Wahdat fi’l-Kathrat, Wahdat dar Kathrat                                     | Waḥdat fi’l-Kathrat  | “unity in diversity”; seeing God (unity) in many forms of the world. Pers. waḥdat dar kathrat or waḥdat dar kathrat   |
| Wahhab, Vahhab  | Wahháb (Pers. also Vahháb)   | a giver, one who bestows; liberal, munificent; an epithet of God. Muḥammad ibn Abd al-Wahháb (1703–1792) was a religious leader and theologian born in the village of al-‘Uyaynah, 45 km NW Riyád. He founded the movement now called Wahhabism   |
| Wahhabi, Vahhabi  | Wahhábí (Pers. also Vahhábí)   | Wahabite, Wahhabi. A follower of the sect now called Wahhabism (al-Wahhábíyah, a very puritanical body of Muslims). See salaffiya   |
| Wahid (unique), Wahida, Wuhidun   | Waḥíd, fem. Wahída[h or t], pl. Wuḥídún  | (Pers. also waḥíd (“wahid”)) alone; solitary, lonely; single, separate, individual, sporadic, isolated; sole, only, exclusive; singular, unique; matchless, unequalled, incomparable. Superlative form of ‘wahada’, to be alone. Numerical value of 28. Fem. pl. Waḥídát. See Sayyid Yahyá Dárábí.                                      |
| Wahid (unity), Wahida, Wuhidun  | Wáḥid, fem. Wáḥida[h or t], pl. Wuḥidún  | (Pers. also wáḥid (“wahid”)) unity, a unit, one numerical (Abjad value 6+1+8+4 = 19); someone, somebody, a certain person; sole, only. A ‘unit’ or section of the Bayán, the Book of the Báb. Unity. Symbolizes the unity of God. Fem. pl. Wáḥidát.   |
| Wahidiya, Wahidiyya   | Wáḥidíya[h or t], Pers. Wáḥidíya[h or t]   | Unitarianism, unity manifested in the realm of Divine Attributes; a Muslim sect   |
| Wahm, Awham (Auham)   | Wahm, pl. Awhám  | delusive imagination, erroneous impression, fancy, delusion; belief, guess, surmise, conjecture; imagination; bias, prejudice; error; self-deception, self-delusion; illusion; suspicion, misgiving, doubt; foreboding, evil presentiment   |

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| Wahy, Vahy   | Waḥy, Pers. also Vahy  | inspiration; revelation (theology). Persian definition: indicating; suggesting; revealing; writing; revelation, anything (divine) suggested, inspired, or revealed (by vision or otherwise); a book, writing, epistle (especially of a sacred character)  |
| Waj<br>Wajd (Wujd)   | ʿWaj<br>Wajd   | crooked<br>strong emotion, emotional upset; passion, ardor; ecstasy of love   |
| Wajh, Wujuh, Awjuh (Aujuh)   | Wajh, pl. Wujúh, Awjuh   | face, countenance; front, face, façade; outside; surface; right side of a fabric; dial (of a clock or watch); face, obverse (of a coin); prominent personality; exterior, look(s), appearance, guise, semblance; side; direction; intention, intent, design, purpose, aim, goal, objective, end; course, policy, guiding principle, precept; way, manner, mode, procedure, method; lesson, cause; sense, meaning, signification, purport; beginning, start, outset, first part of a given period of time;—(pl. wujúh and awjuh) aspect; approach, point of view; viewpoint, standpoint;—(pl. aujuh) phase (of the moon; also electricity) |
| Wajhahu<br>Wajh-u-llah<br>Wajib (Vajib), Wajibat, Waja'ib                  | Wajhahú<br>Wajh-u-lláh, Wajh'u'lláh<br>Wájb, pl. Wájbát, Wajá'ib     | to turn ones face toward something<br>The face or countenance of God.<br>necessary, requisite, essential, indispensable, inevitable, unavoidable, inescapable; incumbent, imperative, binding, obligatory; proper, adequate, fair;—pl. duty, obligation; incumbency; requirement, exigency, necessity; task, assignment<br>necessary being or existence (God)   |
| Wajib al-Wujud (Vajibu'l-Vujud)<br>Wajid (Vajid), Wujdan (Vujdan)<br>Wajid | Wájb al-Wujud<br>Wajíd, pl. Wujdán<br>Wájid                          | Pers. level, plain ground.<br>finding; finder; agitated, excited, upset, worried (about); in love (with)  |
| Wajih, Wajiha, Wujaha', Wajihat  | Wajíh, pl. Wujahá'   | notable, noted, eminent, distinguished; eminent man, person of note, notable; leader; excellent, outstanding; acceptable, well-founded, sound. Plural princes, chiefs. Fem. wajíha[h or t], pl. wajíhát: lady of high social standing; lady of society, socialite.  |
| Wajihu'llah<br>Wakala, Yakilu, Waki, Wukul                                 | Wajíhu'lláh<br>Wakala, Yakilu, Waki, Wukúl                           | Beneficence of God. Has been used as a name.<br>to entrust, assign, commission, charge (with), put in charge (of); to authorize, empower, appoint as representative or agent, etc.  |
| Wakil ad-Dawla, Wakilu'd-Dawla<br>Wakil, Wukala, Wakil                     | Wakíl ad-Dawla, Wakílu'd-Dawla<br>Wakíl (Vakíl), pl. Wukalá (Vukalá) | attorney-general of the state<br>authorized representative, attorney in fact, proxy; (business) manager; head clerk; deputy, representative, vice-agent; trustee; mandatory, defence counsel; attorney, lawyer; (Syrian military) approx. technical sergeant. Narayenrao Rangnath Shethji is believed to be the first Hindu Bahá'í—better known as N. R. Wakil—served as Chairman Indian NSA for many years.  |
| Walad, Awwal (Aulad), Wuld   | Walad, pl. Aulád, Wuld   | descendant, offspring, scion; child; son; boy; young animal, young one; (collective) progeny, offspring, children   |
| Walaya   | Waláya[h or t]   | (noun) guardianship, curatorship; legal power; friendship. The range of meanings include: "vicegerency", "guardianship", "protectorship" and "successorship".   |
| Walaya, Wilaya   | Waláya[h or t], Wiláya[h], Pers. Viláya[t]                           | (verb) to be in charge, run, administer, govern, have power, authority  |
| Wali (Vali), Wulat (Waliyan)   | Wálí, pl. Wulát or Wuláh   | a prince, governor of a province; one who exercises jurisdiction or authority, a chief magistrate; a friend, a near relation; Turkish administrative title;—pl. governors, presidents; judges; lords. Pers. singular/plural also Váli/Wáliyán.  |
| Wali al-'Ahd (Vali-'Ahd)<br>Wali al-Amr                                    | Walí al-'Ahd (Pers. Valí-'Ahd)<br>Walí al-Amr                        | designated heir of a ruler, or crown prince<br>the "guardian of the cause [of God]", a <u>Shí'a</u> expression used for the twelfth Imam  |
| Wali'u'llah, Valiyu'llah   | Walí'u'lláh, Pers. also Valíyu'lláh                                  | "friend, custodian, guardian of God". Mírzá Valíyu'lláh <u>Khán-i-Varqá</u> (1884-1955) was a prominent Persian Bahá'í, and appointed a Hand of the Cause by Shoghi Effendi. He was the son of Varqá, the martyr-poet, and the father of 'Alí-Muḥammad Varqá, the longest   |

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|  |  | surviving Hand of the Cause of God for the Bahá'í Faith. He married Bahíyyih <i>Khánum</i> , daughter of the late Saní's-Sulṭán, surnamed Saní Illáhí. They had ten children—seven survived childhood: 'Alí Muḥammad; Mihdí; Malíḥih (Ms Qubád); Munírih (Mrs Farzád); Parvín (Mrs Muvaffiq); Maḥmúd; Lámi' (Mrs Níkanpúr). See walíy.  |
| Walid, Walida, Walidan   | Walíd, fem. Walída[h], dual m. Wildán  | pl. fem. Walá'id new-born child, baby; boy/girl, son/daughter; young, new; (with following genitive) the product of, the result of, occasioned by, engendered by, sprung from   |
| Walid, Walida, Walidat, Walidan  | Wálid, fem. Wálida[h], dual m. Wálidán   | pl. fem. Wálidát procreator, progenitor; father/mother, parent; al-wálidán the parents, father and mother   |
| Waliy al-Amru'llah   | Walíy al-Amru'lláh (Walíy-i-Amru'lláh)   | "Guardian of the Cause of God", title given to Shoghi Effendi by 'Abdu'l-Bahá   |
| Waliy, Waliya, Awliya' (Auliya')   | Walíy, fem. Walíya[t], pl. Awliyá'   | near, nearby; neighbouring, adjacent; close;—pl. helper, supporter, benefactor, sponsor; friend, close associate; relative; patron, protector; legal guardian; curator, tutor; a man close to God, holy man, saint (in Islam); master; proprietor, possessor, owner. Persian also walí and awlíyá'. Walíya can also mean woman, lady. The plural (as used by Bahá'u'lláh) is usually understood as 'saints', in Bahá'í usage it refers to all Bahá'ís regardless of rank. Shoghi Effendi translated it as 'friends' or 'believers'.   |
| Waliyan, Valian, Valiyan, Veleyan, Velian  | Waliyán  | two villages in Iran (Alborz (36.020788, 50.842931) and Lorestan (33.721065, 48.884754) provinces)  |
| Waqf, (Waqf), Awqaf (Auqaf)  | Waqf, pl. Awqáf  | stopping, stop; halting, halt; discontinuation, suspension (of judgement), stay, standstill; pausing, resting; stagnation, dullness, listlessness (of the market); pause (grammar); checking, restraining, prevention; interruption, hitch, impediment, obstacle, obstruction; suspension from duty, removal from office, discharge, dismissal; blocking (of all account), stoppage (of salaries); religious endowment, wakf (English), "habous" (Islamic Law); endowment (in general), endowment fund; unalienable property. Pers. pronounced as waqf. Sometimes written as vagf. In Persia, the landed property of the expected Imám. |
| Waqf'a, Waqa'i'  | Waqí'a[h], pl. Waqá'i'   | incident, event, occurrence, happening; encounter, battle;—pl. events, happenings, goings on, developments; factual findings, factual evidence, facts (of a legal case); proceedings (of an assembly); facts. Waqa'i'-Nigár (Pers.) chronicler, a person who gathers intelligence, a government reporter.   |
| Waqif<br>Waqifa, Waqifiyya<br>Wara'  | Wáqif<br>Wáqifa or Wáqifiyya<br>Wara'  | standing still, motionless, at rest<br>those who hesitate or stop<br>piety, piousness, godliness, god-fearing; caution, cautiousness, carefulness; timorousness, timidity, shyness, reserve, refraining from anything doubtful (in religious points), being scrupulous and apprehensive of doing wrong; being modest, chaste, and temperate   |
| Waraq, Waraqun, Waraqa, Awraq  | Waraq, fem. Waraqa[h or t]   | (dual Waraqún, pl. Awráq, fem. Waraqát) foliage, leafage, leaves; paper; paper money, banknotes; thin sheet metal, laminated metal. Feminine waraqa[h or t], pl. waraqát. Pers. also waraqih, and forms with v instead of w. Bahá'u'lláh referred to His female descendants as Waraqih/Waraqát ("leaf/leaves"). See warqa.  |
| Waraqatu'l-'Ulya, Waraqatu'l-'Ulya   | Waraqatu'l-'Ulyá   | (also Waraqiy-i-'Ulyá) "highest leaf". Title first bestowed on Ásíyih <i>Khánum</i> (the "Most Exalted Leaf") and after her passing on Bahíyyih <i>Khánum</i> (the "Greatest Holy Leaf"). Translations used by Shoghi Effendi to distinguish between them.  |
| Waraqatu'l-Firdaws, Waraqatu'l-Firdaws<br>Waraqatu'r-Ridvan, Waraqatu'r-Ridvan<br>Ward, Warda, Wurud | Waraqatu'l-Firdaws<br>Waraqatu'r-Riḍván<br>Ward, fem. Warda[h or t], pl. Wurúd | "The Leaf of Paradise"<br>"The Leaf of Delight", "The Leaf of Paradise"<br>(collective; nomen unitatis ð) rose(s); blossoms, flowers, bloom; fem. rose; rosette; cockade; rosebush  |
| Wardat Abyad, Wardu'l-Abyad  | Wardat Abyað, Wardu'l-Abyað  | white rose. A favourite flower of Bahá'u'lláh's was a particular white rose from His home in Ṭíhrán. This   |

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|   |                                | rose, single with golden centre, brownish stalks, shiny leaves, and a peculiarly delightful scent, is now flourishing in the Riḍván Garden near 'Akká. Martha Root relates the story that after the martyrdoms of 'Alí Muḥammad Varqá and his son Rúḥu'lláh, a "new white rose began to be cultivated" in Iran, a "rose whose perfume will be more heralded than all the 'aṭṭár of Írán, for this is the rose of 'tolerance in religion'. For more than a thousand years Persia had not known this rose." |
| Wardaward (Vardavard, Vard Avard)       | Wardáward                      | village (35.737152, 51.129433) that is now a suburb on the west side of Teheran   |
| Wardi (Vardi, Verdi), Wardiya           | Wardí, fem. Wardíya[h or t]    | roseate, rose-coloured, rosy; pink. 'Alí al-Wardí, author of <i>Lamḥát ijtimá'íyya min ta'ríkh al-'Iráq al-ḥadíth</i> (tr. as "Social Glimpses in Modern Iraqi History"). Mírzá Buzurg Núrí, Bahá'u'lláh's father, was Vazír of Imám Wardí Mírzá (1797–1868), governor of Ṭíhrán.   |
| Warid, Wurrad, Waridat                  | Wárid, pl. Wurrád, Wáridát     | arriving; found, mentioned; newcomer, arrival;—pl. wáridát imports; receipts, incomings, returns, proceeds, takings   |
| Wariq                                   | Wariq, Wáriq                   | leafy, green, verdant   |
| Warith                                  | Wáriṭh, pl. Waraṭha, Wurráṭh   | inheriting; heir, inheritor   |
| Warq                                    | Warq                           | stripping (a tree) of its leaves; coming into leaf (a tree)   |
| Warqa, Varqa, Warqat                    | Warqa[h or t], pl. Warqát      | a derivative of w-r-q and fem. form of warq that was used by Bahá'u'lláh. leaf or leaves, but Shoghi Effendi uses a metonymy, "nightingale", in the Tablet of Aḥmad: "'nightingale of Paradise' (warqat al-Firdaws) singeth upon the twigs of the Tree of Eternity"; and "bird of Heaven" in <i>Tablets of Bahá'u'lláh</i> .  |
| Warqa'                                  | Warqá', Pers. Varqá            | brown, tawny, dusky-coloured (she-wolf or pigeon); a she-wolf; a female pigeon. Mírzá 'Alí Muḥammad was surnamed Varqá by Bahá'u'lláh (Shoghi Effendi uses a metonymy, "Dove").   |
| Warqa'i                                 | Warqá'í, Pers. Varqá'í         | of or belonging to the pigeon/dove  |
| Warqa'íya                               | Warqá'íya, Pers. Varqá'íyya    | pigeon/dove/nightingale song  |
| Was                                     | Wás                            | Pers. an ear of wheat or barley   |
| Wasat                                   | Waṣát                          | Pers. a command, charge, will, testament; counsel, advice, exhortation.   |
| Wasat, Ausat, Wasatin                   | Wasat, pl. Ausát               | middle; centre, heart; waist; milieu, environment, surroundings, sphere; means, instrument, agent, medium; mediocrity, medium quality, average;—pl. circles, quarters, classes, strata (of the population).   |
| Wash (Vush). Wush (Vush)                | Wash                           | wasatín or wasaṭan: in the middle or midst of, within Pers. good, excellent, choice, beautiful, fair; the end of a turban-sash hanging loose; a rich kind of satin. A particle of similitude added to nouns, as: qamarwash, moon-like.  |
| Washshash (Vashshash)                   | al-Washshásh                   | neighbourhood of Baghdád—once a farm where Bahá'u'lláh celebrated Riḍván (1863). See Manṣúr   |
| Wasi, Vasi', Wasa'                      | Wasí' (Pers. Vasí'), pl. Wisá' | wide, vast; roomy, spacious, large; capacious   |
| Wasi', Vasi'                            | Wási'                          | wide; broad; large, roomy, spacious, vast, sweeping, extensive; far-reaching  |
| Wasil, Wasila, Wasilat                  | Wáṣil, fem. Wáṣila[h or t]     | one who joins, meets, or arrives; arrived, met; joined, connected, coupled; name of a man. Fem. a woman who joins false hair to her own.—pl. fem. wáṣilát, the total collected under every description (a revenue-form in India).   |
| Wasiy (Wasi, "Vasi"), Awsiya' (Ausiya') | Waṣýy (Waṣf), pl. Awṣiyá'      | plenipotentiary, mandatory, authorized agent, commissioner; executor; legal guardian, curator, tutor; administrator, caretaker, trustee; regent; testator; client, principal. In Persian Bayan 6:14 "regarding titles, in this Dispensation no one is called by the name viceregent ( <i>waṣýy</i> ) or prophet ( <i>nabí</i> )", instead all should only be called "believers" ... <i>Gate of the Heart</i> , 348. This also applies to Mírzá Yaḥyá.   |
| Wasiya (Wasayat), Wasaya                | Waṣíya[t], pl. Waṣáyá          | direction, directive, instruction, injunction, order, command, commandment; recommendation advice, counsel, admonition, exhortation; will, testament, testamentary disposition; bequest, legacy   |
| Wasiyat-Nama (Wasiyat-Namah)            | Waṣíyat-Náma                   | Pers. last will, testament; name of a work of Farídu'd-dín 'Aṭṭár.  |

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| Wasiyya                           | Waṣiyya                                   | will or trusteeship  |
| Was-Kas (Vas-Kas)                 | Wás-Kas                                   | Pers. a small village (36.414954, 52.867229) 5 km south of Qá'im <u>Shahr</u>  |
| Waskas, Vaskas, Vas-Kas           | Wáskas, Pers. Váskas, Vás-Kas             | village (5 km south of Qá'im <u>Shahr</u> , 36.415021, 52.867400), Mazandaran Province   |
| Waswas, Wasawis                   | Waswás, pl. Wasáwis                       | devilish insinuation, temptation; wicked thoughts; doubt, misgiving, suspicion; delusion, fixed idea; uneasiness, anxiety, concern; melancholy; al-Waswás the Tempter, Satan. See Qur'án 114:4.  |
| Waswasi                           | Waswásí                                   | doubtful, distracting; apprehensive; melancholy, morbid  |
| Watad, Watid, Awtad               | Watad, Watid, pl. Awtád                   | peg, pin; tent pin, tent peg; stake, pole  |
| Watan (Vatan), Autan              | Waṭan, pl. Auṭán                          | homeland, home country, fatherland; home. Modern meaning nation. Bahrá'm Kay <u>kh</u> usraw Waṭan <u>kh</u> á'h, an Indian Bahá'í.  |
| Watani, Wataniyun                 | Waṭaní, pl. Waṭaníyún                     | home; native; indigenous, domestic; patriotic; national; nationalistic;—pl. nationalist, patriot   |
| Wathiqa, Yathiqu, Thiqa, Wuthuq   | Waṭhiqa, Yaṭhiqu ( <u>Thiqa</u> , Wuthúq) | to place one's confidence, put faith (in) rely, depend (on)  |
| Waw, Vav                          | Wáw, Pers. Váv                            | letter of alphabet   |
| Wayl (Wail)                       | Wayl                                      | affliction, distress, woe  |
| Waz, Vaz                          | Wáz, (Váz)                                | Pers. a desisting, giving over, suspending, relinquishing, letting alone, abandoning, deserting, renouncing, taking no care of. Small villages (lower and upper): 1. Wáz-i-'Ulyá, also known as Váz-i-Bálá or Váz Bálá (upper Váz), 26 km SW of Ámul (36.326665, 52.123731). 2. Váz-i-Suflá; also known as Váz, Váz-i-Pá'ín, Váz Pá'ín, and Wáz (lower Váz) is a village 2 km NW of Váz-i-'Ulyá (36.342218, 52.108247).  |
| Wazara, Yaziru                    | Wazara, Yaziru                            | (wizr) to take upon oneself, carry (a burden)  |
| Wazir (Vazir), Wuzara'            | Wazír (Pers. also Vazír), pl. Wuzará'     | (cabinet) minister; vizier; queen (in chess). From wazara (to carry a heavy burden).   |
| Wazír-i-A'zam                     | Wazír-i-A'zam                             | "the Grand Vizier" or "the Prime Minister". A high-ranking political position in the Ottoman Empire and other Islamic states. The Grand Vizier was the chief minister of the Sulṭán and was responsible for the administration of the state. The position was abolished following the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire in 1923. See aṣ-Ṣadr al-A'zam.   |
| Wijdan (Vijdan, Wajdan)           | Wijdán                                    | passionate excitement; ecstasy; emotional life, psychic forces; feeling, sentiment   |
| Wijdani (Wujdani, Vijdani)        | Wijdání                                   | emotional; psychic, mental; sentimental. Mírzá Yúsuf <u>Khán-i-Thábit</u> Vujdání.   |
| Wilashahr (Vilashahr), Wila Shahr | Wíláshahr or Wílá <u>Shahr</u>            | Pers. (Víláshahr or Vílá <u>Shahr</u> ) a small town in Iran, located in the rural area of Iṣfahán (city) and in 5 km NE of Najafábád.   |
| Wilaya, Vilayat, Wilayat          | Wiláya[t], pl. Wiláyát                    | sovereign power, sovereignty; rule, government;—pl. administrative district headed by a walí (formerly, under the Ottoman Empire), province; state. The range of meanings include: "vicegerency", "guardianship", "protectorship" and "successorship".   |
| Wilayat al-Faqih, Vilayat-i-Faqih | Wiláyat al-Faqíh (Pers. Viláyat-i-Faqíh)  | The "Guardianship of the Islamic Jurist" or the "Governance of the Jurist", is a theory in <u>Shi'a</u> Islam that believes Islam gives a faqíh (Islamic jurist) custodianship over people, i.e. that government belongs by right to those who are learned in jurisprudence. The constitution of Iran calls for a faqíh or wiláyat al-faqíh (Guardian Jurist) to serve as the Supreme Leader of the government. In the context of Iran, wiláyat al-faqíh is often referred to as "rule by the jurist" or "rule of the Islamic jurist". |
| Wilhelm                           | Wilhelm                                   | Roy C. Wilhelm (1875–1951) He initiated and sustained one of the earliest efforts (early 1900s) to make printed compilations of sacred texts more widely available—tiny blue 'No. 9' pamphlets.  |
| Wird (Vird), Aurad                | Wird, pl. Aurád                           | watering place; animals coming to the water; (pl.) specified time of day or night devoted to private worship (in addition to the five prescribed prayers); a section of the Qur'án recited on this occasion  |
| Wirdi (Virdi)                     | Wirdí (Virdí)                             | Pers. given, bestowed  |

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| Wisal (Visal)  | Wiṣál  | reunion, being together (of lovers); communion (in love); being united in friendship, society, or confederacy; doing (anything) without interruption; meeting, interview, conjunction, arrival, attainment, fruition.   |
| Wisaya   | Wiṣáya   | guardianship, curatorship, tutorship; executorships; tutelage; mandate (politics); trusteeship  |
| Worlds (Zaman, Dahr, Sarmad, Azal)   | Worlds (Zamán, Dahr, Sarmad, Azal)   | zamán [world of time having a beginning and end]; dahr [world of duration having a beginning but whose end is not revealed]; sarmad [world of perpetuity whose beginning is not to be seen but which is known to have an end]; and azal [world of eternity where neither the beginning nor end of which is visible]. ( <i>Logos and Civilization</i> , p. 96.)  |
| W-R-Q  | W-R-Q  | root Form II to leaf, burst into leaf, put forth leaves, sprout; to leaf, thumb (a book); to paper (a wall); Form IV to leaf, burst into leaf, put forth leaves, sprout. See waraq.   |
| Wudu'  | Wuḍú'  | purity, cleanness, cleanliness; ritual ablution before prayer   |
| Wujud (Vujud)  | Wujúd  | finding, discovery; being; existence; presence; whereabouts; stay, visit. The Imams defined three categories of existence: 1. Necessary existence (wájib al-wújud), which defines the existence of Alláh (God). God exists independently through Himself and His existence is necessary for the existence of all other things. None of His creation share in His existence. This category of being the Sufis describe as "oneness of being" (waḥdat al-wújud). 2. Contingent existence (al-wújud al-mumkin). This defines the existence of created things that may or may not exist. Created things have no independent being and their existence is not necessary. God created them through His will, power and knowledge, and if He willed they would have no existence. 3. Impossible being (mustaḥíl al-wújud), which includes the existence of a co-sharer in God's entity, attributes or actions. |
| Wujud al-Mumkin<br>Wujudiyah (Wujudiyah)                                   | al-Wujúd al-Mumkin<br>Wujúdfya[h]  | contingent existence<br>Islamic school of mystical philosophy, a form of pantheism: God exists in everything, but not everything is God.  |
| Wuquf, Waqif   | Wuqúf, pl. Wáqif   | stopping, stop; halting, halt; standing (in adoration); stand, stance; pursuit, occupation (with), search, inquiry (into), investigation, cognizance, knowledge, understanding, comprehension; (Islamic Law) abeyance of rights;—pl. standing   |
| Wus' (Vus')  | Wus' (وسع)   | ability, capability, faculty; capacity; power, strength; holding capacity.  |
| Wusta, Wusat<br>Wusul, Wusulat   | Wustá fem., pl. Wusat<br>Wuṣúl, pl. Wuṣúlát                                | middle, central; the middle finger<br>arrival; attainment, obtainment, achievement; receipt; (pl.) receipt. Pers. also voucher; union with, or enjoyment of, a wished-for object; collection acquisition  |
| <b>Y</b>   |  |   |
| Ya   | Yá   | (vocative and exclamatory particle) O, oh, or "O Thou" in the sense of "O Thou who art". Land of Yá, Yazd.  |
| Ya 'Aliyu'l-'Ala, Ya 'Aliyyu'l-'Ala<br>Ya 'Aliyu'l-A'la, Ya 'Aliyyu'l-A'la | Yá 'Alíyu'l-'Alá, Yá 'Aliyyu'l-'Alá<br>Yá 'Alíyu'l-A'lá, Yá 'Aliyyu'l-A'lá | "O Thou the Exalted of the Exalted!"<br>"O Thou the Exalted of the Most Exalted!" is an invocation addressed to the Báb. Same as "Yá-'Alfy-i-A'lá" (Pers.) [Ya-'Ali-el-Ala]—'Alí is the first name of the Báb and it means exalted or high. A'lá, which is the title of the Báb, means "the Most High". The Báb is usually known in Írán as Haḍrat-i-A'lá [Hazrat'e A'la]. Hence, "O Thou the Exalted One who art the Most Exalted" and it refers to the Báb.   |
| Ya Allahu'l-Mustaghath   | Yá Alláhu'l-Mustagháth   | [Ya Allah El-Mostaghos] ("O God, He Who is invoked" or "O Thou God Who art invoked", the cycle of every Divine Dispensation, invocation revealed by the Báb. Specifically, the time of Mústagháth is the day of the Latter Resurrection, that is time of Bahá'u'lláh's  |

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| Ya Baba'l-Abha<br>Ya Baha'u'l-Abha   | Yá Bába'l-Abhá<br>Yá Bahá'u'l-Abhá  | Dispensation, See <i>The Kitáb-i-Íqán</i> , pp. 229, 248; <i>God Passes By</i> , p. 27; and <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , pp. 304–5. See Yá Iláha'l-Mustagháth.<br>"O Gate of the All-Glorious"<br>"O Glory of Glories", or "O Glory of the All-Glorious".<br>"The Greatest Name" <b>يا بهاء ابيها</b> *   |
| Ya Baha'u'llahu'l-Abha<br>Ya Ilaha'l-Mustaghath  | Yá Bahá'u'lláhu'l-Abhá<br>Yá Iláha'l-Mustagháth   | "O Bahá'u'lláh of the All-Glorious" <b>يا بهاء الله ابيها</b><br>(alternative genitive transcription for Yá Alláhu'l-Mustagháth) "O Lord of the time of Mustagháth", invocation by the Báb, to be recited in times of trouble and difficulty.<br>"O my God"<br>"O thou the Most Exalted Lord" [Ya-Rabb-el-Aala!]<br>"O Thou my Lord, the Most Glorious"<br>"O Thou the Lord of the Age"<br>"O Thou the Healer" (MF 44)<br>name of Súra 36 Yá' Sín of the Qur'án, after the isolated letters Yá' Sín. Variously interpreted as an epithet of the Prophet Muḥammad, a vocative sentence consisting of particle yá plus sín meaning 'humankind', a borrowing from Ethiopic meaning "O Humankind!", or single letters opening the súra.   |
| Ya Ilahi<br>Ya Rabb-i-A'la or Ya Rabbu'l-Ala<br>Ya Rabbiya'l-Abha<br>Ya Sahibu'z-Zaman<br>Ya Shafi<br>Ya Sin, Yasin (Yaseen), Yassin | Yá Iláhí<br>Yá Rabb-i-A'lá or Yá Rabbu'l-Álá<br>Yá Rabbíya'l-Abhá<br>Yá Šáhibu'z-Zamán<br>Yá <u>Sh</u> afí' or Yá <u>Sh</u> afí'<br>Yá Sín, Yásín | name of the letter <b>ي</b> (y/i)<br>earth coloured gazelle; the name of a donkey gifted to Muḥammad by al-Muqawqis, probably the governor of Egypt. See <i>duldul</i> .<br>one who kindles a fire; a mover of sedition; Gog. Qur'án 18:93: 'Verily, Gog and Magog waste this land ...' The rampart here described was of iron and molten brass, so that Gog and Magog could neither scale it nor dig under it. <i>Bahá'íyyih Khánun</i> , p. 131. See Ma'júj (Magog) and Mu'zam<br>O God!<br>Jacob, James; (plural) male mountain quail<br>Ya'qúb-i-Muttaḥidih, Mírzá<br>the son (or grandson) of Qaḥṭán<br>dryness<br>Pers. remembrance, recollection, memory; watching, watchfulness; a picture, painting, figure, image<br>pl. Aydin, Ayádín, Ayádí. hand; foreleg; handle; power, control, influence, authority; assistance, help, aid; (Islamic Law) (personal) possession, actual control; benefit; favour<br>remember<br>"Hand of the Cause of God", sometimes shortened to "Hand of the Cause". Pers. Ayádíy-i-Amru'lláh.<br>Pers. anything given as a memorial, a valuable present to a mistress or friend; a souvenir, keepsake; a monument, anything memorable, worthy of remembrance, or which recalls a person or thing to memory. Yádgár is the name of a Persian journal of history and literature.<br>God's hand<br>Jaffa, seaport in Israel, now part of Tel Aviv<br>Japheth, a son of Noah<br>now (35.666036, 51.318646) part of District 18 in SW Tíhrán<br>Pers. one, single, alone, only; singular; incomparable, peerless; orthodox, Unitarians<br>Pers. singularity, unity; excellence, anything incomparable; union, conjunction; solitude; victory; concord, unanimity. Family name.<br>Man Lá Yaḥḍuruhú al-Faqíh (literally, "For Him Who is Not in the Presence of a Jurisprudent" or "When No Theologian is Present"), ḥadíth collection by the Twelver <u>Sh</u> í'a ḥadíth scholar Abú Ja'far Muḥammad ibn 'Alí ibn Bábawayh al-Qummí (c. 923–991), commonly referred to as Ibn Bábawayh or <u>ash-Shaykh</u> aṣ-Ṣadúq |
| Ya'  | Yá'   |   |
| Ya'fur, Ya'afir  | Ya'fúr, pl. Ya'áfír   |   |
| Ya'juj, Yajuj  | Ya'júj, Yá'júj, Yájúj   |   |
| Ya'llah, Ya Allah<br>Ya'qub (Yaqub, Yakub), Ya'aqib<br>Ya'qub-i-Muttaḥidih<br>Ya'rab (Ya'rub)<br>Yabs, Yubs, Yabas<br>Yad            | Yá'lláh, Yá Alláh<br>Ya'qúb, pl. Ya'áqíb<br>Ya'qúb-i-Muttaḥidih<br>Ya'rab<br>Yabs, Yubs, Yabas<br>Yád   |   |
| Yad, Yadan, Aydin (Aidin), Ayadin, Ayadi   | Yad fem., dual Yadán  |   |
| Yadhkuruna<br>Yadi Amru'llah, Ayadi Amru'llah  | Yadhkurúna<br>Yád Amru'lláh, pl. Ayádí Amru'lláh  |   |
| Yad-kar, Yad-kard, Yad-gar (Yadgar)  | Yád-kár, Yád-kard, Yád-gár  |   |
| Yadu'llah (Yadollah)<br>Yafa<br>Yafith (Yafis, Yafes)<br>Yaft-Abad (Yaftabad)  | Yadu'lláh<br>Yáfá<br>Yáfíth<br>Yaft-Ábád (Yaftábád)   |   |
| Yagan  | Yagán   |   |
| Yaganagi (Yaganegi)  | Yagánagí  |   |
| Yahduruhu al-Faqih   | Yaḥḍuruhú al-Faqíh  |   |

\* Note: the Arabic letters are right-to-left text.

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| Yahu                               | Yáhú                                     | (the truthful scholar) was a Persian Shi'ite Islamic scholar  |
| Yahud                              | al-Yahúd                                 | Jehovah; Moses; adieu   |
| Yahudi, Yahudiyan                  | Yahúdí, Pers. pl. Yahúdiyán              | the Jews; Jewry. Descendants of Yahúdá  |
| Yahya                              | Yaḥyá (يحيى)                             | Jewish; Jew   |
|                                    |  | (word ends with an alif maqṣúra, عى) John. St. John the Baptist (Yaḥyá ibn Zakaríya). His Islamic title is Yaḥyá al-Ḥaṣúr (John the chaste, Qur'án 3:39), contrast with Mírzá Yaḥyá the unchaste ( <i>ghayr ḥaṣúr</i> ). See Yúḥanná.   |
| Yahya, Mirza                       | Yaḥyá, Mírzá                             | Mírzá Yaḥyá Núrí (c. 1831–1912) a younger half-brother of Bahá'u'lláh, nominee (trustee) of the Báb ( <i>God Passes By</i> , p. 112). His mother was the concubine Kúchik Khánum. The Báb never named a successor or vicegerent (see waṣíy) according to Shoghi Effendi, GPB, p. 28. Yaḥyá was given the titles of Ḥaḍrat-i-Azal ("Holiness of Eternity"), Ismu'l-Azal ("Name of Eternity"), Mir'atu'l-Azalíyyih ("Everlasting Mirror"), Şubḥ-i-Azal ("Morning of Eternity", a self-assumed title) and Ṭhamaratu'l-Azalíyya ("Everlasting fruit"). 'Abdu'l-Bahá stated Mírzá Yaḥyá's appointment as leader of the Bábís was a stratagem that Bahá'u'lláh, His brother Mírzá Músá, and Mullá 'Abdu'l-Karím Qazvíní, one of the Báb's secretaries, devised, with the Báb's approval, to divert attention onto a little-known figurehead and away from Bahá'u'lláh, "though He was known and seen". ( <i>A Traveller's Narrative</i> , p. 37). Refer to the messages between Bahá'u'lláh and the Báb that were misconstrued in <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. 433. See Haiyiya. |
| Yahya'i, Yahya'iyun                | Yaḥyá'í, pl. Yaḥyá'iyún                  | Yaḥyá'í (i.e. Azalí) Bábís. Yaḥyá'yí is a follower of Azal, in particular of Yaḥyá Azal, all of whom were Covenant Breakers of the Bahá'í Dispensation.   |
| Yahya-i-Darabi or Yahyay-i-Darabi  | Yaḥyá-i-Dárábí or Yaḥyáy-i-Dárábí        | Surnamed Vaḥíd (Waḥíd)  |
| Yakun                              | Yakún                                    | Pers. (Ar. influence), it will be; sum total  |
| Yalda                              | Yaldá                                    | Pers. the longest night of winter; name of one of Jesus' attendants   |
| Yalda'i                            | Yaldá'í                                  |   |
| Yali, Yalli (also Yallali, Yalali) | Yalí, Yallí, (variation Yallalí, Yalalí) | Pers. exclamation uttered in a state of intoxication or on receiving good news  |
| Yalrud (Yalrood)                   | Yálrúd                                   | Yál (name of a stream) and rúd (river) A village (36.140257, 51.843697) 16 km SW of Tákur and 62 km NE of the centre of Tíhrán. It is in the Mazandaran Province. This is the birthplace of Ásíyih, wife of Bahá'u'lláh.  |
| Yamama, Yamamat                    | Yamáma[h or t]                           | a single pigeon; intention, design; name of a large ancient district in Arabia (lying to the east of the plateau of Najd in modern-day Saudi Arabia) very fruitful in palm-trees. Yamámí, of the province of Yamámah. The Battle of Yamáma was fought in December 632 between the forces of Abú Bakr and Musaylimah in the region of al-Yamáma. See Maslama.  |
| Yaman, Yamna, Yamin, Ayman (Aiman) | Yaman, Yamna, fem. Yamín, pl. Aymán      | right side, right hand; an oath (because, in swearing, one man touched the other upon the right hand); strength, power; blessing, felicity, plenty; happy, prosperous, fortunate. al-Yaman, Yemen (English), Teman (Hebrew).  |
| Yamin ad-Dawla                     | Yamín ad-Dawla                           | right hand of the Government  |
| Yamm, Yumum                        | Yamm, pl. Yumúm                          | open sea; (in Syria) side   |
| Yanbu', Yanabi'                    | Yanbú', pl. Yanábí'                      | spring, source, fountain, well. <i>Yanbú' an-Nuṣḥúr</i> ("Spring of Resurrection"; Nuṣḥúr or <i>an-Núr</i> ) a compilation of Shí'ih traditions from Šádiq (the sixth Imám) by Ibn al-Junayd al-Iskáfí (see <i>Kitáb-i-Íqán</i> , p. 243). Yanbu' is a port city on the Red Sea east coast, 290 km NNW of Jeddah (Jiddah).  |
| Yaqin                              | Yaqín                                    | certainty, certitude (about), conviction (of). See "Traditional šúfí concepts" section below.   |
| Yaqtin                             | Yaqtín                                   | (noun yaqṭun) a variety of squash   |
| Yaqut, Yawaqit                     | Yáqút (collective; noun Yáqútun)         | hyacinth (botanical); hyacinth, sapphire.—pl. yawáqít. Yáqút ibn-'Abdu'llaá ar-Rúmí al-Hamawí (1179–1229) an Arab biographer and geographer of Greek origin   |

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| Yar, Yaran   | Yár, pl. Yárán   | renowned for his encyclopedic writings on the Muslim world. Yáqút aḥmar red ruby.<br>Pers. a friend, lover, companion, comrade; an assistant, defender; a mistress; equal; strength, power; a pestle;—pl. friends; followers, clients. See Arabic Sadiq.   |
| Yarbu', Yarabi'<br>Yari  | Yarbú', pl. Yarábí'<br>Yárí  | jerboa (desert rodent, <i>Jaculus jaculus</i> ; zoological.)<br>Pers. friendship, intimacy; assistance, aid; favour; power; the wives of two brothers; two women engaged to the same man; a rival wife   |
| Yarka, Yerka, Yirkih   | Yarká, Yirká (unofficial)  | Druze village (32.953473, 35.211996) (Heb. Yarka), 11 km east of Bahjí, 4 km east of Abú Sinán; northern Israel  |
| Yarkand, Yarqand<br>Yarmuk   | Yarkand<br>Yarmúk  | city in Chinese Turkestan 155 km SE Kashgar ("Yarmouk") Nahr al-Yarmúk (Yarmuk River) in NW Jordan, the largest tributary of the Jordan River. The Battle of Yarmúk was a major battle between the army of the Byzantine Empire and the Muslim Arab forces of the Ráshidún Caliphate in August 636, near the Yarmúk River, along the present borders of Syria–Jordan and Syria–Israel, east of the Sea of Galilee. The result of the battle was a complete Muslim victory that ended Byzantine rule in Syria.  |
| Yasa'  | al-Yasa'   | Elisha, mentioned in Qur'án 6:86 and 38:48   |
| Yashmaq, Yashmak   | Yashmaq and Yashmak  | (Turkish yaşmak) face veil worn by women   |
| Yasu   | Yasú'  | Arabic for Jesus. See 'Ísá   |
| Yatadhakkaruna   | Yatadhakkarúna   | those who reflect. See fakara  |
| Yatafakkaruna  | Yatafakkarúna  | those who think. See fakara  |
| Yathrib  | Yathrib  | he blames or censures (see tathrib and tharaba). The ancient name for Medina, the City of the Prophet—al-Madínat an-Nabí (shortened to al-Madínah)   |
| Yawar (Yavar)  | Yáwar (Yávar)  | Pers. an assistant, co-adjutor; a friend, companion; aide-de-camp (possibly captain)   |
| Yawm (Yaum), Ayyam   | Yawm, pl. Ayyám  | day;—pl. also: age, era, time. Pers. pl. days, times, seasons; weather; space of time, period; duration, term. The day is commonly believed to start at sunset, but the Qur'án indicates the day starts at dawn (see 2:238, 11:114, 69:7, 91:1–4). The Great Day (al-Yawmu'l-'Azím); The Day of Resurrection (Yawmu'l-Qiyámah); The Day of Decision (Yawmu'l-Faşl); The Day when the Hour shall come to pass (Yawmu'l-Sá'ah); The Day of Judgement (Yawmu'l-Dín); The Day of Disillusion (Yawmu't-Taghabún); The Day of Reckoning (Yawmu'l-Ḥisáb). See yúm |
| Yawm 'Arafah   | Yawm 'Arafah   | Day of 'Arafah, 10th day of Dhu'l-Hijjah (celebrates Muḥammad's farewell and full pilgrimage, Friday 10 Dhu'l-Hijjah or Tuesday 10 March 632), the day when Islam was perfected (Qur'án 5:3), the day of repentance, the day of the festival of Immolation of 'Ídu'l-Aḍḥá (vigil of the Feast of Sacrifice of Abraham of son Ishmael) when Meccan pilgrims proceed to Mount 'Arafát).  |
| Yawm ad-Din, Yawmu'd-Din   | Yawm ad-Dín, Pers. Yawmu'd-Dín   | Day of Judgement. Believed to be the day of God's final assessment of humanity. See Yawm al-Qiyámah.   |
| Yawm al-'Ahd<br>Yawm al-Hashr  | Yawm al-'Ahd<br>Yawm al-Ḥashr  | Day of the Covenant<br>the day of congregation (of the dead), the Day of Resurrection. The Advent of Muḥammad was a Day of gathering.  |
| Yawm al-Hisab<br>Yawm al-Qiyamah, Yawmu'l-Qiyamah<br>Yawm an-Nahr, Yawm-i-Nahr | Yawm al-Ḥisáb<br>Yawm al-Qiyámah, Yawmu'l-Qiyámah<br>Yawm an-Nahr, Pers. Yawm-i-Nahr | the Day of Reckoning, Judgement Day<br>Day of Resurrection<br>Day of sacrifice or immolation (third day of Muslim pilgrimage)  |
| Yawm at-Taghabun   | Yawm at-Taghabún   | Day of Resurrection, the Day of Judgement (a day when expected gains turn into losses, and <i>vice versa</i> ). Pers. Yawmu'l-Taghabún   |
| Yawm at-Talaq, Yawm-i-Talaq  | Yawm at-Ṭaláq, Pers. Yawm-i-Ṭaláq  | the day of separation or parting of the truth from the error initiated by the appearance of a Manifestation of God   |
| Yawm li muddat 'ám   | Yawm li muddat 'ám   | "a day for a period of a year", the day-year principle. Hebrew yom l'shanah ("day to year"). See Num. 14:3; Ezek. 4:6; SAQ, pp. 50, 53–4.  |

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| Yawmu'l-Alast, Yawm-i-Alast          | Yawmu'l-Alast, Pers. Yawm-i-Alast           | is that not the day. SDC p. 44, fn. 25. Qur'án 7:172 or Rodwell 7:171. See rúz-i-alast.   |
| Yawmu'l-Haqq                         | Yawmu'l-Ḥaqq                                | day of truth or day of happening. Day of the Advent of the Messenger  |
| Yawmu'l-Ittihad, Yawm-i-Ittihad      | Yawmu'l-Ittihād, Pers. Yawm-i-Ittihad       | "Unitarian Day"   |
| Yawmu'l-Khuruĵ                       | Yawmu'l- <u>Kh</u> urúĵ                     | Day of Exodus, the day of the Advent of a Manifestation   |
| Yawmu'llah, Ayyamu'llah              | Yawmu'lláh, pl. Ayyámu'lláh                 | Day of God/days of God  |
| Yazd                                 | Yazd  | "pure", "holy" (One, i.e. (God). A province and city in central Írán, notable as the primary centre of the Persian Zoroastrian population.  |
| Yazdan, Yuzdan                       | Yazdán or Yúzdán                            | Pers. God; omnipotence; name of the spirit who is the principle of good, opposite to Ahriman, the originator of evil. Yazdán is a very small village (106 km SE Shiraz; 29°04'26" N 53°30'05" E) in Fars Province.  |
| Yazdani                              | Yazdání                                     | Pers. divine. Of or from Yazdán.  |
| Yazdi                                | Yazdí                                       | Pers. of or belonging to, or native or inhabitant of, Yazd; cloth produced in that city.  |
| Yazdigird                            | Yazdigird                                   | name of several Sassanian Persian kings   |
| Yazid                                | Yazíd                                       | wicked, cruel, cursed, execrable. Name of 2, 9, and 12th Umayyad Caliphs  |
| Yazidi                               | Yazídí                                      | Yazidi, belonging to the Yazidi sect  |
| Yaziji (Yazigi or Yazji)             | Yázijí (Turkish Yazici)                     | Arabic surname (al- is often added) of Turkish origin, "clerk" or "writer"  |
| Yila (Yaila), Yilaq                  | Yílá, Yíláq (Yayláq)                        | (Yailaq, Yaylaq, Yilak, Yilagh) Pers. from Turkish yazlık. Summer-quarters, summer house, summer highland pasture. A place in the highlands where summer is spent. See Qishláq.   |
| Yildiz                               | Yildiz                                      | Turkish "star". Yildiz Palace in Istanbul.  |
| Yuhanna al-Ma'madán                  | Yúḥanná al-Ma'madán                         | John the Baptist. See 'amada  |
| Yuhanna, Yuhannah                    | Yúḥanná (يحيى), "Pers." Yúḥannah            | John. From shortened form of Hebrew Yəhōḥánán, meaning "Yahweh is gracious". Yúḥanná is an alternative form of Yahyá (يحيى).  |
| Yum                                  | al-Yúm                                      | today   |
| Yuman                                | Yumán                                       | a native of Yaman. Ḥudhayfah ibn al-Yumán was one of the Ṣaḥába (companions) of Muḥammad.   |
| Yunan                                | Yúnán                                       | Ionia, Greece; the Greek nation. al-yúnán, the Greeks; Greece. ḥukamá'i yúnán, the Greek sages or philosophers.   |
| Yunani, Yunaniyun                    | Yúnání, pl. Yúnáníyun                       | Greek;—pl. a Greek; yúnáníya[h] Greek language. as- <u>shaykh</u> al-yúnání (the "Greek sage") could refer to Plato, Aristotle or even Plotinus.  |
| Yunis Khan-i-Afrukhtih               | Yúnis <u>Kh</u> án-i-Afrú <u>kh</u> tih, Dr | (Younes Khan Afrukhteh), titled Jináb-i- <u>Kh</u> án by 'Abdu'l-Bahá. see Afrú <u>kh</u> ta  |
| Yunis, Yunus                         | Yúnis, Yúnus ullaḥ                          | Jonah   |
| Yusayr (Yusair)                      | Yusayr                                      | see yusr  |
| Yusr                                 | Yusr  | ease, easiness, facility; easy, pleasant circumstances; *prosperity, affluence, wealth, abundance, luxury   |
| Yusuf 'Ala'ud-Dawlih                 | Yúsuf 'Alá'úd-Dawlih                        |   |
| Yusuf, Yusif                         | Yúsuf (Yúsif)                               | Joseph  |
| Yusuf-i-Ardibili                     | Yúsuf-i-Ardibíli                            |   |
| Yusuf-i-Sidihi                       | Yúsuf-i-Sidihí                              |   |
| Yuz                                  | Yúz   | GDM ii  |
| Yuzbak (Öz Beg, Uzbek, Uzbek, Uzbeg) | Yúzbak                                      | Ottoman Turkish "hundred". 'Alí Big Yúz-Bá <u>sh</u> í. Yúz-Bá <u>sh</u> í (Turkish Yüzbaşı) rank of centurian or captain.  |
| Ywamu'l-Akhirah                      | Ywamu'l- <u>Ák</u> hirah                    | Pers. member of Turkic people from Uzbekistan and neighbouring areas  |
| <b>Z</b>                             |   | The Last Day, the appearance of Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Za, Ze, Zal                          | Zá', Z or Ze, Zál                           | Pers. letters transcribed as z, z and <u>dh</u>   |
| Za'faran (Zaaferan)                  | Za'farán                                    | saffron " <i>The Blessed Tree in the land of Za'farán referreth to the land which is flourishing, blessed, holy and all-perfumed, where that Tree hath been planted.</i> " (Tablets of Bahá'u'lláh, p. 137). A village (36.104670, 50.117758) in Qazvin Province. |
| Za'im al-Dawla, Za'imu'd-Dawla       | Za'im al-Dawla, Za'ímu'd-Dawla              | "leader of the state"   |
| Za'im, Zu'ama'                       | Za'im, pl. Zu'amá'                          | leader; ringleader; colonel (Iran 1922); brigadier general (military; formerly Syrian); guarantor (of)  |
| Za'ir, Za'run, Zuwwar                | Zá'ir, pl. Zá'irún, Zuwwár                  | visitor, caller, guest  |
| Za'ira, Za'irat, Zuwwar              | Zá'ira, pl. Zá'irát, Zuwwar                 | fem. visitor, caller, guest   |
| Za'irpur                             | Zá'irpúr                                    | Ṭúbá Zá'irpúr (MUHJ 573)  |

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| Zabadani  | Zabádání   | (Pers. “Zabadanih”, “Zabadaneh”) az-Zabádání is a city and popular hill station in southwestern Syria in the Rif Dimashq Governorate (Muḥáfazat Rif Dimashq, “Governorate of the Countryside of Damascus”), close to the border with Lebanon. 30 km NW of the centre of Damascus.   |
| Zabarjad (Zabargad)                                       | Zabarjad (Pers. also Zabargad)                           | chrysolite (a mineral; from Greek chrysólithos, “golden stone”); archaically, any of several green or yellow-green-coloured gemstones including: topaz, chrysoberyl, zircon, tourmaline, apatite. At the time gem stones were classified only by their colour.  |
| Zabarjadi, Zarjadin<br>Zabihu’llah (Gabi’u’llah)<br>Zabul | Zabarjadí, Pers. also Zabarjadín<br>Zabíḥu’lláh<br>Zábul | of the colour of chrysolite (a mineral)<br>Pers. (see Ar. <u>D</u> habíḥu’lláh) “Sacrifice of God”<br>(Zabol) is a city in and the capital of Zabol County, Sistan and Baluchestan Province, Iran. Zabol lies on the border with Afghanistan. Referred to as Sístán until the late 1920s, the city was renamed Zabol by Riḍá Sháh Pahlaví.  |
| Zabur<br>Zad, Zada (Zadih, Zadeh), Zadagan                | Zabúr<br>Zád, Záda, pl. Zádagán                          | (Book of) Psalms, Psalter<br>Pers. born, a son; offspring, generation; born of, descendant of (as a suffix). As a suffix, زادا (záda or zádah) is not specifically feminine or masculine. It is used as part of titles or nicknames for members of royalty, and it is also used to form surnames.   |
| Zada-zad (Zadihzad)<br>Zafar<br>Zafir<br>Zafira           | Záda-zád (suffix, also záda)<br>Zafar<br>Záfir<br>Zafira | Pers. born of, son of, offspring of<br>victory, triumph<br>victorious, triumphant; successful; victor, conqueror<br>to be successful, succeed, be victorious, be triumphant; conquer, vanquish, defeat, overcome, surmount  |
| Zagh va Bulbul  | Zágh va Bulbul   | Tablet of (the Raven and the Nightingale) In Persian literature the raven’s coarse croak is symbolic of evil while the owl is a symbol of doom and ruin.  |
| Zagh  | Zágh   | Pers. a crow, raven, rook; a sort of pigeon; vitriol; sedition, mutiny; bias, inclination; name of a note in music; a name for a created being  |
| Zaghrus (Zagros)  | Zághrús  | Pers. the Zagros Mountains (Jibál Zághrús, Pers. Kúh háy-i-Zágrus) are a long mountain range in Iran, northern Iraq, and SE Türkiye   |
| Zahara (Zuhur)  | Zahara (Zuhúr)   | to be or become visible, perceptible, distinct, manifest, clear, apparent, evident, obvious (to someone), come to light, appear, manifest itself, come into view, show, emerge, crop up; to appear, seem. See zuhúr.  |
| Zahid, Zuhhad, Zahidan                                    | Záhid, pl. Zuhhád, Pers. also Záhidán                    | religious, devout, abstemious, abstinent, continent, self-denying; ascetic; a monk, hermit; a zealot. Záhidán (Zahedan, Zaidan, Zaydan; 29.490350, 60.860346) formerly known as Duzdáb and renamed by Riḍá Sháh Pahlaví in the late 1920s, is a city and capital of Sistan and Baluchestan Province, Iran (near the SE border).   |
| Zahir<br>Zahir, Zawahir                                   | Záhir<br>Záhir, fem. Záhira[h or t], pl. Zawáhir         | shining, luminous, radiant, brilliant; bright<br>(of God) mastering, knowing (something); visible, perceptible, distinct, manifest, obvious (literal), conspicuous, clear, patent, evident, apparent; external, exterior, outward; seeming, presumed, ostensible, alleged; outside, exterior, surface; outskirts, periphery (of a city); (grammar) substantive;—pl. external sense, literal meaning (specifically of Qur’án and Prophetic Tradition). Záhir ad-Dín Muḥammad, was the founder of the Mughal Empire and first Emperor of the Mughal dynasty (r. 1526–1530) in the Indian subcontinent. Nicknamed Babr. See Babrí. |
| Zahiran   | Záhiran  | externally, outwardly; seemingly, presumably, ostensibly, allegedly. See Báṭin, ta’wíl  |
| Zahiri  | Záhirí   | external or literal outer, outside, exterior, outward; superficial; Zahiritic, interpreting the Qur’án according to its literal meaning   |
| Zahiriya  | Záhiríya[h or t]   | manifestation, externality. “Literalists”, followers of an Islamic legal and theological school that insisted on strict adherence to the literal text (záhir) of the Qur’án and Ḥadíth as the only source of Muslim law. It rejected practices in law (fiqh) such as analogical   |

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| Zahiru'l-'Umar                    | Záhiru'l-'Umar                       | reasoning (qiyás) and pure reason (ra'y) as sources of jurisprudence and looked askance at consensus (ijmá'). Recognized by Turkish authorities as Governor of 'Akká from about 1750 to 1775.   |
| Zahr, Zuhur, Azhur, Azhar, Azahir | Zahr, pl. Zuhúr, Azhur, Azhár        | (collective) flowers; blossoms;—other plurals: Azáhir ("Azahir"), Azáhír. fem. Zahra[h or t] (zara sometimes used), pl. Zahrát ("Zahrát")—flower (especially a yellow one); the freshness and bloom of a plant; flower, blossom; splendour; beauty, grace, loveliness.  |
| Zahr, Zuhur, Azhur, Zuhurat       | Záhr, pl. Zuhúr, Azhur               | back; rear, rear part, rear aide, reverse; flyleaf; deck (of a steamer); upper part, top, surface. Zuhúrá (as a genitive; for example) pro tempore, provisional, temporary.   |
| Zahrawi                           | Zahráwí                              | gay, merry, cheerful (person). 'Abdu'l-Hádý-i-Zahráwí   |
| Zahru'l-Kufah, Zahru'l-Kufih      | Záhru'l-Kúfah                        | a description of Baghdád and Najaf in Islamic traditions  |
| Zajra                             | Zajra[h or t]                        | a shout, trumpet blast  |
| Zaka                              | Zaká                                 | to thrive; to grow, increase; to be pure in heart, be just, righteous, good; to be fit, suitable (for someone), befit (someone)   |
| Zakah, Zakat, Zakan, Zakawat      | Zakáh (or Zakát), pl. Zakan, Zakawát | purity; justness, integrity, honesty; justification, vindication. Zakáh does not refer to an obligatory tithe (10%) but to the general principle of helping the poor, and this is achieved, according to Muslim law, by the giving ('ámil) of alms as a means of purifying or securing a blessing to the rest of one's possessions. Hence, zakáh is understood to mean alms-giving, alms, charity. Later evolved as an alms tax (Islamic law)   |
| Zakariya, Zakaria or Zakari       | Zakaríya, Zakaríá or Zakarí          | Zacharias (prophet Zechariah), which is of Hebrew origin, meaning "God has remembered"  |
| Zakariyyay-i-Qadi-Kala'i          | Zakaríyyáy-i-Qáđí-Kalá'í             | a cousin of Khusrav-i-Qáđí-Kalá'í, and his successor  |
| Zakawa (Zikawa)                   | Zakáwa[h or t]                       | purity, probity, innocence; quickness of parts, ingenuity   |
| Zakhu                             | Zákhú                                | (Zakho) a city in northern Iraq, at the centre of the eponymous Zakho District of the Dohuk Governorate of Iraqi Kurdistan, located a few kilometers from the Iraqi-Turkish border. 97 km NNW of Mosul.   |
| Zakiy (Zaki), Zakiya, Azkiya      | Zakíy (Zakí), fem. Zakíya[h or t]    | (pl. Azkiyá) pure; chaste; virtuous; guiltless, blameless, sinless. Pers. Bahá'í fem. also Zakiyyih or "Zakíyyih".  |
| Zalam                             | Zálám                                | evildoer, villain, malefactor, rogue, scoundrel, tyrant, oppressor  |
| Zalamina                          | Zalamína                             | unjust, Qur'án 26:209   |
| Zalamun                           | Zálámún                              | oppressors, wrongdoers (Qur'án 5:45, 4:75; <i>Making the crooked straight</i> p. 45)  |
| Zalim, Zalimun, Zullam, Zalama    | Zálim pl. Zálímún, Zullám, Zalama    | unjust, unfair, iniquitous, tyrannical, oppressing; tyrant, oppressor; offender, transgressor, sinner. Názimu'sh-Shar'áh was known as Zálim, the Tyrant.  |
| Zalum                             | Zálúm                                | one who puts a thing not in its proper place; most cruel, unjust, tyrannical. Part of Qur'án 33:72 is often translated as "... but man ( <i>al-insánu</i> , usually translated as "the Perfect Man") undertook it ( <i>al-amánata</i> , "the trust" or "the faith in God")—he was indeed unjust ( <i>zálúman</i> ) and foolish ( <i>jahúla</i> ). However, this must be incorrect when applied to the Prophet. The Báb stated "Man, this 'Alí" was the "Wronged One" ( <i>zálúm</i> ) and He was indeed "been entitled 'the Unknown' ( <i>jahúl</i> )" (See SWB, p. 70). 'Abdu'l-Bahá (Má'idíy-i-Ásmání, vol. 2, p. 50): "... the Bearer of the most weighty Trust as 'zálúm and jahúl', these words do not mean unjust and ignorant; ... their meaning is the one wronged and unknown ... the Bearer of the Supreme Trust is oppressed ... the people disdainfully deny Him, and His station is not known; they do not appreciate Him." See jahúl. |
| Zalzal, Zilzal                    | Zalzál, Zilzál                       | concussion, shock, convulsion; earthquake   |
| Zalzala, Zalazil                  | Zalzala[h or t] (fem.), pl. Zalázil  | affliction, misfortune; to shake, rock, convulse, cause to tremble; earthquake  |
| Zaman, Azman                      | Zaman, pl. Azmán                     | time; period, stretch of time; duration   |
| Zaman, Azmina                     | Zamán, pl. Azmina                    | time, era; duration; fortune, late, destiny. World of time or age. In the Hidden Words: "hallowed precincts of Zamán" or the "blessed locale of Time" (buq'á mubáraka zamán). See Šáhib az-Zamán.   |
| Zamani, Zamaniyan                 | Zamání, pl. Zamáníyán                | Pers. temporal; worldly; frail.—pl. people of the world.  |

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| Zamin   | Zamín  | Pers. Earth, ground; floor; land, soil; a region, country; the pavement at the bottom of a pond or cistern; the ground of a picture; (adv.) on the ground or floor   |
| Zamzam  | Zamzam   | copious, abundant (especially water). Sacred well (also called Hagar's well) within the precincts of the Great Mosque at Mecca (it is about 25 m east of the Ka'ba).   |
| Zan, Zanan  | Zan, pl. Zanán   | Pers. a woman; a lady; a bride, a wife; effeminate, timid, cowardly; one who assumes a bold and animated air in walking  |
| Zana, Zinan, Zina<br>Zanana (Zenana)                                      | Zaná, Zinan, Ziná'<br>Zanána                                   | to commit adultery, fornicate, whore<br>Pers. women's apartments; feminine; womanly. The inner apartments of a house in which the women of the family live. See mardána.   |
| Zand, Zinad, Zunud  | Zand m. & f., pl. Zinád, Zunúd                                 | stick of a fire drill, a primitive device for kindling fire; by extension, the whole fire drill;—zand, zind, pl. zunúd, ulna (anatomy); forearm. Pers. Book of Zand written in Zand dialect and Zand dynasty.  |
| Zandaqa   | Zandaqa[t]   | a belief in the two principles of light and darkness; impiety, heresy; atheism. See zindíq   |
| Zangi   | Zangí  | Pers. Egyptian, Ethiopian, Moor, Negro; a savage; a fool; name of the founder of a dynasty   |
| Zanj, Zinj, Zunuz<br>Zanjan   | Zanj, Zinj (colloquial), pl. Zunúj<br>Zanján                   | Negro. Arabic form of Zangí<br>city (36.683110, 48.509688) between Qazvín and Tabríz, formerly Zangán. Home of Hujjat.   |
| Zanjani, Zanjaníyun<br>Zann, Zunun  | Zanjání, pl. Zanjáníyun<br>Zann, pl. Zunún                     | of or from Zanján<br>opinion, idea, assumption, view, belief, supposition; doubt, uncertainty  |
| Zaqqum  | Zaqqúm   | an infernal tree with exceedingly bitter fruit, the fruit of which is supposed to be the heads of devils; a thorny tree, cactus. <i>Shajaratu'z-zaqqúm</i> is mentioned in Qur'án 37:62, 44:43. It is said 44:43 ("bitter tree") can refer to Hájí Mírzá Karím <i>Khán</i> , who was also a heavy smoker.        |
| Zar   | Zar  | Pers. gold; money, riches, wealth; an old man or woman; an old man, grey and ruddy   |
| Zaradusht, Zardusht (Zardosht)<br>Zarand                                  | Zarádusht, Zardusht<br>Zarand                                  | Pers. Zoroaster<br>a city (76 km NW Kerman) and capital of Zarand County, Kerman Province, Iran  |
| Zard<br>Zard, Zara, Zirih, Zarud<br>Zardastan                             | Zard<br>Zard, (Pers. Zara, Zirih), pl. Zarúd<br>Zardastán      | Pers. yellow, saffron-coloured; pale, pallid, wan; saffron chain mail, coat of mail.<br>(Zar + dastán?) <i>Eminent Bahá'ís in the Time of Bahá'u'lláh</i> , p. 291   |
| Zar-duz   | Zar-Dúz (Zar-Doz)  | Pers. an embroiderer; embroidered; fastened with golden nails (a coffin).  |
| Zar-duzi<br>Zargandih (Zargandeh, Zarkandih)                              | Zar-Dúzí (Zar-Dozí)<br>Zargandih                               | Pers. embroidery, often with gold and silver thread<br>Pers. (zar = gold) (Zarkandih "struck or filled with gold"). Former small village (35.773149, 51.432725) in the <i>Shimírán</i> division of Teheran, site of the Russian legation in 1852. Now a quarter (8 km north of the city centre) in Sector 3.     |
| Zargar<br>Zari', Zurra'<br>Zarin, Zarrin (Zarriníh or Zarrineh)<br>Zarqan | Zargár, Zargar<br>Zári', pl. Zurrá'<br>Zarín, Zarrín<br>Zarqán | Pers. goldsmith<br>seedsman, sower; peasant; farmer; planter<br>Pers. golden<br>(from <i>zarghún</i> , "lush") (Zarghan, Zarghanak). City (29.765310, 52.710449) in Fars Province; 20 km ENE of Shiraz.  |
| Zarqani   | Zarqání  | Mírzá Maḥmúd Zarqání (c. 1875–1924), travel teacher and secretary for Shoghi Effendi. <i>Maḥmúd's Diary: The Diary of Mírzá Maḥmúd-i-Zarqání Chronicling 'Abdu'l-Bahá's Journey to America</i> , is a translation of vol. 1 of his <i>Kitáb-i-Badá'í' al-Áthár</i> ("Book of Wondrous Impressions" in two vols). |
| Zarrin-Taj  | Zarrín-Táj   | "Crown of Gold", one of the titles given to Táhirih by her family  |
| Zartusht, Zardusht  | Zartusht, Zardusht   | Pers. supreme intelligence; divine light; the rational soul; the first created; the planet Mercury; a truth-speaker; Zoroaster or Zarathustra. Founder of the Zoroastrian religion.  |
| Zatuna, Zaytunat<br>Zawal (Zaval)   | Zaytúna[h or t], pl. Zaytúnát<br>Zawál                         | olive tree, olive<br>end, passage, extinction, disappearance, vanishing, cessation; setting (of the sun); noon (or zenith)   |

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| Zawar, Zawara, Zawarih, Zavarih    | Zawár, Zawára, Pers. Zawárih        | Pers. (Zavareh) an under jailer; a servant; the brother of Rustam; a city in Persian 'Iráq founded by him. A city in and the capital of Zavareh District, in Ardestan County, Isfahan Province, Iran. 14 km NE of Ardestan and 115 km NE of Isfahan.  |
| Zawar, Zuwar<br>Zawj (Zauj), Azwaj | Zawár, pl. Zúwár<br>Zawj, pl. Azwáj | a visitor; a stranger, pilgrim<br>to pair, couple, mate, join in pairs or couples (something); to double, geminate (something); to employ parallelism (rhetoric)  |
| Zawra                              | Zawrá'                              | western side of Baghdád (split by Tigris River) was also known (by Persians) as az-Zawrá' (the bent or the crooked). See ar-Rawḥá   |
| Zayanda<br>Zayandih-Rud            | Záyanda<br>Záyandih-Rúd             | Pers. bringing forth; a mother<br>Pers. from Záyandih "life giver" and Rúd "river", is the largest river of the Iranian Plateau in central Iran.  |
| Zayd (Zaid)                        | Zayd                                | Pers. being augmented; increasing, augmenting, adding; proper name of a man, frequently used in a fictitious manner   |
| Zaydan (Zaidan)<br>Zaydi (Zaidi)   | Zaydán<br>Zaydí                     | Jurjí Zaydán. See Zahidan<br>followers of the Zaydi Islamic jurisprudence (named after Zayd ibn 'Alí, the grandson of Ḥusayn ibn 'Alí and the son of their fourth Imám 'Alí ibn Ḥusayn) are called Zaydí and make up about 35–42% of Muslims in Yemen, with the vast majority of Shí'a Muslims in the country being Zaydí. The followers dismiss religious dissimulation (taqíya). They are a Shí'ih breakaway group.   |
| Zaydiyya (Zaidiyya)                | Zaydiyya[h]                         | Zaidism (Arabic: az-zaydiyya, adjective form zaydí) is one of the Shí'a sects closest in terms of theology to Ḥanafí Sunní Islam.   |
| Zayn (Zain, Zine), Zina, Zinat     | Zayn, fem. Zína[h or t], pl. Zínát  | beauty; beautiful, nice, pretty;—fem. embellishment, adornment, ornament, decoration; cloth, attire, finery; toilette   |
| Zaynab                             | Zaynab                              | Ar. fem. (many spelling variations) "a father's precious jewel" or "the one who glorifies a father". It is derived from the Arabic root words "zína" (meaning precious jewel, what glorifies someone, source of beauty) and "ab" (meaning father). It can also mean "fragrant flower". Daughter, wives and granddaughter (Zaynab ibnat 'Alí) of Muḥammad. Believed to be a modification of Zenobia. Also a girl from a village near Zanján who disguised herself as a man to join others at the fort at Zanján. |
| Zaynu'l-'Abidun                    | Zaynu'l-'Ábidún                     | "The ornament of the worshippers" or the "Prince of Worshippers". Title of the fourth Imám, 'Alí Ibn Ḥusayn, and of a distinguished Bahá'í, Fawzí Zaynu'l-'Ábidín, Knight of Bahá'u'lláh.   |
| Zaynu'l-Mukhlisun                  | Zaynu'l-Mukhlisún                   | "the adorning of the sincere ones", surname given by 'Abdu'l-Bahá to Zaynu'l-'Ábidín Ismá'íl, father of Fawzí Zaynu'l-'Ábidín.  |
| Zaynu'l-Muqarrabin                 | Zaynu'l-Muqarrabín                  | "the Ornament of the Near Ones" or "the Ornament of the favoured"   |
| Zayta (Zaita)                      | Zaytá                               | transcription from Hebrew, זית, olive. Mount Zaytá (Mount of Olives). See Tína and Zaytún.  |
| Zaytun (Zaitun, Zaytoun)           | Zaytún, fem. Zaytúna[h or t]        | (pl. fem. Zaytúnát) (collective noun) olive tree; olive(s). az-Zaytún, a district of Cairo that 'Abdu'l-Bahá resided in. Jabal az-Zaytún (Mount of Olives, Jerusalem). See Tína and Zaytá.  |
| Zayya, Tazayya                     | Zayyá                               | to dress, clothe, costume (someone in). Form V tazayyá to dress, put on a dress or costume; to dress up, smarten oneself up, to be dressed, be clad (in), wear (something).   |
| <b>Zh</b>                          |                                     |   |
| Zhinus                             | Zhínús                              | Zhínús Muḥmúdí  |
| Zib (Zeb)                          | Zíb                                 | Pers. ornament, elegance, beauty; lovely, graceful  |
| Ziba (Zeba)                        | Zíbá                                | Pers. beautiful, elegant; adorned, arranged; consistent. Zíbá Khánúm (d. 1932), African slave owned by Fath-'Alí Sháh. Son Ghulám-'Alí Siyáh (1871–1949) became a Bahá'í.   |

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| Zihar                                 | Zihár                                 | pre-Islamic form of divorce, consisting in the words of repudiation: you are to me like my mother's back. It is an insult proffered by a husband upon his wife that likens the wife to some prohibited female relation of his, and exposes the husband to divorce. See muḥallil  |
| Zihtab                                | Zihtáb                                | Ismá'íl Zihṭáb   |
| Zij                                   | Zīj                                   | leveling line (used by masons); ephemeris, astronomical almanac. Zīj as-Sindhind ("astronomical tables of Siddhanta") by al-Khārazmī.  |
| Zill, Zilal, Zulul, Azlal             | Zīll, pl. Zīlál, Zūlúl, Azlál         | shadow, shade, umbra; shelter, protection, patronage; shading, hub; slightest indication, semblance, trace, glimpse (of something); tangent (geometry). See <u>Shabāḥ</u>  |
| Zillu'llah                            | Zīllu'lláh                            | "Shadow of God" DB xxxviii   |
| Zillu's-Sultan                        | Zīllu's-Sulṭán                        | "Shadow of the King", Mas'úd Mírzá, eldest son of Násir ad-Dín <u>Sháh</u> .   |
| Zin                                   | Zín                                   | Pers. a saddle   |
| Zina (Zyna), Zinat (Zynat and Zeenat) | Zína[h or t], pl. Zínát               | embellishment, adornment, ornament, decoration; cloth, attire, finery. Zinat <u>Khánum</u> (Zínat Baghdádí), wife of Dr Baghdádí.  |
| Zina                                  | Ziná'                                 | adultery; fornication  |
| Zinda, Zindagan                       | Zinda, pl. Zindagán                   | Pers. alive, living; life; a match, or anything similar catching fire; poor, needy; great, huge, terrible; proud, haughty;—pl. the living  |
| Zindagani                             | Zindagání                             | Pers. life; sustenance, food   |
| Zindan                                | Zindán                                | Pers. a prison, jail; pound, pin fold  |
| Zindan-i-Awin                         | Zindán-i-Áwín                         | Pers. Evin Prison (35.795085, 51.385770) in the Evin neighbourhood of Tehran, Iran   |
| Zindiq, pl. Zanadiq, Zanadiqa         | Zindíq, pl. Zanádíq, Zanádíqa[h or t] | Pers. one who maintains the doctrine of two principles (light and darkness); a "fire-worshipper"; an atheist, a disbeliever in God and a future state; a heretic; impious; hypocritical.—pl. Sadducees; infidels; atheists; "fire-worshippers"; pagans, heretics. See zandaqa  |
| Zinjir, Zanjir                        | Zinjír, Zanjír                        | Pers. a chain; the rippling surface of water; a harrow; a ploughshare, coulter   |
| Zira'a                                | Zirá'a[h or t]                        | agriculture; tilling, tillage; cultivation (of land); growing, raising (of crops); farming   |
| Zira'i                                | Zirá'í                                | agricultural, agrarian, farm- (in compounds)   |
| Zirak                                 | Zírak                                 | Pers. ingenious, intelligent, prudent, penetrating, sagacious, smart, quick in understanding or at manual labour. A very small village (33.811111, 57.306944, just north of the village of Murdistán and 13 km WSW of <u>Bushrúyih</u> ) in Boshruyeh County, South Khorasan Province, Iran. Named <u>Khayru'l-Qurá</u> by Bahá'u'lláh.  |
| Zirih-Kinari                          | Zirih-Kinári                          | Mullá Sa'íd-i-Zirih-Kinári (Zira may be a form of Zahra?)  |
| Ziyada (Ziyad)                        | Ziyáda[h], Pers. Ziyád                | increase, increment, accretion, growth; surplus, excess; increase, augmentation, raising, stepping up; enhancement, elevation, intensification; extra pay, allowance (in addition to the salary). Easier to pronounce as Ziyád (H. M. Balyuzi). 'Ubayd Alláh ibn Ziyád was the Umayyad governor of Baṣra, Kúfa and <u>Khurásán</u> during the reigns of caliphs Mu'áwíya I and Yazíd I, and the leading general of the Umayyad army under caliphs Marwán I and 'Abdu'l-Malik. 'Ubayd Alláh is primarily remembered for his role in the killings of members of 'Alí ibn Abí Ṭálib's family including Ḥusayn ibn 'Alí, and he has become infamous in Muslim tradition. |
| Ziyara, Ziyarat                       | Ziyára[h or t], pl. Ziyárát           | visit; call (social, of a doctor). A pilgrimage ("visitation") made to the shrines of the Imams, Sufi saints, etc. "Pers." Ziyárih.  |
| Ziyarah al-Jami'ah                    | az-Ziyárah al-Jámi'ah                 | Comprehensive Pilgrimage, attributed to the tenth Imam, 'Alí al-Hádí   |
| Ziyarat                               | Ziyárat                               | visiting; a visit (especially to a sacred tomb, etc.), a religious visitation, a pilgrimage. Visiting Tablet revealed by Imám 'Alí.  |
| Ziyarat-i-Shah-'Abdu'l-'Azim          | Ziyárat-i- <u>Sháh</u> -'Abdu'l-'Azím | Tablet written while in vicinity of the <u>Sháh</u> -'Abdu'l-'Azím Shrine (35.585668, 51.435394) in Rey, about 12 km south of the centre of Ṭihrán by the Báb  |

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| Ziyarat-Nama-Ha                        | Zíyárat-Náma-Há                        | Pers. letters (or epistles) of visitation   |
| Ziyarat-Namiy-i-Awliya'                | Zíyárat-Námiy-i-Awliyá'                | "Tablet of visitation for the exalted ones" by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Ziyarat-Namiy-i-Bab wa Baha'u'llah     | Zíyárat-Námiy-i-Báb wa Bahá'u'lláh     | "Tablet of visitation for the Báb and Bahá'u'lláh" by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Ziyarat-Namiy-i-Babu'l-Bab             | Zíyárat-Námiy-i-Bábu'l-Báb wa Quddús   | "Tablet of visitation for Mullá Husayn and Quddús" by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Ziyarat-Namiy-i-Bayt                   | Zíyárat-Námiy-i-Bayt                   | "Tablet of visitation of the House" by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Ziyarat-Namiy-i-Maryam                 | Zíyárat-Námiy-i-Maryam                 | "Tablet of visitation for Maryam" by Bahá'u'lláh  |
| Ziyarat-Namiy-i-Mulla Muhammad         | Zíyárat-Námiy-i-Mullá Muḥammad         | Zíyárat-Námiy-i-Mullá Muḥammad 'Alíy-i-Bárfurúshí (Tablet of visitation for Quddús) by the Báb  |
| Ziyarat-Namiy-i-Siyyidu'sh-Shuhada'    | Zíyárat-Námiy-i-Siyyidu'sh-Shuhadá'    | "Tablet of visitation for the Prince of the Martyrs" by Bahá'u'lláh   |
| Zubayda (Zubaida)                      | Zubayda[h or t]                        | marigold. Zubayda bint Ja'far ibn Manšúr, a wife of Caliph Hárúnu'r-Rashíd.   |
| Zubda, Zubad                           | Zubda[h], pl. Zubad                    | (fresh) butter (as opposed to samn); cream;—pl. choicest part, prime, cream, flower, elite; extract, quintessence; essence, substance; gist, main point   |
| Zubur                                  | Zubúr                                  | (Book of) Psalms, Psalter   |
| Zuhal                                  | Zuḥal                                  | the planet Saturn   |
| Zuhayr (Zuhair), Zuhayra (Zuhaira)     | Zuhayr, fem. Zuhayra[h]                | little flower, blossom. Zuhayr bin Abí Sulmá (c. 520–c. 609), one of the greatest Arab poets of pre-Islamic times   |
| Zuhd                                   | Zuhd                                   | (voluntary) renunciation (of something); indifference (to, especially to worldly things); abstemiousness, abstinence; asceticism; ad-dunyá fi az-zuhd asceticism. A Muslim is permitted to enjoy the pleasures bestowed on him by God, but Islam encourages and praises those who shun luxury in favour of a simple and pious life. However, Islam rejects excessive deliberate asceticism, poverty, passivism and monasticism. Shoghi Effendi stated "... that the maintenance of such a high standard of moral conduct is not to be associated or confused with any form of asceticism, or of excessive and bigoted puritanism. The standard ... seeks, under no circumstances, to deny anyone the legitimate right and privilege to derive the fullest advantage and benefit from the manifold joys, beauties, and pleasures with which the world has been so plentifully enriched by an All-Loving Creator." ADJ, p. 33 |
| Zuhr, Azhar                            | Zuḥr, pl. Azhár                        | noon, midday; (feminine) midday prayer (Islamic Law)  |
| Zuhra (Zohrah, Zohrih, Zohreh)         | Zuhra[h or t]                          | brilliance, light, brightness, whiteness; beauty; Banú Zuharah clan of the Quraysh tribe; a flower, blossom. az-Zuhara the planet Venus.  |
| Zuhur                                  | Zuḥúr                                  | appearance; visibility, conspicuousness; pomp, splendor, show, ostentation, window-dressing. Zuḥúr is a term used by Bahá'u'lláh for "Manifestation" or "advent") instead of Rasúl or Nabíl; and a new term: "Manifestation of God" (Zuḥúr Alláh). In Shi'ite messianic terminology, the Advent of the Imam of the Age and the events associated with his Return. In a broader sense, any prophetic revelation. See maẓhar and maẓar.   |
| Zuhur Allah, Zuhur-i-Ilahi             | Zuḥúr Alláh, Pers. Zuḥúr-i-Iláhí       | ("Manifestation of God") See Nabíyu'lláh and Rasúlu'lláh  |
| Zukhruf                                | Zuḥḥruf, pl. Zuḥḥrúf                   | gold; beauty, elegance, ornament; a speech embellished with fine imagery and romantic fiction; adorned falsehood; exaggeration. Qur'án 43:35, 53 uses the plural form; chapter uses the singular form.  |
| Zulaykha (Zulaikha)                    | Zulayḥá                                | the wife of Potiphar (possibly captain of Egyptian palace guard), whose passion for Yúsuf (Joseph) is much celebrated in the East, particularly in the elegant Persian poems by Nizámí and Jámí.  |
| Zulma, Zulmat, Zulumat, Zulamat, Zulum | Zulma[t], pl. Zulmát, Zulumát, Zulamát | darkness, duskiness, gloom, murkiness.—pl. also Zulam. baḥr az-zulumát. the Atlantic Ocean. In the Qur'án, "light" (an-núr) is only ever used in the singular, because "light" refers to truth, which can only ever be one. In contrast, "darknesses" (az-zulumát) is used to refer to untruth or error, which can come in many forms.  |
| Zumra, Zumar                           | Zumra, pl. Zumar                       | troop; group (of people); crowd   |
| Zumurrud                               | Zumurrud                               | emerald   |

|                        |                                  |  |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Zumurrudi, Zumurrudin  | Zumurrudí, Pers. also Zumurrudín | colour of an emerald   |
| Zunuz                  | Zunúz                            | The capital of Marand  |
| Zunuzi                 | Zunúzí                           | of or from Zunúz. Sayyid ‘Alí Zunúzí, step-father of Anís. Sayyid Ḥasan Zunúzí, relative of both, prominent Bábí and amanuense of the Báb.                   |
| Zur (Zor)              | Zúr                              | Pers. strength, power, vigour; violence, strong effort, force; weight  |
| Zur-Khana (Zur-Khanih) | Zúr-Khána (Zúr-Kháníh)           | Pers. “house of strength”. The traditional gymnasium of urban Persia and adjacent lands, a place for professional athletes to perform traditional exercises. |

**Arabic and Persian**

**Letters, transcription & abjad values**

The Arabic alphabet is written from right to left using 28 consonants (28 abjad values; Persian includes four additional letters (g, zh, ch, p; پ چ ژ گ)) and there is no distinction between upper- and lowercase. Both printed and written Arabic are cursive, with most letters within a word changing shape so they are directly joined to adjacent letters.

Modern dictionaries and other reference books do not use the old abjadí letter order to sort alphabetically; instead, the newer hijá’í letter order is used (as in the table below) wherein letters are partially grouped together by similarity of shape. The hijá’í order is never used as numerals.

| Ar. | Name | Trans. <sup>1</sup> | Abjad | Ar. | Name  | Trans.        | Abjad | Ar. | Name         | Trans.    | Abjad          |
|-----|------|---------------------|-------|-----|-------|---------------|-------|-----|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| ا   | Alif | á                   | 1     | س   | Sín   | s             | 60    | ك   | Káf          | k         | 20             |
| ب   | Bá’  | b                   | 2     | ش   | Shín  | sh            | 300   | ل   | Lám          | l         | 30             |
| ت   | Tá’  | t                   | 400   | ص   | Šád   | š             | 90    | م   | Mím          | m         | 40             |
| ث   | Thá’ | th                  | 500   | ض   | Ḍad   | ḍ             | 800   | ن   | Nún          | n         | 50             |
| ج   | Jím  | j                   | 3     | ط   | Tá’   | ṭ             | 9     | ه   | Há’          | h         | 5              |
| ح   | Há’  | ḥ                   | 8     | ظ   | Zá’   | ẓ             | 900   | و   | Wáw          | w         | 6              |
| خ   | Khá’ | kh                  | 600   | ع   | ‘Ayn  | ‘ (left) or ` | 70    | ؤ   | Ḍamma wáw    | ú         | 6              |
| د   | Dál  | d                   | 4     | غ   | Ghayn | gh            | 1,000 | ى   | Alif maqṣúra | y         | 10             |
| ذ   | Dhál | dh                  | 700   | ف   | Fá’   | f             | 80    | ي   | Kasra Yá’    | í         | 10             |
| ر   | Rá’  | r                   | 200   | ق   | Qáf   | q             | 100   | ء   | Hamza        | ’ (right) | 1 <sup>2</sup> |
| ز   | Záy  | z                   | 7     |     |       |               |       |     |              |           |                |

Some grammarians regard alif (ا) and hamza (ء) as two distinct letters, while others regard (ء) as two realizations of the same letter. They are a problematic aspect of Arabic writing and are often confusing to native and non-native speakers alike.

The Arabic letters are divided into 14 sun (حروف شمسية) ḥurúf shamsíyah, red in the above table) and 14 moon letters (حروف قمرية) ḥurúf qamaríyah). This classification is based on the way these letters affect the pronunciation of the definite article (ال) at the beginning of words. The definite article is assimilated into the sun letters and loses its distinctive sound. As a result, the sound at the beginning of the word is doubled. The definite article retains its distinctive sound when it occurs before one of the moon letters.

Examples of changes to the definite article when placed in front of words beginning with a sun letter:

|           |           |           |                 |           |            |          |               |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|------------|----------|---------------|
| at-taj    | the crown | adh-dhikr | the remembrance | aṣh-shams | the sun    | az-zafar | the victory   |
| ath-thalj | the ice   | ar-rajul  | the man         | aṣ-Ṣaláh  | the prayer | al-lawḥ  | the tablet    |
| ad-dub    | the bear  | az-zamán  | the time        | at-ta’ám  | the food   | an-nabát | the vegetable |

**‘Ayn & hamza consonants**

These Arabic consonant letters for ‘ayn and hamza are represented by **left** and **right** curly apostrophes respectively—they are NOT quote marks nor are they interchangeable. The alternative plain text characters are ` and ’ respectively.<sup>3</sup>

Always include any initial ‘Ayn, and ending Hamza or ‘Ayn. It is important not to confuse any quote marks used in the text together with an ‘Ayn or a Hamza.

An ‘Ayn in the middle or at the end of a word/name can be entered by inserting a space, an apostrophe, and then removing the leading space. Alternatively, use the appended Word macro to insert the left curly apostrophe.

**Capitalisation**

There are capital letters in Arabic and Persian script. When transcribed, capital letters should only be used for proper Names and attributes of God, otherwise, lowercase letters should be used. This document uses capital letters for all words/names as if they were proper names—these should be converted to lower case for other uses.

**Elative word forms**

In some languages such as Arabic, the concepts of comparative and superlative degree of an adjective are merged into a single form, the elative. How this form is understood or translated depends upon context and definiteness. In the absence of comparison, the elative conveys the notion of “greatest”, “supreme”. The elative of kabár (big) is ‘akbar (bigger/biggest, greater/greatest).

<sup>1</sup> Transcription  
<sup>2</sup> The isolated hamza (ء) is treated as if it were placed on an alif where it would have an abjad value of 1.  
<sup>3</sup> Searching in Word: use ^39 for single straight quote, ^34 for double straight quote and ^013 for paragraph or carriage return mark.

### Hybrid words/names

Most words (there are some commonly accepted exceptions, e.g. Bahá'ís) that have an English suffix should NOT be transcribed (e.g. Islamic, Qur'anic, Shi'ite, Shi'ism). Adding an 's' to many words to represent the plural form is more recognizable to the English reader (*bábs*) than the often very different transcribed Arabic plural word (*abwáb*). These and some other words are often better replaced by an English equivalent, e.g. Gate-hood for *Bábíyyat* instead of the incorrect hybrid forms: "Bábhood" or "Babhood", etc.

### Numbers

Arabic numerals are written from left to right.

|                | · (0) | ١ (1) | ٢ (2)                | ٣ (3)                 | ٤ (4)           | ٥ (5)           | ٦ (6)         | ٧ (7)         | ٨ (8)                 | ٩ (9)          | ١٠ (10)           |
|----------------|-------|-------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Ar.<br>m./f.   | ṣifr  | wáḥid | ithnání<br>ithnatání | Thalátha[h]<br>thalát | arba'a<br>arba' | khamsa<br>khams | sita<br>sitt  | sab'a<br>sab' | thamániya<br>thamánin | tis'a<br>tis'a | 'ashara<br>'ashar |
| Pers.<br>m./f. | ṣifr  | yak   | du                   | sih                   | chahár          | panj<br>khams   | shash<br>sitt | haft<br>sab'  | hašt                  | nuh<br>tis'a   | dah               |

### Plurals

#### Arabic

Regular plurals for masculine nouns, add the suffix -ún (for the nominative) or -ín (for the accusative and genitive); for feminine nouns, add the suffix -át. However, not all plurals follow these simple rules. One class of nouns in both spoken and written Arabic produce plurals by changing the pattern of vowels inside the word, sometimes also with the addition of a prefix or suffix. This system is not fully regular, and it is used mainly for masculine non-human nouns; human nouns are pluralized regularly or irregularly.

#### Persian

The most common and productive form of pluralization for Persian nouns is with the suffix -há (not joined in formal Persian). This is typically used for non-human nouns. Another productive plural suffix is án, used for human nouns (with alternative forms gán after the short vowel "i" and "yán" after other vowels). Many nouns borrowed from Arabic feminine forms pluralize using the át suffix. Nouns borrowed from Arabic human forms often pluralize using the ín suffix. The most challenging type of noun pluralization is for Arabic broken plurals, which are formed through internal vowel alternation. These nouns pluralize in Persian like their counterparts in Arabic.

### Underdots

There are three methods of adding letters with underdots:

- Use the Microsoft Word EQ field. The disadvantages of this method are that it increases the line spacing (it can be fixed to some extent using "Exact" line spacing), it makes searching for sequences of letters very difficult, and it cannot be converted for use in other file formats.
- Use combining dot (U+0323) or diaeresis (U+0324) below. [In Word, type in the letter, Insert | Symbol, More Symbols, scroll down to the Combining Diacritical Marks subset and select the combining character.]
- The best option is to use the underdotted letters from an extended open type font character set (not all fonts contain these letters in their character set).

### Underscores

The line placed under 'ch', 'dh', 'kh', 'sh', 'th' and 'zh' indicates that these combinations of two letters in Roman script represent the sound of a single letter in the original script.

### Vowel sounds

The following information is provided merely as a very simple introduction to pronunciation.<sup>1</sup>

Accenting provides a guide to the pronunciation of vowel sounds in standard Arabic. Any attempt to show how vowels are pronounced using English word examples is limited by the fact that English words themselves are pronounced differently in different English speaking regions. The sound of short Arabic vowels is also affected by which Arabic consonant precedes them.

|    |  |
|----|--|
| á  | a long a as in 'ah', 'arm' or 'father'         |
| a  | a short a as in 'band', 'account' or 'ran'     |
| í  | the vowel sound 'ee' as in 'meet' or 'feet'    |
| i  | a simple 'i' sound as in 'hit', 'bit' or 'sit' |
| ú  | a 'oo' sound as in 'boot', 'moon' or 'root'    |
| u  | a 'o' sound as in 'put'                        |
| aw | as 'ow' sound in 'vowel'                       |

### Bahá'í

#### Apostles of Bahá'u'lláh

|   |  |    |                                   |
|---|--|----|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Mírzá Músá (Kalím), the brother of Bahá'u'lláh | 11 | Mírzá Muḥammad-Taqí (Ibn-i-Abhar) |
| 2 | Mírzá Buzurg (Badí')                           | 12 | Mullá Muḥammad (Nabíl-i-A'zam)    |
| 3 | Siyyid Ḥasan (Sulṭánu'sh-Shuhadá')             | 13 | Shaykh Kázim (Samandarí)          |
| 4 | Mullá Abu'l-Ḥasan (Amín)                       | 14 | Mírzá Muḥammad Muṣṭafá            |
| 5 | Mírzá Abu'l-Faḍl-i-Gulpáygání                  | 15 | Mírzá Ḥusayn (Miṣhkín-Qalam)      |
| 6 | Mírzá 'Alí-Muḥammad (Varqá, Dove)              | 16 | Mírzá Ḥasan (Adíb)                |

<sup>1</sup> Further information can be found at <https://pronunciation-guide-ll4k9v1xc.now.sh/>

|    |   |    |  |
|----|---|----|--|
| 7  | Mírzá Maḥmúd Furúghí  | 17 | <u>Shaykh</u> Muḥammad-‘Alí                |
| 8  | Mullá ‘Alí-Akbar (Ḥájí Ákhúnd)  | 18 | Mullá Zaynu’l-‘Ábidín (Zaynu’l-Muqarrabín) |
| 9  | Mullá Muḥammad (Nabíl-i-Akbar)  | 19 | Mírzá Alí-Muḥammad (Ibn-i-Aṣdaq)           |
| 10 | Ḥájí Mírzá Muḥammad-Taqí (Vakílu’d-Dawlih)<br>(cousin of the Báb & one of the twenty-four elders) |    |  |

### Bearers of the throne of God (8)

And the angels shall be on its sides, and over them on that day eight shall bear up the throne of thy Lord.<sup>1</sup>

Islamic traditions state the bearers are four angels, but the Prophet Muḥammad prophesied that the number would be two-fold on the Day of Resurrection, i.e. eight. This two-fold number of bearers corresponds with references in the Qur’án to not just one trumpet blast but to two—the first trump denoting the end of an era and the second trump denoting the beginning of a new era. (Qur’án 39:60) Angels are the spiritual Messengers of God and can represent the earlier Prophets (Noah, Abraham, Moses and Jesus) and the later “angels”: Muḥammad, ‘Alí Ṭálib, Ḥasan ibn ‘Alí and Ḥusayn ibn ‘Alí.<sup>2</sup>

Qur’án 69:13 speaks of a single trumpet blast and the following verses speak of the calamities that accompany the Day of Resurrection in the context of the number “8”. Therefore, this is a clear reference to the Báb, Who is the eighth Arch-Messenger of God of the main world religions—including Sabeanism about which there remains some record in the Qur’án—Hinduism, Judaism, Zoroastrianism, Buddhism, Christianity and Islám.<sup>3</sup>

Thus, it is no mere coincidence that the number 8 is an important element in the construction of the Shrine of the Báb with its octagonal-shaped superstructure, its 8 minarets and the 8-point star shaped flowerbeds of its surrounding gardens. Referring to Qur’án 69:17, Ugo Giachery records the following conversation with Shoghi Effendi:

Speaking one evening of the importance of the minarets in Islamic architecture, Shoghi Effendi said: “The mosque of Medina has seven minarets, the one of Sultan Ahmad in Constantinople has six, but the Qur’án mentions eight.” Furthermore, the eight slender minaret-like spires symbolize the bearers of the ‘throne of God’ ....<sup>4</sup>

The abjad numerical value of *Bahá’* (بهاء, “Glory”) is 9 (“B” (ب, *Bá*) = 2, “h” (ه, *Há*) = 5 and á (ا, *Alif*) = 1, totalling 8. However, *Bahá’* ends with a *Hamza* (ء)—an independent consonant with no English equivalent, and, when not seated on a long vowel, also equals 1. So the numerical value of the first three elements of *Bahá’*, equalling 8, are the bearers of the enthroned *Hamza*.<sup>5</sup> This brings the total numerical value of *Bahá’* to 9, which is of great significance in the Bahá’í Faith.<sup>6</sup>

The verse [Qur’án 69:17] thus means [according to ‘Abdu’l-Bahá]: “on that day Bahá will bear up the throne (the body) of thy Lord. On that day eight will bear up one.”<sup>7</sup>

All things proceed from the Primal Unity, which in turn proceeds from the Point. The unity of the Báb and His 18 Letters of the Living comprise the Primal Unity of 19 figures (*wáḥid*, abjad 19, “one” or “unity”). This Primal Unity gives rise to “all things” (*kullu shay’*, abjad 361). It is the perfect manifestation of the attributes of God as the First and the Last.

In the Arabic Bayán, the Báb speaks of Quddús as the realization of the Last—the return of the Islamic station of gatehood, or the station of magnification (*takbír*). Quddús is thus a mirror of the First—the Báb—and indeed Quddús’ own name, Muḥammad-‘Alí, is the mirror image of the Báb’s name, ‘Alí-Muḥammad. Then the Báb calls Quddús the reality that is above eight unities of mirrors. Elsewhere, the Báb refers to Quddús as the one around whom eight unities revolve.<sup>8</sup>

The Báb describes the Primal Unity as consisting of the First and the Last. The First is of course the Báb, representing *Huva* (He), equal to 11. The remaining eight Letters represent the station of Quddús as the Last. Since the “all things” of the Bahá’í community (19 × 19 = 361)—each member of which is a “mirror”—can also be considered as reflections of the First and the Last, the first eleven unities (11 × 19 = 209) are created through the Báb and the remaining eight (8 × 19 = 152) through Quddús. Quddús is thus above “eight unities of mirrors” or the one around whom eight unities revolve. And 152 mirrors thus fall beneath the station of Quddús. According to the Qur’án, eight angels will carry the Throne of God on the Day of Judgment. Quddús in this sense represents the station of magnification (*takbír*) and gatehood, which “carries the throne of God”, that is, the Báb or the Point of glorification.<sup>9</sup>

Shoghi Effendi always referred to the Shrine of the Báb as the “Throne of the Lord”.<sup>10</sup>

### Hands of the Cause of God

| Appointed by       | Details   |
|--------------------|---|
| <b>Bahá’u’lláh</b> | Ḥájí Mullá ‘Alí-Akbar-i-Shahmírzádí (Ḥájí Ákhúnd) (1842–1910)<br>Mírzá Muḥammad-Taqí (Ibn-i-Abhar) (d. 1917)<br>Mírzá Ḥasan-i-Adíb (Adíb) (1848–1919) |

<sup>1</sup> Qur’án 69:17 (Rodwell).

<sup>2</sup> *Majma’ al-Bayan*, vol. 10, p. 346. See [www.al-islam.org/enlightening-commentary-light-holy-quran-vol-18/surah-al-haqqa-chapter-69](http://www.al-islam.org/enlightening-commentary-light-holy-quran-vol-18/surah-al-haqqa-chapter-69). See Frank Ayers, *Studying the Holy Qur’án*, vol. 2, p. 35.

<sup>3</sup> Shoghi Effendi, *Directives of the Guardian*, pp. 51–2.

<sup>4</sup> Ugo Giachery, *Shoghi Effendi*, p. 89.

<sup>5</sup> See Muḥammad Muṣṭafá, *Bahá’u’lláh the Great Announcement of the Qur’án*, pp. 102–103.

<sup>6</sup> See Frank Ayers, *Studying the Holy Qur’án*, vol. 6, pp. 205–6.

<sup>7</sup> Marzieh Gail, *Summon up remembrance*, p. 128.

<sup>8</sup> The Báb, Persian Bayán 4:18.

<sup>9</sup> See Nader Saiedi, *Gate of the Heart*, p. 285.

<sup>10</sup> Shoghi Effendi in Ugo Giachery, *Shoghi Effendi: recollections*, p. 83.

|   |  |
|---|--|
|   | Mírzá ‘Alí-Muḥammad (Ibn-i-Aṣḍaq) (1850–1928)  |
| ‘Abdu’l-Bahá                                | None. Five named in <i>Memorials of the Faithful</i> , p. 7 (one, Hájí Ákhúnd, was appointed by Bahá’u’lláh)<br>Áqá Muḥammad-i-Qá’íní (Nabíl-i-Akbar) (1829–1892)<br>Mírzá ‘Alí-Muḥammad-i-Varqá (d. 1896)<br>Mullá Šádiq-i-Muqaddas (Ismu’lláhu’l-Aṣḍaq) (d. 1889)<br>Shaykh Muḥammad Ridáy-i-Yazdí (believed to be Mullá Muḥammad-i-Ridáy-i-Muḥammad-Ábádí (1814–1897))  |
| Shoghi Effendi<br>[Posthumous appointments] | Hájí Abu’l-Ḥasan (Hájí Amín) (1831–1928) [1928]<br>John Ebenezer Esslemont (1874–1925) [1925]<br>Martha Root (1872–1939) [3 October 1939]<br>Keith Bean Ransom-Kehler (1876–1933) [30 October 1933]<br>John Henry Hyde Dunn (1855–1941) [27 April 1951]<br>Siyyid Muṣṭafá Rúmí (d. 1942) [14 July 1945]<br>‘Abdu’l-Jalíl Bey Sa’d (d. 1942)<br>Muḥammad Taqíy-i-Iṣfahání (1860–1946)<br>Roy C. Wilhelm (1875–1951) [1952]<br>Louis George Gregory (1874–1951) [1951]   |
| Shoghi Effendi<br>24–12–1951<br>(twelve)    | <i>Holy Land</i> : William Sutherland Maxwell (1874–1951), Charles Mason Remey (1874–1974) (until 1960), Amelia Engekder Collins (1873–1962), President, Vice-President, International Baha’i Council<br><i>Iran</i> : Valiyu’lláh Varqá (1884–1955), Tarázu’lláh Samandarí (1874–1968), ‘Alí-Akbar Furútan (1905–2003)<br><i>American continent</i> : Horace Hotchkiss Holley (1867–1960), Dorothy Beecher Baker (1898–1954), Leroy C. Ioas (1896–1965)<br><i>European continent</i> : George Townshend (1876–1957), <sup>1</sup> Hermann Grossmann (1899–1968), Ugo Giachery (1896–1989) |
| Shoghi Effendi<br>29–02–1952<br>(seven)     | <i>Canada and United States</i> : Siegfried Schopflocher (1877–1953) and Corinne Knight True (1961–1961) (resp.)<br><i>Iran</i> : Dhikru’lláh Khádím (1904–1986), Shu’á’u’lláh ‘Alá’í (1889–1984)<br><i>Germany, Africa, Australia</i> : Adelbert Mühschlegel (1897–1980), Músá Banání (1886–1971), Clara Dunn (1869–1960) (resp.)   |
| Shoghi Effendi<br>[date]<br>(five)          | Amatu’l-Bahá Rúhíyyih Khánúm (1910–2000) [March 1952]<br>Jalál Kháḍih (Jalal Khazeh) (1897–1990) [December 1953]<br>Paul Haney (1909–1982) [March 1954]<br>‘Alí Muḥammad Varqá (1911–2007) [November 1955]<br>Agnes Baldwin Alexander (1875–1971) [March 1957]   |
| Shoghi Effendi<br>2–10–1957<br>(eight)      | <i>Uganda</i> : Enoch Olinga (1926–1979)<br><i>West and South Africa</i> : William Sears (1911–1992), and John Aldham Robarts (1901–1992)<br><i>British Isles</i> : Ḥasan Muvaqqar Balyuzi (1908–1980) and John Graham Ferraby (1914–1973)<br><i>Pacific</i> : Harold Collis Featherstone (1913–1990) and Raḥmátu’lláh Muhájir (1923–1979)<br><i>Arabia</i> : Abu’l-Qásim Faydí (Faizi) (1906–1980)  |

### Letters of the Living (18×)

|    |   |    |   |
|----|---|----|---|
| 1  | Mullá Muḥammad-Ḥusayn-i-Buṣhrú’í, entitled Bábu’l-Báb   | 11 | Mullá Jalíl-i-Urúmí   |
| 2  | Mírzá Muḥammad Ḥasan-i-Buṣhrú’í, brother of Mullá Ḥusayn  | 12 | Mullá Aḥmad-i-Ibdál-i-Marághí’í   |
| 3  | Mírzá Muḥammad-Báqir-i-Buṣhrú’í, nephew of Mullá Ḥusayn   | 13 | Mullá Báqir-i-Tabrízí   |
| 4  | Mullá ‘Alíy-i-Bastámí (first martyr of the Bábi Dispensation)   | 14 | Mullá Yúsuḥ-i-Ardibílí  |
| 5  | Mullá Khudá-Bakhsh-i-Qúchání, later known as Mullá ‘Alíy-i-Rází. His son Mashíyyatu’lláh later martyred in his youth. | 15 | Mírzá Hádíy-i-Qazvíní, son of Hájí Mírzá ‘Abdu’l-Vahháb & brother of Mírzá Muḥammad-‘Alí        |
| 6  | Mullá Ḥasan-i-Bajistání   | 16 | Mírzá Muḥammad-‘Alíy-i-Qazvíní brother-in-law of Ṭáhirih  |
| 7  | Siyyid Ḥusayn-i-Yazdí known as Kátib (the Amanuensis)   | 17 | Qurratu’l-‘Ayn Ṭáhirih (title of Umm-i-Salamih)   |
| 8  | Mírzá Muḥammad Rawḍih-Khán-i-Yazdí  | 18 | Hájí Mullá Muḥammad ‘Alíy-i-Bárfurúshí (Quddús)   |
| 9  | Shaykh Sa’id-i-Hindí (the Indian)   |    | Mírzá ‘Alí Muḥammad (The Báb) is the Nuṣṭiy-i-Úlá (“Primal Point”) that generated these Letters |
| 10 | Mullá Maḥmúd-i-Khu’í  |    |   |

### Principles\*

The oneness of mankind, the pivotal principle and fundamental doctrine of the Faith

Religion’s obligation to be the cause of unity and harmony

The accord of religion with science and reason so that harmony exists between them

The independent investigation of truth, unfettered by superstition or tradition

The equality of men and women, the two wings on which the bird of human kind is able to soar

The elimination of all kinds of prejudice, whether religious, racial, class or national

World peace: the establishment of a permanent and

The establishment of justice: the glorification of justice as the ruling principle in human society, and of religion as a bulwark for the protection of all peoples and nations

The equality of all men before the law

The elimination of the extremes of wealth and poverty

World government for the adjudication of disputes between nations

An international tribunal for the adjudication of disputes between nations

A spiritual solution to economic problems.

The exaltation of work, performed in the spirit of service, to the

<sup>1</sup> St. Patrick’s Church, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow (53.189726, -6.168756) with his wife (Anna Sarah (‘Nancy’) Maxwell (1889–1974)) and son, Brian (1920–1988)—plot 382. Nearby is the grave of his mother (Anna Maria Roberts (1849–1919)).

\* Shoghi Effendi, *God Passes By*, pp. 281–282.

universal peace as the supreme goal of all mankind  
 A universal auxiliary language

Universal and compulsory education

The common foundation and unity of all religions

The non-interference of religion with politics

rank of worship.

Abrogation of the clergy. Leadership is placed in the hands of assemblies (“the rulers”) elected by the believers, and individuals (“the learned”) appointed by the Universal House of Justice. The latter “have no legislative, administrative or judicial authority, and are entirely devoid of priestly functions or the right to make authoritative interpretations”.<sup>1</sup>

Maintenance of a “balance of freedom between the [elected] institution, whether national or local, and the individuals who sustain its existence.”<sup>2</sup>

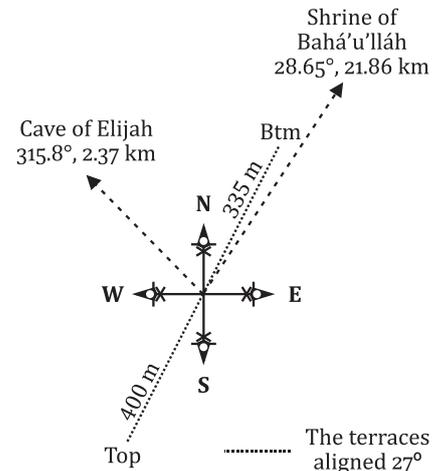
Uniform and universal system of currency, of weights and measures

“Glorification of justice as the ruling principle in human society, and of religion as a bulwark for the protection of all peoples and nations”

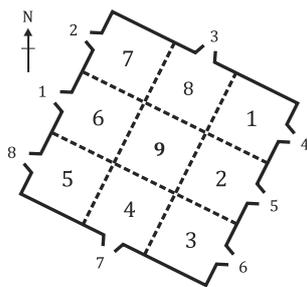
**Shrine of the Báb**

Shoghi Effendi referred to the Shrine of the Báb as the ‘Arsh ar-Rabb (“Throne of the Lord”) and to the Casket of the Báb also as the “Throne”. He stated “... the Báb is the eighth Manifestation of those religions whose followers still exist.”<sup>3</sup> Hence, this is the reason that the number eight is incorporated into many details of the Shrine (e.g. there are eight columns on each of the four sides, there are eight pinnacles, one at each corner of the octagon) and the ornamental flower-beds around the Shrine have eight-pointed star shapes.

“The mosque of Medina has seven minarets, the one of Sulţán Aĥmad in Constantinople has six, but the Qur’án mentions eight.”<sup>4</sup> A Tablet of ‘Abdu’l-Bahá interprets the throne in Qur’án 69:17 as “... the temple or body of the Manifestation of God, and that the Manifestation is symbolized by the number one. And according to abjad reckoning—the numerical value of the component letters, used everywhere by Persian and Arabic scholars—‘Bahá’ is eight plus one. (abjad ‘B’ = 2, the short vowel is not written, ‘h’ = 5, ‘á’ = 1, and the hamza (represented by the apostrophe) = 1). The verse thus means: on that day Bahá will bear up the throne (the body) of thy Lord. On that day eight will bear up one.”<sup>5</sup> “... the station of magnification and gatehood ... ‘carries the throne of God,’ that is, the Báb or the Point of glorification.”<sup>6</sup>



**Doors and rooms**



**Rooms above tombs**

- 9. The Báb
- 8. ‘Abdu’l-Bahá

**First story octagon door**

Named by Shoghi Effendi  
 Báb-i-Ioas (on SW side)

(The Shrine of the Báb faces 26.5° east of north)

**Ground floor colonnade doors**

- a) Named by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá
  - 1. Báb-i-Amín
  - 2. Báb-i-Faḍl
  - 3. Báb-i-Ashraf
  - 4. Báb-i-Karím
  - 5. Báb-i-Bálá
- b) Added & named by Shoghi Effendi
  - 6. Báb-i-Qaṣṣábchí
  - 7. Báb-i-Maxwell
  - 8. Báb-i-Giachery

**Names of those honoured**

|   |  |       |                                    |
|---|--|-------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Hájí Adu’l-Hasan-i-Ardakání (known as Hájí Amín), Irán | 6     | Hájí Maĥmúd Qaṣṣábchí of ‘Iráq     |
| 2 | Mírzá Abu’l-Faḍl of Gulpáygán, Irán                    | 7     | William Sutherland Maxwell, Canada |
| 3 | Ustád Áqá ‘Alí-Ashraf, Russia, son of Mullá Abú-Ṭálib  | 8     | Ugo Giachery, Italy                |
| 4 | Ustád ‘Abdu’l-Karím, Irán                              | Upper | Leroy Ioas, USA                    |
| 5 | Ustád Áqá Bálá, Russia, son of Mullá Abú-Ṭálib         |       |                                    |

**Travels of Bahá’u’lláh**

The following is based on a list of places from the 1991 *The travels of Bahá’u’lláh* map produced by the NSA of the Hawaiian Islands. The names have been corrected where possible and modern names or variations have been added in parenthesis.

|   |                   |    |                                     |    |  |
|---|-------------------|----|-------------------------------------|----|--|
| 1 | Hamlet of Badasht | 30 | Máhí-Dasht                          | 59 | Diyár-Bakr (Diyabakir)                     |
| 2 | Sháh-Rúd          | 31 | Hárún-Ábád (now Islám-Ábád-i-Gharb) | 60 | Ma’dan-Mis (Maden)                         |
| 3 | Bandar-i-Jaz      | 32 | Karand-i-Gharb (Kerend-e Gharb)     | 61 | Khárpút (Harput castle, 6 km NE of Eláziğ) |

<sup>1</sup> The Universal House of Justice, *Messages 1963 to 1986*, p. 217.  
<sup>2</sup> Universal House of Justice, *Individual Rights and Freedoms*, letter dated 29–12–1988.  
<sup>3</sup> Shoghi Effendi in Ugo Giachery, *Shoghi Effendi: Recollections*, p. 84.  
<sup>4</sup> *ibid.* p. 96. Qur’án 69:17: “And the angels will be on its sides, and eight will, that Day, bear the Throne of thy Lord above them.”  
<sup>5</sup> *Summon Up Remembrance*, p. 128.  
<sup>6</sup> Nader Saiedi, *Gate of the heart*, p. 285.

|    |   |    |   |    |                                      |
|----|---|----|---|----|--------------------------------------|
| 4  | Níyálá                                  | 33 | Surkhíh-Dízih (Shorkhah Dizah)                        | 62 | Ma'dan-Nuqrih (Keban)                |
| 5  | Fort Ṭabarsí                            | 34 | Sar Púl-i-Dhaháb (Sarpol-e Zahab)                     | 63 | Dilík-Tásh (Kangol)                  |
| 6  | Ámul                                    | 35 | Qaşr-i-Shírín   | 64 | Sívás                                |
| 7  | Tákur                                   | 36 | Khusraví (Khozravi)                                   | 65 | Túqát (Toqat)                        |
| 8  | Ṭíhrán                                  | 37 | Khánaqín-'Iráq  | 66 | Amásiyá (Amasya)                     |
| 9  | Rayy                                    | 38 | Ghazál-Ribát-i-Máhi Dásh                              | 67 | Iláhiyyih (Kovak)                    |
| 10 | Ḥasan-Ábád                              | 39 | Sháhrabán (now al-Muqdádiyah)                         | 68 | Sámsún (on the Black Sea)            |
| 11 | Qal'a-i-Muḥammad 'Alí Khán <sup>1</sup> | 40 | Ba'qúbah  | 69 | Sinope (now Sinop) 14 Aug            |
| 12 | 'Alí-Ábád                               | 41 | Baghdád   | 70 | Anyábulí (Inebolu) 15 Aug            |
| 13 | Kushk-i-Nuṣrat                          | 42 | Najbíyyih (3–14 of Dhi'l-Qa'dih AH 1279) <sup>2</sup> | 71 | Constantinople (now Istanbul)        |
| 14 | Báqir-Ábád                              | 43 | Judaydih  | 72 | Kúchik-Chakmachih (Küçükçekmece)     |
| 15 | Manzaríyyih                             | 44 | Dilí-'Abbás (Delli Abbas, near al-Muqdádiyah)         | 73 | Búyúk-Chakmachih (Büyükçekmece)      |
| 16 | Qum                                     | 45 | Qarih-Tapih (Qarah Tabbah/Qarah Tapah)                | 74 | Salvarí (Silivri)                    |
| 17 | Taláb (Táyiqán)                         | 46 | Şaláhiyyih (Kifri)                                    | 75 | Birkás ("Lule Burgas" or Lüleburgaz) |
| 18 | Táj-Khátún                              | 47 | Dúst-Khurmátú (Ṭuz Khurmát/Tuz Khurma)                | 76 | Bábá-'Íski (Babaeski)                |
| 19 | Ráhjird                                 | 48 | Táwuq   | 77 | Adrianople (Edirne)                  |
| 20 | Siyáviṣhíh (Siyáwashán)                 | 49 | Karkúk (Kirkuk)                                       | 78 | Uzún-Kúprú (Uzunköprü)               |
| 21 | Sárúq                                   | 50 | Irbíl (Erbil)   | 79 | Káshánih (Keşan)                     |
| 22 | Díz-Ábád                                | 51 | By the river Záb (Kalak?)                             | 80 | Gallipoli (Gelibolu)                 |
| 23 | Hamadán                                 | 52 | Barṭallih (Barṭ Alláh, Bartella)                      | 81 | Madelli (Mytilene)                   |
| 24 | Gardánih-i-Ásad-Ábád                    | 53 | al-Máwṣil (Mosul)                                     | 82 | Smyrna                               |
| 25 | Ásad-Ábád                               | 54 | Zákhú (Zakho)   | 83 | Alexandria                           |
| 26 | Kangávar                                | 55 | Jazírih (Cizre, Ar. Jazárat ibn 'Umar)                | 84 | Port Said                            |
| 27 | Şahnih                                  | 56 | Niṣbin (Nusaybin)                                     | 85 | Jaffa                                |
| 28 | Bísítún                                 | 57 | Ḥasan-Áqá (Amuda?)                                    | 86 | Haifa                                |
| 29 | Kirmánsháh                              | 58 | Márdín  | 87 | 'Akká                                |

## Calendars

### Badí'-Bahá'í calendar

#### Days

| Day | English  | Arabic | Translation | Day | English   | Arabic    | Translation  |
|-----|----------|--------|-------------|-----|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| 1   | Saturday | Jalál  | Glory       | 5   | Wednesday | 'Idál     | Justice      |
| 2   | Sunday   | Jamál  | Beauty      | 6   | Thursday  | Istijlál  | Majesty      |
| 3   | Monday   | Kamál  | Perfection  | 7   | Friday    | Istiqhlál | Independence |
| 4   | Tuesday  | Fiḏál  | Grace       |     |           |           |              |

#### Months

| Month            | Naw-Rúz first day |              | Arabic     | Translation |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
|                  | 20 March          | 21 March     |            |             |
| 1                | 20 March          | 21 March     | Bahá       | Splendour   |
| 2                | 8 April           | 9 April      | Jalál      | Glory       |
| 3                | 27 April          | 28 April     | Jamál      | Beauty      |
| 4                | 16 May            | 17 May       | 'Azamat    | Grandeur    |
| 5                | 4 June            | 5 June       | Núr        | Light       |
| 6                | 23 June           | 24 June      | Raḥmat     | Mercy       |
| 7                | 12 July           | 13 July      | Kalimát    | Words       |
| 8                | 31 July           | 1 August     | Kamál      | Perfection  |
| 9                | 19 August         | 20 August    | Asmá'      | Names       |
| 10               | 7 September       | 8 September  | 'Izzat     | Might       |
| 11               | 26 September      | 27 September | Mashíyyat  | Will        |
| 12               | 15 October        | 16 October   | 'Ilm       | Knowledge   |
| 13               | 3 November        | 4 November   | Qudrat     | Power       |
| 14               | 22 November       | 23 November  | Qawl       | Speech      |
| 15               | 11 December       | 12 December  | Masá'il    | Questions   |
| 16               | 30 December       | 31 December  | Sharaf     | Honour      |
| 17               | 18 January        | 19 January   | Sulṭán     | Sovereignty |
| 18               | 6 February        | 7 February   | Mulk       | Dominion    |
| Intercalary days | 25 February       | 26 February  | Ayyám-i-Há | Days of Há  |
| 19               | 1 March           | 2 March      | 'Alá'      | Loftiness   |

#### Years

Years are grouped into cycles of 19 years starting from the date of the Declaration of the Báb.

|         |   |         |            |            |           |
|---------|---|---------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. Alif | A | 8. Júd  | Generosity | 14. Wahnáb | Bountiful |
| 2. Bá'  | B | 9. Bahá | Splendour  | 15. Widád  | Affection |

<sup>1</sup> Qal'a—fort or stronghold

<sup>2</sup> The first stop after Najbíyyih (for seven days) was at Firayjât, on the bank of the Tigris River, 5 km to the north.

|         |          |            |            |           |               |
|---------|----------|------------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| 3. Ab   | Father   | 10. Ḥubb   | Love       | 16. Badí' | Beginning     |
| 4. Dál  | D        | 11. Bahháj | Delightful | 17. Bahíy | Luminous      |
| 5. Báb  | Gate     | 12. Jawáb  | Answer     | 18. Abhá  | Most luminous |
| 6. Wáw  | W/V      | 13. Aḥad   | Single     | 19. Wáḥíd | Unity         |
| 7. Abad | Eternity |            |            |           |               |

**Gregorian**

| English   | Arabic            | Persian                         |
|-----------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Sunday    | yawm al-aḥad      | yak- <u>sh</u> anbih            |
| Monday    | yawm al-ithnayn   | dú- <u>sh</u> anbih             |
| Tuesday   | yawm ath-thalátá' | sih- <u>sh</u> anbih            |
| Wednesday | yawm al-arbí'á'   | <u>ch</u> ahár- <u>sh</u> anbih |
| Thursday  | yawm al-khamís    | panj- <u>sh</u> anbih           |
| Friday    | yawm al-jum'a     | jum'a                           |
| Saturday  | yawm as-sabt      | <u>sh</u> anbih                 |

| English  | Arabic <sup>1</sup> | Foreign <sup>2</sup> | English   | Arabic <sup>1</sup> | Foreign <sup>2</sup> |
|----------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------|
| January  | kánún ath-thání     | yanáyir              | July      | tammúz              | yúliyú & yúliyah     |
| February | shubát              | fabráyir             | August    | áb                  | 'aghustus            |
| March    | ádár                | márs                 | September | ailúl               | sibtambar            |
| April    | nísán               | 'abril               | October   | tishrín al-awwal    | 'uktúbar             |
| May      | ayyár               | máyú                 | November  | tishrín ath-thání   | núfimbar             |
| June     | ḥazírán             | yúniyú & yúniyah     | December  | kánún al-awwal      | dísembar             |

**Islamic**

| Order | Arabic <sup>3</sup> | Meaning                                   | Days |
|-------|---------------------|---|------|
| 1     | al-Muḥarram         | Forbidden                                 | 30   |
| 2     | Ṣafar               | Departure or void                         | 29   |
| 3     | Rabí'u'l-Awwal      | first month or beginning of spring        | 30   |
| 4     | Rabí'u'th-Thání     | second/last spring                        | 29   |
| 5     | Jumádá al-Awwal     | the first of parched land                 | 30   |
| 6     | Jumádá ath-Thání    | the second/last of parched land           | 29   |
| 7     | Rajab               | Respect, honour                           | 30   |
| 8     | Sha'bán             | scattered                                 | 29   |
| 9     | Ramaḍán             | burning heat                              | 30   |
| 10    | Shawwál             | lift or carry, raised                     | 29   |
| 11    | Dhu'l-Qa'da         | the one of truce/sitting                  | 30   |
| 12    | Dhu'l-Hijjah        | the one of or possessor of the pilgrimage | 29*  |

**Persian solar**

Calendar started in CE 622, and the beginning of the year is the vernal equinox.

| Name                  | Days | Name        | Days | Name           | Days | Name         | Days  |
|-----------------------|------|-------------|------|----------------|------|--------------|-------|
| 1 Farwardín           | 31   | 4 Tír       | 31   | 7 Míhr         | 30   | 10 Day (Dai) | 30    |
| 2 Urdí (Ardí) bihiḡht | 31   | 5 Murdád    | 31   | 8 Ábán         | 30   | 11 Bahman    | 30    |
| 3 Khurdád             | 31   | 6 Shahríwar | 31   | 9 Ádhar (Ázar) | 30   | 12 Isfand    | 29/30 |

**Caliphates (first 28 caliphs)****The Rightly-guided (al-Khiláfah ar-Ráshidún)**

|   |                                   |   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Abú-Bakr ibn Abí-Quḥáfah (632-34) | 3 | 'Uthmán ibn 'Affán (644-56) |
| 2 | 'Umar ibn al-Khattáb (634-44)     | 4 | 'Alí ibn Abí-Ṭálib (656-61) |

**The Umayyad (al-Khiláfah al-'Umayyáh)**

|   |  |    |   |
|---|--|----|---|
| 1 | Mu'áwiyah I (Mu'áwiyah ibn Abí-Sufyán) (661-80)    | 8  | 'Umar ('Umar ibn 'Abdu'l-'Azíz ibn Marwán) (717-20) |
| 2 | Yazíd I (Yazíd ibn Abí-Sufyán) (680-83)            | 9  | Yazíd II (720-24)                                   |
| 3 | Mu'áwiyah II (683-84)                              | 10 | Hishám (Hishám ibn 'Abdu'l-Malik) (724-43)          |
| 4 | Marwán I (Marwán ibn al-Hakam) (684-85)            | 11 | al-Walíd II (son of Yazíd II) (743-44)              |
| 5 | 'Abdu'l-Malik ('Abdu'l-Malik ibn Marwán) (685-705) | 12 | Yazíd III (son of al-Walíd I) (744)                 |
| 6 | al-Walíd I (al-Walíd ibn 'Abdu'l-Malik) (705-15)   | 13 | Ibráhím (son of al-Walíd I) (744)                   |
| 7 | Sulaymán (715-17)                                  | 14 | Marwán II (Marwán al-Ḥimár) (744-50)                |

<sup>1</sup> Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Iran (from classical Arabic, which are from Syriac).

<sup>2</sup> Egypt, Sudan, Arab countries in the Persian Gulf (phonetic based on old Latin names).

<sup>3</sup> Fifth month also (using fem. of awwal) Jumádá al-Úlá. Alternatives for 4th and 6th months are Rabí' al-Ákhir and Jumádá al-Ákhir respectively.

\* 30 days in leap years

**The Abbaside (al-Khilāfah al-Abbāsīyah)**

|   |  |    |  |
|---|--|----|--|
| 1 | Abu'l-'Abbās 'Abdu'llāh as-Saffāh (750–54) | 6  | Muḥammad al-Amīn (809–13)  |
| 2 | Abú-Ja'far al-Manšūr (754–75)              | 7  | 'Abdu'llāh al-Ma'mún (813–33)  |
| 3 | Muḥammad al-Mahdí (775–85)                 | 8  | Muḥammad al-Mu'tašim ("al-Mu'tašim-Bi'llāh"—'He who is steadfast in God') (833–42)           |
| 4 | Músá al-Hádí (785–86)                      | 9  | Hárún al-Wáthiq ("al-Wáthiq-Bi'llāh"—'He who has his trust in God') (842–47)                 |
| 5 | Hárún ar-Rashíd (786–809)                  | 10 | Ja'far al-Mutawakkil ("al-Mutawakkil 'Alá 'llāh"—'He who puts his reliance in God') (847–61) |

**Font information**

Serif Cambria font has been used because it is an OpenType font (a successor of the TrueType fonts) with a large character set containing underdots, and Proportional/Tabular and Lining/Old style numerals. However, the old Times New Roman font has to be used for Arabic text.

Proportional/Old style numbers are used for text paragraphs since they blend better into text with a mix of upper- and lowercase, proportional letters. Tabular/Lining numerals are used in tables (including the Table of Contents).

- **Proportional** width numbers blend better into text with proportionally spaced letters
- **Tabular** numbers (equal width) are used in tables where they can be vertically aligned
- **Lining** numbers are equivalent to capital letters. All capitals text is harder to recognize than lowercase letters due to their lack of ascenders (the portion of lowercase letters above the x-height) and tails (the portion of lowercase letters below the baseline)
- **OldStyle** numbers are equivalent to lowercase letters and blend better into text

|          | Proportional | Tabular    |
|----------|--------------|------------|
| Lining   | 0123456789   | 0123456789 |
| Oldstyle | 0123456789   | 0123456789 |

**Imams (A'imma) and deputies****Twelve Imams**

|   |   |    |   |
|---|---|----|---|
| 1 | 'Alí ibn Abí Tālib (632–661) <sup>1</sup> | 7  | Músá al-Kāzim ibn Báqir (765–799)                       |
| 2 | Ḥasan ibn 'Alí (661–669)                  | 8  | 'Alí III ('Alí ibn Músá ar-Ridá) (799–818)              |
| 3 | Ḥusayn ibn 'Alí (669–680)                 | 9  | Muḥammad ibn 'Alí al-Jawád (818–835)                    |
| 4 | Zaynu'l-'Ábidín 'Alí II (680–712)         | 10 | 'Alí IV ('Alí an-Naqí) (835–868)                        |
| 5 | Muḥammad-Báqir ibn 'Alí (712–734)         | 11 | Ḥasan II (Ḥasan ibn 'Alí al-'Askarí ibn Naqí) (868–873) |
| 6 | Ja'far aš-Šádiq ibn Báqir (734–765)       | 12 | Muḥammad al-Mahdí ibn Ḥasan (869–873/AH 260)            |

**Twelfth Imám**

Shí'ih Muslims believe the Minor Occultation (al-ghayba aš-šughra) began in AH 260/CE 874 with the "disappearance" at as-Sámarrá', on the Tigris, of the twelfth Imám as a child. The Hidden Imám was accessible through four successive "Deputies", "Agents" or "Gates" (*Abwáb*) for 69 years. The Major Occultation (al-ghayba al-kubrā) began following the death of the "fourth gate" (AH 329/CE 941) and ended with the return of the twelfth Imám (AH 1260/CE 1844). During this time the twelfth Imám supposedly lived in one of two mysterious cities: Jábulqá and Jábulsá. See *A Traveller's Narrative*, p. 98.

**Deputies of the twelfth Imám**

1. Abú 'Amr 'Uthmán ibn Sa'íd al-'Amrí
2. Abú Ja'far Muḥammad ibn 'Uthmán
3. Abu'l-Qásim Ḥusayn ibn Rúh Naw-Bakhtí (917–937)
4. Abu'l-Ḥasan 'Alí ibn Muḥammad as-Sámarrí (937–941)

**Meccan pilgrim meeting points**

1. *Dhu'l-Hulayfah* (Masjid ašh-Shajarah, "Mosque of the Tree", 24.413730, 39.542951), 9 km from Madinah, and 435 km by road from Mecca. It is the míqát for those who live in Madinah, and for those who approach Mecca from the direction of Madinah.
2. *al-Juhfah* (22.705402, 39.146859) is 191 km by road, to the northwest of Mecca. This is the míqát for the people who come from the direction of ašh-Shám (the sun), i.e. those flying or sailing (generally from North America, Europe, Türkiye, Syria, Egypt, Algeria, Sudan and other African countries).
3. *Qarn al-Manázil* (21.633256, 40.427478), also known as *Míqát as-Sayl*, located 83 km by road from Mecca, in a small town of as-Sayl al-Kabír. It serves pilgrims coming from the Najdi region, which is essentially the middle of Saudi Arabia.
4. *Yalamlam* (20.840153, 40.138544) is a small city 105 km by road southwest of Mecca that serves the Ḥujjaj coming from the direction of Yemen.
5. *Dhát 'Irq* (21.633216, 40.427497) 83 km by road, northeast of Mecca. It serves pilgrims coming from the direction of Iraq, Iran, and other places en-route

**Qur'án suras**

| Súra                    | Súra   |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1 al-Fátiḥa—The opening | 58 al-Mujádilah—The pleading woman                     |
| 2 al-Baqara—The cow     | 59 al-Ḥashr—The mustering, The exile or The emigration |

<sup>1</sup> Dates are for the time the A'imma held office (imamah).

|    |  |     |   |
|----|--|-----|---|
| 3  | Ál 'Imrán—The family of Imran  | 60  | al-Mumtaḥinah—She that is to be examined or She who is tried (or tested) <sup>†</sup> |
| 4  | an-Nisá'—The women   | 61  | aṣ-Ṣaff—The rank or The battle array  |
| 5  | al-Má'ida—The table spread   | 62  | al-Jumu'ah—The day of congregation or Friday  |
| 6  | al-An'ám—The cattle  | 63  | al-Munáfíqun—The hypocrites   |
| 7  | al-A'ráf—The heights   | 64  | at-Taghábun—The mutual deception or disillusion or The mutual loss and gain           |
| 8  | al-Anfál—The spoils of war   | 65  | aṭ-Ṭaláq—The divorce  |
| 9  | at-Tawbah al-Bará'ah—The repentance or The repudiation               | 66  | at-Taḥrím—The prohibition   |
| 10 | al-Yúnus—Jonah   | 67  | al-Mulk—The dominion or The sovereignty   |
| 11 | Húd—Húd  | 68  | al-Qalam—The pen or Nún   |
| 12 | Yúsuf—Joseph   | 69  | al-Ḥáqqah—The reality or The sure reality   |
| 13 | ar-Ra'd—The thunder  | 70  | al-Ma'árij—The ways of ascent or The ascending stairways                              |
| 14 | al-Ibráhím—Abraham   | 71  | Núḥ—Noah  |
| 15 | al-Ḥijr—The rock or The rocky tract                                  | 72  | Jinn—The spirits  |
| 16 | an-Naḥl—The bees   | 73  | al-Muzzammil—The enfolded one or The enshrouded one                                   |
| 17 | al-Isra' or Baní Isrá'íl—The night journey or The children of Israel | 74  | al-Muddaththir—The one wrapped up or The cloaked one                                  |
| 18 | al-Kahf—The cave   | 75  | al-Qiyáma—The resurrection  |
| 19 | Maryam—Mary  | 76  | al-Insán or ad-Dahr—The man or The time   |
| 20 | Ṭá' Há'—Ṭá' Há'  | 77  | al-Mursalát—Those sent forth or The emissaries  |
| 21 | al-Anbiyá'—The Prophets  | 78  | an-Naba'—The great news, The announcement or The tidings                              |
| 22 | al-Ḥájj—The pilgrimage   | 79  | an-Názi'át—Those who tear out or Those who drag forth                                 |
| 23 | al-Mu'minún—The believers  | 80  | al-'Abasa—He frowned  |
| 24 | an-Núr—The light   | 81  | at-Takwír—The folding up or The overthrowing  |
| 25 | al-Furqán—The criterion  | 82  | al-Infiṭár—The Cleaving or The cleaving asunder                                       |
| 26 | aṣh-Shu'ará'—The poets   | 83  | al-Muṭaffifín—The defrauding or The dealers in fraud                                  |
| 27 | an-Naml—The ant  | 84  | al-Inshiqáq—The sundering or The rending asunder                                      |
| 28 | al-Qaṣaṣ—The story or The narrative                                  | 85  | al-Burúj—The constellations or The mansions of the stars                              |
| 29 | al-'Ankabút—The spider   | 86  | aṭ-Ṭaríq—The night star or The one who arrives at night                               |
| 30 | ar-Rúm—The Romans  | 87  | al-A'lá—The Most High   |
| 31 | Luqmán—Luqmán  | 88  | al-Ḡhāshiyah—The overwhelming or The overwhelming event                               |
| 32 | as-Sadjah—The prostration  | 89  | al-Fajr—The dawn  |
| 33 | al-Aḥzáb—The clans, The confederates or The cohorts                  | 90  | al-Balad—The city   |
| 34 | Saba'—Sheba  | 91  | aṣh-Shams—The sun   |
| 35 | Fāṭir—Originator or Creator  | 92  | al-Layl—The night   |
| 36 | Yá Sín—Yá Sín  | 93  | aḍ-Ḍuḥá—The morning hours   |
| 37 | aṣ-Ṣaffát—Those ranged in ranks                                      | 94  | aṣh-Sharḥ—The expansion   |
| 38 | Ṣád—Ṣád  | 95  | at-Tín—The fig  |
| 39 | Zumar—The troops or The crowds                                       | 96  | al-'Alaq—The clot   |
| 40 | Ḡháfir or al-Mu'min—Forgiver or The believer                         | 97  | al-Qadr—The power   |
| 41 | Fuṣṣilat or Ḥá Mím—Explained in detail or Ḥá Mím                     | 98  | al-Bayyinah—The evidence  |
| 42 | aṣh-Shúrá—The consultation   | 99  | az-Zalzala—The earthquake   |
| 43 | az-Zuḵhruf—The gold ornament, The embellishment or The gilding       | 100 | al-'Ádiyát—The chargers or The assaulters   |
| 44 | ad-Duḵhán—The smoke  | 101 | al-Qári'ah—The calamity or The great calamity   |
| 45 | al-Játhiyah—The kneeling one or The crouching one                    | 102 | at-Takáthur—The piling up or The worldly gain   |
| 46 | al-Aḥqáf—The wind-curved sand hills or The winding sand-tracts       | 103 | al-'Aṣr—Time or The afternoon (also wa'l-Aṣr, "By the Time")                          |
| 47 | Muḥammad—Muḥammad  | 104 | al-Humazah—The slanderer, The backbiter or The scandal-monger                         |
| 48 | al-Fath—The victory  | 105 | al-Fil—The elephant   |
| 49 | al-Ḥujarát—The chambers or The rooms                                 | 106 | al-Quraysh—The Quraysh (tribe)  |
| 50 | Qáf—Qáf  | 107 | al-Ma'ún—The neighbourly assistance, The small kindnesses or The alms giving          |
| 51 | adh-Dháriyát—The winds that scatter or The winnowing winds           | 108 | al-Kawthar—The abundance  |
| 52 | aṭ-Ṭúr—The mountain or The mount                                     | 109 | al-Káfirún—The disbelievers or Those who reject faith                                 |

<sup>†</sup> The tests faced by the women who emigrated to Medina.

|    |   |     |  |
|----|---|-----|--|
| 53 | an-Najm—The star                              | 110 | an-Naşr—The help or The divine support                             |
| 54 | al-Qamar—The moon                             | 111 | al-Masad or al-Lahab—The palm fibre, The plaited rope or The flame |
| 55 | ar-Raḥmán—The Beneficent or The Most Gracious | 112 | al-Ikhlās—The sincerity or The purity of faith                     |
| 56 | al-Wáqi‘ah—The inevitable                     | 113 | al-Falaq—The daybreak or The dawn                                  |
| 57 | al-Ḥadíd—The iron                             | 114 | an-Nás—Mankind   |

### Qur’anic “names” of God

The 99 names of God (Alláh) (listed in traditional order in the table), known as the ‘asmá’u’lláhi’l-ḥusná (Beautiful Names of Alláh), are also called the 99 attributes of Alláh.

There is a tradition in Sufism that these names point to a mystical “Most Supreme and Superior Name” (*Ismu’l-A‘zam*).

Bahá’í sources state the Greatest or 100th name is “Bahá’” (“glory, splendour”), which appears in the words Bahá’u’lláh and Bahá’í.

‘Abdu’l-Ḥamíd Işhráq-Khávarí states Bahá’ ad-Dín al-‘Ámilí adopted the Persian poetic pen name “Bahá’” after being inspired by the words of Muḥammad al-Báqir, and the sixth Imám, Ja‘far aṣ-Şádiq, who stated that the greatest name of God was included in either the *Du‘á’u’l-Bahá’* (four times in the first verse), a dawn prayer for Ramaḍán or the *‘A‘mal ‘am Dawúd*.

|    |                |               |                                   |
|----|----------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1  | الرَّحْمَانُ   | ar-Raḥmán     | The All Beneficent                |
| 2  | الرَّحِيمُ     | ar-Raḥím      | The Most Merciful                 |
| 3  | الْمَلِكُ      | al-Málik      | The King, the Sovereign           |
| 4  | الْقُدُّوسُ    | al-Quddús     | The Most Holy                     |
| 5  | السَّلَامُ     | as-Salám      | Peace and Blessing                |
| 6  | الْمُؤْمِنُ    | al-Mu‘min     | The Guarantor                     |
| 7  | الْمُهَيِّمُ   | al-Muḥaymin   | The Guardian, the Preserver       |
| 8  | الْعَزِيزُ     | al-‘Azíz      | The Almighty, the Self-sufficient |
| 9  | الْجَبَّارُ    | al-Jabbár     | The Powerful, the Irresistible    |
| 10 | الْمُتَكَبِّرُ | al-Mutakabbir | The Tremendous                    |
| 11 | الْخَالِقُ     | al-Kháliq     | The Creator                       |
| 12 | الْبَارِئُ     | al-Bári‘      | The Maker                         |
| 13 | الْمُصَوِّرُ   | al-Muṣawwir   | The Fashioner of Forms            |
| 14 | الْعَفَّارُ    | al-Gḥaffár    | The Ever Forgiving                |
| 15 | الْقَهَّارُ    | al-Qaḥhár     | The All Compelling Subduer        |
| 16 | الْوَهَّابُ    | al-Waḥháb     | The Bestower                      |
| 17 | الرَّزَّاقُ    | ar-Razzáq     | The Ever Providing                |
| 18 | الْفَتَّاحُ    | al-Fattáḥ     | The Opener, the Victory Giver     |
| 19 | الْعَلِيمُ     | al-‘Alím      | The All Knowing, the Omniscient   |
| 20 | الْقَابِضُ     | al-Qábiḍ      | The Restrainer, the Straightener  |
| 21 | الْبَاسِطُ     | al-Básiṭ      | The Expander, the Munificent      |
| 22 | الْخَافِضُ     | al-Kháfiḍ     | The Abaser                        |
| 23 | الرَّافِعُ     | ar-Ráfi‘      | The Exalter                       |
| 24 | الْمُعِزُّ     | al-Mu‘izz     | The Giver of Honour               |
| 25 | الْمُذِلُّ     | al-Mudḥill    | The Giver of Dishonour            |
| 26 | السَّمِيعُ     | as-Samí‘      | The All Hearing                   |
| 27 | الْبَصِيرُ     | al-Baṣír      | The All Seeing                    |
| 28 | الْحَكَمُ      | al-Ḥakam      | The Judge, the Arbitrator         |
| 29 | الْعَدْلُ      | al-‘Adl       | The Utterly Just                  |
| 30 | اللطيف         | al-Laṭíf      | The Subtly Kind                   |
| 31 | الْخَبِيرُ     | al-Kḥabír     | The All Aware                     |
| 32 | الْخَلِيمُ     | al-Ḥalím      | The Forbearing, the Indulgent     |
| 33 | الْعَظِيمُ     | al-‘Azím      | The Magnificent, the Infinite     |
| 34 | الْغَفُورُ     | al-Gḥafúr     | The All Forgiving                 |
| 35 | الشَّكُورُ     | ash-Shakúr    | The Grateful                      |
| 36 | الْعَلِيُّ     | al-‘Alíy      | The Sublimely Exalted             |
| 37 | الْكَبِيرُ     | al-Kabír      | The Great                         |
| 38 | الْحَفِيزُ     | al-Ḥafíz      | The Preserver                     |
| 39 | الْمَقِيْتُ    | al-Muqít      | The Nourisher                     |

|    |                               |                        |  |
|----|-------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| 40 | الْحَسِيبُ                    | al-Ḥasīb               | The Reckoner   |
| 41 | الْجَلِيلُ                    | al-Jalīl               | The Majestic   |
| 42 | الْكَرِيمُ                    | al-Karīm               | The Bountiful, the Generous  |
| 43 | الرَّقِيبُ                    | ar-Raqīb               | The Watchful   |
| 44 | الْمُجِيبُ                    | al-Mujīb               | The Responsive, the Answerer   |
| 45 | الْوَاسِعُ                    | al-Wāsi'               | The Vast, the All Encompassing   |
| 46 | الْحَكِيمُ                    | al-Ḥakīm               | The Wise   |
| 47 | الْوَدُودُ                    | al-Wadūd               | The Loving, the Kind One   |
| 48 | الْمَجِيدُ                    | al-Majīd               | The All Glorious   |
| 49 | الْبَاعِثُ                    | al-Bā'ith              | The Raiser of the Dead   |
| 50 | الشَّهِيدُ                    | ash-Shahīd             | The Witness  |
| 51 | الْحَقُّ                      | al-Ḥaqq                | The Truth, the Real  |
| 52 | الْوَكِيلُ                    | al-Wakīl               | The Trustee, the Dependable  |
| 53 | الْقَوِيُّ                    | al-Qawīy               | The Strong   |
| 54 | الْمَتِينُ                    | al-Matīn               | The Firm, the Steadfast  |
| 55 | الْوَلِيُّ                    | al-Walīy               | The Friend, Helper   |
| 56 | الْحَمِيدُ                    | al-Ḥamīd               | The All Praiseworthy   |
| 57 | الْمُحْصِي                    | al-Muḥṣī               | The Accounter, the Numberer of All   |
| 58 | الْمُبْدِي                    | al-Mubdi'              | The Producer, Originator, & Initiator of All   |
| 59 | الْمُعِيدُ                    | al-Mu'īd               | The Reinstater Who Brings Back All   |
| 60 | الْمُحْيِي                    | al-Muḥyī               | The Giver of Life  |
| 61 | الْمُمِيتُ                    | al-Mumīt               | The Bringer of Death, the Destroyer  |
| 62 | الْحَيُّ                      | al-Ḥayy                | The Ever Living  |
| 63 | الْقَيُّومُ                   | al-Qayyūm              | The Self Subsisting Sustainer of All   |
| 64 | الْوَاجِدُ                    | al-Wājid               | The Perceiver, the Finder, the Unfailing   |
| 65 | الْمَاجِدُ                    | al-Mājid               | The Illustrious, the Magnificent   |
| 66 | الْوَاحِدُ                    | al-Wāḥid               | The One, the All Inclusive, the Indivisible  |
| 67 | الْأَحَدُ                     | al-Aḥad                | The One, the Indivisible   |
| 68 | الصَّمَدُ                     | aṣ-Ṣamad               | The Self-Sufficient, the Impregnable, the Eternally Besought of All, the Everlasting |
| 69 | الْقَادِرُ                    | al-Qādir               | The All Able   |
| 70 | الْمُقْتَدِرُ                 | al-Muqtadir            | The All Determiner, the Dominant   |
| 71 | الْمُقَدِّمُ                  | al-Muqaddim            | The Expediter, He who Brings Forward   |
| 72 | الْمُؤَخِّرُ                  | al-Mu'akhkhir          | The Delayer, He who Puts Far Away  |
| 73 | الْأَوَّلُ                    | al-Awwal               | The First, Without Beginning   |
| 74 | الْآخِرُ                      | al-Ākhir               | The Last   |
| 75 | الظَّاهِرُ                    | aẓ-Ẓāhir               | The Manifest; the All Victorious   |
| 76 | الْبَاطِنُ                    | al-Bāṭin               | The Hidden; the All Encompassing   |
| 77 | الْوَالِي                     | al-Walī                | The Patron, The Protecting Friend, The Friendly Lord                                 |
| 78 | الْمُتَعَالِي                 | al-Muta'ālī            | The Self Exalted   |
| 79 | الْبَرُّ                      | al-Barr                | The Most Kind and Righteous  |
| 80 | النَّوَابُ                    | at-Tawwāb              | The Ever Returning, Ever Relenting   |
| 81 | الْمُنْتَقِمُ                 | al-Muntaqim            | The Avenger  |
| 82 | الْعَفْوُ                     | al-'Afūw               | The Pardoner, the Effacer of Sins  |
| 83 | الرَّؤُفُ                     | ar-Ra'ūf               | The Compassionate, the All Pitying   |
| 84 | الْمَلِكُ مَالِكُ             | Māliku'l-Mulk          | The Owner of All Sovereignty   |
| 85 | ذُو الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ | Dhu'l-Jalāl wa'l-Ikrām | The Lord of Majesty & Generosity   |
| 86 | الْمُقْسِطُ                   | al-Muqsit              | The Equitable, the Requirer  |
| 87 | الْجَامِعُ                    | al-Jāmi'               | The Gatherer, the Unifier  |
| 88 | الْغَنِيُّ                    | al-Ghānī               | The All Rich, the Independent  |
| 89 | الْمُعْنِي                    | al-Mughnī              | The Enricher, the Emancipator  |
| 90 | الْمَانِعُ                    | al-Mānī'               | The Withholder, the Shielder, the Defender   |
| 91 | الضَّارُّ                     | aḍ-Ḍārr                | The Distressor, the Harmer   |

|    |             |           |   |
|----|-------------|-----------|---|
| 92 | الَّنَافِعُ | an-Náfi‘  | The Propitious, the Benefactor          |
| 93 | النُّورُ    | an-Núr    | The Light                               |
| 94 | الْهَادِي   | al-Hádi   | The Guide                               |
| 95 | الْبَدِيْعُ | al-Badí‘  | The Incomparable, the Originator        |
| 96 | الْبَاقِي   | al-Báqí   | The Ever Enduring and Immutable         |
| 97 | الْوَارِثُ  | al-Wáriṡh | The Heir, the Inheritor of All          |
| 98 | الرَّشِيْدُ | ar-Rashíd | The Guide, Infallible Teacher, & Knower |
| 99 | الصَّبُوْرُ | aṣ-Ṣabúr  | The Patient, the Timeless               |

## Special characters

### Non-printing characters

Some additional characters in Arabic text documents.

| Unicode, search seq. | Description   |
|----------------------|---|
| 200C (^u8204)        | zero width non-joiner between two characters that otherwise might be joined as a ligature |
| 200E (^u8206)        | left-to-right mark  |
| 200F (^u8207)        | right-to-left mark  |

Search for the above characters in Word (pressing Alt+X will reveal the Unicode of a character or convert a Unicode to the character) using the search sequences—character strings that are preceded by a ^.

### Unusual characters

Some unusual characters (character, unicode and search sequences are listed) need to be removed from a document when pasting text from other sources. First paste the text into Notepad (or a similar application) to remove all formatting, and then copy and paste the text into Word. Alternatively, paste with the Keep Text Only option (Home | Paste drop down arrow, Keep Text Only).

An ħ (“h with line underneath”, 1E96, ^u7830) should be replaced with an underlined “h”, and ı (1E6F, ^u7791) with ĩ. The following table lists some other characters that should be replaced with curly left or right single quotes:

| Replace        |                |                |                             | With            |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| ‘, 60, ^96     | ‘, 02BB, ^u699 | ‘, 02BD, ^u701 | ‘, 02BF, ^u703 <sup>1</sup> | ‘, 2018, ^u8216 |
| ‘, 00B4, ^u180 | ‘, 02B9, ^u697 | ‘, 02BC, ^u700 | ‘, 02BE, ^u702              | ‘, 2019, ^u8217 |

Replace straight quotes (‘, 27, ^39) and (”, 22, ^34), with their equivalent curly quotes—Word automatically replaces with left and right symbols based on position, so the replace character is the single or double quote entered from the keyboard. The exception is the grave accent or straight ‘Ayn (‘, 60, ^96), this should be replaced using the string ^u8216. It is useful to enter the grave accent during the optical character recognition (OCR) process to ensure an ‘Ayn within a word or name remains as a left single quote when replacing all single straight quotes with their curly equivalent. In some cases, insert a right straight quote (‘, U+00B4; e.g. ‘tis) during the OCR process.

Copying or converting (e.g. PDF files) text containing ligatures (two or more *graphemes* or letters joined to form a single *glyph*) will also impede text searches. Search for (Æ, 00C6; æ, 00E6; Œ, 0152; œ, 0153; ff, FB00; fi, FB01; and fl, FB02) and replace them with the corresponding two single letters.

## Traditional Qur’anic/Sufi concepts

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Stages of the quest (3) | The <i>sharí‘a</i> or obedience to the religious law, is absolutely essential for the spiritual life of the believer. This obedience is destined to lead that believer to a fuller knowledge or awareness, symbolized by <i>ṭarí‘a</i> , the ‘way’ or ‘path’ and is the standard technical term for a mystical order. <i>Ḥaqí‘a</i> , ‘ultimate’ or ‘divine’ reality, is used to indicate the highest possible limit (essentially unachievable) of human aspiration. |
| Modes of being (3)      | The <i>muslim</i> is the one who submits to the law or <i>sharí‘a</i> , even if he does not fully ‘understand’ why he should. The <i>mu‘min</i> , or secure (or faithful) believer, has through his submission acquired a fuller understanding of obedience and the law. The <i>muḥsin</i> , one made pleasing to God, ‘automatically’ reflects in his actions and deeds the transformative beauty of this faith and understanding.                                  |
| Modes of perception (3) | <i>‘ilmi yaqín</i> (knowledge of certitude, demonstration; a religious life—Qur’án 102:5); <i>‘ainu’l-yaqín</i> (experimental knowledge; truth ascertained by evidence; certainty, Qur’án 102:7); and <i>ḥaqqu (‘ilmu) ‘l-yaqín</i> (certain truth or knowledge, Qur’án 56:95, 69:51)  |
| Modes of the soul (3)   | <i>an-naḥs al-‘ammára bi’l-sú‘</i> (the erring soul, Qur’án 12:53), <i>an-naḥs al-lawwáma</i> (the guiding soul, Qur’án 75:2), <i>an-naḥs al-muṭma‘inna</i> (the soul at peace, Qur’án 89:27) <sup>2</sup>   |

## Word transcription macros (Microsoft)

A number of useful Word macros are provided in this section. Buttons linked to the macros are placed on the Add-in tab on the Word Ribbon that allow the user to insert various transcription characters or to replace a letter with one that has an accent or underdot.

### ‘Ayn macro

Use the following macro to insert a left curly apostrophe, even when it follows a letter:

Sub Ayn()

<sup>1</sup> Left and right half ring or half circle.

<sup>2</sup> See “The Báb’s epistle on the spiritual journey towards God”, Todd Lawson.

```
' Ayn Macro
  Selection.InsertSymbol CharacterNumber:=8216, Unicode:= _
    True
End Sub
```

**Acute macro**

A macro to replace a letter with its accented form:

```
Public Sub Acute()
' Acute macro
,
  A_ChrSetAcuteUnicode = Array(65, 97, 67, 99, 69, 101, 71, 103, 73, 105, 75, 107, 76, 108, 77, 109, 78, 110, 79, 111, 80, 112, 82, 114, 83, 115, 85, 117,
    87, 119, 89, 121, 90, 122)
  A_ChrSetUnicode = Array(193, 225, 262, 263, 201, 233, 500, 501, 205, 237, 7728, 7729, 313, 314, 7742, 7743, 323, 324, 211, 243, 7764, 7765, 340,
    341, 346, 347, 218, 250, 7810, 7811, 221, 253, 377, 378)
  Call S_ChangeCharacterUnicode(A_ChrSetAcuteUnicode, A_ChrSetUnicode)
End Sub
```

**Underdot macro**

A macro to replace a letter with its equivalent underdotted form:

```
Public Sub Underdot()
' Underdot macro
  W_ChrSetUnderdotUnicode = Array(65, 97, 66, 98, 68, 100, 69, 101, 72, 104, 73, 105, 75, 107, 76, 108, 77, 109, 78, 110, 79, 111, 82, 114, 83, 115,
    84, 116, 85, 117, 86, 118, 87, 119, 89, 121, 90, 122)
  W_ChrSetUnicode = Array(7840, 7841, 7684, 7685, 7692, 7693, 7864, 7865, 7716, 7717, 7882, 7883, 7730, 7731, 7734, 7735, 7746, 7747,
    7750, 7751, 7884, 7885, 7770, 7771, 7778, 7779, 7788, 7789, 7908, 7909, 7806, 7807, 7816, 7817, 7924, 7925, 7826, 7827)

  Call S_ChangeCharacterUnicode(W_ChrSetUnderdotUnicode, W_ChrSetUnicode)
End Sub
```

**Subroutines called by the above macros**

```
Sub S_ChangeCharacterUnicode(A_ChrSet1, A_ChrSet2, Optional V_StringLength, Optional Vb_NoChangeMade)
' Exchange character from CharacterSet1 with equivalent character from CharacterSet2.
' Process characters as Unicode.
,
  If IsMissing(V_StringLength) Then V_StringLength = 1
  If Selection.Type = wdSelectionIP Then Selection.MoveLeft Unit:=wdCharacter, Count:=V_StringLength, Extend:=wdExtend
  V_ToBeChanged = Selection()
  ,
  Vb_NoChangeMade = True
  ,
  Call S_CheckAndReplace1Chr(A_ChrSet1, A_ChrSet2, V_ToBeChanged, Vb_NoChangeMade)
  If Vb_NoChangeMade = True Then Call S_CheckAndReplace1Chr(A_ChrSet2, A_ChrSet1, V_ToBeChanged, Vb_NoChangeMade)
  Selection.MoveRight Unit:=wdCharacter, Count:=1
End Sub
```

```
Sub S_CheckAndReplace1Chr(A_ChrCodeSet1, A_ChrCodeSet2, V_ToBeChanged, Vb_NoChangeMade)
' If "ToBeChanged" is found in "ChrCodeSet1", replace selected character with equivalent defined in "ChrCodeSet2",
' expected that "ToBeChanged" is identical with selected character.
,
```

```
  V_StToBeChanged = Selection.Style()
  boolVb_Bold = False
  If Selection.Font.Bold = True Then boolVb_Bold = True
  boolVb_Italic = False
  If Selection.Font.Italic = True Then boolVb_Italic = True
  Vb_Size = Selection.Font.Size
  Vn_Counter = 0
  For Each V_Code In A_ChrCodeSet1
    If V_Code = AscW(V_ToBeChanged) And Vb_NoChangeMade = True Then
      tmpOutput = A_ChrCodeSet2(Vn_Counter)
      V_Changed = ChrW(A_ChrCodeSet2(Vn_Counter))
      Selection.Delete
      Selection.Text = V_Changed
      Selection.Style = V_StToBeChanged
      Selection.Font.Size = Vb_Size
      Selection.Font.Bold = boolVb_Bold
      Selection.Font.Italic = boolVb_Italic
      Vb_NoChangeMade = False
    End If
    Vn_Counter = Vn_Counter + 1
```

Next V\_Code  
End Sub